



ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF MODERN SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND TRAINING

KHOREZMSCIENCE.UZ





CONTENTS

Section 1. MODERN PROBLEMS OF TOURISM AND ECONOMICS.....4

AXUNOVA OGULXAN ERGASHOVNA, SAFAROVA DILSHODA ESHMUHAMMADOVNA /// EFFICIENCY OF USING MODERN MANAGEMENT METHODS IN MANAGEMENT OF ENTERPRISES.....4

Section 2. MODERN PROBLEMS OF PEDAGOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY.....8

GAFUROVA SHAHLOXON KARIMOVNA /// THE PROCESS OF QUALITY MANAGEMENT IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.....8

ISROILOVA DILDORA MUKHTOROVNA /// DISCOURSE APPROACHES IN TEACHING ENGINEERING STUDENTS AND DEVELOPMENT OF INTERCULTURAL COMPETENCE.....12

HAYITOV UMIDJON HAMIDOVICH /// METHODS OF USING INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN PRIMARY SCHOOL LESSONS.....17

Section 3. MODERN PROBLEMS OF PHILOLOGY AND LINGUISTICS.....25

ABDURAKHMANOVA MADINA ULUGBEKOVNA /// SEMANTIC STRUCTURE OF GREEK-LATIN ORIGIN TERMS.....25

SADIKOVA DILOROM TURSUNOVNA /// MUSLIHABEGIM MISKIN'S LIFE AND LITERARY CREATION.....29

SALOHIDDINOVA NIGORA INOMJONOVNA /// FORMAL-SEMANTIC, SYMBOLIC-EXPRESSIVE INTERPRETATION IN POETRY.....33

SHARIPOV MAMUR MANSUROVICH /// THE PROBLEM OF INTERTEXTUALITY IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LITERATURE (BASED ON A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE LITERATURE OF THE XIX-XX CENTURIES).....37

FAYZIYEVA AZIZA ANVAROVNA /// LINGUISTIC AND CONCEPTUAL PICTURES OF THE WORLD.....40

Section 4. MODERN PROBLEMS OF TECHNICAL SCIENCES.....45

AKHMEDOV ULUG KARIMOVICH, KURAMBAEV SHERZOD RAIMBERGANOVICH, BAKHTIYAROV SARDORBEC BAKHTIYAROVICH /// IMPROVEMENT OF TECHNOLOGY FOR GROWING CHLORELLA ALGAE WITH THE APPLICATION OF OILY PERCOLATION CLAY.....45

RASULOV MARUFDJAN XALIKOVICH, KAYUMOV SHOKHRUKH SHAROF UGLI /// ANALYSIS OF THE DYNAMICS OF DOWNTIME OF WAGONS ON THE ACCESS ROADS OF RAILWAY STATIONS OF JSC "UTY".....51

MUHAMEDOVA ZIYODA GAFURDJANOVNA, TULAYEV ALTINBEK UMARBKOVICH /// PROCESS MINING AND CORPORATE INTELLIGENCE (DIGITAL IQ) OF A TRANSPORT COMPANY.....57



ATANAFASOV MUHIDDIN RAKHMONOVICH, OCHILOV TULKIN ASHUROVICH, SAPAEV RUSTAM ATANAZAROVICH, SOBIROV DONIYOR XOLMURODOVICH /// EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT FIX COMPOUNDS ON SINGLE EXTENSIVE DEFORMATION OF IPS.....	61
ATANAFASOV MUHIDDIN RAKHMONOVICH, OCHILOV TULKIN ASHUROVICH, RIZAYEV FARRUX FARXOD O'G'LI /// COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT OF QUALITY INDICATORS OF YARNS FROM DIFFERENT FIBER AND SECONDARY MATERIAL RESOURCES.....	66
UTASHOV ZAFAR UROLBOY UGLI, USMANKULOV ALISHER KADIRKULOVICH, EGAMBERDIYEV FAZLIDDIN OTAKULOVICH, JAMOLOV RUSTAM KAMOLIDDINOVICH /// TO DEVELOP AN IMPROVED TECHNOLOGY OF CLEANING COTTON RAW MATERIALS WITH HIGH HUMIDITY.....	73
Section 5. ACTUAL PROBLEMS IN MODERN ART AND ARCHITECTURE	
SAIPOVA MADINA SAIDAKHBOR QIZI, TUYCHIEVA NOZIMA TOIR QIZI /// ASTRONOMIC ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS AND THEIR OWN ASPECTS.....	78
Section 6. ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF NATURAL SCIENCES.....	
82	
ASQAROV IBROXIM RAHMONOVICH, RAZZAKOV NABIJON ALIJONOVICH /// CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF BARBERRY FRUITS.....	82
Section 7. ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HISTORY, PHILOSOPHY AND SOCIOLOGY.....	
86	
ABDULLAEV UTKIR ISMAILOVICH /// HISTORY OF KHAZORASP.....	86
TURDIKULOV SHUKHRAT /// NORMATIVE AND LEGAL FUNDAMENTALS FOR ELIMINATION OF CORRUPTION IN UZBEKISTAN.....	91
YULDASHEV YULDASH KHANDURDIYEVICH /// THE ROLE OF ARCHIVE SOURCES IN THE STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF KHIVA KHANATE.....	95
AKHMEDOV JASURBEK ZOKIRJONOVICH /// MUSEUMIFICATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS IN UZBEKISTAN: EXPERIENCE AND ANALYSIS.....	101
NURMATOVA IRODA AKRAMDJONOVNA /// THE ROLE OF ETHICAL NORMALIZATION IN THE STABILITY OF THE SPIRITUAL ENVIRONMENT OF SOCIETY.....	107
ASATULLOEV INOMJON ABOBAKIR O'G'LI /// A PHILOSOPHICAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF LOVE IN THE HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.....	113



UDK: 65.05

**EFFICIENCY OF USING MODERN MANAGEMENT METHODS IN
MANAGEMENT OF ENTERPRISES**

**Axunova Ogulxan Ergashovna,
Fergana State University
Senior Lecturer, Department
of Economics and Service
akhunova11967@mail.ru**

**Safarova Dilshoda Eshmuhammadovna,
Lecturer at the Department of Economics
and Service Lecturer at the Department
of Economics and Service,
Fergana State University
dilshodaxonsafarova@gmail.com**

Аннотасија. Mazkur maqolada korxonalarni boshqarishda zamonaviy boshqaruv usullaridan maqsadli foydalanish, intensiv ko'rsatkichlar asosida boshqaruv samaradorligini kompleks baholash va investitsiya salohiyatini oshirish va zamonaviy boshqaruv tizimlarini takomillashtirish orqali korxonalarining intensiv rivojlanishini ta'minlash masalalari muhokama qilinadi.

Калит со'злар: raqobat, innovatsiya, korxonona, ishlab chiqarish salohiyati, menejment, omillar, ichki muhit, tashqi muhit, tadbirkorlik, motivatsiya.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются вопросы целенаправленного использования современных методов менеджмента в управлении предприятиями, комплексной оценки эффективности управления на основе интенсивных показателей и обеспечения интенсивного развития предприятий за счет повышения инвестиционного потенциала и совершенствования современных систем управления.

Ключевые слова: конкуренция, инновации, предприятие, производственный потенциал, управление, факторы, внутренняя среда, внешняя среда, предпринимательство, мотивация.

Abstract: This article discusses the issues of targeted use of modern management methods in the management of enterprises, comprehensive assessment of management efficiency on the basis of intensive indicators and ensuring the intensive development of enterprises by increasing investment capacity and improving modern management systems.

Key words: competition, innovation, enterprise, production potential, management, factors, internal environment, external environment, entrepreneurship, motivation.

Introduction. In the context of globalization and integration of the world economy, withstanding the growing competition, compliance with its requirements, the effective use of advanced technologies and innovations require the effective use of



modern management methods of business entities. Compliance with the requirements, trends and processes in this area will allow for the integrated development of real sector enterprises, in particular, the economy of industry, agriculture and services, expanding and expanding the range of exports and achieving sustainable economic development. Indeed, the current situation requires that "the share of industry in the gross domestic product (GDP) of developed countries is 40.0%, the share of agriculture is 5.0% and the share of services is more than 50.0%."

There is a lot of research around the world on the targeted use of modern management methods in the management of enterprises, a comprehensive assessment of management effectiveness on the basis of intensive indicators and investment capacity building. Attention is also paid to ensuring the intensive development of enterprises through the improvement of modern management systems, improving the management methodology of modern management, the use of innovative methods of systematic analysis.

- Literature review

The issues of innovative development and management of enterprises have been studied by many foreign scholars. In particular, foreign scientists A. Show, K.R. Macconel, S.L. Brew, A. Smith, R. Tucker, M. Porter, Y. Shumpeter [3] and others have conducted research in this area. From the scientists of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) the role of innovation in the economic development of enterprises, the impact of various innovations on the dynamics of socio-economic reforms, fundamental research in management L.I. Abalkin, I. Ansoff, V.P. Baranchev, V.P. Krasovsky, R Researched by A. Fatkhudinov, V.G. Gruzinov, Sh.I. Gizatullin, V.D. Gribov, M. Khuchek [4] and others.

Research Methodology

Methods such as scientific observation, logical thinking, conversation, comparative analysis, correlation-regression analysis, expert evaluation were used in the research process.

The scientific novelty of the research is: The system of organizational and economic indicators of enterprise management has been improved, taking into account the involvement of factors of production, territorial affiliation and levels of management complexity in the assessment of economic potential; a step-by-step approach to resource management in the chain of "research and education system - inter-institutions - value creators" has been developed to create a flexible system of sustainable development of enterprises aimed at ensuring synergetic efficiency; the strategic management system of enterprises has been improved on the basis of science and technology potential, the use of resource-saving technologies and clusters; the method of integrated assessment of the effectiveness of enterprise management has been improved on the basis of their level of economic development, territorial distribution of regions, access to resources and the use of innovative development programs.

Analysis and results

A system of organizational and economic indicators for managing the economic potential of enterprises has been developed, taking into account the application of internal and external factors, territorial affiliation and levels of management



complexity; a step-by-step approach to creating a flexible system aimed at increasing the synergetic efficiency of strategic management of enterprises is proposed; developed proposals to increase the effectiveness of strategic management of enterprises through the use of modern management methods; the method of integrated assessment of management effectiveness in enterprises has been improved through the use of targeted programs.

An analysis of the work of foreign and domestic researchers has shown a great diversity of definitions of the concept of "modern management". However, each of the interpretations is one of the foundations of this concept of modern management activity, for example, the stages of the target management process, the process of identifying and establishing relationships with the environment based on forecasts, controls and feedback, etc. structures are distinguished by their in-depth study. However, it does not fully and comprehensively define the essence of modern management, which fully embodies the distinctive features of this type of management activity.

To assess the future sustainability of the enterprise, a complex integrated indicator representing the development trend (trend) is used; an expanded system of indicators is used for in-depth analysis and identification of reserves. Thus, assessing the future sustainability of an enterprise involves assessing different aspects of the entity's operations. Moreover, such an assessment is made in dynamics and in space.

At present, the development of the enterprise can be achieved only through the continuous introduction of innovations. Defining the role of innovation in helping companies achieve a competitive advantage, M. Porter noted that "... companies gain a competitive advantage through innovation. They approach newly introduced procedures in a broad sense, using both new technologies and new ways of working. Once a company has gained a competitive advantage due to innovation, it can maintain these advantages only with the help of regular improvements. Competitors will immediately and surely bypass any company that stops improving and implementing innovations" [8].

The article assesses the factors that affect the sustainability of the enterprise. Table 1 analyzes the main innovation trends in enterprises and the factors that negatively affect the introduction of innovations, as well as the factors that ensure the development and support of innovations in research.

The introduction of innovative technologies in the activities of enterprises, the use of strategic management methods will increase efficiency and increase production.

According to the results of the analysis, in order to introduce strategic management of innovative activities of enterprises, first of all, to improve the knowledge, skills, abilities of management staff, reduce the level of centralization and the introduction of new information technologies in the information exchange system. The exit serves to reduce the level of informal communication, ensuring that each manager has a clear and complete understanding of the tasks assigned to him and perform them in a timely manner.

The article evaluates the ways and factors to increase the efficiency of the enterprise. Improving production efficiency is a constant task of the company's management.



Organizational and economic factors, including management, play an important role in increasing the efficiency of production activities of enterprises. Their importance increases with the growth of production and the complexity of economic relations. These factors include, first and foremost, the creation of rational forms of production and the improvement of existing ones - concentration, specialization, cooperation and combination. In management, they are expressed in the improvement of methods and forms of management, planning, economic incentives, ie the whole economic mechanism of the enterprise.

According to the calculations, the volume of created innovative products, works and services has a high correlation with all sectors of the economy.

The lowest figure corresponds to industry contribution, which is 0.71. The role of budget allocations in the creation of innovative products and services is also significant. The double correlation coefficient between them was found to be 0.76. It is clear that the creation of innovative products and services will ensure economic growth in the economy and industries.

The t-statistics and p-values, which statistically represent the determined coefficients of the equations at the level of demand, indicate that they are at the level of demand. Also, the fact that the detected R^2 indicator is close together showed that there is a high correlation between the indicators. According to the equations, the production of industrial products in 2000 - 2019 was due to the involvement of more labor resources, labor productivity increased due to the involvement of high-capacity technologies in production.

This means that in order to achieve the goals set out in the Action Strategy, it is necessary to widely introduce innovations in all enterprises, including industrial enterprises, to apply modern management methods in management.

The elasticity calculated in the article shows that the increase in the amount of investment and the amount of funds allocated by the state budget for science will increase the cost of innovation, to ensure sustainable economic development.

Conclusions and suggestions

Based on the results of improving the efficiency of the use of modern management methods in the management of enterprises, the following conclusions were made:

Management system is one of the important factors in achieving production efficiency and strengthening the economic potential of the enterprise. In today's market relations, the management system must, first of all, ensure the stability of the enterprise, reduce economic risk, promote the production of quality and competitive products. It should also serve to increase the level of interest of employees in the results of their work, to prevent non-production costs and losses, and to strengthen labor and production discipline.

References:

- [1]. Shumpeter Y. History of economic analysis: V3tt (per.s engl., Under red. Avtonomova V.S.). –M.: Ekonomicheskaya shkola, 2004. – S.1666.
- [2]. Goyibnazarov B and others. Small business and entrepreneurship. Monograph, - T: FAN, 2010 - 268 p.
- [3]. Kamiljanov B.I. Improving innovative management methods -T.: Science, 2007;



- [4]. Ansoff I. Strategic management. - M.: Ekonomika, 1989. - C. 358; Barancheev V.P. Upravlenie innovatsiyami. - M.: Vysshee obrazovanie, 2009. - S.712.
- [5]. Akromov E.A. Analysis of the financial condition of enterprises. - T.: Finance, 2003.-223 p.
- [6]. Nasimov B.V. Ways to increase the strategic management and competitiveness of enterprises // Business Expert 2019. №225-29b. (08.00.00. №3)

PROBLEMS OF PEDAGOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY

UDK:378.01

THE PROCESS OF QUALITY MANAGEMENT IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Gafurova Shahloxon Karimovna

PhD student doctoral

Bukhara engineering and technology institute

Gafurova_Sh@gmail.com

Annotatsiya – Maqolada ta'lim muassasasining sifatini boshqarish; ta'lim sifatiga bir-birini to'ldiruvchi yondashuvlar mavjudligi; amaliy, sifatni maqsadlarga muvofiqlik darajasi sifatida aniqlashdan iborat (turli iste'molchi maqsadlari - sifatni boshqarishni talab qiladigan turli sifatlar) va ikkinchi yondashuv, organik, uzluksizlik o'quv jarayonida sodir bo'ladigan birinchi va ichki jarayonlarni bildirishi haqida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: ta'lim muassasalari, ta'lim sifati, ta'lim sifatini boshqarish nazariyasi, asosiy metodologik yondashuvlar.

Аннотация - В статье описано управление качеством образовательного учреждения; наличие взаимодополняющих подходов к качеству образования; практический, определяющий качество как степень соответствия целям (разные потребительские цели - разные качества, требующие управления качеством) и второй подход, органический, непрерывность относится к первому и внутренним процессам, протекающим в процессе обучения.

Ключевые слова: образовательные учреждения, качество образования, теория управления качеством образования, основные методологические подходы.

Abstract - The article describes the quality management of the educational institution; the existence of complementary approaches to the quality of education; practical, defining quality as the degree of conformity to goals (different consumer goals are different qualities that require quality management) and the second approach, organic, continuity refers to the first and internal processes that take place in the learning process.

Key words: educational institutions, quality of education, theory of education quality management, basic methodological approaches.



Introduction. The use of a systematic approach to quality management in education is based on the concept of quality management as a system and involves the application of the following principles:

- 1) structure;
- 2) implementation of an integrated set of management functions;
- 3) hierarchical organization of quality management;
- 4) the relationship-succession of external and internal factors at different stages of the system; - a situation involving different management options depending on the specific circumstances and circumstances; - The program-targeted approach is one of the main methodological approaches in modern management, which involves the clear definition of goals, the formation and implementation of a program of actions to achieve these goals.

Literature review. The study of different approaches to quality management in education draws the attention of a number of researchers, i.e. E.M. Korotkov, M.M. Potashnik, P.I. Tretyakov, I.K. Shalaev, T.I. Shamova et al. Today it is necessary to standardize and certify the quality system.

This is a necessary step towards recognizing the success of a particular production, the success of the whole company, and the introduction of the most modern models of quality management, commonly referred to as “total quality management methods”. Thus, the development of quality management in education at the present stage is associated with the formation of different approaches to solving quality problems. Quality education management, which arose in response to humanity’s objective need for high-quality education, is now sufficiently focused on quality of life. Management, which is seen as a strategy for the development of productive forces and production relations, is concerned not only with survival but also with the well-being of society, the enterprise and everyone, and is integral to the overall management system. In this regard, the approach that considers the development of general quality management in education together with the development of general management is the most successful, according to the author. It is emphasized that the philosophy of quality is not a one-size-fits-all template. However, philosophy can be universal, but in this case the system of decisions to achieve quality can be significantly different. The survival of an educational institution in a market economy depends, first of all, on whether it has its own strategy, as well as on its ability and capacity to consistently implement this strategy in practice through concrete activities. The instability and instability in the market of educational services, as well as the increasing complexity of management in market conditions, actualize the task of studying and implementing a quality management system for educational institutions.

Analysis. Quality is a field of scientific organization of socio-economic activity of a society, a complex field of research for a wide range of specialists. A number of countries have already realized this and have begun to address quality issues in practice, with a particular focus on training workers to use the appropriate modern approaches, methods and tools effectively and efficiently. The overall quality management system has taken a strong position in many successful enterprises, significantly changing attitudes in the education system. Modern approaches to



education in their integrity serve as a basis for the formation of modern educational values.

Each of the approaches involves different school models. Within each approach, there can be a real integration of a large number of organizational forms.

The components of educational activities that must be implemented in any approach and in any education system must meet the following requirements:

1. Have a learning environment in which students shape their knowledge and skills, develop their skills, and recognize and systematize internal and external guidelines for developing the world around them.
2. Apply knowledge and skills to practice.
3. Help students identify the knowledge, skills, and competencies that are important to them, allowing them to develop themselves as much as possible.
4. Develop essential skills and core competencies for life in a global world without discrimination.

Let's look at some features of education quality management.

1. In the management of the quality of education, activity and development are inseparable. Active and practical demonstration of the quality of education requires the construction of educational work in a way that ensures active participation; students in organizing and receiving their education.

2. Develop the ability to self-educate. Formation of skills and abilities that help self-organization and self-education, acquisition of knowledge of social and personal significance, development of values, norms of behavior and formation of relationships

3. Highly organized thinking, ability to act in non-standard situations. Develop the ability to react analytically and critically to the surrounding reality. Knowledge, skills and abilities are needed in the formation of basic competencies in obtaining and processing information, existing and acquired knowledge, assessment of skills and mastering the methods (techniques) of self-teaching.

4. Topic-oriented is not a goal of teaching, but a means of mastering teaching methods. The environment in which the set learning objectives are incorporated into the various curricula provides more opportunities for students to form internal motivation, ensuring the integrity of cognition by expanding associative connections. The role of situational pedagogy, project methodology, case technology, self-education activities, and more is growing.

5. Dependence of the quality of education on the pedagogical activity of the teacher, methods and technologies of the organization of educational process.

Discussion. Model of quality management system The creation of a quality management system in education requires a consistent solution of the following tasks: - setting and conceptualizing goals in the field of quality of education; - identify the needs of the labor market and potential employers; - installation of the basic set of processes as an open model; - development and adaptation of process management methods that provide the activities and development of the educational institution; - implementation of quality management system documentation; - control over the processes through internal audit. The introduction of a quality system in an educational organization is its transfer or transfer of its separate units to work in accordance with



the prepared, approved and entered into force documents of the quality system. Within the quality system in the workplace, it is necessary to define the duties, powers and responsibilities of each employee, to develop and implement work and job guidelines, to verify compliance with documented procedures by employees. When creating a quality management system in an educational organization, first of all, it is necessary to determine the final product it will produce. Some educational institutions accept graduate training as the basis of their activities, while others provide educational services.

Conclusion. In conclusion, there is no single definition of the quality of education today, and there cannot be, because the authors of the above definitions apply them to objects of different levels (from the education system of all countries to education system); a separate class of the educational institution). The basis of such a set of definitions may be the compliance of the education system, the processes taking place in it and the results achieved with the standard requirements (invariant part) and the needs and interests of consumers of educational services (variable part). The characteristics and parameters of education quality require clarity and agreement at all levels, as they provide the basis for the criteria for establishing a quality assessment system to manage education development.

References:

- [1]. Akhmedova M.B. Ways of translation of ‘spirituality’ terms in English and Uzbek languages. Proceedings of the ICECRS, November 2019 (<https://doi.org/10.21070/icecrs.v4i0.124>), DOI 10.21070/icecrs.v4i0.124
- [2]. Bahodirovna, Akhmedova M. "Lexicographic Analysis of “Spirituality” Terms in English and Uzbek Languages." International Journal on Integrated Education, vol. 2, no. 5, 2019, pp. 140-143, doi:10.31149/ijie.v2i5.190 (<https://dx.doi.org/10.31149/ijie.v2i5.190>).
- [3]. Gafurov B.Z. Similarities and differences of segment background options for Russian, Uzbek and English languages // Monografia pokonferency jnascience, Research, development №26. – Познань/Poznan, 2020. – Pp.17-19.
- [4]. Gafurov B.Z. Analysis of the relationship of medical terminology with segment phonostylistics of the noun in Russian, Uzbek and English languages // Theoretical & Applied Science. International Scientific Journal. –Philadelphia, USA, 2020.–№1 (81). –P.464-466. <http://T-Science.org>. (Impact Factor SJIF 5.6).
- [5]. Gafurov B.Z. Super-segment phonostylistics as the basis for studying the problems of accent variants of Russian nouns // International Engineering Journal for Research & Development. Published in IEJRD, May 14, 2020. –Vol.5. Issue 4.– P. 1-7. www.iejrd.com.
- [6]. Gafurov B.Z. Study of advertising texts in Russian on the topic of medical terminology. International Journal of Progressive Sciences and Technologies (IJPSAT). –Indonesia. Vol. 26. №1, April 2021.–P. 586-590. (Impact factor 7,2)
- [7]. A.B. Nizamov, Sh.K. Gafurova. Assessment of factors influencing the quality of education in higher educational institutions. ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal 10 (6), 1784-1796, 2020
- [8]. Nizamov, A. B., Gafurova Sh.K. "DIRECTIONS OF THE COOPERATION DEVELOPMENT OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION AND INNOVATED



VOCATIONAL TRAINING SYSTEM AT A NEW STAGE." Вестник науки 1.7 (28), pp. 43-49, July 2020

[9]. Norova Kamola Yunusovna, Gafurova Shakhloxon Karimovna. "MODERN APPROACHES TO THE MANAGEMENT OF THE QUALITY OF EDUCATIONAL SERVICES IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTES AND THE SYSTEM OF USE OF PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES." International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation, vol.24, no.6, pp. 9229-9234, May 2020.

[10]. Nizamov A.B., Gafurova Sh.K. "DIRECTIONS FOR PROVIDING THE QUALITY OF EDUCATIONAL SERVICES IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTES." Scientific research results in pandemic conditions (COVID-19)" Proceedings of International Multidisciplinary Conference, vol.5, no.5, pp. 142-147, June 2020

UDK:378.016:811.111

DISCOURSE APPROACHES IN TEACHING ENGINEERING STUDENTS AND DEVELOPMENT OF INTERCULTURAL COMPETENCE

Isroilova Dildora Mukhtorovna

Doctor of Philosophy in Pedagogical Sciences (PhD)

Andijan State University Interfaculty Department

of Foreign Languages

dilquv@gmail.com

Annotasiya: Maqolada muhandislik yoʻnalishi talabalarini ingliz tiliga oʻqitishda diskursiv yondashuv, shuningdek, oʻquv jarayonida madaniyatlararo muloqot kompetensiyasini shakllantirish masalasi koʻrib chiqildi. Kasbiy va ilmiy-texnikaviy diskurs masalalari tahlil qilindi va subdiskurslar sifatida alohida tarmoqlari koʻrib chiqildi. Madaniyatlararo muloqot kompetensiyasini shakllantirishda fanlararo aloqalar ham koʻrib chiqildi, bu esa "soft skills " koʻnikmasini rivojlantirishning muhim jihatlaridan biridir.

Kalit soʻzlar: diskurs, kasbiy diskurs, muhandislik diskursi, ilmiy-texnik diskurs, subdiskurs, oʻqitish, shakllantirish, madaniyatlararo muloqot kompetensiyasi.

Аннотация: В статье рассмотрен вопрос дискурсивного подхода в обучении студентов-инженеров английскому языку, а также формирование межкультурной компетенции в процессе обучения. Проанализированы вопросы профессионального и научно-технического дискурса, раскрыты частные разновидности как субдискурсы. Рассмотрены межпредметные связи при формировании межкультурной компетенции, которая является одной из важных аспектов развития "soft skills".

Ключевые слова: дискурс, профессиональный дискурс, инженерный дискурс, научно-технический дискурс, субдискурс, обучение, формирование, межкультурная компетенция.

Abstract: The article deals with the issue of a discursive approach in teaching English to engineering students, as well as the formation of intercultural competence in the learning process. The issues of professional and scientific technical discourse are



analyzed and particular varieties of sub discourses are revealed. Interdisciplinary connections are considered in the formation of intercultural competence, which is one of the important aspects of the development of “soft skills”.

Kew words: discourse, professional discourse, engineering discourse, scientific and technical discourse, sub discourse, learning, formation, intercultural competence.

Introduction. In this section of our work, we tend to tried to think about the fundamentals of engineering discourse within the E.S.P. coaching structure, that has relevancy in the skilled socialization of future engineers. Given the growing role of engineering discourse, it's needed to vary the follow of teaching ESP and provides engineering students the chance to integrate into the international professional community. In our previous scientific work, we planned a classification of knowledge domain connections in the choice of the content of teaching professional English:

- 1) General education subjects + English (1st course)
- 2) General professional subjects + English (2nd course)
- 3) General technical subjects + English (3rd course)
- 4) General special subjects + English (4thcourse) where students receive conceptual knowledge in order to master the scientific and professional terminology of a foreign language in order to become a professional language personality [1.145].

Materials and methods. For the next stage of achieving an academic level, we propose to take into account the factors of intercultural professional discourse. To fully substantiate our thoughts, it'd be applicable to contemplate the question of what such a discourse is and what definitions domestic and foreign scientists offer to general and professional discourse.

Table 1.1. Definitions of the general discourse of foreign and domestic scientists.

№	Name	Definitions of discourse
1	E. Benveniste 60–70s 20th century.	one of the first gave the word "discourse", which in the French linguistic tradition meant speech in general, text, terminological meaning, denoting "speech assigned by the speaker". He contrasted discourse with objective narrative (récit).
2	In the early 1960s, anthropologist Dell Humes	this is how people communicate with each other in oral speech, discourse is just communication, but it is important to remember that discourse is a situation that occurs not only in communication, but also in harmony with the text.
3	Van Dyck 70-80s 20th century.	by discourse we mean various types of its actualization, considered from the point of view of mental processes and in connection with extralinguistic factors.
4	D. Arutyunova Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary (1990)	discourse (from French Discours - speech) - a coherent text in conjunction with extralinguistic - pragmatic, socio-cultural, psychological and other factors; text taken in the event aspect; speech, considered as a purposeful social action, as a component participating in the interaction of people and the mechanisms of their consciousness.
5	A. Pardaev (2006)	discourse is the process of practical use of linguistic and non-linguistic means in one form or another, which they consider the most effective, for exchanging ideas and influencing each other. Discourse is a process, a type of human activity. This is the



		emergence of linguistic and hundreds of non-linguistic factors in a common form to achieve a common goal.
6	Sh. Safarov (2008)	If both text and discourse are the result of human linguistic activity, I doubt that they can be distinguished using “oral” and “written” adjectives based on appearance only. Discourse is a speech device that is structured in terms of the communicative function it performs and adapts to the situation of communication.
7	V.A. Milovidov (2018)	discourse is a dynamic text-construction procedure (of course, “immersed in life”, of course, due to the restrictions imposed by on this procedure "discursive formation").

Results and discussion. Having studied and considered all the above definitions, we can conclude that discourse is (oral or written text) that requires knowledge of the linguistic, stylistic and structural features of oral and written texts for the correct interpretation and composition of the text, as well as for choosing the appropriate type of oral communication. The term "discourse analysis" was first used in 1952 by Z. Harris. The scientist made efforts to expand the method of studying the language based on the study of individual units in the text. Discourse analysis is an interdisciplinary field of knowledge, which is studied not only by linguists, but also by sociologists, psychologists, ethnographers, literary critics, as well as specialists in various fields. The development of science and technology has led to the need to consider issues of professional discourse, which is often considered in scientific sources as institutional discourse.

Ptashkin A.S. emphasizes that professional and institutional discourses are recognized as related [2.578]. The table below provides definitions of professional discourse, which is rapidly developing in various areas of applied linguistics.

Table 1.2. Scientists' definitions of professional discourse.

№	Name	Definitions of discourse
1	Voevoda E.V., Kizima A.A.	professional discourse has its own special design, expressed, as a rule, in the vocabulary and style of speech. Features of professional language discourse require special study.
2	U.A. Ulyanova	professional discourse occupies a special place in the communication system, as it correlates with a complex set of social and professional communities that differ in their communicative goals.
3	https://www.google.com/search	professional discourse is a special aspect of the consideration of communication, the key feature of which is the need of clients to solve a practical or theoretical problem, which requires special training on the part of people professionally engaged in a particular activity.
4	E. I. Golovanova	under professional discourse, we propose to understand verbally mediated communication as a process of controlled interaction of subjects of professional activity, characterized by a certain set of norms, stereotypes of thinking and behavior.



5	Karasik V.I.	“The core of the institutional (professional) discourse is the communication of the basic pair of status unequal participants in communication - a teacher and a student, a priest and a parishioner, an investigator and a person under investigation, a doctor and a patient.
6	Beilinson L.S.	professional discourse is understood as the communication of specialists among themselves or with those who turn to them for advice or professional help.
7	Ayana A. Kartbaeva, Altinay A. Zhaitapova	in intercultural professional discourse, in particular, is due not only to their functional and pragmatic significance, but also to the cognitive foundations of discursive activity.

Each profession has its own specific features; therefore, the connections are characterized by their own professional discourse. Having considered these definitions of general discourse and professional discourse, I would like to give a definition of scientific and technical discourse, which is one of the important aspects in teaching engineering students. M.A. Terpak gives the following definition: “Scientific and technical discourse is a set of verbal and non-verbal means used by a specialist to exchange specific information in a scientific and technical professionally oriented sphere of communication”[3.66]. Most researchers refer economic discourse, medical discourse, engineering discourse, energy discourse to scientific and technical discourse, and sports discourse, advertising discourse, mass media discourse, legal discourse and political discourse to humanitarian discourse. Where the inherent features of each discourse and the type of communication between people of different ages and nationalities, for the most part of the same profession, using the language of this orientation is considered. E.I. Golovanova in her research, considering the issues of professional discourse, reveals particular varieties, that is, sub discourse. For example, if we take a medical discourse, then its sub discourses are logopedic discourse, pharmaceutical discourse and clinical discourse. The energy discourse is subdivided into heat and power, hydropower and nuclear power sub discourses. The main object of our study is engineering discourse, which Levina G.M. gives the following definition: “engineering discourse - the sum of professional knowledge common to all mankind, expressed verbally - in each language acquires its own specifics” [4.369]. In our opinion, this wording sounds like this: “Engineering discourse is a professional text rich in terminological vocabulary and with complex structures in sentences.”

Where the design and construction activities of engineers are evaluated in terms of mental processes and in connection with extra linguistic factors. As Umnova L. N. notes, “texts of the engineering and technical style are distinguished by an abundance of terms, auxiliary and introductory words, frequently used abbreviations, lexical neoplasms and realities”[5]. From the point of view of grammar, participial and participle constructions are often used, as well as simple and complex sentences.

A quite natural question arises: what is the specificity of engineering discourse in intercultural communication and why do we need knowledge of text construction for engineering students at the master's level? To answer these questions, we turned to the scientific work of E.O. Oparina and took into account the following: “ignorance of the cultural basis of differences in the construction of the text obviously creates



obstacles for effective interaction in this area of professional communication”[6.]. In the context of the development of industrial enterprises and the involvement of investments, successful communication skills are necessary, and for this it is extremely important to develop intercultural communicative competence in professional foreign language communication. Because, in the process of professional interaction, problems arise related to communication and national-cultural stereotypes of thinking and behavior. Knowledge of culture can only positively affect the quality of labor productivity, mutual understanding and respect, and will give impetus to the development of international relations at a professional level for various specialties.

Coordination of disciplines such as "Introduction to the profession", "Culture of production", "Corporate culture", "Metrology and standardization" and "Ethics of business relations" with English within the framework of a single pedagogical process will give impetus to the formation of students' readiness for intercultural communication. In our opinion, teaching professionally oriented English will make it easier to develop the concepts of professional discourse, during which engineering students learn to perform communicative tasks presented in various forms, and this, in due time, can be an impetus for the development of intercultural foreign language communication. They also proposed a special educational program in a foreign language for universities of various profiles for theoretical and practical classes of qualification courses and retraining of teachers of a foreign language and advanced training institutes. For the competent implementation of the process of teaching English using a professional discursive approach, diagnose and evaluate the quality of the educational process. Provided topics related to Technical Communication that will help teachers and students implement learning technologies to develop written and oral communication in a professional environment. In our opinion, if you include the academic discipline "Methods of teaching a foreign language in a non-linguistic university" in the courses for qualification and retraining of teachers, then teachers of higher educational institutions can improve the flexibility of teaching. That is, they will be even more informed by the specific details of education in non-philological universities, as well as the details of the formation of intercultural competence. The lack of educational and electronic aids for the formation of intercultural competence in non-linguistic universities is one of the topical issues and problems that motivated us to develop the textbook “English for Cross Cultural and Professional Communication” and the electronic manual “Engineering Ethics.” In these tutorials, we took into account the need not only for technical knowledge (hard skills), but also the importance of humanitarian skills (soft skills) with the integration of the English language, which contributes to subject-language immersion. Through language training, ethical and intercultural skills can be developed in engineering students.

Conclusion. In today's rapidly developing time, to successfully fulfill professional duties, in our opinion, it is not enough to have knowledge of one's specialty. To successfully achieve the goals set, it is also necessary to have knowledge of foreign languages, namely professionally oriented. Professionally oriented language knowledge will help to be critical of new achievements and developments in the world, participate in meetings at the international level, conferences, establish friendly relations, and work in transnational teams. In this regard, the relevance of



professionally-oriented language education of students and knowledge of intercultural communication is increasing. We would like to note that it is not enough to know one or another professionally oriented foreign language, to understand oral and written speech, because it is necessary to be able to establish contact with carriers of a different culture, to achieve mutual understanding with foreign colleagues working in the same field, but representing a different society. To do this, it is necessary to develop intercultural communication skills and apply them appropriately in practice.

References:

- [1.] Isroilova D.M. Professionally oriented teaching of English to students, taking into account interdisciplinary connections in Non-philological universities (on the example of the Faculty of Technology). dis. for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in pedagogical sciences. Tashkent. 2020.P–145.
- [2.] Ptashkin A.S. On the issue of modern energy discourse in English. International Journal of Applied and Basic Research No. 10, 2015.P–578.
- [3.] Terpak M.A. Comparative approach to the study of scientific and technical discourse based on the organization of a scientific and technical article in Russian and English. P.– 66.
- [4.] Levina G. M. Education of foreigners in Russian engineering discourse as one of the components of professional education in Russian technical universities: Dis. Dr. ped. Sciences: 13.00.02: Moscow, 2004 RSL OD, 71:05-13/78.P.–369.
- [5.] <https://solncesvet.ru/opublikovannyie-materialyi/injenerno-tehnicheskiiy-tekst-kak-raznovi778>
- [6.] Oparina E.O. Discourse of intercultural professional communication. https://classes.ru/grammar/140.Oparina/source/worddocuments/_5.htm (access date 5.10.2021)

UDK:378.01

METHODS OF USING INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN PRIMARY SCHOOL LESSONS

Hayitov Umidjon Hamidovich
Basic doctoral student of
Bukhara State University
umidjon_27.01.85@mail.ru

Annotatsiya – O‘quv jarayonida kafolatlangan natijaga erishish uchun qo‘llaniladigan har bir ta‘lim texnologiyasi o‘qituvchi va talaba hamkorligiga, shuningdek, o‘quvchining mustaqil fikrlashi, ijodiy izlanishi, faolligi, tahlili va xulosasiga bog‘liq. O‘z darslarini innovatsion texnologiyalar asosida tashkil etish uchun o‘qituvchi o‘z oldiga maqsad qo‘yishi kerak. Darslarni qanday topshirish, nimani topshirish, qachon topshirish, nimadan foydalanish, qanday foydalanish, nimaga erishish kabi savollarni puxta rejalashtirish bilan tashkil qilish kerak. Ushbu maqola shu kabi savollarga javob berish usullari haqida ma‘lumot beradi.

