



ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF MODERN SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND TRAINING

KHOREZMSCIENCE.UZ





CONTENTS

Section 1. MODERN PROBLEMS OF TOURISM AND ECONOMICS.....	4
OLENIKOVA LYUDMILA GRIGORIEVNA, SULTANOVA LAYLO /// EVALUATION OF EFFICIENCY OF TAX ADMINISTRATION FOR THE PURPOSE OF FORMATION OF A COMPETITIVE TAX SYSTEM AND STATE.....	4
UROQOVA DILFUZA BAHRIDDINOVNA /// FOREIGN PRACTICES OF INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SERVICE SPHERE.....	12
SAYFULLOEV OYBEK OLIMOVICH /// THE IMPORTANCE OF INVESTMENT IN ENSURING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRITOURISM SECTOR.....	18
UROQOVA DILFUZA BAHRIDDINOVNA /// DEVELOPMENT TRENDS SERVICE RENDERING IN UZBEKISTAN.....	23
Section 2. MODERN PROBLEMS OF PHILOLOGY AND LINGUISTICS.....	32
ERMETOVA JAMILA /// PRINCIPLES OF MODERN PUNCTUATION AND INTONATION AS A MEANS OF PUNCTUATION TO CONVEY THE SEMANTIC SIGNIFICANCE OF SPEECH.....	32
BAKHRONOVA MUKHLISA AKHMEDOVNA, AKHMEDOVA MEKHRINIGOR BAHODIROVNA /// JACOBAN DRAMA: THEME ANALYSIS.....	38
JUMAEV AKMAL AKHMATOVICH /// LITERARY FEATURES OF MYTHOLOGICAL BIRDS IN UZBEK AND GERMAN FAIRY TALES.....	42
UMUROVA XUSHVAQT XAKIMOVNA /// SEMANTIC AND LINGVOCULTUROLOGICAL FEATURES OF WEDDING CEREMONY TERMS.....	48
SAMIGOVA KHUSHNUDA BOTIROVNA, RAKHIMOVA CHAROSKHON ODILJONOVNA, MIRZOULUGHOV SHAKHZODBEK BEKHZOD UGLI /// ASPECT OF SPEECH CULTURE.....	52
Section 3. ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HISTORY, PHILOSOPHY AND SOCIOLOGY.....	59
XAMZAEV BEKZOD IBRAGIMOVICH /// THEORETICAL METHODOLOGICAL BASIS FOR STUDYING THE PHENOMENA OF COMPETITION.....	59
GABRIELIAN SOFYA /// RAILWAYS - A NEW FACTOR OF THE COMPETITION OF EUROPEAN STATES FOR PERSIA IN THE BEGINNING OF THE XX CENTURY.....	65
KHOLLIEV AZIZBEK GUZALOVICH /// THE AMERICAN CAPITAL IN ECONOMY OF RUSSIA (SECOND HALF OF 19th - EARLY 20th CENTURY).....	72



Section 4. MODERN PROBLEMS OF TECHNICAL SCIENCES.....78

SULAYMONOV RUSTAM SHENNIKOVICH, UTKIR AKBARALIEVICH NORBOEV /// RESEARCH ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF 5LP LINTER.....78

SHAROPOV UTKIR BAHODIROVICH /// INFLUENCE OF THE ATOMIC MASS OF BOMBARDMENT IONS ON THE FORMATION OF DEFECTS IN SILICON CRYSTALS.....84

Section 5. MODERN PROBLEMS OF PEDAGOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY.....93

QURBONOVA BARCHUNOY /// FINE ARTS - A FACTOR OF AESTHETIC EDUCATION.....93

Section 6. ACTUAL PROBLEMS IN MODERN ART AND ARCHITECTURE

ISAKOV ULUGBEK TUKHTASINOVICH /// SOCIAL PHILOSOPHICAL GENESIS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF UZBEK MUSIC CULTURE.....98

ORZIBOEV RUSTAM ABDUMUTALIBOVICH /// THE ROLE OF MUSICAL CULTURE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPIRITUAL WORLDVIEW OF THE PEOPLES OF THE CENTRAL ASIAN REGION.....102



MODERN PROBLEMS OF TOURISM AND ECONOMICS

UDC: 336.2

EVALUATION OF EFFICIENCY OF TAX ADMINISTRATION FOR THE PURPOSE OF FORMATION OF A COMPETITIVE TAX SYSTEM AND STATE

Oleinikova Lyudmila Grigorievna
Doctor of Economics,
Senior Research Fellow
Academy of Financial Management
(Kyiv), Ukraine

