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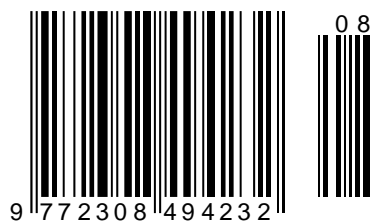
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Article



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THE STUDY OF THE ISSUE OF TRIALS IN THE USSR AND THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION DEDICATED TO THE DISCLOSURE OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE GENOCIDE OF PEACEFUL SOVIET CITIZENS DURING THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR OF 1941-1945 (ON THE BASIS OF «GROWTH POINTS» ASKINO SECONDARY SCHOOL №1 REPUBLIC OF BASHKORTOSTAN)

Abstract: The article discusses general theoretical approaches and methodological methods of studying the issue of genocide of peaceful Soviet citizens during the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 on the basis of a rural comprehensive school. The concept of genocide is revealed from the point of view of school academic subjects History, Social science, Russian language and Literature. For students of rural schools, material from the history of the occurrence of genocide has been prepared, which allows binary lessons. A detailed analysis of the trials that were carried out in the USSR (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) and the Russian Federation was carried out. From various sources, about fifty documents and materials on this topic have been studied. The results of the trial and the proceedings on the disclosure of cases of genocide, including the present time, were identified. Regulatory acts are given that allow you to regulate and prevent the re-occurrence of genocide from the point of view of the policy of Nazi Germany in relation to the civilian population in the occupied territories. Particular attention was paid to the Nuremberg and Kharkov processes, studied in the course of these school subjects in almost any school. The work was written through the "Growth Point" line in the framework of the training of students in grades 8-11 for the All-Russian Research Competition "Without a statute of limitations".


Key words: genocide, Great Patriotic War, World War II, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, education, History, Social studies, Special Military Operation, middle school, court process, Nuremberg tribunal, Kharkov process, Nazism, fascism, concourses, slavery, military tribunal, crime, neo-Nazism, terrorism.

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Introduction

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As you know, a person is a biosocial being, driven by both innate instincts and social needs. At the same time, it is the highest stage in the development of living organisms [1]. But its most important distinguishing feature is the possession of reason, the ability to think and reflect, feel emotions and empathize with others. Therefore, all these elements dominate the animal instincts that are inherent in each of us.

However, unfortunately, people are able not only to be empathetic to each other, but, on the contrary, for their own benefit, they are ready to destroy the human race, dooming innocent people to death. Often, they do this at the expense of religious, ethnic, racial beliefs [2]. It is well known that this phenomenon is called *genocide*.

What is the nature of the genocide, trials against foreign criminals on charges of war crimes in the USSR and the Russian Federation?

To answer all these and other questions, we offer our own theoretical and methodological techniques for studying this issue in the school course of History, Social science, Russian language, literature on the basis of the Digital and Humanitarian Profile "Growth Point" Askino Secondary School №1 Republic of Bashkortostan [3].

2. The purpose of the study. In this regard, the purpose of this work is a theoretical study and methodological analysis of trials in the USSR and the Russian Federation, dedicated to the disclosure of the circumstances of the genocide of Soviet civilians during the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945.

The topic is *especially relevant* in our difficult time, because at the moment, innocent people are being killed on the western border with the Russian Federation.

Tasks. (1) Study and analyze various sources related to the concept of genocide; (2) To theoretically and methodically characterize the trials in the USSR and the Russian Federation, dedicated to the disclosure of the circumstances of the genocide of peaceful Soviet citizens; (3) Reveal the results of legal proceedings to solve cases of the genocide of peaceful Soviet citizens.

The *practical significance* of the article is to fully understand how the trials took place in the USSR and the Russian Federation and on their basis to draw a conclusion about what legal acts exist in our time

that regulate and prevent the recurrence of such a danger.

3. The concept of genocide. According to [4], genocide is the extermination of certain population groups, entire nations in peacetime or wartime for racial, national or religious reasons. Moreover, the process of genocide is described as the gravest crime against humanity.

The authors of [5] understand genocide as actions committed with the intent to destroy, in whole or in part, any national, ethnic, racial or religious group as such.

According to the UN (United Nations) Convention of 1948 source [6], genocide is described as actions aimed at the destruction (in whole or in part) of entire population groups on racial, national, ethnic or religious grounds. That is, modern international law considers genocide as an international crime.

From the above concepts it follows that genocide is the deliberate extermination or partial destruction of certain groups of the population according to certain characteristics. It should be added that in the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation of June 13, 1996 №63-FZ (The federal law) in Article 357 "Genocide", genocide is defined as actions aimed at the complete or partial destruction of a national, ethnic, racial or religious group by killing members of this group, causing serious harm to their health, forcible prevention of childbearing, forced transfer of children, forced resettlement or other creation of living conditions designed for the physical destruction of members of this group.

4. History of the genocide. The destruction of about 2 million Armenians in Western Armenia and other parts of the Ottoman Empire, organized and systematically carried out by the Young Turk rulers, is considered the first genocide of the 20th century [7]. It was under the influence of the above events that the definition of "genocide" began to take shape in international legal practice.

The Polish lawyer-criminologist Rafael Lemkin in October 1933 at the 5th Conference on the Unification of International Criminal Law [8] proposed to declare actions aimed at the destruction or destruction of racial, ethnic, religious and social communities a barbaric crime under international law. In addition, he divided these actions into two groups, which, despite the common goal – the destruction of these groups of people, use different methods for this: 1) aggression against individuals or social persons as

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members of this community, expressed in encroachment on people's lives or in undermining the economic basis of their existence (barbarism); 2) destruction of cultural values (vandalism) by: a) transferring children of one group of people to another group; b) forced and systematic seizures of characteristic elements of the culture of a given group of people; c) prohibition to use the native language even in personal relationships; d) systematic destruction of books in the language of the group, destruction of museums, schools, historical monuments, religious and other institutions, cultural objects of the group or prohibition to use them.

In addition, Lemkin proposed a draft international convention on responsibility for the listed crimes, which at that time was not further developed. Two years later, the Romanian professor Vespasian Pella, influenced by the idea of Rafael Lemkin, proposed a draft code of responsibility for these crimes, and in addition, he proposed the creation of an international court that would protect the rights of a citizen from the pathological excesses of the nation state. However, the League of Nations (International organization) limited itself to the development of the Convention on Liability for International Terrorism in 1937.

The term "*genocide*" itself was coined by Rafael Lemkin in his book "The Basic Rule in Occupied Europe" (1944). This work was devoted to the criminal actions of Nazi Germany and Hitler's plans to destroy the peoples of occupied Europe in order to seize their territories. In this work, Lemkin formulated the concept of genocide as "*the destruction of a nation or ethnic groups*", which differed significantly from the "*destruction or destruction of racial, ethnic, religious or social communities*", put forward by him in 1933.

The first official mention of the term "*genocide*" is associated with the Nuremberg Tribunal [9], which began its work in 1945. In the Charter of the Nuremberg Tribunal itself, two categories of acts were recognized as crimes against humanity: 1) Associated with inhuman acts (murder, extermination, enslavement, exile and other cruelties committed against the civilian population before or during the war); 2) Prosecution on political, racial or religious grounds for the purpose of or in connection with any crimes subject to the jurisdiction of the Tribunal, whether or not those acts were in violation of the internal law of the country where they were committed.

Thus, without using a special term, the Charter of the Nuremberg Tribunal fixed those signs and elements that are the basis of the elements of genocide, and most importantly, recognized such acts as a crime under international law.

Later, in an official document, the definition of genocide was first heard in the indictment of the Nuremberg Court on October 18, 1945 – "*the*

extermination of racial and national groups, the extermination of the civilian population of a part of the occupied territories with the aim of destroying certain peoples and classes, certain national, ethnic and religious groups".

The Russian Federation has ratified all international treaties regulating human rights, including the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of December 9, 1948. The Russian Federation also withdrew the reservations to the mentioned convention, made by the USSR, when it was signed. The composition of the crime of genocide and responsibility for it are enshrined in Article 357 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, since the specificity of this act lies in the fact that it is regulated by two systems of law: national and international.

But, despite this, in recent Russian history there are vivid examples of genocide. Beginning in the 1980s, anti-Russian sentiments began to gain strength in the republics of the North Caucasus. With the active assistance of the local population, under the guise of national-cultural societies, future separatist formations began to be created.

5. Recognition and responsibility. Despite the fact that the term "*genocide*" owes its origin to the international crimes committed during the Second World War, the crime of genocide was not incriminated by the defendants in the Nuremberg trials. The reason for this was the lack of recognition and normative consolidation of the concept of "*the crime of genocide*" both at the level of national legal systems and at the level of international law.

The first international document that defined genocide and declared that this act is a crime was Resolution №96(I) of the United Nations General Assembly of December 11, 1946. The definition of the crime of genocide given in the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide was adopted by the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (International treaty) to formulate the corresponding offense.

Article 6 of the Statute, containing this wording, proclaims: "*For the purposes of this Statute, «genocide» means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, any national, ethnic, racial or religious group, as such: 1) murder members of such a group; 2) causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of such a group; 3) deliberately creating for any group such conditions of life that are calculated to completely or partially physically destroy it; 4) measures designed to prevent childbearing in the environment such a group; 5) the forcible transfer of children from one human group to another*".

6. The policy of Nazi Germany towards the civilian population in the occupied territories of

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the USSR. This is the process of relations between the German administration and the civilian population in the territories of the USSR occupied by Nazi Germany during the Great Patriotic War, which provided for the genocide of Soviet citizens and their use in slave labor.

The policy of Nazi Germany towards Soviet citizens was carried out in accordance with the famine plan and the general plan "Ost" [10], which implied the partial destruction of the civilian population, often called the genocide of the Slavic, as well as the Jewish part of the Soviet people, the eviction and enslavement of the broad masses of the Slavic population, and also the final solution of the Jewish question on the territory of the USSR.

In order to provoke hatred towards the civilian population of the USSR and justify bullying and its destruction in any possible form, ideological propaganda clichés were used that all Slavs are "subhuman", "Russian pigs", "communists", "slaves" for whom there is, and cannot be, mercy.

The key method of fulfilling the plan to enslave the Soviet civilian population was the deportation of the civilian population to work in Germany, where the same methods of intimidation and bullying were used against Soviet forced laborers as in the occupied territory of the USSR.

The results of the Nazi policy were the loss of the civilian population of about 14 million people, due to a humanitarian catastrophe, bombing, war crimes of the Nazis, deportation of civilians to work in Germany, increased mortality, hunger, and the blockade of Leningrad [11].

7. Open trials against foreign war criminals on the territory of the USSR from 1943-1949. Of course, the USSR did not tolerate the policy of Nazi Germany and soon retaliated against the antics of the Nazis.

In 1941-1942, as mentioned earlier, the troops of Germany and its allies occupied a significant part of the territory of the USSR. War crimes took place in these territories: massacres of civilians, Soviet prisoners of war, forced deportation of local residents to Germany, destruction of settlements and cultural values.

In 1942-1943, a legal framework was formed in the USSR for putting foreign military personnel on trial for these acts and the process of collecting evidence was organized. So, in 1943, open trials began to take shape. It was a series of public trials against military personnel from Nazi Germany, Romania, Japan and Hungary on charges of war crimes.

All the accused were tried under Article 1 of the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR dated April 19, 1943 №39 "On punishment for Nazi villains guilty of killing and torturing the Soviet civilian population and captured Red Army soldiers, for spies, traitors to the motherland from among

Soviet citizens and for their accomplices". The trials took place in various Soviet cities.

A total of 19 open trials of foreigners accused of war crimes took place between 1943-1949. The smallest number of convicted foreigners (3 people) was at the Kharkov trial [12], and the largest (22 convicted foreigners) was at the Poltava trial.

As a result of all trials, 252 foreigners were convicted, of which the overwhelming majority were German military personnel. Some of the convicts were sentenced to public hanging, the rest received hard labor. The trials were open and were held in special large halls, where journalists, as well as ordinary citizens, were admitted. In a number of cases, the processes were broadcast to the street.

8. Pre-trial investigation and general characteristics of the processes. Without the formation of regulatory legal acts, open processes could not take place. Moreover, it would be impossible to accuse and sentence the accused to trial; it would not be possible to collect evidence against the defendants. Therefore, to begin with, we reviewed some documents.

(1) In November 1942, by decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR (the highest body of state power), an Extraordinary State Commission was established to establish and investigate the atrocities of the Nazi invaders and their accomplices and the damage they caused to citizens, collective farms, public organizations, state enterprises and institutions the USSR.

(2) On April 19, 1943, the Decree "On Punishment Measures for Nazi Villains Guilty of Killing and Torturing Soviet Civilians and Captured Red Army Soldiers, for Spies, Traitors of the Homeland from among Soviet Citizens and for Their Accomplices" appeared".

(3) At the international level, the issue of prosecuting war criminals was discussed at the negotiations between representatives of the Anti-Hitler Coalition [13] in October 1943 and was reflected in the Moscow Declaration of the USSR, USA and Great Britain "On the responsibility of the Nazis for the committed atrocities". After the victory over Germany in the second half of 1945, international acts on war crimes were adopted.

(4) In August 1945, in London, representatives of the countries of the Anti-Hitler Coalition (USSR, USA, United Kingdom of Great Britain, Northern Ireland, and Provisional Government of the French Republic) signed an agreement "On the prosecution and punishment of the main war criminals of the European Axis countries". A published list of specific individuals accused of war crimes was attached to the text of the agreement.

(5) In December 1945, the Allied Control Council for Germany (the supreme authority in occupied Germany) passed Law №10 "On the

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punishment of persons guilty of war crimes, crimes against peace and against humanity".

On February 13, 1946, the United Nations decided to extradite war criminals at the request of other states. With regard to Soviet collaborator citizens who committed war crimes, the Decree of April 19, 1943 was also applied. However, Soviet citizens who committed war crimes (including those abroad) in a number of cases were tried not under the Decree of April 19, 1943, but under Article 58 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR (Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, responsibility for counter-revolutionary activities) and similar articles of the criminal codes of the Union republics.

This article provided for the maximum punishment not by hanging, but by shooting. Cases of collaborators were considered by the military boards of the Supreme Courts of the Union Republics of the USSR. Their decisions were sent for approval to the commission on judicial affairs of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks – the governing body of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

As part of the pre-trial investigation, the accused were interrogated repeatedly. Moreover, the interrogations were conducted by different officials. In particular, before the trial, the defendants of the Novgorod process [14] were kept separately and a separate investigator and translator worked with each of them. The protocols of interrogations and confrontations for the Novgorod process were drawn up in Russian and German. During the preliminary investigation, the defendants of the Novgorod trial were interrogated by representatives of the prosecutor's office.

The defendants were provided with lawyers from among Soviet citizens. The processes took place in specially selected buildings that could accommodate a large number of people. It was practiced to broadcast court hearings through radio amplifiers to the street. The processes were widely covered in central and local Soviet newspapers, as well as in foreign publications. Witnesses (including minors) were publicly interrogated during the trials. The basis of the evidence base was the acts of the Extraordinary State Commission. Many defendants pleaded guilty and asked the court for leniency. Lawyers often pointed out that their clients were simply following orders.

9. Nuremberg trials (tribunal). The idea of trying those who start wars and commit war crimes in the course of them is not new. For the first time such a process took place after the end of the First World War. On May 23, 1921, the trial of 45 German citizens accused of war crimes began in Leipzig. But in the "*Leipzig Tribunal*" the cases of only executors were considered, since the names of the German generals and admirals who gave orders, for the execution of

which their subordinates went to trial, were deleted from the list.

From this point of view, the Nuremberg Trials, conducted by the International Military Tribunal between November 20, 1945 and October 1, 1946, were unprecedented. For the first time, the first persons of the whole state, accused of committing war crimes and genocide, were on trial (the word itself was also first openly heard in Nuremberg). All this gives the right to call the Nuremberg Tribunal the main court of the twentieth century, which put an actual end to the history of World War II and sent its main perpetrators to the gallows.

Long before May 1945, none of the three leading Allied Powers (USSR, Great Britain and the USA) doubted that the leaders of Germany would have to answer for all the atrocities committed by their connivance or direct order. In the Soviet Union, the creation of an International Military Tribunal was discussed back in October 1942, at the level of foreign ministers of the countries of the Anti-Hitler coalition, this issue was agreed in November 1943, and at the level of the leaders of the three powers – in February 1945 at a conference in Yalta.

But formally, this tribunal, which went down in history as the first major trial of this kind, was created only during the London Conference [15], which took place from June 26, to August 8, 1945. And on August 29, the first list of war criminals was made public, which included 24 people – the same ones who three months later entered as defendants in the "*600 Room*" of the Palace of Justice in Nuremberg.

The most logical place for the Nazi war criminals to be tried would be Berlin, and that was exactly what the Soviet Union insisted on. However, the allies, relations with which by that time had already begun to gradually deteriorate, insisted on holding the process in the American zone of occupation. The formal reason for the transfer was the presence in Nuremberg of the Palace of Justice, which was practically not damaged during the war years, connected by an underground passage to a prison in which the accused could be kept, while in Berlin there were no such opportunities.

Another argument was the fact that it was Nuremberg that was the "*city of party congresses*" of the National Socialists, and the trial of them here acquired a symbolic character. Nevertheless, Berlin became the formal headquarters of the International Military Tribunal. It was here that on October 18, 1945, in the building of the Allied Control Council, the first and only meeting of the Tribunal took place, at which the indictment in the case of 24 defendants, signed on October 6, 1945 by the prosecutors of the four Allied Powers, was handed over to its members. And all other hearings and sentencing took place in Nuremberg.

The International Military Tribunal itself consisted of four members and their deputies, as

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provided for by the Charter, one from each leading power of the Anti-Hitler coalition. The Englishman Geoffrey Lawrence, a British lawyer and judge, was elected chairman of the tribunal at a single meeting in Berlin. The main accusers were on a separate list – also one each from Great Britain, the USSR, the USA and France. As a rule, there were two deputies, although the Soviet side managed to introduce four more assistants to the deputy chief prosecutor into the tribunal.

There were 24 defendants, of which only 23 were present in the hall: Reichsleiter and the head of the Party Chancellery of the National Socialist German Workers' Party – Martin Bormann (a German statesman and politician), appeared before the court in absentia, since there was no exact data about his death, nor about the place where he may be (his remains were discovered and identified only in 1972). Each of the defendants was entitled to a lawyer, and in total they were represented by 27 lawyers, assisted by 54 assistants and 67 secretaries.

The main prosecutor from the Soviet Union was the current prosecutor of the Ukrainian SSR, Lieutenant General of Justice Roman Rudenko [16], the future Prosecutor General of the USSR. Colonel of Justice Yury Pokrovsky was appointed his deputy.

According to [17], four assistants also worked in the group of the chief prosecutor from the USSR, including State Counselor of Justice III class Nikolai Zorya (who mysteriously died during the process), State Counselor of Justice II class Mark Roginsky, lawyer, future chairman of the Supreme Court of the USSR Lev Smirnov and State Counselor of Justice II class, already famous by that time writer Lev Sheinin [18].

Major General of Justice Iona Nikitchenko, Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Court of the Soviet Union, who was granted the right to open the first meeting of the Nuremberg Tribunal, became a member of the Tribunal from the USSR, and Colonel of Justice Alexander Volchkov became his assistant.

Before Nuremberg was designated as the site of the International Military Tribunal, the future defendants were held in the so-called "Camp Ashkan", at the Palace Hotel in the commune of Mondorf-les-Bains in Luxembourg. Here, from May to August 1945, 86 high-ranking German prisoners of war were kept and regularly interrogated, including Hermann Goering [19] and Karl Doenitz [20].

During the preparation of the Nuremberg Tribunal, all of its defendants were transferred to a prison connected by an underground passage to the Palace of Justice: they remained there until the sentence was pronounced and carried out. 24-hour security guards in the prison were carried by the soldiers of Delta Company, 26th Regiment, 1st Infantry Division, and US Army. They also carried out the delivery of the defendants to the courtroom and back, guarded them during the sessions.

The International Military Tribunal in Nuremberg worked for 11 months – from November 20, 1945 to October 29, 1946. On September 30 of the same year, the tribunal began the announcement of the verdict, which ended on October 1. In less than a year, 403 public meetings of the tribunal and 216 court hearings were held, at which 240 witnesses spoke, and about 300,000 affidavits were read out. Everything that was said and held during the work of the tribunal was recorded in the minutes, and its total volume was 16,000 pages.

All accusations against Nazi criminals brought before the Nuremberg Tribunal fell into one of four sections.

(1) The first had to do with the plans of the Nazi Party and the waging of aggressive wars.

(2) The second dealt with crimes against peace with the formulation of the participation of the defendants in "the planning, preparation, initiation and conduct of aggressive wars, which were also wars in violation of international treaties, agreements and obligations".

(3) The third section was called "War Crimes" and included all crimes committed in violation of military laws and customs during the Second World War.

(4) The fourth – "Crimes against humanity" – concerned the acts of the Nazis against their own people and all those who, according to Nazi ideology, were classified as "subhuman".

Of the 24 defendants on October 1, 1946, twelve people, including Martin Bormann in absentia, were sentenced to death by hanging. Many convicts petitioned to replace it with execution, but they were denied this. Three people received life sentences; two people were sentenced to 20 years in prison, one to 15 years and one to 10 years. Three more defendants were ultimately acquitted, although representatives of the Soviet Union tried to challenge this decision of the tribunal.

The head of the German Labor Front, Robert Ley [21], did not live to see the verdict: he committed suicide less than a month before the start of the process. And Gustav Krupp (a German industrialist and oil tycoon) was declared terminally ill, and therefore, his case was suspended and then terminated due to the death of the accused. In addition, the SS (Nazi paramilitary guard units), SD (Reichsführer security service) and Gestapo (Nazi state secret police), as well as the leadership of the NSDAP (German Workers' Party) were found guilty of criminal activity, but the cabinet of ministers and the military command Germany – no (which also caused a protest from the USSR).

Half a month passed between the announcement of the verdict and its execution: the execution was scheduled for October 16. Three hours before his execution, Hermann Goering managed to commit suicide by taking potassium cyanide. The rest were led

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one by one to the sports hall of the prison at the Palace of Justice, where gallows were set up on platforms.

The sentenced were executed by two American servicemen: Sergeant John Woods, who had been a professional executioner since 1920, and military policeman Joseph Malta, who volunteered to help him. The execution was completed within two hours, after which the bodies of the executed and the body of Goering were taken to the Munich crematorium, and the ashes were poured into the Isar River two days later.

The execution of the condemned put an end to the work of the Nuremberg Tribunal, but not to court cases against other Nazi criminals. Over the next three years, the Nuremberg Military Tribunal, created by the US military command (it was attended only by American judges and prosecutors), conducted 12 more trials against Nazi doctors, members of the Einsatzgruppen – the units responsible for the extermination of Jews and all opponents of the Nazi regime in the occupied territories, German industrialists and members of the military command. As a result of these hearings, 24 people were sentenced to death, 118 to prison, and 35 defendants were acquitted.

10. Kharkov process. On December 5, 1943, the Kharkov trial began over German war criminals who took part in war crimes on the territory of Kharkov and the Kharkov region during their occupation. This is the first open Soviet trial of foreign war criminals.

It should be added that the first trials in history of German war criminals and their accomplices were held by Soviet military tribunals in 1943. On July 14-17, 1943, the Krasnodar process was carried out against Soviet collaborators who took part in war crimes on the territory of Krasnodar and the Krasnodar Territory [22].

The hearing in the course of the Kharkov process began on December 15, 1943 at the military tribunal of the 4th Ukrainian Front. According to [23], three Nazis were tried: Captain Wilhelm Landheld, SS Untersturmführer Hans Ritz, senior corporal of the German secret field police Reinhard Retzlav and Soviet collaborator driver of the "gas chamber" Bulanov M.P., accused of mass extermination of residents.

On December 18, 1943, all the defendants were found guilty of committing crimes under the first part of the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of April 19, 1943, and sentenced to death by hanging. The next day, in the presence of more than 40,000 Kharkov residents, the criminals were hanged in the Blagoveshchensk market, where the invaders had previously carried out mass executions themselves.

Some of the materials of the first Soviet tribunals for German war criminals and their accomplices were

presented at the Nuremberg Tribunal as evidence. The Kharkov process created a legal precedent, later fixed by the Nuremberg Tribunal: *"The order does not exempt from liability for genocide"*.

The Kharkov process received a significant response not only in the USSR, but also abroad. US Ambassador to the USSR Averell Harriman [24] in a report to the State Department noted that the trial clearly indicates that the Soviet authorities will persistently seek to bring to justice the leaders of the Third Reich and the high command *"for the crimes and atrocities committed in their name and by their order"*. According to him, American journalists who covered the course of the trial were confident in the guilt of the convicts, satisfied with the observance of the court and the prosecution of procedural norms. Harriman recommended that this judicial precedent be used to carry out extensive explanatory work against war criminals.

11. Lawsuits in the Russian Federation against the Nazis during the Great Patriotic War.

Despite the fact that many years have passed since the end of the Great Patriotic War, even now there are trials of Nazi crimes against peaceful Soviet citizens. In our time, this issue is very acute.

So, on November 15, 2022, Vladimir Putin, the President of the Russian Federation [25], at a meeting of the organizing committee "Victory" (Network publication "Sterlitamak worker" of November 16, 2022) spoke about the importance and importance of preserving historical memory. According to him, Western states are falsifying historical truth, planting myths and actually rehabilitating Nazism. The consequences of their work can be seen today in all territories abroad, where neo-Nazi groups wear swastikas on their sleeves; their fighters decorate themselves with Nazi tattoos and glorify the fascist regime.

It should be added that today, for example, on March 15, 2022, the Rostov Regional Court ruled in a trial on an application to recognize the actions of the German invaders in the region during the Great Patriotic War as war crimes and genocide of the peoples of the USSR.

"To recognize the established and newly revealed crimes committed during the Great Patriotic War on the territory of the Rostov Region by the Nazi occupation authorities and their accomplices against at least 181 thousand Soviet citizens who were representatives of the civilian population, and at least 200 thousand prisoners of war, war crimes and crimes against humanity, the genocide of Slavs and other national and ethnic groups that were the population of the USSR", – Judge Elena Slavgorodskaya told the online publication News Agency News in Russia and the World – TASS (Telegraph agency of communications and messages, dated March 15, 2022).

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The verdict of the court noted that the ongoing genocide was part of a plan that Nazi Germany intended to get rid of the entire local population of the Soviet Union through expulsion and extermination in order to colonize the liberated territory by the Germans.

Let us point out one more meeting of our days. On April 22, 2022, a trial began in Orel in the case of the genocide of civilians in the Oryol region during the Great Patriotic War. The court considered a lawsuit filed by the prosecutor's office of the Oryol region on behalf of the Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation Igor Krasnov after the declassification of documents by the Federal Security Service [26].

The prosecutor of the region Alexei Timoshin in the online publication *"Komsomolskaya Pravda in Orel"* (dated April 22, 2022) asked to recognize the actions committed by the Nazi invaders and their authorities in the period 1941-1943 as crimes. During the occupation, the Nazis, together with their accomplices, exterminated at least 422 thousand people, and at least 57 thousand local residents were driven to hard labor in Germany.

The first session of the Oryol Regional Court took place on April 22, 2022. Then three people testified and reported on the facts of the atrocities of the Nazis in the period 1941-1943. So, Nina Makashova, an eyewitness to those terrible events of the war, spoke about the forced evacuation of the inhabitants of the village of Uspenskoye, Oryol region, the arson of the settlement and the execution of several people, including the woman's uncle. This story was confirmed by another witness, Anatoly Pisarev, according to an eyewitness.

Telling students the real stories of people who survived all the hellish moments of the war, we at the lessons of literature at school and after school hours, set additional tasks in the form of memorizing poems [27]. This allows children to better understand the tragic events of the war days. For high school students, such classes allow them to better prepare for writing the final essay of the Unified State Exam with the obligatory indication of an argument based on real stories of eyewitnesses of those days.

The hearing resumed after a week-long pause. The second meeting took place on April 28, 2022. The court heard the testimony of experts: Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor Viktor Livtsov, Candidate of Historical Sciences Alexander Saran and a representative of the search movement *"Fiery Arc"* (youth search association).

So, Viktor Livtsov spoke about the horrifying facts about hard labor in Germany. Of the 56,490 people who were driven away, just over 37,000 returned. Orlovtsy were forced to sign *"voluntary"* labor obligations. Civilians self-mutilated due to hellish slave conditions. Alexander Saran spoke about the *"goals"* set by the accomplices of the Nazis in the

occupied territories. The Nazis planned to destroy at least 3-4 million Russian people a year. The chairman of the search movement told the court about the place where civilians were shot in the village of Pogoreltsevo, Shablykinsky district, in May 1942. In the cellar, the searchers found 14 corpses, including the remains of children with kindled skulls. Nearby, in the pit, were shell casings testifying to the execution.

Studying the real stories of surviving civilians during the war, we use dictation during extracurricular time in Russian language lessons [28]. As a rule, students write dictation in the middle level, and high school students are already weaning, since this is not provided for in the curriculum. Therefore, so that graduates and high school students do not lose their dictation writing skills, we are introducing this technique into the learning process. This allows students to consolidate the acquired skills and techniques for writing essays at the final exam in the format of the Unified State Exam.

As part of the third meeting, which took place on May 5, 2022, previously classified information about the punitive policy of the German invaders in the Znamensky district was made public and the testimony of witnesses was heard - underage prisoners of fascism, a resident of the Uritsky district Vasily Nikolaevich Govrichev and a resident of the Bolkhovskiy district Anatoly Semenovich Bukhantsev. The court also listened to Klavdia Ivanovna Mironenko, who was driven to a concentration camp from the territory of the Oryol region.

During the third hearing, Anatoly Bukhantsev spoke about the miracle of escape from the gas chamber. The lethal equipment failed, so ten-year-old Tolya and dozens of others survived. *"The Nazis committed inhuman atrocities. It was impossible even to just stand in their way: they could remove the machine gun and shoot. They felt like full and unpunished masters, sparing neither people nor nature"*, – recalled Anatoly Semenovich.

At the final meeting on May 6, 2022, the demands of the Prosecutor of the Orel Region Alexei Timoshin to establish the fact of the genocide of the population of the peoples of the Soviet Union were fully satisfied. The prosecution authorities, interacting with other departments, have done a colossal amount of work. Numerous facts of the extermination of civilians on the territory of the Oryol region were confirmed by testimonies, expert comments, documents from the archives and inspections of the places of executions.

12. Conclusion. Thus, having collected, studied, analyzed, theoretically compared about 50 sources from school and district libraries, as well as electronic materials from the Internet, we found out that genocide is a particularly dangerous, terrible crime,

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not only against humanity, but also against the whole world, generally.

We believe that such crimes cannot be justified. These crimes are punishable by the court even decades after they were committed. We are obliged to preserve the cultural heritage of the peoples, live in peace and harmony, and in no case allow the re-emergence of this nightmare that can destroy millions of innocent people.

In our time, this task is also in the first place, because now the same picture is happening in a neighboring country. Russo phobia develops; neo-Nazis walk around with a certain swastika on their forearms and destroy those who, in their opinion, are not human.

These are bandits terrorizing the civilian population of Europe and Russia. Over the past year alone, neo-Nazis have committed several terrorist acts in different regions in our country. In the zone of the Special Military Operation, our soldiers and peacekeepers are risking their lives in order to completely destroy the progressive neo-Nazism and liberate European countries from the fascist regime.

This article is a huge painstaking work and was written as part of the preparation of high school students to participate in the Republican stage of the All-Russian competition of research projects "Without a statute of limitations" among students in grades 8-11 of the Republic of Bashkortostan [29].

The competition was organized and supervised by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Bashkortostan [30] in accordance with the Calendar of events for the 2022-2023 academic years in our region.

Through our work, we show that every person must remember that any crime is punishable. And genocide is no exception. People shouldn't kill each other. We must all live in peace and harmony.

In the future, we intend to further study the sources of historical memory about the dramatic events in the life of the civilian population on the territory of our country during the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945, as well as present the results of our research to the public in the form of projects of students and scientific articles by teachers of a general education organization.

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CULTURAL HERITAGE OF GEORGIA (THE RELIGIOUS ARCHITECTURE OF TBILISI)

Abstract: Georgia is the country of the world's oldest civilization. Georgian culture is the treasure of world culture. Over the course of centuries, the history of Georgia has acquired a self-styled and unique standard due to the country's difficult geo-political problems and permanent struggles and, as a result of the constant contact with foreign nations, its culture became rich and unique.

Georgians had close ties with the biggest nations of the Old East- the Urartians, the Assyrians, the Hittites, and later – with the Greeks and the Roman Empire, Armenia, Byzantium, Arabia, Turkey, Mongolia, and Persia. This is proved by the foreign historic sources - the excellent material for the studies of Georgian history. It should be noted that, despite the complex historical processes, Georgian culture was never restricted, rectilinear or narrow - it always combined the best of both the Western and the Eastern worlds, the proof of which is Georgia's unique literature, folklore, architecture, science, poetry.

The existence of the state of Georgia in the difficult geographic area slowed the process of the political and cultural development of the country many times. The fall of the Byzantine Empire was especially hard as Georgia, after the occupation of the Black Sea by the Ottomans, became completely isolated from Europe and left to the Muslim world. This led to the disintegration of the country, followed by a nearly forty-year struggle for regaining freedom and individuality. This battle went on with certain gradations and it finally ended with the annexation of Georgia by Russia. The permanent wars ended and peace was established; though its price was high.

For 117 years Russia has been purposefully pursuing the Russianization of Georgia, fighting the Georgian language, writing, and Georgian Church. In this hard struggle, the Georgian nation was able to maintain its cultural heritage, its traditions, and Christian faith – the tokens defining its identity.

The Revolution of February 1917 was first followed by the revival of the autocephaly of the Georgian Church, lost back in 1811, and then – by declaring the independence of Georgia in 1918. Unfortunately, the first Georgian Independent Republic was occupied by Soviet Russia in 1921 and Georgia became part of the Soviet Union. On April 9, 1991, Georgia declared its independence on the basis of the conducted Referendum of the Georgian people's will, which was followed by the opening of the closed borders. The door was opened for all those interested in visiting our country. The country's unique material and spiritual culture, habitual traditions, cuisine, and resorts became available to foreign citizens. It is noteworthy that today Georgia faces many challenges and represents the sphere of interest of foreign partners. UNESCO expresses its special interest in Georgian culture by including its cultural monuments in the World's Cultural Heritage List.

Georgia is a country of distinct traditions in terms of ethnic and religious diversity. Different nations and confessions have lived here since ancient times. The tolerant nature of Georgians and their attitude towards other ethnic groups are well illustrated by the architectural monuments throughout the country which are parts of Georgia's cultural-historical heritage. From this point of view, Tbilisi – the capital of Georgia and one of the oldest cities in the world is unique. It is in Tbilisi where the merging of multicultural and religious diversities is clearly expressed. Orthodox, Gregorian, Muslim, Catholic churches, Jews, and Yezidis temples rub shoulders here.

Based on the above said, this work deals with special attention to the historical and cultural monuments of Tbilisi as well as to the brief history of the city, to its ethnocultural and ethno-confessional links formed over the centuries. Tbilisi was a developed economic center in different epochs due to its favorable location. To our great

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concern, only a small part of the historical monuments of Tbilisi is preserved. The existing residential and public buildings are mainly of the XIX c.

This stylistic change in the city clearly indicates the political, social, and economic changes that took place in Georgia.

Key words: Heritage, Georgia, geopolitical, traditions, Tbilisi, historic, monuments.

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Introduction

Content

Georgia is a hub of ancient civilization and culture. Culture, as a universal characteristic of humanity, includes the heredity of historical experience. Consequently, it is a world of human expression that transcends time. Cultural heritage always has a special place in the process of preserving and developing the nation's identity. The Georgian people preserved their identity based on their difficult historical past and thanks to the national language and culture. In the era of globalization, it is believed that the national culture is losing its diversity, and a cosmopolitan culture is being formed. Located on the border of Europe and Asia, Georgia experienced the aggression of many conquerors, the processes of migration of different ethnic groups often took place, it seems that homogenization of culture should have taken place, although Georgian culture always shared the culture elements of the peoples of the world and sometimes transformed it into its national essence.

Tbilisi, the capital of Georgia, has been distinguished by its cultural diversity since ancient times and represented the political, economic and cultural center of the entire Caucasus. The city has always been distinguished by original folk traditions and customs, various ethnic groups of Armenians, Jews, Assyrians, Azerbaijanis, Kurds, Russians, and Ukrainians were carriers of Tbilisi culture, since the Georgian language and culture always had primacy.

The capitalization of Tbilisi took place in the 5th century during the reign of King Vakhtang Gorgasli, which was due to its naturally convenient strategic location, its proximity to the leading regions of the country from the economic and political point of view, and the possibility of convenient connections with neighboring countries. According to the conducted archeological studies, it is established that Tbilisi was a settlement long before Vakhtang Gorgasli. Archeological findings belong to the Neolithic, Early, Middle and Late Bronze Ages. (შოშიაშვილი., 2019, გვ. 6) The ancient period is also well represented, which is confirmed by archeological studies, in particular, the Greek coin of the IV-III centuries B.C., as well as two Roman coins minted during the reign of Emperor Augustus. The abundance of coins indicates that the local population was involved in extensive trade processes, which was

mainly due to the strategic location of Tbilisi and its surroundings. (ნ., ძველი თბილისის ადგილის ისტორიიდან, 1999, გვ. 98) It is worth noting the road map drawn up by the Roman geographer Castorius of the 4th century, the so-called "Tabula Peutingeriana", where among the listed settlements and cities, in the vicinity of Armazi Castle, a fortified point PHILADO is indicated, which is the Latin form of Tphilda. The indicated point with both its location and name should be Tbilisi. Castorius' map was intended for travelers and merchants.

Tbilisi is first mentioned in Georgian historical sources from the 60s of the 4th century when Sasanian Iran was fighting for political supremacy. The Sassanids built a fortress here, which they turned into their residence, and opposed Mtskheta, the residence of the Georgian kings. During the time of the Iberian king Varaz Bakuri, according to Leonti Mroveli, "... and the Eristavi of the Persians built Tphilisi as a fortress against the walls of Mtskheta" (ყაუხჩიშვილი, 1955წ, გვ. 139). The decision to move the capital from Mtskheta to Tbilisi by Vakhtang Gorgasli (443-502 AD) in the second half of the V century was conditioned by social, economic and political factors.

From the later period of the 5th century until almost the 19th century, the city was burned and destroyed several times as a result of enemy invasions. Byzantium, Persia, Arabs, Seljuks, Khazars, Mongols, Ottomans, Safavids, and Russians destroyed and burned the cult monuments and civil buildings of the city. The multi-ethnic residents of Tbilisi were not allowed. They did not mercy the multi-ethnic residents of Tbilisi. Nevertheless, a few ancient buildings have been preserved in the city – Narikala i.e. the mother castle (IV century), the Sion and Anchiskhati i.e. St. Mary Churches (VI century). Information about these ancient architectural monuments is preserved both in Georgian and foreign written sources.

As we mentioned, Tbilisi has been a multi-ethnic city since ancient times, and all residents here had their own temples for prayers. One of the oldest is the Zoroastrian temple of Ateshga, located in one of the old districts of the city - Kldisubani. In the 3rd-7th centuries, in Eastern Georgia, the Sasanians tried to establish the state religion of Iran - Zoroastrianism. At that time, the said denomination was the strongest

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competitor of Christianity in Kartli. In the pre-Christian era, Georgians continuously fought against the politics of Iran. (ქ., 2019, გვ. 51; ქ., 2019) Information about Ateshga in historical documents is quite scarce. We learn about this important historical monument through the sketches of Jean Chardin and Tournefort. They write that Ateshga resembled a cube with a low-necked spherical dome and had a free area (ყოფილი, 2009, გვ. 5-6) In 1724, on the basis of the Treaty of Constantinople signed between Russia and Turkey, Turkey occupied the whole of Georgia and Ateshga was probably converted into a mosque. In 1735, Nadir-Shah conquered eastern Georgia and destroyed the Ottoman mosques, including Ateshga, which was earlier converted into a mosque. Later it was used as a warehouse, and in the 19th century, it was used as a residence. Atashga is still under private ownership, however, within the framework of the 2007-2009 ICOMOS revitalization project of the Bethlehem district, Ateshga was cleaned and restored, and it was covered with a temporary roof to protect it from atmospheric events. "Ateshga" of Tbilisi is a highly noteworthy historical monument, it is an organic formation of the political processes that took place in Transcaucasia.

Yazidis belong to one of the small ethnic groups in Georgia, a small part of which settled here in the 18th century, in the 19th century they came from Armenia and Turkey, and the last part came in 1919. The first entry was a plea letter on asylum to Erekle II, king of Kartl-Kakheti. Yazidis did not have a temple in Georgia, so they performed religious rituals in their families. Yazidis recognize one god and worship Archangel Malak-Taus, who is represented as a peacock, and Shams, who is the sun deity in Yazidi mythology. They especially respect the rising side of the sun. The religious doctrine of the Yazidis is contained in two holy books - the "Book of Confessions" and the "Black Book". In Yazidism, it is clearly indicated that only God is the creator of the universe, and has entrusted the seven angels the management of the universe.