Kalit so‘zlar: texnologiya, ta‘lim texnologiyasi, innovatsion texnologiya, innovatsion texnologiya vositalari (ITT).



Аннотация – Каждая образовательная технология, используемая для достижения гарантированного результата в процессе обучения, зависит от взаимодействия учителя и ученика, а также от самостоятельного мышления, творческого поиска, активности, анализа и умозаключения ученика. Для того чтобы организовать свои уроки на основе инновационных технологий, учитель должен поставить перед собой цель. Уроки должны быть организованы с тщательным планированием таких вопросов, как сдать, что сдать, когда сдать, что использовать, как использовать, чего достичь. В этой статье представлена информация о том, как ответить на подобные вопросы.

Ключевые слова: технология, образовательная технология, инновационная технология, инновационно-технологический инструментарий (ИТТ).

Abstract – Each educational technology used to achieve a guaranteed result in the learning process depends on the teacher-student collaboration, as well as the student's independent thinking, creative research, activity, analysis and inference. In order to organize their lessons on the basis of innovative technologies, the teacher must set a goal. Lessons should be organized with careful planning of questions such as how to pass, what to pass, when to pass, what to use, how to use, what to achieve. This article provides information on ways to answer similar questions.

Key words: technology, educational technology, innovative technology, innovative technology tools (ITT).

Introduction. Reforms in the field of education are intensifying day by day, and laws and decisions are being adopted to implement them. Reforms in this area not only please teachers working in the education system, but also increase the responsibility to organize lessons in accordance with modern requirements, to approach their duties with double responsibility. Therefore, in today's fast-paced world, the organization of lessons using new innovative methods of education, improving the quality and effectiveness of education, educating harmoniously developed young people who meet international state educational standards is a requirement of the times[7].

Proper introduction of innovative technologies in the educational process leads to the formation and development of students' competencies. The use of innovative technologies is a special form of organization of cognitive and communicative activities, in which students are involved in the learning process, they develop the ability to understand and think and apply what they know in everyday life.

Literature review. Innovative technology in the educational process is a clear, consistent, one-point, integrated pedagogical process that is pre-designed and updated based on the needs and technical means of young people.

The pedagogical goal and the joint effort to achieve a guaranteed result depend on the stated goal, the chosen content, method, form, means, i.e. technology.

The use of innovative technologies in the educational process - to improve the quality and effectiveness of education, increase students' interest in learning, teach them to work on themselves, independently study, analyze and draw conclusions from the given material. In a word, it shapes and develops their competence.

Analysis. What is innovative technology, its role and importance in the educational process[10]:



Innovation (English "innovation") - the introduction of innovation, means innovation;

Technology (Greek. "Techne" - skill, art, "logos" - concept, doctrine) - the organization of certain processes (production, social, economic, etc.) at the level of high skill, art[9];

Innovative technology is the use of new methods and new tools based on a new approach to achieving this goal;*

Innovative technology tools are a new set of tools that serve to achieve this goal;

Educational technology - the organization of the educational process at a high level of skill, art;

Innovative educational technology is a learning process that involves new or qualitative improvement of existing methods and tools to increase the efficiency of the educational process, to create the best conditions for educational and methodological activities;

Innovative technological tools in education are a set of methods and tools that help to achieve the goal in the learning process.

Today, the use of various methods and innovative technologies in the teaching process is becoming a daily necessity in order to improve the quality of education, the formation and development of students' competencies, increase their interest in learning. Modern innovative educational technologies are divided into the following types:

Project and cognitive activity is an experimental work, the main purpose of which is to arouse interest in finding solutions independently, to develop the ability to use data in different areas of knowledge;

Information and communication technologies are a means of stimulating students' interest in learning through various computer technologies and programs, simplifying the process of remembering, developing logic and memory;

Person-centered technologies are a key focus of the education system, implemented through individualized curricula that meet the capabilities and needs of the learner and provide a comfortable and safe environment for their development;

Game technology is the development of skill, quality, quality, ability and habits. The use of games as a teaching method creates a comfortable environment in the classroom, increasing students' self-awareness, free thinking and interest in reading. Games develop students' creative thinking, teach them to work independently, to make independent decisions. Games increase students' minds, strengthen their memory, teach and encourage. Games improve the atmosphere between students by bringing them closer together. In the game, the process of experimenting with game movement is more important than the outcome. Play differs from other teaching methods in that the material is presented invisibly and encourages learning.

Teachers decide which technology to use to achieve the desired result in education, because the main goal of both parties is to achieve a clear result, and the technology used is selected depending on the level of knowledge and the nature of the individual. For example, in addition to working on a computer, these teachers also work

* Author's description.



with software or handouts, posters, telephones, the Internet, and various publications. However, this process needs to be developed in advance. In this process, the teacher must take into account the specific features, location and conditions of the subject, and most importantly, the capabilities and needs of students, the ability to organize collaborative activities. Only then can the desired guaranteed result be achieved[3].

This means that each learning technology used to achieve a guaranteed outcome in the learning process depends on the teacher-student collaboration as well as the student's independent thinking, creative research, performance, analysis and inference. Consequently, if the student is able to evaluate himself, the group, and the teacher is able to guide them, create conditions for them, help them, achieve their goals - this is the product of the educational process.

In order to organize primary school lessons on the basis of innovative technologies, the teacher must set a goal. Lessons should be organized with careful planning of questions such as how to pass, what to pass, when to pass, what to use, how to use, what to achieve.

Use of innovative technologies in lessons.

1. The teacher must first be able to set a goal for himself and choose the direction to achieve this goal. We aim to form and develop students' competencies in the use of innovative technologies in primary school lessons.

2. We have set ourselves the tasks to achieve the goals of forming and developing the competencies of primary school students:

a) increase interactivity. Ensuring increased student engagement in the primary grades and shaping student-teacher and student-student relationships will help increase lesson effectiveness[8];

b) development of motivation. Motivation is the force that motivates students to learn, to achieve a goal, that is, to increase the student's desire to learn;

c) coverage of all students. The teacher works with all students to monitor, manage and evaluate them using innovative technologies.

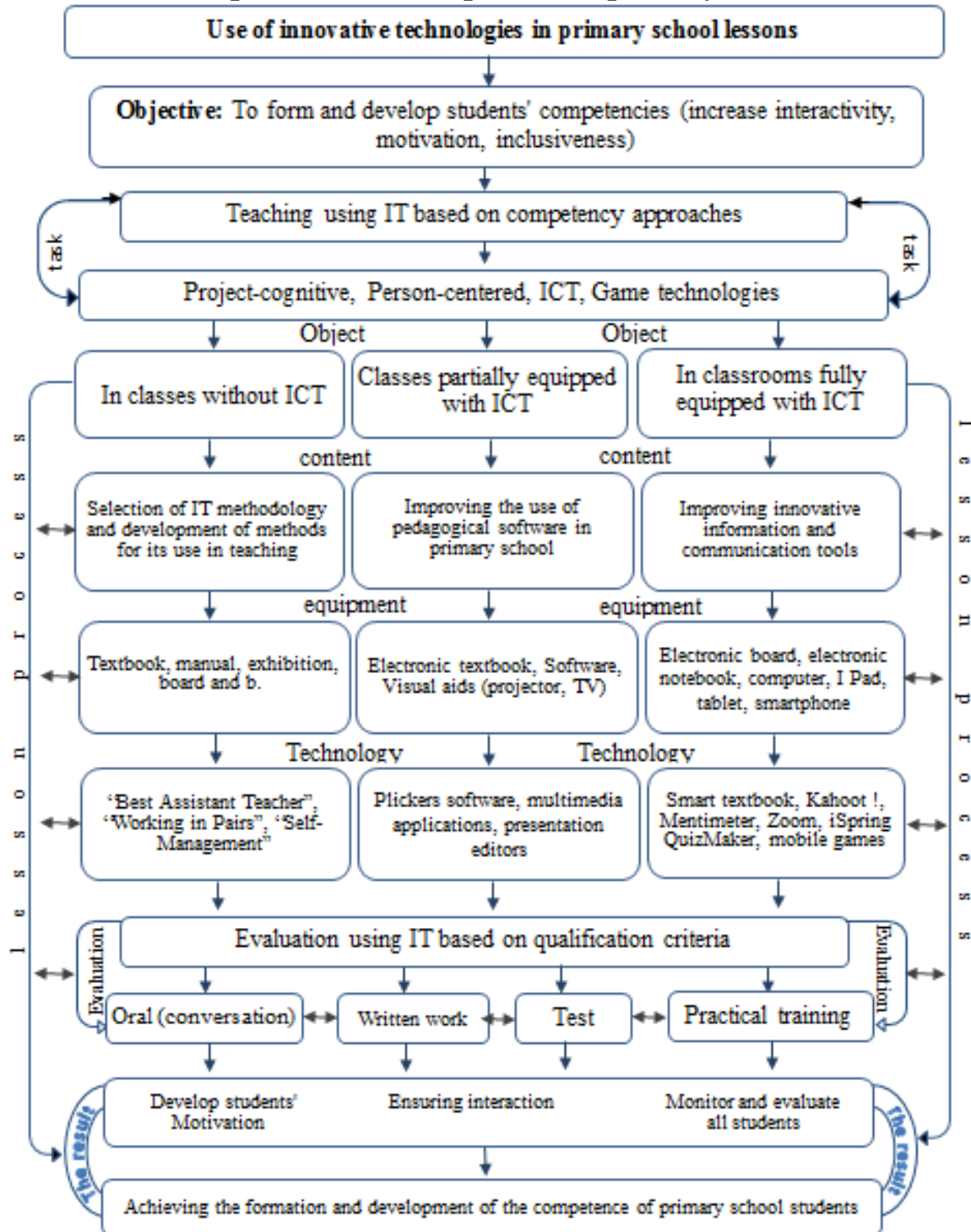
3. Innovative technologies (ITT) can be the best help in carrying out these tasks. It is important to keep in mind that innovative technology (ITT) tools are not the same everywhere. Therefore, the situation is that the goals cannot be achieved with the same technology. Depending on the situation, we divide the tasks into:

a) groups not provided with ITT; introduction of modern teaching methods in the classroom, involvement of students in the learning process through interaction, as well as the development of students' competencies based on passive perception of the material.

b) ITT is in partially provided groups, ie computer, video projector (electronic board, television, printer), mobile phone (even if the teacher has a personal device); at the same time, updating the content of education implies the development of competencies that are consistent with modern practice, rather than the development of more scientific knowledge. This content should be well structured and presented in the form of multimedia learning materials that can be transmitted using modern means of communication.

Discussion. In elementary school, we expressed innovative technologies based on the following model:

A model for improving teaching methods using innovative technologies in the formation and development of the competence of primary school students.¹



The use of this innovative technological model ensures the fulfillment of educational tasks, achievement of goals, formation and development of students' competencies, ensuring student-teacher interaction, as well as monitoring, evaluation of all student activities, effective organization of lessons with them.

¹ Author model



Innovative technologies are an urgent requirement of education, which allows to reduce the share of students' reproductive activity by improving the quality of education, effective use of study time and reducing the time of students' learning and creative activity in the learning process. Innovative technologies are aimed at individualizing students regardless of their age and level of education, the duration and variability of the learning process, the academic mobility of students. The school has innovative technologies that are widely used in education.

Introduction of innovative technologies in the teaching process of teachers:

- development of depth and sustainability of knowledge, strengthening skills and competencies in various areas of activity;
- development of technological thinking, independent learning, independent planning of self-education activities;
- to form the habit of following the requirements of technological discipline in the organization of training.

Extensive use of innovative technologies allows faculty to make efficient use of class time and help students achieve higher learning outcomes.

- The organization of active independent work of students to create and solve problem situations in the learning process, resulting in the creative acquisition of knowledge, skills, abilities, intellectual abilities;

- The teacher helps (weak) students who are not able to master the lesson, allows gifted (strong) students to move faster and more in education. As a result, strong students are proud of their abilities, weak students have the opportunity to succeed in education, the level of learning motivation increases[1];

- to allow students to develop individual creative abilities;

- In shaping the worldview, it is important to encourage students to supplement their knowledge independently, to study in depth the problem being studied and ways to solve it. This is important to determine the individual development trajectory of each student.

- Changing and enriching the content of education, organizing complex lessons and using the Internet.

It is very difficult for a teacher to change the style that has developed over the years. They are accustomed to approaching the reader, correcting mistakes, offering a ready answer. Students face a similar problem because they are not accustomed to seeing the teacher as an assistant, an organizer of cognitive activity. The innovative education system allows the teacher to use many innovative methods, to take a fresh look at the work experience[2].

In order to successfully conduct a modern lesson today, one must reconsider one's position, understand what, why change is needed, and change oneself first.

Here, based on experience, let us consider the methodology of applying some of the innovative technologies that apply it in pedagogical practice.

Best Assistant Teacher Technology[11].

Technology Description: This technology helps students find an active place in life, develop leadership, leadership qualities, leadership and organizational skills, and a sense of helping others.



The purpose of the technology: to ensure the participation of all students in the lesson in a short time, to assess them in place, to educate students in the eyes of the child, to teach them to complete tasks quickly, to teach students the spirit (role) of the teacher.

Application of technology: technology is mainly used to complete and test assignments for students, i.e. to determine homework, readiness for lessons, level of mastery and to evaluate them, to use students as assistant teachers.

Materials used in the lesson: handouts, textbook assignments, red pens.

The order of training:

- Technology conditions are introduced;
- Students are divided into small groups (small groups are usually divided into rows of desks);
 - Students are given assignments (written on the board or directed to the book or distributed pre-prepared handouts);
 - Students are directed to work independently on assignments;
 - The first student to complete the task correctly is checked and assigned to his group as an "assistant teacher";
 - Assistant teachers are selected according to the number of groups;
 - After each task, the assistant teacher is updated (if the task was completed before the "assistant teacher" appointed in the group).
 - "Assistant teachers" monitor and evaluate the performance of group members (ie, classmates). The assistant teacher also helps classmates who are having difficulty or are unable to complete assignments;
 - the assistant teacher identifies and announces that the students have worked on the example or problem in a different way, otherwise, if the problem is considered incorrect, the student who worked on the problem defends the method and replaces it as an assistant teacher;
 - The teacher supervises the work process, takes into account the assessed students and leads the group;
 - At the end of the lesson "The best assistant teacher" will be announced.

The use of "Best Assistant Teacher" technology with the help of "Assistant Teachers" helps to identify students' work methods in a timely manner and correct their shortcomings in a timely manner.

Using the "Best Assistant Teacher" technology, the following is achieved:

- Determines the level of knowledge of students and prepares the ground for their development;
- motivates students to complete tasks quickly;
- All students are assessed;
- Increases the accuracy of student assessment;
- creates time for additional information using time efficiently;
- teaches to work in multiple options;
- teaches to think of other ways to perform tasks;
- teaches students to communicate and help each other; etc.[5]

Conclusion. Using such interactive methods in the classroom, turning the learning process into an involuntary psychological game or competition, encourages



all students to express their views to the general public, to participate actively in class discussions, to be a "leader" in the group. At the same time it leads to the formation of the qualities of mutual respect, responsibility, honesty, attention and diligence among students[6].

By engaging the student in the role of teacher, the acquisition of students' knowledge is achieved. "Teaching is double learning," writes French writer J. Juber[4].

References:

- [1]. H. Whitney, L. Katrina. Introduction to Inclusive Education. Brookes. 2012. <https://archive.brookespublishing.com/documents/Rapp-collaboration.pdf>
- [2]. Hayitov, U. (2022). Informatsionnie i kommunikatsionnie texnologii v aktivizatsii poznavatel'noy deyatelnosti uchashixsya. sentr nauchnix publikatsiy (buxdu.Uz), 3(3). izvlecheno ot http://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/4252
- [3]. Hayitov, U. H. (2020). ICT literacy of secondary school teachers. European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences, 8(9).
- [4]. J. Joubert. Aforizmi ot Jozefa Juber. <https://stuki-druki.com/Aforizmi-Joubert.php>
- [5]. L. Renard. 20 ways teachers can give differentiated instructions to students. Bookwidgets teacher blog. Sep 12, 2019. <https://www.bookwidgets.com/blog/2019/09/20-ways-teachers-can-give-differentiated-instructions-to-students>
- [6]. Z. I. Isaeva. Primenenie interaktivnix metodov obucheniya na urokax matematiki. Problemi sovremennogo pedagogicheskogo obrazovaniya, 2019. (63-4), 81-84.
- [7]. Munarova, R. (2021). Ispol'zovanie interaktivnix metodov v prosesse obucheniya. Aktual'noe v filologii, 2(2), 6-8. <https://fll.jspi.uz/index.php/ruslit/article/view/1325>
- [8]. N. L. Grebennikova, A. A. Gadel'shina, V. R. Nikitina. Osobennosti ispol'zovaniya interaktivnix metodov v prosesse obucheniya mladshix shkol'nikov matematike. Sciences of Europe, 2021. (62-2), 36-39.
- [9]. R. Ishmuxammedov, A. Abdukodirov, A. Pardaev. Innovatsionnie texnologii v obrazovanii. Fond talantov pri Prezidente Respubliki Uzbekistan. T. : 2008.
- [10]. Xayitov, U. X. (2021). Rol' ikt v prosesse prepodavaniya i obucheniya. Problemi nauki, (4 (63)), 58-60.
- [11]. Xaitov Umidjon Xamidovich (2021). Ispol'zovanie interaktivnix metodov na urokax matematiki. Problemi sovremennogo obrazovaniya, (6), 240-247.



UDK: 811.29

SEMANTIC STRUCTURE OF GREEK-LATIN ORIGIN TERMS

Abdurakhmanova Madina Ulugbekovna

Lecturer of the department of

Uzbek language and literature

Andijan State Medical Institute

lady.abdurahmanova@bk.ru

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada yunon-lotinchalik kelib chiqqan tibbiy atamalarning denotativ ma'nolari muhokama qilinadi. Bundan tashqari, ba'zi misollar keltiriladi va tushuntiriladi. Shunga ko'ra, o'tkazilgan tahlillar asosida yunon-lotinchalik kelib chiqqan tibbiy atamalarning denotativ ma'nosini shakllantirish xususiyatlari aniqlandi.

Kalit so'zlar: semantik ma'no, denotativ, yunoncha-lotinchalik, tibbiy atamalar, abort, abstinentsiya, abstinentsiya, abses, agoniya.

Аннотация. В статье обсуждаются денотативные значения медицинских терминов греко-латинского происхождения. Кроме того, приведены и объяснены некоторые примеры. Соответственно, на основании проведенного анализа выявлены особенности формирования денотативного значения медицинских терминов греко-латинского происхождения.

Ключевые слова: смысловое значение, денотатив, греко-латинский, медицинские термины, аборт, воздержание, абсцесс, агония.

Abstract. It is discussed denotative meanings of medical terms of Greek-Latin origin in this article. Besides, some examples are given and explained. Accordingly, on the basis of the analysis carried out, features of the formation of the denotative meaning of medical terms of Greek-Latin origin identified.

Key words: semantic meaning, denotative, Greek-Latin, medical terms, abortion, abstinence, abscess, agony.

Introduction. First of all, it should be noted that the semantic meaning of a word is a set of meanings organized in the logic of Fregean Thoughts [1], according to the principle of a "semantic triangle" [2]: an external element is a sequence of sounds and graphic signs, meaning a sign connected in the mind of a native speaker, on the one hand, with an object of reality, a denotation, a referent, on the other, - with a concept, with representations in the mind of a native speaker about this subject, assessments, emotional perception, with meaning, signification, signified. Taking into account the identified components of the semantic meaning of the word, in its structure one can distinguish (1) denotative, (2) connotative, (3) associative, pragmatic meanings.

At this stage, the denotative meanings of medical terms of Greek-Latin origin are of particular interest. The units for analysis were selected by the method of continuous sampling, in which units are studied as they are represented in the text.

Dictionary and encyclopedic editions of medical topics were used as materials for the research.

As examples of the formation of the denotative meaning of medical terms, the following can be cited:



abortion (lat. abortus) - termination of pregnancy in the first 28 weeks, counting from the first day of the last menstruation [3]. The semantics of a term in Latin is derived from the semantics of its components: ab + ortus.

ab - the oldest Indo-European particle in its most general form means any deviations from the course in space, in time, etc.[4], respectively, in this case we are talking about deviations in the normal course of pregnancy.

abstinence (lat. abstinentia abstinence) is a symptom complex of psychological, autonomic-somatic and neurological disorders that occur when the use of a substance to which an addiction has been established, mental and, especially, physical dependence.

At the etymological level, the Latin term was used in the following meanings:

1) abstinence, self-restraint is a quality by which a person abstains from unlawful desires: abstain from greed. The term abstinentia has always referred to restraint from something external to the person, while the synonymous term Continentia has been used to denote subjective restraint. However, already in the works of Cicero, the meaning of lexical units began to mix, pass into each other;

2) rejection of something;

3) in later Latin - abstinence from food, fasting.

As the given meanings reflect, already in Latin the lexeme was ambiguous and included the meanings of self-restraint, abstinence from anything. The third meaning, the use of the term for the nomination of fasting, was obviously associated with the strengthening of the position of Christianity, the emergence of the concept of fasting as such.

In the medical field, the term is used to nominate a symptom complex of disorders caused by a person's refusal to use certain addictive substances. In general, the semantics of the term goes back to its first denotative meaning, combines the meanings of both subjective, voluntary refusal to use substances and violent refusal [8].

abscess (lat. abscessus - an abscess, an abscess) - a delimited accumulation of pus in various tissues and organs.

In Latin it acts as a derivative of the verb "to separate", respectively, the Latin term is based as a result of a metaphorical transfer of the process of removal, separation into physiological processes[7].

automation (Greek automates, self-acting, spontaneous) - the ability of some cells (groups of cells) to rhythmic activity without visible connection with the action of external stimuli.

The semantics of the term acts as a derivative, follows from the autos components - the first part of complex words, denoting the orientation of something towards the carrier of the action, towards itself + -umao (move) - the second part of complex words that are widely used to nominate abstract concepts related to movement for example diplomacy. Accordingly, the basis of the term - is the concept of an action carried out by the body spontaneously, without the application of efforts directed at itself [6].

agglutination (Latin agglutinatio gluing) - gluing and precipitation of suspended particles (bacteria, erythrocytes, leukocytes, platelets, tissue cells), as well as surface-active particles with antigens and antibodies adsorbed on them. The semantics of the



term is derived from the meaning of the components: ad (k) + glutinare (glue). Accordingly, at the base of the term - is the process of gluing, attaching something.

aggravation (lat. aggravo, aggravatum aggravate) - exaggeration of the symptoms of a really existing disease by the patient - at the basis of this term is the concept of aggravation, the desire to make something more difficult, in this particular case, more significant. The term reflects the patient's desire to present his disease as more significant, more severe, requiring more attention from the doctor.

agnosia (agnosia; a- + Greek gnosis cognition) is a violation of the processes of recognition and understanding of the meaning of objects, phenomena and stimuli that come both from the outside and from their own body while maintaining consciousness and functions of the sense organs. The semantics of the term is transparent, it follows from the meanings of its components.

agony (Greek agonia struggle) is the stage of dying, characterized by profound dysfunction of the higher parts of the brain, especially the cerebral cortex, with simultaneous excitation of the centers of the medulla oblongata.

In etymological dictionaries of the Latin language, the appearance of the term is associated with the celebrations of the Agonalities in antiquity and the ritual of sacrifices[5] associated with them, agony in Old Latin meant sacrifice. Obviously, the basis of the term is the similarity of the external manifestations of a dying person. The fact that the term is of Greek origin is reflected in Latin allows us to conclude about the most ancient period of borrowing. Moreover, if in the Greek the term meant "struggle" reflects the perception of agony as an attempt to preserve life, in Latin the meaning changes, is reduced to the concept of sacrifice, acquires the connotations of doom in the face of death.

agranulocytosis (agranulocytosis; from the Greek. a — neg. part., Latin granulum - grain and Greek cytos - cell) - complete or almost complete disappearance of granulocytes from the blood. The term is derived from granulocytosis ← granulocyte, the lexeme, in turn, is the result of the combination of the above Greek and Latin bases. The granulocyte nomination is based on the shape of the cell, its similarity to the grain.

adaptation (lat. adaptatio adaptation) - the development of new biological properties in an organism, population, species, biocenosis, ensuring their normal life when changing environmental conditions.

At the basis of the medical term is the process of adaptation of a person to the conditions of a changing socio-cultural environment, changes under the influence of external factors. In general, the meaning of a medical term follows from the etymological meaning of the lexeme.

Analysis and results. Accordingly, on the basis of the analysis carried out, the following features of the formation of the denotative meaning of medical terms of Greek-Latin origin can be identified:

1) most of the terms are the result of rethinking common lexical units, the formation of a lexeme of specialized medical meaning in the semantic structure: aggravation, abscess;



2) the medical term is often based on the concept of a violation, deviations from the normal course of development, which determines the high productivity of morphemes a-, ab-: abortion, agnosia, agranulocytosis;

3) the denotative meaning of most of the terms is associated with the processes occurring in the body of the individual: abortion - termination of pregnancy, deviations from the normal course of pregnancy, agnosia - impairment of the cognitive sphere, agony - the process of dying, adaptation - adaptation process. In other words, all the terms are of a pronounced activity character, aimed at nominating the process taking place in the body.

Conclusion. It is important to add that the performed analysis allows us to conclude that certain terms were formed “artificially”, were initially adapted for the purposes of medical communication (for example, agranulocytosis is a term created specially after leukocytes, their shape, and atypical the process of their disappearance from the human body), others - on the contrary, were formed in a medical meaning even in Latin (for example, abstinence was a polysemantic lexeme already in Latin), may be associated with the system of ancient beliefs (for example, agony is a term associated with the rite of sacrifice).

References

- [1]. Byrne A. Perception and Conceptual Content. In E. Sosa and M. Steup (eds), *Contemporary Debates in Epistemology*. P. 231– 250. Chichester, England: Blackwell. 2005. — P. 231
- [2]. McAlliste B. Conceptualism and Concept Acquisition. *Theoria*. 2019. URL: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/> (date of access: 23.09.2020). DOI: /10.1111/theo.12209
- [3]. *Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary*. Ed. V.N. Yartseva. Moscow: "Soviet Encyclopedia", 1990. Electronic resource. Access address: <http://tapemark.narod.ru/les/438a.html>
- [4]. *Small Medical Encyclopedia [Text]: [in 6 volumes] / Ch. ed. V.I. Pokrovsky*. - Moscow: Soviet Encyclopedia, 1991-1996. - 27 cm. T. 1: A - Infant. - 1991. - 573, p. : tab., col. ill. ; ISBN 5-85270-040-1 □ p. 17
- [5]. *A Latin Dictionary/ Eds. Charlton T. Lewis, Ph.D. and. Charles Short, LL.D.* Oxford. Clarendon Press. 1879. URL: <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text>
- [6]. *A Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities*. William Smith, LLD. William Wayte. G. E. Marindin. Albemarle Street, London. John Murray. 1890. URL: <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus:text:1999.04.0063:entry=agonalia-cn&highlight=agonia>
- [7]. Abdurakhmanova M.U. Характеристика греко-латинских терминов применяемых в медицине и их семасиологический анализ // *Universum: филология и искусствоведение : электрон. научн. журн.* 2021. 4(82). URL: <https://7universum.com/ru/philology/archive/item/11518>
- [8]. *Abdurakhmanova M.U.* Inter-subject integration and application of terms. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal* Vol. 10, Issue 11, November 2020.



UDC: 801

MUSLIHABEGIM MISKIN'S LIFE AND LITERARY CREATION

Sadikova Dilorom Tursunovna
Lecturer of Uzbek language
and literature department
Bukhara State University
[Sadiqova D@gmail.com](mailto:Sadiqova_D@gmail.com)

Annotatsiya – Maqolada 19-asrning ikkinchi yarmida Buxoroda yashab, Miskin taxallusi bilan ijod qilgan mulla Nurulloh ibn Abdulloh Xoja Eshonning qizi Muslihabegim hayoti va ijodi haqida soʻz boradi.

Kalit soʻzlar: Miskin, Abdulvohid, nazm. nasr, devon, gʻazal, ruboiy, soqiynoma, shayx, ziyorat.

Аннотация – В статье рассматривается жизнь и деятельность Муслихабегим, дочери муллы Нуруллы ибн Абдуллаха Ходжи Эшана, жившей в Бухаре во второй половине XIX века и творившей под псевдонимом Мискин.

Ключевые слова: Мискин, Абдулвохид, назм. проза, девон, газель, рубаи, сакийнома, шейх, паломничество.

Abstract – The article deals with the life and work of Muslihabegim, the daughter of Mullah Nurullah ibn Abdullah Hodja Eshan, who lived in Bukhara in the second half of the 19th century and created under the pseudonym Miskin.

Key words: Miskin, Abdulvohid, nazm. prose, devon, ghazal, rubai, saqiynoma, sheikh, pilgrimage.

Introduction. Muslihabegim Miskin, who has a unique style and voice in the literary environment of Bukhara, is also a talented poetess who was able to express her views and feelings in her poetic works. Although the details of her life and work are not substantial, her existing literary heritage helps to draw lines on the portrait of the poetess. She had three children, two sons, a daughter, a husband.

Literature review. Muslihabegim Miskin lived in the XIX century. It is true that her grandfather may be one of the sheikhs of Joibor. The poetess began to acquire religious and secular knowledge at an early age, especially at the age of 11-13, because of the diversity of literary genres arranged in the poet's life, a conscious approach to religious figures, customs and traditions.

As a result of our research to study the life and creative issues of this writer, which was almost unheard of by literary critics of the last century, it was discovered that Muslihabegim Miskin had three offices. [1]

Analysis. The volume of this literary heritage is more than ten thousand lines and consists of various genres of poetry and prose. The most interesting thing is that these divans (a volume of collected works) are written in Uzbek and Tajik languages. This is one of the main achievements of the poetess. In addition to being autobiographical in nature, Muslihabegim's devons also reflect the levels of the historical, economic, social, political, religious, and cultural spheres of the present period. [2]

Although Muslihabegim Miskin's divans do not contain information about the years of her birth and death, the literary scholar Mahbuba Kadirova draws on the



analysis of the poetess's poems and notes that she worked in the second half of the XIX century. The scientist described this information in her work "The fate of women and the people in the works of Uzbek poets of the XIX century" [Qodirova M, 1977:168].

Poems of the poetess Muslihabegim, imbued with Islamic thought, in her ghazals address to Allah, the prophets, in particular, Muhammad Mustafa, as well as the followers of the Prophet, his family, others. It is known that this aspect is widespread in Eastern literature, but the peculiarity of this issue in Miskin's work is that the recognition of eshan and pir (high social statues according to Islam) in addition to Allah, the prophet and his followers creates diversity in the poetry of the poetess. [3]

Another important aspect, which is recognized as one of the peculiar themes in the divans of the poetess, is related to the expression and depiction of the image of the prophet. In particular, "Ki on prophet alam kujo raft ..", "Dariga, sarvari alam az in dunyo guzasht", "On guli nav rastai mo okhir az dunyo raft", "Har chun nozanini sar to kadam latofat", "Zi hijroni Muhammad ,ghazals, which begin with verses such as "Sad hazaran diyda giryonast", "Rahm kun bar osiyonat, yo Muhammad", are dedicated to the Prophet Muhammad and can be described in three parts [4]:

1. Poems dedicated to the Prophet Muhammad.
2. Description of the qualities and characteristics of the Prophet Muhammad.
3. Ghazals praising the Prophet Muhammad as a messenger between Allah and the believers:

Sacrifice of souls, Mustafa Muhammad,
Hundreds of my lives were sacrificed, Mustafa Muhammad,
The world is all beggars, Mustafa Muhammad,
O intercessor of the Day of Judgment, Mustafa Muhammad,
Do not intercede for us, Mustafa Muhammad.
O musk deer, my mind is polluted,
His magical eyes touched the heart,
Your love, O emperor, rests on my soul.
The bargain fell on my head,
I have become attracted, Mustafa Muhammad.
I am heartbroken in my dreams,
I am an example of a mad constantly looking for,
I am devoted to your mercy,
Come to me for a moment under the scent,
Make me drunk with your glance Mustafa Muhammad [1277-devon, 18a].

When Muslihabegim's divans are studied theoretically, it is observed that the number of orifona gazelles (based on Islamic rituals) dedicated to Allah, glorified by divine love, and romantic gazelles full of human love are more common than in other genres.

Discussion. We have witnessed the use of spiritual and rhetorical arts in the stories of the poor in ghazals, rubais, masnavi, muhammas, musaddas, tarjiband, and poetry, and further enriched the poetic genres. [8]

In Muslihabegim Miskin's works, there are many ghazals on the themes of faith, true piety, humility, eternal and mortal world.



O servant, let the remembrance of God pass away.
Each time you obeyed him, time passed.
The remembrance of God continues unabated.
Engage if God wills as time passes.
He was not present except to worship.
O servant, wake up in the morning as time has passed.
Whenever you remember God,
Do not neglect the remembrance of God as time passes.
Do pray and obey the every morning. [972-devon, 41a]
Time has passed since you spoke from the bottom of your heart.

Muslihabegim is also embodied in the image of the Mother in her poems, and the unique melody in her poems is fascinating in this respect. After all, the poetess in the image of the mother is able to convey to the reader both emotionally and mentally her emotional experiences with a wonderful elegance. At the same time, it is clear from the following verses that it is very difficult to write a poem at the same time and to have a grief on her child's death [9]:

Burning with grief, she cried out,
I wish I could see her beautiful baby to sleep.

It is not difficult to understand that the image of the lady in a grief, the oppressed mother, who was left with a child in her bitter part, is reflected in the above Persian-Tajik verses.

Since most of Muslihabegim Miskin's poems are written in the spirit of self-blame, she approaches herself as a true believer, the essence of all the disappointments that have befallen her. Therefore, in her poems, the author is limited to making some hints that her children are burning in the stain. The following lines support our idea [12]:

O Lord of the worlds, have mercy on the rebellious.
From your gentle, or rabbi, look at this our broken heart.
Poor thing, I beg your pardon, my dear.
Take a look, O God, at our weeping eyes [972-devon, 32b].

Interpretation: O God, who owns the world, have mercy on the disobedient. O God, look at our ruined hearts with the eyes of cabbage. O God, I will make poor Miskin in your royal palace. O God, look into our weeping eyes!

Muslihabegim Miskin is a versatile artist. Our task is to reflect the novelty of his personality and work in our literature, to introduce it to the people, to inform the people of Bukhara, in particular, the Uzbek people, as well as literary lovers about the passing of such a great poet in ancient and eternally young Bukhara. Then it is not surprising that the spirit of the poet is grateful to us.

Conclusion. Of course, we are glad that Muslihabegim Miskin is one of the artists who have always written about the unique features of science and knowledge in our literary environment. After all, in the treasury of our literature there are still such creators and their unstudied works. Our primary task is to study, research, publish them, translate them into foreign languages and introduce them to the world.



References:

- [1]. Kadyrova M. The fate of man and the people in the works of Uzbek poets of the XIX century.-Т.: "Science", 1977.
- [2]. Manuscript Fund named after Abu Rayhon Beruni of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Inv.1277.
- [3]. Manuscript Fund named after Abu Rayhon Beruni of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Inv. 972.
- [4]. Eshonqulov Husniddin, Sodiqova Dilorom. Muslihabegim Miskin. - Bukhara, 2012.
- [5]. Sodikova Dilorom Tursunovna. Glimpses to feminine literature during the dynasty of bukhara emirate: all about a poetess Muslihabegim Miskin and her literary heritage. Актуальные проблемы тюркологии: россия и тюркомусульманский мир .Материалы X Международной тюркологической конференции . 25 декабря 2020 года.
- [6]. Sodikova Dilorom Tursunovna. Depiction of Romantic Love in Muslihabegim Miskin's Poetry. Middle European Scientific Bulletin, VOLUME 2 January 2021.
- [7] Tursunovna S. D. Muslihabegim Miskin Appeals to Historical Person-Hazrat Agoyi Buzurg //Middle European Scientific Bulletin. – 2021. – Т. 14.
- [8] Eshonqulov H. The Alisher Navoiy oshiqona g'azallarining badiiy qurilishiga oid o'ziga xosliklar //ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz). – 2021. – Т. 3. – №. 3.
- [6]. Akhmedova M.B. Ways of translation of 'spirituality' terms in English and Uzbek languages. Proceedings of the ICECRS, November 2019 (<https://doi.org/10.21070/icecrs.v4i0.124>), DOI 10.21070/icecrs.v4i0.124
- [7]. ISLOMOV ELDOR, AHMEDOVA MEHRINIGOR BAHODIROVNA. THE ESSENCE OF SPIRITUALITY IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE. XIII МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ НАУЧНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ " ЯЗЫК И КУЛЬТУРА", Челябинск, 26 апреля 2018 года
- [8]. Bahodirovna, Akhmedova M. "Lexicographic Analysis of "Spirituality" Terms in English and Uzbek Languages." International Journal on Integrated Education, vol. 2, no. 5, 2019, pp. 140-143, doi:10.31149/ijie.v2i5.190 (<https://dx.doi.org/10.31149/ijie.v2i5.190>).
- [9]. Gafurov B.Z. Similarities and differences of segment background options for Russian, Uzbek and English languages // Monografia pokonferency jnascience, Research, development №26. – Познань/Poznan, 2020. – Pp.17-19.
- [10]. Gafurov B.Z. Analysis of the relationship of medical terminology with segment phonostylistics of the noun in Russian, Uzbek and English languages // Theoretical & Applied Science. International Scientific Journal. –Philadelphia, USA, 2020.–№1 (81). –P.464-466. <http://T-Science.org>. (Impact Factor SJIF 5.6).



UDK: 811.1

FORMAL-SEMANTIC, SYMBOLIC-EXPRESSIVE INTERPRETATION IN POETRY

Salohiddinova Nigora Inomjonovna
Andijan institute of agriculture and agrotechnology
Assistant of the Department of Uzbek language,
pedagogy and physical culture
salohiddinova_nigora@gmail.com

Annotatsiya. Maqolada she'riyatning tayanch tushunchalari hisoblanmish shakl va mazmunga urg'u berilgan. Zulfiya Mo'minova she'rlari misolida she'r badiiyati, ramzlar mazmuni, obrazlar ifodasi tahlil etilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: shakl va mazmun, mustaqillik davri she'riyati, to'rtlik, sakkizlik, astrofik she'r, turoq, obraz, ramziy obraz.