Sultanova Laylo
Urgench state university
(Urgench, Uzbekistan)

LayloSultonova@gmail.com

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada xalqaro tashkilotlarning soliq tizimi va soliq ma'muriyatchiligi samaradorligini baholashning mavjud vositalaridan foydalanish tajribasi o'rganiladi. Soliq ma'muriyatchiligi samaradorligining eng muhim ko'rsatkichlari ko'rsatilgan va tavsiflangan. Davlat jamg'armalariga soliq tushumlari miqdorining o'zgarishi nafaqat soliq xizmati organlari faoliyatiga, balki boshqa omillarga ham bog'liq bo'lgan sabablar aniqlandi.

XVJ (xalqaro valyuta jamg'armasi) ekspertlari tomonidan taklif qilingan soliq farqi ko'rsatkichlari bo'yicha mamlakatlarning to'rtta guruhi mavjud: ularning har biri uchun soliq bo'shlig'ining hajmi belgilanadi, bu soliq ma'muriyatining samaradorligidan dalolat beradi. Tahlil o'tkaziladi va soliq farqi ko'rsatkichlariga muvofiq mamlakatlar toifalari tavsiflanadi. Jahon amaliyotini hisobga olgan holda xorijiy davlatlarda soliq bo'yicha bo'shliqni va soliq idoralari faoliyati samaradorligini o'lchash usullari o'rganildi va tavsiflandi. Soliq to'lovchilar bilan yaqin hamkorlikda qonunchilik tartib-taomillarini takomillashtirish, soliq to'lashdan bo'yin tovlash holatlariga qarshi kurashish, mijozlarga yo'naltirilgan ishlarni chuqurlashtirish orqali soliq tizimi samaradorligidan ijobiy natijalarga erishish uchun turli yondashuvlardan foydalanish taklif etilmoqda.

Kalit so'zlar. Samaradorlik, soliq ma'muriyati, soliq farqi, soliq to'lovchilar, soliq tizimi, ko'rsatkichlari, usullari.

Аннотация. В статье изучен опыт международных организаций по использованию существующих инструментов оценки эффективности налоговой системы и налогового администрирования. Указаны и охарактеризованы важнейшие показатели эффективности налогового администрирования. Выявлены причины изменения суммы налоговых поступлений в государственные фонды, которые зависят не только от деятельности налоговой службы, но и от других факторов. По показателям налогового разрыва, которые предлагают эксперты МВФ, выделяют четыре группы стран: для каждой из них устанавливается размер налогового разрыва, что свидетельствует об эффективности налогового администрирования. Проведен анализ и



охарактеризованы категории стран по показателям налогового разрыва. С учетом мировой практики изучены и охарактеризованы методы измерения налогового разрыва и эффективности налоговых служб зарубежных стран. Предлагается тесная работа с налогоплательщиками использование различных подходов для получения положительных результатов от эффективности налоговой системы за счет совершенствования законодательных процедур, борьбы с уклонением от уплаты налогов, углубления клиентоориентированной работы.

Ключевые слова. Эффективность, налоговое администрирование, налоговая разница, налогоплательщики, налоговая система, показатели, методы.

Abstract. The experience of international organizations in the use of existing tools for evaluating the effectiveness of the tax system and tax administration is studied. The most important indicators of the efficiency of tax administration are indicated and characterized. The reasons for the change in the amount of tax revenues to state funds, which depend not only on the activities of the tax service, but also on other factors, have been identified. There are four groups of countries according to the indicators of the tax gap, which are proposed by IMF experts: for each of them the size of the tax gap is set, which is evidence of the effectiveness of tax administration. The analysis is performed and the categories of countries in keeping with the indicators of the tax gap are characterized. Methods of measuring the tax gap and the effectiveness of tax offices in foreign countries have been studied and characterized, taking into account world practice. It is proposed in close work with taxpayers to use different approaches to obtain positive results from the efficiency of the tax system through improving legislative procedures, struggle with tax evasion, deepening work that is customer-oriented.

Keywords. Effectiveness, tax administration, tax gap, taxpayers, tax system, indicators, methods.

Introduction. Considerable attention is paid to the study of the effectiveness of tax systems by international organizations. The efficacy of tax administrations is reflected in certain indicators. Due to the fiscal orientation of tax policy, the most common indicator of the effectiveness of the tax system is the state of implementation of revenues to the state budget. Therefore, the topic of the article is relevant and timely, as there is an urgent need to reform the tax system in order to harmonize the interests of the state and society.