In 2011, the Yazidi Religious Assembly of Georgia (a legal entity under public law) was founded, which is the representation of the highest religious body existing in Iraq in Georgia, and the Yazidi community was given permission to build a Yazidi cultural center. In the same year, after being registered in Georgia, the religious council chose Sheikh Nadri as rebar i.e. leader. The main Yazidi shrine is the Lalish temple in northern Iraq, and the Georgian Yezidi community also built a small temple similar to Lalish in Varketili. The peacock depicted on the temple is a symbol of an angel. (რ., 2019, გვ. 670)

Armenians, who have been living here for a long time, should be singled out among the groups living in Georgia. Historical information about this is preserved in both Georgian and Armenian historical sources and documents. Armenians are a Christian

nation and their religion is called Armenian-Apostolic. They had their own temples in Tbilisi, a large part of which is still functioning today. The settlement process of the Armenian ethnic group on the territory of Georgia was divided into several stages, but it became particularly intense in the late Middle Ages. At that time, they had long lost their statehood (this happened in the 11th century) and were being harassed on national-political and religious grounds. Therefore, they often sought refuge in Georgia, namely in Kvemo Kartli, in order to return to their historical homeland as soon as a favorable environment was created. In 1780, King Erekle resettled the Armenians persecuted by the Persians from Yerevan Khanate to Tbilisi. The Russian demographic expansion in Tbilisi since the 19th century led to an increase in the Armenian population. Armenians who migrated to Tbilisi not only built their own churches but also made the Georgian Orthodox Church in Armenian. The Russian government also had had its contribution to this, because the materially wealthy part of the representatives of this nation was chosen by the Russian government as a political supporter and the main social base and in every possible way contributed to its strengthening in Tbilisi. Armenians drew up all kinds of documents only in the Georgian language, this continued until the 70s of the 19th century when a new wave of Armenian migration appeared in Georgia and the Russian language began to spread among Tbilisi Armenians. It should be noted that among the Tbilisi Armenians, there were many ethnic Georgians who were called Armenians because they recognized the Armenian-Gregorian faith. (ბ., 2016, გვ. 36)

Today, there is a controversy between the Georgian and Armenian churches regarding the ownership of the churches. On the map of Tbilisi created by Vakhushti Batonishvili (18th century), only 5 Armenian churches are marked with the surrounding cemeteries, and in the explanations attached to the plan of Tbilisi drawn up by the Russian officer, Alexander Pishchev, in 1785, Georgian Orthodox churches are reported as Armenian churches. The origin of the Armenian temples located in Tbilisi is mainly related to the 17th-19th centuries. Artificially aggravating the issue will have really bad results on the relations between both countries. There is already a problem of frozen conflicts in the South Caucasus, which will hinder the security of the region. The dispute process is temporarily suspended. Most of the Armenian churches in Tbilisi have been restored and are functioning. One of the important temples is the Norashen church. Armenian researchers (S. Karapetian) believe that the temple was built in 1467, although there is no documentary material to prove this. During the invasion of Agha Muhammad Khan (1795), the temple was damaged. After the establishment of Russian rule, the central domed cathedral was restored and painted by Mkrtum

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Ovnatanian, an Armenian artist from Tbilisi. 17th-century khachkars are embedded in the inner walls of the church. The famous Armenian merchant and patron Mikheil Tamamshev is buried in the church. (ო., 1940, გვ. 31)

Surb-Gevork, i.e. the same church of Tsikhisdeda, belongs to the number of Georgian churches, which were later taken over by the Armenian church. The church built in the name of St. George is Vakhushti referred to as the seat of the Castle. According to incomplete information, the temple was built in the XIII century by the rich Armenian trader of Mongolian times, there was an inscription of the temple, which has not been preserved. Armenian historians think that the Trader built the temple in 1251 on the basis of the old temple and made it Armenian. The church belongs to the type of domed hall common in Armenia since the 7th century, the dome of which stands on four solid pillars. The Surb Gevorg church is built entirely of bricks, but its foundation and the first row of walls are built of large polished stones. On both sides of the main altar of the church is a two-story chapel, the entrances of the upper floors of which are located in the altar. The building has two entrances - from the west and from the north. The Surb Gevorg Church is distinguished by its frescoes, the oldest of which belong to the 14th-15th centuries. The walls of the temple are painted with Old Testament scenes belonging to the Hovnathanian family of painters. (მათეოსიანი, 2015, გვ. 21)

It should be noted here that during the reconstruction works in 2023, five old stones were found, which were soon identified by the inscriptions on the tombstones. (<http://dalma.news/გელომბური-კვალი-თბილისში-კულტურის-სამინისტროს-შენობის-ტერიტორიაზე-ეკლესია-და-სასაფლაო-აღმოაჩინეს>, 2023) According to historical sources, in the past, there was an Armenian temple in this area and a cemetery nearby. As Armenian public figures point out, here was the Vank temple, which was a three-domed building. Over the centuries, the church was restored many times. The last restoration was carried out in 1902 with the funds of philanthropist Alexander Mantashev. During the invasion of the Bolsheviks, when the Georgian and Armenian churches were destroyed, this Vank temple also became their victim. In 1938, the church and the cemetery were completely demolished and the stones were used as second-hand building materials.

Followers of two directions of Muslims - Shiites and Sunnis - also live in Tbilisi. The Muslim population appeared in Tbilisi after the conquest of the city by the Arabs in the second half of the 7th century. As a result of the occupation of Tbilisi by the Arabs, there would definitely be a cult building in the city, which is evidenced by the existence of the title of Qadi (religious judge) on the door of the Amira of Tbilisi.

In the VII-VIII centuries in Tbilisi, a jameh-mosque should have stood approximately in the place where the mosque stands now. We have no information about when Jameh was destroyed or who dismantled it. During the Arabization, Muslim merchants-artisans, scientists, and representatives of culture gradually increased in Tbilisi. According to Arab historians, Tbilisi Muslims were Sunnis. (კვიციანი, 1984, გვ. 13) Shiite Muslims appeared in Georgia and Tbilisi later in the 16th century. The Shiite mosque founded by Shah Ismail I is considered to be one of the oldest mosques on the left bank of the Mtkvari, near bridge bay. "Shah Ismail built the mosque near the bay," Vakhushti tells us. (ვახუშტი, 1973, გვ. 334)

From the 16th century, Tbilisi was sometimes under the Sunni Turkish Ottomans, and sometimes under the Shiite Iranians. The conquerors of the city destroyed not only Christian churches and monasteries but also Muslim shrines. Shiites destroyed the Sunni shrines and vice versa. The Shah Ismail Mosque was destroyed during almost 30 years of Ottoman rule. Shah Abbas I built a new mosque in 1606, according to Jean Chardin. (შარდენი, 2019, გვ. 13) In the 17th century, during the reign of King Rostom, three mosques were built in Tbilisi. By the end of the 19th century, there were already five mosques.

Currently, in Tbilisi there is one mosque that stands at the foot of Narikala Castle, which was built by the Ottomans in 1724-27, when they ruled Kartli. After the campaigns of Nadir Shah and the establishment of Qizilbash rule in Kartli, the mentioned mosque was demolished. There are five mosques on the plan of Tbilisi drawn up in 1785. In the 20th century, only one of them remained. Many mosques, jamehs, and madrasahs, some of which were works of art, were destroyed during the Soviet regime. (შოშიაშვილი., 2019, გვ. 64)

The Shia mosque, which was built during the reign of King Rostom, near the royal palace and near the Metekhi bridge pier, was demolished during the communist rule for construction work. Its tiles with unique ornaments and inscriptions are preserved in the Art Museum of Georgia. Muslim believers moved to a Sunni mosque. Jumah Mosque of Tbilisi is distinguished by the fact that it has two mihrabs (the mihrab is the place where the imam-leader stands and performs the prayer) - Sunni and Shiite. A similar case does not happen in any mosque in the world. At present, the Muslim believers living in Tbilisi are Sunnis and Shiites. The Sunni mosque is the only functioning mosque in Tbilisi. As mentioned, it serves both Sunni and Shiite Muslims. Originally, the mosque was divided by a black curtain, on one side of which Sunnis prayed and on the other side - Shiites. Today, the mosque is open for all worshippers (ო., 2010, გვ. 254).

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The history of Catholicism in Georgia begins in the 13th century when the Georgian queen Rusudani (1223-1245) asked Pope Gregory IX for help in the fight against the Mongols. Due to significant international changes, Georgia-Europe relations were limited to missionary activities. The strengthening of the Catholic Church in Georgia started especially in the 14th century during the reign of Giorgi the Brilliant (1318-1345). Pope John XXII was not only interested in religious matters but also engaged in extensive political activities to advance the interests of the Church of Rome. The first Catholic churches in Tbilisi are being built, which were brought from Smyrna. It is not known what happened to the churches founded in this period in Tbilisi, however, Catholic activity in Georgia moved into an even more active phase in the late Middle Ages. (თამარაშვილი, 2011, გვ. 89)

The existing Catholic churches, which were built in Tbilisi at the beginning of the 19th century, was the Assumption of the Virgin Mary Cathedral. The Russian king Alexander I gave permission to the Prefect of Capuchin Order of Tbilisi, Francesco Paduel, to build a church. Catholics were allocated space on the street and 6,000 manats for construction. A church with Gothic architectural elements was built here. The Austrian monarch also contributed to the construction - he financed the construction with 1286 piastres. Since 1829, the number of Armenian Catholics in Tbilisi has also increased. Armenians tried to capture this temple. The Russian government forbade Georgian Catholics to conduct religious services in Georgian, it could only be performed in Armenian or Latin. In 1937, the church was abolished. In 1999, the Cathedral of the Ascension of the Virgin Mary of Tbilisi was opened, to the restoration of which the native city of Georgian Catholic priest Giuseppe, Verona, contributed. On August 15, the day of the Ascension of the Mother of God, the temple was solemnly blessed.

The second Catholic church named after Saints Peter and Paul was founded in Tbilisi in 1870, its construction was headed by Konstantine Zubalashvili, the son of a famous philanthropist and public figure, who was the head of the parish. At the request and consent of Konstantine, Mikheil Tamarashvili's book "History of Catholicism among Georgians" was written. The architect of the cathedral was Albert Salzman, who designed the church in the earlier Baroque style. The railing and the gate of the yard were made in 1891 with the funds of the Jimshero family, which is reported by the Georgian and Russian inscriptions above the entrance to the churchyard.

There was also an Evangelical-Lutheran church in Tbilisi. During Russian colonialism, the demographic expansion of Georgia began, as a result of which people of different nationalities settled in the country. In 1817-1818, several thousand Germans from Württemberg were resettled in Georgia by order

of Emperor Alexander I. General Yermolov, the commander-in-chief, was assigned to take care of their settlement. The Germans established two colonies in Tbilisi: Neu Tiflis in Kukia and Alexandersdorf in Didube. In 1894, in Neu Tiflis settlement (Marjanishvili Square), the construction of the Lutheran Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul began. The project of the neo-Gothic style temple belonged to the German architect Leopold Bielefeld. Old Tbilisi residents used to call this place Kirichni due to the stone standing in the settlement of Neu Tbilisi (კოკნაძე, 2008, გვ. 9). From the 1930s, the Bolsheviks began to harass and persecute the German colonists. In 1933, the authorities closed the Peter and Paul Church, and Pastor Meyer was shot. The church, which was once an important cultural and public center, was destroyed by the captive Germans during the Second World War.

Jews consider Georgia as their second homeland. Even before the birth of Christ in the 7th century B.C., a part of the Jews who were exiled from Jerusalem, came to Mtskheta and settled. After the conquest of the kingdom of Judea by the Babylonian king Nebuchadnezzar, a part of the Jews went to Georgia and asked the ruler of Mtskheta for refuge (ყაუხჩიშვილი ს., გვ. 223). As soon as Georgia was settled, there were already Jewish shrines, and today you can find them in every region. On Vakhushti Batonishvili's map of Tbilisi, for some reason, the synagogue was not given, although according to other scientists and researchers, there must have been a synagogue in the old Bethania area, which was burned down as a result of the invasion of Agha Mohammad Khan. It is a fact that there was no synagogue in Tbilisi in the 19th century. At the beginning of the 20th century, there were four active synagogues in Tbilisi. Today there are two synagogues: Grand-Akhaltzikhe prayer hall and Beth-Rachel synagogue. The synagogue of Beth Rachel i.e. Tskhinvali was built in 1910 for Jews who came from Iran and Kurdistan (Lakhlukhs), most of whom were deported during the Soviet period. The synagogue is owned by Ashkenazi Jews. Since the building was damaged, the question of its restoration arose. The funds for the restoration were donated by the Jews of Tbilisi and Moscow. Alexander Maskevich, Gabriel Mirilashvili, Temur Sapir and Davit Iakobashvili played a big role in the reconstruction of the synagogue. The Ashkenazi Beth-Knesset was named after Beth-Rachel (in honor of Alexander Mashkevich's mother, and the Aron Hakodesh (the holy tabernacle for storing Torahs) of the synagogue was named after Mikhael Mirilashvili. In 2009, on the days of Rosh Hashan, the synagogue was solemnly opened.

The Grand or Akhaltzikhe Synagogue was opened in Tbilisi in 1903. The construction of the synagogue was widely reported by the Georgian press of that time, from which we learn that Rabbi Levani and Abram Gorelashvili took the lead in starting the

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construction. Georgian Jews appealed to the Governor-General to build a shrine at their own expense. The Governor General allowed them but ordered them to be registered as local Jews, not as Georgian Jews. (Of course, this fact was the discrimination of everything related to Georgian by the Russian government). Georgian Jews built the synagogue at their own expense. In 1911, the synagogue was completely finished. Tbilisi Great Synagogue "Big Prayer" belongs to the Romanesque style - it is characterized by the arrangement of unplastered bricks and details, the trapezoidal crowning of the facade, and the exterior facade is decorated with colorful Star of David stained glass. In the center of the synagogue hall stands the Teba/stage (raised place for prayer) and on the opposite side of it is the Aron Hakodesh (Holy Ark for Sefer Torah). On the second floor of the shrine, there is a traditional "women's gallery" (women and men pray separately) which has an independent entrance. The interior of the hall is completely painted with variations of plants and symbols. The synagogue is periodically restored. The synagogue is an important religious and cultural monument of Tbilisi.

The discussed material well presents the multicultural environment of Tbilisi and the tolerant nature of Georgians. It is impossible not to mention the Georgian Orthodox churches, which are quite numerous in Tbilisi. Many ruined temples were restored and returned to their original appearance. The oldest Christian temples in Tbilisi are the Sion Cathedral and Anchiskhati, the construction of which started immediately after the founding of the city. Anchiskhati is a three-nave basilica building, the building was surrounded by buildings from the south and west. The southern building should probably have been opened with arches. The interior of the church was painted in the 17th century, the remains of this painting were revealed in the apse and on the vertical facade. Later, a bell tower was added to the temple, which is built with bricks.

The Cathedral of the Dormition of the Mother of God of Sion is a central domed building. It is built with cut Algeti stone. The facade is plain and has a color of yellowish sand. Many relics are kept in the Sion Temple: the Stone of Grace, the skull of the Apostle Thomas, and the cross of St. Nino. The cross was inherited by Georgian kings and was placed in Svetitskhoveli Cathedral. Before his death, King Mirian coronated his son Bakari with the vine cross. The Temple of Sion was to be built together with the foundation of Tbilisi, as evidenced by Juansheri's report, which informs us that "Guaram Kurapalati

renewed the foundation of Sion of Tbilisi" (ყაუჩიშვილი, 1955, გვ. 223) (VI ს.) The completion of the temple took place during the reign of Adarnese Eristavi in the 7th century. According to narration, Guaram and Adarnese are buried here. The temple has been destroyed and looted by the enemy many times, so it has not been preserved in its original form. Since the 16th century, the Temple of Sion has been looted and damaged several times as a result of Iranian invasions. In 1522, Shah Ismail robbed the jeweled icon of the Mother of God of Sion and threw it into Mtkvari river. After the abolition of the Kingdom of Kartl-Kakheti (1801), the Temple of Sion was repaired several times in the 19th century. The chief governor of Georgia, Pavle Tsitsianov, started its restoration and painted the temple. Unfortunately, the Georgian traces were slowly being lost in the cathedral, which was manifested by the introduction of the Russian architectural style during the restoration. After the establishment of the Soviet government, the churches of Tbilisi were deprived of their property, including the bells of the Patriarchal Cathedral of Sion. Today, the temple has been restored, and it returned to its original appearance, but the painting could not be restored.

It should be noted that it is impossible to limit the religious architecture of Tbilisi to a small article. It is a fact that throughout the long history, Georgian Christian churches in Tbilisi were destroyed by the hands of the enemy with special cruelty. Metekhi, Trinity, Bethlehem, St. Sebastieli, Father of the Cross, and many others have been destroyed more than once. However, they were rebuilt and restored. Returned to the original look. The temples are mainly cross-domed buildings, which indicates that they mainly belong to the X-XI century. e.i. after the end of Arabism, religious architecture was still important for the rulers of the country.

In conclusion, we should note that Tbilisi has always been a multi-ethnic city. The tolerant nature of Georgians is clearly visible in the ritual buildings of many denominations represented in the city. It is worth noting that during the centuries of coexistence, there was no confrontation on religious grounds. However, after the conquest of Georgia by Russia, there was an attempt to do so, which was manifested in the question of the religious affiliation of the temples and in the anti-Semitic manifestation. But the issue did not reach a serious conflict. And it was prevented in time. By studying the architectural monuments of Tbilisi, the political, social and economic changes in Georgia can be clearly seen.

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Article



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THE FACE OF THE LEADER THE FACE AS A MYTHO-RITUAL MODEL OF THE ARCHAIC PERIOD

Abstract: *The face of the leader as a mytho-ritual model, which is considered as the governing power, as a power-giver. For power Striving, thirst for first place and self-establishment, which is one of the oldest it is a mytho-ritual model and it is from the time of mankind. As we know, it is a mytho-ritual model Models underlie all human spiritual activity field, the spiritual experience of this distant past of mankind, one of the scientists some of them call it shaman, today this term has become quite well known for society. Although this term is mostly not used by scientists in research. Shamanism is an ancient system of representations, human and on the world. The work presents a load of shamanic symbols, a scheme, which it confirms the inseparable connection of man with the cosmic world, that Adaniyan contains two the beginning - heavenly and earthly. That the human body has chakras, they say so-called chakras, points, so that a particular person can easily to overcome the earthly burden, it is necessary to open these chakras with appropriate rituals as a result, in myth and ritual, as is known, attention is paid to power to obtain, to be a leader, symbolic signs that favor the gods it depends on the acquisition. The one that comes from the sky is especially sacred items: wooden statue of Athena, statue of Aphrodite, scepter of Agamemnon, of Peplos the necklace given to Harmony by the gods on their wedding day. Theirs it created a magical connection in their imagination and established them in a superior state together with material values played a big role Prayer, curse. Archaic mytho-rituals are also part of this society it is a part of the object of the leader, the phenomenon and the genesis of its origin caused and causes interest and remains a subject of constant research as, archaic a mytho-ritual model from the period.*

Key words: *leader, myth, model, archaic, constitution, shamanism, ecstasy, magic, cosmic, religion yuri, priority, symbol, aspect, rhythm.*

Language: English

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Introduction

2019 This is a period model. This model is years, the time of mankind. The first people prone to rooting, intuitive, innate skill With these skills, he will think about himself and those around him. Inspiration for people Such a person is mostly far-sighted, archaic Such a person was also called a shaman in the early preclassic period. According to their way of thinking, attitude to the perception of the world according to shamanism, ancient knowledge, this is the observation of the inner world of a person. On nature, thinking, understanding the world. For example, the famous Romanian writer Mircea Eliade, philosopher and

theologian, explains the genesis of shamanism and examines That this ancient knowledge is a practice, separated from mysticism, magic and Faith. As you know, a writer who succeeds in the fantasy genre in the literary sphere, in his work, you can see the animal Interest in the origins of shamanism Marcia is interested in humanity About culture, at the cosmic level. As it is known in America, in particular Chicago He became a university professor and his name was also given to a chair at the same university. He was named after the great contribution he made to his career. In particular, he has studied and researched since the archaic period. Literature and history of

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religion. He created more than one famous book and article During his studies, he studied practically world cultures such as Eastern as well as Western, finally observing these two ancient cultures. created the synthesis and became a pioneering researcher. The author says: "I found it everywhere what I called cosmic religiosity" (1, p. 82) is important. A role that has a special load. For example, such as: Symbols, faces, icons Faith, worship of life, earth, ritual.

"From the ancient mythological and ritual perception, a person sees himself as a cosmos and a cosmic perceives the world as an integral part "(3. p. 95), in contrast to the modern From man, because modern man from the worldview therefore, he considers himself in relation to history. As for the ancients attitude, since the archaic period, people consider themselves "An integral part of the cosmos, and the cosmos is nature" (6.120) (M. Eliade p. 194) Mircea According to Elide, mythical time has a different meaning in modern perception. has Mythical time is perceived as the past, "the first".

The time of imagination, knowledge, symbols, the first action, when there is a connection with the earth and In the unity of heaven People endowed with outstanding powers of observation and skil In different cultures they are called differently, regardless of theirIn particular, a homogeneous activity, purpose or function is rom the observations, like Eliade, other scientists studying this issue, like this people are called: shamans, esotericisms, magicians, tailed witches. However, today modern society uniformly refers to shamanists as "shamanists".

Symbols and symbols are an important attribute used items, items, parts of animals, i.e. parts, objects and symbolic in comparison, they form a single chain, in this unity an idea of them is created.

Understanding, attitude and connection with the cosmic world.

From the archaic era, tables and space diagrams have been preserved as proof of connection with the world. This knowledge and observation of them forms an opinion that man is an integral part of the cosmos is a unity.

Therefore, we can safely say that this is the establishment of shamanism during this period, the foundations of human psychosomatics were laid.

For example, according to the teachings of Asian shamanists, a person it is understood as the bearer of two principles, heavenly and material.

In the physical body there are certain places, points, chakras that are connected

With the heavenly world, with the stars, with the influence of the planets, this is the connection creates a connection with the cosmic world. (4.p. 67) The concept of "chakra" is defined and understood like a spiral funnel through which flows energy that creates force the original source of energy is guarded by an animal, bird or insect.

Symbolism is gaining weight It was formed on the basis of esoteric knowledge worldview, "the notion of metamorphoses", in which reflection, transformation, color change, replacement of one form by another.

Of the shamanic rituals, considerable attention was paid to the chakras, that is, the human body to a certain connection, points on the body that they think are connected with the cosmic world. Therefore, these points are called chakras, and chakras rituals were performed to open them. If all the chakras were open, a person would become conductor, a person can establish a connection with the underworld, he becomes a conductor Conqueror of power, leader. Gaining power is shamanism The most important goal was the necessary leverage to assert itself as a leader Conquer power and place, find that very piece of land which had a special quality. This place was identified as not With its excellent relief and landscape, as well as interior decoration feel it" (5.108). People were looking for energy places, began to park and They founded cities. The leader is always trying to get away from the enemy or completely destroy it, but if there is no divine will, it cannot be saved for a long time this title. That's why there are important symbols. Myth and in the ritual, attention is paid to the symbolic signs for the leader, which are the gods. Attracts benevolence. In mythological rituals there are such symbols: animals Images, faces of the gods, etc. The sanctuary of the ancestors of Kadmos there are faces, for example: a sphinx, a cow, a snake, a lion. Verse: a bull, a ram with golden wool. Sacre from the point of view, objects from the sky also stand out, such as Athena's tree.

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CREATIVE METHODS IN THE INSTRUCTION OF SECOND LANGUAGES: A NOVEL PERSPECTIVE

Abstract: This article delves into a distinctive pedagogical strategy employed in instructing Foreign Languages for Special Purposes (LSP), namely the case-study approach. This method revolves around fostering autonomous engagement in the foreign language by learners within a simulated professional setting. Case studies, replete with substantive material, offer an avenue for learners to reinforce previously assimilated expertise while honing targeted linguistic and managerial proficiencies.

Key words: methods of teaching foreign languages, case-method, case-study.

Language: English

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Introduction

The transition towards a multilevel training framework in the contemporary context necessitates a reevaluation of approaches to the educational process, giving rise to the creation of novel methodological forms of support. Moreover, it underscores the imperative to comprehend the instructor's role within the innovative paradigm of person-centric and creative education. The diversity of methodologies and techniques for acquiring proficiency in a foreign language within higher education settings demands a judicious selection of a singular or synergistic amalgamation of methods and technologies. This selection process underscores the requisite to systematize knowledge pertaining to the organization of communicative interactions in foreign languages. Presently, the instruction of foreign languages is realized through manifold evolving, nascent, and established methodological frameworks, an outcome of the varying objectives associated with teaching diverse groups of learners along with differing learning conditions.

The linguistic and sociocultural approach is intrinsic to nearly all foreign language pedagogies. Specifically, the intensive method targets individuals in professional domains who require swift acquisition

of specialized language competencies. Often, an intensive course serves as a sufficient preparation for leveraging the language within professional contexts such as business correspondence, presentations, telephonic discourse, and formulation of commercial proposals. The "direct" method, known as the Berlitz approach, adheres to the principle of eschewing the use of the learner's native language during the learning process, aiming instead to foster cognitive thought in the target language.

An alternate perspective, the business (activity) approach, integrates language acquisition with the practice of professional communication. The cultivation of a distinct level of foreign professional communicative competence forms a pertinent and efficacious foundation for future vocation-oriented interaction for graduates in foreign language studies. However, it is essential to recognize that during the teaching of a specialized foreign language, the diverse functions of speech and their applications do not bear equal significance. The instrumental, regulative, personal-emotional and artistic, heuristic, social, and information-scientific functions of speech exhibit differing levels of prominence.

Central to contemporary pedagogy, the case method occupies a preeminent role in foreign

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language education worldwide, nurturing mastery across these varied speech functions. It empowers learners to acquire specialized knowledge within their field of study in a foreign language, thus enhancing their professional competence and self-assurance. Furthermore, the holistic integration of this approach augments the effectiveness of educational endeavors and contributes to the broader pedagogical discourse.

The pedagogical approach termed the "Case Method," known as the English case method, case study, or method of concrete situations, constitutes a pedagogical technique wherein genuine economic, social, and business scenarios are described and examined. M. Dolgorukov categorizes the "case study" method as an "advanced" form of active instructional methodologies. The augmentation of a student's repository of scrutinized cases heightens the likelihood of employing pre-established problem-solving schemas within contemporary contexts, while cultivating aptitudes to address more intricate challenges. Situational learning, inherent to the case method, instills the capacity to navigate and apply knowledge within dynamic settings, fostering cognitive adaptability. E.N. Zakharova underscores that "competence-oriented vocational education aims at mastering activities that instill the readiness to tackle issues and tasks grounded in knowledge, professional acumen, life experiences, values, and other internal and external resources" [4, p. 33].

The integration of the case method into English classes within a professional milieu serves the dual objectives of refining communicative competence—both linguistic and sociocultural—and fostering the development of the learner's vocational attributes. Engagement with the case material, involving the study of professionally oriented texts wherein specialty-specific problems are expounded, either in the original language or with modest alterations, followed by independent solution-seeking endeavors and situation analysis during instructional sessions, exemplify communicative tasks. In-class dialogues that encompass disputations, discussions, argumentations, descriptions, comparisons, persuasions, and other forms of verbal engagement, encompassed by the process of working with the case, cultivate the proficiency to formulate appropriate speech strategies, adhere to the norms and conventions of English-speaking communication, and encompass a comprehensive array of interpersonal communication skills.

Assessment of student comments concerning case content encompasses the evaluation of diverse skills, including analytical, managerial, decision-making, inter-personal communication, creativity, and oral and written communication in English, particularly from a lexical and grammatical perspective. Consequently, the case method encompasses a distinctive category of pedagogical content, coupled with specialized methodologies of its

integration within English language teaching practices. Derived from the outcomes of our empirical investigations, it is evident that the case method can serve as an exceptionally potent tool for accomplishing the objectives associated with the instruction of a specialized foreign language and facilitating intercultural adaptation.

Nonetheless, it is imperative to underscore that the implementation of this method within foreign language education necessitates rigorous methodological substantiation and assurance. This pertains to both the overarching organization of the educational process within the broader curricular framework and the granular planning undertaken by individual educators. The limitations of adopting the case method as an instructional approach can be attributed to challenges in guaranteeing uniform self-sufficiency across all tasks for individual students.

The integration of the case method within foreign language instruction is recommended for groups that possess a certain foundational understanding in the relevant field of study and a commensurate proficiency in the foreign language. While the case method constitutes a sophisticated and efficacious pedagogical approach, its applicability is not universally comprehensive, instead demonstrating enhanced effectiveness when employed in conjunction with complementary methods of foreign language education. This is attributed to the fact that the case method, in isolation, does not inherently encompass the obligatory acquisition of normative language knowledge. Nonetheless, its implementation within foreign language learning serves to augment overall foreign language proficiency, foster inventive cognitive processes, cultivate adeptness in presentation, stimulate discourse leadership capabilities, refine critical argumentation skills, enhance professional text comprehension in a foreign language, hone information processing proficiencies, nurture collaborative teamwork, and facilitate collective problem-solving.

Within interactive learning settings, learners experience a heightened sense of personal engagement with the educational process, thereby cultivating a heightened sense of responsibility for their academic outcomes. Activities such as discussions, the analysis of authentic situations, brainstorming, business simulations, and project assignments engender a conducive psychological ambiance within the classroom. This ambiance fosters amplified speech and intellectual engagement among students, engenders greater self-assuredness, and engenders a contextually enriched semantic environment for communicative interactions.

The pedagogical potential of the case method surpasses that of conventional teaching methodologies, and its efficacy is markedly pronounced. The case method stands as a notably

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potent instrument, seamlessly bridging theoretical knowledge with the resolution of practical challenges.

The current discourse surrounding the incorporation of the case method into higher education contexts is exceptionally pertinent. This pertinence derives from the overarching educational orientation, which pivots not solely towards the acquisition of specific subject matter knowledge, but equally

towards the cultivation of professional competence, adeptness, critical thinking skills, and the holistic development of individual capacities. The introduction of the case method aligns with this contemporary educational trajectory, empowering learners to navigate the multifaceted demands of their prospective professional realms effectively.

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ASSESSMENT OF THE DEFORMED STATE OF SHEET METAL AFTER DEEP DRAWING BASED ON FLD ANALYSIS

Abstract: The results of the FLD analysis of plastically deformed aluminum sheets with thicknesses of 0.5 – 5.0 mm after the deep drawing process with a blank holder were presented in this article. The deformation degree of material (Traditional FLD, Engineering FLD and Effective plastic strain FLD) was graphically demonstrated.

Key words: deep drawing, cup, strain, stretching, compression, thickness, FLD.

Language: English

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Introduction

The material is subjected to plastic deformation by stretching and compression in the process of deep

drawing of sheet metal [1]. Wrinkles form on the flange, which make it difficult for the material to move when the workpiece is pressed into the die hole.

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At the same time, the forming force acting on the punch increases. This leads to a significant thinning of the wall of the fragment of the semi-finished product located in the die hole [2]. It is determined that the greatest thinning of the material occurs in the bending zone of the workpiece caused by the radius element on the forming part of the punch. All these factors can lead to partial destruction of the material in the bottom zone of the semi-finished product or in the bending zone of the workpiece when it is pressed into the die hole.

The use of a blank holder reduces the formation of wrinkles on the flange of the metal sheet during deep drawing of the cup. However, even in this case, the risk of partial destruction of the workpiece material remains.

Forming limit diagram (FLD) estimates the degree of strain of workpieces subjected to plastic deformation [3]. The values of the forming force, strain of the material (thinning) and other parameters measured during the experiment are compared with the theoretical values of the ultimate strains and a conclusion is given about the normal formability or risk of the material destruction. Special cases of evaluating the strain of metal semi-finished products by FLD after the deep drawing process were considered by Chemezov [4], Takalkar et al. [5], Keller et al. [6], Feoktistov and Andrianov [7], Li et al. [8], Petroušek et al. [9], Gantar et al. [10].

The purpose of this study was to assess the deformed state of aluminum sheets of various thicknesses during deep drawing with a blank holder to determine the effect of the type and magnitude of strain on the risk of partial destruction of the semi-finished product.

Materials and methods

Simulation of the process of deep drawing of circular metal discs was performed in the LS-DYNA program. A deformable aluminum alloy with appropriate properties was adopted as the material. To compare the deformed state of the obtained semi-finished products (cups), sheet metal thicknesses were taken 0.5, 1.0, 2.0, 3.0 and 5.0 mm. The diameter of the workpiece did not change. To reduce excessive local deformations and the formation of wrinkles on the workpieces, a punch with a spherical working part and a blank holder were used, respectively.

The analysis of the deformed state of the material after deep drawing was carried out on the basis of FLD. The calculation results for Traditional FLD, Engineering FLD and Effective plastic strain FLD were reviewed and analyzed.

Results and discussion

Since the purpose of the work was to compare the stress and strain state of the formed cup material after the deep drawing process, the results of the computer calculation must be evaluated. To do this, diagrams were constructed that determine the nature of sheet metal deformation in dimensionless magnitude and in percentage terms. The values of the minor true and engineering strains are postponed along the abscissa axis. At the same time, negative values of the minor true strains correspond to the compression deformation of the material, and positive values correspond to the stretching deformation of the material.

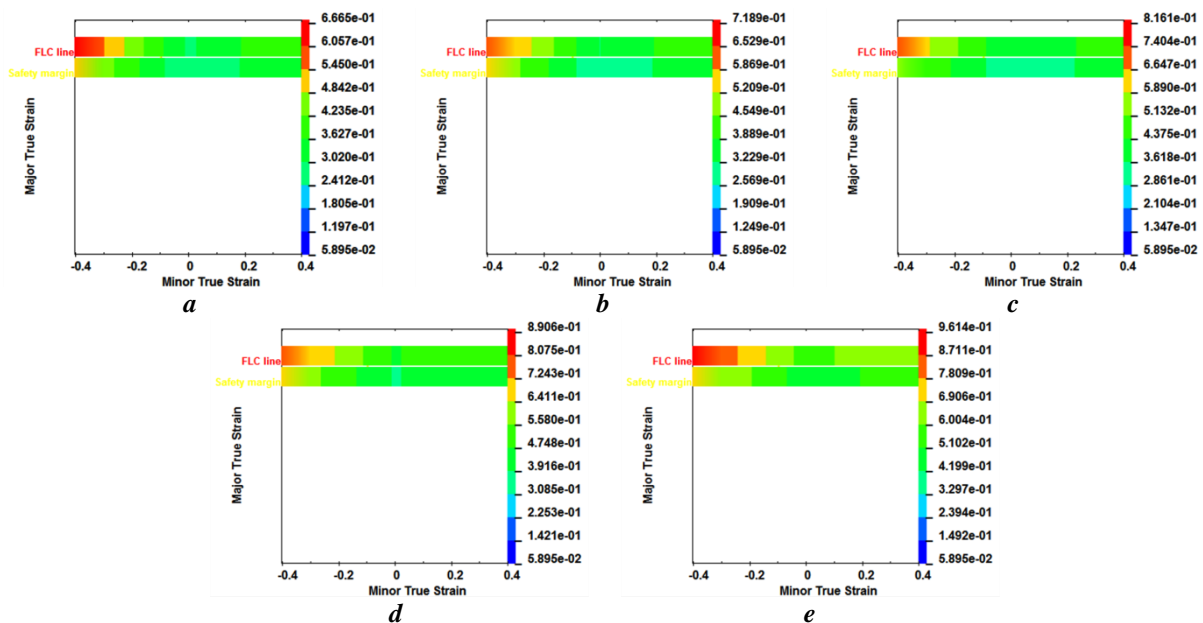


Figure 1. The dependences of the major true strain on the minor true strain: a) $t = 0.5$ mm, b) $t = 1.0$ mm, c) $t = 2.0$ mm, d) $t = 3.0$ mm, e) $t = 5.0$ mm.

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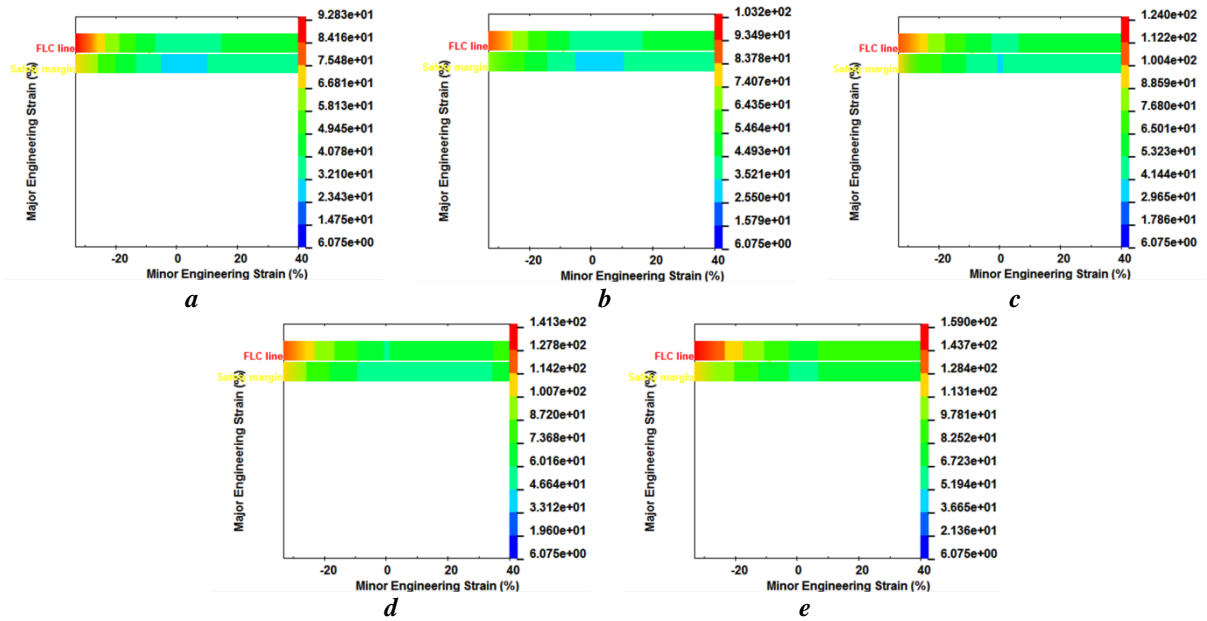


Figure 2. The dependences of the major engineering strain on the minor engineering strain: *a) t = 0.5 mm, b) t = 1.0 mm, c) t = 2.0 mm, d) t = 3.0 mm, e) t = 5.0 mm.*

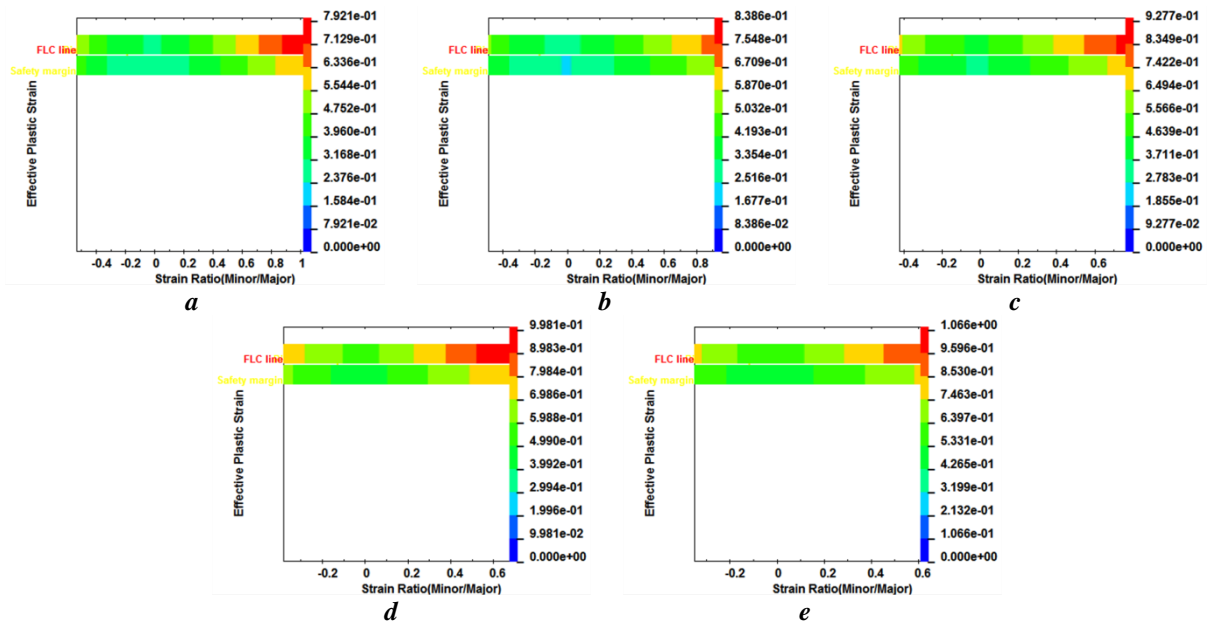


Figure 3. The dependences of the effective plastic strain on the strain ratio: *a) t = 0.5 mm, b) t = 1.0 mm, c) t = 2.0 mm, d) t = 3.0 mm, e) t = 5.0 mm.*

The values of the major true and engineering strains on the color scale are postponed along the ordinate axis. Two color bands are placed in the upper part of graphs, which determine the dependence of the values of the major true and engineering strains on the values of the minor true and engineering strains of the material. The upper color band is the line of forming limit curve (FLC). Strain at these values and above them leads to partial destruction of the workpiece material. The lower color band is the line of the material's safety margin during deformation. Strain at these values and below them does not lead to

significant damage to the workpiece material. Also, based on the dependences of the effective plastic strain on the strain ratio, the probability of the material destruction was estimated. The results of the computer calculation are shown in the Figs. 1-3.

Workpieces with different thicknesses can be subjected to compression deformation to a greater extent during deep drawing. It is noted that with an increase in the thickness of the sheet metal, the material deformation increases with significant compression. This is due to an increase in the material resistance due to an increase in the volume of the

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workpiece in three coordinate directions. When drawing thin-walled cups with wall thicknesses of 0.5 and 1.0 mm, deformation of the material destruction can occur at the same maximum values of compression deformation. The process of stretching deformation of the material is characterized by a small range of dangerous strains before destruction (the difference in the values of strain of FLC line and safety margin). Therefore, the most stretched sections of the manufactured semi-finished product are more susceptible to destruction. The undesirable phenomenon can be reduced by optimizing the geometry of the parts of the drawing die and the blank holder force. The elongation or compression of the workpiece during the formation of the cup can reach from 23 to 159% of the initial dimensions. It is noted that with positive values of minor/major strains, the material destruction occurs at higher values of the effective plastic strain.

Conclusion

The following conclusions were made based on the analysis of the results of computer calculation of the deep drawing process of aluminum discs of various thicknesses:

1. The compression deformation of the disk material during deep drawing is 1.5 times greater than the stretching deformation.

2. The zone of critical strain of the material during stretching is less in percentage terms than during compression. With an increase in the degree of stretching of the material, the destruction of the cup can occur almost at the same values of strain, when comparing the values of safety margin and ultimate strain.

3. The same calculated value before the destruction of the cup during stretching is observed when comparing the effective plastic strain of aluminum discs with thicknesses of 0.5 and 1.0 mm. A similar conclusion can be drawn when comparing aluminum sheets with thicknesses of 4.0 and 5.0 mm after deep drawing.