Annotation. The article emphasizes the form and content that are the basic concepts of poetry. The example of Zulfiya Muminova's poems analyzes the art of poetry, the content of symbols, the expression of images.

Key words: form and content, independence period poetry, quartet, octagon, astrofich poem, statue, image, symbolic image.

Аннотация. В статье акцентируется внимание на форме и содержании, которые являются основными понятиями поэзии. На примере стихов Зульфийи Муминовой анализируется поэтическое искусство, содержание символов, экспрессия образов.

Ключевые слова: форма и содержание, поэзия независимости, квартет, восьмиугольник, астропоэма, статуя, образ, символический образ.

Introduction. The unity of form and content, which is an important condition of art, is one of the basic concepts of a literary work. In a work of art, it is a process of creative skill that the content acquires a clear and rich meaning in a form or form that is appropriate to the content. A literary work is like a living organism. That is, just as there is no body without life, so there is no value in life without a body. These two are always interdependent and their importance in the analysis of a work of art is also great. Form is the "dress" of a work of art. To understand its content, it begins with acquaintance with this "dress". The form of a literary work is the "way of life" of its content. Content cannot exist without form "[2.p.143]. In the process of creating a work of art, the artist's ability to find a form appropriate to an existing life event or inner experience contributes to the perfection of the content. In turn, the elements of form play an important role in making the content bright and effective, easily absorbed into the mind of the reader.

Literature review. First of all, the change of content in fiction, or the result of formal research, is, of course, a process that depends on the period in which the artist lived. Because the word artist is inspired by the influence of the existing system and sometimes "submits". U.Hamdani, who studied the poetry of the independence period, gives five classifications of the poetry of the independence period. These are:

1. Traditional finger.
2. International tone



3. Aruz.

4. Modernist tone (or muted)

5. Syncretic (mixed) expression method... [7.p.288]

In our opinion, these aspects are one of the main principles of the poetry of the independence period. The poet is actively using such methods of expression today, achieving the perfection of the content in the work of art.

Today's poetry is characterized by the fact that the content focuses on the problems surrounding the subject, the tone is expressed in dark and dark colors (words), the weight of the poem and the possibilities of expression of busy systems are expanding. This, in turn, may be the basis for the renewal of the principles of independence poetry. Of course, updates and changes in artistic form and content do not happen all at once. Such changes are based on the traditions of our literature, as well as socio-political development, changes in various literary processes. Apparently, the artist, absorbing the traditions of his predecessors, incorporates his own views into his work. The ability of the creator to express the poetics of the content in a clear way determines the value and value of the literary work.

Research methodology. Due to the results of artistic and aesthetic research, it is impossible not to mention that the busy systems of works created and being created in modern poetry, the possibilities of expression, the content expresses the loneliness of the individual rather than social problems. Of course, these comments are not addressed to all artists in the community. We have expressed our views on the example of artists who have created these ideas between two epochs, sharpened their pens, and tried to take full advantage of the opportunities of the new era.

The pure expression of the lyricism of the soul, the deepening of the reader's heart, is, of course, reflected in the poet's chosen theme and the poetic content of the content. The polished poem, adorned with the penman's spirituality and talent, is of course also significant in its "dress" form.

In the poetry of women artists, the effect of not only the content, but also the formal research on busy forms can be seen in the works they create. For example, in Farida Afroz's poetry, trinity poems are created, in Zebo Mirzayeva's and Halima Ahmedova's works, the words appear alone in the lines or the verses are astrophied. Professor H.Boltaboyev reacts to astrophic poetry as follows: In the structure of astrophic poetry, one verse occurs in the form of a quartet, one verse in the form of a binary and another in the form of an octagon "[1.p.553]

We all know that in classical Uzbek poetry masnavi - two, musallas - three, murabba - four, muhammas - five, musaddas - six, musabba - seven, musamman - eight, mustasne - nine, muashshar - is represented as a decimal. In today's literature, however, there is a shrinkage or expansion of content-like passages, as evidenced by the fact that the idea that should be expressed in a single line, from one-line poems, moves from line to line. These aspects, in addition to showing the poet's poetic style, are important achievements of today's literary process.

While Zulfiya Muminova's quatrains are full of life's confessions and wisdom of experiences, poetic observations of reality and artistic and philosophical interpretations of symbolic images are important in the poems of the Eight. Most of the poet's quatrains are rhymed in the form a-a-b-a, and the stagnation is 6 + 5. Before beginning the



analysis of the Quartet, we need to understand what it is and how it differs from the rubai genre in classical fiction. This is because the uniqueness of the genres that have been identified and distinguished in their place can be interpreted as a separate artistic phenomenon.

First of all, we would like to quote H. Umurov about weight: "Weight does not live on its own. It also "revives" only when it works to reveal the ideological and aesthetic content, that is, when it measures words, syllables and stanzas, becomes a necessary tool, reveals the legitimacy of poetry. [8.p.180].

In the Dictionary of Literary Studies, the quatrain "Quartet is 1) a type of four-line band; katren, murabba . The quartet is one of the most common types of bands in poetry. In our classical poetry, the quartet is preserved in the genre of murabba, but in the twentieth century it became more active. 2) a poem consisting of four lines, a form of poetry that is more common in modern Uzbek poetry as a continuation of the traditions of folklore and rubai writing in classical oriental poetry; lyrical genre classified in terms of form, - writes D.Quronov. During the scholar's opinion, the difference between the quartet and the rubai is different from the rubai and tuyuq in classical lyric poetry. There are no strict requirements "[5.p. 337].

The poet's quatrains have an intellectual approach to the subject. That is, there are signs that compare the existing reality to something, to draw conclusions through contradictions.

Mushkullardan kettim, sendan keta olmadim,
Bu ishq sha'niga bitta harf bita olmadim,
Bildim visolingga yetishmoq mushkul,
Mushkul sog'inching bartaraf eta olmadim [4.p.106]

The phrase *mushkullardan kettim* was a thesis to these four, and the phrase *keta olmadim, bita olmadim, eta olmadim* make it" in the remaining lines served as an antithesis and expressed the deep romantic anguish of the lyrical protagonist. The poetic content of the poem is enriched with rhyme and rhythm. The suffix *-a* in the words *ket, bit* (in the sense of ending), *et* which forms the modern verb, was able to increase the tone of the poem. When the sentences *Keta olmadim, bita olmadim, eta olmadim* were expressed in the form of *ketolmadim, bitolmadim, etolmadim* perhaps it would be no different from ordinary sentences. There is no doubt that the fact that poetry is a delicate phenomenon is related to similar situations.

Ostonamda yig'layotir kuz,
Ostonamda gangiydi shamol,
Ostonamda olislagan iz –
Ostonamda og'ir bir savol.

Men barini tushundim nogoh,
Xazonlarni yuzga bosdim jim.
Ostonamda men qilgan gunoh
Yolvorishni bilmaganlarim [4.p.105].

"In all forms of art, reality is represented through images, but these images are not the exact, exact copy of reality. Every image in a work of art is a piece of reality



that goes through the emotional and mental perception of the artist ”[6.p.4], - writes B.Sarimsakov.

We have analyzed the nature of lyrical works and their style of expression in the example of the above poems. One of the leading features of modern literature is the generalization of the great philosophical meaning in very short paragraphs. The images of *kuz, shamol, iz*, quoted in verse eight have had a symbolic meaning in connection with the word *ostonamda*. Or on the threshold, the word could simultaneously act as a syntactic parallelism, which, in addition to enhancing the emotional content of the poem, also contained a huge poetic meaning.

If we analyze the poem as follows, we will be able to fully understand the poetic intention of the creator. If we consider the word threshold at the beginning of each line to be a symbolic heart, *autumn* is a metaphor for the end of life and the image of the *wind* is a metaphor for emotions. The trail is time gone by. At this point, *a difficult question* is understood as the solution of the poem. This can be seen in the confession of the lyrical protagonist in the next example. The symbolic images of *threshold - autumn, threshold - wind, threshold - trace* are compared with each other in such a way that it is a poetic discovery, a poetic discovery of the artist.

In our view, the words *crying, moaning, moving away* which express the state of mind between the images, reflect the emotional-poetic process. The lyrical protagonist, though late, realizes his mistakes and regrets silently staring at the hazons - his past life. He feels guilty in front of his heart. Those who do not know how to beg in the hope of self-justification, admit that they are late in realizing the value of the past, figuratively speaking.

Conclusion. Each of the symbols used in the poem “clarifies the essence of the image, brightens the form, deepens the content, enhances the emotional impact” [3.p.10.], In our view.

Poems like these can not only evoke an emotional state in a student, but can also give him or her a spiritual upbringing at times. In this way, there is an intimacy between the creator and the reader. As the late poet Erkin Vahidov said: “Poetry is a language conversation between a poet and a student. For the poet, this conversation is to open the heart with its existence, for the reader it is to understand the heartbeat ”[3.p.131].

References.

- [1]. Boltaboyev. H. Encyclopedia of Literature. T.: CLASSIC WORD. 2015. - p.553.
- [2]. Izzat Sultan. Literary theory. T.: “TEACHER” 2005. - P.143.
- [3]. Jumatova. N. Symbolic images associated with color in modern Uzbek poetry. diss. T.: 2000.- p.10.
- [4]. Mominova. Z. I was in the garden of love... T.: “SHARQ”, 2019.- P.105-106
- [5]. Quronov. D. Literary Dictionary. T.: ACADEMNASHR. 2010 - p.337
- [6]. Garlic. B. Fundamentals and criteria of art. - T.: 2004. p.4.
- [7]. Ulugbek Hamdam. Basic principles of Uzbek poetry of the 90s and 2000s. Independence period literature. T.: Ghafur Ghulam Publishing House. 2006.- P. 286.
- [8]. Umurov. H. Literary Theory. . - T.: Abdulla Kodiri National Heritage Publishing House. 2004. p.180.
- [9]. Vohidov.E. Writer and period. - T.: Young Guard. 1987. - p.131.



UDC: 91`373.2:881.792.243(799)

THE PROBLEM OF INTERTEXTUALITY IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LITERATURE (BASED ON A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE LITERATURE OF THE XIX-XX CENTURIES)

Sharipov Mamur Mansurovich
Lecturer of English
Literature department
Bukhara State University
Sharipov_m@gmail.com

Annotatsiya – maqolada ingliz va o'zbek adabiyoti haqida qisqacha ma'lumotlar keltirilgan, shu bilan birga ingliz va o'zbek adabiyotida intertekstuallik muammosi haqida ham fikrlar keltirilgan. Bundan tashqari XIX- XX asr adabiyoti qiyosiy tahlili asosida misollar keltirilgan va tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: intertekstuallik muammosi, XIX- XX asr adabiyoti, qiyosiy tahlili, madaniyatlararo muloqot, lingvistik hodisa.

Аннотация – В статье дается краткий обзор английской и узбекской литературы, а также идеи по проблеме интертекстуальности в английской и узбекской литературе. Кроме того, приводятся и анализируются примеры на основе сравнительного анализа литературы XIX-XX вв.

Ключевые слова: проблема интертекстуальности, литература XIX-XX веков, компаративистский анализ, межкультурная коммуникация, языковые явления.

Abstract –The article provides a brief overview of English and Uzbek literature, as well as ideas on the problem of intertextuality in English and Uzbek literature. In addition, examples are given and analyzed on the basis of a comparative analysis of the literature of the XIX-XX centuries.

Key words: the problem of intertextuality, the literature of the XIX-XX centuries, comparative analysis, intercultural communication, linguistic phenomena.

Introduction. This article belongs to a series of domestic and foreign scientific works that touch upon the problems of modern text theory - textual criticism, and has a linguocultural and intercultural focus. The article is devoted to a comparative study of intertextual means of constructing the transcendental reality of English and Uzbek sacral and mystical literary texts. Since the second half of the 20th century, one of the leading postulates of the philosophy of science has been the recognition of anthropocentrism as a priority direction in the modern science of language.

Literature review. Among the most significant anthropologically oriented works are the scientific works of modern foreign scientists: E. Benveniste, W. von Humboldt, Y.N. Karaulova, E.S. Kubryakova, A.A. Potebnya, Y.S. Stepanov and others. The triangular orientation of linguistics determines the promotion of the text as one of the most important objects of scientific research. A distinctive feature of anthropocentric research is the consideration of a person's subjective extralinguistic knowledge, which reflects the inner world of his images and ideas. Such knowledge of a person is based on the perception and processing of various types of information and is formed through its personal analysis and interpretation. The text can be considered



as an information unity. It is the "bridge" that connects the personal experience of the individual with the spiritual wealth of mankind.

Analysis. The role of culture in this matter is great. It is culture that shows the state of the spiritual life of human civilization through the text. Recently, in linguistics, there has been an increase in interest in the text as a realized dialogicity of speech, including intercultural ones. Intertextuality, being one of the key elements in the study of the text, allows us to consider the dialogical nature of speech from various angles. Intertextuality reflects a certain materialized memory of humanity. In linguoculturology and intercultural communication, it plays a significant role, showing the mutual influence of languages and cultures through the text. Texts that include intertextual elements of various national cultures expand and activate the conceptual picture of the world of readers, connected with the past of both their native and world culture. They appeal to universal knowledge and values, complementing the relevant knowledge of readers. Intertextuality plays an important role in the globalization of human cultural knowledge. Comparison of texts from different cultures allows us to explore the transcendental concept sphere of modern man and the features of its representation within each individual culture. Man has always strived to comprehend the new and unusual, to achieve the best and the highest. This search for the transcendent, the beyond was reflected in the texts of different cultures: legends, myths, fairy tales, sacred texts, and then in esoteric and fiction literature. Literary texts are of particular interest, as they are deeply anthropocentric, figurative, and aesthetic. They are aimed at the reader and at the same time have an aesthetically oriented conceptuality - i.e. express the uniqueness of the author's concept sphere.

Discussion. In modern fairy tales and fantasy, much attention is paid to the form of the transcendent, which allows the authors to create entire fantastic worlds. While in mystical-philosophical novels, the most important is the search for an answer to general philosophical questions about the essence of the transcendent. However, the commonality of the theme and the special nature of the 5 intertexts used to create sacral and mystical literary texts make it possible to study them together. Sacral and mystical literary texts are based on folklore, religious, mythological and other material from different cultures. They are literary texts that reproduce the transcendental reality (unreal space and time)), and verbalize the concept of the transcendent.

The goal set determined the need to solve the following series of tasks:

- to explore sacred and mystical literary texts as a form of reflection of a certain mythological worldview of a modern linguistic personality in an intercultural textual space;

- to consider the possibilities of linguistic system-textual analysis of intertextuality as a theoretical basis for the study of sacred and mystical literary texts;

- to show the possibility of studying the intertextual sacral-mystical language field-code as a complex intertextual formation characteristic of world culture, using the example of English and Uzbek texts;

- to explain the nature of intertext systems from the point of view of modern approaches to the study of intertextuality within the framework of linguocultural and intercultural textology, expanding modern ideas about intertextuality and describing it from the position of a text system;



- consider the role of the intertext system in intertextual linguoculturological analysis aimed at studying the processes of decoding intertext systems with the help of their national texts, or when comparing the features of text formation and the semantics of texts of different cultures.

Sacred and mystical literary texts - mystical and philosophical novels, fantasy and author's fairy tales - are becoming more and more in demand in the intercultural space. Despite the fact that this literature is often purely entertaining, it not only reflects the transcendental concept sphere of modern man, but also actively influences its formation. The search for the transcendent is an integral feature of a person; therefore sacred and mystical literary texts are valuable material for an anthropocentrically oriented study of his picture of the world.

In modern linguistics, more and more attention is paid to the text as a realized dialogicity of speech, including intercultural ones. Many sacred and mystical literary texts, especially fantasy texts, are a significant part of the dialogue in the space of transcendental discourse within national cultures and in intercultural space. In our opinion, the linguoculturological study of modern sacred and mystical texts allows us to get a multilateral idea of the similarities and differences in the perception of numerous forms of the transcendent in world cultures. In our study, sacred and mystical literary texts have become material for comparing transcendental and other ideas, concepts of the sphere of the transcendental and feature of the cognitive base in the space of English-speaking and Uzbek-speaking cultures.

Conclusion. The study of intertextuality in sacred and mystical literary texts as a linguistic reflection of the modern transcendental concept sphere and intercultural dialogue can be continued in many directions. A similar study can be carried out on the material of other texts of the genres we have considered, on the material of texts from other cultures. The study of the interaction of intertexts and the modern worldview can be carried out in the space of other intertext systems. The same study was aimed at developing a methodology for studying intertext in the form of intertext systems from the standpoint of linguoculturology and textology.

References:

- [1]. Ashkharava A.T. Semantics and pragmatics of word and text: monograph. Arkhangelsk: Publishing house of PGU named after Lomonosov, 2004. 368 p.
- [2]. Bagretsov D.N. Timur Kibirov: intertext and creative individuality. Ekaterinburg: Publishing House of the Ural State University im. A.M. Gorky, 2005. 170 p.
- [3]. Vorobyov V.V. Linguoculturology: monograph. M.: Izd-vo RUDN, 2008. 336 p.
- [4]. Galperin I.R. Text as an object of linguistic research. M.: Nauka, 1981. 139 p.
- [5]. Dymarsky M.Y. Problems of text formation and literary text. M.: URSS, 2006. 293 p.
- [6]. Akhmedova M.B. Ways of translation of 'spirituality' terms in English and Uzbek languages. Proceedings of the ICECRS, November 2019 (<https://doi.org/10.21070/icecrs.v4i0.124>), DOI 10.21070/icecrs.v4i0.124



- [7]. Islomov Eldor, Ahmedova Mehrinigor Bahodirovna. The essence of spirituality in the Uzbek language. XIII международная научно-практическая конференция " язык и культура", Челябинск, 26 апреля 2018 года
- [8]. Bahodirovna, Akhmedova M. "Lexicographic Analysis of "Spirituality" Terms in English and Uzbek Languages." International Journal on Integrated Education, vol. 2, no. 5, 2019, pp. 140-143, doi:10.31149/ijie.v2i5.190 (<https://dx.doi.org/10.31149/ijie.v2i5.190>).
- [9]. Gafurov B.Z. Similarities and differences of segment background options for Russian, Uzbek and English languages // Monografia pokonferency jnascience, Research, development №26. – Познань/Poznan, 2020. – Pp.17-19.
- [10]. Gafurov B.Z. Analysis of the relationship of medical terminology with segment phonostylistics of the noun in Russian, Uzbek and English languages // Theoretical & Applied Science. International Scientific Journal. –Philadelphia, USA, 2020.–№1 (81). –P.464-466. <http://T-Science.org>. (Impact Factor SJIF 5.6).

UDK: 811.1

LINGUISTIC AND CONCEPTUAL PICTURES OF THE WORLD

Fayziyeva Aziza Anvarovna
Independent researcher
Department of Translation
studies and Linguodidactics
Bukhara State University
fayzievaziza@gmail.com

Annotatsiya: Insonning olamni anglashi bevosita til yordamida amalga oshiriladi. Borliqni, obyektiv voqelikni tafakkur qilish, uni anglash jarayoni soʻzlar orqali aks etadi. Olamning lisoniy manzarasi insonning voqea-hodisalarni idrok etishi va ularni maʼlum belgilar tizimida verballashtirishi natijasida shakllanadi. Ushbu maqolada inson tafakkurida aks etgan lisoniy manzara, uning konseptuallashuvi va bu xususida turli olimlarning fikrlari keltirib oʻtilgan. Shuningdek, dunyoning lingvistik manzarasi uning konspetual manzarasidan nechogʻlik farq qilishi tahlil qilingan.

Kalit soʻzlar: lisoniy manzara, konseptual manzara, til, tafakkur, borliq, idrok, madaniyat

Аннотация: Понимание человеком мира осуществляется непосредственно через язык. Процесс мышления об объекте, объективной действительности и осмысления ее выражается словами. Языковая картина мира формируется в результате восприятия человеком событий и их вербализации в определенной системе знаков. В данной статье рассматривается языковая картина мира, отраженный в человеческом мышлении, ее концептуализация, а также взгляды различных ученых на эту тему. Также анализируется, чем языковая картина мира отличается от ее концептуальной картины.

Ключевые слова: языковая картина, концептуальная картина, язык, мышление, бытие, восприятие, культура

Annotation: Human understanding of the world is carried out directly through the language. The process of thinking about an object, objective reality and



understanding it is expressed in words. The linguistic picture of the world is formed as a result of a person's perception of events and their verbalization in a certain system of signs. This article discusses the linguistic picture of the world, reflected in human thinking, its conceptualization, as well as the views of various scientists on this topic. It also analyzes how the linguistic picture of the world differs from its conceptual picture.

Keywords: linguistic picture, conceptual picture, language, thinking, cognition, perception, culture

Introduction. Language is the most essential means through which human knowledge about the world is formed and maintained. A person fixes the results of cognition in the word by reflecting the objective world in the process of activity. A linguistic picture of the world is a collection of pictures, concepts, standards, stereotypes, and symbols that express a group of people's understanding of the world. This knowledge is appraised according to societal preferences and standards and is documented in the meanings of linguistic units [13, 214-237]. To put it another way, the linguistic picture of the world is made up of cultural representations that are mirrored in the language at various levels.

The "picture of the world" phenomena is as old as man himself. The emergence of the first images of the world in man occurs at the same time as anthropogenesis. Mythology, religion, philosophy, and art all claim to depict the universe in a holistic manner. Mythological consciousness was historically the first type of worldview consciousness, within which a sophisticated picture of the world was produced. The myth expresses the world model that formed during the age of archaic society. Historical endeavors to develop a picture of the world took undertaken in the mainstream of philosophical investigation from the era of ancient philosophy until the creation of natural-philosophical ideas in the nineteenth century.

G. Hertz coined the phrase "picture of the world" to describe the physical representation of the world. M. Planck popularized the term "picture of the world," referring to the physical picture of the world as a "image of the world" created by physical science and reflecting natural principles. M. Planck distinguished between a practical and a scientific understanding of the world. He linked the idea of a person about the world around him, which develops over time as a result of his experiences, with a practical depiction of the world.

"A person seeks in some adequate way to establish in himself a simple and clear picture of the universe in order to break away from the world of sensations, in order to to some extent try to replace this world with a picture formed in this way," A. Einstein wrote. Parallel to the scientific development of the concept of an image of the world, the picture of the world was investigated in cultural and linguo-semiological works.

The ethno-national differences in cognitive views of the world are most clearly expressed in what are known as features in the linguistic division of reality, which can be explained by ethno-national differences in linguistic conceptualization of the world. Languages differ in how they emphasize meanings, as well as in how they perceive and comprehend the environment. This concept has evolved in numerous forms and variants throughout the recent history of linguistics.



Literature review. Researchers from various schools and trends have constantly focused their attention on the difficulty of reflecting reality in the human mind and the role of language in this process. The concept of W.Humboldt's "interior form" of language is of special importance in this study. "Each language has an original paradigm," he said, and the uniqueness of each language is defined by the "linguistic awareness of the people" who speak it [4,169]. The basic structure of language, according to W. von Humboldt [5, 373], already contains the sense of the surrounding world and stereotypes of behaviour characteristic of this or that culture.

A.A. Potebnya, E. Sapir, B. Whorf, L. Weisgerber, and A. Vezhbitskaya were among W. Humboldt's numerous followers who studied the impact of language on people's thinking and worldview. W. von Humboldt's concepts were rethought in a psychological perspective by A.A. Potebnya. He was researching the relationship between thinking and language, as well as its historical context. A.A. Potebnya, like V. von Humboldt, based his theory of word meaning on the idea that language is a spiritual power, and the meaning of a word is a mental expression conveyed in language content. A.A. Potebnya argued that the national language had an impact on not only the creation of people's worldviews, but also the deployment model itself. [11,260].

Research methodology. In response to the dilemma of the relationship of language and thinking, E. Sapir and B. Whorf proposed the linguistic relativity hypothesis, which states that language determines the way individuals think when they speak it. People, according to this argument, are mainly at the mercy of the unique language that has emerged as a medium of communication in a given society, which not only reflects but also recreates the world, organising it according to its own conceptual categories. "We dismember the world, organize it into concepts, and distribute meanings in this way rather than any other, mostly because we are signatories to the agreement that mandates such a systematization. This agreement applies to a certain language community and is set in stone. This agreement is true for a certain language community and is enshrined in our language's model system" [14, 147]. As a result, "the worlds in which different communities live are different worlds, and not at all the same world with different labels attached to it" [12, 261], and "the worlds in which different communities live are different worlds, and not at all the same world with different labels attached to it." In other words, the structure of language predetermines the picture of the world as it appears to consciousness. Later critics challenged this idea for attempting to uncover unambiguous correspondences between language and reality. Despite the equivocal appraisal of the linguistic relativity theory, nearly no study in the field of language and thought interaction and mutual effect is complete without mentioning the work of E. Sapir and B. Whorf.

Analyses and the results. The German physicist Leo Weisgerber was the most renowned successor to E. Sapir and B. Whorf's concepts. L. Weisgerber's concept expresses the neo-Humboldtian perspective and is based on the concept of linguistic world knowledge. In his opinion, linguistic being determines all real being and transforms it into man's spiritual universe. Language has a significant impact on the development of people's spirits, creating a "intermediate world" between consciousness and reality. At the same time, the scientist places a direct emphasis on the language not



only in terms of thinking, but also in terms of individuals speaking that language's knowledge of the world.

According to E.S. Kubryakova's definition, the linguistic picture of the world includes "concepts that exist primarily in habitual association with their linguistic shell, and abstractions induced by the forms of language or the general organization of language systems, but do not have direct linguistic correlations and are directly correlated not so much with individual linguistic forms as with "pulled out" common denominators". The researchers are particularly interested in the fact that the language representation of the world represents just those ideas that are relevant to a specific group of people who are linked by a common culture or profession.

"Value attitudes characteristic of a given culture are consciously emphasized by a native speaker and a name creator and, thus, find expression in acts of culture self-reflection, i.e. are a kind of statement of culture about itself" [6, 32].

Thus, one of the roles of language is the "picture-forming" function, which entails the construction of a holistic image of a particular people about the world in the collective linguistic consciousness, as well as the formation of their distinctive "point of view on the world" [7, 3].

W. von Humboldt's followers claimed that particular conceptual systems underpin specific languages. Language does not reflect the reality that surrounds a person in the same way that a mirror does; rather, it offers a subjective impression of objective reality. Language, according to S.G. Vorkachev, "reflects just a national linguistic personality's manner of reflecting (conceptualizing) the universe" [3, 67]. To put it another way, the language picture of the world is not the same as the conceptual or cognitive model.

A holistic global image that underpins a person's worldview, arising in the course of his different connections with the world, and that is the product of all spiritual activity of a person is defined as a conceptual picture of the world. The linguistic picture of the world, according to E.S. Kubryakova, is subordinate to the conceptual one: "If the language represents the world divided into different entities - objects, events, signs, phenomena and processes, it, as it were, already asserts the existence in reality of individual bodies, persons, their attributes, etc." [9, 22] "Language divides reality, just as our consciousness divides it, and splits it into such components that it picked out and identified." J. Searle takes a similar stance, claiming that "the way in which language represents the world is an extension and realization of the way in which consciousness describes the world" [8, 31].

Many modern researchers (S.G. Vorkachev, V.V. Vorobyov, V.V. Krasnykh, E.S. Kubryakova, L.A. Manerko, A.R. Luria, G.G. Slyshkin) feel that studying the linguistic picture of the world outside the terms of the cognitive approach to language is, in theory, impossible. Furthermore, successful world orientation is only achievable on the basis of and with the assistance of cognitive models based on prior social and current individual experience [10, 105]. "Language is by far the best window into knowledge," writes Chafe, "since we use language to express it all the time... Language is both observable and analyzable, and we like to assume that it provides an excellent chance for analysis and knowledge" [8, 27].



Conclusion. As a result, the conceptual picture of the world is broader than the language one, and all sorts of thinking, including nonverbal ones, contribute to its construction. The linguistic representation of the world is used to express the conceptual representation of the world, which emerges through "the interaction of thinking, reality, and language as a way of expressing thoughts about the world in acts of communication" [13, 179]. According to Yu.D. Apresyan, the "meanings" represented in the language are shaped into a cohesive system of views, a kind of collective philosophy, that is forced on all native speakers as a requirement. "Speakers of different languages can experience the world a little differently, via the prism of their languages" [1,39].

The aforementioned researchers begin by defining the importance of language in terms of its impact on a specific people's awareness, thinking, and culture. However, many academics believe that culture is the key to comprehending and learning a language, according to another point of view.

References:

- [1] Apresyan, Yu.D. Integralnoe opisanie yazyka i sistemnaya leksikografiya. Izbrannye trudy / Yu.D. Apresyan. - M. : Shkola «Yazyki russkoi kultury», 1995. — 768 s.
- [2] Arutyunova, N.D. Yazyk i mir cheloveka / N.D. Arutyunova. - M. : Yaz. rus: kultury, 1998. — XV, 896 s. - (Yazyki. Semiotika. Kultura).
- [3] Vorkachev, S.G. Lingvokulturologiya, yazykovaya lichnost, kontsept : stanovlenie antropotsentricheskoi paradigmy v yazykoznanii / S.G. Vorkachev // Filologicheskie nauki. - 2001. - № 1. - S. 64-72.
- [4] Gumboldt, V. fon. O razlichii stroeniya chelovecheskikh yazykov i ego vliyaniya na dukhovnoe razvitie chelovechestva / V. fon Gumboldt // Izbrannye trudy po yazykoznanii / per. s nem yaz. pod red. i s predisl. G.V. Ramitshvili. - M.: Progress, 1984. - 396 s.
- [5] Gumboldt, V. fon. Kharakter yazyka i kharakter naroda / V. fon Gumboldt // Yazyk i filosofiya kultury / pod obshch. red. A.V. Gulygi i G.V. Ramitshvili. — M. : Progress, 1985. - 450 s.
- [6] Zhuravlev, A.F. Drevneslavyanskaya fundamentalnaya aksiologiya v zerkale praslavyanskoi leksiki / A.F. Zhuravlev // Slavyanskoe i balkanskoe yazykoznanie. Problemy leksikologii i semantiki. Slovo v kontekste kultury / pod obshch. red. N.I. Tolstoi. - M. : Indrik, 1999. - S. 7-32.
- [7] Kornilov, O.A. Yazykovye kartiny mira kak otrazheniya natsionalnykh mentalitetov : avtoref. dis. ... dokt. kulturolog. Nauk / O.A. Kornilov. - M., 2000. - 44 s.
- [8] Kubryakova, E.S. Problemy predstavleniya znaniya v sovremennoi nauke i rol lingvistiki v reshenii etikh problem / E.S. Kubryakova // Yazyk i struktury predstavleniya znaniya : sb. nauch.-analit. obzorov / pod red. G.D. Streltsovoi. - M. : INION RAN, 1992. - S. 4-38.
- [9] Kubryakova, E.S. Yazyk prostranstva i prostranstvo yazyka : k postanovke problemy / E.S. Kubryakova // Izvestiya RAN. Ser. literatury i yazyka. - 1997. - T. 56. - №3. - S. 22-31.



UDC: 665.1

IMPROVEMENT OF TECHNOLOGY FOR GROWING CHLORELLA ALGAE WITH THE APPLICATION OF OILY PERCOLATION CLAY**Akhmedov Ulug Karimovich****Doctor of Chemical Sciences, Professor****Institute of General and Inorganic****Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences****of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Tashkent city****ulug_akhedov@mail.ru****Kurambaev Sherzod Raimberganovich****Doctor of Technical Sciences****Urgench State University, Urgench city****Skurambayev@list.ru****Bakhtiyarov Sardorbek Bakhtiyarovich****Candidate in Technical Sciences****Urgench State University, Urgench city****sardor.baxtiyorov72@mail.ru**

Аннотасија. О‘zbekistonda yetishtirilgan paxta chigitidan presslash va ekstraksiya usuli bilan paxta moyi olinadi. Paxta moyini adsorbsiyali tozalashda xorijdan keltirilgan gilmoyadan foydalaniladi, O‘zbekiston tabiiy minerallari esa adsorbent sifatida amalda qo‘llanilmaydilar. Mualliflar tabiiy Sulton-Uvays kaolinidan olingan adsorbent bilan paxta moyi tozalab ijobiy natijalarga erishganlar. Paxta moyini adsorbsiyali tozalashdan chiqqan chiqindidan rasional foydalanish maqsadida mazkur ishda Sulton-Uvays kaolinidan olingan moyli adsorbent bilan xlorella suv o‘simligining ozuqa muxiti yaratilgan. Xlorella suv o‘simligini o‘stirish texnologiyasi taqomillashtirilgan. Olingan xlorella suv o‘simligining namunalari organoleptik ko‘rsatgichlari, elektro‘tkazuvchanligi, vodorod ko‘rsatgichi, maxsuldorligi o‘sishi taxlil qilingan.

Калит so‘zlar. Paxta moyi, adsorbent, tozalash, ishqoriy, rafinasiya, maxsuldorlik, o‘shish, suv o‘simligi, suspenziya, ozuqa muxiti, moyli, tabiiy, elektro‘tkazuvchanlik.

Аннотация. Из хлопковых семян выращенных в Узбекистане получают хлопковое масло методом прессования и экстракции. При адсорбционной очистке хлопковых масел используются отбельные глины завозимые из-за рубежа, а природные минералы Узбекистана на сегодняшний день в качестве адсорбента не нашли практического применения. Авторами опробировано адсорбционная очистка хлопкового масла адсорбентом полученного из природного минерала каолина Султан-Увайс и получены положительные показатели. В целях рационального использования отходов производства адсорбционной очистки хлопкового масла в работе использованы жирные адсорбенты полученные из каолина Султан-Увайс в создании питательной среды



для водоросли хлореллы. Совершенствовано технология выращивания водоросли хлореллы. Исследовано рост продуктивности, водородный показатель, электропроводность и органолептические показатели полученных образцов водоросли хлореллы.

Ключевые слова. Хлопковое масло, адсорбент, очистка, щелочная, рафинация, продуктивность, рост, водоросль, суспензия, питательная среда, жирный, природный, электропроводность.

Key words. Cottonseed oil, adsorbent, purification, alkaline, refining, productivity, growth, algae, suspension, nutrient medium, fatty, natural, electrical conductivity.

Annotation. From cottonseeds grown in Uzbekistan, cottonseed oil is obtained by pressing and extraction. In the adsorption purification of cottonseed oils, percolation clays imported from abroad are used, and the natural minerals of Uzbekistan have not yet found practical application as an adsorbent. The authors tested the adsorption purification of cottonseed oil with an adsorbent obtained from the natural mineral kaolin Sultan-Uvais and obtained positive results. In order to use waste from the production of adsorption purification of cottonseed oil rationally, fatty adsorbents obtained from Sultan-Uvais kaolin were used in the work to create a nutrient medium for chlorella algae. The technology of growing chlorella algae has been improved. The growth of productivity, pH value, electrical conductivity and organoleptic characteristics of the obtained samples of chlorella algae were studied.

Introduction. We know that Uzbekistan is an agricultural country that mainly grows cotton. Every year, more than ten types of products are produced from the cotton crop. From cotton seeds grown in Uzbekistan, cottonseed oil is obtained by pressing and extraction. Substances that form sludge and substances that give undesirable color and smell are removed from the obtained technical cottonseed oil, and finally high-quality edible cottonseed oil is obtained [1, 2]. In the adsorption purification of cottonseed oils, percolation clays imported from abroad are used, and the natural minerals of Uzbekistan today have not found practical application as an adsorbent in the purification of vegetable oils and in other areas [3].

Experimental part. In order to rationally use waste from the production of adsorption purification of cottonseed oil, the authors tested studies on the use of fatty percolation clays for feeding chlorella algae. Fatty kaolin was obtained after adsorption purification of cottonseed oil after alkaline refining, another sample of fatty kaolin was obtained after preliminary purification of black pressed cottonseed oil [3]. These samples of kaolin were introduced into samples of suspension of chlorella strain *Vulgaris* as a nutrient medium. Samples of Sultan-Uvais natural and fatty kaolin were added separately to separate samples of chlorella suspension. Chlorella suspension was placed in a laboratory glass container with a volume of 1000 ml, natural illumination was used for 12 days of cultivation, samples of chlorella suspension were blown with atmospheric air every 12 hours, at which the suspensions were also mixed with atmospheric air for 12-15 minutes each time. In this case, the nutrient medium natural kaolin and fatty kaolins were added 1 time in the amount of 1 gram per 1000 ml of chlorella suspension. The results of identifying the productivity growth of chlorella algae are shown in Table No. 1.

Table No. 1.

Chlorella Algae Productivity Growth Results.

Sample No.	Name of the added nutrient medium	Detection of productivity growth of chlorella algae, days						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Chlorella suspension without nutrient medium (control)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
2	Kaolin Sultan-Uwais, natural	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
3	Fatty kaolin Sultan-Uwais, obtained after adsorption purification of cottonseed oil, after alkaline refining	-	-	-	+	+	+	+
4	Kaolin Sultan-Uwais is fatty, obtained after preliminary purification of black press oil	-	-	-	+	+	+	+

* + detection of growth in the productivity of chlorella algae.

* - no increase in the productivity of chlorella algae..

From table No. 1, we can conclude that when Sultan-Uwais fatty kaolins were introduced into the suspension of chlorella as a nutrient medium, positive results were obtained after a few days in increasing the productivity of chlorella algae. In samples No. 1 and 2, the development of the productivity of algae was detected late, but it should be noted that after a few days, the absence (delay) in the development of the productivity of chlorella algae was revealed in them [4].

The laboratory setup for improving the technology of growing chlorella algae using a nutrient medium of fatty percolation clay is given in Figure No. 1.

Figure No. 1.

Laboratory setup for improving the technology of growing chlorella algae.

1. 1.

1. 2.