Analysis and Results. The results of the independent assessment of the tax system of Ukraine (first assessed in February 2018) on the TADAT tax payment process according to the methodology developed by experts from the IMF, World Bank, European Commission and EU countries, showed the weaknesses and strengths of the tax system built in Ukraine within the current tax system [1]. As part of the evaluation, the report identified a number of systemic shortcomings directly related to tax administration, the lack of a comprehensive plan to increase the level of voluntary tax payments, and so on. In world practice, the most important indicators of the effectiveness of tax administration include:

- the tax gap;
- the cost of taxes and fees [2, p. 24].



One of the most important indicators of the effectiveness of tax administrations is the level of compliance by taxpayers with tax legislation. To determine it, the concept of tax gap is used, which shows the relationship between the planned amounts of taxes expected to be paid and the payments made. The tax gap is calculated as the difference between the amount of taxes to be paid (according to the requirements of tax legislation) and the actual amount of their payment.

The tax gap reflects the amount of taxes that were expected to be paid but not actually paid by taxpayers and is considered one of the ways to identify the overall effectiveness of work aimed at ensuring compliance with tax laws.

The reasons for the tax gap may be: tax evasion; the presence of tax arrears (amounts of taxes declared for payment, but not actually repaid); underpayment of tax amounts due to misunderstanding by taxpayers of tax legislation; other forms of tax arrears [3, p. 4]. Therefore, identifying and determining tax gaps is an important area of fiscal interest for the state, especially in the face of the challenges posed by sovereign budget deficits. Understanding the structure of the tax gap is an integral part of the strategy of public finance management and economic development, as the fiscal service can influence the components of the tax gap.

At the same time, it should be noted that the amount of tax revenues to state funds depends not only on the activities of the tax service, but also on other factors. These include, in particular: the dynamics of GDP; change in the interest rate for the use of credit resources; inflation rates; business development; level of regulatory support [4, p. 503].

The simplicity and fairness of the tax system, consistency in the conduct of tax policy, harmonization of tax legislation with the principles of taxation available in foreign countries, etc. are also important.

According to the tax gap, IMF experts divide the country into four groups. For each of them, the maximum size of the tax gap is set. The first group includes countries with its small size. This is evidence of the highest efficiency of tax administration. In other groups, the size of the tax gap is more significant, which reflects the deterioration in the effectiveness of tax administration.

The division of countries into such groups is given in table. 1.

Table 1 Categories of countries by indicators of the tax gap

Category of countries	Tax gap,%	Names of countries
First	Until 10	Great Britain, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Singapore
Second	From 10 to 20	Canada, the USA, some Western European countries, Chile
Third	From 20 to 40	Greece, Portugal, some countries of Eastern Europe
Fourth	More than 40	

Source: compiled for [6; 7, p. 8-11]

Given the importance of the problem and the need to take into account the potential of taxation, more than fifteen EU member states are currently self-assessing the tax gap and making an analysis. In general, the tax gap is estimated from the value added tax [5].



The first group is characterized by the presence of a stable and well-established system of self-taxation. The main achievement of such a system is a high level of voluntary tax payment. It is based on taxpayers' understanding of their tax obligations and responsibilities. Payers are aware of the inevitability of their payment or penalty. Tax administration procedures are comprehensible and transparent. The tax service consists of highly qualified employees who perform their duties in good faith.

The organization of tax administration management has a clear structure. Funding for its activities is optimal. Taxpayers are provided with timely qualified services by the tax service. Coercive measures in the collection of taxes are quite strict, but clearly regulated and systematic. Tax audits are not massive, but involve the correct setting of tasks. Under such conditions, the size of the tax gap is minimal. It should be noted that the countries of the first group have a strong tradition of voluntary compliance with tax laws, a high level of service to taxpayers, severe control and the use of a exact system of penalties for violations of tax laws [8, p. 46].

For the second group of countries, tax administration is provided at a sufficient level, and the attitude of taxpayers to comply with tax legislation is considered positive. Taxpayers are loyal to the obligation to pay taxes. At the same time, such countries need to increase compliance with tax legislation and strengthen tax discipline.

The third and fourth groups include countries with low efficiency of tax service management, insufficient use of advanced technologies, and inadequate tax culture of taxpayers. The service of forced withdrawal of payers' assets in such cases, as a rule, has low efficiency. Units of tax authorities work inconsistently. The staff of the tax authorities has a low level of qualification, high turnover and insufficient work experience. Widespread corruption. The level of financing of the tax administration may be unsatisfactory [9, p. 36].