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Issue

Article



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THE INFLUENCE OF BRAND IMAGE, PRODUCT QUALITY AND LIFESTYLE ON CUSTOMER SATISFACTION AND CUSTOMER LOYALTY IN BODY MIST THE BODY SHOP PRODUCTS IN PEKANBARU CITY

Abstract: *The Body Shop has an advantage in using natural ingredients for its products. Products that have been proven to use natural ingredients are known to have good quality commensurate with the price offered with the concept of green marketing. Body Mist from The Body Shop is a best-seller product and is highly recommended on the official website of The Body Shop Indonesia. The Body Shop's Body Mist is also recommended as a Body Mist on several other sites such as mybest.com, pickybest.id, shopee.co.id, Sehatq.com and on several other sites. Body Mist The Body Shop is also known as body mist which has a soft and long lasting fragrance. This study aims to see the effect of brand image, product quality, lifestyle on consumer satisfaction and customer loyalty on The Body Shop Body Mist Products. The population in this study were consumers who had bought and used The Body Shop's body mist in Pekanbaru. While the sampling technique used non-probability sampling method by determining the size using the formula from Hair et al, and obtained a total sample of 105 people. The analytical method used is path analysis using SPSS version 26. The results of the study found that brand image, product quality and lifestyle partially had a significant effect on customer satisfaction and customer loyalty. Then consumer satisfaction is also an intervening variable in the influence of brand image, product quality and lifestyle on customer loyalty and obtained a total sample of 105 people. The analytical method used is path analysis using SPSS version 26. The results of the study found that brand image, product quality and lifestyle partially had a significant effect on customer satisfaction and customer loyalty. Then consumer satisfaction is also an intervening variable in the influence of brand image, product quality and lifestyle on customer loyalty. and obtained a total sample of 105 people. The analytical method used is path analysis using SPSS version 26. The results of the study found that brand image, product quality and lifestyle partially had a significant effect on customer satisfaction and customer loyalty. Then consumer satisfaction is also an intervening variable in the influence of brand image, product quality and lifestyle on customer loyalty.*

Key words: Brands Image, Product Quality, Lifestyle, Consumer Satisfaction, Customer Loyalty.

Language: English

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Introduction

The use of skin care by women is an obligation in today's modern era. Even skin care products are used for the beauty needs of women and men from young to old. But not only skin care is an obligation in today's modern era, body care is also an obligation that must be paid attention to. One of the body care products is body mist.

One of the cosmetics and body mist manufacturers in Indonesia is The Body Shop. This cosmetics company from Brighton and Hove, a small

town in England, penetrated the Indonesian market in 1990, until 2017 The Body Shop Indonesia (TBSI) has 153 stores which are exclusively located in malls in 39 cities in Indonesia. Meanwhile, worldwide, The Body Shop has more than 2,200 stores in 55 different markets. One of the products that TBSI has is Body Mist. Basically, this body mist product is known for using natural ingredients, some of which come from the moringa plant, citrus fruits, natural fats extracted from nuts from the shea tree and many others.

Table 1.1. Top Brand Index for the Body Mist Category in 2019-2021

Brand	TBI 2019 (%)	Brand	TBI 2020 (%)	Brand	TBI 2021 (%)	TOP
The Body Shop	35.0%	The Body Shop	44.3%	The Body Shop	49.6%	TOP
Victoria's Secret	9.4%	Victoria's Secret	10.3%	Victoria's Secret	13.0%	TOP
Natural Beauty	9.5%	Natural Beauty	7.3%	Natural Beauty	8.8%	
Elvia	6.1%	Elvia	5.2%	Elvia	6.5%	

Source: www.topbrand-award.com

Here the author wants to provide information about the Influence of Brand Image, Product Quality and Lifestyle on Consumer Satisfaction and Customer Loyalty in The Body Shop's Body Mist Products. Where we all know that The Body Shop's Body Mist products have many enthusiasts from various walks of life, especially perfume connoisseurs who don't want the scent to be as strong as perfume and make The Body Shop's body mist another alternative for their needs and lifestyle. From consumer satisfaction with Bodymist The Body Shop products, the question is whether consumers will have loyalty for using BodyMist The Body Shop products?

According to Keller (2013: 3), brand image is the consumer's response to a brand based on the good and bad of the brand that consumers remember. Brand image is a belief that is formed in the minds of consumers about product objects that they have experienced.

According to Schiffman and Wisenblit (2015) brand image is a different image that a brand has in the minds of consumers. Brand image (Brand Image) according to Kotler and Keller (2016) is the consumer's perception of a brand as a reflection of the associations that exist in consumers' minds. Brand image is an association that appears in the minds of consumers when remembering a particular brand. The association can simply appear in the form of certain thoughts and images associated with a brand.

Quality can be fulfilled when the company can provide products in accordance with what the customer expects and even exceeds customer expectations. Companies that offer quality will create good relationships with customers. Good relationships that have been created in the long term will make the company understand the expected needs of customers. Things like this will provide positive benefits for the company. If the quality of a product has been said to be good by the customer, then the customer will feel satisfied because he has bought a product from that brand.

The marketing concept emphasizes the importance of customer satisfaction in supporting the success of a company in realizing the expected goals. In simple terms, consumer satisfaction with a particular product is the result of a comparison made by the customer to the level of benefits offered with the level of benefits expected.

A person's lifestyle influences his behavior in terms of choosing a product to suit the lifestyle he carries (Suharno and Sutarso, 2010:89). Lifestyle itself can be interpreted as a consumption pattern that describes a person's choice of how he uses time and money (Solomon in Sumarwan, 2014:45). In an economic perspective, lifestyle shows how a person allocates his income and chooses products and various other choices when choosing alternatives in one existing product category (Suryani, 2013: 57).

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Whereas in a marketing perspective, consumers who have the same lifestyle will group themselves into one group based on their interests in using their free time and spending money.

Besides that, According to Yamit (2004: 78) "customer satisfaction is an expression of customer feelings that arise from the evaluation results after comparing what is obtained with what is expected".

From a sense of consumer satisfaction, it will lead to a consumer loyalty to the company's products. Where consumers believe and believe in every product issued by the company this will continue as long as the sense of satisfaction and loyalty that consumers get continues as well.

According to Setiadi (2003) brand loyalty can be defined as a favorable attitude towards a brand that is represented in consistent purchases of that brand over time. In brand loyalty, there is no longer a brand that is considered to be purchased other than the product brand that is often purchased. Brand loyalty is an intrinsic commitment to make repeat purchases of a particular brand.

Broadbent, Bridson, Ferkins, & Rentschler (2010) define loyalty as a deeply held commitment to repurchase or subscribe to a product or service consistently in the future, resulting in repeated brand purchases, despite situational influences and marketing efforts potentially switching behavior.

After knowing about product image, product quality, lifestyle, consumer satisfaction and customer loyalty, we can see that what a company needs is trust from consumers for the products the company issues. Because consumers are very concerned with the quality of a product.

Based on the background of the problems above, the formulation of the problem in this study is:

1. How does brand image influence consumer satisfaction with The Body Shop Body Mist products in Pekanbaru City?
2. What is the effect of product quality on customer satisfaction in The Body Shop Body Mist products in Pekanbaru City?
3. What is the influence of lifestyle on consumer satisfaction with Body Mist The Body Shop products in Pekanbaru City?
4. How does brand image influence customer loyalty in The Body Shop Body Mist Products in Pekanbaru City?
5. How does product quality affect customer loyalty in The Body Shop Body Mist products in Pekanbaru City?
6. How does lifestyle affect customer loyalty to Body Mist The Body Shop products in Pekanbaru City?
7. How does consumer satisfaction influence customer loyalty to The Body Shop Pekanbaru's Body Mist products?
8. What is the effect of brand image on customer loyalty and consumer satisfaction as an

intervening variable on The Body Shop Pekanbaru's Body Mist product?

9. What is the effect of product quality on customer loyalty and customer satisfaction as an intervening variable on The Body Shop Pekanbaru's Body Mist product?

10. What is the effect of lifestyle on customer loyalty and consumer satisfaction as an intervening variable on The Body Shop Pekanbaru's Body Mist product?

LITERATURE REVIEW

Brand Image

Brand image according to Kotler and Keller (2009: 403) is the perception and belief held by consumers, as reflected in the associations embedded in consumers' memories, which are always remembered for the first time when they hear a slogan and are embedded in the minds of consumers. Brand image (brand image) is a representation of the overall perception of the brand and is formed from information and past experience of the brand. Brand image is related to attitudes in the form of beliefs and preferences for a brand. Consumers who have a positive image of a brand will be more likely to make a purchase.

The brand image component consists of three parts, namely:

1. The image of the maker (corporate image), which is a set of associations that consumers perceive of companies that make goods or services.
2. Image of the user (user image), which is a set of associations that consumers perceive of users who use a product or service.
3. Product image, which is a set of associations that consumers perceive of a product or service.

Product quality

According to Kotler and Armstrong (2008: 273), product quality is the totality of the features and characteristics of goods/services that depend on their ability to satisfy implied needs. Meanwhile, according to Tjiptono and Chandra (2012: 105) defines that quality is a direct description of a product, starting from performance, reliability, to ease of use aesthetics. Strategically, quality is everything that can meet the needs and desires of customers.

According to Kotler and Keller (2009), product quality has eight dimensions, which are as follows.

1. Performance:
2. Display (features):
3. Durability:
4. Conformance with specifications (conformance to specifications):
5. Reliability:
6. Ability to serve (serviceability):
7. Aesthetics (aesthetics):
8. Perceived quality (perceived quality).

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Lifestyle

Lifestyle according to Kotler (2002: 192) is a person's pattern of life in the world which is expressed in activities, interests, and opinions. Lifestyle describes the whole person in interacting with the environment. Lifestyle describes a person's entire self in interacting with his environment and describes a person's entire pattern of acting and interacting in society. Lifestyle is a function of individual characteristics that have been formed through social interaction. In simple terms, lifestyle can also be interpreted as the way a person lives his life, which includes activities, interests, likes/dislikes, attitudes, consumption and expectations.

Everyone has a lifestyle that is not permanent and rapidly changing. There are three indicators of a person's lifestyle, namely as follows (Mandey, 2009)

1. Activity
2. Interest
3. Opinion

Consumer Satisfaction

According to Kotler and Keller in Donni Juni Priansah (2017: p.196) states that consumer satisfaction is a person's feeling of pleasure or disappointment that arises after comparing the expected product performance (outcome) to the expected performance (or result). If performance is below expectations, the consumer is dissatisfied. If performance meets expectations, the consumer is satisfied. If performance exceeds expectations, the consumer is very satisfied/happy.

According to Rondonuwu and Komalig in the journal Purnomo Edwin Setyo (2017). Consumer

satisfaction is measured by how well the expectations of consumers or customers are met. Explaining indicators of consumer satisfaction, namely:

1. Fulfillment of consumer expectations
2. Attitude or desire to use the product
3. Recommend to other parties
4. Quality service Quality
5. Consumer Loyalty
6. That reputation
7. Which location

Consumer Loyalty

Customer loyalty is a customer commitment to the company which is reflected in a positive attitude by making repeat purchases and the desire to recommend to others.

According to Kotler, customer loyalty will increase when customers feel satisfied after making a purchase. Customer satisfaction is one of the important indicators in determining customer loyalty. Customer satisfaction will occur if the selected product exceeds customer expectations or at least according to customer wishes. Meanwhile, dissatisfaction will occur if the selected product does not meet the expectations of the customer.

According to Dick & Basu (in Kotler 2011: 393) there are four types of customer loyalty as follows:

1. *No Loyalty*
2. *Spurious Loyalty*
3. *Latent Loyalty*
4. *Customer Loyalty*

Research Framework

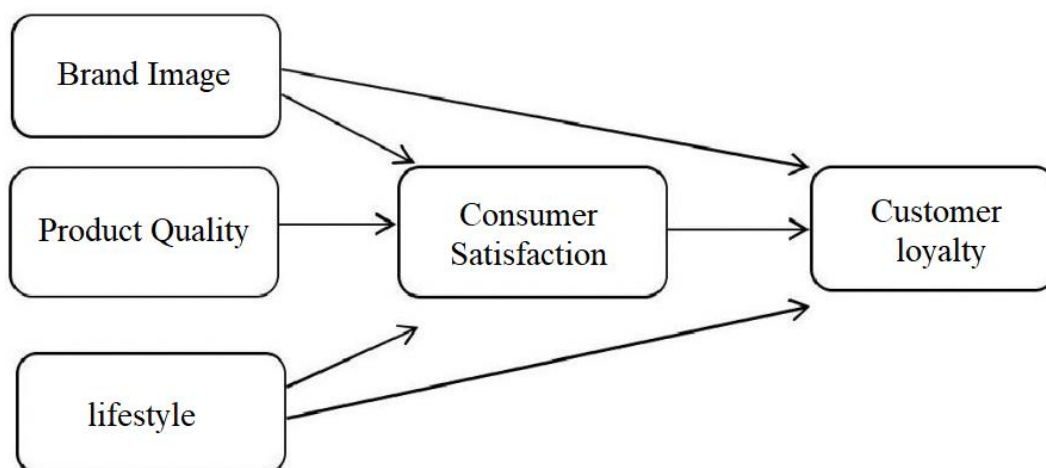


Figure 1. Research Framework

Research Hypothesis

According to Sugiyono (2009), the hypothesis is a temporary answer to the research problem formulation, in which the research problem

formulation has been stated in the form of a question. The hypothesis is said to be temporary because the new answers given are based on theory. From the theory and framework that has been described by the

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researcher above, several hypotheses can be compiled as follows:

H1 : Brand image has a significant effect on consumer satisfaction with The Body Shop Body Mist products in Pekanbaru City.

H2 : Product quality has a significant effect on consumer satisfaction with The Body Shop Body Mist products in Pekanbaru City.

H3 : Lifestyle has a significant effect on consumer satisfaction with Body Mist The Body Shop products in Pekanbaru City

H4 : Brand image has a significant effect on customer loyalty to The Body Shop Body Mist Products in Pekanbaru City.

H5 : Product quality has a significant effect on customer loyalty to The Body Shop Body Mist products in Pekanbaru City.

H6 : Lifestyle has a significant effect on customer loyalty to Body Mist The Body Shop products in Pekanbaru City.

H7 : Consumer satisfaction has a significant effect on customer loyalty to The Body Shop Pekanbaru's Body Mist products.

H8 : Brand image has a significant effect on customer loyalty with consumer satisfaction as an interveing variable on the Body Mist The Body Shop Pekanbaru product.

H9 : Product quality has a significant effect on customer loyalty with consumer satisfaction as an interveing variable on the Body Mist The Body Shop Pekanbaru product.

H10 : Lifestyle has a significant effect on customer loyalty with consumer satisfaction as an interveing variable on the Body Mist The Body Shop Pekanbaru product.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research location was carried out in Pekanbaru City and the objects studied were The Body Shop body mist users. Pekanbaru is the capital of Riau province which has a population of more than 900 thousand people and another reason the author chose Pekanbaru City is because the author lives in Pekanbaru City. The type of data used in this research is quantitative data. Quantitative data is data in the form of numbers or qualitative data that is made into numbers (scoring). There are two types of data sources used in this study, namely: primary data and primary data. The population in this study were consumers who had bought and used The Body Shop's body mist in Pekanbaru City. In this study the population was very large (difficult to determine), so the sampling technique used was a non-probability sampling method which could not provide equal opportunities for every element or member of the population to be selected as a member of the sample. The conditions specified in this sample are people who live in the city of Pekanbaru and have used The Body Shop's body mist. Determining a representative sample size

depends on the number of indicators multiplied by 5 to 10 (Hair et al., 1995), which indicates that the minimum sample size is 5 observations. Based on the calculations, the sample in this study was 105 respondents who were taken based on predetermined criteria. To obtain complete, correct and detailed data, the researchers used data collection techniques, namely: questionnaires, documentation. The data analysis method in this study was path analysis using SPSS version 26.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Validity and Reliability Test

1. Validity test

From the validity test it is known that the value of r counts for all variable statement items > 0.192. This means that the items used to measure each variable are declared valid.

2. Reliability Test

Based on the reliability test, the reliability value of all variables can be determined ≥ 0.6 . Thus it can be interpreted that the measuring instrument used in the study is reliable or can be trusted.

Classic assumption test

1. Normality test

From the normality test, the Kolmogorov Smirnov significance value for both path models is 0.155 and 0.075 which is greater than 0.05. Thus it can be concluded that the path model meets the assumption of normality.

2. Multicollinearity Test

Based on the multicollinearity test, it is known that the variance inflation factor (VIF) values for all variables (1.849; 1.859; 1.173; 2.236; 2.313; 1.604 and 3.428) < 10 or tolerance (0.541; 0.538; 0.853; 0.447; 0.432; 0.623 and 0.292) > 0, 10. So it can be stated that there are no symptoms of multicollinearity in the path model.

3. Heteroscedasticity Test

Based on the heteroscedasticity test, it can be seen that the independent variables are not significant to the absolute residual (0.950; 0.817; 0.468; 0.729; 0.645; 0.300 and 0.601 > 0.05). This means that there is no heteroscedasticity in the path model.

Simultaneous Test (Test F)

From simultaneous test results (f test) of the first structure obtained a calculated F value of 81.727 with a significance of 0.000. Obtained the value of F table at alpha 5% with the equation $n - k - 1$; $k = 105 - 3 - 1$; $3 = 101$; $3 = 2.695$ (see table F attachment 6), where n is the number of samples, k is the number of independent variables and 1 is constant. Thus it is known that F count (81.727) > F table (2.695) or Sig. (0.000) < alpha (0.05). This means that brand image, product quality and lifestyle together have a

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significant effect on customer satisfaction. Thus it can be said that the structural model has an estimate that is not biased or a model that we can trust.

Then the second structure test was carried out to see the effect of brand image, product quality, lifestyle and customer satisfaction on consumer loyalty.

Simultaneous test results (f test) of the second structure obtained a calculated F value of 175.742 with a significance of 0.000. Obtained the value of F table at alpha 5% with the equation $n - k - 1$; $k = 105 - 4 - 1$; $4 = 100$; $4 = 2.463$ (see table F attachment 6), where n is the number of samples, k is the number of independent variables and 1 is constant. Thus it is known that F count (175.742) > F table (2.463) or Sig. (0.000) < alpha (0.05). This means that brand image, product quality, lifestyle and customer satisfaction together have a significant effect on customer loyalty. Thus it can be said that the structural model has an estimate that is not biased or a model that we can trust.

Determination Coefficient Test (Adjusted R2)

Test results of the coefficient of determination (R2) of the first structure the adjusted R value is obtained² of 0.700 or 70%. This means that 70% of customer satisfaction can be influenced by brand image, product quality and lifestyle. Because the determination is more than 50%, it can be said that the structural model has an unbiased estimate or a model we can trust.

Test results of the coefficient of determination (R2) of the second structure the adjusted R value is obtained² of 0.870 or 87%. This means that 87% of customer loyalty can be influenced by brand image, product quality, lifestyle and customer satisfaction. Because the determination is more than 50%, it can be said that the structural model has an unbiased estimate or a model we can trust.

Based on the results of the coefficient of determination in the two models above, the total coefficient of determination can be obtained as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Adjusted } R^2_{\text{Model}} &= 1 - (1 - \text{Adjusted } R^2_1) (1 - \text{Adjusted } R^2_2) \\ &= 1 - (1 - 0.700) (1 - 0.870) \\ &= 1 - (0.300) (0.130) \\ &= 1 - 0.039 \\ &= 0.961 \text{ or } 96.1\% \end{aligned}$$

The result of calculating the model determination is 0.961 or 96.1%. This means that 96.1% of the model can be explained by the variables used in the research model, while the remaining 3.9% is influenced by other variables not included in this study. Because the determination is more than 50%, you can it is said that the structural model has unbiased estimates or a model we can trust.

Hypothesis test

Partial test results (t test) of the first structure it can be known the value of t count of each independent variable. While the value of t table at a significance level of 5% (2-tailed) is obtained by the equation $n - k - 1$; $\alpha/2 = 105 - 3 - 1$; $0.05/2 = 101$; $0.025 = 1.984$, where n is the number of samples, k is the number of independent variables and 1 is the constant. Thus, the following results are obtained:

1. Brand image. The value of t count (4.595) > t table (1.984) or Sig. (0.000) < alpha (0.05). Thus, the first hypothesis proposed is accepted, meaning that brand image has a significant effect on customer satisfaction.

2. Product quality. The value of t count (4.966) > t table (1.984) or Sig. (0.000) < alpha (0.05). Thus, the second hypothesis proposed is accepted, meaning that product quality has a significant effect on customer satisfaction.

3. Lifestyle. The value of t count (6.096) > t table (1.984) or Sig. (0.000) < alpha (0.05). Thus, the third hypothesis proposed is accepted, meaning that lifestyle has a significant effect on customer satisfaction.

Then the first structural equation is made as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} Y_1 &= \rho y_1.x_1X_1 + \rho y_1.x_2X_2 + \rho y_1.x_3X_3 + \rho y_1.e_1 \\ Y_1 &= 0.336 X_1 + 0.364 X_2 + 0.355 X_3 + 0.548 e_1 \end{aligned}$$

Then testing the hypothesis on the second structure is to answer whether brand image, product quality, lifestyle and customer satisfaction partially affect consumer loyalty which is done by t test.

Partial test results (t test) of the second structure it can be known the value of t count of each independent variable. While the value of t table at a significance level of 5% (2-tailed) is obtained by the equation $n - k - 1$; $\alpha/2 = 105 - 4 - 1$; $0.05/2 = 100$; $0.025 = 1.984$ (see table t appendix 7), where n is the number of samples, k is the number of independent variables and 1 is the constant. Thus, the following results are obtained:

1. Brand image. The value of t count (2.816) > t table (1.984) or Sig. (0.006) < alpha (0.05). Thus, the fourth hypothesis proposed is accepted, meaning that brand image has a significant effect on customer loyalty.

2. Product quality. The value of t count (3.007) > t table (1.984) or Sig. (0.003) < alpha (0.05). Thus, the fifth hypothesis proposed is accepted, meaning that product quality has a significant effect on customer loyalty.

3. Lifestyle. The value of t count (2.061) > t table (1.984) or Sig. (0.042) < alpha (0.05). Thus, the sixth hypothesis proposed is accepted, meaning that lifestyle has a significant effect on customer loyalty.

4. Consumer satisfaction. The value of t count (9.842) > t table (1.984) or Sig. (0.000) < alpha (0.05). Thus, the seventh hypothesis proposed is accepted, meaning that customer satisfaction has a significant effect on customer loyalty.

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Then the first structural equation is made as follows:

$$Y_2 = \beta_{21}X_1 + \beta_{22}X_2 + \beta_{23}X_3 + \beta_{24}Y_1 + \epsilon_2$$

$$Y_2 = 0.149X_1 + 0.161X_2 + 0.092X_3 + 0.643Y_1 + 0.361\epsilon_2$$

From Partial test results (t test) of the first and second structures, it can be seen that the indirect effect of brand image, product quality and lifestyle on customer loyalty through consumer satisfaction is as follows:

Table 1. Intervening Test Results

Influence	Direct	Indirect	Total Influence	Information
Brand Image → Consumer Satisfaction	0,336	-	0,336	Strong
Product Quality → Consumer Satisfaction	0,364	-	0,364	Strong
Lifestyle → Consumer Satisfaction	0,355	-	0,355	Strong
Brand Image → Consumer Satisfaction → Customer Loyalty	0,149	$0,336 \times 0,643 = 0,216$	0,365	Strong
Product Quality → Consumer Satisfaction → Customer Loyalty	0,161	$0,364 \times 0,643 = 0,234$	0,395	Strong
Lifestyle → Consumer Satisfaction → Customer Loyalty	0,092	$0,355 \times 0,643 = 0,228$	0,320	Strong
Consumer Satisfaction → Customer Loyalty	0,643	-	0,643	Strong

From the research conducted, a structural model diagram can be made as follows:

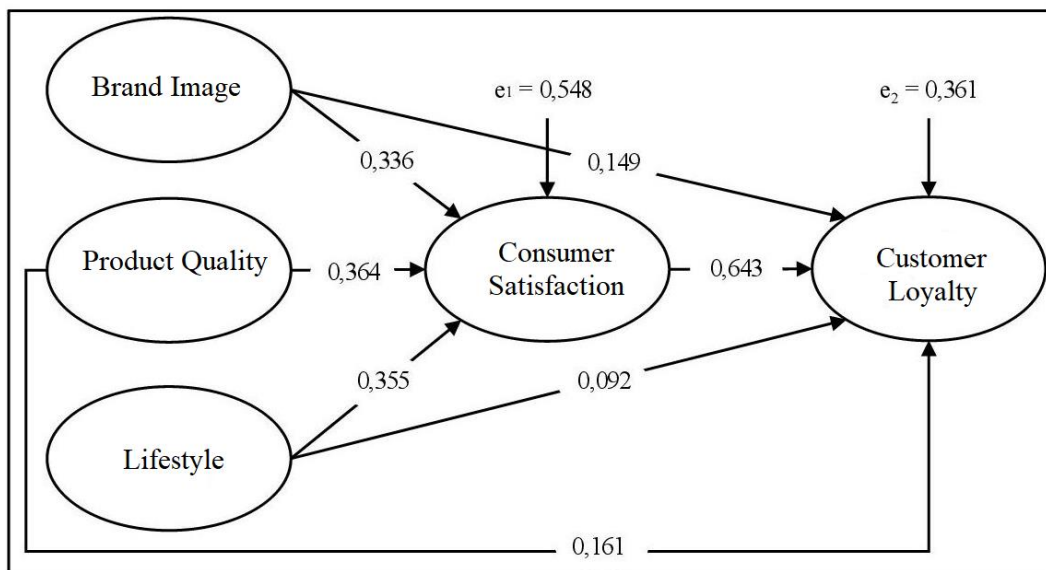


Figure 1. Full Research Model Diagram

Source :Results of Data Processing, 2023.

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The Effect of Brand Image on Consumer Satisfaction

The first hypothesis proposed in this study is accepted, meaning that brand image has a significant effect on customer satisfaction of Body Mist The Body Shop in Pekanbaru City. The better the consumer's perception of the Body Mist The Body Shop brand image, the higher the consumer satisfaction and conversely, the worse the consumer's perception of the Body Mist The Body Shop brand image, the lower the consumer satisfaction.

Effect of Product Quality on Consumer Satisfaction

The second hypothesis proposed in this study is accepted, meaning that product quality has a significant effect on customer satisfaction with Body Mist The Body Shop in Pekanbaru City. The better the consumer's perception of the quality of Body Mist The Body Shop products, the higher the consumer satisfaction and conversely, the worse the consumer's perception of the quality of Body Mist The Body Shop products, the lower the consumer satisfaction.

The Effect of Lifestyle on Consumer Satisfaction

The third hypothesis proposed in this study is accepted, meaning that lifestyle has a significant effect on customer satisfaction with Body Mist The Body Shop in Pekanbaru City. The higher the consumer's perception of the lifestyle using Body Mist The Body Shop, the higher the consumer's satisfaction and vice versa, the lower the consumer's perception of the lifestyle using Body Mist The Body Shop products, the lower the consumer's satisfaction.

The Effect of Brand Image on Customer Loyalty

The fourth hypothesis proposed in this study is accepted, meaning that brand image has a significant effect on customer loyalty of Body Mist The Body Shop in Pekanbaru City. The better the consumer's perception of the Body Mist The Body Shop brand image, the higher the customer loyalty and conversely, the worse the consumer's perception of the Body Mist The Body Shop brand image, the lower the customer loyalty.

Effect of Product Quality on Customer Loyalty

The fifth hypothesis proposed in this study is accepted, meaning that product quality has a significant effect on customer loyalty of Body Mist The Body Shop in Pekanbaru City. The better the consumer's perception of the quality of Body Mist The Body Shop products, the higher customer loyalty will be and vice versa, the worse the consumer's perception of the quality of Body Mist The Body Shop products, the lower customer loyalty will be.

Influence of Lifestyle on Customer Loyalty

The sixth hypothesis proposed in this study is accepted, meaning that lifestyle has a significant effect on customer loyalty of Body Mist The Body Shop in Pekanbaru City. The higher the consumer's perception of the lifestyle using Body Mist The Body Shop, the higher customer loyalty will be and vice versa, the lower the consumer's perception of the lifestyle using Body Mist The Body Shop products, the lower customer loyalty will be.

The Effect of Consumer Satisfaction on Customer Loyalty

The seventh hypothesis proposed in this study is accepted, meaning that customer satisfaction has a significant effect on customer loyalty of Body Mist The Body Shop in Pekanbaru City. The higher the level of consumer satisfaction with Body Mist The Body Shop products, the higher customer loyalty will be and conversely, the lower the level of customer satisfaction with Body Mist The Body Shop products, the lower customer loyalty will be.

The Effect of Brand Image on Customer Loyalty Through Consumer Satisfaction

The eighth hypothesis proposed in this study is accepted, meaning that brand image has a significant effect on customer loyalty with consumer satisfaction as an intervening variable on The Body Shop Body Mist product in Pekanbaru City. The better the consumer's perception of the Body Mist The Body Shop brand image, the higher the consumer satisfaction which in turn can increase customer loyalty and vice versa, the worse the consumer's perception of the Body Mist The Body Shop brand image, the lower the consumer satisfaction and in turn reduce customer loyalty.

Effect of Product Quality on Customer Loyalty Through Consumer Satisfaction

The ninth hypothesis proposed in this study is accepted, meaning that product quality has a significant effect on customer loyalty with consumer satisfaction as an intervening variable on Body Mist The Body Shop products in Pekanbaru City. The better the consumer's perception of the quality of Body Mist The Body Shop products, the higher the consumer satisfaction which in turn can increase customer loyalty and vice versa, the worse the consumer's perception of the quality of Body Mist The Body Shop products, the lower the consumer satisfaction and in turn reduce customer loyalty.

The Effect of Lifestyle on Customer Loyalty Through Consumer Satisfaction

The ninth hypothesis proposed in this study is accepted, meaning that lifestyle has a significant effect on customer loyalty with consumer satisfaction as an intervening variable on Body Mist The Body

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Shop products in Pekanbaru City. The higher the consumer's perception of lifestyle using Body Mist The Body Shop, it will increase consumer satisfaction which in turn can increase customer loyalty and vice versa, the lower the consumer's perception of lifestyle using Body Mist The Body Shop, the higher consumer satisfaction will be low and in turn reduce customer loyalty.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

From the results of the research that has been described in the previous chapter, the conclusions of this study can be drawn as follows:

1. Brand image has a significant effect on customer satisfaction of Body Mist The Body Shop in Pekanbaru City. The better the consumer's perception of the Body Mist The Body Shop brand image, the higher the consumer satisfaction.

2. Product quality has a significant effect on customer satisfaction of Body Mist The Body Shop in Pekanbaru City. The better the consumer's perception of the quality of Body Mist The Body Shop products, the higher the consumer satisfaction.

3. Lifestyle has a significant effect on customer satisfaction of Body Mist The Body Shop in Pekanbaru City. The higher the consumer's perception of lifestyle by using The Body Shop's Body Mist, the higher the consumer's satisfaction.

4. Brand image has a significant effect on customer loyalty Body Mist The Body Shop in Pekanbaru City. The better the consumer's perception of the Body Mist The Body Shop brand image, the higher customer loyalty will be.

5. Product quality has a significant effect on customer loyalty Body Mist The Body Shop in Pekanbaru City. The better the consumer's perception of the quality of Body Mist The Body Shop products, the higher customer loyalty will be.

6. Lifestyle has a significant effect on customer loyalty to Body Mist The Body Shop in Pekanbaru City. The higher the consumer's perception of lifestyle by using The Body Shop's Body Mist, the higher customer loyalty will be.

7. Consumer satisfaction has a significant effect on customer loyalty Body Mist The Body Shop in Pekanbaru City. The higher the level of consumer satisfaction with The Body Shop Body Mist products, the higher customer loyalty will be.

8. Brand image has a significant effect on customer loyalty with consumer satisfaction as an

intervening variable on The Body Shop Body Mist products in Pekanbaru City. The better the consumer's perception of the Body Mist The Body Shop brand image, the more consumer satisfaction will increase which in turn can increase customer loyalty.

9. Product quality has a significant effect on customer loyalty with consumer satisfaction as an intervening variable on The Body Shop Body Mist products in Pekanbaru City. The better the consumer's perception of the quality of Body Mist The Body Shop products, the more consumer satisfaction will increase which in turn can increase customer loyalty.

10. Lifestyle has a significant effect on customer loyalty with consumer satisfaction as an intervening variable on The Body Shop Body Mist products in Pekanbaru City. The higher the consumer's perception of lifestyle by using The Body Shop's Body Mist, it will increase consumer satisfaction which in turn can increase customer loyalty

Suggestion

From the results of the research and conclusions that have been described previously, the authors provide the following suggestions:

1. Share Body Mist The Body Shop

The brand image, quality and lifestyle of Body Mist The Body Shop products have been considered good and have an influence on customer satisfaction and loyalty. For this reason, companies need to maintain the image and quality of products that can improve consumer lifestyles so that consumer satisfaction and loyalty are maintained. Then the company also increased the campaign to the public that The Body Shop is a product that pays attention to the environment and social. Because there are still many consumers or the public who do not know or even realize that The Body Shop is a product that carries a green marketing program.

2. For Consumers

Body mist is a body fragrance with a light and refreshing fragrance but a fragrance that doesn't last long, only lasts for about 2-3 hours. Therefore, consumers should only use body mist as a substitute perfume or for activities that are light in nature.

3. Further Researcher

To see other factors that affect customer satisfaction and loyalty to Body Mist The Body Shop products in Pekanbaru City with different methods and analytical tools. Then it is also considered important to make an open questionnaire so that you can get direct arguments from consumers regarding research variables.

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Article



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DESCRIPTION OF PAREMIAS IN PARALLEL CORPORA

Abstract: This article is devoted to analyze paremias in parallel corpora. The number, translation, tagging, format and sources of proverbs are described in parallel corpora. Bilingual parallel corpus databases of English have been studied.

Key words: corpus, paremias, proverbs, bitext, bilingual, sources, translation, parallel sentences, format.

Language: English

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Introduction

One of the urgent problems of linguistics in today's globalization process is the creation of an electronic version of the language. This problem can be solved by modern linguistic fields such as natural language processing, machine translation and corpus linguistics. It is an important task to create a national and parallel corpus of paremias of the genre of folk art.

Paremia (from the Greek. Παροιμία - proverb, proverb, parable) - a stable phraseological unit, which is an integral sentence of didactic content. In linguistics, proverbs and sayings are understood as paremias.

Paremia narrowly includes proverbs and sayings. In this sense, paremia was used as a synonym for the proverb in our investigation.

Analysis of Subject Matters

Some paremiologists and folklorists, such as Mieder, A. Taylor, G. Permyakov, Y. Rozhdestvensky, H. Hristova-Gotthardt, Outi Lauhakangas, K. Steyer, N. Norrik, studied the theoretical and practical aspects of paremiology.

The issue of creating more satisfactory electronic databases on both paremiology and paremiography is considered one of the most complicated problems of modern computational linguistics. This issue is essential for not only paremiology of one language, but also from the point of international paremiology.

Because of the peculiarities of different natural languages, proverbs existing in those languages also reflect various peculiarities of the languages to which they belong. Besides, they do not reflect only linguistic peculiarities of the language, but also the language owners' national culture and traditions as well.

Many corpora are collections of electronic texts which have been compiled to address a specific research question and are selected for parameters such as author, source, topic, text type, time period or medium. In our context these are special proverb corpora, e.g. searchable collections of texts or text excerpts from data bases which contain proverbs.

There are several different types of corpus in corpus linguistics, one of them is the parallel (the same text is given in different languages) corpus, which belongs to the category of language and language corpus.

There are the following types of parallel corpora:

- 1) One language
- 2) Two languages
- 3) Multilingual

Bilingual or multilingual corpora are of the following types

- 1) Parallel or translation corpus;
- 2) Comparable corpus.

Parallel corpus means a text which is available in two (or more) languages: it may be an original text and its translation, or it may be a text which has been

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written by a consortium of authors in a variety of languages, and then published in various language versions. A corpus of this type of text is sometimes called a “comparable corpus”, though this term is also used (confusingly) for a corpus of similar but not necessarily equivalent texts. Another term is bitext.

Research Methodology

World linguists such as Zavlyova, Kortova, Durko, Matej, Zirkel, A. Kirkman, Rozumko investigated on proverbs based on the corpus.

The corpus-empirical approach has only recently started to impact on paremiology.

Pioneering work has been done by Ďurčo and Čermák, Generally, two corpus linguistic approaches to the study of current proverb use can be distinguished:

— Knowing a proverb, because it is codified in a dictionary or as an entry in the mental lexicon of speakers and then searching this proverb in the corpus (corpus based)

— Detecting a proverb in a corpus (corpus driven). One prominent approach for this is the statistical collocation analysis of paremiological keywords (e.g. cultural symbols like numbers, colors, animals or body parts) or introductory formulas like proverb, saying, slogan or says an old wisdom.

Finnish proverbs and their parallel corpus base are researched by Matti Kuusi. The material which serves as the basis for this work is quite massive, although the basic type index is not so large. There is the original Finnish proverb index (with additions 8,184 entries) with its analysis of cultural distribution. Literature references (28,900 references from 350 collections or articles) are supplied with original proverb texts in the main European languages and translations from Asian, Islamic and African parallels, if they belong to the universal types (757 types) or their "family" types. This material is coded as entries in the Paradox database files. The thematic classification of proverbs consists of 13 main themes or "home districts" and their 52 main classes are divided into 325 subgroups or "home addresses".

Kathrin Steyer investigated German proverbs based on German Reference Corpus. The platform contains of three sections:

- a) A multilingual lexicographic database of 300 proverbs in five languages
- b) A series of didactical exercises for teachers and students
- c) A proverb community – proverbs in social networks like Twitter and Facebook.

For the source language German, He had to run the empirical validation for a total of 2000 German proverbs based on the German Reference Corpus. Then proverb candidates were extracted from dictionaries, textbooks and collections. As a result, about 900 proverbs could be proved in the corpus (this is 45%).

E.H. Shamsutdinova and G. Fassel studied the English and Tatar proverbs with the lexeme cats based on the British national corpus, the Modern American English corpus, the written corpus of the Tatar language and the Tatar national corpus "Tugan Tel".

In all, a total of 14 English and 9 Tatar proverbs were studied, respectively. 5 of English proverbs were not found in the BNC and COCA at all, and for the 9 which were present in the corpus, frequency ranges from very high to very low. For example, the English proverb Let the cat out of bag has 34 coincidences, while The cat shuts its eyes when stealing cream and A cat in gloves catches no mice has 1 coincidence. Only 3 Tatar proverbs were found in the corpora, the other 6 were not found.

Analysis and results

Yoruba-English Parallel Corpus. The Yoruba language is the third most spoken language in Africa, and it is native to the south-western Nigeria and the Republic of Benin. It is one of the national languages in Nigeria, Benin and Togo, and it is also spoken in other countries like Ghana, Cote d'Ivoire, Sierra Leone, Cuba, Brazil and by a significant Yoruba diaspora population in the US and United Kingdom mostly from the Nigerian ancestry. The Yoruba-English parallel corpus consists of the Bible, news stories, film transcripts, short stories and proverbs. It consists of 20100 parallel sentences, 10700 training sentences, 3397 development sentences and 6633 test sentences. The Yoruba-English parallel corpus also contains proverbs commonly used by the Yoruba people, which includes 2,700 parallel sentences from twitter. This corpus is a two-way Yoruba-English and English-Yoruba parallel corpus, and in the English-Yoruba part of the parallel corpus, proverbs make up 9.04 parts of the existing texts, while in the Yoruba-English part, this indicator is 8,74 parts. This parallel corpus shows the difficulty of translating proverbs from Yoruba to English.

English-Tamil Parallel Corpus. The English-Tamil parallel corpus built on the basis of translation memory consists of 50,000 English-Tamil parallel sentences, 5,000 proverbs and 1,000 idioms and phrases, 200,000 technical words, and 100,000 common words. English and Tamil idioms and phrases, proverbs are also included in the corpus to improve the system accuracy, because their translations are different from the usual translations. All resources in the corpus of books, idioms, phrases, articles are transferred and uploaded in tmx format.

English-Chinese Bilingual Parallel Corpus. The English-Chinese bilingual parallel corpus consists of 125,635 words in English and 123,943 words in Chinese. There are 171 bilingual proverbs in this corpus. translations are given in the corpus in the form of partial matching. For example: English ; You must reap what you have sown, Chinese language: 种

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瓜得瓜，种豆得豆。 It has a GUI interface and is compatible with the XML markup scheme.

English-Persian parallel Corpus. The corpus consists of about 3,500,000 English and Persian (Farsi) words aligned at sentence level (about 100,000 sentences, distributed over 50,021 entries). The format of the files is Unicode. It has been originally created with SQL Server, but it is presented in access file type. The texts in the corpus include a variety of text types, which are distributed as follows: Art: 1804 entries (3.61%), Culture: 5097 entries (10.19%), Idiom: 435 entries (0.87%), Law: 2266 entries (4.53%), Literature: 11470 entries (22.93%), Medicine: 1089 entries (2.18%) Others: 16989 entries (33.96%), Poetry: 692 entries (1.38%), Politics: 5493 entries (10.98%), Proverb: 292 entries (0.58%), Religion: 686 entries (1.37%), Science: 3708 entries (7.41%).

English-Slovenian parallel corpus. ParaDiom is a parallel corpus with sentences sampled from existing corpora. The corpus contains 1,000 Slovene sentences with their English translation and 1,000 English sentences with their Slovene translations. The sampled sentences contain idioms, similes, and proverbs, which are annotated in the corpus. Sentences were sampled based on a selection of 100 Slovene and 92 English idioms and similes by searching through sentences in the corpora ccGigafida (<http://hdl.handle.net/11356/1035>), ParlaMint (<http://hdl.handle.net/11356/1431>), and The Corpus of Late Modern English Texts (<http://fedora.clarin-d.uni-saarland.de/clmet/clmet.html>). All sampled sentences were tagged with MULTEXT-East MSD tags, Universal Dependencies morphological features and lemmas using Stanza (<https://github.com/stanfordnlp/stanza>) for English and CLASSLA for Slovene (<https://github.com/clarinsi/classla>) sentences. Some idioms were found as part of proverbs, which were also annotated. Half of the sampled sentences were translated by hand, and the other half were translated using machine translation and post-editing. We used the Q-CAT annotation tool (<http://hdl.handle.net/11356/1262>) to annotate the idiomatic expressions. The annotated noun, adjective and adverbial idioms were given the label MWE ID ('idiomatic multiword expression'), verb idioms MWE VID ('verbal idiomatic multiword expression'),

similes MWE SIM ('simile'), and proverbs MWE P ('proverb').

English-Kurdish parallel corpus. Kanaan M. Kaka-Khan, a computational linguist from Kurdistan, worked on a system based on machine translation from English to Kurdish. It prototypes a collection of 500 different sentences, including simple sentences, compound sentences, idioms, phrases, and proverbs. He always gives literal translation of idioms and proverbs, for example he translated the proverb "Better late than never" to *زبگهه مل گنمرد رتشاب*, which is a very literal and meaningless translation, this proverb in the proposed machine translation, it is figuratively translated in the form of *تسهگن مل ننتسهگ* *گنمرد درتشاب*. It shows that the average accuracy of the analysis of English proverbs in the Kurdish language is 1.25, and the average accuracy of the recommended system is 2.22 percent.