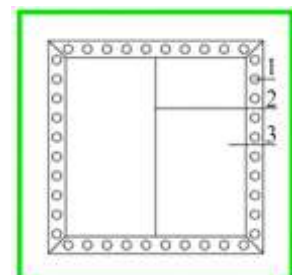
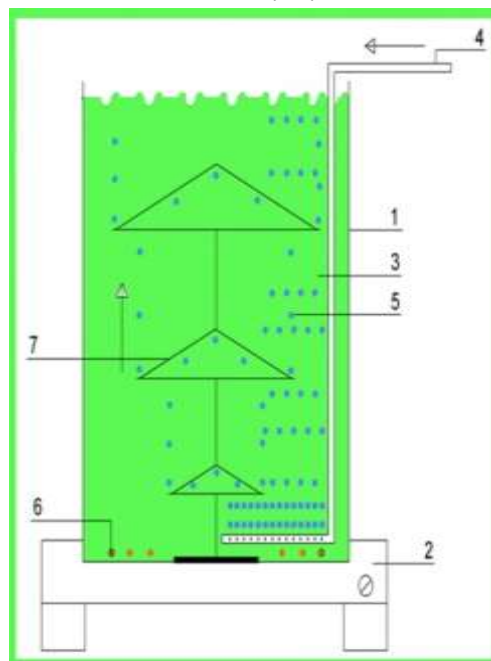
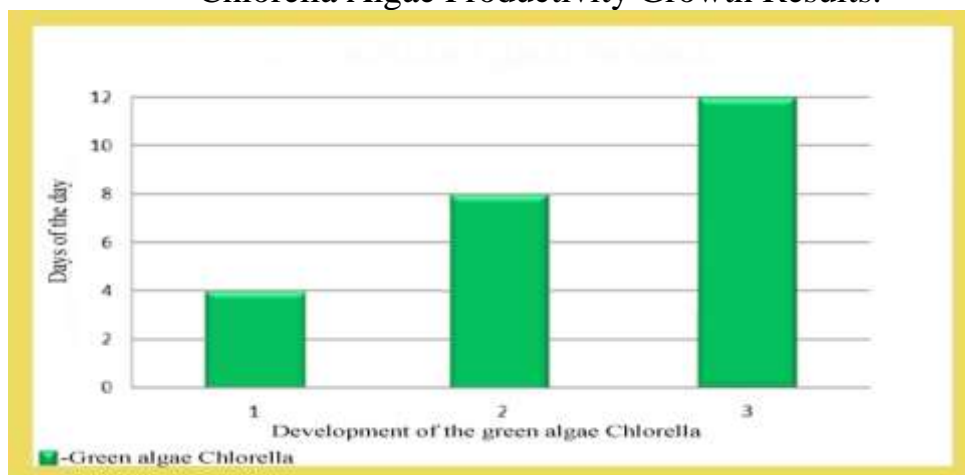


Figure No. 1.1. Laboratory setup. 1-glass container. 2-electric oven with regulator. 3-suspension of chlorella algae. 4-line supply of atmospheric air. 5-atmospheric air. 6-oily clay. 7-glass three-stage retainer of atmospheric air. Figure No. 1.2. Atmospheric air retainer, top view. 1-hole for the passage of atmospheric air. 2-upper part of the atmospheric air retainer. 3-lower part of the atmospheric air retainer. Figure No. 2 shows a diagram of the result of growth in the productivity of chlorella algae by day.

Figure No. 2.

Chlorella Algae Productivity Growth Results.



Analysis of results.

From figure No. 2, we can conclude that during the period of introducing the nutrient medium of fatty clays into the suspension of chlorella, a daily increase in the growth of the productivity of the algae of chlorella was revealed.

The pH index of samples of chlorella suspensions was studied, which are given in table No. 2.

Table No. 2.

The pH index of chlorella suspension samples.

N o.	Method Applied to Obtain Chlorella Productivity Growth	Average pH, pH
1	Chlorella suspension obtained without nutrient medium	4,7
2	Suspension of chlorella obtained by introducing a nutrient medium natural kaolin Sultan-Uvais	4,5
3	Suspension of chlorella obtained by introducing a nutrient medium of fatty clay obtained after adsorption purification of cottonseed oil, which has undergone alkaline refining	5,9
4	Suspension of chlorella, obtained by introducing fatty clay obtained after preliminary purification of black pressed cottonseed oil	6,1

From table No. 2, we can conclude that the pH of a suspension of chlorella obtained by introducing a nutrient medium is greater compared to a suspension without a nutrient medium and with a nutrient medium of natural kaolin, the more chlorella algae in the suspension, the greater the pH.

The organoleptic characteristics of the obtained samples of suspensions of chlorella algae were studied, which are given in table No. 3.

Таблица № 3.

Organoleptic characteristics of obtained samples of chlorella algae suspension

The name of indicators	Norm (control sample)	Chlorella obtained by introducing a nutrient medium of fatty clay obtained after the adsorption purification of cottonseed oil, which has undergone alkaline refining	Chlorella obtained by introducing fatty clay obtained after preliminary clarification of black pressed cottonseed oil
Appearance	Opaque liquid	Opaque liquid	Opaque liquid
Colour	Dark green color	Dark green color	Dark green color
Smell	No smell	No smell	No smell

From table No. 3 we can conclude that the indicators of the obtained samples of chlorella suspensions coincide with the required standards.

To study the properties of suspensions, the authors determined the electrical conductivity of the obtained samples of chlorella suspensions, the indicators of which are given in table No. 4.

Table No.4.

Indicators of electrical conductivity of samples of suspensions of chlorella.

No.	Applied method for obtaining Chlorella productivity increase.	Average electrical conductivity of samples, Sm/m
1	Chlorella suspension obtained without nutrient medium	84,8
2	Suspension of chlorella obtained by introducing a nutrient medium natural kaolin Sultan-Uvais	83,1
3	Suspension of chlorella obtained by introducing a nutrient medium of fatty clay obtained after adsorption purification of cottonseed oil, which has undergone alkaline refining	77,1
4	Suspension of chlorella, obtained by introducing fatty clay obtained after preliminary purification of black pressed cottonseed oil	74,9

From table No. 4, we can conclude that the electrical conductivity of the suspension decreased with an increase in the amount of productivity of chlorella algae.



Chlorella is an algae that is considered a good food source of protein and vitamins. The algae contains vitamins A, B2, B3, as well as iron, magnesium and zinc. Chlorella algae has a chemical composition which is given in Table No. 5.

Table No.5.

The chemical composition of chlorella algae.

No.	Name of the substance	Quantity in a cell, %
1	Protein	48-56
2	Lipids	10-15
3	Carbohydrates	24-32
4	Vitamins and microelements	5-9

From table No. 5 we can conclude that chlorella algae has a rich chemical composition and can be used in many areas of production in our republic. In particular, the algae *Chlorella Vulgaris* strain can be introduced into the diet of farm animals to increase all types of productivity and preserve livestock.

Conclusion. In order to rationally use cottonseed oil percolation waste, fatty percolation clays were used as a nutrient medium for growing *Chlorella* algae of the *Vulgaris* strain and positive indicators of the growth of *Chlorella* algae productivity were obtained. The authors have developed an improvement in the technology of growing chlorella algae using a nutrient medium of oily percolation clay. When comparing the organoleptic characteristics of the obtained chlorella samples with the control, it was found that the obtained samples correspond to the required standards..

References.

- [1].Qadirov Yu. *Yog' moy maxsulotlarini ishlab chiqarish texnologiyasi*. SHarq. Toshkent. 2007 y.
- [2].Qadirov Yu. Ruzibaev A. *Yog'larni qayta ishlash texnologiyasi*. Fan va texnologiya. Toshkent. 2014 y.
- [3].Aripov E.A. *Prirodnie mineral'nie sorbenti, ix aktivirovanie i modifisirovanie*. Tashkent, 1970 g.
- [4].Gevorgiz R.G, Shepachyov S. G. *Predel'naya osenka produktivnosti mikrovodorosley v usloviyax yestestvennogo i iskusstvennogo osvesheniya*. Ekologiya morya. Vipusk 80. 2010 g.



UDC: 656.212.5.073

ANALYSIS OF THE DYNAMICS OF DOWNTIME OF WAGONS ON THE ACCESS ROADS OF RAILWAY STATIONS OF JSC "UTY"

Rasulov Marufdjan Xalikovich
Candidate of Technical Sciences, professor
Decan of the faculty
Transportation Systems Management,
The Tashkent State Transport University,
E-mail address: marufjan.rasulov@bk.ru

Kayumov Shokhrukh Sharof ugli
Base doctoral student (PhD),
The Department "Organization of transport movement"
Transportation Systems Management,
The Tashkent State Transport University,
E-mail address: k.shohrukh@mail.ru

Annotatsiya: Maqolada sanoat korxonalarining transport jarayoni masalalari ko'rib chiqilgan. Sanoat temir yo'l transporti korxonalarida vagonlarning turib qolish vaqtlarini meyorlash sohasidagi ilmiy tadqiqotlar ishlari urganildi. MTU-T AJ "UTY" yo'nalishi bo'yicha shaxobcha yo'llarida turib qolgan vagonlarning kuzatuvlarining statistik tahlili o'tkazildi. Shaxobcha yo'llarida vagonlarning turib qolish vaqtini elementlar bo'yicha tahlili V.I. Romanovskiy mezoni yordamida amalga oshirildi.

Kalit so'zlar: Sanoat temir yo'l transporti korxonalarini, vagonlarning turib qolishi, shaxobcha yo'l, mahalliy vagonlar, vagonlarni qayta ishlash, taqsimlash qonuniyati.

Annotation: The article deals with the issues of transport processes of industrial enterprises. A review of scientific research in the field of rationalizing idle time of wagons at industrial railway transport enterprises has been carried out. A statistical analysis of observations of idle cars on the access roads of the direction of RRJ-T JSC "UTY" was made. An element-by-element analysis of the idle time of cars on access roads was carried out using the criterion of V.I. Romanovsky.

Key words: Industrial railway transport enterprises, simple wagons, access road, local wagons, wagon recycling, distribution law.

Аннотация: В статье рассмотрены вопросы транспортных процессов промышленных предприятий. Выполнен обзор научных исследований в области нормирования простоя вагонов на предприятиях промышленного железнодорожного транспорта. Произведен статистический анализ наблюдений простоя вагонов на подъездных путях направления РЖУ-Т АО «УТЙ». Произведен поэлементный анализ простоя вагонов на подъездных путях с помощью критерия В.И. Романовского.

Ключевые слова: Предприятия промышленного железнодорожного транспорта, простой вагона, подъездной путь, местные вагоны, переработка вагонов, закон распределения.

Introduction. Uzbekistan is one of the few countries in the world with a developed mining and metallurgical complex. Freight stations of mainline railways and

access roads of industrial enterprises play an important role in the transportation of goods from places of production to points of consumption. Continuous improvement of their work is one of the main conditions for the successful development of the continuously growing volume of traffic. One of these modern enterprises is the Uzbek Metallurgical Plant (Fig. 1), which not only managed to take its rightful place in the international market, but also actively implements a social responsibility program.

The performance of cargo transportation has a significant impact on the system of indicators used to assess the quality of the transportation process. First of all, this refers to such a complex indicator as “car turnover”. The reason for the increase in the turnover of the wagon is mainly the increase in the idle time of the wagons at the stations.



Fig 1. Scheme of connecting the access road of Uzmetkombinat JSC to the Bekabad station

Studies show [1-2] that from 35% to 45% of the total car turnover is downtime at technical stations. Moreover, the factor analysis performed in [3] showed that it is idle time at technical stations that has the greatest influence on the change in the turnover of a car (about 61%).

Brief scientific analysis on the issue study of the dynamics of idle cars on the sidings of railway stations

In order to reduce the downtime of wagons, the article [4] obtained the dependence of the required capacity of railway tracks, which takes into account the share of private wagons in the total fleet arriving at places of non-public use. A scheme for choosing the location of wagons is proposed to justify the choice of the mode of interaction between mainline and industrial railway transport, taking into account the available track equipment and the feasibility of its further development.

The article [5] considers the development of methods for managing the formation of group trains of local trains and feeds to sidings and freight fronts when introducing intelligent station systems. A set of complete private technological processes has been installed to ensure local work at technical and cargo stations, the implementation of which in modern conditions increases the need for the formation of multi-group trains. The conditions for the implementation of the method of combinatorial sorting of wagons in the intelligent station system, as well as the methods



for calculating the optimal order of service for the cargo fronts of the station and adjacent sidings, are determined.

The article [6] sets the task of improving the technologies for the operation of the station with local cars. At the station, the operation with local cars occupies one of the leading places, often having a significant impact on the technological process of the station and the hauls adjacent to the station. In this regard, a detailed analysis of the cargo and shunting operation of the station helps to identify bottlenecks and optimize the operation of the station. Excessive downtime of local wagons occurs due to the lack of an integrated approach to wagons at railway stations, branch owners and cargo owners performing loading and unloading operations on the sidings of enterprises and public tracks, as well as from downtime of wagons on public and non-public tracks. Therefore, own and leased rolling stock is on public tracks,

The article [7] considers a railway station as an element of the logistics chain of cargo delivery and a technology for the interaction of a railway station with non-public tracks. It is noted that the reduction of the delivery time of goods from the places of loading to the places of consumption is possible with a reduction in the time spent by products on individual elements of the delivery chain. The existing technology of interaction between a railway station and industrial enterprises is described, and an alternative technology for supplying empty trains is considered, taking into account the calculation of the minimum intervals between the supply of empty cars for loading. Calculations were made according to daily plans, schedules of car idle times from the moments of arrival to the moments of departure, as well as the load factors of station tracks and tracks of industrial enterprises.

The study [8] considers a number of patent-protected designs of mechanisms for preventing and eliminating arching in bunker devices of various physical nature, which provide a higher technical level and make it possible to significantly intensify the transportation process by reducing the idle time of cars under cargo operations.

The author [9] analyzes the legal basis (of an industrial and railway enterprise) of interaction between a station with an adjoining access road of non-public use of an industrial enterprise. Measures to improve joint work are proposed.

The study [10] considers the structured factors that affect the efficiency of freight stations with a developed network of access roads, as well as an applied solution for using one of them.

The article [11] discusses the issues of optimal interaction between a railway station and non-public tracks, the emphasis is on the railway station as a key element of the transportation process, the speed and coordination of which depends on the quality of transportation: the safety of the transported cargo, delivery time, transportation cost. In order to increase the loyalty of railway transport customers, the article proposes to find ways to reduce costs in production activities, make processes easier, more flexible, and in some cases apply reengineering. When improving processes at a railway station, the authors recommend using the most relevant technical, technological and organizational solutions for modern operating conditions of a railway facility.

In the article [12], based on the methodology for determining the required reserve of throughput and processing capacity of station elements, the dependence of



the reserve of processing capacity on the time of maintenance of non-public tracks when changing traffic sizes is established. Recommendations are given on the rational maintenance of non-public tracks to prevent unproductive downtime on the station tracks and additional costs associated with the downtime of cars that came to the address of non-public tracks (hereinafter referred to as PNP) at the responsibility of the station; fines related to untimely delivery/removal of wagons to (from) PNP. The annual economic effect is determined when organizing shunting maintenance of non-public tracks in technologically justified periods.

The study [13] assessed the probability of occurrence of risks and the degree of their influence on the fulfillment of the main indicators of transportation, set the parameters of the threshold values of possible risks. Based on the analysis of the effectiveness of existing measures, a map of quality reserves was formed to meet the deadlines for the delivery of goods. To assess the impact of risk factors, it is proposed to use scenario modeling using logical-probabilistic methods.

The article [14] establishes the main types of failures and failures that can occur in information and control systems of railway transport, determines the quantitative parameters of delays in data processing in the control system of the transportation process on the Belarusian railway. A technique for assessing the impact of failures in information management systems on the transportation process is proposed, which takes into account the types of risks of failures and their probabilistic characteristics. Based on the results of the study, the types of dependences of the coefficients of the magnitude of the change in natural indicators on the duration of failures were established. Recommendations have been developed to minimize the potential additional costs of the railway in case of failures in information and control systems.

In the study [15] the factors leading to the downtime of wagons in anticipation of performing technological operations with them are identified, for the subsequent search for control solutions aimed at eliminating (reducing) the negative impact on the operation of the “railway – customers” system, a block diagram of the algorithm for finding a wagon on the railway tracks of a non-common use, on the basis of which the factors that have a negative impact on the downtime of wagons on non-public tracks are identified. The proposed algorithm is the basis for developing a mathematical model for calculating the time spent by a car on non-public tracks. Due to the identification of factors that negatively affect the interaction,

Authors [16] the issues of studying and analyzing the characteristics of the reliability of the production process in the subsystems of the cargo station are considered. The nature and laws of distribution of failures in the subsystems of the cargo station are investigated. An analysis of production processes at freight stations showed that the existing formulas overestimate the results of estimating the waiting time for wagons to start service. Formulas have been developed that allow a more accurate assessment of the waiting time for service cars in the production subsystems of a freight station.

The study [17] is aimed at analyzing the rationing of the idle time of cars at railway stations. An algorithm for solving the problem of timely delivery of goods is given.

Statistical study of the results of observations.

Transport processes at the metallurgical plant are quite complex, there are many diverse transportations, a large amount of work on disbanding - the formation of trains and maintenance of hundreds of cargo fronts. Enterprises of industrial railway transport (IPRT) of large enterprises is a complex system consisting of interconnected and interacting subsystems, which has a number of features.

IPRT locomotives carry out marshalling, forming, shifting, cargo, shunting operations, pulling trains and groups of cars to and from the junction station. In addition, locomotives provide technological transportation of goods in specialized wagons: intra-factory movement of raw materials and finished products.

Shunting work in comparison with the main railway transport has specific features. These include: the predominance of shunting operations associated with the supply and removal of wagons, the lack of a sufficient number of sorting tracks, short distances of shunting semi-routes, low speed of shunting movements, the presence of a significant number of track sections with curves of small radii and cool slopes, a small number of centralized turnouts. This also negatively affects the operational performance indicators, in particular, the growth of such an important indicator as the demurrage of railcars at IPRT.

The selection of a law that describes the statistical distribution of a random variable with sufficient accuracy is based on the physical nature of the process or phenomenon under study. Additional features can be the appearance of the histogram or distribution polygon and the numerical characteristics of the statistical series. So, for example, for the normal law of distribution of a random variable, all dispersion (up to a percentage) fits into the area $t_x^* + 3\sigma_x^*$, the Poisson distribution is characterized by the approximate equality $t_x^* \approx D_x^*$, and for the exponential (exponential) distribution- $t_x^* \approx \sigma_x$ [18].

The coordinates of the theoretical distribution curve are calculated by finding the probability of a random variable falling into a certain interval.

So, for the normal distribution law of a random variable x : (Fig.2) the probabilities of its falling into a certain interval are determined by the formula

$$P(x_i \leq x \leq x_{i+1}) = F(x_{i+1}) - F(x_i) = \Phi(u_{i+1}) - \Phi(u_i) \quad (4)$$

where x_i, x_{i+1} -boundary values of the random variable x ;

$\Phi(u_i)$ -standard Laplace function (the values of this function can be obtained using the Mathcad computing environment).

Research results. Rationing of operational indicators and analysis of their performance determine the quality of the functioning of the railway station, the manufacturability of the station processes, the compliance of the technical parameters of the station with the technological needs of the station processes.

The dynamics of changes in the indicators of car idle time on the station sidings has been studied using the example of RZhU "T" and, as a result of the data obtained, distribution histogram and numerical characteristics this indicator (Fig. 2).

Conclusion. In conclusion, during the execution of the check, using the criterion V.I. Romanovsky, for compliance with the normal law of distribution of the idle time of carson driveways the following result was obtained:

$$-1.83 \leq 3$$



It can be seen that checking the membership of the distribution of random variables of elements timeidle time of wagonson drivewaysgave positive results. This indicates that the normal distribution approximationidle time of wagonson drivewaysdoes not contradict this observation.

Element-by-element analysis of railcar downtimeon drivewaysshowed that the dynamics of changes in the idle time of wagons is random continuous variables that obey the normal distribution law.

References:

- [1]. Butko, T.V. Improved management of the process of passing through the flows on the basis of stabilizing the volume of the cable car. [Text] / T.V. Butko, O.V. Lavrukhin, Yu.V. Dotsenko // Zb. Sciences. prats. DonIZT. - Donetsk: DonIZT, 2010. - VIP. 22. - S. 18-26.
- [2]. Peresta, G. I. Analysis of the influx of warehouse elements on the value of the turnover of a vintage car [Text] / G.I. Peresta, T.V. Bolvanovska // Zb. Sciences. prats. DNUZT, - D.: DNUZT, 2011. - VIP. 1. - S. 75-77.
- [3]. Martsenyuk, L.V. Factorial analysis of the analysis of vanage cars [Electron. resource] / L.V. Martsenyuk - Access mode: <http://jrnl.nau.edu.ua/index.php/PPEI/article/view/418>
- [4]. Elovoy I.A. Distribution of rolling stock for sludge between public and non-public tracks / I.A. Elova, E.N. Potylkin // Bulletin of the Dnipropetrovsk National University of Railroad Transport.-2018.- No. 2 (74).-p. 44-53.
- [5]. Umansky V.I. Management of local work in intelligent station systems/Umansky V.I., Makarov V.M., Dolganyuk S.I.//Bulletin of the Research Institute of Railway Transport.- 2013.-#5. from. 16-21.
- [6]. Molgazhdarov A.S. Comprehensive measures to reduce the turnover of local wagons at railway stations\Molgazhdarov A.S., Aipenov Zh.S., Moldash A.M.//Bulletin of the Kazakh Academy of Transport and Communications. M. Tynyshpaeva.- 2019.#3 (110).- from. 80-88.
- [7]. Grishkova D.Yu. Improving the technology of the station as an element of the logistics chain/Grishkova D.Yu.//Innovation. The science. Education.- 2021.#26. from. 1545-1553.
- [8]. Varlamov A.V. Improving the infrastructure of public railway transport for transshipment of grain cargo/Varlamov A.V., Varlamova N.Kh., Mazko N.N., Kim A.I.//Bulletin of transport of the Volga region.- 2020.-№2(80).- from. 50-55.
- [9]. Pasechnaya E.V. Improving the interaction between the Belorechenskaya station and the industrial enterprise Eurochem - BMU LLC/Pasechnaya E.V.//FSBEI HPE "Rostov State University of Communications". - 2015. - p. 192-193.
- [10]. Dotsenko Yu.V. Structuring the factors affecting the efficient operation of freight stations serving access roads/Dotsenko Yu.V., Bauer A.V., Kharina A.A.//History and prospects for the development of transport in the north of Russia.- 2017.#1.- from. 122-125.
- [11]. Grishkova D.Yu. Optimization of shunting work at the railway station/ Grishkova D.Yu.//Scholar's Notes.- 2021.#3-1.- from. 139-144.



UDC 519.876.2

PROCESS MINING AND CORPORATE INTELLIGENCE (DIGITAL IQ) OF A TRANSPORT COMPANY

Muhamedova Ziyoda Gafurdjanovna
Doctor of Technical Sciences (DS.c), professor
The Department “Transport and cargo systems”
Transportation Systems Management,
The Tashkent State Transport University,
mziyoda@mail.ru

Tulayev Altinbek Umarbekovich
Independent researcher (PhD),
The Department “Transport and cargo systems”
Transportation Systems Management,
The Tashkent State Transport University,
aho-777@mail.ru

Annotatsiya: Ishning maqsadi DigitalIQ (raqamli intellekt) va Process Mining (Mayning jarayoni) yordamida raqamli mahsulotlarni ishlab chiqishda ulardan foydalanish va foydalanuvchilarga yo'naltirilgan biznesni raqamlashtirish, transport biznes ishtirokchilaridan biznes jarayonlarini raqamlashtirishni tizimli tahlil qilishdan iborat. Ishning asosiy natijasi-tizimning o'z-o'zini tashkil etish va uning xususiyatlarini, zamonaviy transport tizimlariga Mayning jarayonini joriy etish imkoniyatlarini aniqlashga qaratilgan model tasvir, Profil, tegishli tizimli sxemani yaratish jarayonlarining raqamli izlari muvofiqligini aniqlash.

Kalit soʻzlar: Mayning jarayoni, korporativ intellekt, raqamli IQ, biznes jarayon, transport.

АННОТАЦИЯ: Цель работы – системный анализ цифровизации бизнес-процессов с применением DigitalIQ (цифрового интеллекта) и Process Mining (процессного майнинга), их использования в развитии цифровых продуктов и отдачи от цифровизации бизнес-процессов, ориентированных на пользователей, участников транспортных бизнес-процессов. Основной результат работы – идентификация соответствия цифровых следов процессов модельному образу, профилю, построение соответствующей структурной схемы, ориентированной на самоорганизацию системы и выделение ее особенностей, возможностей внедрения Process Mining в современные транспортные системы.

Ключевые слова: процессный майнинг, Process Mining, корпоративный интеллект, Digital IQ, бизнес-процесс, транспорт.

Abstract: The purpose of the work is a system analysis of the digitalization of business processes using DigitalIQ (digital intelligence) and Process Mining, their use in the development of digital products and the benefits of digitalization of business processes aimed at users. The main result of the work is the identification of the correspondence of digital traces of processes to the model image, profile, the construction of the corresponding structural diagram, focused on the self-organization of the system and the isolation of its features, the possibilities of implementing Process Mining to modern transport systems.



Keywords: process mining, corporate intelligence, digital IQ, business process

Introduction. Digitalization is the effective use of digital technologies in society. Especially in the economy, business, transport and logistics systems. Transport business structures are striving to become digital. According to the IDC agency, in 2022-2024. investments in the "digit" in the world will exceed \$ 7 trillion (more than half of the costs in the IT sector). A special survey of more than 2,300 company managers conducted in 2020 by PwC (as part of Global DigitalIQ) showed that only 5% of these companies strive to get the maximum benefit from IT innovation in every possible way. In a crisis and a pandemic, the inefficiency of technological tools and investment approaches (without a quick return) is an unaffordable luxury for losing transport systems.

The purpose of the work is to analyze the conditions for the success of digitalization, assess the level of corporate DigitalIQ (digital intelligence), the ability of a transport company to benefit from digital transformation. This index is measured by key factors and processes, for example, the development of digital products, transformation management processes, etc. The evolution of a transport company is assessed by the degree and "power" involved in Big Data analysis and business process intelligence (BI).

Research methods - system analysis, predictive and web analytics, decision making, etc. DigitalIQ (digital intelligence index) was measured for the first time by PwC experts. They defined it as the ability to receive profit from digital logistics technologies, image or investment advantages, current or potential. DigitalIQ takes into account the implementation of a business process, its "digital footprint", all factors that affect business indexes (conversion, request rate, travel delay, etc.).

Process Mining will help here (process mining, analytics of processes, log events, data).

The payoff from digitalization of business processes in the user-centric transport business

Automation, digitalization is a key factor in the intellectual analytics of business processes, their intellectual analysis (Process Mining). If the business system event log is incomplete, the model is likely to be unreliable, poorly analyzed, and its parameters (process characteristics) inaccurate, distorting the state of the system.

Material and research methods. Process Mining updates (extracts), checks compliance and improves business processes [1,2]. Checking the relevance of the model allows you to find out the correspondence of digital traces of processes to their model. The refined digital traces and modeling hypotheses themselves also improve the process model.

Process Mining is the basis for reengineering the company's business, its business infrastructure. Including, with the help of Process Intelligence - machine learning and prediction of results based on logistical corporate documents, structured and unstructured traffic data, deterministic and uncertain, fuzzy links and metrics. Instead of Process Mining, Business Process Reengineering (BPR for short) systems are sometimes used - business process reengineering not based on transport documentation, but based on mining and analysis of data, events and metrics in

corporate and related logistics systems. We made a successful analysis, used successfully relevant analytics - increased DigitalIQ.

While a proportional return on investment in digital IT infrastructure cannot be expected, a number of transport companies have learned to reap the benefits of digitalization. Intelligent Process Mining allows you to identify parameters that affect key business processes, for example, using a business website, backend system. Any transaction (successful or not) is explained, taken into account when training the system.

The Process Mining market (according to Gartner, Research & Markets) is predicted to be almost \$1.5 billion by 2023, with an annual growth of 50%. More than 5% of Transcender (flagship) companies (according to PwC classification) are trying to do everything to increase the return on digital, their profitability is growing at a growth rate of 17% or more. This allows you to plan a business with a horizon of 5-10 years ahead, to implement a digital ecosystem.

Digitalization affects all sectors of the economy, all key business processes and is a condition for the sustainable development and competitiveness of business, digital or classic. The digital infrastructure in transport is becoming self-organizing, self-improving (Fig. 1).

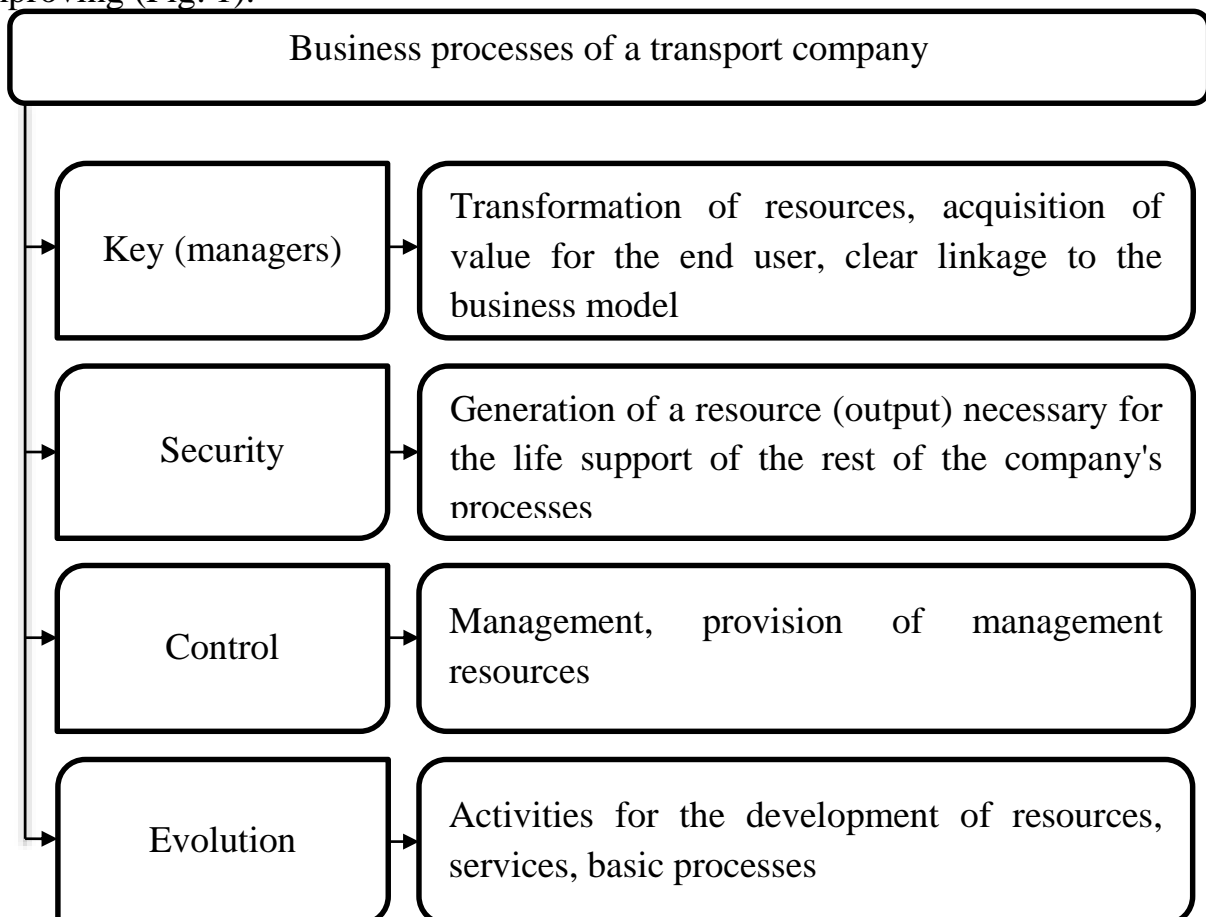


Figure 1. Structure of business processes of a transport company

The digitalization of the pandemic period is also important for business relations, especially small businesses. His goals, resources, attitudes, motivations are changing. You can specify the features of such relationships: business processes and relationships become:



- 1) faster, easier, cheaper, more comfortable and more accessible;
- 2) multi-platform, open;
- 3) changeable, multi-agent, intelligent;
- 4) more integrating (markets, resources, technologies, etc.).

Increasingly complex business processes in transport should work for the result required by the business (stakeholder) and the state. Despite growing uncertainty, the risksPossible conflicts, for example, between a service provider and a customer. Risk situations are possible when planning, maintaining, operating, evaluating digital opportunities (services, their quality).They can leadto a delay in the promotion and deployment of services, digital capabilities, but they are not systemic.

Results and discussion

Digital business takes into account consumer behavior, targets according to interests and gender and age needs, attitudes towards the product. Small business promptly, in real mode (including due to "smallness"), conducts early monitoring of consumer preferences, quickly coping with competitiveness, lack of funds, "burnout" of staff, lack of investment [4], incentives, etc. Management in real time reduces the duration and cost of business processes [5].

Implementation Process Mining-toolkit allows:

- 1) streamline and structure internal processes, evaluate their relevance and potential;
- 2) improve the quality of decisions made by management, reduce the risks of the "human factor";
- 3) save resources, "transfer" them from a business process to a business process;
- 4) increase customer loyalty, image and reduce reputational risks;
- 5) virtualize and visualize processes.

Business analytics involves not only the traditional analytical apparatus (for example, financial and cost, expert), but also non-classical, mathematical, heuristic, genetic algorithms, neural network, etc.

Conclusion. The digital business has become focused on consumer preferences, high-tech production, and digital infrastructure. It is important that transport attract the investment potential of the environment, modernize the infrastructure, and carry out its intellectualization, energy efficiency, and safety.

Process Mining systems are provided on the market: Process Analyzer, Nitro, Disco, ProM, Futura Reflect, Stereo Logic Discovery, Celonis Process Mining, etc. Process Mining effectively and completely optimizes business processes in transport.

References:

- [1]. Morozevich ES, Panfilov IA Process Mining as a tool for improving business processes // Reshetnevsky readings, 2017, pp.228-229.
- [2]. Process Mining - process synthesis and analysis methods [Electronic Resource]. URL: <https://cs.hse.ru/data/2017/03/02/1166871416/mitsyuk.pdf> (case date: 02/12/2022).
- [3]. Jan Brocke, Mieke Jans, Jan Mendling, Hajo Reijers. A Five-Level Framework for Research on Process Mining // Business & Information Systems Engineering, 2021, Vol.63(5), pp.483–490. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12599-021-00718-8>



[4]. Kaziev VM, Alikaeva MV, Kazieva BV Modeling the impact of investment business processes on the economic stability of the organization // Bulletin of SOGU named after KL Khetagurov, 2018, No.1, pp.116-120

[5]. Nalbandian GG, Tarasov IV Transformation of management processes at enterprises through the introduction of EPM class systems // Management sciences in the modern world, 2017, Vol.1, pp.43-47.

UDK.677.021.17

EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT FIX COMPOUNDS ON SINGLE EXTENSIVE DEFORMATION OF IPS

Atanafasov Muhiddin Rakhmonovich
Lecturer, Tashkent Institute
of Textile and Light Industry

Ochilov Tulkin Ashurovich
Professor, Tashkent Institute
of Textile and Light Industry

Sapaev Rustam Atanazarovich
Lecturer, Department of Light
Industry Technology and
Equipment Technologies
in Faculty of Chemical Technology,
Urgench State University

Sobirov Doniyor Xolmurodovich
Assistant, Department of Chemical
Technology, Urgency state university,
[**Sabirov19861010@gmail.com**](mailto:Sabirov19861010@gmail.com)

Annotasiya: Ushbu maqolada tikuvchilik qaytimlarini qayta ishlab ulardan olingan tolalarni paxta tolasiga qo‘shib ip yigirildi va “Yigirish texnologiyasi” kafedrasida qoshidagi laboratoriyada iplarni pishitish jarayonida 400, 500 va 600 br/mgacha buramlar berildi. Sinov ishlari uchun olingan 4 xil variantdagi, ya'ni 70% paxta tolasiga+30% paxta tolali qaytimlardan, 80% paxta tolasiga+20% paxta tolali qaytimlardan, 65% paxta tolasiga+35% paxta tolali qaytimlardan va 90% paxta tolasiga+10% paxta tolali qaytimlardan olingan iplardan namunalar olib ularning bir davrli cho‘zilish deformasiyasi Toshkent to‘qimachilik va yengil sanoat institutidagi "CentexUz" laboratoriyasida aniqlandi.

Kalit so‘zlari: ipning chiziqiy zichligi, egiluvchan, qayishqoq, uzilish kuchi bo‘yicha variatsiya koeffitsienti, solishtirma uzilish kuchi

Аннотация: в данной статье исследованы свойства пряжи с использованием отходов швейного производства, которым поочередно сообщили крутку 400,500 и 600 кр/м, выработанных в условиях лаборатории "Технология прядения". В лаборатории "СентехУз" при Ташкентском Институте Текстильной и Лёгкой промышленности определили одноцикловую деформация растяжения четырех различных вариантов пряжи, выработанных из 70%



хлопкового волокна + 30% вторичных отходов, 80% хлокового волокна + 20% вторичных отходов, 65% хлопкового волокна + 35% вторичных отходов, 90% хлопкового волокна + 10% вторичных отходов.

Ключевые слова: линейная плотность пряжи, гибкость, эластичность, коэффициент вариации по прочности, удельная разрывная нагрузка.

Annotation: in this article, yarn was spun by processing sewing threads and adding fibers to cotton fiber, and in the laboratory of the Department of Spinning Technology, up to 400, 500 and 600 br/m were added to the yarn during the spinning process. 4 different options were obtained for testing: 70% cotton fiber + 30% cotton return, 80% cotton fiber + 20% cotton return, 65% cotton fiber + 35% cotton return and 90% cotton fiber + 10% cotton . samples of threads from fibrous threads, their single-period elongation deformation was detected in the laboratory "CentexUz" of the Tashkent Institute of Textile and Light Industry

Keywords: linear density of yarn, flexibility, elasticity, coefficient of variation of tensile strength, specific tensile strength

Introduction: In order to introduce modern forms of organization of cotton and textile production in the country and ensure the production of competitive products, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on February 12, 2019 "On measures to further deepen the reform of the textile and clothing industry The adoption of Decree No. 4186 serves to take this sector to a new level [1,2].