In world practice, several methods are used to measure the tax gap [10], depending on its components:

- to measure the gap from indirect taxes, the top-down method is used, which is based on consumption data from statistical sources. For the computation of each tax, the difference between the assessment of the total tax liability and the amount of taxes paid is calculated. This method is not utilized to estimate the gaps from direct taxes;
- to measure the gap formed by direct taxes use the method of "bottom up" which is based on query data, analysis of tax returns, analysis of risk groups, comparison of data from different sources (indirect methods of determining tax liabilities), including the use of internal sources of the fiscal department. For calculation the comparisons and estimations are carried out in a cut of separate groups of payers and ways of violation of the tax legislation;
- the method of expert assessments is also utilized, which is more subjective and is used in the absence of other information on the structure and size of the tax gap.

Another approach to determining the "economic performance of the tax office" is enhanced when the increase in each additional unit (employees, equipment, software, etc.) leads to an increase in tax revenues. It is also possible when the achieved amount of revenues to state funds is provided at lower cost.

Thus, an example is the effectiveness of the tax office in foreign countries. In the Netherlands and Sweden, the efficiency of tax administrations in conducting tax



transactions is optimal. The costs of the tax service are low, and the tax gap is minor [11, p. 11].

In Sweden, the first attempt to calculate the total tax gap (as the difference between theoretical tax revenues and the amount of taxes paid) on the basis of all available information on tax evasion and taxpayer error was made in 1998 and a report by the Swedish Tax Agency was published. The first detailed study of the structure of the tax gap was presented in the report of the Swedish Tax Agency, published in autumn 2007 [12, p. 32]. In 2007, the total tax gap was SEK 133 billion, or 5% of GDP and 10% of total tax revenues. In the report of the Swedish Tax Agency, the tax gap is defined as the difference between potential tax revenues, in the case of correct reporting by all taxpayers, and the amount of actual tax revenues.

The Swedish Tax Agency has committed to halving the tax gap by 2015. They calculated the tax gap by using different data sources and methodologies. Using indirect methods, such as comparing income and losses with consumption and savings, and direct methods involving inspections and audits, it has been found that 50% of the tax gap is intentional tax evasion (shadowing of income). The use of such methods makes it possible to further explore the shadow sector of the economy and develop appropriate protection measures.

In total, Sweden uses four alternative methods to determine the tax gap.

The first method. The general tax gap is defined as a gap that arises in the imaginary absence of the Swedish Tax Agency, i.e. the elimination of all factors of influence (direct and indirect) of this agency in the short and long term. This means that tax revenues that are the result of preventive measures to monitor compliance with tax laws and other measures should be included in the total tax gap. This definition of the tax gap is rarely used in practice, as it is not possible to completely isolate income taxation from the influence of tax authorities in the long run.

Therefore,

$TG1 = \text{Tax liabilities} - \text{Voluntary payment of taxes.}$

The second method. The total tax gap is determined as the sum of all errors found in the tax returns received by the Tax Agency. The calculation of the tax gap does not take into account the effect of preventive measures in the provision of tax services and preliminary reconciliation of reports, but includes all revenues that are the result of measures of direct control over compliance with tax legislation. In this case, a significant share of the tax gap will be formal errors (inaccuracies). The most effective way to reduce this tax gap would be to distribute an electronic reporting form (via the Internet) to taxpayers, as well as to create a system on the Internet that would correct automatically most formal errors before the taxpayer completes the tax return and sends it to the Tax Agency.

Therefore,

$TG2 = \text{Tax liabilities} - \text{Voluntary payment of taxes} - \text{The result of preventive measures.}$

The third method. The tax gap is named as the sum of all errors identified as a result of more intensive control by the Tax Agency. The disadvantage of this understanding of the concepts of "basic control" and "intensive control" is their change over time, which accordingly leads to a change in the value of the tax gap. If the main



purpose of planning the tax gap was to provide materials to ensure tax control and drafting information measures, this interpretation would probably be more appropriate. That's way, most employees who monitor compliance with tax laws prefer to define the tax gap as the one we encounter when we begin to exercise control.

Therefore,

TG3 = Tax liabilities - Voluntary payment of taxes - The result of preventive measures - "Basic control".

The fourth method. The net tax gap is the gap that remains after all possible measures are taken by the Swedish Tax Agency. In the context of the socio-economic perspective, such an interpretation of the tax gap is the most appropriate. In this case, the most important thing is not what measures have been taken by the Tax Agency to reduce the tax gap (change the rules of administration, improve the administration system, conduct preventive work and control), but how significant the tax gap remains and, accordingly, what losses society suffers from this. This definition, of course, is easier to understand even by nonexperts.