Ukrainian linguist V.V. In his article "Linguodidactic potential of corpus technologies within teaching proverb-translation features", Stepanov puts forward the project of creating a parallel English-Ukrainian-Russian corpus consisting of 171 articles. As a source to be included in the corpus, K.T. Barantsev's English-Ukrainian Phraseological Dictionary collection, Google search engine sources are selected.

The selected proverbs can be checked by authenticity through the BNC reference corpus although this step is not obligatory: proverb originals are derived from the lexicographical source, that is they are already registered and freely used in the foreign language. Thus, we will not engage reference corpora for linguodidactic aims.

The alphabetically arranged parallel proverb corpus provides for engaging a concordancer that will be a means of designing exercises. We suggested to use the AntConc concordancer — it generates necessary proverb-triad concordances that will be taken, edited, composed into exercises, saved in the Microsoft Word 2003 program and finally printed as tasks for translation lessons.

Teneala N. Spencer investigated proverbs based on English-Spanish corpora. This corpora consist of 1.7 million sentences. He has collected over 4000 Spanish and English proverbs and their equivalents and have stored them into a database. For the design process of the application, the programming languages I interfaced Java and C++ for the Android application, and Swift, Objective C, and C++ for iOS.

Table 1. Statistical quantity of proverbs in parallel corpora

Names of parallel corpora	Amount of words	Amount of sentences	Amount of proverbs.
Yoruba-English Parallel Corpus		20100	2700
English-Tamil Parallel Corpus.	3.5 million	50,000	5,000
English-Chinese Bilingual Parallel Corpus	249578 million	400,000	171
English-Persian parallel Corpus	3,500,000 million	100, 000	292
English-Slovenian parallel corpus		2 000	192

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English-Spain corpora		1.7 million	4000
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The above table shows the quantitative statistics of proverbs in parallel corpora, and it can be seen that their quantity is not much in parallel corpora.

In conclusion based on the above, it can be said that the following features are paid attention to in providing proverbs in parallel corpora:

- proverbs are given on the basis of a subcorpus or a common corpus in parallel corpora:

- the number of proverbs in parallel corpora is not large:

- proverbs are presented in works of art, newspaper and magazine articles, and social network materials in parallel corpora:

- proverbs are translated literally and figuratively:

- formats such as txm, SQL and AntConc were used to enter proverbs into the database.

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Issue

Article



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STAGES TO CREATE CORPUS OF PARALLEL TEXTS

Abstract: This article is devoted to stages to create corpus of parallel texts. The stages of creating a parallel corpus of Uzbek-English paremias are analyzed through examples. The content, annotation, and interface of the parallel corpus are explained through diagrams and pictures.

Key words: corpus parallel corpora, bitexts, bases, alignment, annotation, interface, sources, translation, stages.

Language: English

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Introduction

The concept of a corpus of texts, which has become firmly established in scientific use in recent years, cannot be considered fundamentally new.

Only with the advent of computers did it become possible to quickly collect and process large amounts of data. The era of corpus linguistics began in the 1960s, when the first linguistic electronic corpus of texts, the Brown Corpus, was compiled. It consisted of 500 texts, each about 2000 words long, i.e. the volume of this corpus is a little more than one million word-uses.

Parallel text corpora are composed of original texts in language A and translations of these texts into language B. There are a number of subtypes for parallel text corpora: 1) Texts in language A and their translations into language B; 2) Texts in languages A and B and their translations into languages B and A; 3) Only translated texts in languages A, B, C, ..., X, original texts were written in language D.

Parallel text corpora are a relatively new type of language resources. The first parallel corpus of texts—avalanche reports collected in Switzerland in German, French, and Italian, weather forecasts in Canadian media in English and French—were oriented towards special sublanguages with very rigid syntax and, as a rule, the ultimate goal was to create a computer. The majority of source language texts are only those texts that have been translated into the

second language. Thus, if intercultural connections are completely absent, obtaining a parallel corpus of texts is impossible. The weaker the links, the less connected the cultures, the less translations are performed and the more problematic it is to compile a full-fledged parallel corpus of texts.

The parallel corpus, thus, is, as it were, the point of intersection of two linguistic cultures. A parallel corpus of texts consists of two (sometimes more than two) subcorpus - texts into the target language (hereinafter referred to as the subcorpus translation equivalent) and their translation into one or more target languages (hereinafter referred to as the subcorpus(s) of the target language).

Analysis of Subject Matters

In general, when compiling a parallel corpus of texts, the following language resources can be at the disposal of the researcher:

- special texts;
- media texts;
- scientific texts;
- artistic texts.

Special texts. These are personal documents (birth certificates, marriage certificates, education documents); business letters, contracts, commercial offers, business plans, licenses; texts of international treaties, materials of diplomatic negotiations, etc.

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The translation of press materials into different languages occurs quite often, but, as a rule, on the basis of one-time orders. The multilingual press is generally a source of good and high quality translations.

Scientific texts often become the object of translation, but a number of clarifications should be made here. Many scientists - the main recipients of scientific texts - speak foreign languages. Often the scientist himself writes in a language familiar to most of his audience. Therefore, only classical scientific works were translated into many languages. Thus, only the so-called "languages of science" can provide enough textual material to obtain a parallel corpus of texts, and for many language pairs, parallel scientific texts can only be obtained through a third language.

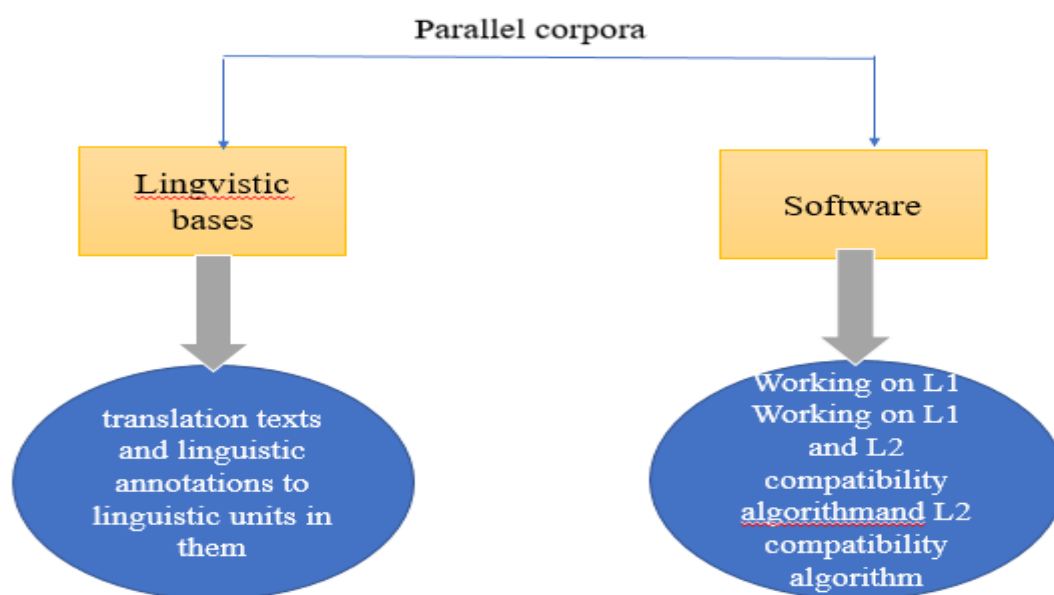
Research Methodology

An extremely interesting language resource is represented by poetic translations, but the scope of practical application of parallel corpora of poetry is

more limited compared to prose, which, in particular, can be used as a lexicographic source. Prose texts contain monologues and dialogues, narratives and descriptions, normative language and slang, dialect.

It cannot be asserted, of course, that all vocabulary and all linguistic richness is contained in artistic prose. In literary texts, as a rule, there is relatively little terminology, except for those terms that have become common. Cliches and neologisms are more typical of the media. Slang and dialect inclusions in a literary text are also a stylization. However, literary texts play a very prominent role in the development and formation of any natural written language.

The appearance of one's own fiction is often an important stage in the formation of national self-consciousness. It is interesting that at this moment, in many cases, the translation of fiction from other languages plays an important role. Thus, literary texts undoubtedly turn out to be a very important resource for the PCT.



Picture 1. The content of parallel corpora

Our research is devoted to the creation of a parallel corpus of proverbs based on literary texts in Uzbek and English languages. The parallel corpus of literary texts cannot be called a purely linguistic corpus of texts. Linguistics turns out to be just one of the areas in which the data obtained from the PCT can be used.

Analysis and results

The creation of parallel cases is carried out in the following steps:

- choose most suitable corpus materials;
- Transfer of works to electronic format;
- corpus alignment;

- interface of parallel corpus texts.

At the first stage of creating a parallel corpus of Uzbek-English works, a list of translations of Uzbek writers into English and works of English writers translated into Uzbek was compiled. The following works of Uzbek writers were selected: Abdulla Kodiriy's 'Days by gone', "The scorpion from the alter", Chulpon's "Night and day", Gafur Gulom's "A naughty boy", Oybek's "Navoiy", Primkul Kodirov's "Starry nights Babur", Utkir Khoshimov's "Affairs of the world", Khudoyberdi Tukhtaboyev's "Riding a yellow genie", "World of Sweet Melons", Abdulla Kahhor's "Pomegranate", "Thief", "Patient", "Horror", "Bright peaks" and so on. The

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following” works of English writers were selected: Charles Dickens’ “ Oliver Twist”, “ Great expectations”, Mark Twain’s “ The adventures of Tom Sawyer”, “ Adventures of Huckleberry Finn”, Margaret Mitchell’s “ Gone the wind”, Agathe Christie’s” And then there were none” and so on.

In the second stage, the works on the list will be converted into electronic format. An electronic database is created by scanning ready-made electronic books and printed books.

In the preparation of parallel corpora and the development of programs for their processing, alignment (alignment) - the problem of establishing compatibility between the original text and fragments of translated texts arises. To solve this problem, various methods of automatic text correction are used: by sentences, by clauses (grammatical structures), phrases and words. The order of matching texts by sentences is successfully solved using a bilingual dictionary. In parallel corpora, there may not be a sentence-to-sentence match during the translation process. Taking into account this aspect, Zubovalar's textbook emphasizes the occurrence of 6 possible correspondences of correcting sentences in the original and translated texts. They are as follows:

1) one sentence in the original text is translated by exactly one sentence, for example: «*Dunyoniki miri kam ikki*-We are always running short (Abdulla Kodiriy's 'Days by gone'), there was no use in disguising the fact- *haqiqatni yashirishdan foyda yo'q* (Jack London A piece of steak);

2) one sentence in the original text is translated as two sentences, for example: *umr— otulg'an o'q emish*- life flies past like an arrow from a bow, it would seem (Abdulla Kodiriy's 'Days by gone');

3) two sentences in the original text are translated into one sentence, for example: *Shari'at ishiga sharm yo'q*- if love does not contradict sharia, there is no shame in it (Abdulla Kodiriy's 'Days by gone');

4) two sentences are translated with one sentence, but the inner border of the sentences does not match the sentences in the original text and the translated text, for example: *sanamasdan sakkiz dema*- don't count your chickens before they're hatched (Chulpon's "Night and day");

5) the sentence in the original text is not translated, because there is no need for it in terms of content , for example: *o'rtadagi hamma pulimiz allaqachon uch so'mdan oshib ketgani uchun Omon yangi qiliq* – boyvachcha qiliq chiqara boshladi-Omon started acting like a rich man (Gafur Gulom's " A naughty boy");

6) the sentence in the translated text may not be in the original text, for example: *But now that he was enveloped in the old calico robes which had grown yellow in the same service, he was badged and ticketed, and fell into his place at once—a parish child—the orphan of a workhouse—the humble, half-starved drudge—to be cuffed and buffeted through the world—despised by all, and pitied by none* - Ammo *endilikda chaqaloqqa eskirib, sarg'ayib ketgan kolenkor ko'ylakcha kiydirilgach, unga tavqi la'nat osildi-qo'ydi. Shu lahzadan boshlab, bola jamiyatdagi havas qilib bolmaydigan o'mini - umri boyi dolday yog'ilajak kaltag-u nordon shapaloqlar bilan siylanadigan, hamma jirkanadigan, hech yerda hech kimdan shafqat-muruvvat ko'rmaydigan, qavmga boqindi bola, mehnat uyidagi yetimcha yetti kulcha, itoatkor, och-nahor tirikchiligini o'rkazuvchi yugurdak o'mini egalladi.*(Charles Dickens' " Oliver Twist").

The following types of alignment are available:

✓ word alignment is the most ideal, but the biggest problem is that lexemes, phrases, and word forms in languages do not always have their own alternative. Early machine translations performed word-for-word translation;

✓ sentence alignment is a relatively effective method;

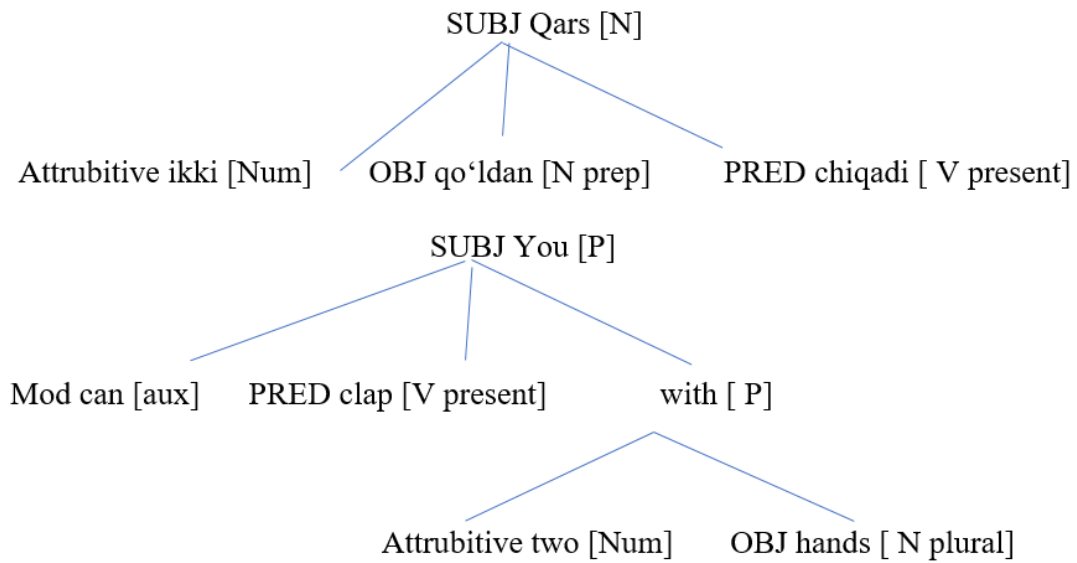
✓ paragraph alignment.

There are several programs for coordinating texts. They automatically compare sentences of a certain length, divide the text into paragraphs, analyze punctuation marks, coordinate with dictionaries, etc. In most cases, these programs are dialog mode or applied in human-machine mode after editing the results of automatic matching. Examples of such programs include: Humaling, Abby Aligner, Trados, Winalign, Wordfast tools, Giza++, etc.

Syntactic markup. It is known that even if the process of providing the corpus with syntactic markup data is automated, unlike morphological markup, there is a greater need for the human factor. Therefore, a detailed syntactic analysis of a large text is not required. The main algorithm used in syntactic parsing is called syntactic decomposition. If a text is given in the input, the result shows the number of sentences in the text and a list of sentences in the text. The development of such an algorithm began in the 1960s. The syntactic decomposition algorithm recognizes the sentence based on the space and punctuation marks.

We can see syntactic representation of proverbs in the Uzbek-English paremias parallel corpora:

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Picture 2. Syntactic representation for Uzbek proverb Qars ikki qo'ldan chiqadi.

At the last stage of building parallel cases, a suitable interface is created. The word "interface" is derived from the English language and means "outer appearance". This word is often used in computers and computer technology. An interface is two elements of a single system and a connecting link that works with the help of this system. An interface consists of

various nodes and complex equipment. blocks is also a communication system between the technology and the user. This is expressed in the form of logical (information representation system) and physical (properties of information transmission).

We offer the following interface for the Uzbek-English parallel corpus:

UEPCP Uzbek-English parallel corpus of paremiias

Home page About parallel corpus Instruction

Uzbek-English
English-Uzbek

Artictic

- Novel
- Story
- Narrativ
- Epic
- Essay

Dictionary of English-Uzbek synonymous proverbs

Alphabet

Based on theme

The author of the work

Based on the work

opus.nlpl.eu

web.archive.org

statmt.org/europarl/

en:cnk:intercorp


Picture 3. View of the Uzbek-English parallel corpus of paremia interface


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In the left corner of the interface, the abbreviation of the word " Uzbek-English parallel corpus of paremias " is taken as a logo – UEPCP. At the top is the home page window . This window provides a way to return to the previous state after using another database.

The corpus window  provides information about this corpus, that is, what information is stored in it and its capabilities. The flags on the right side of the interface serve to read the database in 3 languages: Uzbek, Russian, English.

Instructions  for the implementation of the search system, rules for using the database, instructions are included in the manual window.

Through the search window , the user will have the opportunity to search for the proverb he wants from the content of artistic works, articles (scientific, journalistic, etc.), newspapers, magazines. At the bottom of the interface there is a link to parallel corpora.

In conclusion, parallel corpora are a collection of variant translations of a text in one language into another. In the first step of creating parallel corpora, resources in two languages are collected. In the second stage, the resources found are transferred in electronic format. At the third stage, texts are aligned in the corpus. In the fourth stage, texts in two languages are syntactically annotated. In the last step, an interface compatible with the parallel corpus is created.

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Article



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COGNITIVE MODEL: FALSE CO-AUTHORITY

Abstract: The article develops a formalization of the considered phenomenon of “false co-authorship”, with the diversification of scientometric companies for the Republic of Kazakhstan, initiated by the author of the original article, published in the scopus journal. Introduced into the model (in accordance with the real situations of the phenomenon under consideration) are 12 semantic variables: 6 - independent in meaning, 6 - mutually dependent. Mathematical parameters and z -, y -variables are introduced: both uncorrelated (y -) and correlated ($-z$). To check the real phenomenon of “false co-authorship” by algebra, a verbal model was formulated, 2 variants of the Cognitive Model of the Phenomenon with False Co-authorship were developed. The model found the proportions between the shares of information inherent in the variables ($y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4, y_5, y_6$). Of the 6 developed cmword equations, only one: $\text{meaning}(y_6) = \text{meaning}(z_1) * 0.4231 \oplus \text{meaning}(z_2) * (-0.2435) \oplus \text{meaning}(z_3) * 0.4000 \oplus \text{meaning}(z_4) * 0.1826 \oplus \text{meaning}(z_5) * 0.2300 \oplus \text{meaning}(z_6) * 0.2600$ with 6 semantic variables is a practically meaningful solution to the Cognitive Model “False Coauthorship”. The model has extracted new knowledge and even requires the existence of a separate “university scientific advisory service” in the administration of the university. Noticeable correlations of pairs of variables (z_1, y_6), (z_6, y_6) are visible in Figure 3: the parallelism of the trend lines of the curves “ z_1 ” and “ z_6 ” is visible. This parallelism visualizes an understandable real fact “the more the rector stimulates, the more often the author wants to publish his article”. Visualization of knowledge about weights and z -, y -variability in the case of their dependence on “stimulating the activity of scientific work at the university” adequately reflects the ability of the model to perceive reality. The conclusion is drawn: a model solution that is consistent with the original “downward” meaning (y_6) and requires changes in the administration of science at the university: to create a “service of scientific consultants of the university”.

Key words: multisense equation with known and unknown semantic variables, Cognitive Model of false co-authority.

Language: Russian

Citation: Zhanatauov, S. U. (2023). Cognitive model: false co-authority. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 08 (124), 248-271.

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КОГНИТИВНАЯ МОДЕЛЬ: ЛОЖНОЕ СОАВТОРСТВО

Аннотация: В статье разработана формализация рассматриваемого явления «ложное соавторство», при диверсификации для РК наукометрических компаний, инициируемого автором оригинальной статьи, публикуемого в скопус-журнале. Введены в модель (в соответствии реальным ситуациям рассматриваемого явления) 12 семантических переменных: 6 - по смыслам независимые, 6 - взаимно зависимые. Введены математические параметры и z -, y -переменные: как некоррелированные (y -), так коррелированные ($-z$). Для проверки алгеброй реального явления «ложное соавторство» сформулирована словесная модель, разработаны 2 варианта Когнитивной Модели Явления с Ложным Соавторством. Модель обнаружила

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пропорции между долями информации, присущих переменным ($y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4, y_5, y_6$). Из 6 разработанных смысловых уравнений только одно: $\text{смысл}(y_6) = \text{смысл}(z_1) * 0.4231 \oplus \text{смысл}(z_2) * (-0.2435) \oplus \text{смысл}(z_3) * 0.4000 \oplus \text{смысл}(z_4) * 0.1826 \oplus \text{смысл}(z_5) * 0.2300 \oplus \text{смысл}(z_6) * 0.2600$ с 6 семантическими переменными является имеющим практический смысл решением Когнитивной Модели Явления с Ложным Соавторством. Модель извлекла новые знания и даже требует наличия в администрации вуза отдельной «службы научных консультантов вуза». Заметные корреляции пар переменных (z_1, y_6), (z_6, y_6) видны на Рисунке 3: видна параллельность линий трендов кривых « z_1 » и « z_6 ». Эта параллельность визуализирует понятный реальный факт «чем сильнее стимулирует ректор, тем чаще автор хочет опубликовать свою статью». Визуализация знаний о весах и z -, y - изменчивостях в случае их зависимости от «стимулирования активности научной работы в вузе» адекватно отражает познающую реальность способность модели. Получен вывод: модельное решение, согласующееся с исходным «спущенным сверху» смыслом (y_6) и требует изменений в администрировании науки в вузе: создать «службу научных консультантов вуза».

Ключевые слова: многосмысловое уравнение с известными и неизвестными семантическими переменными, Когнитивная Модель «Ложное Соавторство».

Введение

В марте 2010 года Казахстан официально присоединился к Болонской декларации и стал 47-м членом Европейской зоны высшего образования и первым центральноазиатским государством, признанным полноправным членом европейского образовательного пространства¹. После присоединения к Болонскому процессу в системе высшего образования Казахстана произошли серьезные изменения, в т.ч. произошло присоединение казахстанских вузов к Великой Хартии университетов, которую в настоящее время подписали более 650 университетов мира, что позволит приблизить отечественное образование к европейским стандартам. Великую хартию подписали более 60 казахстанских университетов. Хартия призвана способствовать решению проблемы свободного движения кадров высшей квалификации, исследователей, научных работников между странами, преодолев высокую диверсификацию содержания образования, систем квалификации, степеней и дипломов в различных государствах. Реализация требуемой «высокой диверсификации содержания образования, систем квалификации, степеней и дипломов» предполагает диверсификацию как компаний, к которым принадлежат научные журналы (Web of Science (Clarivate Analytic) и Scopus) так и диверсификацию журналов по темам. Выбор журналов свободен, есть универсальные и специализированные. Трудно доступными являются индексируемые журналы из компании Scopus. Существующие 2 конкурирующие компании: Web of Science (Clarivate Analytic) и Scopus, отличаются критериями для своих журналов. По данным Национального доклада о состоянии и развитии системы образования Республики Казахстан (по итогам 2014г.) подготовка магистрантов ведется в 118 университетах страны, где обучается 32 527

человек, из них 16 220 учится за счет государственного заказа. Выпуск магистрантов с защитой составляет 92%. Но уровень трудоустройства по специальности низкий. В рейтинге лучших стран для образования US News & World Report Казахстан занял 71-е место из 78. Лидерами рейтинга, по мнению экспертов, стали США, Великобритания и Германия. Позиция «71 из 78» вынуждает исполнительные органы власти «грубой метлой» (вместо мягкой тонкой кисточки) рисовать картину деталей образования в Казахстане. «Множественность ситуаций в науке, предполагающих моральное измерение иллюстрирует цифровизируемое нами ниже явление «ложное соавторство». Имеется двойное отношение к этому явлению. 1-ое – автор попался под влияние посредника как из-за неведения и он жертва маркетингового приема «приманка и крючок». Аналогично ситуациям с потребительскими кредитами. 2-ое отношение присуще ученым с высокими морально-этическими критериями личностей из интеллектуальной элиты (игнорируемой с 1917 года, когда захотелось «кто был никем, тот будет всем»). Мы ниже сформулировали словесную модель явления как метод информационного бизнеса «приманка и крючок», применяемый для автора статьи с учетом всех трудностей, смягчающих оправданий в «верхах и низах».

Ложное соавторство является конкретным примером нарушений норм научного этики и академического мошенничества – смысл 1-го отношения. Так научно объясняют явление «ложное соавторство» представители гуманитарных наук [2]. «В современном мире наблюдается беспрецедентное распространение нарушений норм научного этики и академического мошенничества.» [2]. «Статья является фрагментарным очерком этики науки как одной из областей прикладной этики. В ней раскрыты

¹ <https://iqaa.kz/vysshee-obrazovanie/bolonskij-protsess/bolonskij-protsess-v-kazakhstan>

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следующие виды нарушений: плагиат - умышленное присвоение авторства чужого произведения или его части; фальсификация эмпирических данных; ссылки на несуществующие публикации; выполнение диссертаций на заказ; ложное соавторство; создание «соавторов-призраков», неоправданное цитирование, компиляция под видом научной работы; саботаж - создание препятствий для научной работы другим лицам; организация мнимых конференций. Наиболее общей причиной нарушений полагаются растущее ускорение общественных изменений, усиливающаяся конкуренция во всех сферах и необходимость выживания всех социальных институтов. К другим причинам отнесены коммерциализация научных исследований, недостаток финансирования для проведения продуктивных исследований, низкая заработная плата преподавателей, их перегруженность учебной и квазиметодической работой, административное принуждение - ультимативное завышенное требование инноваций и публикаций как неумышленное поощрение плагиата, отсутствие эффективных санкций за нарушение научной этики; отсутствие в вузах конкретных документов, регламентирующих публикационную активность и санкции за нарушения, открытость информационного пространства и свободный доступ к подавляющему числу публикаций, общий моральный упадок современности.» [2].

Числа важнее слов, смыслы слов важнее чисел и их формул

От слов перейдем к цифрам, к их смыслу. Измерим неизмеряемые показатели (свойства), по своим смыслам, являющиеся независимыми и попарно зависимыми. Найдем присущие методу «приманка и крючок для автора статьи» формулы, значения их постоянных величин, умножаемых на переменные значения их изменчивостей (отклонений влево или вправо от 0). «Проверим алгеброй неизученное явление», используя подход, аналогичный примененному при познании «повторной "шредеризации" Европы» [3]. Противоядием выползанию из ситуации или выправить архитектуру не удастся: под завалами окажутся многие. Не будем разглашать подробности, а будем считать это явление маркетинговым методом «приманка и крючок для автора статьи». Одним из шагов являются точечные измерения перекосов в администрировании научных результатов в законной публикации автором, а не примкнувшие к ней под благовидным предлогом. Оправданием перекоса являются высшие интересы государства:

оно должно обладать высоким рейтингом «лучшая страна для образования по шкале измерений US News & World Report. Проверка достижений вузов РК тревожна: «Казахстан занял 71-е место из 78». Проверим алгеброй ситуацию наличия посредников, помогающих авторам опубликовать их статьи в журнале, индексируемом в базе компании Scopus. Существуют 2 конкурирующие компании: Web of Science (Clarivate Analytic) и Scopus. Отличающиеся критериями для своих журналов. Редколлегия журналов выдвигают критические требования, обосновывающие оригинальность и новизну материалов статей, существенно отличающихся по уровню и качеству результатов. Вследствие конкуренции критерии Scopus более «трудны» для авторов. Но жертв требует «высокая диверсификация содержания образования, систем квалификации, степеней и дипломов» предполагает диверсификацию баз данных индексируемых журналов. Надо стимулировать авторов, чтобы они стремились «публиковаться в Scopus». Имеются немало авторов, публикующих статьи в журналах, индексируемых в компаниях Scopus и Clarivate Analytic. Но ниже речь пойдет не о них. Появилось явление «ложное соавторство» [1]. Оно относится к виду «перекосы в администрировании авторства». Имеется правило: внести изменения «в Правилах организации и проведения государственной научно-технической экспертизы, утвержденных указанным постановлением («Постановление Правительства Республики Казахстан от 1 августа 2011 года № 891»): «факты нарушений научной этики – плагиат, фальсификация, фабрикация данных, ложное соавторство, присвоение чужих результатов в заявках, направление заявителем научного проекта и (или) программы на разные направления в рамках одного и того же источника финансирования, дублирование заявителем объекта ГНТЭ, а также иные нарушения в процессе планирования, оценки, отбора, проведения и распространения результатов научных исследований, включая защиту прав, безопасности и благополучия объектов исследования (объектов живой природы и среды обитания) и исследователей²». Автору-нарушителю доказанные факты о нарушениях «всякого» (даже морального ущерба) с протоколами допросов (в многих томах следственных дел). А автор статьи заинтересован в соавторах-плательщиках оргвзноса, чтобы на платной основе быстро опубликовать свою оригинальную статью в журнале, индексируемом в базе Scopus. Все включённые

² <https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/P160000504>

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в Scopus периодические издания проходят проверку Консультативным советом по отбору контента. При этом издания обязаны поддерживать высокое качество своих публикаций — ежегодно их проверяют на предмет соответствия минимальным требуемым показателям индекса Хирша, CiteScore, SCImago Journal Rank[en] (SJR), Source Normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP).

Необходима формализация рассматриваемой общей ситуации, чтобы применить научный объективный метод. Любая наука, в том числе - когнитивный компьютеринг [1], начинается лишь там, где начинаются измерения. Верно и обратное: если где-то что-то начинают измерять, эта уже научная инженерия, а не искусство или политика. Введем смыслы неизмеряемым смыслам в виде поясняющих фраз. Поставим в соответствие реальным ситуациям, свойствам математические параметры, переменные: как независимые, так зависимые между собой. Будем использовать формулы, имеющие смысл, не будем рассматривать те формулы, которые не имеют смысл в рассматриваемом аспекте. При переходе от реального (обязательно присутствующего в словесной модели) к абстрактному происходит фиксация соответствия между реальными объектами, их свойствами и абстрактными числовыми параметрами, переменными, функциями связи свойств между собой. Эти функции ограничивают области определения аргументов и одна из них требует нахождения таких значений выделенных переменных, при которых целевая функция достигает экстремального значения (или заданного значения). Изобретение функций указанных 2-х типов в неизученных ситуациях, где реальные свойства объектов не могут измеряться приборами, а обсуждаются специалистами словесно, придавая их свойствам «значения, назначенные» в шкале наименований, в бинарной шкале, в порядковой шкале или просто классифицируются на виды, типы, классы. Эти шкалы теряют информацию о свойствах объектов на этапе первичных измерений, теряются извлекаемые из данных знания — познание неизвестного об объектах, скрытого знания о свойствах объектов невозможно. Математические параметры, переменные, функции должны иметь (смотрите когнитивные модели [3-7]) и имеют свои содержательные смыслы, часть которых соответствуют реальным объектам, ситуациям. Имеются математические параметры, переменные, функции, присущие применяемой математической модели. При традиционном

моделировании предполагается наличие измеряемых или косвенно измеряемых свойств (с их именами-смыслами) многомерных объектов. Наличие ясных имен-смыслов соответствует способам измерения свойств, приборам их измерения, возможно новое повторение измерительных экспериментов. Мы рассматриваем малоизученное: реальные объекты, ситуации, явления с неизмеряемыми значениями свойств. К таким свойствам относятся чувства, эмоции индивидов, предпочтения избирателей [4], покупателей, факторы имиджа страны [3], используемые политологами [4]. В когнитивном компьютеринге [5] разработаны многие модели познания [4-17]. Познание (когниция) - совокупность процессов, процедур и методов приобретения знаний о явлениях и закономерностях действительности. Знание - изученная и усвоенная информация, необходимая для выполнения действий в рамках профессиональной задачи. Познание это непрерывный процесс, заключающийся в углублении, расширении и совершенствовании знаний, при этом приобретает навык - способность применять знания и умения. Мы применяем виды моделей: словесная, символическая, математическая, смысловая, поведенческая и когнитивная [17]. Они пошагово дополняют знания (в т.ч. цифровые) к исходным неформализованным знаниям, адекватным реальным объектам, их свойствам. Содержательные смыслы — различны, соответствуют своей предметной области. Наша ситуация отличается от моделей, приложений, результатов, изложенных в обзоре (познающего) компьютеринга.

В модели не ищутся виновные, присутствуют только смыслы и числа, а в «верхах» - правильные цели и рекомендации, но, как показано ниже, некоторые авторы вынужденно нарушают этические нормы. По этическим нормам редколлегия журналов рекомендуют: в тексте статьи в разделе «закключение» могут быть указаны сведения о лицах (поблагодарить их), обсуждавших статью, внесших тот или иной вклад, «в соавторы статьи» должны включаться только те, кто по тексту внесших результат (при аффилиации автора)³. «Поэтому допустимо, когда автор указывает в аффилиации более одной (2-3) организации с условием, что такая множественная аффилиация при проведении описываемых результатов научных исследований полностью оправдана и достоверна» (эксперт-консультант Scopus, к.т.н. Кириллова О.В. [1]): «Описания и разоблачения некорректных,

³ <https://kai.ru/documents/1489522/1535688/affiliation.pdf/a3349af1-1b8d-4f05-ba54-812f60a32e21>

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недобросовестных аффилиаций в сети имеется в достаточном количестве (Примеры: What should you do if a co-author has an unethical affiliation?; Couzin-Frankel J., Normile D.. Faked Affiliation of Stem Cell Researcher Not Caught for Years // Science, Oct. 16, 2012. Уверена, что и в России есть немало таких случаев» [1]. Имеется в виду игнорирование различий смыслов слов результат, обсуждение, аффилиация. «По успешности автора организации (в первую очередь, цитированию его статей) определяется успешность организации. Указание организации автора позволяет правильно идентифицировать автора и исключить вероятность потери публикаций авторов, имеющих распространенную фамилию.»).

Исходные данные

Исходными данными является словесная модель и 13 исходных значений сил влияния $ckj = \text{corr}(y_j, z_k), k \in \{1, \dots, 6\}, j \in \{1, \dots, 6\}$ (13 индикаторов наличия знаний). Словесная модель (смотрите пример из [17]) может быть сформулирована по-разному. Мозаика $\{ckj\}$ из элементов будущей матрицы задается экспертом в соответствии со смыслами и силами парной связи $ckj = \text{corr}(y_j, z_k)$ нижеперечисленных 12 смыслов. Словесная модель имеет зависимые по смыслам показатели сформулированные ниже 6 неизмеряемых 6 показателей приняли приводимые ниже 6 смыслов после осмысления 2-х вариантов реализации когнитивной модели ложного соавторства без когнитивного диссонанса конструируемых фраз.

Неизмеряемые словесные показатели (диктуемые «сверху», обоснованные присоединением казахстанских вузов к Великой Хартии университетов, влияющие на имидж страны [3]) для университетов, повышающих имидж стандартов образования государства (у-переменные), (в т. ч. связанные с «публикациями в Скопусе»):

1) содействовать решению проблемы свободного движения кадров высшей квалификации, исследователей, научных работников (включая «публикации статей в Скопусе») между странами (смысл(y_1));

2) наличие индексируемых журналов компании Scopus (смысл(y_2));

3) «позиция «71 место из 78» вынуждает исполнительные органы образования поднимать качество и объемные показатели науки (в т. ч. «публикации в Скопусе») в вузах (смысл(y_3));

4) внутренние и внешние проверки научных достижений (включая «публикации в Скопусе») вузов РК (смысл(y_4));

5) стимулирование авторов публикаций

статей (включая «публикации в скопус-журналах») в вузах РК (смысл(y_5));

6) стимулирование активности научной работы (в т. ч. «публикации в скопус-журналах») студентов, магистрантов (смысл(y_6));

Начальные знания, внесенные экспертом в смысловые уравнения, звучат как осознанные реакции индивида: z_1 (творческая работа), z_2 (потребность публикации в престижном журнале), z_3 (автор назначает соавторами статьи тех, кто внес со-взнос), z_4 (внутренний контроль над индивидом), z_5 (автор получает (как 1-ый автор) вознаграждение от вуза). Переменная z_5 является реакцией «сверху», показатель: z_6 –реализация «сверху» административной обязанности юридического лица.

Неизмеряемые зависимые друг от друга словесные показатели для «низов», влияющие на диктуемые «сверху», обоснованные высшими интересами сферы образования и науки:

1) один автор работает и написал статью и хочет опубликовать ее в скопус-журнале за \$1200 (смысл (z_1)).

2) Посредник обещает (за деньги) опубликовать статью в скопус-журнале (смысл (z_2)).

3) Автор включает в «соавторы статьи» тех, кто внес со-взнос, отправляет статью посреднику (смысл (z_3)).

Данный показатель модели противоречит типичному правилу научного журнала: «в список авторов не должны быть включены люди, не являющиеся авторами статьи. Имена людей, которые не являются авторами, но оказали иную поддержку, следует указывать в разделе «Благодарности». Но мы рассматриваем иную реальную ситуацию: приманка-«гарантия публикации в скопус-журнале» за счет денег ложных со-авторов потом он получает доход (смотрите смыслы переменных (z_5, z_6) ниже). Ключ модели - тесная связь между бесплатным первоначальным «этическим преступлением» (нет ни административной, ни уголовной статьи) и последующим получением дохода. Автор сел на крючок «ложное соавторство».

4) Посредник, имея штат умельцев, доводит текст статьи автора до требуемого уровня «пройти редколлегию» (смысл (z_4)).

5) После выхода в свет статьи автор получает (как 1-ый автор) вознаграждение от вуза (z_5).

6) Ректор вуза «по указанию сверху» (в интересах имиджа страны) вынужден по-разному поощрять публикацию статей (смысл (z_6)), индексируемых в базе Scopus.

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Таблица 1. Исходные значения парных связей (индикаторов наличия знаний)

№	Исходные внесенные смыслы z-факторов в смысловые уравнения регулируемого (управляемого) государством у-фактора	Исходные значения сил влияния $c_{kj} = \text{согг}(y_j, z_k), k \in \{1, \dots, 6\}$ (индикаторов наличия знаний)
1	Один автор желает через посредника опубликовать свою «статью в Скопусе» и получить вознаграждение в вузе (смысл(z5)=«стимулирование авторов публикаций статей»)	$c_{21}=0.3; c_{31}=0.3; c_{51}=0.4$
2	Автор написал статью, ректор готов поощрить его за «публикацию в Скопусе»	$c_{12}=0.4; c_{62}=0.3$
3	Позиция «71 из 78» рейтинга Казахстана вынуждает исполнительные органы образования поднимать качество и объемные показатели науки (в т. ч. «публикации в Скопусе») в вузах	$c_{53}=0.4; c_{63}=0.3$
4	наличие списка авторов и ложных авторов, вознагражденных за «публикации в Скопусе» $c_{34}=0.1, 0.2; 0.3; 0.35;$	$c_{54}=0.4; c_{64}=0.3$
5	выплата вознаграждение от вуза 1-ому автору, за «публикацию в Скопус» с ложным соавтором. $c_{35}=0.2; ; 0.3; ; 0.35;$	$c_{55}=0.4; c_{65}=0.3$
6	ректор финансово и иными мерами поощряет «публикацию в Скопус», не зная о наличии ложных соавторов. $c_{36}=0.2$	$c_{56}=0.4; c_{66}=0.3$

Применяемая система многосмысловых уравнений

Многосмысловое уравнение [18-19] конструируется из многомерной математической модели [18], где уже введены числовые параметры, переменные, функции связи, соответствующие реальным свойствам реальных многомерных объектов разных типов. Тип объектов, их свойств отражается в смыслах свойств объектов [19]. Суммы смыслов свойств (z-переменных) объекта могут образовать новый смысл (у-переменную) или нет [18]. В многомерной математической модели переменные делятся на 2 вида: z-переменные с известными именами-смыслами $\text{смысл}(z_1), \dots, \text{смысл}(z_n)$ и у-переменные с неизвестными именами-смыслами $\text{смысл}(y_1), \dots, \text{смысл}(y_n)$. Количество n переменных равно количеству дисперсий $\text{disp}(y_1)=\lambda_1, \text{disp}(y_2)=\lambda_2, \dots, \text{disp}(y_n)=\lambda_n$. В соответствии с значениями $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$, взятыми из пары смоделированных матриц (C_{66}, Λ_{66}) проставляются числовые параметры c_{11}, \dots, c_{66} в n уравнения системы многосмысловых уравнений:
 $\text{смысл}(y_1) = \text{смысл}(z_1) * c_{11} \oplus \text{смысл}(z_2) * c_{21} \oplus \text{смысл}(z_3) * c_{31} \oplus \text{смысл}(z_4) * c_{41} \oplus \text{смысл}(z_5) * c_{51} \oplus \text{смысл}(z_6) * c_{61}; \dots$
 $\text{смысл}(y_6) = \text{смысл}(z_1) * c_{13} \oplus \text{смысл}(z_2) * c_{23} \oplus \text{смысл}(z_3) * c_{33} \oplus \text{смысл}(z_4) * c_{43} \oplus \text{смысл}(z_5) * c_{53} \oplus \text{смысл}(z_6) * c_{63}$. После удаления слагаемых с «весами» c_{ij} , величины которых не удовлетворяют критерию быть индикатором скрытых знаний [18-19], количество слагаемых в уравнениях с неизвестными новыми смыслами $\text{смысл}(y_1), \text{смысл}(y_2), \text{смысл}(y_6)$ сократится. И

система многосмысловых уравнений будет содержать меньшее число известных z-смыслов. Более «короткие» суммы смыслов легче осмысливать для конструирования 6 фраз для 6 новых смыслов (новых семантических у-переменных) $\text{новый_смысл}(y_1), \text{новый_смысл}(y_2), \text{новый_смысл}(y_6)$, существенно дополняющих исходные смыслы (исходные семантические переменные) $\text{смысл}(y_1), \text{смысл}(y_2), \text{смысл}(y_3), \text{смысл}(y_4), \text{смысл}(y_5), \text{смысл}(y_6)$. Метод смыслового преобразования исходных семантических переменных в новые семантические переменные называется когнитивной моделью ложного соавторства.