In the sewing and knitting industry, secondary material resources are generated in the production of garments, in the process of sewing clothes. The largest amount of secondary material resources is produced in the garment industry up to 95%. Therefore, in the study of the man-made impact of the production of clothing and knitwear on the environment, it is necessary to make not only technical and environmental, but also environmental assessments in the garment industry [3,4].

A characteristic feature of light industry in a market economy is the short-term period of production, which justifies the need to produce a large range of products in small volumes. This leads to frequent changes in the product model, a decrease in batch size, and an increase in start-up frequency. In order to maintain the competitiveness of production, it is necessary to respond flexibly and adequately to changes in external market conditions by the internal organization of production. Basic research on the theoretical basis and practical support of the flexibility of the production system. The production of garments and knitwear plays an important role in increasing the efficiency of knitwear production. Knitwear is used in the manufacture of clothing, as well as in the production of artificial lace, fur, technical and medical products. Knitwear, unlike other textiles, stretches in all directions due to its ability to change the shape and size of the material. The loose loop structure makes the knit soft and wrinkle-free. Improving the efficiency of production of clothing and knitwear is based on solving interrelated problems, namely: the introduction of advanced technologies, the widespread use of automation and mechanization, advanced organization of labor and production [5].

At present, in the garment industry of the republic it is important to produce high-quality, low-cost yarn for the textile industry from the returns in the production of clothing. Today, the development of a long-term strategy of structural change in



Uzbekistan requires taking into account not only domestic but also global processes and problems. From this point of view, the new model of development - the transition to an economy that involves the efficient use of local resources - is one of the most effective tools for sustainable structural change and sustainable development [6,7].

Textile fiber, yarns are not broken by semi-circular bending deformation. Scientific studies have shown that fibers can be damaged if they bend at an edge with a radius of 80-90 microns. But in practice the fiber, the threads do not bend at such a small radius edge. Therefore, the semi-circular bending deformation of the yarns is not studied [8].

The complete deformation that occurs in a single-cycle elongation deformation consists of three parts: elastic deformation, elastic deformation, and plastic (residual) deformation. In this case, the first two deformations (elastic, elastic) are reversible deformations, and the third (plastic) is non-reversible residual deformations. The reason for the formation of elastic deformation is that the distance between the particles of polymeric substances changes slightly under the influence of external forces. In this way, the interdependence of molecules and atoms is preserved. But the valence angles grow less [9].

As a result of elastic deformation, the volume of the body increases. The propagation of the elastic deformation is equal to the speed of sound. According to Prof. I.V. Kragelsky, the distribution of elastic deformation in baked cotton yarn is 1425 m / s, in linen yarn - 1900 m / s. Thus, the propagation of elastic deformation in 1 m long yarns takes place within 0.0007-0.0005 s, which is very fast[10].

The main reason for the formation of elastic deformation is that as the fibers and threads stretch, their particles of matter flatten out in the direction of the applied force and move a greater distance, the molecules regroup and change their shape. Elastic deformation takes place over a period of time. This deformation is due to the fact that the fiber undergoes a relaxation process in the structure of the yarn. Relaxation is the process of stretching and resting to balance the structure of the fiber, the yarn. Elastic deformation develops at a small rate. Its speed depends on the environmental parameter. At high temperatures and with the absorption of water vapor, the development of elastic deformation of fibers, yarns is accelerated, as the mutual gravitational force of the molecules of the substance is reduced. Passes quickly during the relaxation process. In practical work, to calculate the fraction of elastic deformation, the amount of static load suspended on the yarns is taken as 25 or 50 percent of the absolute strength of the yarns, i.e.

$$Q = 0,25 \div 0,5 P_M ; \quad (1)$$

where: Q -static load, sN; P_M -absolute strength of yarn, sN

The threads are exposed to the load for 1-3 hours. The rest time of the yarns after unloading is also up to 1-3 hours. Under the influence of external forces, plastic deformation occurs as a result of the long-distance displacement of macromolecule particles. The growth of plastic deformation occurs by breaking the strong intermolecular bonds of fiber macromolecules. The plastic deformation does not return because the fiber does not have the forces to return it after the yarns are released from



the impact load. As a result of plastic deformation, the shape of the fibers changes, i.e. the thickness varies along the length.

Methodology. Plastic deformation also includes elongation caused by the sliding or flattening of loose fibers in yarns. It is known from the results of scientific work that complete deformation develops at the same time after loading on the yarns, but at different speeds, ie as shown above, elastic deformation is very fast, and elastic deformation grows over time. The return deformation occurs after unloading the load from the ropes in the same way. That is, the elastic deformation returns in a short time, while the elastic deformation returns in a certain time.

Single-cycle elongation deformation of yarns with different turns was determined and the test results are given in Table 1.

Table 1

Single-cycle elongation deformation of yarns with varying amounts of turns

№	Indicators	A mixture of secondary material resources in the yarn,%			
		70% cotton fiber + 30% cotton fiber return	80% cotton fiber + 20% cotton fiber return	65% cotton fiber + 35% cotton fiber return	90% cotton fiber + 10% cotton fiber return
The number of turns of the rope, 400 br/m					
1.	Flexible deformation, %	0,55	0,60	0,60	0,37
2.	Elastic deformation, %	0,35	0,26	0,32	0,53
3.	Residual (plastic) deformation, %	0,10	0,14	0,08	0,10
The number of turns of the rope, 500 br/m					
1.	Flexible deformation, %	0,49	0,53	0,55	0,31
2.	Elastic deformation, %	0,38	0,29	0,35	0,56
3.	Residual (plastic) deformation, %	0,13	0,18	0,10	0,13
The number of turns of the rope, 600 br/m					
1.	Flexible deformation, %	0,45	0,45	0,50	0,28
2.	Elastic deformation, %	0,40	0,33	0,37	0,57
3.	Residual (plastic) deformation, %	0,15	0,23	0,13	0,15

Results And Discussion:

Comparing the results of the study with the performance of 70% cotton fiber + 30% cotton fiber yarn with a number of twists of 400 br / m, the elastic deformation content of the yarn obtained from 80% cotton fiber + 20% cotton fiber yarn by 8.3%, elastic deformation content 25 , 7%, residual deformation content increased by 28.5%, 65% cotton fiber + 35% cotton fiber yarn elastic deformation content increased by 8.3%, elastic deformation content increased by 8.5%, residual deformation content



increased by 20%. , Decreased by 0%, 90% cotton fiber + 10% cotton fiber yarn elastic deformation content increased by 32.7%, elastic deformation content increased by 33.9%, residual deformation composition did not change, the number of twists was 500 br / m 70 % cotton fiber + 30% cotton fiber yarn yield compared to 80% cotton fiber + 20% cotton fiber yarn yield elastic deformation content increased by 7.5%, elastic deformation content decreased by 23.6%, residual deformation tar such as 27.7%, 65% cotton fiber + 35% cotton fiber yarn elastic deformation content increased by 10.9%, elastic deformation content increased by 8.3% to 7.8%, residual deformation content increased by 23.07 % decreased, 90% cotton fiber + 10% elastic deformation content of yarn from cotton fiber twists decreased by 36.7%, elastic deformation content increased by 32.1%, residual deformation composition did not change, 70% of the number of twists 600 br / m Compared to the performance of cotton fiber + 30% cotton fiber yarn, 80% cotton fiber + 20% cotton fiber yarn elastic deformation composition did not change, elastic deformation content decreased by 17.5%, residual deformation content increased by 34.7%, 65 % cotton fiber + 35% elastic deformation content of yarn from cotton fiber yarns increased by 10.0%, elastic deformation content decreased by 7.5%, residual deformation content decreased by 13.3%, 90% cotton fiber + 10% cotton fiber yarn yield increased elastic deformation composition 37.7 decreased, the elastic deformation composition increased by 29.8%, the residual deformation composition did not change.

Conclusion. The analysis of the results showed that with the increase in the number of twists of the yarns obtained from the loops, the elastic deformation composition decreased, and the elastic and residual deformation composition increased;

-in addition, 70% cotton fiber + 30% cotton fiber and 80% cotton fiber + 20% cotton fiber yarns have a higher residual deformation content than other yarns

-with increasing number of turns, the residual deformation composition increased

References

- [1]. Usmonova Shakhnoza, Kulmetov Mirpolat, Ashurov Khasan, Akbarov Rustam, Ochilov Tulkin, Nishonov Islombek. Change of Quality Indicators of Fabric Fabrics. Annals of R.S.C.B., ISSN:1583-6258, Vol. 25, Issue 6, 2021, Pages. 2869 – 2874.
- [2]. Ochilov Tulkin Ashurovich, Ashurov Khasan To'liqin o'g'li, Kulmetov Mirpolat, Usmonova Shaxnoza Anvarovna, Mirzaakhmedova Khuriyat Basitovna, Korabayev Sherzod Ahmadjanovich. Evaluation of Physical and Mechanical Properties of Fabric Fabrics from Different Secondary Material Resources. Issue: 3.Pages: 101 – 110.
- [3]. Ochilov Tulkin Ashurovich, Khalmatov Davronbek Abdalimovich, Shumqorova Shamsiya Pulatovna, Usanov Mustafaqul Maxmud ugli, Korabayev Sherzod Ahmadjanovich. Analysis of Quality Indicators of Mixed Spun Wool Yarns. Annals of R.S.C.B., ISSN:1583-6258, Vol. 25, Issue 4, 2021, Pages. 779 – 786.
- [4]. Kazakova, D.E., Zhumaniyazov, K.Z., Ochilov, T.A., ...Plekhanov, A.F., Koroleva, N.A. Influence of different mixture structure on mechanical damage and fiber length on transitions of spinal processes. Izvestiya Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedenii, Seriya Tekhnologiya Tekstil'noi Promyshlennostithis link is disabled, 2019, 384(6), p. 129–132



- [5]. Kazakova, D.E., Zhumaniyazov, K.Z., Ochilov, T.A., ...Plekhanov, A.F., Koroleva, N.A. Influence of different mixture structure on mechanical damage and fiber length on transitions of spinal processes. *Izvestiya Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedenii, Seriya Tekhnologiya Tekstil'noi Promyshlennosti* this link is disabled, 2020, 389(5), p. 115–118.
- [6]. Gulich B. What is machinery industry offering textile recycling? Текст./ В. Gulich // *Melliand International*. 2004. - March, N.1. - P. 52. (на англ. яз.).
- [7]. Tuft feeder for roller cards with web profile control Текст.// *International Textile Bulletin*. -1989. v. 36. -№1. - P. 65 - 66 (на англ. яз.).
- [8]. Zeari R.H. Open-end commitment-*Textile Asia*, 1983, 14, № 1, p. 4345.
- [9]. Wilfohorst B., Aly N. Jnderst K. Filatura dimateril prime rignerate in fibre naturalie chimiche // *Selezione tessile*. 1986. - №3. - S.46-51.
- [10]. Tendenzen, Moglichreiten und Erfanrohstoffen in der Baum-wollmndustrie / H.P. Hartenhauer, D. Anmam, F. Putzschler / *Textikechnik*. 1988. 38. - №12. - S. 638-644.

UDK.677.021.17

COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT OF QUALITY INDICATORS OF YARNS FROM DIFFERENT FIBER AND SECONDARY MATERIAL RESOURCES

Atanafasov Muhiddin Rakhmonovich

**Lecturer, Tashkent Institute
of Textile and Light Industry**

Ochilov Tulkin Ashurovich
**Professor, Tashkent Institute
of Textile and Light Industry**

Rizayev Farrux Farxod o'g'li
**Lecturer Tashkent Institute
of Textile and Light Industry**

rizaev_f@mail.ru

Annotasiya: ushbu maqolada pitalash jarayonida qaytimlar va tolalar aralashmasidan olingan 4 xil variantdagi, ya'ni 80% paxta tolali qaytim+20% paxta tolacidan, 70% paxta tolali qaytim+30% paxta tolasidan, 90% paxta tolali qaytim+10% paxta tolasidan va 65% paxta tolali qaytim+35% paxta tolasidan pilta ishlab chiqarilib, undan iplar olindi va olingan iplarga VTS-08 qo'sh buramli pishitish mashinasida turli buram berib, ularning sifat ko'rsatkichlari kompleks baholandi.

Kalit so'zlar: yangi modeli-mahalliy resurslar, ko'pburchak yuzasi, bir jinsli jun

Аннотация: В этой статье представлены 4 различных варианта, полученных из смеси пряжи и волокон в процессе прядения, т.е. возврат 80% хлопкового волокна + возврат хлопкового волокна 20%, возврат хлопкового волокна 70% + возврат хлопкового волокна 30%, возврат хлопка 90%. возврат волокна + возврат хлопкового волокна 10% и возврат хлопкового волокна 65% + хлопковое волокно 35% произведено, из которого получены нити и полученные



нити приданы различной крутки на хлебопекарной машине двойной крутки VTS-08, и их качественные показатели были всесторонне оценены.

Ключевые слова: новая модель-местные ресурсы, площадь многоугольника, однородная шерсть

Abstract: This article presents 4 different options obtained from a mixture of yarn and fibers in the spinning process, i.e. return of 80% cotton fiber + return of cotton fiber 20%, return of cotton fiber 70% + return of cotton fiber 30%, return of cotton 90%. fiber return + cotton fiber return 10% and cotton fiber return 65% + cotton fiber 35% produced from which the threads are obtained and the resulting threads are given various twists on the VTS-08 double twist baking machine, and their quality indicators have been comprehensively evaluated

Key words: new model-local resources, polygon area, uniform wool

Introduction. In the world, the garment industry generates a large number of returns in the production of various items. The technological waste of light industry and secondary material resources used in this sewing process accounts for 25% of all textile raw materials processed in the world. This is a huge stock that can be used to produce the product. However, only 10% of these secondary material resources are used. Basically, they are processed into materials that cannot be used for various purposes, or are produced in routine, low-cost rope, furniture and technical cotton, for wiping and other purposes in production technology. In addition, in the sewing industry, the costs involved in the manufacture of goods are also large. Therefore, it is now important to produce products based on resource-saving technology[1,2].

In connection with the above, in the production of clothing and knitwear are important methods and technologies for the processing of secondary material resources, as well as the production of consumer goods. The use of raw materials and material resources is a key direction in maintaining an environmentally friendly environment, reducing fuel and energy resources[3,4].

In order to introduce modern forms of organization of cotton and textile production in the country and ensure the production of competitive products, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on February 12, 2019 "On measures to further deepen the reform of the textile and clothing industry The adoption of Decree No. 4186 serves to take this sector to a new level.

At present, in the garment industry of the republic it is important to produce high-quality, low-cost yarn for the textile industry from the returns in the production of clothing. Today, the development of a long-term strategy of structural change in Uzbekistan requires taking into account not only domestic but also global processes and problems. From this point of view, the new model of development - the transition to an economy that involves the efficient use of local resources - is one of the most effective tools for sustainable structural change and sustainable development[5,6].

Determining the quality of a product over time will vary depending on the level of demand. Therefore, for one type or another of product, the assessment of the quality of products, especially those used for many purposes, will not be on a continuous scale. For example, light blankets and special clothing are made of linen, but their quality varies.



Methodology. The assessment of the quality of textile materials and other types of products will be based on the results obtained in the determination and measurement of its quality indicators, as well as its comparison with the standards and regulations. This is because the methods for determining product properties will be detailed in the standards and other normative documents.

The method of complex assessment of quality The work of joint assessment of material on individual indicators of this quality sometimes leads to the need for a general assessment of several complex key properties of a material in a single indicator. As a result, this is called a general assessment of the quality of textile materials, for example, the number of raw materials of flax fiber, the quality of homogeneous wool, etc[7,8].

The dependence of product quality indicators on the nature of the complex assessment is divided into actual and approximate complex assessment.

True complex assessments have a defined physical purpose, which often represents the flexibility of the fiber, as well as the service life of the item in use.

An actual complex assessment is better than any continuous approximate assessment. For example, the amount of defects and waste in the composition of cotton fiber is called a real complex property[9].

The advantage of a complex assessment is that it concludes on a number of final assessments. In addition to the advantages of this assessment, it is not without its shortcomings, that is, we do not have complete information about its individual properties. In order to choose the right raw material, it is necessary to know the rational use of the material during the process management and use. It should be noted that the initial properties of a material can have a positive effect on the quality of the product and a negative impact on the movement of the technological process. The thinner the fiber, the higher the relative strength and unevenness of the yarn, and the smoother the appearance[10].

Complex assessment of quality can be obtained from different calculations of individual quality indicators. The average complex assessment of the level of many quality indicators may not change, some of them may be low, some may be high.

Complex assessment was carried out on the basis of quality indicators of yarns with different amounts of fibers and turns. Based on the positive and negative indicators of the test results obtained by this method, the area of the polygons was determined and the appearance of complex assessment diagrams and histograms is shown in Figures 1-6.

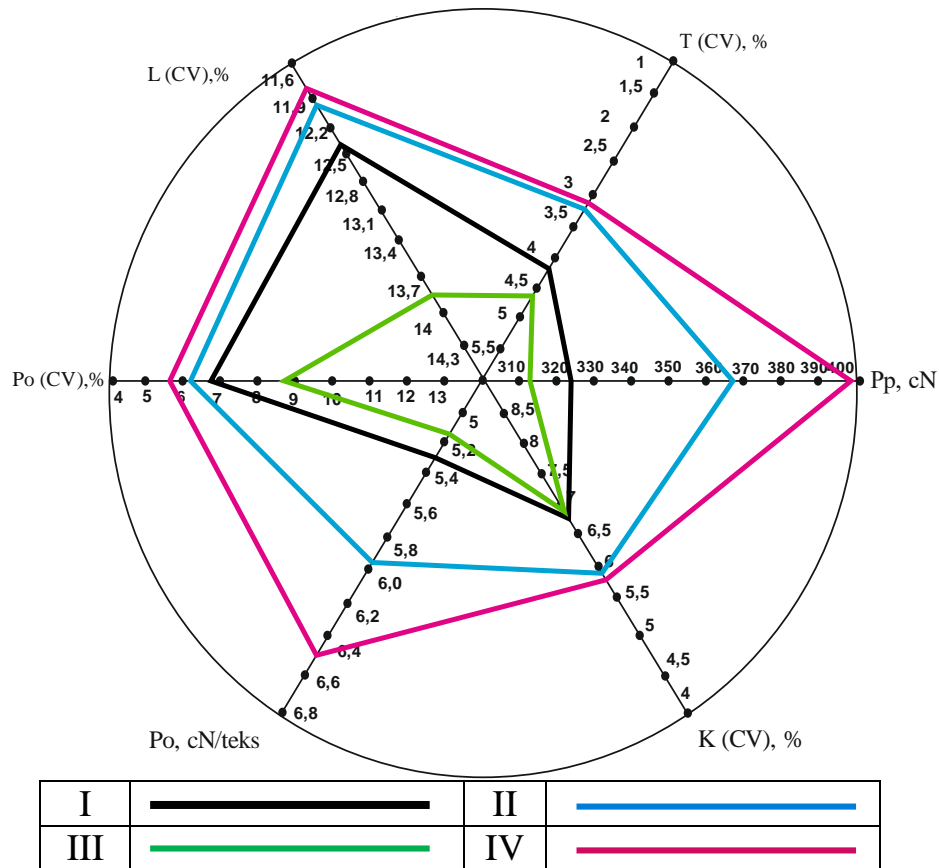


Figure 1. Diagram of complex evaluation of quality indicators of yarns given at 400 br / m twist.

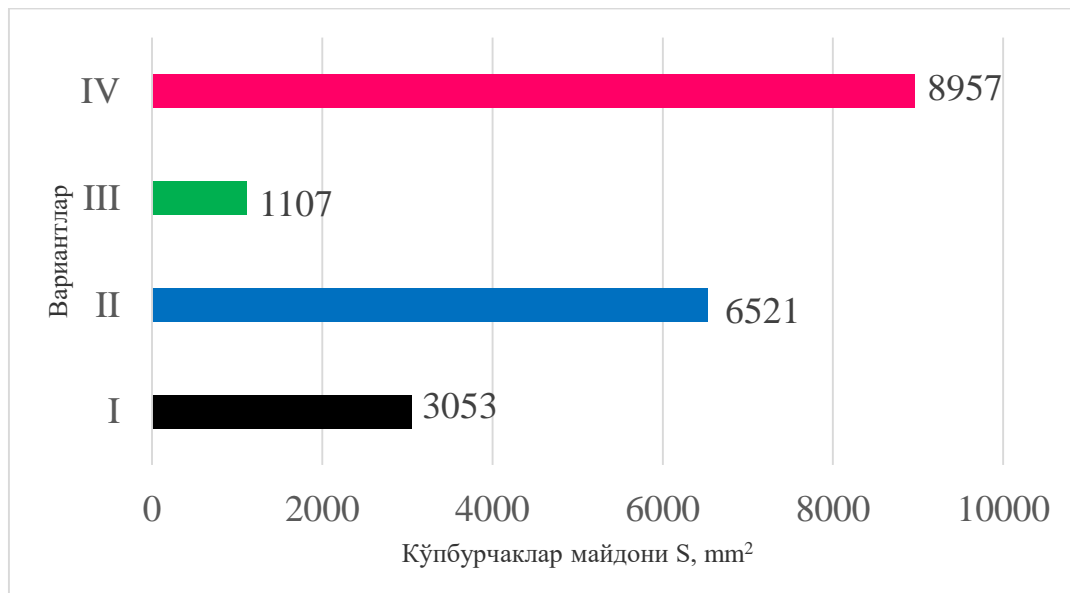


Figure 2. Comparative histogram of complex assessment of quality indicators of yarns given at 400 br / m twist.

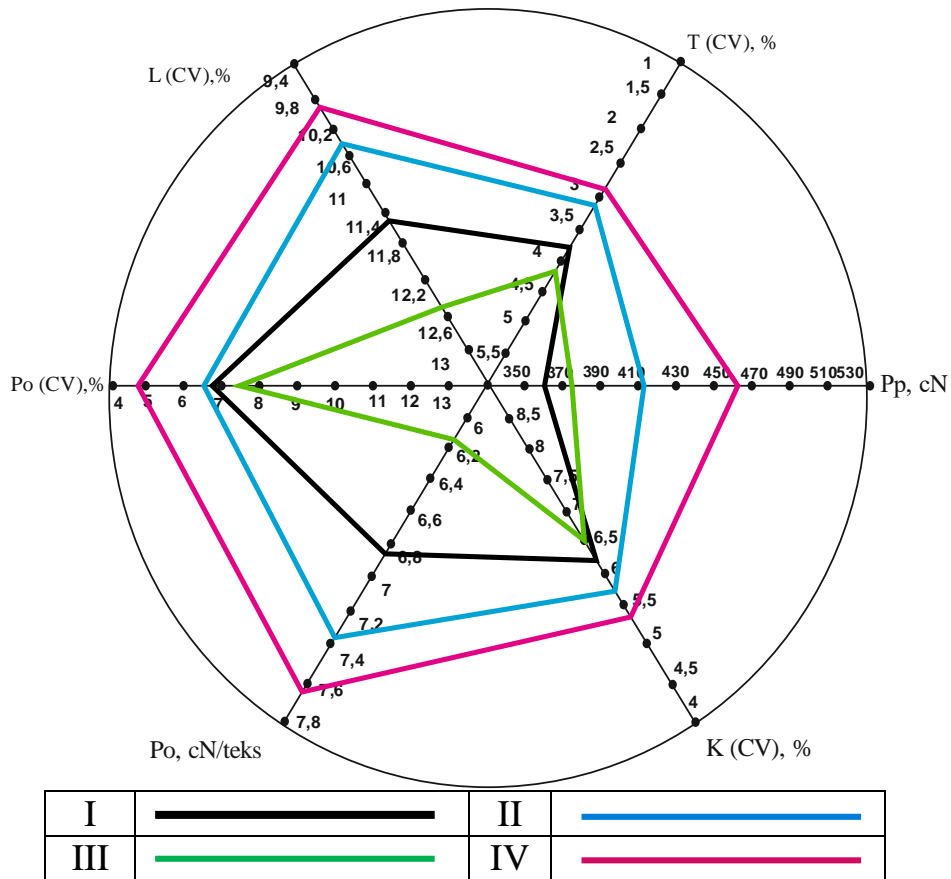


Figure 3. Diagram of complex evaluation of quality indicators of yarns given at 500 br / m twist.

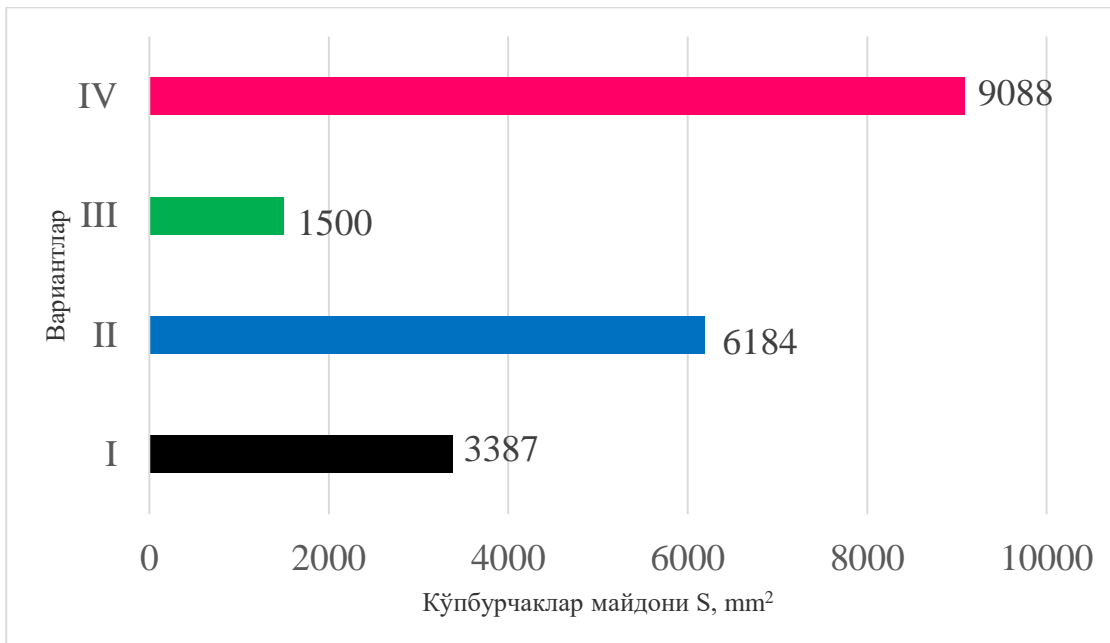


Figure 4. Comparative histogram of complex assessment of quality indicators of yarns given at 500 br / m twist.

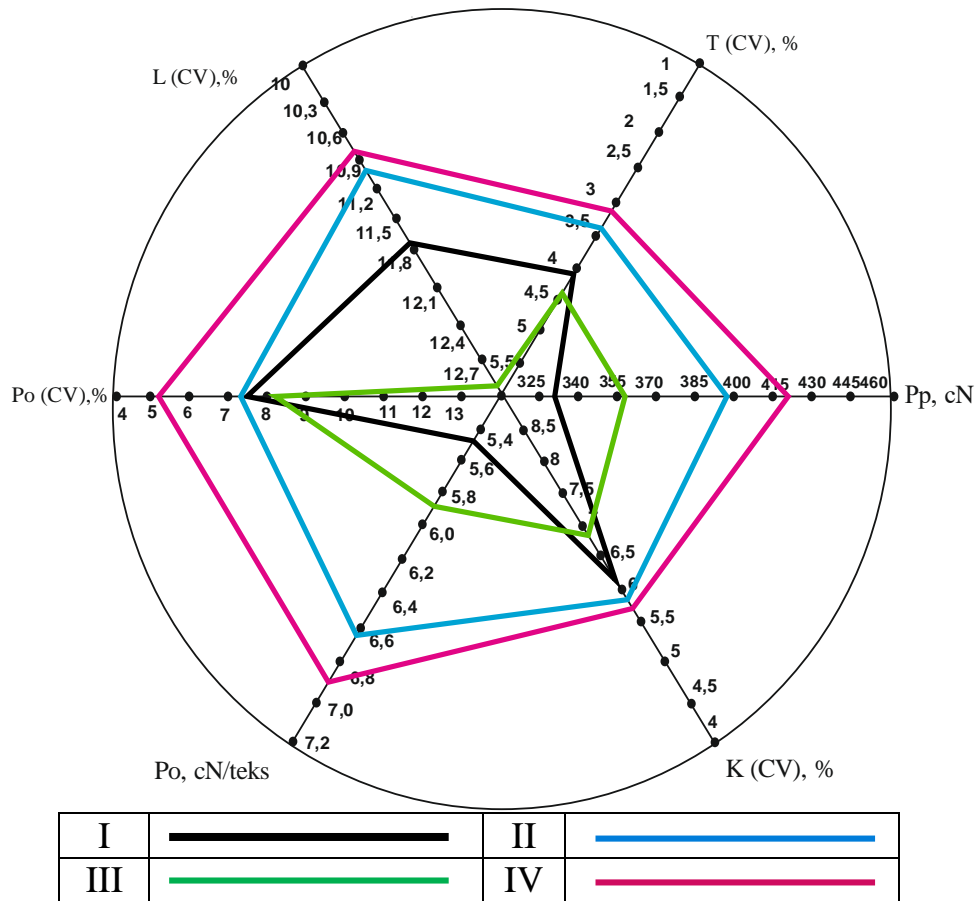


Figure 5. Diagram of complex evaluation of quality indicators of yarns given at 600 br / m twist.

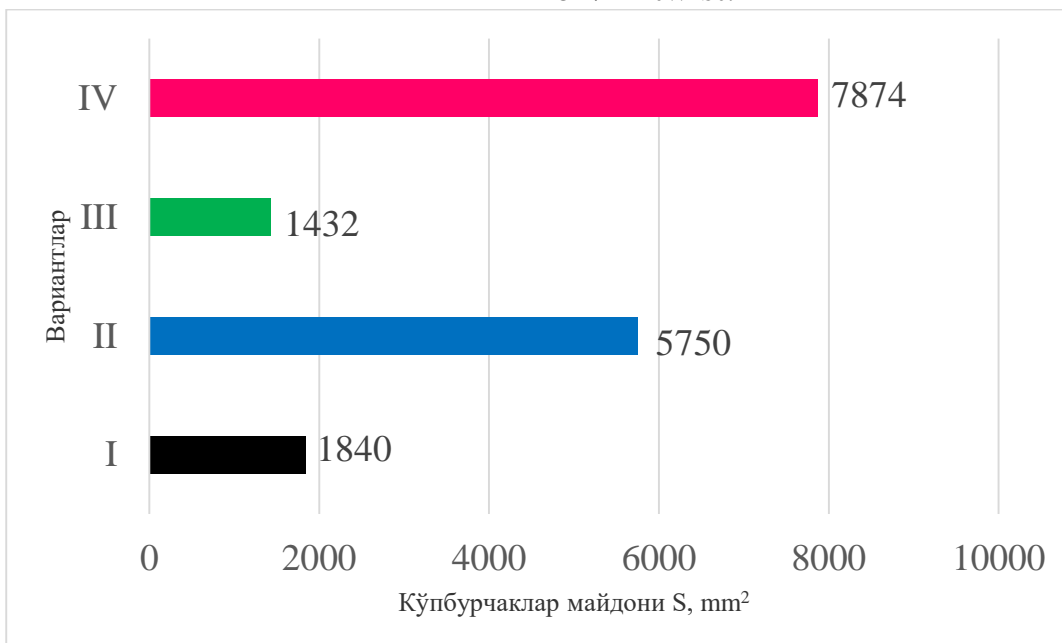


Figure 6. Comparative histogram of complex assessment of quality indicators of yarns given at 600 br / m twist.

Results And Discussion Analyzing the results of a comprehensive assessment of the quality of yarns with different fibers and turns, the surface area of the polygons in the evaluation of the quality of yarn from 80% cotton yarn + 20% cotton yarn with a number of twists 400 br / m is 3053 mm², 70% cotton fiber. return + 30% surface



area of polygons in the evaluation of the quality of yarn from cotton fiber 6521 mm², 90% cotton fiber return + 10% surface area of polygons in the assessment of quality of yarn from cotton fiber 1107 mm², 65% cotton fiber return + 35% from cotton fiber The surface area of the polygon in the assessment of the quality of the obtained yarn is 8957 mm², the surface area of the polygon in the assessment of the quality of the yarn obtained from 20% of cotton fiber is 3387 mm², 70% cotton fiber return + 30% cotton the area of the polygon in the evaluation of the quality characteristics of the yarn obtained from the fiber ng surface 6184 mm², 90% cotton fiber return + 10% surface area of polygons in the assessment of the quality of yarn from cotton fiber 1500 mm², 65% cotton fiber return + 35% surface area of polygons in the assessment of quality indicators of yarn from cotton fiber 9088 mm², The surface area of the polygon in the evaluation of the quality of the yarn from 80% cotton fiber yarn + 20% cotton fiber with a number of twists of 600 br / m is 1840 mm², the surface area of the polygon from the evaluation of the quality of yarn from 70% cotton fiber + 30% is 5750 mm², 90% cotton fiber return + 10% polygon surface area in the assessment of the quality of the yarn from cotton fiber 1432 mm², 65% cotton fiber return + 35% surface area of the polygon in the assessment of the quality of the yarn from the cotton fiber 7874 mm².

Conclusion

-in summary, when the number of turns of all types of yarns is given, it was found that the surface area of the polygon is high in the evaluation of the quality of the yarn obtained from 65% cotton fiber return + 35% cotton fiber.

-is the most effective method of general assessment of the quality of complex assessment materials

References:

- [1]. Otxodi xlopchatobumajnoy promishlennosti. Spravochnik / Polyakova D.A., Allenova A.P., Ganeman Ye.K., Asriyan K.S., Smirnov M.M. M.: Legprombitizdat, 1990. - 208 s.
- [2]. Artemov, A. V. Tekstil'nie otxodi: pererabotka i nereshennye problemi Tekst. / A. V. Artemov // LegPromBiznes TEKSTIL'. 2003. - №1. -S. 23-24.
- [3]. Polyakova D.A. Otxodi xlopchatobumajnoy promishlennosti: spravochnik Tekst./ D.A. Polyakova i [dr.] M.: Legprombitizdat, 1990. - 208 s.
- [4]. Petkanova N.N. Pererabotka tekstil'nix otxodov i vtorichnogo sir'ya Tekst./ N.N. Petkanova, D.G. Urumova, V.P. Chernev; pod red. A.M. Chelischeva. -M.: Legprombitizdat, 1991. 240 s.
- [5]. Gulich B. What is machinery industry offering textile recycling? Текст./ B. Gulich // Melliand International. 2004. - March, N.1. - P. 52. (на англ. яз.).
- [6]. Muxtarov J.R, Djumaniyozov M.B, Atanafasov M.R, Akhmedova M.F, Virginity of Rops from Returnschange of Indicators. International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology (IJIRSET) www.ijirset.com, Impact Factor: 7.569, Volume 10, Issue 11, November 2021, DOI:10.15680/IJIRSET.2021.1011042.
- [7]. Kulmetov M, Atanafasov M.R, Laysheva E.T, Yuldasheva M. T, Akhmedova M.F. Effect of Rate Quantity on IP Quality. International Journal of Innovative Research in



Science, Engineering and Technology (IJIRSET). www.ijirset.com. Impact Factor: 7.569. Volume 10, Issue 11, November 2021, DOI:10.15680/IJIRSET.2021.1011041.
[8]. Atanafasov M.R, Ochilov T.A, Usmonova S.A, Yuldashyev J.N, Hakimov Sh.H. Influence of Cotton Fiber of Different Composition and Secondary Material Resources on Single-Cycle Elongation Deformation of Yarns. International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology (IJIRSET), www.ijirset.com Impact Factor: 7.569, Volume 11, Issue 2, February 2022, DOI:10.15680/IJIRSET.2022.1102032.
[9]. Wilfohorst B., Aly N. Inderst K. Filatura dimateril prime rignerate in fibre naturalie chimice // Selezione tessile. 1986. - №3. - S.46-51.
[10]. Tendenzen, Moglichreiten und Erfanrohstoffen in der Baum-wollmdustrie / H.P. Hartenhauer, D. Anmam, F. Putzschler / Textikechnik. 1988. 38. - №12. - S. 638-644.

UDC: 677.21

TO DEVELOP AN IMPROVED TECHNOLOGY OF CLEANING COTTON RAW MATERIALS WITH HIGH HUMIDITY

3

**Utashov Zafar Urolboy ugli assistant of the
Department “Natural Fibers and Fabric Processing”
Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute**

**Usmankulov Alisher Kadirkulovich DsC of the
Department “Natural Fibers and Fabric Processing”
Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute**

**Egamberdiyev Fazliddin Otakulovich PhD of the
Department “Natural Fibers and Fabric Processing”
Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute**

**Jamolov Rustam Kamoliddinovich DsC of the
Department “Drying, cleaning and production of cotton
dedusting” JSC "Paxtasanoat Ilmiy Markazi"
jamolov_r@gmail.com**

Annotasiya. Ushbu maqolada paxtani mayda iflos aralashmalardan tozalash mashinalari haqida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan. Paxta xomashyosini tozalash ishlarini jadallashtirish, takomillashtir maqsadida namligi yuqori bo'lgan paxtani quritishning samarali texnologiyasini yaratish va ishlab chiqarishga joriy qilish zarurligi to'g'risida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar. Paxta, quritish, separator, jinlash, mayda ifloslik.

Аннотация. В данной статье представлена информация о машинах для очистки хлопка от мелких примесей. Имеются сведения о необходимости создания и внедрения в производство эффективной технологии сушки хлопка повышенной влажности с целью ускорения и улучшения очистки хлопка-сырца.

Ключевые слова. Хлопок, сушка, сепаратор, джин, мелкая грязь

Abstract. This article provides information on machines for cleaning cotton from fine impurities. Information is provided on the need to create and introduce into



production an effective technology for drying high-moisture cotton in order to accelerate and improve the cleaning of raw cotton.

Keywords. Cotton, drying, separator, gin, fine dirt

Introduction. Extensive measures are being taken in the country to develop the cotton industry, modernize and technically re-equip ginneries, increase the profitability of production and processing of raw cotton, as well as the competitiveness of products, and certain results are being achieved. The Action Strategy for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 sets important tasks, including "... increasing the competitiveness of the national economy, ... reducing energy and resource consumption in the economy, the widespread introduction of energy-saving technologies in production" [1]. In carrying out these tasks, one of the most important issues is the creation of resource-efficient, high-efficiency cotton cleaning technology, which preserves the original natural quality of cotton.

The main working bodies of the machines for cleaning cotton from fine impurities are the surface of the pile drum and the net. The acceleration of the cleaning of raw cotton depends not only on the rational size of the pile drums and mesh surfaces, but also on many other factors.

It should be noted that the urgent task of the ginning industry is to accelerate the cleaning of raw cotton, the development of improved structures, the identification of new effective methods of cleaning raw cotton from fine impurities, as well as the activation of stationary working parts of machines.

Literature review. The elastic properties of any material depend on the temperature of the fiber. An increase in the temperature above the optimum value increases the mortality of the fiber, reduces its elasticity, leads to the destruction of the fiber, and a decrease in temperature increases the elasticity, stickiness, etc. of the fiber. increases

There are limits to the accuracy of temperature changes in cotton fiber, in which case good conditions are created for the separation of impurities from the fiber.

From time immemorial, this condition has been well understood, and the fiber from the seed is well separated because it is heated in ovens, sandals, or in the sun to gin the cotton by hand.

To implement these conditions in existing technologies, I.D. Madumarov [2] conducted experiments in several ginneries to determine the actual temperature of cotton in the flow of cotton processing.

In the experiments conducted at the Fergana ginnery, when the outside temperature was 80C, the temperature of cotton fiber and seeds was 12 and 140C. When the temperature of the drying drum was raised to 1000S, it rose to 38 and 210S, and the temperature of the cotton from 6A-12M to gin was reduced from 30 and 140S to 18 and 170S. After firing, it rose again to 21 and 200C, with the temperature rising due to the heating of the chamber during firing. Based on the results of experimental research, the technological modes of the cotton drying and cleaning shop were recommended.

Ro'zmetov R.I. [3] studied the effect of hot air temperature and velocity on changes in temperature and humidity of cotton fiber and concluded that increasing the hot air velocity from 2.5 m / s to 7.0 m / s for drying cotton accelerates the process of

evaporation of moisture in cotton. In addition, it was found that the technological process of cleaning cotton from small contaminants significantly affects the change in the cleaning efficiency of cleaners, the speed of hot air supplied to the drying.

In studying the effect of temperature on fiber properties from the research of several scientists, VA Krakhmalev [4] was able to determine the dependence of changes in fiber surface on drying time and temperature by electron-microscopic study of the morphological properties of fiber during drying. AI Uldiyakov [5] studied the process of local blowing of cotton raw material in a drum dryer at a temperature of 80-1000C and a flow rate of 35-40 m / s for the next 3 m along the drum length, but was not widely introduced due to the lack of effectiveness of this proposal. MA Khadzhinov [6] showed that when the drying temperature is increased to 200-2600 C, the physical and mechanical properties of the fiber deteriorate and the strength of the fiber decreases from 11% to 27%, the length of the stack mass decreases to 2 mm. [7] found that increasing the drying temperature of cotton accelerates the cleaning process and the spillage of fine impurities.

G.L. Hamburg [8] concluded that the drying process of raw cotton can be enhanced by radial delivery to the layers of raw cotton at a speed of more than 30 m / s and at a temperature of 100-1300C drying agent. One of the most effective ways to activate the process is identified in the work of S. Saidov [9], which is to increase the efficiency of the process by dividing it into two stages. The essence of two-stage drying is that the cotton is dried in the first stage by a special device (Fig. 1). The second stage is final and is performed on a drying drum. The facility consists of a mine with a mesh side wall, a supply section, air chambers, a belt conveyor and pipes for air supply and discharge.

The air chamber is divided into two parts by barriers for reversible heat transfer.

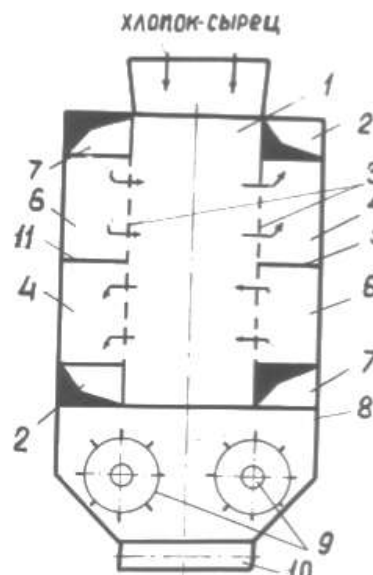


Figure 1. Installation scheme.

1 - mine, 2 - air outlet pipe, 3 - mesh wall, 4 - air outlet chamber, 5,11 - set, 6 - hot air inlet chamber, 7 - air supply pipe, 8 - transfer section, 9 - pile drum, 10 - conveyor belt.

The wet cotton transfer section 8 is filled through mine 1, where hot air is transferred from the air chamber 6 through a pipe 7 with a fan. By heating the cotton layer, the air that absorbs the evaporated moisture is released into the atmosphere through pipe 2. In this case, the pile drums mounted on the bottom of the unit 9 convey the raw cotton to the belt conveyor 10, through which it is delivered to the second half of the mine.

Analysis of foreign technologies. If we consider the technological system of drying and cleaning of cotton abroad, a gravity drum cleaner (9) heated by hot air from the drying system is used in the technological scheme for cleaning fine contaminants. The cleaner can be used as a pneumatic separator (Fig. 2).

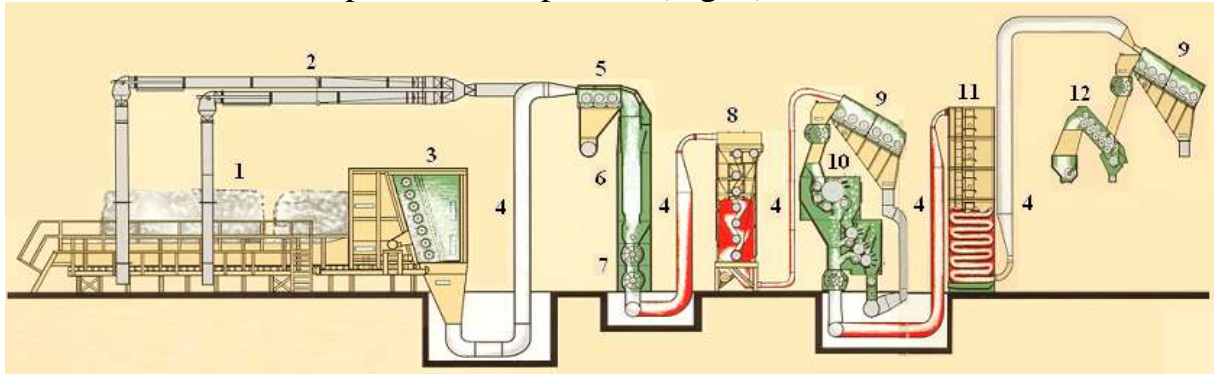


Figure 2. Sequence diagram of cotton drying and cleaning equipment.

1. Cotton transmission module. 2. Supplier automatic adjuster. 3. Vibrating section. 4. Air ducts. 5. Separator Vig "J". 6. Bunker. 7. Vacuum-valve. 8. Vertical flow dryer. 9. Cleaner from fine contaminants. 10. Cleaner from major contaminants. 11. Tower dryer. 12. Cleaner from major contaminants.

After the cotton is cleaned of fine contaminants, it passes from the large contaminants to the cleaner (10). The raw cotton is cleaned between the two-section saw drum and the grate grate and goes to the third regeneration drum, from where the cotton pieces are added to the general flow.

The next drying and cleaning system is equipped with a shock-absorbing Impact cleaner (12) mounted under the gravity drum cleaners (9). It is designed to clean highly contaminated cotton [10].

Learning new technology. Based on the above analysis, it can be said that in order to achieve high cleaning efficiency of raw cotton, the process of crushing and shaking of raw cotton, which is transferred to ginner, leads to intensive spillage of contaminants in cotton [11]. leading to further spillage of mixtures.

Today, cotton ginner uses eight-drum 1XC cotton ginning machines [12].

This equipment mainly consists of inlet and outlet pipes, pile drums, mesh surfaces, waste bunkers.

The equipment has disadvantages such as non-uniform transmission of cotton and low cleaning efficiency.

Taking into account the above shortcomings, the following improved scheme of the technological process of cleaning from small contaminants is proposed.

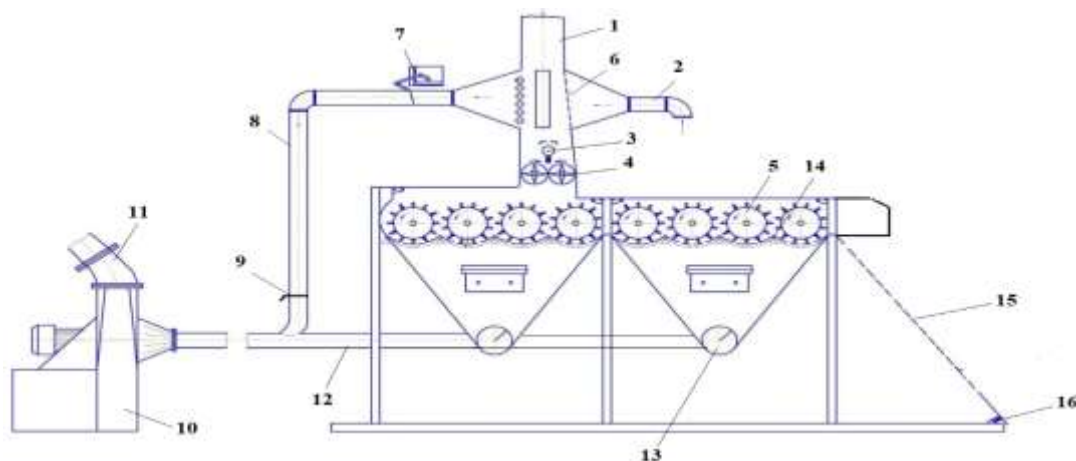


Fig. 2 New technological process and proposed equipment for cleaning cotton from fine contaminants.

1-Mine, 2-Heat transfer pipe, 3-Buffer drum, 4- Supply drum, 5- Pile drum, 6-Mesh surface, 7- Pulsator, 8- Air pipe, 9- Shutter, 10- Fan, 11- Pipe , 12- Dirt suction pipe, 13- Dirty auger, 14- Grid, 15- Grid slope, 16- Spring.

The way to correct these defects is to first heat the cotton during the transfer from the mine and pass it through the top of the drum, grind it and clean it along the surface of the net [13-15].

Conclusion. Analysis of foreign technologies shows that cotton dryers are installed before each cleaning process and the drying is designed to transfer the cotton to hot cleaning by bringing the cleaning distance closer, but all studies have determined the amount of fiber heating during heating in the drying drum. . As a result of research work on the implementation of these processes in the cleaning unit itself, schemes of the ginner have been developed, and on the basis of these schemes work is underway to improve the 1XK cotton gin.

References:

- [1]. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2020 yil 14 yanvardagi 21-sonli qarori “respublika hududlarida paxta hosili terimini mexanizasiyalash darajasini oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”
- [2]. S.Usmanov, B.T.Umarxodjaev, va boshqalar Paxtani dastlabki ishlash bo‘yicha qo‘llanma. “AVTO-NASHR” MChJ, 2019 y, 179-182 b.
- [3]. K.J.Jumaniyazov, I.Z.Abbazov, F.O.Egamberdiev. Paxtani mashinada terishning yigirishga ta‘sirini o‘rganish “To‘qimachilik iplarini chuqur qayta ishlashning inavatsion echimlari” Respublika miqyosidagi ilmiy-texnikaviy anjuman matriallari to‘plami. Namangan 2019. –B.61-62
- [4]. Jabborov G‘.J. va boshqalar “Chigitli paxtani ishlash texnologiyasi”. Darslik. (Toshkent – “O‘qituvchi” 1987).
- [5]. X.Axmadxodjaev, R.Muradov, Sh.Ergashev. Separator voloknistogo materiala. № SU1541313 A. S,07.02.90.Byul №5.
- [6]. F.Sirojiddinov. Paxta xom ashyosini tozalash texnologik jarayonlarini modellashtirish asosida takomillashtirish. Texnika fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori ilmiy darajasini olish uchun tayyorlangan dissertatsiyasi. (Toshkent. 2019).
- [7]. A.X.Bobamatov. Sozdanie effektivnoy konstruksi i sovershenstvovanie nauchnix osnovnoy metodov raschshta ichistitela xlopka ot melkogo sora. Texnika fanlari



- bo'yicha falsafa doktori ilmiy darajasini olish uchun tayyorlangan dissertatsiyasi. (Toshkent. 2017).
- [8]. Paxtani dastlabki ishlashning muvofiqlashtirilgan texnologiyasi (PDI 70-2017). A.S. Kamalovning umumiy taxriri ostida. "Paxtasanoat ilmiy markazi" AJ. Toshkent, 2017.- 91 b.
- [9]. Anthony W.S. and A.C. Griffin. 2001 b. Fiber breakage at gins: moisture and heat. Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press 102(24): 6-9.
- [10]. Ulugmuradov H. Y., Abbazov I. Z., Muradov R. M. Study on improving the efficiency of cleaning the pile drum //IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science. – IOP Publishing, 2020. – T. 614. – №. 1. – S. 012127.
- [11]. B.M.Mardonov and B.T.Abbazov "THEORETICAL STUDY OF THE INFLUENCE OF SPACING ON THE EFFICIENCY OF CLEANING BETWEEN COTTON PRODUCERS IN THE COTTON CLEANING AREA" Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal 2021, 2 (12), 240-251p.
- [12]. Abbazov I. Z. i dr. TEXNOLOGIK JARAYONLARDAN CHIQAYOTGAN CHANG ZARRACHALARINING FRAKSION TARKIBI //Science and Education. – 2021. – T. 2. – №. 3. – S. 129-135.
- [13]. B.Abbazov "JIZZAX VILOYATIDA REKREATSION HUDUDLARNI RIVOJLANTIRISH" Arxiv nauchnix issledovaniy. – 2021, 1 (1).
- [14]. B.N.Sharopov X.Y.Ulug'muradov, R.M.Muradov, S.O.Novruzov "STUDY OF THE MOTION OF COTTON ON A TAPERED FACE" Electronic journal of actual problems of modern science, education and training. – November, 2021 -11/2. 58-63 p.
- [15]. S.O.Novruzov, U.Ya.Gulbaev, K.J.Jumaniyazov "Yigirish korxonasida tolaning mexanik shikastlanishining aralashma tarkibi bo'yicha o'zgarishi" Jurnal Texnicheskix issledovaniy. – 2021.

ACTUAL PROBLEMS IN MODERN ART AND ARCHITECTURE

UDC:72.04.03

ASTRONOMIC ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS AND THEIR OWN ASPECTS

Saipova Madina Saidakhbor qizi
Senior Lecturer of the Tashkent
Institute of Architecture and Construction,
Doctor of Philosophy in Architecture.

Tuychieva Nozima Toir Qizi
2 nd year Master's degree of
Tashkent Institute of
Architecture and Construction.

Nozima_t@gmail.com

Annotasiya. Ushbu maqolada Toshkentdagi Shayx Zayniddin bobo majmuasi tarixi, tuzilishi va joylashishi me'moriy qismlari va uning bezaklarini astronoimik tahlili haqida yozilgan. Bundan tashqari ushbu majmuadagi chillaxona, o'z davrida



astronomik kuzatuv ob'ekti ya'ni o'ziga xos rasadxona bo'lganligi haqida ilmiy farazlar hamda bu yodgorliklarni asrab-avaylab kelgusi avlodlarga yetkazish haqida taklif va mulohazalar bayyon etilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: ramz, munajjimlar bezaklari, madrasa, kvadrat, ta'mirlash, naqsh, yozuv, arab yozuvi.

Аннотации. В статье описаны результаты научного изучения астрологических идей в эпитафическом оформлении медресе Кукалдаш в Ташкенте. В его символических украшениях отражаются идеи, отражающие добро и духовное совершенство. Композиция квадратного эпитафического изображения описана в традициях нашей древней архитектуры, чтобы привить в сердцах и умах молодого поколения мудрость и сокровища мира, а также бережно передать эти памятники будущим поколениям.

Ключевые слова: символ, астрологический орнамент, медресе, площадь, ремонт, узор, письмо, арабская вязь.

Annotation. This article describes the results of the scientific study of astrological ideas in the epigraphic design of the Kokaldosh Madrasah in Tashkent. Through its symbolic ornaments, ideas reflecting goodness and spiritual perfection are reflected. The composition of the square epigraphic representation is described in the traditions of our ancient architecture to inculcate in the hearts and minds of the younger generation the wisdom and treasures of the world, as well as to carefully pass these monuments to future generations.

Keywords: symbol, astrological ornament, madrasa, square, repair, pattern, writing, Arabic script.

Introduction. Our sacred land, our motherland has brought up great scientists and fuzulas who are well known all over the world. As well as many other scholars and scientists had settled in our land dedicating their lives to share their knowledge and goodness.

Our homeland is the home for a big number of great scholars and governors in the past, that is hard to count. As one of them, great scholar Sheikh father Zayniddin, who's journey will be presented.

The mausoleum "Orifon" of Sheikh father Zayniddin, who was a state and religion representing figure, son of the great Sufi scholar Suhrawardi, a public person known for good deeds in Tashkent, has become a sacred place for centuries for a famous scholars and citizens.

Sheikh Abu Bakr father Zayniddin Kui Orifon Tashkendi (1164-1259) was a Sheikh. His father, Sheikh Shahabuddin Abu Hafis Umar Suhrawardi, was one the great Sufis of Bagdad, and founded the Suhrawardi Sect. Sheikh Shahobiddin Suhrawardi visited Khorezmshakh Muhammad in 1215 as an ambassador of the Bagdad Khalifat. Then Zayniddin joined his father on a visit to Movarounnahr and later settled in Shosh (Tashkent), in the chillakhona of the existing mausoleum in Koyi Orifon mahalla (result to nickname) in Kokcha district, where he practiced sufism. Historical sources describe Zayniddin as "the great and noble of Saids", "the pole of the Orifs and a reliable guide". According to legends, the camel on which Sheikh Zayniddin passed long and dangerous journey has stopped 500 steps away from the Western Kokcha gate of the city, at the earlier mentioned Kohi Orifon village in 1236.

There was an underground cell in a secluded place, which the industrious governor chose as his roof for the rest of his life.

Mausoleum of Sheikh father Zayniddin- an architectural monument of Tashkent (XIII-XIV centuries)(1st picture). According to archeological discoveries, the chillakhona near the monument dates back to the XII-XIII centuries, and the Khanaqah on the site of the mausoleum is as old as XIV century. The mausoleum was built in the XVI th century, however the repair works on roof and top were during late XIX and early XXth centuries. The outer dome is mounted on a high base. In XII-XIV th centuries, a cemetery was formed around the mausoleum.



1-picture. Mausoleum of Sheikh father Zayniddin. Tashkent.
(captured by Andrei Kudryashov)

The mausoleum of Sheikh father Zayniddin is one of the most magnificent, majestic mausoleums of Tashkent. This mausoleum is a monument of architecture of the XIV-XV th centuries. The mausoleum is located on the highest heel of the cemetery which was established in XIth century. At the back of the mausoleum is a village that originated in the XIIIth century and called Kuy Orifon.

The mausoleum is beautiful with a dome, surrounded by various buildings (coffin, chillakhona, chartak, and etc.). Front of mausoleum is facing South-eastern side. After the death of Sheikh father Zayniddin, there was built a small mausoleum for him. Later, when Amir Timur visits the tomb of Shaikh father Zayniddin, he destroyed the chartok to build a big mausoleum. Over the years, Amir Temur was repairing mausoleum.

Literature review. The dome and roof of the mausoleum are decorated with tiles in a eye-catching blue color, which has not arrived till our generation. In the book “Architectural monuments of Tashkent”, scientists B.Bulatov and L.Manyakovskaya mentioned that during 1920-1921 before the renovation, the mausoleum of Sheikh father Zayniddin had a tiles. As well in some archeological excavations some tiles that used for roods and domes were discovered[1].

Analysis and results. In the center of the mausoleum the tomb of Sheikh father Zayneddin’s tomb presents, with the graves of other people by corners. In the right side grave from entrance was buried Daryo Dilbekach, wife of the grandfather of Sheikh father Zayniddin.

According to the inscription on the south-western roof of the mausoleum, it was repaired in 1339 AH (1920-1921 AD), when the old bricks were replaced with the new ones (26x12x6cm). Dome is made of square bricks (24x24x5cm) (picture 2)



2-picture. Renovated in 1339 A.D. (1920-21 AD), the old bricks of the mausoleum were replaced with new bricks (26x12x6 cm). Epigraphic writing.

Astronomical ornament was carved from marble. The Star- represents a five-day fanciful world.

The moon- is the symbol of Islam. The figure of Moon and Stars in this order symbolize the prosperity, bless and luck of our days and years.

The geometric pattern which consists of two divisions, has a meaning of the two worlds. Which points out that grave belongs to Sheikh father Zayniddin, who achieved the happiness of two worlds.(picture 3)



3-picture. (1920-1921) repairs. A grille decorated with astronomical elements made of marble.

Conclusion. The mausoleum of Sheikh father Zayniddin should be recognized and an astronomical object among the mausoleums of Tashkent as well. We need to acknowledge the inherited knowledges from our ancestors, and pass them to the future generations.

Referencies:

[1]. Levina-Bulatova V.A. The history of Zayniddin Mausoleum// Architectural heritage of Uzbekistan / Publishing house of Academy of sciences of Uzbek SSR 1960. Pages(75-84)



- [2]. Bulatova V. Mankovskaya A. Architectural monuments of Tashkent. (XIV-XIX centuries). Publishing house of literature and art named after Gafur Gulyam 1983. P.177
- [3]. Tursunov O.S., Azizov S.KH “ An astronomical instrument of the early Middle ages in the center of Tashkent. (XXV Moscow, Nauka, 2000, pages 56-60)
- [4]. Azizov S., Tursunov O.S/ Journal for the history of astronomy. Volume 33 Partt 1, February 2002, No. 110. A Medieval Observational Instrument in Tashkent
- [5]. Ismoil Bin Muhammad Said. Al-Fuyuzot ar- Rabboniya-Kohira (1353)(1934-1935)
- [6]. Rosenfeld. B.A. Astronomy of the countries of Islam. Historical astronomical research. 1984. XVII (67-122 pages)
- [7]. Proceedings of the International scientific conference dedicated to the 2200th anniversary of the city of Tashkent Academy of Sciences of the republic of Uzbekistan, “FAN” publishing house, 2009

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF NATURAL SCIENCES

UDK:547.551.525.211.1

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF BARBERRY FRUITS

Asqarov Ibroxim Rahmonovich
Chairman of the “TABOBAT” Academy of
Uzbekistan, the professor of Chemistry
Department at Andijan State University,
doctor of chemistry sciences, professor.
tabobat_akademiya@mail.ru

Razzakov Nabijon Alijonovich
Andijan state medical institute
Department of Medical Chemistry
nabijonrazzoqov1973@gmail.com

Annotasiya: Ushbu maqola zirk mevasidan olingan ekstraktning kimyoviy tarkibini o‘rganish uchun olib borilgan miqdoriy va sifat taxlil usullari hamda undan tibbiyotda qo‘llanish o‘rni haqida.

Kalit so‘zlar: ekstrakt, vitamin S, alkaloid, yupqa qatlamli xromatografiya, Bertran reaktivi, olma kislota, limon kislota, anemiya.

Аннотация В данной статье представлена информация о методах количественного и качественного анализа, проведенных для изучения химического состава экстракта барбариса, а также о его применении в медицине.

Ключевые слова: экстракт, витамин С, алкалоид, тонкослойная хроматография, реактив Бертрана, яблочная кислота, лимонная кислота.

Abstract: This article is about the methods of quantitative and qualitative analysis carried out to study the chemical composition of the barberry extract, as well as its application in medicine.

Key words: extract, vitamin C, alkaloid, thin layer chromatography, Bertran reagent, apple acid, citric acid



Introduction: Chemical composition of barberry fruit. It is known that the effectiveness of therapeutic food additives, of course, depends on their chemical composition. Biological properties are explained on the basis of the chemical composition of the organs of medicinal plants.

One of the current topical problems is the invention of new types of healing food additives made from natural biologically active substances based on medicinal plants based on scientific achievements [1].

Belonging to the main tasks of the science of folk medicine is the scientific analysis and implementation of natural methods of treatment, which have been used for many years in folk medicine on a scientific, chemical and pharmacological basis [2].

It is known that barberry has long been used in folk medicine, on the basis of which this medicinal plant is rich in organogenic, biogenic elements. So we set out to study the chemical composition of barberry fruit. If we pay attention to the solubility of biologically active substances in medicinal plants, it was found that they are usually soluble in water as well as in ethyl alcohol. We used water and alcohol to select the optimal extractant and extracted them in solutions of different concentrations.

Natural preparations in some cases have a greater therapeutic breadth (the boundaries between therapeutic and toxic activity) and other advantages over synthetic preparations, in connection with which many of them have been successfully competing with preparations based on synthesis for many decades. All the results of the use of medicinal plants are conveniently traced by both the doctor and the patient, which actively psychologically affects the treatment process [3].

In Ancient Greece and Ancient Rome, these properties of barberry were not known, and in Europe, interest in it as a medicinal plant arose only in the Middle Ages due to Arab influence. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, it began to be introduced into culture in many European countries [4].

Research methodology: This research has provided by chemical methods of learning medicinal plants and their compounds especially different kinds of extracts of barberry fruit.

Analyses and results: Extraction of barberry fruits was carried out in solutions made in the ratio of water, alcohol-water 30-70, alcohol-water 50-50 and alcohol 70-30, quantitative and qualitative evacuation studies were carried out to study their chemical composition.

Quantitative analysis. Ascorbic acid in four different extracts obtained. The amount of acid was determined. For this, 5% of the iodine is in ethanol. The solution was titrated using iodometry using starch [5].

The following table shows the results of the analysis:

№	Types of extract	Vitamin C content mg% (Per 100g of extract)
1	Extract №1 aqueous	14,2



2	Extract № 2 Alcohol: water (30:70)	17,4
3	Extract № 3 Alcohol: water (50:50)	21,6
4	Extract № 4 Alcohol: water (70:30)	28,8

Quality analysis. In this analysis, qualitative analyzes of alkaloids, bioflavonoids, vitamins and organic acids in barberry extracts were performed.

To maintain normal life in the cell, a balance of oxidation and reduction processes must be observed. This fully applies to the question of the need for a balanced content of antioxidants and ROS agents in the body. The literature often discusses issues related to excessive production of ROS, leading to the so-called oxidative stress, which is proposed to be “combated” by increasing the concentration of antioxidants [5].

In animal and human cells, flavonoids are not synthesized, and the presence of flavonoids in tissues depends entirely on the consumption of plant foods[6].

Qualitative analysis of flavonoids was performed with a 1% FeCl₃ solution, which confirmed the formation of a complex with a bright blue color [7].

All types of barberry are considered alkaloid holders of the last century. It has been studied at the Institute of Plant Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan since the 70s. In total, more than 20 alkaloids have been isolated, including berberine, palmitin, yatrorizine, columbamine, oxyacantin, and other alkaloids [8].

A qualitative reaction specific to alkaloids was made using Bertrand's reagent. To do this, first a few drops of extract were first taken, then 2-3 drops of 10% H₂SO₄ solution were added and mixed with a glass rod. The alkaloids then pass from the base state to the salt state, and when a few drops of 10% silicon tungsten acid

(H₄ [Si (W₃O₁₀)₄] x nH₂O) are added, a white amorphous precipitate characteristic of the alkaloids is formed. [9]

To determine the content of ascorbic, malic, citric and oxalic acids in the extract, a 2% aqueous solution of pure samples was prepared. An aqueous extract of acid samples was added to the starting line of the plate. The plate was dried at room temperature. The ethyl acetate: acetic acid: formic acid: water was then placed in a chromatographic chamber filled with a mixture of solvents 100: 11: 11: 25 and saturated with their vapors. high-layer chromatographic analysis showed that their R_f values were measured and compared with each other according to the distribution of samples over the adsorbent. Oxalic acid was found to have R_f = 0.13, citric acid R_f = 0.29 and malic acid R_f = 0.67. Barberry fruit extract has been proven to contain oxalates, citric and malic acids.

The result of a qualitative analysis:

№	Types of extracts	The result of a qualitative analysis specific to the flavonoids	The result of a qualitative analysis specific to the alkaloids	The result of a qualitative analysis specific to the apple acid	The result of a qualitative analysis specific to the citric acid
1	Extracts № 1	+	+	+	+



2	Extracts № 2	+	+	+	+
3	Extracts № 3	+	+	+	+
4	Extracts № 4	+	+	+	+

Conclusion. The results of the study showed that the fruit of the black barberry plant is very rich in biologically active substances and if food additives are created from it, we have no doubt about their naturalness, healing and of course effectiveness. Another feature of the extract, especially from the barberry plant, is that it is very fragrant and gives a wonderful taste and aroma to the prepared food supplement.

Based on research on the chemical composition of barberry, in collaboration with SINO FARM MED GROUP LLC developed a new plant as a means of strengthening immunity, combating hypovitaminosis, an important metabolite for the synthesis of red blood cells in anemia, anemia and anorexia. We have developed a food supplement called VITON. This product is sold in pharmacies of our country as a practical application, as well as the opportunity to sell abroad.

References:

- [1]. I.R. Asqarov “Табобат қомуси” Toshkent “Mumtoz so`z” year: 2019, page: 596.
- [2]. I.R. Asqarov “Сирли табобат” Toshkent “Fan va texnologiya nashriyot matbaa uyi” year: 2021. Page: 1053.
- [3]. Jilenko V.Yu., Deyneka V.I., Sorokopudov V.N. // Medicinal Properties of Barberry (*B. Vulgaris* L.) Growing in the Belgorod Region // NRU "BelGU", Belgorod
- [4]. Mashkovsky, M.D. // Лекарственные средства // M.D. Mashkovsky. - М.: Medicine, year: 1988 Volume: 1 page: 624
- [5]. Tarakhovsky Yu.S., Kim Yu.A., Abdrasilov B.S., Muzafarov E.N.// Flavonoids: biochemistry, biophysics, medicine // Synchronobook , year: 2013, page: 101
- [6]. N.V. Baranova, M.A. Feofanova, “Quantitative determination of ascorbic acid in apples of various varieties” Tver, TVGU, Вестник. Issue: 13, year: 2012, page: 22
- [7]. Mennen, L. I., Sapinho, D., Ito, H., Galan, P., Hercberg, S., Scalbert, A. // Urinary excretion of 13 dietary flavonoids and phenolic acids in freelifving healthy subjects – variability and possible use as biomarkers of polyphenol intake // Eur.J.Clin.Nutr. year: 2008 page: 62, 519–525.
- [8]. “G.M. Fedoseeva, V.M. Mirovich, E.G. Goryachkina, M.V. Perelomova, Irkutsk, “Phytochemical analysis of plant raw materials containing flavonoids” year: 2009, page: 25
- [9]. I.I. Khamidov “Алкалоиды культивированных и дикорастущих видов барбарис. Строение новых оснований”, Автореферат. Toshkent, year: 1997. Page:2
- [10]. H.Kh.Kholmatov, Y.A.Ahmedov. “Farmocognition “. Toshkent, “Abu Ali ibn Sino nomidagi Tibbiyot” year: 1997, page: 192



UDK: 39 (=512.133)

HISTORY OF KHAZORASP

Abdullaev Utkir Ismailovich
Doctor of historical sciences,
docent of the department “History”
Urgench State University

Ghafforov Maqsad Qadamboevich
A teacher at Khorezm academic
lyceum of Ministry of Internal Affairs
ghafforov_m@gmail.com

Annotasiya. Maqolada yozma manbalar va tarixiy ma'lumotlar asosida janubiy Xorazm chegarasida Xazoraspning vujudga kelishi va rivojlanish tarixi qarab chiqilgan.

Kalit soʻzlar: Quyi Amudaryo, Sariqamishboʻyi, Uzboy, Yakkaperson-2, Odoytepa, Sopollitepa, Jarqoʻton, Xazorasp.

Аннотация. В статье на основе письменных источников и исторических данных рассматривается история формирования и развития Хазараспа на южной границе Хорезма.

Ключевые слова: Низовья Амударьи, Присарықамыш, Узбай, Яккапарсан-2, Адейтепе, Сапаллитепа, Джаркутан, Хазорасп.

Abstract. In the article, the history of the formation and development of Khazarasp on the southern border of Khorezm were observed on the basis of written sources and historical data.

Key words: the Lower Amu Darya, Sariqamish region, Uzboy, Yakkaperson-2, Odoytepa, Sopollitepa, Jarkuton, Khazarasp.

Introduction. An area between the Kyzylkum and the Karakum Desert, such as an island in the northwest of Central Asia, is included in historical literature as Khorezm ethnotoponyms. Although Khorezm is geographically separated from the cultural and economic centers of Turan by two sand deserts, the culture of irrigated agriculture and urban planning stands alongside the Sogdian, Bactrian and Margush. As a result of more than half a century of archeological research of cultural heritage monuments in the Lower Amu Darya basin, built on the basis of clay architecture and architectural methods of our ancestors of different names in the historical period and its subsequent stages, the staff of the Khorezm-ethnographic expedition under the leadership of S.P. Tolstov was able to obtain sources explaining the geographical features. According to XAE staff, people who underwent ethnic processes from the Neolithic to the Iron Age were far removed from cultural inventions in housing construction, so they continued to live in semi-basement tents with wooden columns based on ancestral experience [9, 18, 19, 20, 22].

Literature review. In the 9th-8th centuries BC, the people who came to the stage of history in connection with the unification of the Suvyorgan and Tozabogyob tribes continued their practical experience in the construction of the settlement Yakkaperson-



2 [9]. Exactly on this historical date, in the area connected to the left bank of the middle part of the Amu Darya (south of Khorezm), the population used housing, in the construction of which were rectangular bricks. According to V.I. Pilipko, on the southern border of Khorezm, at an altitude that describes the geographical location of the left bank of the middle reaches of the Amu Darya, the excavations of a monument made of raw brick wattle-and-daub walls provided information about the monument's defense system. It belongs to the end of 9th-8th centuries. These were the result of the knowledge of the farming population who migrated from Margiyana and Bactria [12, 13]. This monument is known in historical literature by the ethnotoponyms of Odoytepa. It is possible to agree with A.S. Sagdullaev, who focused on the Odoytepa materials, that in the Margiyana and Bactrian regions the advanced cultural inventions in the field of economy, the architectural style in the construction of housing became the center of the spread to neighboring regions [16]. However, the conclusion of the locals who built Odoytepa about the activities of the locals is not taken into account. In our view, it was built by the agricultural population around the Murgab river basin in the middle of the second half of the second millennium BC. The territory, square, surrounded by three rows of defensive walls made of wattle-and-daub and rectangular raw bricks surrounded by three rows of defensive walls, built by a group of new heirs from Gonurtepa people on a plain at the foot of the Ulanbulaksay tributary of the Sherabad River in the hope of developing clay architecture and architectural techniques, was known in archeological literature as the "Sopolli" culture [1]. It is expedient to take into account the results of A.Askarov's research on the monuments of clay construction and architecture in the construction of Odoytepa in the monuments of Sopollitepa and Jarkuton. It is worth noting that the Gonurians, who thoroughly mastered the culture of farming based on artificial irrigation in the Murgab River basin, mud construction in housing construction and military-defense knowledge, founded Sopollitepa.

Analysis and results. By the 15th century, new generations of Sopollitepa residents had abandoned their ancestral homeland altogether due to population growth, limited supply of labor weapons and ecology and settled at a height adjacent to the Bostonsay tributary of the Sherabad River, which was a source of water and ecology. who built their living location due to their practical experience on the basis of new inventions rectangular, corridor and surrounded by a two-row defensive wall. This is fixed on the page of scientific literature with ethnotoponyms "Jarqkuton"[2]. A.S. Sagdullaev was right in concluding that they effectively used the practical experience of building fortifications, houses, temples of Gonur, Dashtli, Sopolli culture in foreign territories drawing attention to the issue of clay construction and architectural style in Khorezm [15]. However, the researcher did not take into account the construction traditions of Jarkuton.

In our opinion, the activity of the people of Jarqkuton came to an end when it came to the last Bronze Age. After the new generations of people from Jarkutan, who had mastered the art of clay construction, mastered the Surkhan oasis, the middle Zarafshan, they mastered the north-eastern part of the Sariqamish basin, built Odoytepa and expanded the geography of ethnic processes. At the initiative of the "priest",



Odoytepa people conquered the north-eastern part of the middle part of the Amu Darya Dovidon tributary and built Kozalikir in the first half of the 6th century [21].

In 545-539 BC, Khorezm was under the influence of the Achaemenid state, which was caused by the foreign policy of the Persian Pole Cyrus II to expand the geographical area [4]. As a result of the military actions of the Achaemenid state, the Kozalikir cultural and economic micro-district lost its significance as a city-state. The Central Asian region was divided into 3 regions and Khorezm was involved in the 16th satrap, which was headed by a deputy. In domestic politics, the deputy made Qalaliqir as the capital, which was built in order to develop the territories [16]. It is noted that the stagnation of the construction of the palace in Qalaliqir dates back to the end of the 5th century BC was due to political events [14]. From the beginning of the 5th century BC, the deputy removed the Kaltaminor irrigation facility from the Amu Darya to the Kyzylkum in order to develop the right bank of the Amu Darya, and at the foot of it the Dingilja settlement was built by him [25]. On the left bank, an irrigation structure was removed from the Amu Darya River in the Toshsaqa area and a fortress surrounded by two rows of wattle-and-daub walls with a square corridor was built on the plain 18 km away [3]. The first information about the history of the Khazorasp is recorded in the fundamental work of Y.G. Gulamov and and KhAE staff M.G. Vorobyeva, Lapirov-Skoblo MS, Nerazik E.E. carried out excavation affairs in Khazorasp and noted that it dated back to the 4th century BC [7, 26].