Требуемые фразы, отражающие смыслы неизвестных 6 смыслов у-переменных, можно сконструировать, если смоделировать:

а) пару матриц собственной структуры (Λ_{66}, C_{66}) ,

где C_{66} – матрица псевдосо собственных векторов,

$$C_{66} C_{66}^T = I_{66}, C_{66}^T C_{66} \neq I_{66}, \Lambda_{66} = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n),$$

$$\text{tr}(\Lambda_{66}) = \lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_n = n, \lambda_1 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_n \geq 0$$

$$\text{tr}(\Lambda_{nn}) = \lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_n = n, \lambda_1 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_n \geq 0.$$

$$\text{tr}(\Lambda_{nn}) = \lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_n = n, \lambda_1 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_n \geq 0;$$

б) матрицы значений некоррелированных изменчивостей Y_{mn} , коррелированных изменчивостей (отклонений от 0) Z_{mn} , соответствующих своим системам многосмысловых уравнений с известными и неизвестными семантическими (смысловыми) переменными.

Иное название элементов матрицы C_{66} введено в статьях [20-22], оно отражает смысл

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«весов», моделируемых в нашей модели, наш метод моделирования отличается от методов из [23-24].

Новые моделируемые 2 матрицы в нашей модели должны обладать свойствами: ортонормированная матрица C_{nn} собственных векторов $c_j=(c_{1j}, c_{2j}, \dots, c_{nj})^T$, расположенных по столбцам матрицы $C_{nn}=[c_1|c_2|\dots|c_n]$ согласована со своим спектром Λ_{nn} корреляционной матрицы $R_{nn}=(1/m)Z_{nn}^T Z_{nn}$, $\Lambda_{nn}=\text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$ таким образом, что выполняются равенства $R_{nn}C_{nn}=C_{nn}\Lambda_{nn}$, $C^T C \neq I_{nn}$, $C C^T = I_{nn}$, $\text{diag}(R_{nn})=(1, \dots, 1)$, $\text{tr}(R_{nn})=1+1+\dots+1=\text{tr}(\Lambda_{nn})=\lambda_1+\dots+\lambda_n=n$, $\lambda_1 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_n \geq 0$. В решаемой ниже Оптимизационной Задаче: $(I_{66}, I_{66}) \Rightarrow (C_{66}, \Lambda_{66})$ целевая функция $\lambda_1+\dots+\lambda_n$ равна 6 при изменяемых значениях элементов 2-х матриц C_{66} , Λ_{66} , а ограничения: $\text{diag}(R_{nn})=(1, \dots, 1)$, $C^T C \neq I_{66}$, $C_{66} C_{66}^T = I_{66}$, Матрицы U_{m6} и Y_{m6} такие, что $(1/m)U_{m6}^T U_{m6} = I_{66}$, $Y_{m6} = U_{m6} \Lambda_{66}^{1/2}$, $Z_{m6} = Y_{m6} C_{66}^T$, в матрице Y_{m6} элементы j -го столбца $y_{1j}, y_{2j}, \dots, y_{mj}$ (j -ая u -переменная, $j=1, \dots, 6$) имеют среднее арифметическое, равное нулю: $(1/m)(y_{1j}+y_{2j}+\dots+y_{mj})=0$, и дисперсию равную λ_j : $(1/m)(y_{1j}^2+y_{2j}^2+\dots+y_{mj}^2)=\lambda_j$, сумма дисперсий равна n : $\lambda_1+\dots+\lambda_n=6$. Матрицы $Y_{m6}=U_{m6}\Lambda_{66}^{1/2}$, $Z_{m6}=Y_{m6}C_{66}^T$, интерпретируются как многомерные выборки [25]. В нашей модели мы моделируем нестандартизованные ($C^T C \neq I_{66}$) коррелированные z -переменные являются много мерными данными, объединенных в матрицу Z_{m6} , в которой элементы j -го столбца $z_{1j}, z_{2j}, \dots, z_{mj}$ (j -ая переменная, $j=1, \dots, 6$) имеют среднее арифметическое равное нулю: $(1/m)(z_{1j}+z_{2j}+\dots+z_{mj})=0$, и дисперсию равную 1: $(1/m)(z_{1j}^2+z_{2j}^2+\dots+z_{mj}^2)=1$, сумма дисперсий равна 6. Элементы матрицы C_{66} интерпретируются как индикаторы знаний [20]. Матрица $Y_{m6}=Z_{m6}C_{66}$, в которой элементы j -го столбца $y_{1j}, y_{2j}, \dots, y_{mj}$ (j -ая u -переменная, $j=1, \dots, 6$) имеют среднее арифметическое равное нулю: $(1/m)(y_{1j}+y_{2j}+\dots+y_{mj})=0$, и дисперсию равную λ_j : $(1/m)(y_{1j}^2+y_{2j}^2+\dots+y_{mj}^2)=\lambda_j$, сумма дисперсий равна 6: $\lambda_1+\dots+\lambda_6=6$. Матрица $Y_{m6}=Z_{m6}C_{66}$, интерпретируется как многомерная выборка. Нестандартизованные коррелированные z -переменные – данные, объединенные в матрицу Z_{m6} , в которой элементы j -го столбца $z_{1j}, z_{2j}, \dots, z_{mj}$ (j -ая переменная, $j=1, \dots, 6$) имеют среднее арифметическое равное нулю: $(1/m)(z_{1j}+z_{2j}+\dots+z_{mj})=0$ и дисперсию, не равную 1: $(1/m)(z_{1j}^2+z_{2j}^2+\dots+z_{mj}^2)=1$, сумма дисперсий не равна 6. Матрица Z_{m6} интерпретируется как многомерная выборка.

Когнитивная модель явления «ложное соавторство»

Компонентами когнитивной модели явления «ложное соавторство» являются:

1. Модельная пара матриц (C_{66}, Λ_{66}) : матрица собственных чисел Λ_{66} , матрица псевдособственных векторов C_{66} таких, что

выполняются условие: $C_{66} C_{66}^T = I_{66}$, $C_{66}^T C_{66} \neq I_{66}$, $\Lambda_{66} = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_6)$, $\text{tr}(\Lambda_{66}) = \lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_6 = 6$, $\lambda_1 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_6 \geq 0$, $\text{tr}(\Lambda_{66}) = \lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_6 = 6$, $\lambda_1 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_6 \geq 0$, $\text{tr}(\Lambda_{66}) = \lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_6 = 6$, $\Lambda_{66} = \text{diag}(2.0000, 1.9850, 1.9850, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01)$;

2. Матрица псевдособственных векторов C_{66} имеет вид, приведенный в Таблице 3.

3. Смысловая формула новый смысл(y_6)=смысл(z_1)*0.4231 \oplus смысл(z_2)*(-0.2435)+смысл(z_3)*0.4000+смысл(z_4)*0.1826+смысл(z_5)*0.2300+смысл(z_6)*0.2600.

4. Соответствующая ей числовая формула $y_6 = z_1 * 0.4231 + z_2 * (-0.2435) + z_3 * 0.4000 + z_4 * 0.1826 + z_5 * 0.2300 + z_6 * 0.2600$ имеет общий элемент $\lambda_6 = 0.0100$ из модельного спектра $\Lambda_{66} = \text{diag}(2.0000, 1.9850, 1.9850, 0.001, 0.0100, 0.0100)$.

5. 16 индикаторов наличия знаний.

Смысловая формула новый_смысл(y_6)=смысл(z_1)*0.4231 \oplus смысл(z_2)*(-0.2435) \oplus смысл(z_3)*0.4000 \oplus смысл(z_4)*0.1826 \oplus смысл(z_5)*0.2300 \oplus смысл(z_6)*0.2600 когнитивно сконструирована из смыслов следующих 6 неизмеряемых зависимых друг от друга словесных показателей для «низов», влияющие по смыслам на диктуемые «сверху», обоснованные высшими интересами сферы образования и науки. Они следующие:

1) один автор работает и написал статью и хочет опубликовать ее в скопус-журнале за \$1200 (смысл (z_1)).

2) Посредник обещает (за деньги) опубликовать в скопус-журнале (смысл (z_2)).

3) Автор включает в «соавторы статьи» тех, кто внес со-взнос, отправляет статью посреднику (смысл (z_3)).

4) Посредник, имея штат умельцев, доводит текст статьи автора до требуемого уровня «пройти редколлегия» (смысл (z_4)).

5) После выхода в свет статьи автор получает (как 1-ый автор) вознаграждение от вуза (z_5).

6) Ректор вуза «по указанию сверху» (в интересах имиджа страны) по разному поощряет публикацию статей, индексируемых в базе Scopus (смысл (z_6)).

Состав индикаторов: $c_{11}=0.7379$, $c_{21}=0.3000$, $c_{31}=0.3000$, $c_{41}=0.3828$, $c_{51}=0.3000$, $c_{61}=(-0.8499)$, $c_{12}=0.3000$, $c_{22}=0.7497$, $c_{32}=(-3487)$, $c_{42}=0.4464$, $c_{52}=(-0.8585)$, $c_{62}=0.3000$, $c_{52}=0.70692$, $c_{13}=0.1654$, $c_{23}=0.3881$, $c_{33}=0.3583$, $c_{43}=(-0.2328)$, $c_{53}=0.2000$, $c_{63}=0.2000$, $c_{14}=0.0002$, $c_{24}=(-0.3464)$, $c_{34}=0.5000$, $c_{44}=0.5361$, $c_{54}=0.2000$, $c_{64}=0.2000$, $c_{15}=(-0.3988)$, $c_{25}=0.1345$, $c_{35}=0.5000$, $c_{45}=(-0.5285)$, $c_{55}=0.2000$, $c_{65}=0.2000$, $c_{16}=0.4231$, $c_{26}=(-0.2435)$, $c_{36}=0.4000$, $c_{46}=0.1826$, $c_{56}=0.2300$, $c_{66}=0.2600$.

Моделирование матрицы псевдособственных векторов C_{66} и псевдособственных чисел Λ_{66} проведено при решении Оптимизационной задачи 2: $C C^T = I_{nn}$, $C^T C \neq I_{nn}$.

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Результаты разработки 6 многосмысловых уравнений с известными и неизвестными семантическими переменными приведено в Таблице 3.

Таблица 3. Среди 6 вновь выявленных модельных смыслов 6 у-факторов, в которых модельные веса z-факторов отражают их относительные силы воздействия на один у-фактор (при 16 исходных индикаторах) найден только 1 смысл одного у-фактора у6.

Моделирование новых матриц Y_{m6}, Z_{m6} , соответствующих найденному выше многосмысловому уравнению проведено по математической модели, где отдельно моделировались матрицы U_{m6} и Y_{m6} такие, что $(1/m)U_{m6}^T U_{m6} = I_{66}$, $Y_{m6} = U_{m6} \Lambda^{1/2}_{nn}$, затем моделировалась матрица $Z_{m6} = Y_{m6} C^T_{66}$. Матрицы Z_{m6} и Y_{m6} содержат модельные значения неизмеряемых изменчивостей (отклонений от 0), соответствующих неизмеряемым значениям семантических (смысловых) переменных, характеризующих явление «ложное соавторство». Визуализация знаний о весах и z-, y-изменчивостях в случае их зависимости от «стимулирования активности научной работы в вузе» адекватно отражает познающую способность модели.

Когнитивная модель явления с ложным соавторством

Введем в модель (в соответствие реальным ситуациям рассматриваемого явления) 12 семантических переменных: 6 - по смыслам независимые, 6 - взаимно зависимые.

Математические переменные (z-, y-переменные: как некоррелированные (y-), так коррелированные (-z). Поставим в соответствие 6 реальным ситуациям: холодная зима, сокращение поставок СПГ и скачок цен на энергоресурсы, 3 переменные y-переменные. Шесть z-переменные: активное выступление бывшего канцлера Германии Герхарда Шредера политические, требования, прочные личные и деловые связи, затянувшийся вооруженный конфликт в Украине, будучи объединены в ту или иную комбинацию смыслов, образуют 6 новых смыслов 6 y-переменных новый_смысл(y1), новый_смысл(y2), новый_смысл(y6), фразы которых выражают новые знания, дополняющие знания из исходного знания $\text{смысл}(y1) \cup \text{смысл}(y2) \cup \text{смысл}(y6)$. Исходными данными когнитивной (познающей) модели являются словесная модель явления «ложное соавторство».

Таблица 2. Модельная матрица с исходными 13 индикаторами

	c 1	c 2	c 3	c 4	c 5	c 6	
z 1	0.0872	0.3000	0.0948	0.0001	0.3123	0.8921	1.0000
z 2	0.3000	0.2879	0.0248	0.0001	0.8844	0.2105	1.0000
z 3	0.3000	0.0060	0.9539	0.0067	0.0048	0.0048	1.0000
z 4	0.0000	0.0000	0.0231	0.9591	0.2007	0.1981	1.0000
z 5	0.3000	0.8585	0.2000	0.2000	0.2000	0.2300	1.0000
z 6	0.8499	0.3000	0.2000	0.2000	0.2000	0.2600	1.0000

Таблица 3. Модельная матрица C_{66} псевдособственных векторов с дополненными 16 исходными индикаторами

	c 1	c 2	c 3	c 4	c 5	c 6	
z1	0.7379	0.3000	0.1654	0.0002	-0.3988	0.4231	1.0000
z2	0.3000	0.7497	0.3881	-0.3464	0.1345	-0.2435	1.0000
z3	0.3000	-0.3487	0.3583	0.5000	0.5000	0.4000	1.0000
z4	0.3828	0.4464	-0.2328	0.5361	-0.5285	0.1826	1.0000
z5	0.3000	-0.8585	0.2000	0.2000	0.2000	0.2300	1.0000
z6	-0.8499	0.3000	0.2000	0.2000	0.2000	0.2600	1.0000

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c	1.6835	1.8000	0.4406	0.7374	0.7864	0.5522	6.0000
	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		
Λ_{66}	2.0000	1.9850	1.9850	0.0100	0.0100	0.0100	6.0000

Суммы смыслов 2-х z-переменных (z-изменчивости z5, z6, имеют смыслы: $\text{смысл}(z5)$ = «после выхода в свет статьи его автор ($\text{смысл}(z1)$) получает (как 1-ый автор) вознаграждение от вуза», $\text{смысл}(z6)$ = «ректор вуза («по указанию сверху» в интересах имиджа страны) разными мерами поощряет публикации статей, индексируемых в базе Scopus») влияют на каждую y – переменную $y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4, y_5, y_6$. Эту сумму смыслов выразим одной фразой «авторское вознаграждение от вуза за скопус-статью» и эту фразу будем использовать в конструируемых ниже фразах, выражающих новые смыслы 6 u-переменных, зависящих от вновь смоделированных элементов матрицы С66 (Таблица 3).

выплата вознаграждения от вуза 1-ому автору
3 ректор финансово и иными мерами поощряет «публикацию в скопусе»

В левой колонке таблицы 2 приведены именованные смыслы z-изменчивостей, в правой – «веса» c_{kj} z-изменчивостей.

Если подставить значения z_{ik} z-изменчивостей и значения c_{kj} в формулу y-изменчивости, то, просуммировав полученные произведения, получим одно (i,j)-ое значение z-изменчивости.

Дисперсии

$\Lambda_{66} = \text{diag}(2.0000, 2.0000, 2.0000, 0.0100, 0.0100, 0.0100)$ для ситуации не учитывающей «публикацию в Скопусе» равны дисперсиям для ситуации, учитывающей «публикацию в Скопусе» $\Lambda_{66} = \text{diag}(2.0000, 1.9850, 1.9850, 0.0100, 0.0100, 0.0100)$. Этот числовой факт интерпретируем словесно: количество информации в обеих ситуациях равны друг другу. Но мы во 2-ом случае ввели дополнительно (в формулы 4-ой, в 5-ой, в 6-ой y-изменчивости) индикаторы c_{34}, c_{35}, c_{36} .

Связи смысла (z_3) = «публикации в Скопусе» с 3-мя смыслами $\text{смысл}(y_4), \text{смысл}(y_5), \text{смысл}(y_6)$ мы отразили в значениях коэффициентов: $\text{corr}(z_3, y_4) = c_{34} = 0.5; c_{35} = 0.5; c_{36} = 0.4$.

Таблица 2. Вновь выявленные модельные смыслы u-факторов, в которых модельные веса z-факторов отражают их относительные силы воздействия на u-фактор (при 13 исходных индикаторах)

№	Модельный смысл регулируемого (управляемого) государством u-фактора y_j , конструируемый из его смыслового уравнения (при 13 исходных индикаторах).	Модельные значения «весов» $c_{kj} = \text{corr}(y_j, z_k), k \in \{1, \dots, 6\}$ при значениях z-изменчивостей z_{ik} со смыслом (z_k) (при 13 исходных индикаторах)
1	Один автор желает через посредника опубликовать свою «статью в Скопусе» и получить вознаграждение в вузе. $\text{смысл}(y_1) = \text{смысл}(z_1) * 0.0872 + \text{смысл}(z_2) * 0.3000 + \text{смысл}(z_3) * 0.3000 + \text{смысл}(z_4) * 0.0000 + \text{смысл}(z_5) * 0.3000 + \text{смысл}(z_6) * 0.8499$; метка (1,2,3,5,6,y1)	$c_{21} = 0.3; c_{31} = 0.3; c_{51} = 0.4$
2	Автор написал статью, ректор готов поощрить его за «публикацию в Скопусе». $\text{смысл}(y_2) = \text{смысл}(z_1) * 0.3000 + \text{смысл}(z_2) * 0.2879 + \text{смысл}(z_3) * 0.0060 + \text{смысл}(z_4) * 0.0000 + \text{смысл}(z_5) * 0.8585 + \text{смысл}(z_6) * 0.3000$; метка (1,2,5,6,y2)	$c_{12} = 0.4; c_{62} = 0.3$
3	Позиция «71 из 78» рейтинга Казахстана вынуждает исполнительные органы образования поднимать качество и объемные показатели науки (в т. ч. «публикации в Скопусе») в вузах. $\text{смысл}(y_3) = \text{смысл}(z_1) * 0.0948 + \text{смысл}(z_2) * 0.0248 + \text{смысл}(z_3) * 0.9539 + \text{смысл}(z_4) * 0.0231 + \text{смысл}(z_5) * 0.2000 + \text{смысл}(z_6) * 0.2000$; метка (3,5,6,y3)	$c_{53} = 0.4; c_{63} = 0.3$

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4	наличие в вузе списка авторов, вознагражденных за «публикации в Скопус», наличие списка авторов и ложных авторов, вознагражденных за «публикации в Скопус» $\text{смысл}(y4) = \text{смысл}(z1) * 0.0001 + \text{смысл}(z2) * 0.0001 + \text{смысл}(z3) * 0.0067 + \text{смысл}(z4) * 0.9591 + \text{смысл}(z5) * 0.2000 + \text{смысл}(z6) * 0.2000$; метка (4,5,6,y4) c34=0.1,0.2;0.3;0.35;	c54=0.4; c64=0.3
5	выплата вознаграждение от вуза 1-ому автору, за «публикацию в Скопус» с ложным соавтором. $\text{смысл}(y5) = \text{смысл}(z1) * 0.3123 + \text{смысл}(z2) * 0.8844 + \text{смысл}(z3) * 0.0048 + \text{смысл}(z4) * 0.2007 + \text{смысл}(z5) * 0.2000 + \text{смысл}(z6) * 0.2000$;метка(1,2,4,5,6,y5) c35=0.2; ;0.3; ;0.35;	c55=0.4; c65=0.3
6	ректор финансово и иными мерами поощряет «публикацию в Скопус», не зная о наличии ложных соавторов. $\text{смысл}(y6) = \text{смысл}(z1) * 0.8921 + \text{смысл}(z2) * 0.2105 + \text{смысл}(z3) * 0.0048 + \text{смысл}(z4) * 0.1981 + \text{смысл}(z5) * 0.2300 + \text{смысл}(z6) * 0.2600$; метка (1,2,4,5,6,y6) c36=0.2	56=0.4; c66=0.3

Таблица 3. Вновь выявленные модельные смыслы у-факторов, в которых модельные веса z-факторов отражают их относительные силы воздействия на у-фактор (при 16 исходных индикаторах)

	Модельный смысл регулируемого (управляемого) государством у-фактора y_j , конструируемый из его смыслового уравнения и его зависимые z-факторы (при 16 исходных индикаторах)	Заметные силы влияния («веса») зависимых z-факторов на дисперсию у-фактора $\text{disp}(\lambda)$
1	« $\text{смысл}(y1) = \text{смысл}(z1) * 0.7379 + \text{смысл}(z2) * 0.3000 \oplus \text{смысл}(z3) * 0.3000 \oplus \text{смысл}(z4) * 0.3828 \oplus \text{смысл}(z5) * 0.3000 \oplus \text{смысл}(z6) * (-0.8499)$ (*)». исходные смыслы z-переменных $z1, z2, z3, z4, z5, z6$ и их сумма смыслов $\text{смысл}(z1) * 0.7379 + \text{смысл}(z2) * 0.3000 \oplus \text{смысл}(z3) * 0.3000 \oplus \text{смысл}(z4) * 0.3828 \oplus \text{смысл}(z5) * 0.3000 \oplus \text{смысл}(z6) * (-0.8499)$ из правой части рассматриваемого смыслового уравнения не равна смыслу $\text{смысл}(y1)$ из первой части. Причина: смысловое уравнение (*) не имеет решения, нужны иные меры (отличающиеся от смыслов z-переменных $z1, z2, z3, z4, z5, z6$) «содействия решению проблемы свободного движения кадров высшей квалификации, исследователей, научных работников (включая «публикации статей в компании Скопус») между странами.	c11=0.7379, 21=0.3000, c31=0.3000, c41=0.3828, c51=0.3000, c61=(-0.8499)
2	$\text{смысл}(y2) = \text{смысл}(z1) * 0.3000 + \text{смысл}(z2) * 0.7497 + \text{смысл}(z3) * (-3487) + \text{смысл}(z4) * 0.4464 + \text{смысл}(z5) * (-0.8585) + \text{смысл}(z6) * 0.3000$ (**) В правой части уравнения (**) конструируется противоречивая фраза «автор написал статью и хочет опубликовать ее в скопус-журнале за \$1200 (c11=0.7379), согласен с предложением мощных посредников за деньги опубликовать в скопус-журнале (c22=0.7497), автор включает в соавторы статьи тех, кого можно было бы внести соа-взноса (c31 < 1), отправляет статью посреднику (c31=0.3 < 1.0); посредник помогает «пройти редколлегию» (c41=0.3828), после выхода в свет статьи автор не получает (как 1-ый автор) по приказу ректора c61=(-0.8499) вознаграждение от 0.3828 вуза, узнавших (c51=0.3) ложных соавторов (c31=0.3)». эта фраза не равна смыслу(y2). Вывод: смысловое уравнение (*) не имеет решения, нужны иные меры (отличающиеся от смыслов z-переменных $z1, z2, z3, z4, z5, z6$). Причина: статья не удовлетворяет высоким критериям «индексируемого журнала компании Scopus» $\text{смысл}(y2)$.	c12=0.3000, c22=0.7497, c32=(-3487), c42=0.4464, c52=(-0.8585), c62=0.3000 с силой $c^2_{52} = 0.7069^2$
3	$\text{смысл}(y3) = \text{смысл}(z1) * 0.1654 + \text{смысл}(z2) * 0.3881 + \text{смысл}(z3) * 0.3583 + \text{смысл}(z4) * (-0.2328) + \text{смысл}(z5) * 0.2000 + \text{смысл}(z6) * 0.2000$ (***) В правой части уравнения (**) конструируется фраза, смысл которой: «автор	c13=0.1654, c23=0.3881, c33=0.3583,

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	<p>включает в соавторы статьи тех, кто может внести соавзнос (c33=0.3583<1), посредник не может «пройти редколлегию» (c43=(-0.2328)), вуз не может поднимать качество (c43=(-0.2328)) и объемные показатели науки (в т.ч. «публикации в Скопусе»). Вывод: Статья не опубликована в журнале, индексируемом компанией Scopus (не обладает статусом «публикации в Скопусе», а будет опубликована в журнале, не индексируемом компанией Scopus). Этот вывод не равен смыслу переменной u_3: «Позиция «71 из 78» вынуждает исполнительные органы образования поднимать качество и объемные показатели науки (в т.ч. «публикации в Скопусе») в вузах» (смысл(u_3)). Вывод: смысловое уравнение (***) не имеет решения, нужны иные меры (отличающиеся от смыслов z-переменных $z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4, z_5, z_6$).</p>	<p>c43=(-0.2328), c53=0.2000, c63=0.2000</p>
4	<p>смысл(u_4)=смысл(z_1)*0.0002+смысл(z_2)*(-0.3464)+смысл(z_3)*0.5000+смысл(z_4)*0.5361+смысл(z_5)*0.2000 +смысл(z_6)*0.2000 (****) Смысл правой части уравнения: «Посредник <i>не обещает</i> (за деньги) опубликовать в скопус-журнале присланную статью (c24=(-0.3464)- «вес» при z_2 со смыслом(z_2)), но находится назначенный «службой научных консультантов вуза» работник, который доводит текст статьи до требуемого уровня, чтобы «пройти редколлегию» (c44=0.5361), а автор включает его в соавторы статьи (c34=0.5)». Левая часть имеет подсмысл смысла(u_4) правой части: «Внутренние и внешние проверки научных достижений (включая «публикации в Скопусе») вуза (смысл(u_4)) помогли, используя «веса» этих 3-х факторов с модельными «весами» $c_{24}=(-0.3464), c_{34}=0.5, c_{44}=0.5361$». Модель «узнала необходимость наличия в вузе «службы научных консультантов вуза» по меньшей мере с одним назначенным сотрудником (избранным по конкурсу)»</p>	<p>c14=0.0002, c24=(-0.3464), c34=0.5000, c44=0.5361, c54=0.2000, c64=0.2000</p>
5	<p>смысл(u_5)=смысл(z_1)*(-0.3988)+смысл(z_2)*0.1345+смысл(z_3)*0.5000+смысл(z_4)*(-0.5285)+смысл(z_5)*0.2000+смысл(z_6)* 0.2000 (*****) Смысл правой части уравнения не равен исходному смыслу(u_5): «Один автор работает и написал статью и не хочет опубликовать ее в скопус-журнале за \$1200 (c15=(-0.3988) - «вес» при z_1 со смыслом(z_1)), нет посредника, имеющего штат умельцев, доводит текст статьи до требуемого уровня «пройти редколлегию» (c45=(-0.5285) -«вес» при z_1 со смыслом(z_5)), автор включает в соавторы статьи тех, кто внес соавзнос, отправляет статью не посреднику (c35=0.5 - «вес» при z_3 со смыслом(z_3)), а в редакцию другого журнала (не индексируемого компанией Scopus). Эти факторы не «стимулируют авторов публикаций статей в вузах РК», что противоречит смыслу(u_5). Вывод: вуз не может поднимать качество (c43=(-0.2328)) и объемные показатели науки (в т.ч. «публикации в Скопусе»), вуз не может создать условий по смыслу(u_5). Смысловое уравнение (****) не имеет решения, в вузе нужны иные меры (отличающиеся от смыслов z-переменных $z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4, z_5, z_6$).</p>	<p>C15=(-0.3988), c25=0.1345, c35=0.5000, c45=(-0.5285), c55=0.2000, c65= 0.2000</p>
6	<p>смысл(u_6)=смысл(z_1)*0.4231+смысл(z_2)*(-0.2435)+смысл(z_3)*0.4000+смысл(z_4)*0.1826+смысл(z_5)*0.2300+смысл(z_6)*0.2600 (*****) Смысл правой части уравнения равен исходному смыслу(u_6): Один автор написал статью и хочет опубликовать ее в скопус-журнале за \$1200 (c16=0.4231 -«вес» при z_1 со смыслом(z_1)), посредник не обещает (за деньги) опубликовать в скопус-журнале присланную статью (c26=(-0.2435)- «вес» при z_2 со смыслом(z_2)), но находится назначенный «службой научных консультантов вуза» работник, который доводит текст статьи до требуемого уровня, чтобы «пройти редколлегию» (c46=0.4 -«вес» при z_4 со смыслом (z_4)). Происходит стимулирование активности научной работы (в т.ч. «публикации в Скопусе») студентов, магистрантов (смысл (u_6)). Вывод: Смысловое уравнение (****) имеет модельное решение, согласующееся с исходным «спущенным сверху» смыслом(u_6).</p>	<p>c16=0.4231, c26=(-0.2435), c36=0.4000, c46=0.1826, c56=0.2300, c66=0.2600</p>

Нас не удовлетворяет качество выявленных знаний (Таблица 2), извлеченных моделью после решения Оптимизационной задачи 1 при 13

исходных индикаторах), где мы смоделировали пару матриц (C_{66}, Λ_{66}): $\Lambda_{66} = \text{diag}(2.0000, 2.0000, 2.0000, 0.0100, 0.0100, 0.0100)$ матрица модельных

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значений «весов» C_{66} является матрицей собственных векторов единичной длины: $C_{66}^T C_{66} = I_{66}$, $C_{66} C_{66}^T = I_{66}$. Теперь проведем моделирование матрицы псевдособственных векторов C_{66} : $(I_{66}, I_{66}) \Rightarrow (C_{66}, \Lambda_{66})$, $C_{66}^T C_{66} \neq I_{66}$, $C_{66} C_{66}^T = I_{66}$ и моделирование для нее диагональной матрицы Λ_{66} . Мы надеемся получить другие значения элементов матрицы Λ_{66} . Четыре нуля после запятой в числе 2.0000 (при заданной точности 0.00000001 для последовательных приближений при итерациях метода GRD2 процедуры Solver) вызвало у нас подозрение. Для принуждения к процедуре GRD2 автор применил ограничивающие его работу ограничения, например, вводил в окно «Ограничения» условие $\lambda_1 \geq 2$ (расширяющее область поиска) и $\lambda_1 \leq 2$ (сужающее область поиска). О расширяющее область поиска они по-разному влияли на время решения Оптимизационной задачи 1, $\lambda_1 \geq 2$ ($\lambda_1 \geq 3$, $\lambda_1 \geq 4$, $\lambda_1 \geq 5$) процедуре GRD2 не находила решение, а при $\lambda_1 \leq 2$ находила решение. Другие подсказки\поддавки для GRD2 не дали мне четыре не равные нулю цифры после запятой в числе 2.0000.

Неудовлетворенность качеством выявленных знаний (Таблица 2), извлеченных моделью после решения Оптимизационной задачи 1 при 13 исходных индикаторах), а также подозрение в практической значимости значений дисперсий (2.0000, 2.0000, 2.0000, 0.0100, 0.0100, 0.0100) заставили нас искать разные другие подходы ко всему имеющемуся.

Расширим количество индикаторов и откажемся применять собственные векторы единичной длины: $C_{66}^T C_{66} = I_{66}$, $C_{66} C_{66}^T = I_{66}$. Будем моделировать матрицу псевдособственных векторов неединичной длины, но взаимно перпендикулярных друг к другу. На алгебраическом языке система таких векторов оцифровывается в виде ортогональной матрицы C_{66} :

$$C_{66} : (I_{66}, I_{66}) \Rightarrow (C_{66}, \Lambda_{66}), C_{66}^T C_{66} \neq I_{66}, C_{66} C_{66}^T = I_{66}.$$

После решения Оптимизационной задачи 2

при 16 исходных индикаторах) мы смоделировали пару матриц (C_{66}, Λ_{66}) : $\Lambda_{66} = \text{diag}(2.0000, 1.9850, 1.9850, 0.0010, 0.0100, 0.0100)$ матрица модельных значений «весов» C_{66} является матрицей псевдособственных векторов неединичной длины (Таблица 4). Новая матрица $\Lambda_{66} = \text{diag}(2.0000, 1.9850, 1.9850, 0.0010, 0.0100, 0.0100)$ практически не отличается от старой $\Lambda_{66} = \text{diag}(2.0000, 2.0000, 2.0000, 0.0100, 0.0100, 0.0100)$. это означает: модель обнаружила пропорции между долями информации, присущих переменным (y1, y2, y3, y4, y5, y6).

Примечателен новый факт: одинаковым долям информации (0.0010, 0.0100, 0.0100), присущих y-переменным (y4, y5, y6), смыслы y-переменных смысл(y4), смысл(y5), смысл(y6) существенно отличаются, если вникнуть в смыслы слов их фраз. Даже 2 из числовых y-переменных (y4, y5), являясь решениями числовых уравнений $\text{смысл}(y4) = \text{смысл}(z1) * 0.0002 \oplus \text{смысл}(z2) * (-0.3464) \oplus \text{смысл}(z3) * 0.5000 + \text{смысл}(z4) * 0.5361 + \text{смысл}(z5) * 0.2000 + \text{смысл}(z6) * 0.2000$, $\text{смысл}(y5) = \text{смысл}(z1) * (-0.3988) + \text{смысл}(z2) * 0.1345 + \text{смысл}(z3) * 0.5000 + \text{смысл}(z4) * (-0.5285) + \text{смысл}(z5) * 0.2000 + \text{смысл}(z6) * 0.2000$ не являются уравнениями смысловых уравнений (Таблица 3, строки 4,5,6). Только 6-ое смысловое уравнение

$\text{смысл}(y6) = \text{смысл}(z1) * 0.4231 + \text{смысл}(z2) * (-0.2435) + \text{смысл}(z3) * 0.4000 + \text{смысл}(z4) * 0.1826 + \text{смысл}(z5) * 0.2300 + \text{смысл}(z6) * 0.2600$ с семантическими переменными является имеющим практический смысл решением Когнитивной Модели Ситуации с Ложным Соавторством.

Найденное числовое решение системы уравнений может быть бессмысленным решением, если оно не является смысловым решением соответствующей системы уравнений с семантическими переменными. Смысл решения важнее, чем числовые значения решения!

Таблица 4. Вид программы-таблицы Оптимизационной задачи 2 с 16 исходными индикаторами

z1	0.7379	0.3000	0.1654	0.0002	-0.3988	0.4231	1.0000
z2	0.3000	0.7497	0.3881	-0.3464	0.1345	-0.2435	1.0000
z3	0.3000	-0.3487	0.3583	0.5000	0.5000	0.4000	1.0000
z4	0.3828	0.4464	-0.2328	0.5361	-0.5285	0.1826	1.0000
z5	0.3000	-0.8585	0.2000	0.2000	0.2000	0.2300	1.0000
z6	-0.8499	0.3000	0.2000	0.2000	0.2000	0.2600	1.0000

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	1.6835	1.8000	0.4406	0.7374	0.7864	0.5522	6.0000
	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		
lambda	2.0000	1.9850	1.9850	0.0100	0.0100	0.0100	6.0000
c21	0.3						
c31	0.3						0.995
c51	0.3						
c12	0.3						
c62	0.3						
c53	0.2						
c63	0.2						
c54	0.2	0					
c64	0.2		0				
c55	0.2			0			
c65	0.2				0		
c56	0.23					0	
c66	0.26						0
c34	0.5						
c35	0.5						
c36	0.4						

Наша модель при ее исходных 13 индикаторах (Таблица 2) выявила (с «весом» $31=0.3$) z-фактор z3, смысл которой указывает на влияние ложного авторства с достаточной силой воздействия на у-фактор у1. Фактор у1 внедрен в практику государственными органами «сверху» для «низов» с смыслом «содействовать решению проблемы свободного движения кадров высшей квалификации, исследователей, научных работников (включая «публикации статей в Скопусе») между странами». Но «внизу» проявляются z-факторы, по смыслам нарушающие этические нормы для авторов, к которым в модели отнесены z-факторы z2, z4, z1. Если z-фактор z3 ложного соавторства влияет на у-фактор у1, то он должен влиять и на у-факторы у4, у5, у6, ибо они появились, в т. ч., из-за ложного авторства. Формализуются эти влияния на у-факторы y_k , $k=4,5,6$, посредством 3-х значений коэффициентов $c_{3k}=\text{corr}(z_3, y_k)=0.5$, $k=4,5,6$. Это добавление 3-х индикаторов $c_{3k}=0.5, k=4,5,6$ (Таблица 4) после решения Оптимизационной Задачи 2 дало решение – матрицу Λ_{66} и матрицу C_{66} псевдосообственных векторов (Таблица 2). Матрица $\Lambda_{66}=\text{diag}(2.0000, 1.9850, 1.9850, 0.0100, 0.0100, 0.0100)$ содежит дисперсии, но они практически не отличаются от предыдущих дисперсий $\Lambda_{66}=\text{diag}(2.0000, 2.0000, 2.0000, 2.0000, 0.0100, 0.0100)$. Эти дисперсии

получены для разных множеств индикаторов, но все элементы матриц C_{66} резко изменились, следовательно преобразуется вся наша модель, мы заново при $16=13+3$ индикаторах должны заново моделировать, вычислять, когнитивно осмысливать новые смысловые уравнения, находить новые смыслы для у-факторов $u_1, u_2, u_3, u_4, u_5, u_6$, у которых смоделировались, вычислились новые «веса» в матрице C_{66} . Покажем как обосновываются вновь выявленные модельные смыслы у-факторов (Таблица 3), в которых модельные веса z-факторов отражают их относительные силы воздействия на 1 свой у-фактор (из 6, при 16 исходных индикаторах)

Конструирование смыслов у-факторов явления «ложное соавторство»

Начнем конструирование смыслов у-факторов $u_1, u_2, u_3, u_4, u_5, u_6$. Новые смыслы должны дополнять исходные смыслы у-факторов $u_1, u_2, u_3, u_4, u_5, u_6$, модель должна показать свою познающую способность открывать неизвестные или скрытые знания об неизмеряемых свойствах обнаруженных ситуаций, отображаемых на языке введенных в модель парных связей, формул зависимости между введенными переменными. $\text{смысл}(y_1) = \text{смысл}(z_1)*0.7379 + \text{смысл}(z_2)*0.3000 \oplus \text{смысл}(z_3)*0.3000 \oplus \text{смысл}(z_4)*0.3828 \oplus \text{смысл}(z_5)*0.3000 \oplus \text{смысл}(z_6)*(-0.8499)$. Эта смысловая формула имеет конкретные значения 6 «весов» и

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OAJI (USA) = 0.350

их комбинация по смыслу должна «содействовать решению проблемы свободного движения кадров высшей квалификации, исследователей, научных работников (включая «публикации статей в Скопусе») между странами», т.е. комбинация их смыслов должна не противоречить исходному смыслу $\text{смысл}(y_1)$, а дополнять его новыми знаниями. Познающая роль нашей модели состоит в дополнении исходного знания новыми знаниями.

Начнем процесс конструирования нового модельного смысла из полученного смыслового уравнения. Опираясь на доминирующие значения «весов» и учитывая их знаки плюс или минус. Путем поощрения авторов опубликованных статей ($\text{смысл}(z_1)$, $c_{11}=0.7379$), (индексируемых в базе Scopus, бесплатно опубликовавших ее в скопус-журнале («вес» $c_{61}=(-0.8499)$ имеет знак минус)... Если бы значение c_{11} имело знак плюс: $c_{61}=+0.8499$, то мы бы применили фразу «автор хочет опубликовать ее в скопус-журнале за \$1200». Мы корректно выбрали для значения c_{11} имело знак плюс, но модель дает знак минус: $c_{61}=(-0.8499)$, поэтому применяем фразу – «бесплатно опубликовать». Кстати, для значения индикатора $c_{61}=(-0.8499)$ возможно приемлема фраза «опубликовать статью за вознаграждение автору». Если учесть смыслы и остальных в 2 раза слабее проявившихся («веса» c_{21} , c_{31} , c_{41} , c_{51} (их значения ≈ 0.3), то $\text{смысл}(y_1) =$ «автор написал статью и хочет опубликовать ее в скопус-журнале за \$1200 ($c_{11}=0.7379$), он согласен с предложением посредников за деньги опубликовать в скопус-журнале (z_2), автор включает в соавторы статьи тех, кого можно было бы внести в со-взносители ($c_{31}<1$), автор отправляет статью посреднику ($c_{31}=0.3<1.0$); посредник помогает «пройти редколлегию» ($c_{41}=0.3828$), а после выхода в свет статьи автор не получает (как 1-ый автор) по приказу ректора $c_{61}=(-0.8499)$ вознаграждение от 0.3828 вуза, узнавших ($c_{51}=0.3$) ложных соавторов ($c_{31}=0.3$)». Фраза «автор не получает...» вносит существенное отрицание исходного смысла, а не дополнение исходного смысла. Модельный смысл регулируемого (управляемого) государством у-фактора y_1 (если его конструировать из его смыслового уравнения $\text{смысл}(y_1) = \text{смысл}(z_1)*0.7379 + \text{смысл}(z_2)*0.3000 \oplus \text{смысл}(z_3)*0.3000 \oplus \text{смысл}(z_4)*0.3828 \oplus \text{смысл}(z_5)*0.3000 \oplus \text{смысл}(z_6)*(-0.8499)$) не равен исходному смыслу $\text{смысл}(y_1) =$ «содействовать решению проблемы свободного движения кадров высшей квалификации, исследователей, научных работников (включая «публикации статей в Скопусе») между странами». Если верить выявленному смыслу (его мы не показываем, обозначаем 3-мя точками:...), то как объяснить причину несовпадения модельного смысла $\text{смысл}(y_1) = \dots$ с фразой

исходного смысла у-фактора y_1 ? Ответ: исходные смыслы z -переменных $z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4, z_5, z_6$ и их сумма смыслов из правой части рассматриваемого смыслового уравнения не равна смыслу из правой части. Смысл правой части не содержит ключевых слов, имеющихся в 6 смыслах z -переменных $z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4, z_5, z_6$. Иначе говоря смысловое уравнение $\text{смысл}(y_1) = \text{смысл}(z_1)*0.7379 + \text{смысл}(z_2)*0.3000 \oplus \text{смысл}(z_3)*0.3000 \oplus \text{смысл}(z_4)*0.3828 \oplus \text{смысл}(z_5)*0.3000 \oplus \text{смысл}(z_6)*(-0.8499)$ при неизвестной семантической переменной $\text{смысл}(y_1)$ не имеет когнитивного решения. В чем причина? Причина: нужны иные меры (отличающиеся от смыслов z -переменных $z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4, z_5, z_6$) «содействия решению проблемы свободного движения кадров высшей квалификации, исследователей, научных работников (включая «публикации статей в компании Скопус») между странами.

Модельный смысл регулируемого (управляемого) государством у-фактора y_2 имеет смысловое уравнение вида: $\text{смысл}(y_2) = \text{смысл}(z_1)*0.3000 \oplus \text{смысл}(z_2)*0.7497 \oplus \text{смысл}(z_3)*(-0.3487) \oplus \text{смысл}(z_4)*0.4464 \oplus \text{смысл}(z_5)*(-0.8585) \oplus \text{смысл}(z_6)*0.3000$. Ключевыми индикаторами являются $c_{22}=0.7497$ и $c_{52}=(-0.8585)$, имеющих противоположные знаки. «Автор написал статью и хочет опубликовать ее в скопус-журнале за \$1200 ($c_{11}=0.7379$), он согласен с предложением мощных посредников за деньги опубликовать в скопус-журнале ($c_{22}=0.7497$), также автор включает в соавторы статьи тех, кого можно было бы внести со-взнос ($c_{31}<1$), затем отправляет статью посреднику ($c_{31}=0.3<1.0$); посредник помогает «пройти редколлегию» ($c_{41}=0.3828$), после выхода в свет статьи автор не получает (как 1-ый автор) по приказу ректора $c_{61}=(-0.8499)$ вознаграждение от вуза, администрация которого узнала ($c_{51}=0.3$) ложных соавторов ($c_{31}=0.3$)».