At the beginning of the years of national independence of our country, there emerged the opinions that the things discovered as a result of the excavations carried out to study the history of the appearance, formation and development of the Khazarasp fortress, belong to the 5th century BC [10].

Based on the material obtained as a result of archeological research, the history of the Khazorasp is divided into the following periods.

In the 5th century BC, on the outer wall of a square (340x320 m) surrounded by two rows of wattle-and-daub walls (2.50 cm), between the rectangular pilasters (buttresses) that grow sideways, there was a spear axis and a hole [17].

In the second historical period, the corridor was filled with red sand. In the construction of the inner and outer walls, raw bricks of square size were used (40x40x10, 42x42x14). In the third historical period, a cotton wall hit the inner and outer defensive wall, its height was 4-5 meters. Since the corridor separating the inner and outer wall was connected in the form of an arch, it was in a closed position. During this period, the outer wall was reinforced with an additional wall, resulting in a thickness of 9 m.

In the fourth stage – 6th-8th centuries AD, cultural life continued in Khazorasp, whose territorial boundary was expanded due to the settlement of the population around the outer wall. Thus, the castle consisted of an arch, a shahristan and a rabod, the area occupied by it was 20 hectares.

The fifth stage is 9th-13th centuries. Like other cities of Khorezm, Khazorasp played an important role in the development of the Great Silk Road, not only in terms of handicrafts, but also in terms of world trade. It served as a base for an international caravan route between Eastern and European cities. Yakut, who came to Khorezm in the early 13th century, said, “Khazarasp is a strong fortress and a beautiful city like an



island surrounded by water. It is located on a plain and its inhabitants are engaged in trade. The population was remarkably rich” [11]. As the defensive wall of the fortress was majestic, the Seljuk ruler Sultan Sanjar withstood the siege.

The sixth stage. In the 14th-16th centuries, the inhabitants of the city performed trade, handicrafts and religious-ideological functions.

The seventh stage – in the 17th-19th centuries, the cultural and economic life went on with an additional wattle-and-daub wall on the outer wall with a thickness of 0.50-0.70 cm, its condition is preserved today.

In the eighth stage – the first half of the 19th century-the 20s of the 20th century, there was no change in the geographical area of Khazorasp. During the reign of Allakulikhan (1825-1842), a representative of the Kungrad dynasty, the height of the outer wall built very high because of the works carried out not only in Khiva, but also in the outer wall of Khazorasp. Indeed, from the time of the construction of the Khazorasp Fortress, the population was born under the protection of the defensive wall, their activities were completed and and this process continues to this day.

Conclusion. The above results allow us to draw the following conclusions:

1. The construction of the Khazarasp fortress is connected with the result of the Achaemenid policy of conquest of the macro-coastal wet and productive territories in the internal policy of the deputy who ruled Khorezm in Qalaliqir.

2. At the beginning of the 5th century BC, the fortress was built in the form of a square fortress with a wattle-and-daub wall at the foot of the Amu Darya (Heikanik in Arabic written sources), built by the Qalaliqir artisan engineers and representatives of the population with a thorough knowledge of military and defense. The Khazorasp fortress served to protect the internal agricultural oases from external forces.

3. In the 4th-1st centuries BC, as a result of the use of square bricks in the inner and outer walls of the Khazorasp, its height extended very high. The pilaster present on the outer wall and its spear-axle hole continued as a defensive element.

In the 1st-4th centuries AD, there was a rise in city life, Zoroastrianism became the center of religion, there was built a temple.

By the end of the first half of the 5th-6th centuries AD, cultural life in Khazorasp was somewhat reduced, the defensive wall was in crisis, which is due to political events in the history of Khorezm.

From the second half of the 6th century AD, the development of cultural and economic life in the cities of Khorezm began and Khazarasp is no exception.

At the beginning of the 10th-13th centuries, the Khazorasp defense wall was extensively repaired. In the northeast corner of the outer wall of the arch is built an additional wall of baked brick (32x27x5cm, 32x26x7cm).

In the 14th-19th centuries, the Khazorasp defensive wall was extensively repaired. Due to the fact that the outer wall was covered with 0.56-0.70 cm of wattle-and-daub, its thickness increased and its height decreased, which served as the residence of the rulers of the Kungrad dynasty.

The location of Khazorasp in the south of Khorezm oasis is of strategic importance and has played an important role not only in military defense, but also in the development of domestic and international caravan routes.



References:

- [1]. Askarov A. Sapallitepa. – Tashkent, 1973. – P. 5-171.
- [2]. Askarov A, Abdullaev B. Djarkutan / K probleme protogorodskoy sivilizatsii na yuge Uzbekistana. – Tashkent, 1983. – P. 4-55.
- [3]. Baratov S.R., Matrasulov Sh. Arkheologicheskie raboty v Yujnom Khorezme // Arkheologicheskie issledovaniya v Uzbekistane 2002 g. – Samarkand. 2003. – P. 43-44.
- [4]. Dandamaev M.A., Lukonin V.G. Kultura i ekonomika drevnego Irana. – Moscow, – P. 103-104.
- [5]. Dandamaev M.A. Iran pri pervykh Akhemenidakh. – Moscow, 1963. – P. 105-106.
- [6]. Dandamaev M.A., Lukonin V.G. Kultura i ekonomika. – P. 109.
- [7]. Gulyamov Y.G. Istoriya orosheniya Khorezma s drevneyshix vremen do nashikh dney. – Tashkent: Fan, 1957. – P 82-83.
- [8]. Itina M.A. Istoriya stepnykh plemen Yujnogo Priaralya (the 2nd-the beginning of the 1st millennium BC). – Moscow: Nauka, 1977. Volume X. – P. 39-118.
- [9]. Itina M.A. Poselenie Yakke-Parson 2. (Excavations of 1958-1959) // MKhE, – Moscow, 1963. 6th edition. – P.107-129.
- [10]. Mambetullaev M.M, Abdirimov R. Issledovanie Khazaraspa / Kulturnoe nasledie Sredney Azii. – Tashkent, 2002. – P. 165-162.
- [11]. Mitt.1939. Volume 1. – P. 236.
- [12]. Pilipko V.N. Raskopki v Deunaukomrayone Chardjouskoy oblasti // AO 1974. – Moscow: Nauka, 1975. – P. 527-528.
- [13]. Pilipko V.N. Drevnee gorodische Odey-depe na srednem techenii Amudari // Karakumskie drevnosti. – Ashkhabad: ЫЛЫМ, 1979, Edtion VIII. – P. 51-52.
- [14]. Rapoport Y.A. Lapirovo-Skoblo M.S. Raskopki dvorsovogo zdaniya na gorodische Kalaly-gyr. 1958 / MKhE, – Nauka; 1963. Edition 6. – P. 141-142.
- [15]. Sagdullaev A.S. Etnokulturnye protsessы v Sredney Azii v drevnosti // Qadimgi davlatchilik va urbanizatsiya. – Tashkent, 2010. – P. 63-64.
- [16]. Sagdullaev A.S. Kulturny progress na primere Baktrii // Tekhnologicheskiy i kulturny progress v rannezemledelcheskuyu epokhu. – Ashkhabad, ЫЛЫМ, 1987. – P. 61-62.
- [17]. Sobirov Q, Ruzimov S. Arkheologicheskie raboty v Khazaraspe // Vestnik KKO An RUz. – Nukus, 2002. -№3-4. – P. 108-109.
- [18]. Tolstov S.P. Drevniy Khorezm. – Moscow, MGU, 1948. – P. 59-70.



UDC: 311.1

NORMATIVE AND LEGAL FUNDAMENTALS FOR ELIMINATION OF CORRUPTION IN UZBEKISTAN

Turdikulov Shukhrat
Tashkent State Oriental
Studies University
Independent Researcher
[**turdikulov@gmail.com**](mailto:turdikulov@gmail.com)

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola O‘zbekistonda korrupsiyaga qarshi kurash siyosati, normativ-huquqiy baza, institutsional bazani takomillashtirish haqida ma’lumot beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: korrupsiya, qonun ustuvorligi, mansabdor shaxs, huquqbuzarlik.

Аннотация: В данной статье представлена информация о политике противодействия коррупции в Узбекистане, нормативно-правовой базе, совершенствовании институциональной базы.

Ключевые слова: коррупция, законность, должностное лицо, правонарушение.

Abstract: This article provides information on the policy to combat corruption in Uzbekistan, the regulatory framework, improving the institutional framework.

Keywords: corruption, rule of law, official, offense.

Introduction. Corruption in criminal law means an organized group of officials or civil servants working in public institutions, as well as colluding with other criminals to commit a crime or to create conditions for them to commit a crime.

The crime of bureaucracy is one of the manifestations of corruption, which is characterized by those who enforce and protect the law. This crime is widespread in many Asian and Western countries, where corruption can also be found in public administration. These are bribery, abuse of office, which is a manifestation of corruption in the legislatures of these countries.

In criminal law, the commission of a crime related to corruption, the qualification and punishment of an individual are of great importance. The United Nations declared December 9, 2003 as International Anti-Corruption Day and ratified the Convention against Corruption. Accordingly, corruption is bribery, the manipulation of officials, politicians; corruption, lack of decency and honesty, use of position for personal gain, illegal gain; corruption is the abuse of power by officials for personal gain.

Since the time of civilization, corruption has been a social phenomenon with a history of seven centuries, and humanity has been struggling with this evil. If we look at the origins of corruption in society, its manifestations go back a long way. His appearances can also be seen in the history of pagan beliefs.

Literature review. Corruption participants and practical measures. In the process of corruption, the number of participants varies depending on the nature of the issue, including the involvement of both parties. In this case, the bribe-giver pays the bribe-taker a certain amount of money or material wealth in order to pursue some of his interests. In this case, the bribe-taker must have administrative authority or administrative functions, because if the bribe-taker does not have such authority or administrative function, he cannot represent the interests of the bribe-giver.



Analysis and results. However, he may use his position, influence and authority to fulfill the requirements independently or to contribute to the fulfillment of the claims by other persons. It should be noted that corruption is closely linked to other crimes. For example: legalization, criminal proceeds, fraud, cybercrime, etc. “A person who gives or receives a bribe benefits. Therefore, as a rule, the bribe-giver or the bribe-taker does not think about the consequences for him. Sooner or later, the question arises as to the legitimacy of the actions taken, the legitimacy of the income received. Corruption is the most serious disease of any society. Improving the regulatory framework for the prevention of this disease, conducting outreach work among the population, strengthening the organizational framework will create opportunities for the development of the country.

Uzbekistan is pursuing a targeted anti-corruption policy, improving the legal and institutional framework, and strengthening international cooperation. In our country, the Law "On Combating Corruption" was adopted (January 3, 2017), which defines the main directions, tasks, organizational and legal mechanisms of combating corruption. In order to organize the development and implementation of state and other anti-corruption programs, increase the effectiveness of measures to eliminate the causes and conditions of corruption, as well as to monitor the effectiveness of organizational, practical and legal mechanisms. One of the important steps in this direction was the establishment of the Republican Interdepartmental Commission on Combating Corruption to effectively coordinate its activities. The appointment of the Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan as a working body of this commission has played a special role in ensuring the rule of law.

As part of anti-corruption reforms, systematic measures have been taken, including the establishment of the Anti-Corruption Agency. This specially authorized state body responsible for the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of prevention and combating corruption is accountable to the President and the chambers of the Oliy Majlis. This will allow us to eradicate corruption at the heart of the reforms and build immunity against it in our society.

Improving the organizational and legal mechanisms of the fight against corruption, increasing the effectiveness of measures, raising legal awareness and legal culture of the population, effective organization of effective cooperation of government agencies with civil society institutions and the media identified as one of the targets.

The responsibilities of all government agencies in the fight against corruption have been clearly defined, and the goals and objectives of law enforcement agencies have been significantly improved. Laws on the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the State Security Service were adopted, and the system of the prosecutor's office was reformed. It should be noted that in the context of systematic organization of anti-corruption work, including "On Public Procurement", "On Dissemination and Access to Legal Information", "On Public Oversight", "On Protection of Victims, Witnesses and Other Participants in Criminal Proceedings", The Law on Administrative Procedure was adopted and targeted measures were taken to ensure their implementation.

An entirely new system has been created in order to raise the quality of work with appeals of individuals and legal entities to a qualitatively new level in addressing the problem of corruption. In this regard, it is worth noting that the President of the



Republic of Uzbekistan has established the People's Reception, open and direct work with entrepreneurs and foreign investors. It is worth noting that special attention is paid to the reception of business entities and foreign investors, videoconferencing and mobile receptions, ensuring the observance of the rights and legitimate interests of business entities, foreign citizens.

In the context of qualitative changes in Uzbekistan, administrative, judicial, tax reforms and improvement of the national system of public services play an important role in the fight against corruption. Approval of the Concept of Administrative Reforms by the President of the country, which is one of the main priorities of radical improvement of the civil service system, its goals and objectives, is an important step in the fight against corruption. Improving the legal and organizational framework for the provision of public services and the regulation of administrative procedures; implementation of administrative reforms, optimization of the functions of public administration, further expansion of the system of "e-government", the transfer of unusual functions of the state to the private sector; improving the goals, tasks and functions of the judiciary and law enforcement agencies in the fight against corruption; establishment of interagency cooperation between government agencies, the population and civil society institutions; sixth, to improve the system of training, retraining and advanced training, the formation of high moral and ethical qualities.

According to the systemic approach, special attention was paid to strengthening parliamentary control over the organization of anti-corruption work, radical reform of the public service system, tax service, service orientation, increasing the openness and transparency of budget information, ensuring true independence of the judiciary.

In this regard, on the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, committees on combating corruption and judicial issues have been established in the chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan; Public service centers were established; inspections of entrepreneurs' activities were significantly limited; In order to further increase the openness and transparency of budget information, strengthen parliamentary and public control over the formation and expenditure of budget funds, the directive document "On measures to ensure the openness of budget information and active participation of citizens" was adopted;

It should be noted that increasing the legal awareness and literacy of society is important in preventing corruption. In this regard, targeted work is being carried out in our country and certain results are being achieved. In this regard, it is necessary to mention the "National Program for Raising Legal Culture in Society." The document emphasizes the formation of an anti-corruption legal culture and the formation of an intolerant attitude towards all forms of corruption in all segments of society. First of all, we need to educate ourselves and our children properly, learn to live by the laws.

In the fight against corruption, it is important to take concrete measures to reduce corruption in the state and society, to identify and punish those involved in corruption. A simple and sufficiently effective measure is to provide information on the income and property status of officials.

Conclusion. The foundations of the fight against corruption must be reflected not only in real control and punishment, but also in a systematic approach aimed at preventing corruption. According to international experience, anti-corruption



measures include: “informational and educational work with the population aimed at conveying the idea that corruption should not be tolerated in society and should be reported in any circumstances; increasing the transparency of government agencies; independence of the media; increase the level of social security of civil servants; simplification of bureaucratic processes, their transfer to electronic form, active participation of civil society; interaction between government agencies and civil society; pay special attention to ensuring the impartiality of judges; adoption of laws in the interests of the country; increase the responsibility of all stakeholders. ”

In conclusion, it can be said that, first of all, the main task of every law and by-law adopted in the field is to fight corruption and take practical action to eliminate this scourge from the life of our society. In carrying out this action, every citizen must have an active position and strictly adhere to the established norms.

References:

- [1]. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Accession of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the United Nations Convention against Corruption" (New York, October 31, 2003) No. ZRU-158 of August 7, 2008, "Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan" , 2008, No. 28, Article 260.
- [2]. Speech of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev at the joint session of the chambers of the Oliy Majlis "We will resolutely pursue the path of democratic reforms on the basis of the development strategy of the new Uzbekistan." "People's Word", November 7, 2021. №231
- [3]. Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-4947 of February 7, 2017. Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan ”, February 13, 2017, No. 6.
- [4]. Matibaev T.B. Development strategy of Uzbekistan. Civil society: Corruption is a social threat. Textbook. - Tashkent. 2019.-232 b.
- [5]. Konyshov V. N., Sergunin A. A. System of indicators of vuzovskoykorrupsiy // Vysshee obrazovanie v Rossii. 2011, No 10.
- [6]. Rumyantseva E. E. Corruption as the antithesis of democracy. Scientific expert. - 2008. - № 12. - p. 60-70.
- [7]. Miroshnichenko D. V. Ugolovno-pravovoe vozdeystvie na korrupsiyu. - M. : Yurlitinform, 2010 200 p.
- [8]. Grib V. G., Oks L. E. Protivodeystvie korrupsiy. M., 2011. - 19249 of 50
- [9]. Solovov V. R. Empire of corruption. Territoriya russkoy natsionalnoy igry. - M., Eksmo, 2012. - 288 p.
- [10]. Fisman, R., Miguel, 3. Ekonomicheskie gangstery. Corruption, rape and poverty of national scales. - M., 2012. - 302 p.



UDC: 94(575.1)

THE ROLE OF ARCHIVE SOURCES IN THE STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF KHIVA KHANATE

Yuldashev Yuldash Khandurdiyevich
Khorezm Mamun Academy,
yuldashev_yuldash@list.ru

Annotasiya. Ushbu maqolada mamlakatimiz tarixini o'rganishda, xususan, Xiva xonligi tarixini o'rganishda Xiva xonlari arxivi hamda arxiv hujjatlarining o'rni va ahamiyati yoritilgan. Unda xonlik aholisining moddiy va ma'naviy hayotini aks ettirgan tarixiy, ijtimoiy-siyosiy va iqtisodiy ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan hujjatlar haqida so'z yuritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar. tarix, arxiv ishi, arxiv hujjatlari, devonxona, fond, manba.

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматривается роль и значение архивов хивинских ханов и архивных документов в изучении истории нашей страны, в частности, в истории Хивинского ханства. В статье обсуждались документы исторического, общественно-политического и экономического значения, отражающие материальную и духовную жизнь населения ханства.

Ключевые слова: история, архивнок дело, архивные документы, канцелярия, фонд, источник.

Abstract. This article discusses the role and significance of the archives of the Khiva khans and archival documents in the study of the history of our country, in particular, in the history of the Khiva Khanate. They discussed documents of historical, socio-political and economic importance, reflecting the material and spiritual life of the population of the khanate.

Key words: history, archiving, archival documents, office, fund, source.

Introduction. Today Archival institutions in Uzbekistan play an important role with almost 150 years of history in the development of modern science and public life. After all, the archives are a kind of "laboratory" of history as an institution that collects various documentary information about the activities of the state and society. In the speeches of the President of Uzbekistan, it is emphasized that a deep study and coverage of the history of Uzbek statehood based on new methodological approaches and primary sources is an important task not only for the development of history, but also for the spirituality of society. [1]

Objective coverage of real history, as well as changes in all areas of our country during the years of independence, the world of our ancestors The main task was to reveal to the next generation his contribution to the development of civilization. Undoubtedly, the role of archival documents in the study of history is very great. Not only were the administrative powers of the archives increased, but their network was also significantly expanded.

Until the first quarter of the 20th century, there was no clear information about the specific clerical, documentary, and archival system of the Khiva Khanate that existed in the Central Asian region. In the 1930s, the existence of archives in the countries of Central Asia was confirmed. In particular, some documents of the Khiva Khanate of the 18th-19th centuries have been preserved.

Founded in 1992, UNESCO's Memory of the World Program aims to preserve the valuable heritage of archival collections and libraries and increase access to these resources. This heritage reflects the diversity of languages, cultures and peoples, the world and its memory. Since 1997, the program has maintained a registry of documentary heritage (international, regional and national).

There were 130 entries in the nomination of the International Register of the Program for 2016-2017 from all over the world. Of these, 78 new nominations were selected, including the Archives of the Khiva Khans Archives (Archives of the Office of the Khiva Khans) in third place.

Results and discussion. It is known, that at the end of 1834 V.A. At the direction of Perovsky, the Khiva Khanate developed a project to put pressure on the Khanate in order to "eliminate measures that hinder the expansion of trade relations." On this occasion, there are a number of sources, one of which is the book of Colonel A. G. Serebrennikov "Turkestan Territory. A collection of materials for the history of his conquest" is the I-715 fund of the National Archives of Uzbekistan, which includes materials collected for publication. [2] This fund consists of only 74 storage units and covers the military operations of the Russian Empire in 1839-1876 for the occupation of Turkestan. [3] In the first four vaults of the V.A. Perovsky's campaign against Khiva and related documents were compiled, and the 1st list, the 1st collection, covering mainly the events of 1839, contained a total of 154 documents and appendices to these documents. All these documents belong to connection with Perovsky's campaign against Khiva. Of particular note is the fact that in 1835 V.A. Perovsky's penetration into Khiva by military means.^[4]

On May 29, 1873, Russian troops plundered the Khan's palace after occupying Khiva, the capital of the Khiva Khanate. Together with material values, the manuscripts and archival documents were brought to Tashkent by orientalist Alexander Kun on behalf of the Turkestan General-Governor- K.P. Kaufman. A.L. Kun, who was directly involved in the Khiva expedition to study the structure and content of archives and manuscripts, will report to the General Governor. In it, the scientist divided these documents into two groups. The first group included books of income and expenses of the khanate, as well as a number of constituent property documents, and the second - letters, petitions, as well as diplomatic correspondence.

In general, about 300 books of oriental manuscripts, 140 volumes of historical works in 129 titles, 30 volumes of works by 20 poets, 40 volumes of legal and religious works in 50 volumes, as well as 18 Koran and 50 textbooks have been collected in the Khiva Khan's palace.

In the act, based on the documents of the Khiva Khanate, A. Kun pointed out: "During the confiscation of the Khan's palace, along with manuscripts, documents were also collected. These documents can be divided into two groups: the first group includes books on the income and expenses of the khanate and a number of constituent and property documents, the second group includes letters and diplomatic correspondence. Among the books there are records of monetary taxes (lie), books of zakat and reports of Matmurad devonbegi on the khan's expenses. These documents also include petitions sent to the khan by the Khivans living in Bukhara, Ghazali, Istanbul and other places about trade, written petitions for the resolution of disputes,



petitions for a career, etc. Diplomatic documents include a letter from the Governor-General of the East Indies, Narsbruck, letters and decrees from the Turkish Sultan, an agreement between the Russian ambassador, Lieutenant Colonel Danilevsky, and the Khiva Khan, as well as several letters from the Governor-General of Turkestan. [5]

Some of these unique documents were sent by von Kaufmann on March 28, 1874 to the Asian Museum of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences (now the Library of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg) and the rest to the Imperial People's Library in St. Petersburg (Russian National Library in St. Petersburg). For a long time, the documents remained unknown to researchers, not being introduced into scientific circulation.

The discovery and study of the archives of the Khiva khans in 1936 by the orientalist P.P. Ivanov was a great achievement in the field of history. Until that time, the history of the Uzbek khanates was covered on the basis of the works of oriental writers or European tourists. P. Ivanov manages to expand the scope of his research on the history of Khiva by finding documents from the People's Library of Saltykov-Shchedrin. In total, the archive contains about 120 notebooks of various sizes and formats. Most of the notebooks are bound, some of them are made of leather. Some notebooks fell into disrepair: the bindings were broken, some sheets were torn. [6]

The study of inscriptions and documents showed that most of them belong to the historical period from 1237 AD. (1822 AD) to 1289 AD (1872 AD). In some notebooks, only the years of the twelve-year torment cycle, which is named after the animal, are marked. The language of all records and documents related to the Khiva Khanate in notebooks was only in Uzbek. However, there are only isolated inscriptions, occasional inscriptions and notes in Persian. In 1940, P.P. Ivanov defended his doctoral thesis on the topic "Archives of the Khiva Khanate (1822-1862)" and published his book on this topic.

Among the many pieces of information available in the archives, information about some peoples living in the Khiva khanate at the time under consideration, in particular, Turkmens, Karakalpaks and others, is also of interest. Well-known scholar M. Yuldashev wrote about the importance of this information: "The archive of the Khiva khans of the XIX century became the first valuable source. It is safe to say that this archive is the first and only complete archive of the Eastern khanates at the disposal of historians studying the history of Central Asia and even the entire history of the Middle East. [7]

The study of the content of the documents of the archives of the Khiva Khanate by the orientalist P.Ivanov served to enrich the history of the Khiva Khanate with information. As a result of an in-depth study of the documents of the archives of the Khiva khans, he published the book "Archives of the Khiva khans of the XIX century." However, the scholar was unaware of the second part of the archive preserved at the Institute of Oriental Studies.

Later, these documents were put into circulation by M. Yudoshev, who worked as a senior researcher at the Institute of Oriental Studies in 1951-1956, in 1953 defended his doctoral dissertation on "Feudal land ownership and state structure in the Khiva Khanate." M. Yuldashev notes that on the basis of these archival documents he was able to determine the composition of land ownership in the Khiva khanate and who



used the land, and that 9/10 of the land in the whole country was in the hands of large landowners. The history of formation of the archive fund "Archive of Khiva khans" includes two stages:

The first stage. On May 20, 1931, a new decree of the Central Executive Committee of the Uzbek SSR and the Council of People's Commissars established a new structure of documents of the Unified State Archive Fund. The first process of receiving archival documents of Khiva khans in the Central State Archive of the Uzbek SSR was carried out on July 29, 1948 by the archives of Khorezm region. In 1949, this fund was replenished with archival materials of Karakalpakstan, which in 1874-1917 belonged to the Khiva Khan's office. The Karakalpak collections contained documents from 98 storage units, 37 of which corresponded with the head of the Amudarya department with the Khiva khan.

In 1950, the staff of the Central State Historical Archive of the Uzbek SSR began to systematically organize and scientifically describe this fund. By this time, the archivist K. Mukhsinova noted that the documents of the Khiva khans were included in two lists. The first list includes materials from 333 storage units, arranged in chronological order and covering the years 1874-1917. correspondence on the surface. On June 28, 1954, the archive fund was replenished with 686 pages of various correspondence of the Khiva Khan's Office for 1837-1919 and transferred from the Khiva Historical-Revolutionary Museum to the Khorezm Regional State Archive.

In the 1960s, at the initiative of the Republican Archives, an expedition was organized consisting of S. Davletshaeva, an employee of the Central State Archive of Uzbekistan, and employees of the State Archives of Khorezm region and Karakalpakstan. During the visit, S. Davletshaeva bought 111 documents from the population of Khiva, 120 of them free of charge, 35 documents from the population of Karakalpakstan, and 15 free of charge.

As a result, the archive fund was replenished with 281 additional documents, including land and water issues, foundations and large land ownership, land lease, land prices, property sales, working conditions, state and religious taxes, population rights, rights and obligations. [8]

The second stage. It is known that on January 13, 1954 the special resolution of the Council of Ministers of Uzbekistan "On measures to improve archival work in the Republic" provided for the return of archival funds of Khiva khans from the ME Saltikov-Shchedrin Library in Leningrad and the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences. However, the issue of returning the archives of the Central Asian khanates from Leningrad was resolved only 8 years later. On July 16, 1962, the ME Saltikov-Shchedrin Library submitted the first part of 6,115 pages of documents in 118 storage units, and on October 30 of the same year, the remaining 4,043 pages were submitted. Thus, in 1962, at the initiative of Uzbek archivists, at the request of the government of the republic, 10,158 pages of documents of the Khiva khans were brought to our country from the Saltikov-Shchedrin State People's Library in Leningrad (now the National Library of Russia in St. Petersburg). These archival documents of the Khiva khans were submitted in an unspecified form. These documents were included in the second list of the archival fund.



The second list was compiled without regard to either thematic or chronological principles, and there was a need to rework them. In the process of processing the fund's documents, at a meeting of the Central State Archives of Uzbekistan it was decided to divide the list (opis) into the following groups of topics: 1) Correspondence of the head of the Amudarya department with the Khiva Khan's office; 2) telegrams; 3) land, water and tax issues; 4) foundations; 5) documents of the judge; 6) documents pertaining to the khan's yasovulboshi; 7) materials on statistics; 8) outgoing and incoming books. Although the archivists did a lot of work on the compilation and scientific description of the documents of the Khiva khans, in recent years, with the recommendations of researchers, many editorial changes were made to the names of the documents. The first list of the Fund includes 603 documents, the second list - 665 storage units. On April 20, 1988, the fund's documents were designated as particularly valuable.

At present, the National Archive of Uzbekistan has more than 200 personal funds of origin: scientists, representatives of culture and art, the military, managers, public figures, agronomists, irrigators, geologists, radio technicians. It should be noted that almost half of these funds are personal funds of historians. One of them is the personal fund of Doctor of Historical Sciences of Uzbekistan M.Yu. Yuldashev, which contains 289 collections of documents for 1917-1982. In 1953, on the basis of archival materials of the Khiva khans, the scientist defended his doctoral dissertation on "Land ownership and state structure in Khiva in the XIX century." [9]

The scientist M. Yuldashev, who studied the archives of Khiva khan in depth, found that among the archive books there are many documents showing the expenses of the palace. These documents clearly show how the khan's budget was spent. This not only increases the scientific value of the documents, but also makes them an important historical source. The orderly recording, collection and preservation of these archival documents at that time is also one of the important factors in the high culture and development of the Central Asian khanates.

From the notebooks we learn that there were no orders and medals in the Khiva khanate, and that money, land, livestock, or valuables were given as rewards. We can also see that the method of rewarding with various woolen fabrics and coats is also common. In some cases, knives were also given as a reward. During the military campaigns in Khiva, the soldiers were not provided with medical care by the state. The wounded soldiers had to be treated at their own expense.

The first and second descriptions of the I-125 fund of the National Archives of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Khiva khans' office" and "Khiva khans archive" in the section "Economy" and "Judge's certificates", as well as in the first description of the fund 323 There are unique documents about.

In the fund "Archives of Khiva khans" there is a fund of documents called "Invitation of Yasovulboshi to the khan's palace on foundation issues". The study of these documents is important in two ways, firstly, it provides valuable information about the role of the institution of yasovulboshi in the judicial system, its functions, and secondly, the activities of the foundation administration. Yasovulboshi's role in public administration and the judiciary has been studied in detail, and this study focuses on the practical activities of the foundation administration in the Khiva khanate.



One of such funds is the fund of the well-known scientist, the first Uzbek archeologist, academician Ya.G. Gulyamov. Archaeological expeditions to the castles, fortresses, ruins of the old city, the city of Khiva and its unique historical monuments in the Khorezm oasis played an important role in the scientific work of Yahyo Gulyamov. On the basis of materials collected as a result of scientific research in this oasis, Yahyo Gulyamov in 1941 published a scientific monograph "Monuments of the city of Khiva." In 1943 he defended his dissertation on "Khiva and its monuments." [10] In 1950, Yahyo Gulyamov defended his doctoral dissertation in Moscow on "History of irrigation in Khorezm, from ancient times to the present."

M.A. Akhunovna's personal fund also contains valuable materials. The scholar wrote the following about the cities of Khorezm: "Khiva is the pearl of Central Asia. It needs to be preserved and many more people from all over the world still come to see this miraculous city in fairy tales. Khiva is a city-reserve of Khorezm, while Urgench is a major industrial center. [11]"

Conclusion. In conclusion, the historical data provided in the above sources, of course, allow to enrich the process of studying the history of the khanate of that period based on the details of palace historians, memoirs written by ambassadors and tourists. When this type of historical information is supplemented with information from official archival documents, it allows us to gain a deeper and more objective understanding of historical processes.

Of course, the role of archival documents of the Khiva Khanate in the study of the history of Khorezm in the late XVII and early XIX centuries is incomparable. The fact that the archival work and office work in the Khiva khanate was carried out in accordance with the established procedures, in strict accordance with the discipline, is reflected in the documents preserved today. Today, Uzbek historians and archivists have a task to study the order and instructions of archival work and record keeping in the Khiva khanate, to study the specifics of record keeping.

The collection of documents from the archives of the Khiva Khan's Office kept in the National Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan is one of the largest archives of Central Asian rulers of the East (Arabic, Persian and Uzbek). , Turkish) languages. This collection of archival documents is a unique heritage not only of the peoples of Central Asia, but also of a number of other countries, and is the largest known and preserved archival (collection) document of the Muslim East. The Khiva Khans Fund differs from other funds both in its original documents and in the scale and format of its materials. According to experts, the archival documents of the Khiva khans' office are of great importance in the formation of the historical consciousness and spiritual upbringing of modern society.

References:

- [1]. Mirziyoev Sh.M. Oliy Majlis Qonunchilik palatasi va Senatining 2016 yil 8 sentyabrda bo‘lib o‘tgan qo‘shma majlisidagi nutqi (www.uza.uz).
- [2]. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M. Mirziyoevning G‘alabaning 75 yilligi hamda Xotira va qadrlash kuniga bag‘ishlangan tantanali marosimidagi nutqi. // Xalq so‘zi, 2020 yil 9 may (www.uza.uz).



- [3]. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017 yil 24 maydagi “Qadimiy yozma manbalarni saqlash, tadqiq va targ‘ib qilish tizimini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PQ-2995-sonli Qarori (www.lex.uz).
- [4]. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019 yil 20 sentyabrdagi “O‘zbekiston Respublikasida arxiv ishi va ish yuritishni takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PF-5834-sonli Farmoni (www.lex.uz).
- [5]. “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi «O‘zarxiv» agentligi faoliyatini takomillashtirish to‘g‘risida”gi PQ-4463- sonli Qarori (www.lex.uz).
- [6]. Adilov J.X. Arxivnie dokumenti o zavoevanii Turkestanskogo kraya Rossiyskoy imperii (Na primere poxoda V.A. Perovskogo) // «Dokument. Arxiv. Istoriya. Sovremennost'». Materiali V Mejdunarodnoy nauchno-prakticheskoy konferensii. Yekaterinburg, 2014. - S. 160-162.
- [7]. Sentral'niy gosudarstvenn'y istoricheskiy arxiv UzSSR. Putevoditel'. Tashkent, 1948.
- [8]. Yo‘ldoshev M. Xiva xonligida feodal yer egaligi va davlat tuzilishi. – Toshkent: O‘zdavnashr, 1959.
- [9]. Ivanov P.P. Arxiv xivinskix xanov. Novie istochniki dlya istorii Sredney Azii XIX v. // Zapiski instituta Vostokovedeniya Akademii nauk SSSR. T.VII. M. 1939.
- [10]. Isakova M.S., Istoriya komplektovaniya i nauchnogo opisaniya arxivnogo fonda «Kanselyariya xana Xivinskogo» // Vestnik arxivista, 2015, №4. –S.269-281.
- [11]. Isakova M. Mirovoe arxivnoe nasledie Uzbekistana// INFOLIB, №1, 2018.

UDC: 94(584.4)

MUSEUMIFICATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS IN UZBEKISTAN: EXPERIENCE AND ANALYSIS

Akhmedov Jasurbek Zokirjonovich
Doctor of Philosophy in Historical Sciences (PhD)
Lecturer of the Department of Museology
of the National Institute of Fine art
and design named after Kamaliddin Bekhzad
jasur184@list.ru

Annotasiya: Mazkur maqolada O‘zbekistonda arxeologik yodgorliklarni muzeylashtirish masalalari ilmiy asoslarda yoritilgan. Xususan, so‘nggi yillarda noyob yodgorliklarni o‘rganish, tasniflash, restavratsiya va konservasiya qilish bo‘yicha olib borilayotgan tadqiqotlar o‘z ifodasini topgan. Shu bilan birgalikda Arxeologik yodgorliklarni muzeylashtirishda mavjud turli yondoshuvlar va mezonlar, ya'ni, yodgorlikning tarixiy ahamiyati, saqlanish darajasi va badiiy qiymati kabilarga aloxida to‘xtalib o‘tilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Arxeologiya, muzeylashtirish, qoyatosh, restavratsiya, konservasiya, majmua, meros, laboratoriya, tajriba, tadqiqot.

Аннотация: В данной статье освещена на научной основе вопросы музеефикации археологических памятников в Узбекистане. В частности, нашли отражение исследования по изучению, классификации, реставрации и



консервации уникальных памятников в последние годы. При этом отдельно обсуждаются различные подходы и критерии музеефикации археологических памятников, такие как историческое значение памятника, степень сохранности и художественная ценность.

Ключевые слова: Археология, музеефикация, наскальные рисунки, реставрация, консервация, комплекс, наследие, лаборатория, эксперимент, исследование.

Abstract: This article highlights the issues of museumification of archaeological objects in Uzbekistan on a scientific basis. In particular, research on the study, classification, restoration and conservation of unique monuments in last years has been reflected. At the same time, various approaches and criteria for the museumification of archaeological monuments are discussed separately, such as the historical significance of the monument, the degree of preservation and artistic value.

Key words: Archeology, museumification, cave drawings, restoration, conservation, complex, heritage, laboratory, experiment, research.

Introduction. Every year on the territory of Uzbekistan, archaeological excavations are carried out in many monuments. The main research works are carried out in such facilities as Afrosiab, Koktepa, Kafirkal, Dabussia in Samarkand region; Sangirtepa in Kashkadarya region; Poykend and Uchkulak in Bukhara region; Axsiket in Namangan region; Mingtepa in Andijan region; Old Termiz and Kampirtepa in Surkhandarya region.

In the process of archaeological excavations, it is studied by opening holistic complexes, defensive structures, crafting workshops and living areas. Clay and ganch materials were used more when decorating the interior of building rooms. After archaeological excavations, the remains of ancient buildings built of non-water-resistant and brittle materials begin to deteriorate rapidly due to the influence of weather and climatic factors on the open ground. In addition, the groundwater located close to the surface and the mineral salts dissolved in it change the structure of the raw brick under the influence of air.

Literature review. The issues of museumification of archaeological monuments of Uzbekistan have been studied by a number of scientists. In particular, the scientific works of E.V.Rtveladze, A.A.Askarov, A.A.Anorboev, B.Kh.Matboboev, R.V.Al'meev, Sh.R.Pidaev, J.Z.Akhmedov will provide direct assistance in the study and resolution of the topic.

The issues of museumification of archaeological monuments were also studied in foreign studies, in particular the scientific works of F.I.Shmidt, A.N.Medved, M.E.Kaulen, I.M.Mineeva.

Research Methodology. The Museum of archaeological monuments not only solves the problems of their conservation, but also makes the monument an object of tourism and, by introducing it into the museum network, references the national cultural heritage to the general public [1]. It is carried out in the order of the museum, identification of archaeological objects, carrying out scientific research, restoration of the object, exposition demonstration.

In the museum-making of archaeological monuments, there are various concessions, based mainly on such criteria as the historical significance of the

monument, the degree of preservation and artistic merit [2].

Museology is a great way to display archaeological objects as a whole, to demonstrate the interaction between its individual signs, as well as to preserve archaeological monuments by re-altering them to an archaeological park or museum[3]. The concept of “museumification” was first introduced in 1920 year F.I. Appeared in the works of Schmit[4].

Analysis and results. During the period of Archaeological Research in Uzbekistan, which began in the 60 years of the XX century, the most unique objects discovered at the time of excavations in ancient cities of Afrasiob, Kafirkala, Yerkurgan, Kanka, Shahrukhiya, Tuprakkala, ancient Buddhist cultural complexes of the old Termiz and many others were conserved. At that time, there were no effective methods of conserving raw materials, and therefore most of them were re-buried with the soil. For example, the palace complex of the Tsar Varhuman in Afrasiab is one of such monuments. Unique ornaments of the VII century were found in the Hall of his pantry. The practice of burying mined and explored monuments is now also used in numerous monuments.

As a result of the increase in the flow of foreign tourists interested in the historical and cultural heritage of the Uzbek people in the 80-90 years of the last century, conservation and Museum-raising of archaeological monuments began. The restorers of the Institute of archeology conducted research on the conservation of archaeological objects built of muddy and raw brick, as well as the development of chemical methods. The methods of conservation were tested at the monuments of Sopollitepa and Jarkuton (Surkhandarya), antiquity and Middle Ages (Afrasiob in Samarkand, Kanka in Tashkent, Oktepa and Shoshtepa) belonging to the Bronze Age, and positive results were obtained.

Partial restoration and chemical conservation work was carried out in the defense wall of the VI-V century BC in the city of Afrasiob. The monitoring of this plot, conducted for several years, showed a satisfactory condition of the wall. A more difficult situation arose on the experimental plots of the monuments of Sopollitepa and Jarkuton, belonging to the Bronze Age. In some rooms here, restoration work was carried out on the restoration of individual parts of the walls. These monuments are located between artificially irrigated cotton fields. Without the presence of a protective zone, irrigation works carried out in agricultural areas around the monument led to an increase in the level of groundwater. The soil in this place was saline, which led to the fact that the salts had an effect on the surface of the memorial walls, as a result of which both experimental and unprocessed plots began to deteriorate.

The accumulated experience of chemical conservation of archaeological monuments suggests that any successful technology of strengthening monuments built of raw brick leads to failure without the complete Museum of the object. Monument constructions, which are not protected from vandalism of visitors, atmospheric precipitation, sharp changes in temperature and humidity, are impregnated, which leads to the need for constant repair and restoration.

At present, the method of chemical conservation of archaeological complexes opened by the restorers of the Institute of Archeology and the harmonization of the method of their museum are being applied to practice. Now, closures are being built



on the extracted structures. Visitors will have the opportunity to get acquainted directly with the monument, thanks to such amenities created. For example, such works were carried out in the monuments of Mingurik, Akhsikent, Karatepe, Uchtepa bulak, Shodmalik Ota. Such projects require significant financial costs. That is why today the most unique monuments are chosen for conservation.

One of the most important structures of the monument in Karatepe is the large Stupa, which is located in the terrestrial temple complex in the northern hill area. As excavations and historical analysis have shown, this is one of the largest Buddhist stupas available in the territory of Central Asia.

In the year 2000, Stupa and part of the yard where it is located, the hill with a height of 5 meters, were closed and the problems with the release of atmospheric precipitation were solved. The monitoring, which is held every year, has not shown any violations of the old structures so far.

Conservation work is also carried out in the old town of Termiz, where restoration work is carried out on the South-Eastern plot of the defense wall made of baked brick of the 12th century. For the restoration of the wall, ancient coins found on the surface of the city of sheep are used. As a construction mixture, a "dirty" composition consisting of sand, lime and Reed ash is used. Such a mixture was used by medieval builders in the Ancient East. The mixture is very stiff. The main thing is that such a mixture is Cheaper Than Modern.

Academic E.V. Rtveladze the leadership of Under, a conservation and restoration work was carried out at the Kampirtepa monument. Especially noteworthy is the work done on the defensive walls and minarets of the dilapidated city. They are. Three masterpieces of ancient and unique art, such as clay and ganch sculpture, ganch and clay carving, painted with a magnificent Color Image, mineral paints in Varaxsha, Afrosiyob, Bolaliktepa, Koratepa, Fayoztepa, Kuyovqo'rg'on, Tavki and other finite monuments. They are brittle and in most cases in the case of fragment. It is impossible to preserve them without the use of special methods of chemical conservation.

Exemplary work was carried out on the study and restoration of unique samples of Afrosiyob wall paintings. Scientific research has revealed that taking into account the state of patterns and the technique of making them, new compositions of artificial plasters for processing fragments, methods of separation of secondary paint layers have been developed. At the same time, work was carried out to study the chemical composition of materials (layers of plaster and ganch), which were used by ancient masters. The most optimal way to make fragments conservation-restoration is to be able to correctly choose the materials. It is a pledge to keep the monument in the position it has reached us, giving it the opportunity to give it the lost firmness [5].

During the years of independence, significant work was also carried out on the preservation and documentation of rocks. In particular, work aimed at identifying, storing and monitoring rocks in the state of decay in Sarmishsoyda, as well as preserving unique images carved into the Rock, is a vivid example of this. Documenting was carried out in accordance with the standard developed and adopted at the regional training seminar held in 2003 at the rock paintings gallery tamgali (Kazakhstan), organized jointly with UNESCO. The materials obtained were prepared to create a database of "Central Asian petroglyphs" [6].



Petroglyph the most important issues related to their photographs include the task of keeping them in addition to scientific research and bringing them to the next generation. Petroglyph as factors of damage to their photos, it is possible to bring natural disasters, such as landslides, floods, first of all. But the greatest harm is done by the visitors to the monument, and they leave their “product of creativity” for the souvenir of the gooseberry on the rocks that reflect the rock. This kind of unsolicited work is carried out by grinding with a sharp edged tool or by means of paint cylinders of different colors, which they rub on the stones with Loy. As a result, different levels of talophate are transmitted to the rock paintings. Sadly, the “souvenirs” left by carving cause irreparable damage to the original pictures. Basically, acetone is used when deleting various records or characters left by visitors. But acetone can not erase the remaining blue colors from the fungi on the surface of the stone. In the experiment, the use of hot steam when turning off such colors gave a good effect. In this regard, high-pressure cleaning alternative devices (mas. Tornado ACS) is used. Alternative high pressure cleaning agents such as these can clean algae, moss, waste gases, salt layers, dust and graffitlarni well on stone surfaces, even without water or chemicals. The main thing is not to pollute the environment [7].

Restorers petroglyph not only clean up, but also carry out conservation work for the purpose of their lifetime. As an example, chemical cleaning, conservation and museum work carried out by scientists and restorers in sarmisoyda in the middle of the year 2000 can be cited. Here, the top of the rocks drawn suratlar by them is covered with a stone umbrella. As a result, according to the monitoring conducted after several years, the condition of fast stones has not changed, that is, they are stored in a stable state. New cracks did not appear on their surface, and the old ones did not increase in size. There were no cases of layer migration, fracture and the appearance of micropores from the stones [8].

Petroglyph new substances are also used in the practice of conservation of photographs. For example, Movilith DM 123 S is a copolymer and MSN 7 solutions (Movilith DM 123 S is a non-plasticized aqueous copolymer dispersion based on vinyl acetate and polyunsaturated acid 7N MS ether); 7- 80) - a solution of polymethylazylase in toluene.) Was used. Subsequent observations show that these substances were used, that the chemically hardened rocks were well preserved, that is, that the adhered fragments did not move, that the fillers (mastic) in the cracks were in place, and that no movement or cracking was observed [9].

It should be noted that Uzbekistan has a rich experience in the field of conservation and restoration. But there are certain problems in conservation and chemical-technological study. At present, laboratories do not have the capacity to perform certain types of analysis required for the scientific restoration of art culture subjects. Foreign organizations and experts are helping to solve these problems. Archaeologists of Uzbekistan have always been among the first to apply the achievements of natural sciences in archeology. For example: the work carried out by the Chemical Technology Laboratory of the University of Barcelona on the program of archeometry and geophysics. Of particular interest are the geophysical surveys conducted in Old Termiz. Interesting information about the structure of individual devices belonging to the ancient world period was obtained from this monument



without performing archeological excavations. We believe that the development of such technologies will serve as an important factor in achieving positive results in the future.

In recent scientific research carried out in recent years, wonderful discoveries are made in the monuments with the help of modern equipment based on the methods of exact sciences. We can give an example of this by using methods in the areas of periodization, content detection, image acquisition in 3d format. This knowledge and means will allow you to correctly interpret the history of the technologies and craftsmanship of making labor weapons of the past.

Conclusions. In short, it is desirable to allocate historical and cultural monuments to objects that have been museumified, partially museumified and that need to be museumified, to classify archaeological monuments, and to develop methods of museum-building. The methods of museum, storage and repair of historical cultural monuments are diverse. It is confirmed that the intensive use of new technologies in each sphere, including in the storage and conservation of cultural heritage sites, has a positive effect. The most important thing is to preserve and demonstrate the original state of historical objects as long as possible. Such practices are very important in preserving the cultural heritage.

Recommendations

1. Develop and implement optimal methods for the storage, conservation and restoration of archaeological objects;
2. In order to further develop tourism, on the basis of studying the needs of tourists, develop promising projects for museumification;
3. Development of a textbook on museumification for higher educational institutions for the direction of museology.

References:

- [1]. Shmitd F.I. Museum work: issues of exhibit. - L.: Academia, 1929. P. 134.
- [2]. Mineeva I.M. Museumification of the archaeological heritage on the territory of the museum-reserve "Irendyk" in Bashkortostan: questions of methodology // Heritage and modernity. Information collection. Issue 13. – M.: Heritage Institute, 2006. – P.132-146.
- [3]. Mineeva I.M. Museumification as a factor of integration and socio-cultural adaptation of the archaeological heritage // Proceedings of the Altai State University. No. 4-5. 2008.
- [4]. Medved A.N. Museumification of archeological monuments in Russia (past and present). - M.: 2004. P. 46.
- [5]. Akhmedov J., Mirzanazarova E. The importance of wall pictures of Afrosiyab in studying the cultural heritage of Uzbekistan // Theoretical & Applied Science. Philadelphia, 2020. №8. P. 56.
- [6]. Pidaev Sh. Experience of conservation, restoration of archaeological, monuments and cultural heritage of Uzbekistan // Meeting of Regional Specialists Cultural heritage of Central Asia and the contribution of Japan. Tashkent, 2010. P. 119-127.
- [7].<https://www.sys-teco.com>



[8]. Khuzhanazarov M., Reutova M., Boliev B. Research and conservation work at the Sarmishsay site // Archaeological research in Uzbekistan 2004-2005. - 2006. - Issue. 5. - P. 232-244.

[9]. Ulmasov A. Foreign experience on Conservation of Museum objects // The Eights Regular Report. ACCU Nara, 2011. – P. 50-53.

UDC: 94(584.4)

THE ROLE OF ETHICAL NORMALIZATION IN THE STABILITY OF THE SPIRITUAL ENVIRONMENT OF SOCIETY

Nurmatova Iroda Akramdjonovna

An independent researcher

Fergana State University

Nurmatova_i@gmail.com

Annotasiya. Mazkur maqolada jamiyatda shaxslararo muloqotning muhim omili axloq talablari va uning jamiyat ma'naviy muhitiga ta'sirining ilmiy ahamiyati ochib berilgan. Axloqiy me'yorlashtirishning jamiyat ma'naviy muhitini barqarorlashtirish jihatlari o'rganilgan. Jamiyat farovonligini ta'minlash jamiyat a'zolarining axloqiy saviyasi va ma'naviy darajasiga ekanligi ilmiy asoslangan.

Kalit so'zlar: axloq, jamiyat, ma'naviyat, axloqiy me'yorlashtirish, axloq normalari, axloqiy tamoyillar, qadriyat, jamiyat ma'naviy muhiti, innovasion yondashuv.

Аннотация. В данной статье раскрывается научная значимость этических требований и ее влияние на духовную среду общества, важный фактор межличностного общения в обществе. Исследуются аспекты нравственной нормализации, стабилизирующие духовную среду общества. Научно обосновано, что благополучие общества зависит от нравственного уровня и духовного уровня его членов.

Ключевые слова: этика, общество, духовность, нравственная стандартизация, нравственные нормы, этические принципы, ценности, духовная среда общества, инновационный подход.

Abstract. This article reveals the scientific significance of ethical requirements and its impact on the spiritual environment of society, an important factor of interpersonal communication in society. The aspects of moral standardization stabilizing the spiritual environment of a society were studied. It was scientifically based that the welfare of a society depends on the moral level and spiritual level of its members.

Keywords: ethics, society, spirituality, moral standardization, moral norms, ethical principles, values, spiritual environment of society, innovative approach.

Introduction. The cultural relations observed in the process of globalization require an objective study of the concept of morality and its essence in all its aspects on a scientific basis. Before any cognition there is an exchange of some interaction or behavioral activity [1.352.], which results in the fact that morality in society is a changing and constantly moving process. Creating an environment of innovation in the



worldview of our people is our most important task. Without innovation, there will be no competition, no development in any field. As our president Shavkat Mirziyoyev said "If we do not widely promote the changes in the innovation area to our people, if we do not develop skills in people, we will not be able to keep pace with the intensity of today's global process, the unprecedented achievements of science and technology [2.]. This requires an innovative approach to change in society. Because at different times and in different communities, their own moral perceptions have been formed. They often formed the structure of certain objective relations, reflecting not only the cultural and historical, but also the content of moral principles and norms, regardless of the way of life and worldview of the people. As long as the subject of moral relations constitutes a definite society or individuals, the functional feature of moral relations in society is the study of traditions, customs, moral norms and values as an object of stabilization and normalization of the spiritual environment of society. In this case, values are spiritual and material objects that are valued by the individual, nation, society, and every object that rises to any value or level of value cannot be underestimated by man. Moral values in society can be sectoral in nature (moral, aesthetic, religious, etc.). Moral values also play an important role in human and social life. The object of morality must be higher than the criteria of assessing the dignity of the individual, the highest value of human dignity in the stability of society [3.157.]. Knowing and studying the object of morality serves for the steady rise of the stage of development of society. In this case, ensuring the equality of knowledge about the object of knowledge is the basis for the study of the object of ethics. After all, at the same time, morality is also a means to the culture of people who understand each other, to express their worldviews. In the process of exchanging ideas, adherence to the object of morality is manifested. In the context of modern globalization, the rapprochement of peoples with different cultural traditions is interrelated and requires the solution of two problems: first, the consistent continuation of the direction of preserving and preserving the national identity of each nation; second, to master the advanced aspects of secular culture and universal values. It is emphasized that this issue is directly related to the correct solution of the problem of spiritual and moral maturity of the individual in society [4.4.]. During the development of society, humanity is recognized as a subject of culture, that is, as an intelligent person. This will be the basis for the study of the scientific aspects of moral standardization to stabilize the spiritual environment of society.

Analysis of the subject literature. The task of moral standardization as an object of stabilization of the spiritual environment in society. The analysis of modern factors of improving the spiritual and moral environment serves the maturity of independent-minded individuals who guarantee the development of society. Despite the important work being done in this direction, a number of systemic problems remain, which hinder the effectiveness of spiritual and educational reforms in the process of renewal in the social, economic and political spheres. In particular, there is no integrated system of spiritual and educational processes, insufficient organizational, practical and research work is carried out to protect our people, especially youth, from spiritual threats. social partnership is not effectively established [5.]. This means relying on the values and mentality of our people, the traditions of national statehood,



based on the advanced achievements of world experience, achieving harmony of national and universal values, such as a healthy spiritual and moral environment. Ethical standardization is considered to be the main source of stabilization of the spiritual environment in society, the Avesto, in particular, the spiritual and moral improvement of society should be based on the principles of good thought, good words and good deeds [6.358]. It represents the essence of human activity, manifested as an important process in human life. In our opinion, the fact that the trinity of "good thoughts, good words, good deeds" occupies a leading position in all the holy books, starting from the Avesto, also testifies to this. Kindness is a quality that gives a person the strongest spiritual pleasure, turning him into a social person and leading to true happiness; a high value that leads the individual to perfection and the society to higher development. It develops and emerges as a result of human moral activity. Changing the worldview of the population, which is the basis of society in the country, in accordance with certain goals is characterized by changing their spiritual worldview. "The upbringing of the younger generation has always been important and relevant. But in the 21st century we live in, this issue is really becoming a matter of life and death "[7.505.]. Therefore, it is important to interpret the spiritual worldview of the population, as well as members of society, as a task of public importance. Work in this direction is becoming a special area of spiritual and educational activity. Nowadays, good and evil in society are as comprehensive and social in nature as the norms of everyday life. The connection of goodness with the moral ideal is due to the fact that in practice it forms such qualities as heroism, patriotism, humanity, courage. Researcher E. Ibragimov, as an object of stabilization of the spiritual environment of moral standardization in society, as a result of spiritual manipulation emerged young people who are not interested in traditional social knowledge, prone to Western social knowledge and ideals. The manipulative efforts of transnational corporations to shape consumer psychology, the manipulative technologies of various foreign political institutions aimed at geopolitical goals, and the efforts of a number of social institutions in Europe to assimilate Western lifestyles weaken the interest of some young men and women in traditional knowledge of society [8.13.]. The work of the author's team "Spiritual revival in Uzbekistan" emphasizes that the spiritual potential includes not only the experience, knowledge and activities of people, but also their historical memory, the interests and goals of the people (nation and people) [9.93.]. The moral perfection of man in society, the perfection of society is measured by its spiritual potential. Also, in the scientific literature and researchers, spiritual potential is one of the most important pillars of society, nation and state in an era of increasing globalization and interdependence. The role of political, economic, military-strategic, information-communication, technological, demographic, geostrategic and other resources in the development of society, in the struggle for its self-preservation is also invaluable. But a more important aspect of the past, which has manifested itself again and again in the past, is the society, which means that the spiritual potential plays a special role in the stability of the system. [10.360.]. In our view, spiritual potential is a huge factor that has its place, combined with the moral and other resources of a society, is of great importance for its present and future. In particular, in some societies with



unparalleled opportunities in the economic sphere, the lack of spiritual potential, that is, spiritual poverty or spiritual decline, is considered a serious problem.

Research Methodology. The reforms implemented in Uzbekistan are important not only for the future of society, but also as an object of study in the context of the needs and aspirations of the world community for spiritual renewal. At the new stage of development of Uzbekistan, it is important not only to raise moral standards, but also to increase the spiritual potential. Abdurauf Fitrat, in his "State of the Nation" section of his Way of Salvation, states that "a group of people who care about their nation and homeland see this neglect as the result of ignorance and laziness. Indeed, one of the causes of our depression and ruin is ignorance and inaction"[11.63.]. While the main factor shaping spiritual potential is undoubtedly science, in our view, action is meant as a means of stabilizing the moral and spiritual environment in society. Because our country, which pays great attention to the spiritual potential of today's society, which is being spiritually renewed, in turn, is becoming an important space and factor in world spirituality. In order to raise the level of knowledge not only of young people, but also of all members of our society, first of all, we need knowledge and high culture. Where there is no knowledge, there will be backwardness, ignorance and, of course, misguidance.

The greatest wealth is intelligence and knowledge, the greatest inheritance is good upbringing, the greatest poverty is ignorance [12.24.]. It must be acknowledged that the spiritual environment and the level of morality formed in society have a special place in the many thousands of years of spiritual maturity of mankind. The stabilization of the spiritual environment of moral standardization in society as a phenomenon of spiritual uplift has different effects on the upliftment of all peoples. It is precisely this view that the rise of spiritual potential and the normalization of moral relations lead the society to the path of development. Such processes in society can be developed in the context and criteria of ethical requirements and attention to the development of the spiritual potential of the individual.

It would also be appropriate to cite the criteria of a just society as an object of stabilization of the moral environment of the moral standardization of society. Because building a just society is important not only for the development of the state, but also as a moral criterion for society. While justice itself does not imply any value, it does determine the ratio of the balance of values. Therefore, it should have both moral and legal requirements as a regulatory feature of society. Where there is justice, moral and social oppression and spiritual chaos are not allowed.

Analysis And Results Spirituality as an object of moral standardization in society is an important factor in the relationship that arises from the existence of two different moral attitudes of the subject to the object, ie, the concept of "moral object", the evaluative attitude (condemnation or acquittal) and the duty, legal and moral responsibility we can quote. The object of the first of these types of relationships may be the subject himself (if self-assessment is made) or other subjects of morality, i.e., individuals and groups, manifested as their common life relationships, specific intentions, motives, and actions. The objects of the second type of relationship require broader processes. It also includes the need to possess the qualities necessary for moral responsibility, along with all the subjects of morality. In this case, it can be recognized



according to some other features of morality, that is, as objects of moral obligation. At the same time, the essence of morality is to regulate human relations and behavior, while the essence of moral virtue is to inculcate in the minds of individuals the moral norms, principles and values that are embedded in society and to ensure that they can be followed. The essence of the reforms in the spiritual sphere is assessed by the fact that it consists in cultivating a perfect man in society.

Every state, every nation in the world is powerful, first of all, with its intellectual potential and high spirituality. Indeed, the moral relations of society according to the criteria of morality in individuals and their social relations, the understanding of equal rights and moral norms of each person as the ideals of the representatives of the intellectual generation, lead to the normalization of moral relations in society. This is due to the changing ideals of the individual in stabilizing the spiritual environment of the society, especially in a multi-ethnic society, which depends on the individual's social status, prestige, talent and intellectual potential indicators. Nor will there be people with the same outlook and potential as the relationships in society are different. Awareness of spiritual relationships is also naturally shaped by diversity.

Conclusions And Recommendations Indeed, our moral way of life and the realization of the moral activity of society are based on important ethical factors. Morality reflects the personal and general interests, aspirations, labor, social environment, public opinion, science, enlightenment, religious relations of people who are the social and spiritual sources of social change. This is reflected in the following features:

- 1) Changes in morality, its principles, concepts and rules in the life of people and society affect the development of society, the process of its development, the moral progress.
- 2) In the process of development of society, moral norms and norms do not change and disappear. Perhaps in the process, it will preserve the positive aspects of the morality left by previous generations of human development, as well as strengthen and develop it, that is, make effective use of the permanent spiritual heritage.
- 3) The positive impact of spiritual relations on society includes the person as an object of morality (as an intelligent being), its objective purpose and the concept of personal dignity in society.
- 4) It creates a new relationship of morality and objectivity with the dynamics of development of society, man, nature and the world.
- 5) In the moral paradigm, a generalized ideal model of the object to which norms are applied, along with certain basic norms, is formed. At the same time, moral obligation feels the need for an objective necessity. This necessity demonstrates the difference in an individual's initial moral position accordingly.

References:

- [1]. Frank S.A. Sochineniya. Series: Klassicheskaya filosofskaya mysl. - Minsk: Harvest, 2000.
- [2]. Mirziyoev. Sh.M. Creating an innovation environment in the worldview of our people is our most important task // <http://uza.uz/en/politics/shavkat-mirziyeev-khalimiz-dunye-arashida-innovatsiya-mu-it-02-12-2017>.



- [3]. Abdulla Sher, Bahodir Husanov. Moral philosophy. Nafosat philosophy. Tashkent. University. 2008. - B 157.
- [4]. M.M.Qahhorova. Spiritual and moral environment in society: problems and solutions. Abstract of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy Tashkent. 2012.
- [5]. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-5040 of March 26, 2021. National Database of Legislation, March 26, 2021, No. 07/21/5040/0243
- [6]. Avesto. Historical and literary monument. Tashkent. Sharq, 2001.
- [7]. Mirziyoev Sh.M. Physical and harmoniously developed youth is the decisive force of today and tomorrow // We will resolutely continue our path of national development and raise it to a new level. Volume 1. - Tashkent. Uzbekistan, 2017.
- [8]. Ibragimov E. H. The impact of spiritual manipulation on the worldview of young people. Abstract of the dissertation of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Philosophy. Samarkand. 2020.
- [9]. Otamurotov Sadulla, Otamuratov Sarvar. Spiritual revival in Uzbekistan. Tashkent. 2003.
- [10]. Basic concepts and explanatory dictionary of spirituality. Tashkent. Ghafur Ghulam NMIU. 2010.
- [11]. Fitrat. The way of salvation. www.ziyouz.com library.
- [12]. Mirziyoev Sh.M. New Uzbekistan strategy. Tashkent. Uzbekistan. 2021.
- [13]. www.uza.uz/posts/20-02-202. Speech by President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the opening ceremony of the People's Library under the President of the Republic of Turkey in Ankara on 20 February.
- [14]. Yuldashev, S. U. (2019). THE ROLE OF THE FUNCTION OF STABILIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY IN SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT (AS SOCIO-CULTURAL TECHNOLOGY). *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University*, 1(6), 255-259.
- [15]. Yuldashev, S. (2020). Socio-Cultural Technologies in Uzbekistan: History and Now. *International Journal of Progressive Sciences and Technologies*, 18(1), 171-173.
- [16]. Yuldashev, S. U. (2019). THE ROLE OF SOCIO-CULTURAL TECHNOLOGIES IN SOCIETY. *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University*, 1(10), 187-192.
- [17]. Urmonalievich Yuldashev Serobjon THE ESSENCE OF SOCIO-CULTURAL DESIGN IN THE PROCESS OF SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT OF THE SOCIETY. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*. 2021 (11) 236-243.
- [18]. Kakhharova, M. (2018). Question of Studying Personal Spiritual and Moral Development. *Eastern European Scientific Journal*, (6).
- [19]. Qaxxarova, M., & Tychieva, H. (2019). Spiritual-moral environment and its basic indicators. *The Light of Islam*, 2019(4), 24.
- [20]. Qaxxarova, M., & Absattorov, B. M. (2020). Evolution of views on ethics, ethical criteria and ethical standards. *The Light of Islam*, 2020(1), 110-115.
- [21]. Qaxxarova, M., & Raximshikova, M. (2020). MORAL CONTINUITY IS A SOCIAL-PHILOSOPHICAL, HISTORICAL PHENOMENON. *The Light of Islam*, 2020(3), 103-112.



UDC: 10+616.89-008.444.4

A PHILOSOPHICAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF LOVE IN THE HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY

Asatulloev Inomjon Abobakir o'g'li

Lecturer, PhD,

Ferghana State University

Asatulloev88@mail.ru

Annotasiya: Mazkur maqolada falsafa tarixida muhabbatning falsafiy-antropologik tahlili yoritilgan va muhabbatning axloqiy asoslari va inson qalbini muhabbatga moyilligi tahlil qilingan.

Kalit soʻzlar: muhabbat, sevgi, extiyoj, ma'suliyat, egoizm, yolgʻizlik, kuchsizlik.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается философско-антропологический анализ любви в истории философии и анализируются нравственные основания любви и склонность человеческого сердца к любви.

Ключевые слова: любовь, привязанность, потребность, ответственность, эгоизм, одиночество, слабость.

Annotation: This article discusses the philosophical-anthropological analysis of love in the history of philosophy and analyzes the moral foundations of love and the tendency of the human heart to love.

Keywords: love, affection, need, responsibility, selfishness, loneliness, weakness.

Introduction. The views expressed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh.Mirziyayev, on March 3, 2017, sent a letter to United Nations Secretary Antonius Guterres, seem to have an important role in inter-ethnic relations."Today, the world of social and political cover areas ranging from environmental problems facing increasing challenges and risks. Increased competition and globalization, all countries in today's conditions for a more stable and harmonious development of new ideas and principles will require the development and implementation ". Today, the real human in need of new ideas and original approaches. Moral decline, cultural, inter-ethnic conflicts in conditions of increasing human feeling of love in the heart of the formation of a new form as required. Fromm's "The Art of Loving", love based on a different approach to analyze and reveal the essence of it. Can not give up the love, the only way to overcome the failure of love - that is, to learn the meaning of love and the causes of failure. Fromm emphasizes the need for awareness of the art of living human love.

Literature review. The work of Erich Fromm has been thoroughly analyzed by many Western thinkers in scientific literature, including philosophical literature, in a specific way and in their own time. There are many examples of this, and we can find solutions that can fully meet today's requirements.

For example, we can make examples of works, research, brochures, articles by Russian researchers SI Velikovskiy, E.P.Kushkin, A.Zotov, A.R.Rutkevich and others



who cover the works of Erich Fromm. . In particular, these studies have reflected the views of the great thinker, his teachings about man, his socio-moral heritage.

Research methodology. In the course of the research, the idea of scientific and philosophical principles such as systematic, theoretical-deductive conclusions, analysis and synthesis, historical and logic, hermeneutic analysis, inheritance, universalism and nationality, comparative analysis, and the idea of development.

Analysis and results. The history of humanity shows that one of the most important needs of man is to overcome his loneliness and to get rid of loneliness. He tried to get rid of his own loneliness, worshiping human beings, sacrificing people, engaging in military aggression, adornment, adornment, artistic creativity, love of God, and love of man.

Fromm connected love, inner freedom and independence permanent condition of her heart my occur. Because, only achieve inner freedom and independence represent a condition of self-understanding. Love is not a passive state, but also enthusiasm; it is not to become hostage to a particular mood to enjoy a certain mood. A feature common way of charging enthusiasm of love: love first of all to give, not to take! [4].

What does that mean? - something should not be deprived of something, something to sacrifice, the error is common. This situation is reflected Fromm the essence of the philosophy of love. And the heart of an act of love. Give this mystic power, show a high level. Give each asset in my own strength, their wealth, their government. Life skills and a sense of power at such a high level and fills my heart with joy. I was able to spend a great deal of confidence in myself, I feel happier , for me, life skills will be fully active [5].

Fromm writes, love is power, strength, weakness can not bring love into the world. The idea expressed by Karl Marx: If you love the other person to awaken love, your love, if you love the world and, if you love life as a human being you, not your favorite, then your love less trouble. [6].

Love is not always care, but also the means to know, respect, and sense of responsibility. That is the nature of love. Love, care, and it becomes clear that parents love their children. If the mother does not care about the child, if a child is nutritious, it is a tense, totally dedicated to his mother's love for her child that we can not trust says Fromm.

In addition, attention and curiosity are closely related to another aspect of love - responsibility. Currently, the responsibility is often understood as an obligation imposed from the outside. This is expressed in human beings and expressed needs of answer. - "ready to respond" to be responsible for the condition.

Responsibility also involves responsibility. If the third feature of love is not to respect it, then Fromm says, "Respect is not fear and honor: to see it as it is, to understand its unique personality. Respect is the desire of others to grow and develop as much as they can [7]. So in respect of freedom, respect is a sincere attitude and brings the heart closer. Fromm writes that without knowing the person, it can not be respected and does not have the knowledge of care and responsibility. If there is no curiosity in the motive of knowledge, knowledge becomes a deception. The purpose of the matter is to get closer to knowing whether or not a person wants to learn more about



the essence of another or the essence of another. He can not escape the desire to know the secrets of human souls anyway. Opening the mystery of the heart and understanding it is a power that can save people from alienation. The only way to open it is love. Love is to enter the inner world of another person. But Fromm thought that human knowledge could not be produced through thought. Love is the only way to find out, and she answers my questions in the Mind Act. In the act of love, self-denial, in the act of entering the inner world of another I find myself, I discover myself, I discover both of us, I discover the person[8]. The desire to know your identity and your love ones is expressed in Socrates call to "Know yourself!". This wish involves knowing the whole person and its unique secrets, and it can not be satisfied by the usual knowledge of the wish, the way of thinking. Even if we knew ourselves a thousand times, we would not have achieved the essence. The only way to be fully aware is that it is a act of love: It goes beyond the limits of the thought, beyond the limits of the word. However, knowing through human reasoning and being impartial can make it possible to deepen its essence[9]. Fromm tells of the above-mentioned love for the sake of eradicating human loneliness and the realization of unity. It emphasizes the need to unite the most specific biological needs - male and female - on the most common living need for a union. Fromm says about Freud's mistake that love is only sexual instinct or sublimation. However, sexual desire is a manifestation of the need for love and unity.

Human beings are in love with new unity, solidarity, harmony. Moreover, he feels that he or she can have a love of his own love; he puts his love above love for himself. The love of a child is based on the principle "I love for those who love." True, raw love: "I love you because you need it!" He says. Lovely love says, "I love you, so you need me!" Fromm emphasized that love for mother and father was unquestionable in nature. For us it is a kind of asylum, nature, land, ocean; We can not imagine father as a dear asylum. In the early years, the child's fatherhood paths are almost incomplete and at the same time the relationship between the father and the baby is not the same as the relationship with the mother. However, even though nature is not an expression of naturalness, the father manifested the other aspects of human life: his thoughts, the world he created, laws and principles, the world of discipline, travel and adventure. The father teaches his child to lead a child [10]. But Fromm emphasizes fatherly love. Love of the father is a condition of love. His principle is: "I love you, because you are fulfilling my dreams, because you are carrying out your obligations because you are like me". In the conditional love of the father, we also see positive and negative aspects, just as in the mothers love. The negative side of father's philosophy in Fromm philosophy is that it is necessary to fight for love, and if it is not the case of a parent, it can be deprived of parental love. In the essence of the father's love, the father is instructed to obey the commandments, obedience is a virtue, disobedience to the father, disobedience is a sin. The punishment for this is the deprivation of fatherly love. The positive side is that the parent will be able to achieve something for what he or she has. Fromm believes that if the mother's task is to ensure child safety, the father's task is to prepare the child for social life. Fromm says that changes the spirit the age of childhood, analyzes them empty and irreplaceable, or grows cold and ruthless. In his opinion, "the child may have a mother who loves herself but who is humble or condemned, and has a dismissive father. In this case, he has been clinging to his mother



since childhood, being dependent on him, feeling himself incompetent; may have symptoms of character, can be influenced by other people, cares for care; her father's qualities - lack of discipline, independence, perseverance, courage, loyalty to her life. On the other hand, if the mother is cold, indifferent, and guilty, she may need to take care of her father's mothers and the father's qualities. Or he may develop as a single person who strives to be like a single father, who is completely submissive to the principles of law, order, and authority, and undoubtedly has the capacity to achieve love. If a father is authoritarian, such a development can be further enhanced"[11]. All forms of love are based on love, the most important type of love. Fromm says that brotherly love depend on the responsibility, care, respect, and care of some human beings and helps them in life. "The love of brotherhood is love for all human beings; the most important feature of her is that there is no manifestation of ghosts. Brotherly love has the feeling of unity with all human beings, human solidarity, and a sense of human unity. Brotherly love is based on the feeling that we are all one of them. Here, talent, knowledge and knowledge are not taken into account, and the important thing here is the likeness of the human essence common to all people". Fromm believes that if a person knows something else, he knows only one thing, but if he goes deep into his essence, he knows the generality, the similarity, the brotherhood. Fromm writes, "As a human being we all need help. Today, tomorrow you need help. However, the need for help does not mean that one person is unknowingly influenced by another. Assistance is a temporary phenomenon. The ability to work with your own power is a permanent and general condition. A person who feels compassion for the needy person learns to love his opposite; he loves himself, and loves the weak, defenseless human being who needs help". The essence of her love is the desire of the child to divorce her. The main difference between his love of sex is that the two men remain the only one. The only two people in motherhood love are separated from each other. This same stage of her love requires the impartiality and her ability to give everything to her beloved child. Fromm believes that a true beloved mate is not content with happiness, but the child remains a loving mother even when she is divorced.

The egoist must not love others, but he can not even love himself. Dzen - Buddhism, according to the scientist, helps people to self-realize, to realize their inner self-mastery. It is well known that the ultimate goal of the Buddhism is to achieve the internal "radiation" of human self-consciousness, abandoning the existing social existence. According to Fromm's opinion, "Buddhism also helps a person solve the problem of accessibility", as psychological analysis helps eliminate stigmatization and resolve internal contradictions[15]. The system of values helps to create a spiritual environment in building a new "human society". That is, the Fromm program proposed to change social beings is based entirely on internal moral renewal and restoration of human love.

Conclusions and Recommendations. The conclusion is, there is love only if two people are bound to the most vital issues of life; each one of them perceives himself through the fundamental issues of life. In love, two people feel the fullness of their lives, each of them finds itself, but does not lose it. The present man spontaneously alienated himself from his own loved ones. It looks like a commodity, an investment that can make its vital forces more market-oriented. The human relationships are



essentially the attitude of alienated machines, each of which sees its security closer to the crowd, not being separated by its thought, emotion, and behavior. Today's civilization offers a lot of tools to help people not realize their loneliness: first, the strongest example of bureaucratic, mechanistic work. It helps people to overcome the most basic human desires and remain united. When this template is unable to carry out its task, he intends to eradicate his unseen anger by passive consumption of temptations, sounds and passions, as well as buying new items and replacing them with a new one.

References

- [1]. E. The art of loving. –T.: Uzbekistan, 2004. -p. 143.
- [2]. E. Escape from freedom. –M.: Progress, 1990. -p. 102.
- [3]. E. The Heart of Man. - New York, 1964. -p. 140
- [4]. E. The art of loving. –T.: Uzbekistan, 2004 -p. 145.
- [5]. Philosophical Encyclopedic Dictionary. –M.: Soviet Encyclopedia, 1983. -p. 640
- [6]. Marx Karl. The Capital. – Stuttgart, 1953. -p. 300.
- [7]. Modern philosophical dictionary. - SPb: Academic Project, 2004. -p.564
- [8]. E. To Have or To Be? –N.Y., 1976. -p. 59
- [9]. History of philosophy. Encyclopedia. -Minsk: Book House, 2002. -p. 1176
- [10]. E. Man for Himself: An Inquiry into the Psychology of ethics. –N.Y., 1967. -p. 79