Вывод: смысловое уравнение (***) не имеет решения, нужны иные меры (отличающиеся от смыслов z -переменных $z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4, z_5, z_6$). Причина: статья не удовлетворяет высоким критериям «индексируемого журнала компании Scopus» $\text{смысл}(y_2)$.

Модельный смысл регулируемого (управляемого) государством у-фактора y_3 имеет смысловое уравнение вида: $\text{смысл}(y_3) = \text{смысл}(z_1)*0.1654 \oplus \text{смысл}(z_2)*0.3881 \oplus \text{смысл}(z_3)*0.3583 \oplus \text{смысл}(z_4)*(-0.2328) \oplus \text{смысл}(z_5)*0.2000 \oplus \text{смысл}(z_6)*0.2000$. Ключевыми индикаторами являются $c_{43}=(-0.2328)$, $c_{33}=0.3583$, имеющих противоположные знаки.

(деньги собраны, редколлегия не пройдена). В правой части уравнения (***) конструируется фраза, смысл которой: «автор включает в соавторы статьи тех, кто может внести соавзнос ($c_{33}=0.3583<1$), посредник не помог «пройти

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редколлегию» ($c_{43}=(-0.2328)$), вуз не может поднимать качество ($c_{43}=(-0.2328)$) и объемные показатели науки (в т.ч. «публикации в Скопусе»). Вывод: Статья не опубликована в журнале, индексируемом компанией Scopus (не обладает статусом «публикации в Скопусе», а будет опубликована в журнале, не индексируемом компанией Scopus). Эта фраза не отражает смысл переменной u_3 : «Позиция «71 из 78» вынуждает исполнительные органы образования поднимать качество и объемные показатели науки (в т.ч. «публикации в Скопусе» в вузах» ($\text{смысл}(u_3)$). Вывод: смысловое уравнение (***) не имеет решения, значит нужны иные меры (отличающиеся от исходных смыслов z -переменных $z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4, z_5, z_6$).

Модельный смысл регулируемого (управляемого) государством u -фактора u_4 имеет смысловое уравнение вида: $\text{смысл}(u_4)=\text{смысл}(z_1)*0.0002\oplus\text{смысл}(z_2)*(-0.3464)\oplus\text{смысл}(z_3)*0.5000\oplus\text{смысл}(z_4)*0.5361\oplus\text{смысл}(z_5)*0.2000\oplus\text{смысл}(z_6)*0.2000$. Ключевыми индикаторами являются $c_{24}=(-0.3464)$, $c_{34}=0.5$, $c_{44}=0.5361$. Два индикатора имеют противоположные знаки: $c_{24}=(-0.3464)$, $c_{34}=0.5$, $c_{44}=0.5361$. Смысл правой части уравнения: «Посредник не обещает (за деньги) опубликовать в скопус-журнале присланную статью (знак минус: $c_{24}=(-0.3464)$ - «вес» при z_2 со смыслом(z_2)), но находится назначенный «службой научных консультантов вуза» работник, который доводит текст статьи до требуемого уровня, чтобы «пройти редколлегию» ($c_{44}=0.5361$), а автор включает его в соавторы статьи ($c_{34}=0.5$). Левая часть имеет подсмысл смысла(u_4) правой части: «Внутренние и внешние проверки научных достижений (включая «публикации в Скопусе») вуза ($\text{смысл}(u_4)$) помогли, используя «веса» этих 3-х факторов с модельными «весами» $c_{24}=(-0.3464)$, $c_{34}=0.5$, $c_{44}=0.5361$. Модель «узнала необходимость наличия в вузе «службы научных консультантов вуза» по меньшей мере с одним назначенным сотрудником (избранным по конкурсу)» наша модель «узнала необходимость наличия в вузе «службы научных консультантов вуза» с по меньшей мере одним назначенным сотрудником (избранным по конкурсу)». Здесь смысл переменной u_4 перефразирован из-за перефразировки смысла переменной z_2 , прозвученной из-за наличия знака минус при значении $c_{24}=(-0.3464)$, «вес» при z_4 со смыслом(z_4). Заметим, что все величины c_{kj} и их знаки смоделированы автоматически при решении Оптимизационной Задачи 2. Тут отсутствует субъективизм и человеческий фактор. Все зависит от числа b переменных, от порядка убывания дисперсий $\lambda_1>\lambda_2>\lambda_3>\lambda_4>\lambda_5>\lambda_6$ u -переменных, упорядоченных с учетом имен-смыслов $\text{смысл}(y_1), \dots, \text{смысл}(y_6)$, зависит от

мозаики 16 индикаторов наличия знаний.

3) Автор включает в соавторы статьи тех, кто внес со-орвзнос, отправляет статью посреднику (z_3).

4) Посредник, имея штат умельцев, доводит текст статьи до требуемого уровня «пройти редколлегию» (z_4).

Модельный смысл регулируемого (управляемого) государством u -фактора u_5 подчиняется смысловому уравнению вида: $\text{смысл}(u_5)=\text{смысл}(z_1)*(-0.3988)\oplus\text{смысл}(z_2)*0.1345\oplus\text{смысл}(z_3)*0.5000\oplus\text{смысл}(z_4)*(-0.5285)\oplus\text{смысл}(z_5)*0.2000\oplus\text{смысл}(z_6)*0.2000$. Ключевыми индикаторами являются $c_{15}=(-0.3988)$, $c_{35}=0.5$, $c_{45}=(-0.5285)$, есть статья, есть ложные соавторы, нет вознаграждения.

Смысл правой части уравнения не равен исходному смыслу(u_5): «Один автор работает и написал статью и не хочет опубликовать ее в скопус-журнале за \$1200 (знак минус: $c_{15}=(-0.3988)$ - «вес» при z_1 со смыслом(z_1)), нет посредника, имеющего штат умельцев, доводит текст статьи до требуемого уровня «пройти редколлегию» (знак минус: $c_{45}=(-0.5285)$ - «вес» при z_5 со смыслом(z_5)), автор включает в соавторы статьи тех, кто внес со-взнос, отправляет статью не посреднику (знак минус: $c_{35}=0.5$ - «вес» при z_3 со смыслом(z_3)), а в редакцию другого журнала (не индексируемого компанией Scopus). Эти факторы не «стимулируют автора публикаций статей в вузах РК», что противоречит смыслу(u_5). Уравнение не имеет смыслового решения. Вывод: вуз не может поднимать качество статей ($c_{43}=(-0.2328)$) и объемные показатели науки (в т.ч. «публикации в Скопусе»), вуз не может создать условий по смыслу(u_5). Смысловое уравнение (****) не имеет решения, в вузе нужны иные меры (отличающиеся от смыслов z -переменных $z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4, z_5, z_6$).

Модельный смысл регулируемого (управляемого) государством u -фактора u_6 является решением смыслового уравнения вида: $\text{смысл}(u_6)=\text{смысл}(z_1)*0.4231\oplus\text{смысл}(z_2)*(-0.2435)\oplus\text{смысл}(z_3)*0.4000\oplus\text{смысл}(z_4)*0.1826\oplus\text{смысл}(z_5)*0.2300\oplus\text{смысл}(z_6)*0.2600$. Ключевыми индикаторами являются $c_{16}=0.4231$, $c_{26}=(-0.2435)$, $c_{46}=0.4$, есть статья, не хочет посредника, сами доводят до уровня

Смысл правой части уравнения равен исходному смыслу(u_6): «Один автор написал статью и хочет опубликовать ее в скопус-журнале за \$1200» ($c_{16}=0.4231$ - «вес» при z_1 со смыслом(z_1)), посредник не обещает (за деньги) опубликовать в скопус-журнале присланную статью (знак минус: $c_{26}=(-0.2435)$ - «вес» при z_2 со смыслом(z_2)), но находится назначенный «службой научных консультантов вуза» работник, который доводит текст статьи до требуемого

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уровня, чтобы «пройти редколлегию» ($c_{46}=0.4$ - «вес» при z_4 со смыслом (z_4)). Происходит стимулирование активности научной работы (в т. ч. «публикации в Скопусе») студентов, магистрантов (смысл (y_6)). Вывод: Смысловое уравнение (*****) имеет модельное решение, согласующееся с исходным «спущенным сверху» смыслом(y_6). Внутренние и внешние проверки научных достижений (включая «публикации в Скопусе») вуза (смысл(z_4)) тоже помогли (с «весом» $c_{46}=0.1826$).

Моделирование числовых матриц $Y^{(t)}_{m6}$. $Z^{(t)}_{m6}$ у- и z-отклонений для многосмыслового уравнения

Только 6-ое смысловое уравнение $\text{смысл}(y_6)=\text{смысл}(z_1)*0.4231\oplus\text{смысл}(z_2)*(-0.2435)\oplus\text{смысл}(z_3)*0.4000+\text{смысл}(z_4)*0.1826\oplus\text{смысл}(z_5)*0.2300\oplus\text{смысл}(z_6)*0.2600$ с семантическими переменными является имеющим практический смысл решением Когнитивной Модели Ситуации с Ложным Соавторством. Найдем модельные значения у- и z-отклонений, являющихся числовыми переменными математической модели, соответствующей своему смысловому уравнению $\text{смысл}(y_{i6})=\text{смысл}(z_{i1})*0.4231\oplus\text{смысл}(z_{i2})*(-0.2435)\oplus\text{смысл}(z_{i3})*0.4000\oplus\text{смысл}(z_{i4})*0.1826\oplus\text{смысл}(z_{i5})*0.2300\oplus\text{смысл}(z_{i6})*0.2600$ со своими семантическими 7 переменными $\text{смысл}(z_{i1}), \dots, \text{смысл}(z_{i6}), \text{смысл}(y_{i6}), i=1, \dots, m$. Смыслы z-отклонений заданы в исходных данных решаемой задачи, смысл у-отклонений $\text{смысл}(y_{i6})$ мы конструировали выше. Математическая модель состоит из матриц U_{m6} и Y_{m6} таких, что $(1/m)U_{m6}^T U_{m6}=I_{66}, Y_{m6}=U_{m6}\Lambda^{1/2}_{m6}, Z_{m6}=Y_{m6}C_{66}^T$. При этом верны равенства $\Lambda_{66}=(1/m)Y_{m6}^T Y_{m6}, C_{66}=(1/m)Z_{m6}^T Y_{m6}$, где матрица C_{66} по построению (после решения задачи 2) является матрицей псевдосообственных векторов: $CC^T=I_{nn}, C^T C \neq I_{nn}$. Матрица $Y^{(t)}_{m6}, t=1, \dots, \infty$, обеспечивает случайность будущих значений у- и z-отклонений из матриц $Y^{(t)}_{m6}, Z^{(t)}_{m6}$. В матрице Y_{m6} элементы j-го столбца $y_{1j}, y_{2j}, \dots, y_{mj}$ (j-ая у-переменная, $j=1, \dots, 6$) имеют среднее арифметическое, равное нулю: $(1/m)(y_{1j}+y_{2j}+\dots+y_{mj})=0$, и дисперсию равную λ_j : $(1/m)(y_{1j}^2+y_{2j}^2+\dots+y_{mj}^2)=\lambda_j$, при этом сумма дисперсий равна 6: $\lambda_1+\dots+\lambda_6=6$. Матрицы $Y_{m6}, Z_{m6}=Y_{m6}C_{66}^T$, приведены в Таблицах 7 и 8. Из 6 вновь выявленных модельных смысловых уравнений, образующих систему, практическую ценность имеет только смысловое уравнение вида $\text{смысл}(y_{i6})=\text{смысл}(z_{i1})*0.4231\oplus\text{смысл}(z_{i2})*(-0.2435)\oplus\text{смысл}(z_{i3})*0.4000\oplus\text{смысл}(z_{i4})*0.1826\oplus\text{смысл}(z_{i5})*0.2300\oplus\text{смысл}(z_{i6})*0.2600$. Остальные уравнения из системы проанализируем в отдельном исследовании. В нашем уравнении у-

фактор y_6 влияет на 6 модельные «веса» 0.4231, (-0.2435), 0.4000, 0.1826, 0.2300, 0.2600. Они отражают их относительные силы воздействия на у-фактор y_6 (при 16 исходных индикаторах).

Для семантической переменной смысл (y_6) с исходным смыслом $\text{смысл}(y_6)=\text{«стимулирование активности научной работы (в т. ч. «публикации в Скопусе») студентов, магистрантов»}$ нами получено смысловое уравнение с модельными параметрами. Они и смыслы изменчивостей дали, как показано выше, уравнение с известными смыслами и случайными значениями z_k проявлений смыслов $\text{смысл}(z_k), k=1, \dots, 6$, k-ых z-переменных z_k . Уравнение состоит из слагаемых вида: $z_{ik}*c_{kj}, i=1, \dots, m; j=1, \dots, 6, i$ – номер момента времени измерения, j – номер z-переменной.

Выше мы сконструировали смысловое уравнение $\text{смысл}(y_6)=\text{смысл}(z_1)*0.4231\oplus\text{смысл}(z_2)*(-0.2435)\oplus\text{смысл}(z_3)*0.4000\oplus\text{смысл}(z_4)*0.1826\oplus\text{смысл}(z_5)*0.2300+\text{смысл}(z_6)*0.2600$. Смысл правой части уравнения равен исходному смыслу(y_6): Один автор написал статью и хочет опубликовать ее в скопус-журнале за \$1200 ($c_{16}=0.4231$ -«вес» при z_1 со смыслом(z_1)), посредник не обещает (за деньги) опубликовать в скопус-журнале присланную статью ($c_{26}=(-0.2435)$ -«вес» при z_2 со смыслом(z_2)), но находится назначенный «службой научных консультантов вуза» работник, который доводит текст статьи до требуемого уровня, чтобы «пройти редколлегию» ($c_{46}=0.4$ -«вес» при z_4 со смыслом (z_4)). Происходит стимулирование массовости научной работы (в т.ч. «публикации в Скопусе») студентов, магистрантов (смысл (y_6)). Вывод: Смысловое уравнение (*****) имеет модельное решение, согласующееся с исходным «спущенным сверху» смыслом(y_6).

Далее моделируются матрицы значений у-изменчивостей Y_{m6} . z-изменчивостей Z_{m6} , соответствующих своим системам многосмысловым уравнениям с известными и неизвестными семантическими (смысловыми) переменными [1-8]. При моделировании Y_{m6} моделируется (после преобразования матрицы $V^0_{m6}=\{v^0_{ij}\}$ значений равномерно распределенных на интервале [-1;1] случайных чисел (Таблица 3) $v^0_{ij}, i=1, \dots, 24; j=1, \dots, 6$) случайная декоррелированная выборка (Таблица 4)– матрица $U_{m6}: (1/m)U_{m6}^T U_{m6}=I_{66}, Y_{m6}=U_{m6}\Lambda^{1/2}_{66} (1/m)Y_{m6}^T Y_{m6}=\Lambda_{66}$ а матрица $Z_{m6}=Y_{m6}C_{66}^T$, где (Λ_{66}, C_{66}) – пара ранее смоделированных при решении Оптимизационной Задачи 2: $(I_{66}, I_{66}) \Rightarrow (\Lambda_{66}, C_{66})$ с заданной мозаикой индикаторов. матриц. У пары матриц (I_{66}, I_{66}) разные смыслы ($\text{смысл}(I_{66}) \neq \text{смысл}(I_{66})$). Существует бесконечное множество пар модельных матриц $(Z^{(t)}_{m6}, Y^{(t)}_{m6}), t=1, \dots, \infty$. Визуализация динамик кривых $(z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4, z_5, z_6, y_1), (z_2, z_5, y_2), (z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4, z_5, z_6, y_3)$ изложена

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ниже.

Таблица 2. Матрица $C_{66}=\{c_{ij}=\text{corr}(z_i,y_j)\}$ (z,y)-корреляций

meaning(z1)	0.8038	0.0000	0.0086	0.4612	0.0149	0.3754	1.0000
meaning(z2)	-0.0423	0.7073	0.0751	0.4009	0.5758	-0.0045	1.0000
meaning(z3)	0.1964	-0.0005	0.9404	-0.0001	0.2778	0.0009	1.0000
meaning(z4)	0.5509	0.0004	0.3000	0.7787	0.0093	-0.0031	1.0000
meaning(z5)	0.0000	0.7069	0.1000	0.1397	0.6861	0.0018	1.0000
meaning(z6)	0.1000	0.0000	0.1000	-0.0266	0.3467	0.9269	1.0000
	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	6.0000
	meaningy1	meaningy2	meaningy3	meaningy4	meaningy5	meaningy6	

Таблица 5. Матрица значений равномерно распределенных на интервале [-1;1] случайных чисел V_{m6}^0

1	-0.1783	0.0031	0.1865	-0.192	-0.279	-0.2295
2	-0.2967	-0.5136	0.237	0.2364	0.4113	0.1336
3	-0.0467	-0.4503	0.125	0.4221	-0.3705	-0.0669
4	-0.3495	-0.4898	-0.1977	0.0741	0.4412	0.3472
5	0.3733	0.3953	0.422	0.1837	0.0274	0.0297
6	0.1043	-0.1151	0.136	0.1532	0.3286	-0.2409
7	0.3122	-0.1666	-0.1973	0.2871	-0.3646	0.217
8	-0.3232	-0.1385	0.1123	-0.0384	0.0618	-0.038
9	0.4948	-0.0722	-0.2955	0.382	-0.1438	0.1842
10	-0.3362	0.3504	0.3741	-0.1999	0.2017	0.4281
11	0.5186	0.2472	-0.234	-0.0773	-0.3094	0.3331
12	-0.102	0.1526	-0.0767	-0.2226	0.1488	0.1111
13	0.0901	0.0997	0.4925	-0.2396	0.3942	-0.0236
14	-0.3659	0.1997	-0.0498	-0.2124	0.2768	-0.3387
15	-0.1222	0.4127	-0.4922	-0.26	0.2031	-0.2396
16	-0.3129	0.3941	-0.0814	-0.2976	0.089	-0.1831
17	0.3704	-0.2828	-0.3221	0.2815	-0.2821	-0.494
18	-0.0871	0.1052	-0.0364	-0.396	-0.2349	-0.0209
19	0.263	-0.0075	0.2598	-0.2893	-0.3362	-0.2725
20	-0.006	-0.1233	-0.362	0.405	-0.2635	0.3638
	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	0.0851	0.0809	0.0740	0.0701	0.0801	0.0650

Таблица 6. Матрица u-изменчивостей U_{m6}

1	-0.2746	-1.6083	-1.1696	0.2351	0.4668	0.3309
2	0.335	0.3175	-0.2616	0.5616	-2.3482	0.3248
3	-1.2536	-1.3201	-1.1521	0.5762	-1.0043	-1.1976
4	1.624	0.1747	0.7791	-1.0276	-2.2583	0.276

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5	-1.7551	1.2109	0.5883	2.1149	0.883	-0.0492
6	-0.0572	1.8389	-0.8625	0.5566	-0.5249	0.142
7	0.0883	-0.4699	0.5821	0.0186	0.0409	-1.5686
8	-0.3094	-0.7868	-0.4891	-0.1032	-0.7168	0.5306
9	0.0485	1.1656	0.8658	-0.0652	0.1385	-1.6439
10	-0.9635	-0.991	1.7711	0.9356	-0.1533	1.4206
11	1.3028	-0.0419	1.6832	0.0647	1.419	-1.0211
12	0.6555	0.036	0.688	-0.4807	0.1986	0.6438
13	1.2638	1.059	-0.01	1.7234	0.0093	1.1396
14	-0.8784	0.5276	-0.8747	-0.9931	0.137	1.3031
15	-0.3291	1.2197	0.0981	-2.1853	1.0621	0.7672
16	-1.0491	-0.1969	-0.1196	-0.9796	0.8096	1.2082
17	0.1129	0.9913	-1.9639	-0.6934	0.3699	-1.5584
18	1.2266	-1.5119	-0.1085	-0.4196	0.8741	0.3904
19	1.5625	-0.8775	-1.2689	1.0733	1.1962	-0.1397
20	-1.3499	-0.7369	1.2249	-0.9124	-0.5992	-1.2988
	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

Таблица 7. Матрица у–изменчивостей Y_{m6}

	y 1	y 2	y 3	y 4	y 5	y 6
1	-0.7557	0.6108	2.0553	0.0099	0.079	0.1588
2	2.0335	-1.2636	-2.3529	-0.078	0.0377	-0.0969
3	-0.3841	1.2404	0.9952	0.0219	0.0377	0.118
4	0.3354	-1.8824	-0.9574	0.063	0.1023	-0.0236
5	-0.7091	-1.8613	0.835	-0.114	-0.105	0.0101
6	-0.9687	0.1562	1.8644	-0.137	0.0584	-0.1128
7	-3.3985	1.4712	-0.6961	0.1335	-0.059	-0.1768
8	-0.4512	0.2856	-0.7374	-0.078	0.202	-0.0254
9	0.578	-0.4041	1.3139	-0.174	-0.056	0.0246
10	1.4111	1.6126	-0.1915	-0.009	-0.23	-0.0701
11	-1.2757	1.638	-2.7387	-0.006	-0.111	0.0925
12	-1.3231	0.1374	-1.0038	-0.067	0.0709	0.1913
13	0.2703	-3.2815	1.049	0.1095	-0.104	-0.0233
14	2.5014	0.4365	-0.5697	0.1555	0.1366	-0.0154
15	-1.5662	-0.9119	1.8076	0.1043	0.0444	-0.1014
16	0.7492	0.8957	-0.2781	-0.179	0.0081	-0.1232
17	0.6067	-0.1607	-0.5872	0.0076	-0.077	0.1193
18	-0.012	0.7061	-1.1176	0.0495	0.0673	-0.0633
19	2.5286	2.308	2.2888	0.1044	-0.028	0.0136
20	-0.1697	-1.7331	-0.9788	0.0817	-0.074	0.1042
	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	2.0000	1.9850	1.9850	0.0100	0.0100	0.0100

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Таблица 6. Матрица z-изменчивостей Z_{m6}

	Z ₁	Z ₂	Z ₃	Z ₄	Z ₅	Z ₆
1	-0.7557	0.6108	2.0553	0.0099	0.079	0.1588
2	0.5302	0.2755	-0.2223	0.6270	-0.3439	-0.3694
3	-2.1453	-2.5605	-0.5342	-1.0690	0.7042	0.5844
4	2.0518	1.2980	0.8432	0.8028	0.6379	-1.7171
5	-1.2199	0.7958	-0.8946	-0.3157	-1.9846	2.8457
6	0.5435	1.4167	-1.3558	1.4687	-2.4876	0.6073
7	-0.0388	-0.1025	0.5024	-0.4684	0.7349	-0.1803
8	-0.7184	-1.2488	-0.0114	-0.4599	0.6784	-0.1010
9	0.6699	1.7693	-0.1771	0.4345	-1.1817	0.6371
10	-0.9453	-0.5562	1.0681	-1.6416	1.3373	1.2908
11	1.6343	1.4706	1.4563	0.0367	1.0839	-1.1062
12	0.8790	0.6960	0.6194	0.1274	0.4375	-0.5677
13	1.8120	1.5620	0.1431	1.4662	-0.6867	-1.0099
14	-0.8478	-0.2892	-1.0641	0.1065	-1.2444	1.0490
15	0.1850	1.2736	-0.7148	0.3975	-1.5921	0.9362
16	-1.1871	-0.7031	-0.3689	-0.7258	-0.2163	1.1721
17	-0.0015	0.0881	-1.5090	1.2436	-1.7468	-0.3171
18	0.5974	-1.1191	1.2467	-0.3128	2.3365	-2.1247
19	0.9104	-0.9755	0.5614	0.7019	1.4090	-2.5647
20	-1.4658	-0.6261	0.2802	-1.6370	0.6037	1.5922
	0.0244	0.1538	0.0962	0.0396	-0.0721	0.0408
	1.2766	1.3115	0.8931	0.7716	1.6084	1.6839

Визуализация знаний о весах и z-, y-изменчивостях в случае их зависимости от «стимулирования активности научной работы в вузе»

Для лучшего видения совмещенных изменений значений (z₁, z₂, z₃, y₆) перенесем нейтральную точку (0,0,0,0,0,0), присущую для модельных вычислений элементов матриц C₆₆, Y₆₆, Z₆₆, в точку (7.1453, 4.5605, 2.3558, 0, 0, 5.0000)^T. На Рисунке 3 изображены точки кривых с координатами (z₁+7.1453, z₂+4.5605, z₃+2.3558, 0, 0, y₆+5.0000)^T. Точки на Рисунке 3 (при сдвиге центра в другую точку, в 7.1453, 4.5605, 2.3558, -4.000, -6.0000, -7.0000, 5.0000) показаны взаимные динамики «скачки-падения» значений ординат (z₁+7.1453, z₂+4.5605, z₃+2.3558, z₄+(-4.0000), z₅+(-6.0000), y₆+(-7.0000), y₆+5.0000) абсцисс (7,16,6,15,2,10,18,8,4,13,14,5,19,9,11,20,3, 17,1,12). Точки на Рисунке 4 показывают взаимные динамики «скачки-падения» точек переменных (z₁, z₂, z₃, z₄, z₅, z₆, y₆). Эта визуализация позволяет узнать насколько синхронно отклоняется переменная z₁ («автор хочет за деньги опубликовать свою статью в скопус-журнале»)

при отклонении переменной z₂ («посредник убеждает его заплатить ему за содействие»). Если мы обнаружим синхронность динамик этой пары отклонений от точки (0,0), то можно считать реальной познающую способность модели. На Рисунке 4 видим: в 18 точках из 20-ти наблюдается синхронность «скачков-падений» точек (z_{i1}, z_{i2}), i=1,...,20. Здесь наблюдаем закономерность: «чем сильнее убеждает посредник, тем охотнее автор статьи пожелает опубликовать свою статью в скопус-журнале».

Смысловая формула новый_смысл(y₆)= смысл(z₁)*0.4231+смысл(z₂)*(-0.2435)+ смысл(z₃)*0.4000+смысл(z₄)*0.1826+смысл(z₅)* 0.2300+смысл(z₆)*0.2600 и соответствующая ей числовая формула y₆=z₁*0.4231+z₂*(-0.2435)+ z₃*0.4000+z₄*0.1826+z₅*0.2300+z₆*0.2600 имеют общий элемент λ₆=0.0100 из другого модельного спектра Λ₆₆=diag(2.0000,1.9850,1.9850,0.0010, 0.0100,0.0100). Этот элемент показывает многократную стабильность изменчивости переменной y₆ по сравнению с изменчивостью 1-ой y-переменной y₁: 2.0000=disp(y₁)>disp(y₆)=0.0100. Дисперсии z-

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переменных ($z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4, z_5, z_6$) превосходят по величине дисперсии у-переменной y_1 : $\text{disp}(y_6)=0.0100$: $\text{disp}(z_1)=1.2766$, $\text{disp}(z_2)=1.3115$, $\text{disp}(z_3)=0.8931$, $\text{disp}(z_4)=0.7716$, $\text{disp}(z_5)=1.6084$, $\text{disp}(z_6)=1.6839$. Они показывают большие изменчивости, чем дисперсии у-переменных y_4, y_5, y_6 . Это соответствует реальности, ситуацию когда число авторов существенно превосходит количество вузов (имеющих разные меры стимулирования). В приложениях ПМ АГК (4-8) обычно только $\ell < 6$ доминирующих элементов спектра Λ_{66} превосходят по величине 1, в то же время все дисперсии z-переменных равны 1. В нашей модели впервые встретился случай «дисперсии z-переменных ($z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4, z_5, z_6, y_6$) больше, чем 1» Самым варибельным (не стабильным) фактором является входящий в у-фактор (y_6) z-фактор z_1 со смыслом(z_1) = «один автор работает и он хочет опубликовать статью в скопус-журнале за \$1200». Другой z-фактор z_6 со смыслом(z_6) = «Ректор вуза (по указанию «сверху» в интересах имиджа страны) должен разными

мерами воздействия поощрять публикацию статей, (в т.ч., индексируемых в базе Scopus)». Его сила связи с фактором y_6 также заметна: $s_{36}=0.4000$. Эти заметные корреляции пар переменных (z_1, y_6), (z_6, y_6) видны на Рисунке 3: видна параллельность линий трендов кривых « z_1 » и « z_6 ». Эта параллельность визуализирует понятный реальный факт «чем сильнее стимулирует ректор, тем чаще автор хочет опубликовать свою статью».

Примечателен тот факт, что для самого слабо варибельного ($\lambda_6=0.0100$) по степени отклонений от точки 0 у-фактора (y_6) нам удалось выше сконструировать решить соответствующее смысловое уравнение. Другие 5 смысловые уравнения не имеют когнитивного решения самантических переменных. Этот интересный факт будет исследован в следующих статьях автора.

Таблица 7. Заметные индикаторы z-факторов для независимых 6 у-факторов при 13 и 16 индикаторах

13 индикаторов	16 индикаторов
(1,2,3,5,6,y1)	(1,2,3,5,6,y1)
(z1,z2,z5,z6,y2)	(z1,z2,z5,z6,y2)
(z3,z5,z6,y3)	(z3,z5,z6,y3)
(z4,z5,z6,y4)	(z4,z5,z6,y4)
(z1,z2,z4,z5,z6,y5)	(z1,z2,z4,z5,z6,y5)
(z1,z2,z4,z5,z6,y6)	(z1,z2,z4,z5,z6,y6)

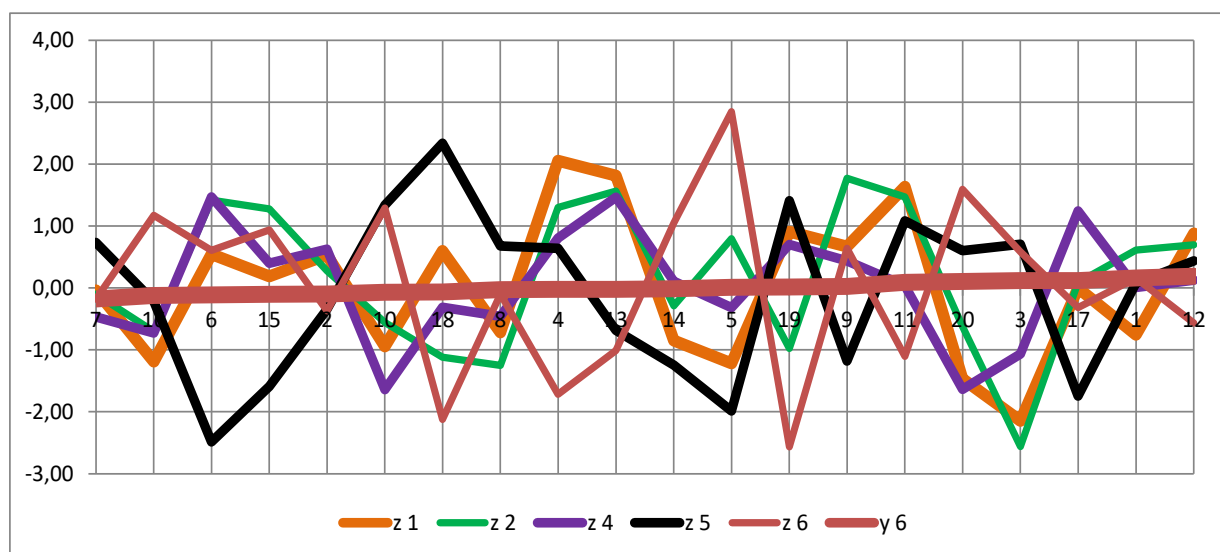


Рисунок 1. Взаимная динамика 6 z – изменчивостей, влияющих на изменчивость «стимулирования активности научной работы в вузе»

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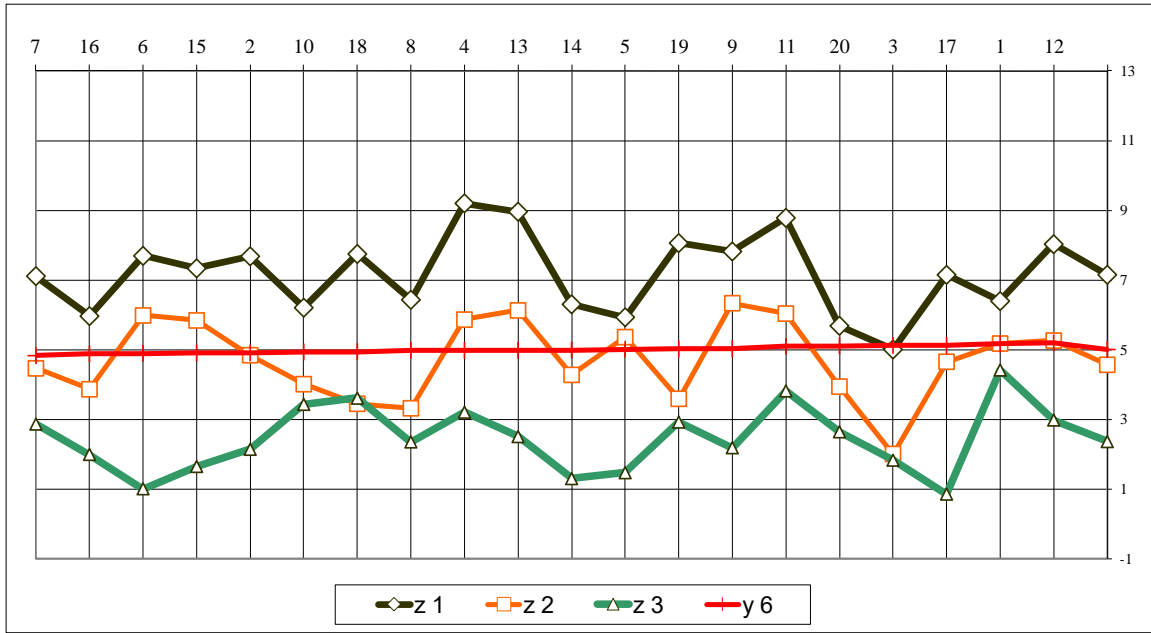


Рисунок 2.

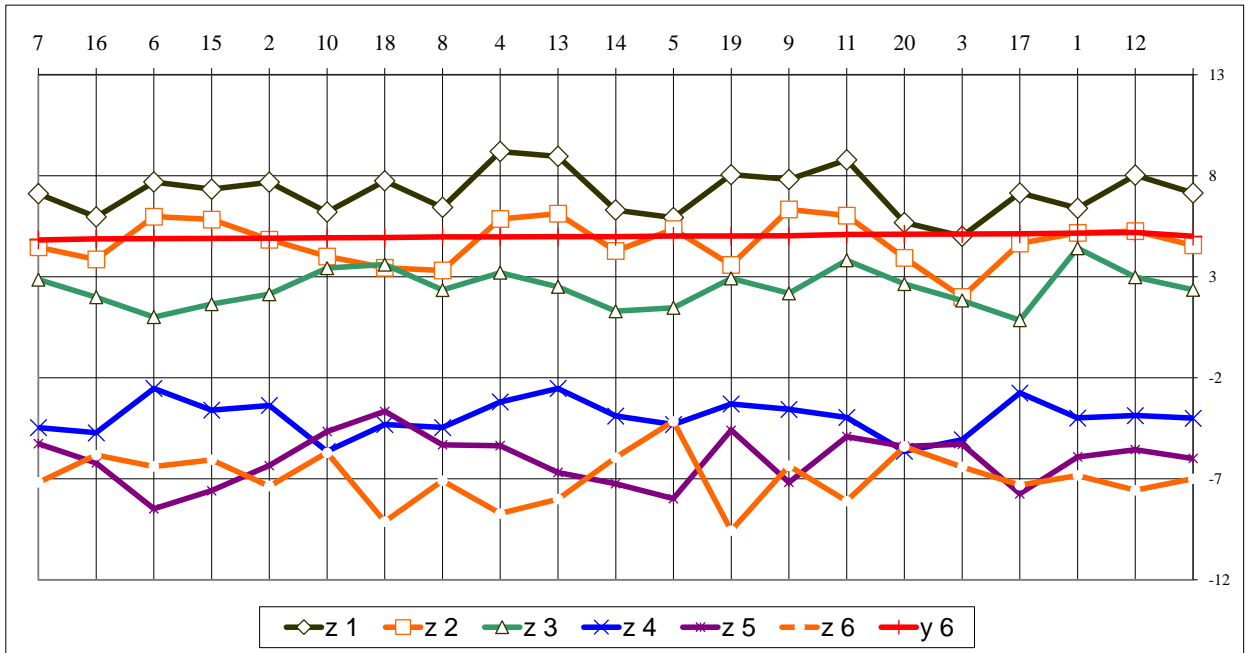


Рисунок 3.

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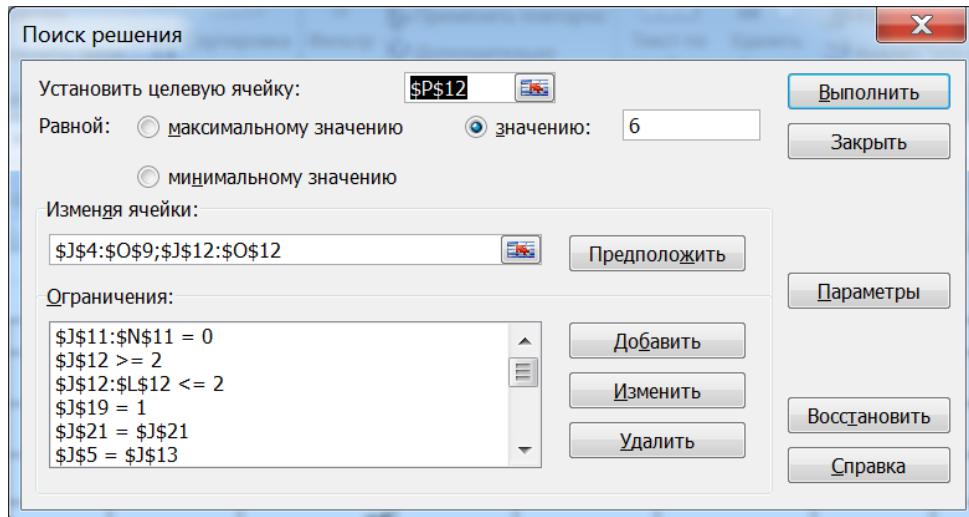


Рисунок 4.

Заключение

Необходимость диверсификации наукометрических компаний (для РК) диктует давление на авторов оригинальных статей, публикуемых в скопус-журналах. Выше мы рассмотрели с позиции «вверху-внизу». Для проверки алгеброй реального явления «ложное соавторство» сформулирована словесная модель, разработаны 2 варианта Когнитивной Модели Ситуации с Ложным Соавторством. Модель обнаружила пропорции между долями информации, присущих переменным ($y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4, y_5, y_6$). Из 6 разработанных смысловых уравнений только одно:

$\text{смысл}(y_6) = \text{смысл}(z_1) * 0.4231 \oplus \text{смысл}(z_2) * (-0.2435) \oplus \text{смысл}(z_3) * 0.4000 \oplus \text{смысл}(z_4) * 0.1826 \oplus \text{смысл}(z_5) * 0.2300 \oplus \text{смысл}(z_6) * 0.2600$ с 6 семантическими переменными является имеющим практически смысл решением Когнитивной Моделью Явления с Ложным Соавторством. Для него найдено числовое решение путем алгебраического решения системы уравнений. Оно является осмысленным решением, соответствующей системы уравнений с семантическими переменными. Смысл решения важнее, чем числовые значения решения. До этого вывода действовал принцип «числа важнее слов, смыслы слов важнее чисел и их формул». Получен новый факт: одинаковым величинам долей информации (0.010, 0.010, 0.010), присущих у-переменным (y_4, y_5, y_6) существенно отличаются $\text{смысл}(y_4)$, $\text{смысл}(y_5)$, $\text{смысл}(y_6)$ друг от друга. Даже 2 из числовых у-переменных (y_4, y_5), позволила в 2 раза увеличить объем извлеченных скрытых знаний о текущем состоянии стимулов. интересов участников явления «ложное соавторство». Только 1 уравнение $\text{смысл}(y_6) =$

$\text{смысл}(z_1) * 0.4231 \oplus \text{смысл}(z_2) * (-0.2435) \oplus \text{смысл}(z_3) * 0.4000 \oplus \text{смысл}(z_4) * 0.1826 \oplus \text{смысл}(z_5) * 0.2300 \oplus \text{смысл}(z_6) * 0.2600$ является познающим инструментом реального явления «ложное соавторство». Смысл правой части уравнения равен исходному смыслу (y_6): Один автор написал статью и хочет опубликовать ее в скопус-журнале за \$1200 ($c_{16} = 0.4231$ - «вес» при z_1 со смыслом (z_1)), посредник не обещает (за деньги) опубликовать в скопус-журнале присланную статью ($c_{26} = (-0.2435)$ - «вес» при z_2 со смыслом (z_2)), но находится назначенный «службой научных консультантов вуза» работник, который доводит текст статьи до требуемого уровня, чтобы «пройти редколлегию» ($c_{46} = 0.4$ - «вес» при z_4 со смыслом (z_4)). Происходит стимулирование активности научной работы (в т. ч. «публикации в Скопусе») студентов, магистрантов (смысл (y_6)). Вывод: Смысловое уравнение (****) имеет модельное решение, согласующееся с исходным «спущенным сверху» смыслом (y_6). Здесь модель требует наличия «службы научных консультантов вуза», отсутствующей пока в вузах Казахстана.

Одно уравнение дает более точный смысловой аспект явлению. Смыслы соответствуют значениям заметных сил влияния исходных неизмеряемых, влияющих на дисперсию у-фактора λ_6 z-факторов. Новый набор индикаторов из 16 штук: $c_{11} = 0.7379$, $c_{21} = 0.3000$, $c_{31} = 0.3000$, $c_{41} = 0.3828$, $c_{51} = 0.3000$, $c_{61} = (-0.8499)$, $c_{12} = 0.3000$, $c_{22} = 0.7497$, $c_{32} = (-3487)$, $c_{42} = 0.4464$, $c_{52} = (-0.8585)$, $c_{62} = 0.3000$, $c_{52} = 0.70692$, $c_{13} = 0.1654$, $c_{23} = 0.3881$, $c_{33} = 0.3583$, $c_{43} = (-0.2328)$, $c_{53} = 0.2000$, $c_{63} = 0.2000$, $c_{14} = 0.0002$, $c_{24} = (-0.3464)$, $c_{34} = 0.5000$, $c_{44} = 0.5361$, $c_{54} = 0.2000$, $c_{64} = 0.2000$, $c_{15} = (-0.3988)$, $c_{25} = 0.1345$, $c_{35} = 0.5000$, $c_{45} = (-0.5285)$, $c_{55} = 0.2000$, $c_{65} = 0.2000$, $c_{16} = 0.4231$, $c_{26} = (-$

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0.2435), $c_{36}=0.4$ 000, $c_{46}=0.1826$, $c_{56}=0.2300$, $c_{66}=0.2600$.

Они с приведенными силами влияют на дисперсию у-фактора u_6 через его числовую формулу. Смысл у-показателя конструируется в виде фразы передающей смыслы слагаемых фраз. Каждая слагаемая фраза равна смыслу одного z-показателя. В нашей модели впервые встретился случай «дисперсии z-переменных ($z_1, z_2, z_3, y_4z_5, z_6, y_6$) больше, чем 1» Самым переменным (не стабильным) фактором является входящий в у-фактор (y_6) z-фактор z_1 со смыслом(z_1)=«один автор работает и он хочет опубликовать статью в скопус-журнале за \$1200». Другой z-фактор z_6 со смыслом(z_6)=«Ректор вуза (по указанию «сверху» в интересах имиджа страны) должен разными мерами воздействия поощрять публикацию статей, (в т.ч., индексируемых в базе Scopus)». Его сила связи с фактором y_6 также заметна: $c_{36}=0.4000$. Эти

заметные корреляции пар переменных (z_1, y_6), (z_6, y_6) видны на Рисунке 3: видна параллельность линий трендов кривых « z_1 » и « z_6 ». Эта параллельность визуализирует понятный реальный факт «чем сильнее стимулирует ректор, тем чаще автор хочет опубликовать свою статью». Визуализация знаний о весах и z-, y-изменчивостях в случае их зависимости от «стимулирования активности научной работы в вузе» адекватно отражает познающую реальность способность модели.

Вывод: модельное решение, согласующееся с исходным «спущенным сверху» смыслом(y_6) и требует изменений в администрировании науки в вузе: создать «службу научных консультантов вуза».

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Article



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THE STUDY OF RIDDLES IN WORLD LINGUISTICS

Abstract: This article is devoted to study the riddles in world linguistics theoretically, contains some analyses and examples belonging to a certain form, rhythm, rhyme in Russian, Uzbek, and English languages and also the main directions in paremiological research.

Key words: riddles, paremiological, folklore, genre, structure.

Language: English

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Introduction

The history of the study of the riddle by foreign scientists made it possible to insufficiently study domestic literature, so we decided to conduct a brief review of it, and also to name the main directions in paremiological research, especially riddles, which are folklore and at the same time folk art. The riddle is a unique verbal sign that can be described in different aspects - as a folklore genre, as a text, as a unit of speech communication, and finally, as a figurative language expression of a high degree of extension. In this regard, in the definitions that are given to the riddle in various philological disciplines, one or another of its sign, structural, semantic and functional features are emphasized.

ANALYSIS OF SUBJECT MATTERS

So, in folklore, a riddle is a small genre of folklore, "a poetic intricate description of an object or phenomenon, made in order to test a person's ingenuity, as well as to instill in him a poetic view of reality" [1, c. 56]. In communicative linguistics, the definition of the riddle is given as a brief allegorical description of the subject, proposed for clues in the Explanatory Dictionary of V.I.Dal' "[2, c. 566]

At the same time, the riddle is "a text whose denotation is some object that is clearly unnamed and not fully described in this text itself" [3, c. 283]. In the science of phraseology, riddles are referred to as proverbs and are defined as "short game texts in which

a deliberately complicated description of one object is given by describing another based on the establishment of a distant similarity between them" [4, c. 7]

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Living language and proverbs and sayings, riddles being the "literary form" of this language, other works of oral folk art just provide such opportunities for research.[5] They captured the rich numerous features of different stages of the language. But linguistics left them out of sight. A.P. Evgenieva writes about this: "linguistics turned to oral poetry for "historical illustrations", but the language of oral works, as a living artistic language and its correlation between dialects and written literary language, she also did not study. V. Chicherin also gives a correct assessment of this source of research: "The richness of the folk language, folk figurative speech, is so beautifully expressed in proverbs, sayings, apt words, proverbs, etc..." [6] Z.K. Tarlanov once again emphasized the importance of researching works of oral folk art for the study of the syntax of the language: "It must be recognized that the language of oral folk art is a special area that can and should become an independent object of linguistic research." [7]

The study of live colloquial speech is the study of the laws of language. Linguistics seeks to reveal the lexical and grammatical features of the functional

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styles of the national language, and for this, to identify the necessary means and ways of expression.

The syntactic phenomena of oral speech are most often formed in the sphere of certain words. Oral speech constitutes a functional-stylistic system with its own lexical and grammatical features and a special system for the use of linguistic material. [8] The theoretical study of the riddle begins only in the second half of the 19th century.

The first comparative method of analysis was applied to enigmatic material by the German philologist K. Mullengoff (Mullenhoff 1855), who compared German, English and Norwegian riddles in his article. [9] At the same time, riddles are used along with other folklore material in the works of the Russian mythological school (Buslaev 1861) [10], (Afanasiev 1865) [11], nowadays A.F. Zhuravlev [12].

Early studies of the riddle were often introductory articles to collections. Among them, it is worth noting two works that appeared at the end of the century, devoted to North German (Wossidlo 1897) [13] and Sicilian (Pitre 1897) [14] riddles, and which are practically monographs. At the same time, the first work on the structure of the riddle appeared by R. Petsch (Petsch 1899) [15]

The main theories and methods of studying the riddle are strongly influenced by the scientific currents of the corresponding era (Kaivola-Bregenhøj 2001: 29) [16]. In the first half of the 20th century, the comparative approach prevails, the riddle is used to refine the reconstruction of archaic myths. Among the researchers who were interested in the riddle at that time, it should be noted A. Aarne (Aarne 1918, Aarne 1919) [17], a prominent representative of the Finnish historical and geographical school, which sought to reconstruct the proto-variant of the folklore text, V.M. Peretz (Peretz 1932) [18] and the successor of A. Aarne S. Thompson, who included riddles in his index of folklore motifs (Thompson 1955-1958). [19]

The anthropological turn in science at the end of the 20th century predetermined the beginning of the cognitive-culturological path in linguistics, in which the linguistic sign is considered as an integral object - a sign of language, consciousness and culture. Such an object, of course, is a riddle. The small genre of the folklore linguistic culture of England is of considerable cognitive interest to linguists as a valuable source of information about the ideas of the Anglo-Saxon ethnos about the world and about itself through the prism of its own culture and traditions. [20]

Ancient English riddles are poetic works arranged according to complex rules. When representing the features of an object, the English riddle uses their recombination and various relationships. Such, for example, are oppositional riddles, including deprivation riddles ("deprivative riddles"), as well as riddles built on a contradiction

between an action and its result ("causal contradictory riddles") [21]. However, the second half of the 20th century became a landmark for enigmatology. It was then that not only academic collections of riddles were published, accompanied by extensive introductory articles, in which questions of poetics and the structure of riddles of the corresponding traditions were considered in detail, but fundamental theoretical works were also published. According to Tunin, [22] there are three main directions in the study of riddles in the second half of the 20th century, not directly related to the publication of academic collections, but closely related to each other. On the one hand, the development of a structural typology of the riddle is underway, begun at the turn of the century by R. Petsham 1899), continued by Taylor (Taylor 1943, 1951) and later in the works of other scientists (Georges, Dundes 1963), (Scott 1969), (Abrahams 1972), (Todorov 1978), (Green, Pepicello 1979), etc.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

On the other hand, approbation, often accompanied by corrections and additions, these theoretical developments are carried out in studies based on recently collected material from exotic traditions, in which the genre of traditional folklore riddles is still alive and functions in its "original", "natural" form, which allows study the riddle without taking it out of context, i.e. considering where, when, how and under what circumstances the riddle is guessed. First of all, these are African traditions (to mention only a few works: (Harries 1971), (Glazier, Glazier 1976), (Noss 2006)), Southeast Asian (Williams 1963), Melanesian (Könges-Maranda 1984) and Indian (Mould 2002).

A key event in the history of English-language enigmatology and a symbolic recognition of the importance of studying riddles was a special issue of the prestigious journal *The Journal of American Folklore* dedicated to riddles and edited by E. Könges-Maranda. [23]

These studies and publications correlated with the work of Soviet and Russian philologists on the relationship between riddle and ritual. Of the works touching on this topic, it should be noted the studies of V.Ya. Propp (Propp 1963), A.K. Baiburin (Baiburin 1988), as well as later studies (Toporov 1999), (Borodatova 2006). [22]

In the formation of the Uzbek literary language, the presence of these two sources can also be noted. On the one hand, it was nourished by written literature, created from the 9th century, on the other hand, by oral Koine, which M. Kashgarsky called "Kagan Türki" ("Hokony Turkcha"). It can be concluded that "Kutadgu bilig", "Khibat ul-khakoyik", "Mukaddimat ul-adab" are written in the kagan Turki. [25]

According to Kh. Abdurakhmonov, [26] the Uzbek people have thousands of concise and simple

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but deep in meaning artistic, wise expressions, proverbs, beautiful and elegant songs, and also rightly evaluated as "the key to the model of the word" riddles. Therefore, proverbs, sayings and riddles are an oral form of the literary language used in folk speech. Riddles, like proverbs and sayings, were created in ancient times, he claims that their occurrence is associated with a conditional "secret language". When ancient people, for some reason, were afraid to pronounce the real name of an animal, object, phenomenon, or were afraid to pronounce it openly because of the "taboo" ban. they used roundabout expressions like riddles (euphemism). Riddles were also created to test the mind.

According to Kh. Abdurakhmonov, the riddle has features that bring it closer to the proverb, and vice versa, they have different features, and we are agree with him.

The similarity between them is shown in the following:

1. Riddles, like proverbs, are laconic in form, compressed.

2. Most of the riddles, like proverbs, have a certain form, rhythm, rhyme.

So we give examples with riddles about zoonyms, since our study is about this, in Uzbek, Russian and English. Here are some examples in Uzbek:

Saroyda sari otim,
Sebi bilan kishnaydi.
To'qayda to'riq otim,
To'pi bilan kishnaydi. (Kaklik) (O'.X.T,
2014,78.) [27]

Zuv-zuvborar ,
Zuv-zuvkelar.
Dostono`qir ,
G`alvirto`qir. (Ari) (O' . X. T. 2014, 82)

In Russian:

1. Целый день летает,
Всем надоедает,
Ночь настаёт,
Тогда перестает. Муха.

2. Может плавать целый день
В ледяной воде... (тюлень). [28-29]

In English:

1. In the night, it flies around.

In the day, it's upside down.

With fur on its body

and big, wide wings,

It's one of the coolest Halloween things.(bat)[
30]

2. I hide my treasure in the ground,

My tail is big and fluffy.

If you spot me in a tree,

please don't call me scruffy.(A squirrel.)

CONCLUSION

So while analyzing the theoretical study of the riddles in the world, we found that the riddles were studied by many linguists and folklorists around the world. We can normally say that the riddle is not only folk art but a linguistic object that can be analyzed not only theoretically but practically as well.

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Article



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FROM WESTERN EUROPEAN AND RUSSIAN ROMANTICISM AND REALISM TRANSITION TO AZERBAIJANI REALISM

Abstract: In the presented article, we study Western European and Russian romanticism and realism, from which the transition to Azerbaijani realism is carried out. It is pointed out that such a transition was not accidental and spontaneous. For it has been prepared for a long time. After that, this artistic direction got into Azerbaijani literature, thanks to the original comedies and the critical attitude of M.F. Akhundzade to the tasks of artistic creativity. Analyzing the works of literary scholars, we outline the features of the transition from European and Russian Romanticism and Realism to Azerbaijani realism, where the philosophical and aesthetic attitude of M.F. Akhundzade to this direction played a very dominant role.

Key words: European and Russian literature, romanticism, realism, development, trends, the path of Azerbaijani literary criticism, system-comparative analysis.

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Introduction

Romanticism and realism, one of the most leading literary trends in Western Europe and world literature, were extremely numerous, but at the same time, the struggle between them did not stop. It would also be unfair to admit the superiority of one of these trends, which are in antagonism with each other in terms of essence and direction. In addition, it should be recognized that each of them is an undeniable part of world literature.

It is known that the main place in romantic works is occupied by the conflict between the hero and the society. Therefore, romanticism should be understood as a reaction to society by people who glorify reason, intelligence and science.

Of course, this also contained elements of the Enlightenment worldview. Because there were forward-looking views in the content of Enlightenment ideas. It is true that such dissatisfaction existed for sentimentalism as well. But in the mentioned romanticism, it was more vividly expressed than sentimentalism. On the other hand,

romanticism stood against classicism. However, realism could more comprehensively express the individual's wishes, intentions and goals. Today, although it is impossible to say unequivocally when realism appeared as a trend, it is unequivocally confirmed that its characteristics depend on a specific historical epoch. Unlike the trends before it, its main feature is that it reflects reality more accurately [7].

As is well known, literature is a constant and continuously changing and developing phenomenon, like life itself. When talking about these changes, it is impossible not to talk about literary trends that replace each other. As we know, there have been many literary trends in art so far. These are classicism, romanticism and sentimentalism and later trends. Realism stands separately in the development of literature. Realism, in contrast to the other trends we mentioned, reveals nothing without distortion and exaggeration.

There are also opinions among literary scholars that realism originated in antiquity and was characteristic of ancient Roman and ancient Greek literary examples. Some researchers also distinguish

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antique realism and Renaissance realism. However, in Western Europe and Russia, realism reached its heyday in the middle of the 19th century. It should also be noted that romanticism and realism clashed during the period when the ideas of the Enlightenment began to prevail. The embodiment of intelligence and intelligence came to the fore. Advanced romantic ideas began to inspire the people of the new era. In the first decades of the 19th century, realism showed itself in the plays of I.A. Krylov and ASGriboyedov's comedy "Trouble from the Mind", in the words of VGBelinsky, "with the depth of the truths of Russian life". After that, ASPushkin, NVGogol, MYLermontov and others achieved success following this path. After the middle of the 19th century, prominent examples of realism were created in the works of I. S. Turgenev, FM Dostoevsky, Hertsen, Goncharov, Grigoryevich and others [8].

The emergence of realism in Azerbaijan was formed by the connection of the Azerbaijani cultural environment with the European and Russian literary and cultural environment. Realism as an artistic trend and method in Azerbaijan first of all manifested itself in the work of the genius educator-writer Mirza Fatali Akhundzade and went through a complex evolutionary path from the second half of the 19th century to the beginning of the 20th century [3, p. 207].

Thanks to the intensification of Russian-Azerbaijani literary relations in the works of MFA Khundzade and J. Mammadguluzade, as a result of the trips and visits of Azerbaijani intellectuals to the cultural centers of Russia, the works of Azerbaijani authors are staged in Russia, and the works of Russian playwrights are staged in Azerbaijan, published in collections and magazines. All these processes gave enough impetus to the development of national realism.

It was given a greater place due to the manifestation of the tendency to fiction in the works of the Romantics and the activation of their poetic imagination. At the same time, miraculous and mysterious motifs, mythological characters (giants, mermaids, etc.) were often involved as a source of fiction. The romantics brought folk-poetic symbolism to the literature in a wider range (head tree, cuckoo bird, false sycamore, etc.), which were mostly used in psychological parallelisms. The romantics presented their functions in a colorful way by giving more space to natural landscapes than their predecessors, depicted man in the bosom of nature, and tried to show his attitude to nature in philosophical and patriotic aspects. By revealing the beauty and poetic nature of nature in connection with the characteristics of their native land, they created national patterns on natural landscapes. By strengthening the emotionality and lyricism of the work, they tried to present the feelings and emotions of the characters with the things that come from nature. All of these created a special type

of style in romanticism - the folk-poetic style, many of its elements were transferred to romantic literature and lived in literature after romanticism.

If romanticism started as a self-defining theory, was formed and developed with the school that was created in the 10th-20th years of the XIX century, and then turned into a pan-European movement, circling all types and forms of art (and from Europe to Turkey, Russia, from there to other Eastern European countries, Azerbaijan, If it spread to Georgia, Central Asia, Turkestan and later to the culture and art examples of other nations), in the first half of the 19th century, the ways of formation of realism were completely different. This realism was helped by the realism phase of the Enlightenment period, which preceded it. However, it would not be correct to talk about succession here in the usual sense. It did not appear directly, nor was it thought out. Because realism was not a trend with any specific program at that time. Even the term itself gained the right to citizenship only in the second half of the 19th century [6, p. 49].

During the period of the development of new realism, in the late 20s, the number of romantic writers numbered in the hundreds. Realists could be counted on the fingers until 1848. In France, Stendhal and Balzac, in Russia Pushkin, Gogol, Lermontov, in England Thackeray and Dickens, Heine, or Buchner, it was impossible to talk about the realism as in Italy and Spain. Of course, the quantity does not solve anything here. At the same time, among the romantics there were geniuses, good ones, and not so noticeable ones. It seems that each of the realists was able to become a stage in literature. This was also related to the fact that romanticism did not become an obstacle for realism, did not limit it, did not fetter its possibilities. In other words, the romantics were the predecessors of the realists, and the realists learned a lot from them. Socium was not at all ambiguous among the realists. Therefore, the human characters they form are distinguished by a large number and infinite variety. The reason for this was related to the specific and differentiated approach to the society and the individual.

Stendhal's thought was close to the romantics in that his heroes were not native children of that stage. Stendhal was able to break and change the surrounding reality and its conflicts in the characters he created, in their psychological reality.

Balzac chose French society as the object of description in his works. For Balzac, the main point was to arrive at a synthesis with the help of analysis, to gather the main elements of life together, to pose important problems and show their solutions, to give a magnificent face of his age by describing the character of its representatives. In the society in which Balzac describes the world where human honor, conscience, honor, and dignity are trampled upon, friendship, love, loyalty, and even family ties do not

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come to the fore, they are all bought and sold with money, get rich, do not judge, be in the judgment seat, even your body, honor and thinking selling appeared, the illusions of life were destroyed. As a sociologist, as a humanist writer, Balzac gave the bourgeois existence, the contrasts of modern society.

MFAkhundzade, N.Vazirov, J.Mammadguluzade, A.Hagverdiyev, SAkhundov, S.Huseyn, Mir Jalal, M.Ibrahimov and other such writers show all sides of Azerbaijani reality by taking advantage of such characteristics of world realism, Russian and Western European literary theory they were armed with the advanced ideas of his mind.

Therefore, the formation of the realism method in the history of French and Russian literature in the first half of the 19th century is a special page in their development. Its leading principles and features included (historicity, social analysis, the interactions of typical characters in typical circumstances, the development and self-motivation of characters).

The path taken by Azerbaijani literary studies, its connections with world literary-theoretical thought give a special impetus to revealing the successes of this field of science. From the point of view of world literature, the traditions coming first from the East, and the elements that entered our literary studies from Russia and Europe in the later periods have an important value for creating the historical-literary panorama of our literary studies. The materials collected so far clearly show that Azerbaijani literature and literary studies benefited from the literary-theoretical ideas emerging from separate literatures in the level of its multifaceted and colorful relations. It is these relations that have gone further in the aspect of the influence of the literary-theoretical opinion of one or several nations on our literary studies of other nations (nations).

For example, we looked at the irrefutability of the close relations of Azerbaijani literature and literary studies with the literary-theoretical history of Eastern peoples. From a concrete-historical point of view, the study and research of such zone literatures (Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Azerbaijani, Kazakh, Uzbek, Turkmen, Kyrgyz, Tatar, Bashkir) should be evaluated as the success of our literary studies. From the 60s of the 20th century, NKKonrad considered the study of literary-theoretical thought to be more necessary. The researcher wrote in his "West and East" monographic study: "French comparativistics showed the generality of literatures, a zone, the borders of Western European and American peoples entered into literature, plus a defined historical time period, mainly on the scale of the 18th - 19th centuries, maximally starting from the Renaissance. Of course, this is not enough. But despite this, literary studies owes precisely to French comparativistics. In any case, the idea of zonal literatures was clearly and quite fruitfully reflected in the

literatures that arose from the history of general literatures" [4, p. 447].

This aspect of the problem is more important and dictates how to use the world literary-theoretical thought of our literary studies. So far, a number of poetics are known. For example, treatises on poetic art, its forms and principles, the essence and tasks of poetry, and almost all the history and path of Indian, Japanese, Chinese, and Arabic poetry have been determined by this type of poetics. When this type of analysis is carried out, we see the influence of the stability of the events that took place in the same historical period in the literature of different nations on the other. It should also be noted that the main types of literary systems are divided into the greatest stages of human history - the ancient period, the middle ages, the new period, the 19th century, the 20th century and the modern times we live in. These stages, of course, were related to certain socio-economic systems. At the same time, it should be known that these systems are constantly in motion. In ancient times, this fact manifested itself in the structure of slavery, and if Hellenic civilization gave the world Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Phidias and others in the middle periods of its history, in East Asia - in China, Confucius, Lao-Tzu, Zhuan-Tzu, Le-Tzizi, Sun-tzizi, Guan-tzizi and others, and in Arabic history Al-Kindi, Al-Farabi, Hunayn ibn Isaq, Fakhreddin-ar-Razi, Ibn-Baja, Ibn-Tufail, Ibn-Arabi, Al-Ghazali, It was Ibn Rushd and others. At the same time, it should be noted that the transition from one socio-cultural formation to another left a mark on people's consciousness and created a revolution, and this was primarily related to the flow of ideas going on inside. In China, it was generally called Taoism, in Iran, in Central Asia Manichaeism. External factors were also added here. Buddhism in China, Islam in Arabia and Iran, etc. These processes continue until our time. The history of literary-theoretical thought, like the history of literature itself, is in the movement of these systems themselves: one of them gradually emerges, develops, the other disappears, and another one appears in its place. However, the changing categories do not disappear completely, the other stands in the foreground with new aesthetic values. Here, a completely new concept of "heritage" appears. The aesthetic values collected drop by drop, drop by drop in literary-theoretical thought constitute the essence of the progress created through literature. Interchangeable literary systems and literary-theoretical approaches are also related to other relationships. It is in the genetics of literary types and genres. The genre type of literature of this historical system is related to the successors of each genre in the previous system. This happens even when a new system creates completely new types and genres. It proves that their study depends on the roots [4, p. 459].

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MCCafarov, who contributed to the development of realism in Azerbaijani literature with his theoretical views, gave his ideas about realism in his candidate's thesis entitled "Literary-critical meetings of Mirza Fatali Akhundzade" and in his monographic research "Literary-critical meetings of Mirza Fatali Akhundzade" by taking a deep look at a number of aspects of the problem. he took a deep look at the processes going on in those times and defined the unique principles of national realism. Speaking about the realism of MFAkhundzade, the idea-aesthetic aspect of this realism, the talented literary critic MCCafarov Mirza Fatali considered Akhundzadeh's work as a manifesto of our realist literature after him [2, p. 122].

MCCafarov, who was able to shed light on the history of realist art in a broader and deeper historical aspect, attributed its creation to the distant past and wrote that "... the history of realism in the sense of reality in world literature is as old as the history of literature and the art of words" [1, p. 52].

We also share the necessary opinions of the valuable scientist. At the same time, we want to emphasize that we should look for realism in Azerbaijani literature in the work of MFA Khundzade and many writers who continued this path after him (J. Mammadguluzade, A. Hagverdiyev, M. A. Sabir, MSOrdubadi, etc.).

It is necessary to study the position of the theoretical problems of world literature in Azerbaijani literary studies, and to find out the characteristic problems related to them, to search for and conduct its genetic, contact and typological features in the context of its connection with the world literary process. This not only requires the researcher to see new horizons, but also requires the researcher to move away from a certain state of passivity and reveals the approach to the subject from the angle of new scientific approaches.

A broad world historical perspective shows that various genres, major literary trends and styles, and artistic methods have required the necessity of systematic analysis for the development over the centuries, enabling it, as well as being conditioned by the huge scale of research results. Because the theoretical result of the approach of systematic research to the artistic experience on literary-theoretical basis is important in principle.

The well-known researcher I.G. Neupokoyeva, who devoted numerous works to the systematic and comparative analysis of literature and their feeding from each other, wrote: "The systematic analysis is based on the position and approach of the researcher in the literary development of the world imagined by him, the "epicenter" and "elevation" of the real history of literature. -helps to overcome attempts to confirm the sides that do not coincide" [5, p. 33].

Because during the systematic research, these and other philosophical-historical ideas and the artistic forms of the previous old literary stage create fertile conditions for making scientific-theoretical observations on how the birth of the new takes place. As a result of the scientific opportunities provided by the systematic approach, it is impossible to create a complete description of literary directions in any zone or region without historical comparisons. Therefore, it is necessary to reveal the dynamic capabilities of the system - its spatial (historical-cultural) and temporal (relating to a specific historical region) variants. Summarizing what we said, we determined that the transition from Western European and Russian romanticism and realism to Azerbaijani realism left unique and indelible traces in our national artistic creativity and art history. Their study is one of the most important problems of our contemporary literary studies.

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Article



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INVESTIGATION ON THE CONCEPT WITH HEALING IN LINGUISTICS

Abstract: This article study and research on the concept of healing in linguistics is theoretically analyzed. The healing concept is divided into micro-conceptual groups based on the conceptual system. The concept is interpreted as a linguistic and cultural unit, and the degree of reflection of the healing concept in paremiological units is studied.

Key words: Concept of healing, linguistic and cultural unit, lexeme of medicine, lexeme of language and culture, lexeme of treatment, lexeme of healing.

Language: English

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Introduction

We know that language units and the linguistic symbols attached to them do not express a frozen or static nature, and are constantly undergoing a process of renewal and change under the influence of time and space. Consequently, lexicology, as a field of systematic and systematic study of the vocabulary of the language, shows the total units belonging to this content and linguistic phenomena related to them. The field that studies the vocabulary of a language is called lexicology. In fact, the word "lexis" (Greek: lexis - word, expression, lexikos - relating to the word) means the collection of words of the language or the vocabulary of the language. Although the word is accepted as a lexical unit, the lexical unit also includes stable compounds. Instead of lexicon, different layers of vocabulary are understood: medical lexicon, household lexicon, book lexicon, colloquial lexicon, poetic lexicon (as well as the lexicon of a certain creator).

Analysis of Subject Matters

In English, the lexeme of medicine is represented by the word medicine. *Medicine is the science and practice of the diagnosis, prognosis, treatment, and prevention of disease. The word "medicine" is derived from Latin medicus, meaning a physician* [Tibbiyot -

bu kasallikning tashxisi, prognozi, davolash va oldini olish bo'yicha fan va amaliyot. "Tibbiyot" so'zi lotincha medicus so'zidan olingan bo'lib, "shifokor" degan ma'noni anglatadi].

In the research work of the Russian researcher G. Burova entitled "Фармацевтический дискурс как культурный код: семиотические, прагматические и концептуальные основания" the pharmaceutical medicine and drug names were analyzed.

Today, it is important to provide information to the general public about the correct application and interpretation of the medical lexicon in our language, the scope of their use and related problems. It is desirable to study it in the form of a whole system - system-structure, because it has all the characteristics of lexical units related to the field. Our study differs from the above studies in that the concept of healing in English and Uzbek languages was researched in a hybrid plan, the concept of healing was analyzed through the conceptual system, from the point of view of the concept, the medical lexicon was expressed in paremiological units and phraseological units, and their linguistic and cultural features were widely disclosed.

Making observations has become one of the main issues in modern linguistics. In such directions as linguopragmatics, linguoculturology, cognitive

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linguistics, psycholinguistics, neurolinguistics, ethnolinguistics, discursive analysis, the individual factor is the center of the research object. The emergence of these areas is related to the efforts to study the human in more depth in science and illuminate the linguistic activity in harmony with the individual factor.

As in many other fields, in recent years, we can see that the term "concept" has been repeated frequently in the field of linguistics, and many scientific works have been carried out when it is used together with many linguistic units. Nowadays, the term "concept" is widely used in various fields of linguistics. He entered the cognitive, semantic and linguocultural fields of linguistics.

The word concept is derived from the Latin word "conceptus", which literally means "concept". The term concept began to be widely used in science in the 90s of the 20th century.

M. Johnson, J. Lakoff say that the scope of language in science reveals the properties of the linguistic landscape of the world: concepts are multi-criteria spiritual formations in the collective mind, which have their own linguistic shell.

In Sh.S. Safarov's treatise "Cognitive Linguistics", the knowledge gathered through the conscious perception of objects and events and the formation of images in their imagination is formed in different ways and has a different character. He says that this directly causes the formation of concepts of different groups and structures.

N.M. Makhmudov says the following about the study of the concept in linguistic culture: "Considering the fact that in linguistic research, a lot of attention is paid to the problems of expression of the concept, a large part of candidate theses in recent years is dedicated to the linguistic research of the concept in one or another language, the concept is the most important in linguistic research considers the active unit to be used".

In A.G. Yuldashev's monograph "Linguo-cognitive study of idiomatic compound words", two approaches to the study of the nature of concepts in contemporary linguistics are recognized. One of them is based on a cognitive explanation, in which human knowledge and experience are given priority. The second is as a linguistic and cultural unit[2].

Research Methodology

In our study, we used the term "concept" in the context of linguistic and cultural studies. A person perceives things and events in existence mainly through language, stores them in his memory, and each person has his own conceptual system. For example, the conceptual system of an agricultural worker includes the language units of tilling the land, planting crops, watering it, and maintaining it; the teacher creates a conceptual system such as a lesson, standard documents, a journal, a lesson plan and a

lesson schedule, a rating book. The conceptual system of the representatives of the two social strata is fundamentally different from each other. In the process of knowing the world, i.e., in its conceptualization and categorization, the value relationship occupies an important place.

According to N.N. Boldirev, the interpretation of the acquired knowledge in this process, secondary conceptualization and secondary categorization within the framework of other systems such as attitude, value expression, values, stereotypes are of great importance[3].

We know that in the process of human perception of the world, as a result of the re-understanding of reality, new complex cognitive processes take place in the individual's conceptsphere. These processes take the status of conceptual derivation. Conceptual derivation ensures the interaction between the main concept and the concepts arising from it, assuming that there is a connection between specific concepts.

In the field of liigoculturology, which analyzes the relationship between language and culture, the level of expression of cultural views in the language, national-cultural, ancient and modern views of the peoples of the world, the features of expression of customs, traditions, qualities in certain folk speech are analyzed.

Despite the fact that the term was formed at the end of the 20th century, the roots of linguistic culture go back to the ideas of W. von Humboldt. F. Boas, E. Sepir and B. Whorf continued the views of W. von Humboldt and formed the theoretical basis of the science of linguo-cultural science.

In the course of the research, about sixty dissertations written within the framework of linguistic and cultural studies were studied. In particular, V.A. Maslova's book entitled "Liigvokulturology" consists of six chapters, the first chapter is devoted to the analysis of the relationship between language, culture, man and ethnicity, that is, the paradigmatic relationship of the science of liigvokulturology with the various directions of linguistics, the aspects of culture and the development of language and society. In the manual, as well as theoretical bases of research, research methods, object, subject; interaction of language and culture, linguistic landscape of the world; stereotype, metaphor, simile; the image of a person in examples of folk art; the role of women and men in society, their culture and culture; Issues such as the importance of comparative and cross-sectional analysis methods in linguo-cultural studies are also covered.

These scientists have conducted research devoted to the analysis of issues ranging from general problems of linguistics to narrow concepts. V.A. Maslova thought about the "unchangeable sentences" (ustoychivie viragenia) that appeared abroad in the 20th-21st centuries. Lingvokulturology studies not

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only the ancient traditions and customs of the people, the examples of oral creativity that have been forming over the centuries, but also the modern speech phenomena that reflect the people's life and lifestyle, culture and customs, as well as the mental aspects of a certain people and nation.

In Uzbek linguistics, research was carried out by such scientists as *N. Makhmudov, D.S. Khudayberganova, Sh. Usmanova, I.M. Tokhtasinov, Sh.T. Makhmaraimova, M. Saidova, U. Koziyeva, Z.K. Sabitova*, who are devoted to the issues of linguo-cultural studies.

The research source of the science of linguistics and culture consists of linguistic units that reflect elements of culture, each of which expresses its own customs, traditions, values, worldview and national-cultural laws in different degrees. Lexical units related to the concept of healing can be included among these units.

If we pay attention to the analysis of paremiological units with the concepts formed on the basis of this conceptual system, for example, *Kasal bitta - davosi mingta* - in this proverb it is said that there are different cures for one disease. Abu Bakr Razi also says that the treatment of one disease varies depending on the client, and the treatment taken by one client may have the opposite effect on another client.

Kasalni tabib emas, habib tuzatar – Habib means dear friend, comrade. In fact, a true friend's love for you, his encouragement is equal to a thousand pains of doctors, in this proverb it is stated that not only the doctor, but also the love of his shoulder friend will help the patient to get up from the pillow.

Pokliging – sog`liging – There is a lot of meaning in this proverb related to health, which is widespread among our people. A clean body, a clean faith, and a clean mind are the greatest health. This is stated in the Holy Qur'an, which is considered our holy book, and in the hadiths, it is stated that cleanliness and purity are at the beginning of human health. The following proverb, corresponding to this proverb, is also an example of the creativity of our people: *Uyi tozaga gard yuqmas, Gard yuqsa ham, dard yuqmas. Quturganning kuni – qirq* [9].

It should be noted that the number "forty" is a "magic number" among our people, it is clear to all of us, that is, there are many proverbs related to this number forty one person is one side, forty people are one...), magic (forty nights and forty days...), our traditions, rituals (chilla) and of course there is also a cure for some diseases, including rabies.

The smell of hidden work will definitely be revealed, that is, even if you hide the disease, it will show itself. There is also an invariant form of this

proverb: *Kasalni yashirsang, isitmasi oshkor etadi. Kalla osgan kuni itdan, Kir yuvgan kuni bitdan qutulasan.*

People's life experience, labor activities of our mothers are reflected in this parema, it is distinguished by its nationalism. One of our national dishes, typical of the peoples of the East, prepared by our mothers, boiling head and hooves is a cure for many diseases. On the day when the head hangs in the pot, not only family members, but also the dog in the yard also gets full, that is, a dog with a lot of bones "does not growl"; As it is said that your cleanliness is your health, on the day of laundry, many beds are washed and they are cleaned from various insects along with a lot of dust and stains. That is why it is said that you get rid of lice when you wash your clothes. *Kasal kasal emas, Kasalni boqqan kasal*[10].

Analysis and results

The reality of life is reflected in this poem, which is widespread among our people. The relatives of the sick person look at him and see him suffering, and they suffer both mentally and physically because they cannot help him in any way, so our people say: The hardest thing is not the patient, but the caregiver.

Kasal kulgi suymas [11].

"There is a hadith saying that smiling is also a sunnah. But laughter also has its place. Laughing in front of a person who is in pain is like laughing at his pain, the patient's body and mind do not like to laugh.

Kasalga asal ham bemaza tuyular [12].

This proverb is very scientific, as we know that one of the sweetest blessings is honey. In the "Law" it is said: Honey is the cure for a thousand and one ailments. It should also be said that the first sign of diseases is the tarrying of the mouth, that is, any sweet, tasty thing seems tasteless or tarry.

As it can be seen from the analysis, our Uzbek people are creative, they use the word in such a way that the expression of the powerful word shows its height not only in the artistic works, but also the units that represent human pain, illness, and disease are pleasant to the ear represents with names. We have seen in the above folk tales that there are such proverbs, wisdoms, stories, phraseological and euphemistic units about health and the treatment of diseases.

In summary, these units reflect the history, culture, lifestyle, customs, and religion of our people. In proverbs related to folk medicine, which have been created for centuries on the basis of people's faith and belief, and passed down from generation to generation, Purmano's thoughts on treatment, healing, prevention of diseases, health, and illness are short, clear, and succinct described in the form.

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ENGLISH NEOLOGISMS IN CONTEMPORARY RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES AND THEIR REFLECTION IN DOMESTIC LIFE

Abstract: The current article is devoted to the question of modern English neologisms in contemporary Russian and Uzbek languages. These neologisms have been looked at and analyzed through the prism of different aspects and spheres of life. Relevant and proper examples have been given and analyzed by the author.

Key words: neologisms, neology, realia, fashion neologisms, patterns, translation methods, neography.

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Introduction

Neologisms in the field of fashion allow you to fix new words in the minds of native speakers as some kind of clichés, which subsequently - to manipulate people's minds, control the psychology of consumers of fashion products. Neologisms in the field of fashion are interesting in that they reveal the culture of the people - native speakers, indicate their tastes, preferences, aspirations and expectations. The subject classes in the general category of "fashion" are constantly expanding as a result of the emergence of new names for objects and new knowledge about the way they are produced, as well as for whom these objects are intended, about the public attitude towards them and their buyers. They are of great importance simultaneously from the conceptual, cultural and linguistic points of view.

In Uzbek historiography, there are few works of scientists devoted to the study of neologisms and the specifics of their translation, in particular, O.S. Akhmedov [11] pointed out the importance of creating a bilingual (English-Uzbek) dictionary of neologisms, D.M. Zaitaeva showed that the author's neologism should be perceived as a normal linguistic phenomenon, and the absence of a word in the dictionary cannot serve as an obstacle to its translation [17], S.Kh. Nurtaev showed that the most productive word-formation method for new words is

contamination, as well as compounding and affixation [23].

Analysis of Subject Matters

In Russian historiography, the difficulties of translating English neologisms in the field of fashion are studied comprehensively and systematically; many monographs, scientific articles and other studies have been written on this topic. Let us highlight the works of I.S. Alekseeva [12], T.G. Dobrosklonskaya [14], N.M. Zhutovskaya and M.V. Kugubaeva [16], V.N. Komissarov [19], O.G. Lebedeva [21], A.A. Svitsova, O.S. Rubleva and others. They reflect the nature and essence of English neologisms, show their national cultural characteristics and ways of translating into Russian. Scientific article by T.A. Efremova and E.V. Nikolaeva is devoted to the aspect of the translation of neologisms based on the articles of modern fashion magazines. The authors consider neologisms in the field of fashion, ways to translate them, and also determine strategies and approaches to translation in order to eliminate errors that can lead to a misunderstanding of the meaning of the original text [15].

In Western historiography, the problem of translating neologisms is also being actively studied. In particular, the works of scientists

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U. Lehmann [5], P.A. Newmark [7] and J.-F. Sablayrolles [10] deserve special attention in this regard, since they analyze the emergence of certain neologisms in the field of fashion and the change in their meanings over time in a historical retrospective, which allows translators in the media to take these transformations into account in their work.

In general, the formation of neology as a special theoretical field of lexicology took place in the second half of the 20th century. At that time, it was developed by the valuable scientific works of A.A. Bragina, R.A. Budagova, E.V. Rosen, N.I. Feldman, G.O. Vinokura, V.G. Gack and other scientists.

French linguists played a major role in the development of the theory of neology. Starting with the classic works of A. Darmsteter [2], the French linguistic school has been developing the theory and practice of neology (A. Rey [9], P. Gilbert [4], L. Deroy [3], Corbeil [1]). In 1960-1970, the number of French neologisms increased significantly, so dictionaries and reference books began to appear one after another, and French linguistics received a new impetus for development within the framework of neology. In France, since 1971, the magazine *La Banque des mots* began to be published regularly, which is devoted to the problems of neologisms and terminology.

The key problem of French neology was the definition of clear criteria for distinguishing neologisms from other types of innovations: xenisms (loanwords reflecting the life of other peoples), hapaxes (individual author's expressions), ephemeralisms (words reflecting transient phenomena), occasionalisms, etc. However, the signs of different categories of innovations are not clearly developed.

P. Hilbert touched upon an important theoretical problem of neology in his *Dictionnaire des mots nouveaux* (Dictionary of New Words) - the question of a functional criterion in highlighting certain categories of innovations. He believed that, taking into account this criterion, not every morphologically new word should be included in the dictionary of neologisms. If we are talking about a single author's use, then the word should be attributed to the peripheral zone of neology, therefore, it should not be in the dictionary of neologisms either. However, a word that has been present in the language for a long time, even if its meaning remains the same, can enter the dictionary of neologisms when it changes or expands the scope, it turns out to be more famous. In this respect, the positions of the French and Russian neologists coincide. P. Hilbert paid much attention to the influence of socio-political realities on the flow of innovations in the language, as well as to the problem of the suppression of the French language by English and others.

Due to the different understanding of the main categories of neology, the lack of specific differences

between similar concepts: potential word, individual author's formation, neologism, etc., there was a terminological ambiguity in the designation of these phenomena, which is observed in various scientific works. In particular, one term (for example, "occasional") can denote different concepts, and the same phenomenon can have many designations.

Due to these circumstances, the question of creating a general theory of neology and neography currently remains open. An important stage of this work is the generalization and systematization of the experience accumulated in the world linguistic science on this issue. Without its consideration and comprehension, the further development of modern science is not possible. A deeper analysis of the specifics of the functioning of new words needs to refer to the definition of the concept of "neologism".

Each approach has its own definition. In particular, the stylistic approach uses the interpretation of neologism as a word, the novelty of which can be determined by studying its new stylistic application. These can be lexemes that are often used in everyday life, but come from jargon. According to the denotative approach, neologisms are words called for the purpose of nominating new objects, concepts and phenomena, which, due to this circumstance, acquire new denotative meanings. At the same time, the structural approach implies the interpretation of neologisms as words that have a fundamentally new linguistic and sound form and structure. Within the framework of the etymological approach, this term means a word that already exists in the language and has acquired a new meaning. The lexicographic approach assumes that the main indicator of neologism is the fact that a new lexeme is not fixed in dictionaries. Neologisms are words that are new lexical units in each historical period that have not yet had time to replenish the active vocabulary, and therefore they may not be understood.

In order to consider the functions and methods of translation of English neologisms, it seems appropriate to consider the features of the approaches to translation by Y. Nida and A. Neubert [8]. The latter draws attention to such a translation criterion as pragmatic adequacy, its condition being the identity of the communicative effect of the original and the translation. In other words, the reaction of the recipient of the translation should be similar to the reaction of the recipient of the original. In this regard, given the existing cultural differences between the original and translated texts, the translator should use certain pragmatic adaptations. Y. Nida believes that the number of changes should be kept to a minimum. Scholars encourage the idea of using different footnotes, footnotes, and cultural commentaries.

When translating neologisms, it is important to take into account that realities, being the subject of material and spiritual cultures, convey life and mental images belonging to a certain society, and they do not

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have equivalents in other cultures, therefore, there are no lexemes that designate them. In this regard, the translation of realities into another language becomes a rather difficult task, which includes the transfer of the conceptual content of these lexical units and the alignment of their functional and stylistic characteristics in order to achieve an equivalent impact of a certain text on the reader.

Being a part of background knowledge, realities are of considerable interest in the study of the interaction of language and culture. L.S. Barkhudarov believes that the main problem of transferring realities is that the lexemes of the source language (SL) do not coincide with the lexemes of the target language (TL)[13]. The researcher combines the types of semantic relations in FL and TL into 3 groups:

1. Full compliance.
2. Partial compliance.
3. Lack of compliance.

Neologisms belong to the category of words of realities, therefore, for their translation, we propose to use the same methods as for the translation of realities. Each of the numerous languages is characterized by the presence in them of realities that express a pronounced national flavor. G.D. Tomakhin believes that the comparison of different languages and cultures provides us with the opportunity to determine such features of the use of realia as:

1. A specific realia is characteristic only for one language community, that is, it does not exist in another language.

2. Realia can be inherent in two language communities, but in one of them it has an additional meaning.

3. In different societies, such functions are implemented by different realities.

4. In different societies, similar realities differ in shades of their meanings, for example, cuckoo's call - "cuckoo's call" in the popular beliefs of Americans - this is a prediction for an unmarried girl about how many years she has left before the wedding, in Russian predictions, cuckoo says how many years left to live.

The translator, before proceeding directly to work, must familiarize himself, feel the new reality in the original work, determine its place, which it occupies in the context, how the author uses and presents it, and what means he uses in order to convey to the reader's consciousness its semantic and connotative content.

Paradoxically, as a rule, the better the author writes in the original, the more he deserves recognition, the lower the level of quality of translation of his texts into other languages. In essence, his genius is manifested in elusive ephemeral images that are unique in each language and affect the deepest meanings of the culture of the people.

In our further studies, we will present a complete classification of all ways of conveying realities, which is based on the classification of V.N. Komissarov [20]

(for more details on transcription, transliteration and tracing were discussed above as the most widespread ways of translating neologisms).

Analysis and results

According to linguists V.V. Alimov and Yu.V. Artemyeva, who studied the problems of translating English sentences, the translator of journalistic texts acts as a co-author of the work he translates. A significant contribution to the development of the translation of literary texts was made by I.A. Kashkin, having created a "realistic theory of translation", taking into account the need for translation, including complex syntactic constructions. At the heart of his scientific theory was the concept of "overtex", which implies a deep penetration by the translator into the content written in the original text.

The translator tries to ensure the equivalence and adequacy of the translation of neologisms, which in translation practice are distinguished as general and particular. Adequate translation is endowed with a deeper meaning than equivalence and implies a high-quality translation that can provide sufficient completeness of interlingual communication in certain conditions.

Modern methods and strategies for translating English neologisms allows us to conclude that the functions of translating neologisms are to adequately transfer from English into Russian their meaning, emotional coloring and other features that allow the recipient to perceive the message as it was intended by its author in English.

The translation of neologisms is a difficult task, since it involves the use of a creative approach due to the lack of analogues in the target language. However, in the theory of translation there are many techniques for solving translation problems. You can apply analogy, stylization, clarification, approximation, transliteration, transcription, etc.

In general, the translation of neologisms is one of the most difficult, since it can achieve only a partial solution of the task. At the same time, many specialized techniques have been developed in translation theory to assist the translator in such a difficult task, in particular, conceptual cooperation with the original author, analogy, stylization, clarification, approximation, etc. can be used. At the same time, such a quality of a translator as creativity is especially welcome in cases where a translation that is as close to the original as possible is not required. At the same time, we systematized the translation strategies presented by linguists in the scientific literature and identified the most frequently used of them in order to show how effectively they can be used further in the dissertation research to ensure high-quality translation of neologisms in the field of fashion in the materials of the English-language media.

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Article



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INTERNATIONAL NORMS ON THE PEACEFUL RESOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL CONFLICTS

Abstract: This article discusses the principles of international law, which are the basis for resolving disagreements and disputes between countries. The role of the UN and its bodies in resolving disputes to ensure international security is emphasized. The influence of the Nuremberg trials on the development of international humanitarian law, as well as the creation of organizations such as the UN, striving to strengthen peace, security and cooperation between nations, is noted. The contribution of legal means to the resolution of disputes and the maintenance of security is highlighted. In addition, the article emphasizes that for the emergence and implementation of legal liability, it is necessary to have appropriate prerequisite conditions. Further, the stages of establishing legal responsibility for crimes against the peace and security of mankind are revealed.

Key words: Principles of international law, the UN, legal and diplomatic means of peaceful settlement of disputes, the Nuremberg Trials, crimes against humanity.

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МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ НОРМЫ О МИРНОМ РАЗРЕШЕНИИ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ КОНФЛИКТОВ

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются принципы международного права, которые являются основой для урегулирования разногласий и споров между странами. Подчеркивается роль ООН, ее органов в решении споров по обеспечению международной безопасности. Отмечается влияние Нюрнбергского процесса на становление международного гуманитарного права, а также создание организаций, таких как ООН, стремящихся к укреплению мира, безопасности и сотрудничества между нациями. Освещается вклад юридических средств в разрешение споров и поддержание безопасности. Кроме этого, в статье подчеркивается, что для возникновения и реализации юридической ответственности необходимо наличие соответствующих условий-предпосылок. Далее раскрываются этапы установления юридической ответственности за преступления против мира и безопасности человечества.

Ключевые слова: Принципы международного права, ООН, юридические и дипломатические средства мирного разрешения споров, Нюрнбергский процесс, преступления против человечности.

Введение

Декларация о принципах международного права, связанных с дружественными

отношениями и сотрудничеством между государствами, принимает центральное значение в мирном разрешении международных

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конфликтов. Эта Декларация утверждает принципы, которые служат основой для урегулирования разногласий и споров между государствами и народами.

Принципы международных отношений подчеркивают значимость дипломатии, сотрудничества и мирного урегулирования конфликтов. Существует несколько аргументов, поддерживающих такой подход:

1. Использование силы между государствами может нарушать их суверенитет и международное право. Принципы уважения территориальной целостности и недопущения военного вмешательства способствуют стабильности мирового порядка.

2. Вооруженные конфликты могут привести к гуманитарным катастрофам, разрушению жизней и инфраструктуры. Мирное разрешение споров способствует сохранению человеческих жизней и снижению страданий.

3. Использование силы для разрешения конфликтов часто создает долгосрочные обиды и напряженности между государствами. Мирное урегулирование споров может создать основу для долгосрочного сотрудничества.

4. Глобальные вызовы, такие как изменение климата, борьба с бедностью и эпидемии, требуют совместных усилий. Сотрудничество между государствами более эффективно в решении этих проблем, чем конфронтация.

5. Проактивное участие в механизмах ООН и других международных организаций позволяет предотвращать конфликты, разрешая споры еще до того, как они перерастут в вооруженные столкновения.

6. Мирное разрешение споров и соблюдение международных норм способствуют созданию доверия между государствами, что укрепляет их отношения и способствует снижению напряженности.

7. Долгосрочный мир достигается не только отсутствием вооруженных конфликтов, но и через справедливое разделение ресурсов, экономическое развитие и уважение прав человека.

Соблюдение этих принципов способствует поддержанию стабильности и безопасности на мировой арене, а также содействует процветанию государств и благополучию населения.

Согласно Уставу ООН, организация ставит перед собой цель укрепления мирового мира и безопасности [1]. Одним из важных инструментов для достижения этой цели является мирное разрешение конфликтов. Важно заметить, что ООН поддерживает принципы суверенности государств и невмешательства во внутренние дела других государств [2]. В рамках мирного разрешения конфликтов ООН предоставляет несколько подходов и инструментов:

• ООН может выступать посредником в конфликтах, предоставляя сторонам площадку для переговоров и поиска компромиссных решений.

• ООН может разворачивать миротворческие миссии, чтобы нейтрализовать конфликты, поддерживать перемирие и создавать условия для восстановления мира.

• ООН способствует разрешению споров через международные суды и арбитражные инстанции.

• ООН может содействовать созданию форумов для диалога между различными сторонами конфликта.

• ООН также играет важную роль в предоставлении гуманитарной помощи в конфликтных зонах, что может способствовать смягчению напряженности.

Все эти меры направлены на достижение мира, сотрудничества и стабильности между государствами и народами, согласно принципам, заложенным в Декларации о принципах международного права, связанных с дружественными отношениями и сотрудничеством между государствами [3].

Принцип воздержания от действий, способствующих ухудшению международной ситуации и нарушению миропорядка, является важной составляющей международных отношений. Этот принцип поддерживает стабильность и предотвращает эскалацию конфликтов между государствами.

Подобные принципы фиксируются в международных договорах, уставах международных организаций, в том числе в Уставе Организации Объединенных Наций [4]. Главная цель таких документов — содействие миру, безопасности и сотрудничеству между государствами.

Исключение действий, способствующих ухудшению ситуации, особенно актуально во времена международных конфликтов или споров. Оно включает в себя воздержание от вооруженных вмешательств, экономических санкций, дестабилизирующих пропагандистских действий и других подобных мер, которые могут усугубить ситуацию.

Соблюдение этого принципа способствует сохранению международного мира и безопасности, позволяет государствам разрешать свои разногласия через дипломатические и мирные пути, а также поддерживать доверие и сотрудничество на глобальном уровне.

Согласно принципу суверенного равноправия государств, каждое государство считается равным другим государствам в международном праве, и его суверенные права и территориальная целостность должны быть уважаемыми. Принцип свободного выбора средств мирного разрешения споров означает, что

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государства имеют право самостоятельно выбирать способы разрешения своих споров, будь то переговоры, арбитраж, судебные процедуры или другие методы.

Резолюции Генеральной Ассамблеи ООН и региональные акты закрепляют принцип мирного разрешения споров в конкретных регионах и контекстах. Например, устав Содружества Независимых Государств (СНГ) [5] и другие акты устанавливают механизмы и принципы для разрешения споров между государствами-членами этой организации.

Манильская декларация о мирном разрешении споров [6] является документом, который подчеркивает важность урегулирования споров мирным путем и обязательство государств работать над этим. Этот документ также акцентирует значимость роли ООН и ее органов в решении международных споров с целью обеспечения международной безопасности и стабильности.

Важно подчеркнуть, что мирное разрешение споров является сложным процессом, который требует согласия и сотрудничества со стороны всех вовлеченных сторон. ООН и другие международные организации играют важную роль в поощрении диалога и сотрудничества между государствами для достижения мирного урегулирования споров и поддержания международной безопасности.

В международных отношениях существует несколько способов мирного разрешения споров, и они делятся на две основные категории: юридические и дипломатические.

1. **Юридические средства** включают в себя международные арбитражи и суды, которые играют важную роль в обеспечении стабильности и предсказуемости в международных отношениях. Эти органы являются независимыми и нейтральными инстанциями, которые разрешают споры между государствами и другими субъектами международного права. Примерами таких органов являются Международный Суд ООН, который является главным судебным органом Организации Объединенных Наций, и Постоянный арбитраж в Гааге, который предоставляет возможность для арбитражных разбирательств.

Юридические средства играют важную роль в обеспечении соблюдения норм международного права и решении споров на основе правовых аргументов. Решения международных судов и арбитражей имеют авторитет и помогают сторонам прийти к справедливому разрешению спора на основе применения международного права.

2. **Дипломатические средства.** Эта категория включает в себя разнообразные способы решения споров, которые основаны на

переговорах, диалоге и сотрудничестве. Примеры дипломатических средств включают медиацию, консультации, дипломатические заметки, декларации и соглашения.

Оба типа средств мирного разрешения имеют свою ценность. Юридические средства предоставляют структурированный и формализованный способ разрешения споров на основе правовых норм и прецедентов. Они обеспечивают стабильность и предсказуемость в международных отношениях, а также способствуют развитию международного права.

В то время как юридические средства ориентированы на решение споров на основе правовых норм, дипломатические средства обращаются к гибким методам, где акцент делается на диалоге и поиске общих интересов. Важно подчеркнуть, что успешное мирное разрешение спора часто требует комбинации различных средств в зависимости от конкретной ситуации и интересов сторон.

Процесс в Нюрнберге, который проходил с 20 ноября 1945 года по 1 октября 1946 года является ключевой вехой в развитии международного права и принципов международных отношений. Этот процесс стал первым в истории международным судебным разбирательством, на котором были вынесены приговоры военным преступникам за совершение массовых нарушений прав человека и преступлений против мира.

Процесс в Нюрнберге был организован союзниками после окончания Второй мировой войны для того, чтобы дать оценку действиям нацистской Германии и ее союзников, а также для привлечения к ответственности военных и политических лидеров, совершивших ужасные преступления во время войны. Процесс сосредоточил внимание на четырех основных обвинительных пунктах: заговоре против мира, военных преступлениях, преступлениях против человечности и участии в организации, совершившей эти преступления. Процесс в Нюрнберге стал первым практическим примером применения принципа индивидуальной уголовной ответственности перед международным судом за нарушения международного права. Это привнесло важный элемент в систему международных отношений, указав на то, что вожди и высшие должностные лица не могут оставаться безнаказанными за массовые преступления против человечности и мира.

Кроме того, процесс в Нюрнберге положил начало формированию международных принципов и стандартов, направленных на предотвращение будущих войн и преступлений против человечности. Этот процесс способствовал становлению международного гуманитарного права, а также содействовал созданию

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организаций, таких как ООН, которые стремились к укреплению мира, безопасности и сотрудничества между нациями.

Таким образом, процесс в Нюрнберге имел глубокий и долгосрочный эффект на развитие международно-правовых отношений, закрепляя принципы ответственности за массовые преступления и подчеркивая важность соблюдения прав человека и мира на международном уровне.

Нюрнбергский и Токийский процессы, проведенные после Второй мировой войны, действительно стали историческим прецедентом в установлении принципа уголовной ответственности за агрессию и развязывание агрессивной войны.

Эти процессы считаются важными шагами в развитии международного права и установлении стандартов для преследования и наказания за нарушения правил международного гуманитарного права. Они не только привлекли внимание к вопросу ответственности высших должностных лиц за массовые преступления, но и подчеркнули, что развязывание агрессивной войны является преступлением, заслуживающим международного осуждения и наказания.

Эти процессы оказали огромное влияние на развитие международного права и послужили отправной точкой для создания международных трибуналов, таких как Международный уголовный трибунал для бывшей Югославии, Международный уголовный трибунал для Руанды и Международный уголовный суд. Эти трибуналы продолжили работу по преследованию и наказанию за серьезные нарушения международного права, включая агрессию, военные преступления и преступления против человечности [7].

Закон №10 Контрольного совета от 10 декабря 1945 года, известный также как «Закон о наказании главных немецких военных преступников» ("Law No. 10 of the Allied Control Council for Germany") [8], был одним из ключевых нормативных документов, регулирующих наказание главных военных и гражданских преступников Третьего Рейха за их преступления, совершенные во время Второй мировой войны и Холокоста.

Этот закон был принят Союзным контрольным советом для Германии, который представлял интересы четырех союзнических держав – США, СССР, Великобритании и Франции, и имел юрисдикцию над оккупированной Германией. Закон №10 формально утвердил создание Международного военного трибунала (Nuremberg Trials), который занимался расследованием и судебным преследованием главных нацистских лидеров и военных преступников.

Закон №10 включал следующие пункты:

- определял различные категории преступлений, включая преступления против мира, преступления против человечности и военные преступления.
- определял возможные виды наказания, включая смертную казнь, лишение свободы и конфискацию имущества.
- устанавливал процедуры для проведения судебного разбирательства, включая состав трибунала, правила доказывания и процедуры приговора.
- устанавливал, что высшие лица государства, военные и гражданские чиновники не могут уклоняться от ответственности за совершение военных преступлений.
- признавал, что выполнение приказа не оправдывает совершение военных преступлений, если они нарушали международное право.
- включал также ряд дополнительных положений, касающихся установления виновности, амнистии и сроков давности для совершения преступлений.

Закон №10 стал юридической основой для проведения Нюрнбергских процессов, на которых были судимы и наказаны главные нацистские лидеры и военные преступники. Этот документ сыграл важную роль в установлении прецедентов для международного права, касающегося преступлений против человечности, и стал важным этапом в истории юридической борьбы за справедливость после войны [8].

Устав Нюрнбергского трибунала, принятый в 1945 году, сыграл важную роль в развитии понятия «международные преступления» и установлении ответственности за такие преступления [9]. Это был первый международный судебный орган, созданный для судебного преследования лиц, совершивших преступления во время Второй мировой войны.

Согласно статье 6 Устава Нюрнбергского трибунала, юрисдикция трибунала распространялась на три категории преступлений:

Преступления против мира. Эта категория включала в себя планирование, подготовку, начало или ведение агрессивной войны в нарушение международного права. Это означало, что лица, ответственные за инициирование войны или агрессивные военные действия, могли быть привлечены к ответственности.

Военные преступления. В эту категорию входили нарушения законов и обычаев ведения войны. Это включало в себя преступления, совершенные вооруженными конфликтами, такие как убийства военнопленных, пытки или жестокое обращение с ними, разрушение городов без военной необходимости и другие аналогичные действия.

Преступления против человечности. Эта категория включала в себя широкий спектр

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серьезных нарушений прав человека, совершенных как во время вооруженных конфликтов, так и вне их. Сюда входили такие действия, как геноцид, экстерминирование, принудительные депортации, насильственные пропажи и другие аналогичные преступления [10].

Устав Нюрнбергского трибунала стал важным юридическим документом, закрепившим принципы международной ответственности за наиболее серьезные преступления. Он также послужил основой для создания других международных юридических инструментов и трибуналов, например, Римского статута Международного уголовного суда [11], который устанавливает юрисдикцию над преступлениями против человечности, военными преступлениями и геноцидом.

Процесс установления юридической ответственности за преступления против мира и безопасности человечества является постепенным и включает в себя несколько этапов.

1) Перед возникновением юридической ответственности необходимо наличие определенных условий и предпосылок. Это может включать в себя развитие общественных отношений, изменение политической обстановки, рост международных взаимосвязей и т.д.

2) Для того чтобы юридическая ответственность могла существовать, необходимо, чтобы законодательство установило

нормы, определяющие основания и формы ответственности за преступления против мира и безопасности человечества. Это включает в себя детальное определение деяний, за которые возможно привлечение к ответственности, а также виды наказаний или меры реагирования на такие действия.

3) Процедура привлечения к юридической ответственности должна быть ясно определена в правовых нормах. Это включает в себя правила судебного процесса, доказательства, права обвиняемых и другие аспекты процессуальной стороны дела.

4) Этот процесс развивается в зависимости от изменяющегося исторического контекста. Нормы и процедуры могут изменяться с течением времени в ответ на глобальные события, изменения в международных отношениях, научные и технологические достижения и другие факторы.

Таким образом, формирование и развитие юридической ответственности за преступления против мира и безопасности человечества – это сложный и постепенный процесс, зависящий от множества факторов, включая изменения в законодательстве, общественных условиях и международных отношениях. Это отражает эволюцию правовых норм и процедур в ответ на меняющиеся вызовы и потребности общества.

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ESTABLISHING RESPONSIBILITY FOR CRIMES AGAINST THE PEACE AND SECURITY OF MANKIND AS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF UNIVERSALLY RECOGNIZED PRINCIPLES AND NORMS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

Abstract: The article describes the measures taken by the Kyrgyz Republic in the fight against crimes against the peace and security of mankind. It talks about cooperation with international organizations, other countries and international coalitions in cases of a threat to international security. The article also highlights the main types of international criminal jurisdiction: national criminal jurisdiction and international criminal jurisdiction. It is noted that all principles of criminal responsibility are important for ensuring justice and respect for human rights. In addition, it is emphasized that the establishment of responsibility for crimes against the peace and security of mankind is one of the most important aspects of international law.

Key words: Kyrgyzstan, the fight against crimes against the peace and security of mankind, international legal responsibility, the principle of legal responsibility, international criminal jurisdiction.

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УСТАНОВЛЕНИЕ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ ЗА ПРЕСТУПЛЕНИЯ ПРОТИВ МИРА И БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСТВА КАК РЕАЛИЗАЦИЯ ОБЩЕПРИЗНАННЫХ ПРИНЦИПОВ И НОРМ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОГО ПРАВА

Аннотация: Статья описывает принимаемые меры Кыргызской Республикой в борьбе с преступлениями против мира и безопасности человечества. Говорится о сотрудничестве с международными организациями, другими странами и международными коалициями в случаях угрозы международной безопасности. Также в статье освещаются основные типы международной уголовной

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юрисдикции: национальная уголовная юрисдикция и международная уголовная юрисдикция. Отмечается, что все принципы уголовной ответственности имеют важное значение для обеспечения справедливости и уважения к правам человека. Кроме этого подчеркивается, что установление ответственности за преступления против мира и безопасности человечества является одним из важнейших аспектов международного права.

Ключевые слова: Кыргызстан, борьба с преступлениями против мира и безопасности человечества, международно-правовая ответственность, принцип юридической ответственности, международная уголовная юрисдикция.

Введение

С обретением независимости Кыргызстан стал активно принимать меры по усилению борьбы с преступлениями против мира и безопасности человечества, ратифицировал различные международные конвенции и вел работу по приведению своего законодательства в соответствие с международными нормами. Важно отметить несколько ключевых моментов:

1. Кыргызстан активно сотрудничает с международными организациями, такими как ООН и ОБСЕ [1], а также ратифицировал ряд международных конвенций и документов, направленных на борьбу с терроризмом, организованной преступностью и другими преступлениями, угрожающими миру и безопасности.

2. Кыргызстан внес изменения в свое национальное законодательство, чтобы более эффективно бороться с международным терроризмом, киберпреступностью и другими угрозами миру и безопасности. Это может включать в себя более жесткие наказания за преступления, связанные с терроризмом, финансирование террористических организаций и т.д. [2]

3. Кыргызстан развивает международное сотрудничество по обмену информацией и опытом в области борьбы с преступлениями против мира и безопасности. Это может включать в себя обмен разведывательной информацией, оперативное сотрудничество и совместные расследования.

4. Кыргызстан проводит тренинги и семинары для своих правоохранительных органов совместно с международными партнерами [3]. Это помогает улучшить навыки реагирования на угрозы миру и безопасности.

5. В рамках борьбы с международной террористической деятельностью Кыргызстан может ужесточать контроль за границами, чтобы предотвращать перемещение потенциальных террористов и боевиков через свою территорию.

6. В случае угрозы международной безопасности Кыргызстан может участвовать в антитеррористических операциях в сотрудничестве с другими странами и международными коалициями [4].

В целом, усиление борьбы с преступлениями против мира и безопасности человечества

является важным направлением для многих стран, включая Кыргызстан, в контексте современных международных угроз.

Раздел XI Уголовного кодекса Кыргызской Республики содержит нормы, связанные с международными преступлениями, включенными в национальное уголовное законодательство [5]. Это означает, что Кыргызская Республика включила в свой уголовный кодекс нормы, которые соответствуют международным соглашениям и конвенциям о преступлениях, связанных с миром и безопасностью человечества. Такое включение позволяет обеспечить соответствие национального права международным стандартам. А тесное взаимодействие международного права и кыргызского права подчеркивает важность гармонизации национальных законов с международными обязательствами, чтобы эффективно противостоять преступлениям, угрожающим миру и безопасности.

Внутренние уголовно-правовые нормы и международно-правовые нормы существуют независимо друг от друга. В данном контексте поднимается вопрос о том, как Кыргызская Республика рассматривает международные преступления против мира и безопасности человечества в своем уголовном законодательстве.

1) Международно-правовые нормы и внутренние уголовно-правовые нормы являются самостоятельными и не тождественными. Это означает, что Кыргызская Республика рассматривает международные нормы и свои внутренние нормы как две отдельные системы, которые могут действовать параллельно друг другу.

2) Кыргызская Республика конструирует свою систему ответственности за международные преступления (преступления против мира и безопасности человечества) на основе принципов и норм международного права. Однако, эти международные нормы не считаются непосредственно действующими на ее территории и не являются составной частью ее уголовного законодательства.

3) Международные нормы, хотя и используются в конструировании системы ответственности за международные преступления, не имеют прямого действия на

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территории Кыргызстана. Это означает, что для их применения внутри страны может потребоваться дополнительное законодательство.

Общее восприятие отношений между международными и внутренними уголовно-правовыми нормами может варьироваться в зависимости от страны и ее позиции по отношению к международному праву.

Кроме этого, хочется отметить некоторые важные аспекты международно-правовой ответственности [6], которая действительно имеет свои отличительные черты по сравнению с юридической ответственностью на внутригосударственном уровне.

- В международной ответственности существует ограниченное принуждение, особенно в сравнении с внутригосударственным правом, из-за суверенного характера государств и межправительственных организаций.

- Международная ответственность может быть нематериальной (политической) или материальной, в то время как внутригосударственная ответственность имеет свои характерные формы.

- Нормы международного права, определяющие основания, условия и процедуры международной ответственности, отличаются от норм внутригосударственного права, и могут иметь согласительный-координационный характер.

- Устройство и функционирование государств и международных организаций влияют на восприятие элементов состава правонарушения, особенно в отношении субъективной стороны.

- Процесс конкретизации и реализации ответственности различен в международном и внутригосударственном праве [7]. В международной ответственности суверенные участники равноправны, отсутствуют надгосударственные органы и механизмы, как во внутригосударственном праве [8].

Таким образом, можно сказать, что международно-правовая ответственность является более сложной и специфичной, чем внутригосударственная юридическая ответственность, из-за особенностей международных отношений, суверенитета государств и отсутствия центральных органов, управляющих международными делами.

В целом, международно-правовая ответственность является сложным и многогранным понятием, учитывающим особенности взаимодействия суверенных государств и других международных субъектов на мировой арене.

Принцип «юридической ответственности» — это когда в некоторых случаях правонарушитель может прекратить свои негативные действия и возместить ущерб, тем самым избегая

принудительных санкций и способствуя разрешению конфликта. Однако следует учитывать, что применение юридической ответственности и воздействие на правонарушителя зависят от множества факторов:

- Тяжесть и характер нарушения могут повлиять на то, насколько готовы государства или органы власти рассмотреть предложение о возмещении и прекращении действий правонарушителя [9].

- В разных юрисдикциях могут действовать разные законы и принципы в отношении возмещения ущерба и ответственности. Например, некоторые системы правопорядка акцентируют внимание на репарации, в то время как другие - на наказании.

- Если речь идет о нарушениях международного права, например, в случае нарушения суверенитета другого государства, применение принципов возмещения и ответственности может зависеть от политической динамики между государствами и дипломатических усилий.

- Важно учитывать, действительно ли правонарушитель искренне стремится к прекращению своих действий и возмещению ущерба, или это лишь тактика для избежания негативных последствий.

- Ситуация может осложняться геополитическими интересами, международным вмешательством и другими факторами, которые могут повлиять на решение о том, каким образом будет реализована ответственность.

В конечном итоге, реализация юридической ответственности и применение возмещения ущерба в случае прекращения правонарушения зависят от сложного взаимодействия юридических, политических и дипломатических факторов.

Также нужно отметить важность сотрудничества между Кыргызстаном и международным сообществом в борьбе с преступлениями против мира и безопасности человечества. Кыргызстан стремится применять общепринятые международные нормы в своем правовом развитии и тем самым способствовать предотвращению и пресечению такого рода преступлений.

Это сотрудничество имеет положительное влияние на эффективность борьбы с международными преступлениями. Однако, при этом сохраняется суверенность Кыргызстана как независимого государства, и международное право не приводит к полной унификации национального законодательства. Такое сотрудничество в рамках сохранения суверенитета государства позволяет более эффективно бороться с транснациональными угрозами, а также позитивно влияет на

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поддержанию мира и безопасности.

Международная уголовная ответственность относится к ситуациям, когда лица совершают преступления, которые угрожают мировому порядку и безопасности. Примерами таких преступлений могут быть военные преступления, геноцид, преступления против человечности и агрессия.

Существуют два основных типа международной уголовной юрисдикции:

Национальная уголовная юрисдикция.

Согласно этому принципу, каждое государство имеет право и обязанность преследовать и наказывать лиц, совершивших международные преступления на его территории или граждан этого государства. Этот принцип вытекает из суверенитета государств и укрепления национального правопорядка. Однако национальные юрисдикции могут столкнуться с ограничениями, такими как нежелание или неспособность провести справедливое расследование или судебное разбирательство.

Международная уголовная юрисдикция.

Этот принцип подразумевает, что определенные международные суды имеют компетенцию рассматривать дела о международных преступлениях независимо от национальности преступника или места совершения преступления. Примерами таких судов являются Международный уголовный суд (МУС) [10] и Международный резидуальный механизм для уголовных трибуналов. Эти суды могут быть задействованы, если национальные юрисдикции не могут или не хотят расследовать или преследовать за преступления.

С точки зрения приоритета применения национальной или международной уголовной юрисдикции, обычно стремятся придерживаться принципа «комплементарности». Согласно этому принципу, национальные юрисдикции имеют приоритет в расследовании и судебных разбирательствах. Международные суды включаются только в том случае, если национальные юрисдикции неспособны или не желают провести справедливый процесс.

Таким образом, система международной уголовной ответственности ставит целью обеспечение справедливости и привлечение к ответственности за самые серьезные преступления, одновременно учитывая суверенитет и компетентность национальных юрисдикций.

Давайте рассмотрим ключевые аспекты специфики содержания и реализации принципов международной уголовной ответственности за преступления против мира и безопасности человечества.

— **Нормативное установление и применение.** Принципы международной

уголовной ответственности за преступления против мира и безопасности человечества часто основаны на международных договорах, соглашениях и декларациях. Эти принципы требуют соблюдения как на международном, так и национальном уровне. Они служат основой для создания международных трибуналов и учреждения международного уголовного права.

— **Сочетание материально-правовых и процессуально-правовых аспектов.** Принципы международной уголовной ответственности охватывают как материальные аспекты (признание деяния преступлением против мира и безопасности человечества), так и процедурные аспекты (способы установления вины и проведения процесса). Это требует балансирования правил определения преступлений и правил справедливого судопроизводства.

— **Принцип неотвратимости наказания.**

Принцип неотвратимости наказания подразумевает, что лица, совершившие преступления против мира и безопасности человечества, не должны остаться безнаказанными. Этот принцип имеет целью предотвращение безнаказанности и обеспечение справедливости путем наказания лиц, совершивших серьезные международные преступления. Данный принцип сохраняет свою важность и в современных условиях. Он ограничивает возможность избегания от уголовной ответственности путем убежища в другой стране или иными способами.

— **Другие принципы уголовной ответственности.** Несмотря на важность принципа неотвратимости наказания, он не покрывает другие ключевые принципы уголовной ответственности. Принципы законности, индивидуализации наказания, ответственности при наличии вины и справедливости также остаются крайне важными для обеспечения справедливости и уважения к правам человека.

Принципы уголовной ответственности, включая вышеупомянутые, отражены в международных договорах, таких как Римский Статут Международного уголовного суда, а также в национальных законодательствах и правоприменительной практике.

Итак, специфика содержания и реализации принципов международной уголовной ответственности за преступления против мира и безопасности человечества заключается в их нормативно-правовом установлении, балансе материально-правовых и процессуально-правовых аспектов, а также важности принципа неотвратимости наказания с учетом других ключевых принципов уголовной ответственности.

Существует механизм, который позволяет преследовать и наказывать лиц, совершивших

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преступления против мира и безопасности человечества. Этот механизм включает в себя следующие элементы:

- Международные и национальные органы уголовной юстиции, которые занимаются расследованием и судебным разбирательством дел о преступлениях против мира и безопасности человечества. Это могут быть международные суды, такие как Международный уголовный суд, а также национальные суды различных стран.

- Процедуры и правовые средства, которые применяются для проведения судебного разбирательства. Это включает в себя правила допросов, предоставления доказательств, процедуры ареста и т.д.

- Уголовно-правовая оценка — это процесс определения, насколько действия человека могут быть квалифицированы как преступления против мира и безопасности человечества согласно уголовному законодательству. Это включает в себя анализ фактов, доказательств и применимого права.

- Уголовное преследование и наказание. Как только суд приходит к заключению о том, что человек виновен в совершении преступления против мира и безопасности человечества, начинается процесс уголовного преследования и назначения наказания.

Весь этот механизм образует систему, которая предназначена для обеспечения ответственности за тяжкие преступления, угрожающие миру и безопасности человечества.

Важно отметить, что область международного уголовного права очень сложная, в которой отдельные направления могут изменяться в зависимости от времени и международных соглашений.

1. Ступенчатое развитие уголовной ответственности. Этот аспект описывает процесс, при котором уголовная ответственность за преступления против мира и безопасности человечества может начинаться на национальном уровне и, при необходимости, переходить на международный уровень. Это может происходить в случае, когда преступления имеют столь серьезные последствия, что национальная система юстиции не способна обеспечить адекватное наказание.

2. Дифференциация типов и моделей уголовной ответственности. Это указывает на

то, что существует разнообразие подходов и моделей, с помощью которых устанавливается уголовная ответственность за преступления против мира и безопасности человечества. Это может включать различные элементы доказательств, степень умысла и тяжесть преступления.

3. Взаимосвязь между международными и национальными правовыми системами. Это означает, что существует взаимодействие между национальными правовыми системами государств и международными органами и соглашениями, когда речь идет о расследовании, преследовании и наказании за преступления против мира и безопасности человечества. Это может включать сотрудничество между различными юрисдикциями, передачу информации и осуществление совместных операций.

Установление ответственности за преступления против мира и безопасности человечества является одним из важнейших аспектов международного права. Эти преступления имеют потенциально глобальные последствия и могут серьезно подрывать международный порядок, мир и безопасность. Для установления ответственности за преступления против мира и безопасности человечества были созданы специализированные международные трибуналы и суды. Примером может служить Международный трибунал по бывшей Югославии [11] и Международный трибунал по Руанде [12]. Эти органы осуществляют расследования и привлекают к ответственности лиц, совершивших тяжкие нарушения международного гуманитарного права.

Важно отметить, что в последние годы также возникают дискуссии о возможности установления ответственности за киберпреступления против мира и безопасности человечества. Развитие кибертехнологий создает новые вызовы для международного правопорядка, и вопросы установления ответственности за кибератаки становятся все более актуальными.

Таким образом, установление ответственности за преступления против мира и безопасности человечества является важной реализацией общепризнанных принципов и норм международного права, направленных на поддержание стабильности, справедливости и безопасности в мировом сообществе.

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TO THE QUESTION OF MODERN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS MODELS

Abstract: The article attempts to scientifically analyze creative and destructive situations that affect the models of modern international relations from the viewpoint of synergistic factors, and also puts forward a number of opinions and points of view.

Key words: synergetics, model, globalization, hierarchy, crisis, world politics, cycle, pole, modernization, digital economy.

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К ВОПРОСУ О МОДЕЛЯХ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ

Аннотация: В статье предпринята попытка научного анализа созидательных и деструктивных ситуаций, влияющих на модели современных международных отношений с точки зрения синергетических факторов, а также выдвинут ряд мнений и точек зрения.

Ключевые слова: синергетика, модель, глобализация, иерархия, кризис, мировая политика, цикл, полюс, модернизация, цифровая экономика.

Введение

Самаркандская декларация Совета глав государств-членов Шанхайской организации сотрудничества от 16 сентября 2022 г., как известно, призывает к созданию новой модели регионального сотрудничества, которая вносит конструктивный вклад в укрепление взаимовыгодных многосторонних отношений в Евразии. Это – важный призыв, заставляющий экспертное сообщество еще раз обратиться к вопросу о моделях современных международных отношений.

Каковы же эти модели, насколько они правомочны, долговечны, дееспособны, результативны? Перечислим наиболее значимые, на наш взгляд, способствующие пониманию синергетических факторов мировой политики. Модели можно различать с точки зрения их

результатов, механизма и их воздействия на последователей.

Экономическая, валютно-финансовая модели, модель экономической глобализации. Эти модели проповедовалась и проповедуется, как считается, прежде всего, крупнейшими экономическими державами. Между тем, необратимо ушла в прошлое неравновесная модель мирового развития, которая обеспечивала опережающий экономический рост колониальных держав за счет присваивания ресурсов зависимых территорий и государств в Азии, Африке и Западном полушарии; уходят в прошлое макроэкономические решения (включая бесконтрольную эмиссию и накопление небеспеченных долгов), ограничительные меры и недобросовестная конкуренция. Тем не менее, в последние десятилетия «то, чего США не могла добиться политическим давлением, а иногда и

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военным путем, она смогла получить с помощью экономической модели, образа экономики всеобщего благосостояния и трансконтинентальных компаний, которые сформировали представление о жизни, к которой стремятся все народы мира»¹, – пишет одна из арабских газет.

Иерархическо-циклическая модель. В этом случае исследователями предлагается анализ иерархического соотношения ведущих государств между собой и с другими государствами. При этом функционирование системы описывается средствами теорий цикличности лидерства².

Правовые (легитимные)³ и нелегитимные. Наличие этой связи обусловлено проблемами формирования современной модели международных отношений в контексте эволюции международного права (от права войны к праву мира), общепринятыми гуманитарными нормами⁴.

Как заявляет руководство США, в интересах глобальной безопасности и процветания одной из определяющих миссий этой страны является поддержание международного порядка, основанного на правилах. «И страны по всему миру согласны с этим»⁵.

Теоретические⁶ и практические модели. В данном контексте международные отношения анализируются с точки зрения теоретической правильности и практической возможности. Основой подобной модели является субъект международных отношений, который может выступать в качестве «полюса», «центра»⁷.

Институционально-нормативная модель. Представляется продуктивным системный анализ процесса упорядочивания международной системы с точки зрения институционально-

нормативной модели. И здесь особую роль приобретает внимание к проблемам лидерства и глобального управления, их соотношению, ликвидации препятствий на пути формирования наднациональных органов, позициям экспертного сообщества относительно системы организации мирового пространства⁸, вопросам институциональным интервенциям⁹.

Биполярная и многополярная модели. Одно из узловых исторических событий в формировании современной модели международных отношений – события на Украине. Эти события, возможно, способны стать «кирпичиком» будущего европейского миропорядка. Формирование современной модели международных отношений в свете указанных событий фактически есть спонтанный результат, где смена международных систем происходит достаточно быстро, в борьбе нового со старым. События на Украине определяют модель будущего мироустройства, лидера нового мирового порядка. Как известно, СССР был на вершине мировой иерархии во время биполярной модели международных отношений. Тогда все изменил приход к власти Горбачева в 1985 г.¹⁰.

Цивилизационная и архаичная модели. Интерес к этому дуэту моделей вполне закономерен: в научном сообществе отдают себе отчет в том, что, во-первых, многие проблемы, с которыми связаны сегодня задачи мироустройства, – это проблемы социокультурного порядка и что, во-вторых, нужно заново «определить» уникальность и многообразие человеческой цивилизации¹¹.

Доминирующая и отсталая модели. Модель международных отношений с доминирующим элементом может довольно

¹ Al Mayadeen: спецоперация нарушила планы США по развалу России. 18 февраля 2023 г. // Интернет-проект ИноСМИ.Ru – inosmi.ru.

² Шуст А.С. Иерархическо-циклическая модель системы международных отношений // Проблемы управления (Минск). – 2021. – №4(82). – С.157-162.

³ Фархутдинов И.З. Утрехтский мирный договор: начало или конец Вестфалья? Опыт доктринального исследования проблем формирования современной модели международных отношений в контексте развития международного права (продолжение) // Евразийский юридический журнал. – 2019. – №10(137). – С.23-29.

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⁵ Remarks by Vice President Harris at the Munich Security Conference. February 18, 2023 // The White House – whitehouse.gov.

⁶ Изгарская А.А. Внешние и внутренние факторы в теоретических моделях развития общества: теория модернизации и парадигмы теории международных отношений (оценка когнитивного потенциала) // Вестник

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⁷ Мардашев А.А. Анализ возможных моделей системы международных отношений в теории и на практике // Вестник Российского университета дружбы народов. Серия: Международные отношения. – 2002. – №1. – С.72-78.

⁸ Щербакова А.Я., Щербинина О.О. Об эффективности институционально-нормативной модели регулирования международных отношений в современном мире // Этносоциум и межнациональная культура. – 2015. – №5(83). – С.44-47.

⁹ Кристиневиц С.А. Институциональные интервенции в системе международных отношений: модель взаимодействия «интервент-жертва» // В сборнике: Модернизация хозяйственного механизма сквозь призму экономических, правовых социальных и инженерных подходов. Материалы XII международной научно-практической конференции. – 2018. – С.50-51.

¹⁰ Фундаментальные сдвиги в международной реальности. Al Itihad: «эрозия» однополярного мира была очевидна задолго до конфликта на Украине. 19 апреля 2023 г. // Интернет-проект ИноСМИ.Ru – inosmi.ru.

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широко использоваться в анализе мировой политики. Она могла бы быть использована, например, для изучения современного состояния отношений стран СНГ с различными государствами, что помогло бы в эффективной реализации национальных интересов¹².

В своем развитии модель международных отношений с доминирующим элементом, может проходить через несколько этапов. В ходе эволюции «элемент последовательно превращается в компонент, сегмент, момент и фактор». В конце концов доминирующий фактор превращается в лидерский. Вместе с тем продуктивный потенциал доминирующей модели международных отношений исчерпывается и требуется нахождение новой модели¹³.

Конфликтные и бесконфликтные, кризисные и посткризисные, конструктивная и деструктивная модели. Конфликт, конфликтность, разрешаемость международных споров играют весомую роль в определении той или иной модели международных отношений¹⁴.

Уместно подчеркнуть, что модель международной политики КНР, в основе которой лежит гармонизация связей с соседними странами и регионами, может рассматриваться как уникальная. Серия визитов, заявлений руководителей КНР свидетельствует о стремлении официального Пекина укрепить дружбу и сотрудничество, а также о взаимопроникновении интересов Китая и стран АТР¹⁵. В целом, проповедуемые «новая модель модернизации»¹⁶, «модернизация по китайской модели», сотрудничество в таких технологических областях, как искусственный интеллект, интернет вещей, сети связи пятого поколения, цифровая и низкоуглеродная экономики, «платформа диалога не-единомышленников» могут сыграть конструктивную роль в сохранении «конструктивного диалога национальных государств»¹⁷.

В целом, в национальных интересах республик Центральной Азии формирование более справедливой модели международных отношений, мирное урегулирование конфликтов.

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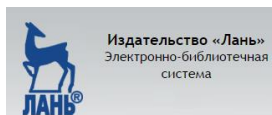
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