Thus, according to the methodology developed by experts from the IMF, World Bank, European Commission and EU countries for independent assessment of the tax system of Ukraine (first assessed in February 2018) on the process of paying taxes TADAT [12, 13]:

TG4 = Tax liabilities - Voluntary payment of taxes - Result of preventive measures - "Basic control" - "Intensive control".

Tax returns in Sweden are mostly filed electronically. They are sealed with electronic seals, which, according to the statement of the enterprise, are issued by the regional tax office. It is installed personally by the tax officer on only one computer of the enterprise. The director or chief accountant of the company receives a certificate on the basis of which he works with electronic seal.

The Canada Revenue Agency publishes a detailed report on the implementation of key tax compliance measures that set high standards for other national authorities to improve tax policy in the context of budget revenues.

In addition, Canada has The Voluntary Disclosures Program, which allows taxpayers to correct inaccurate or incomplete information or disclose information that was not previously provided to the Canada Revenue Agency. If reliable information is provided, taxpayers can avoid punishment and prosecution.

The process of disclosure (correction) of information must meet four requirements: 1) voluntariness; 2) exhaustiveness; 3) application or possibility of application of a fine; 4) availability of information on unpaid taxes for a period of more than a year. If the Revenue Agency of Canada considers the information to be reliable, only taxes or a charitable contribution and penalty can be paid [13].

In Hungary, special attention is paid to the development of self-esteem (self-taxation, self-assessment) by taxpayers. To this end, legislative procedures are constantly being improved, tax evasion is being combated, partnerships with taxpayers are being ameliorated, and customer-oriented work is being deepened. Different approaches are used in interaction with payers. It is taken into account that some taxpayers may not be sufficiently familiar with the requirements of tax legislation. Others are deliberately trying to avoid paying taxes. With regard to the first group,



measures are being taken to expand services, provide more reliable and up-to-date information, and conduct inspections aimed at assisting payers. Tax audits, enforcement mechanisms and other financial sanctions are used to work with the second group.

Positive results can be achieved by implementing the following measures:

- providing payers with higher quality services;
- reduction of operating costs;
- improving the management structure of the tax service;
- analysis of the work of various departments of tax services to work with taxpayers;
- deepening control over the activities of large and small payers;
- decrease of the number of unregistered payers;
- transition to submission of declarations in electronic form;
- introduction of measures to reduce the tax gap [14, p. 59].

It should be noted that European governments establish that the tax gap is not a sufficiently accurate and timely tool for setting annual goals and objectives, as well as management decisions in tax authorities. However, it allows defining long-term goals and objectives, identifying important information on the main areas of loss of budget revenues and permits to determine the long-term effectiveness of tax authorities and tax policy. The tax gap provides information to the public on compliance with tax laws, ensuring tax transparency [15].

A report by the UK government, published in 2020 on the results of the 2018-2019 tax gap, showed that in the United Kingdom the tax gap is estimated at 31 billion pounds, which is 4.7% of tax liabilities, with the largest tax gap forming by VAT, while the largest share in the tax gap on income tax is occupied by the IT sector [16]. Over the last 14 years, the percentage tax gap has decreased from 7.5% in 2005-2006 to 4.7% in 2018-2019. The decline in the overall difference between the tax years 2013-2014 and 2018-2019 is mainly due to the overcoming of tax gaps for income tax and value added tax.

Conclusions. It is substantiated that the effectiveness of the tax system and tax policy in the state should be measured not so much by establishing the upper threshold of withdrawals from the economy, as the optimal level of such withdrawals, taking into account the tasks and plans that are a priority in the country. Therefore, the level of such withdrawals will be unique for different countries and is formed under the influence of historical, ethnic, economic, social features of the countries.

References

- [1]. The TADAT report noted the progress of the SFS in implementing modern tax administration practices. Kyiv, 2018. - 74 p. URL:http://sfs.gov.ua/data/material/000/259/339853/Ukraine_PAR_Ukr_TADADT_Checked_2018.pdf
- [2]. Oleinikova L.H. Tax administration: content and elements / L.H. Oleinikova // Development of the financial system of Ukraine in terms of economic globalization: mater. scientific-practical conf. (Kyiv, April 15–16, 2008): in 2 parts Part 1. - Kyiv: SESI “Acad. Finn. Management”, 2008. - P. 22–27.



- [3]. Silvani K. Development of a strategy in the field of tax service reform: experience and leadership / K. Silvani, K. Baer // IMF Working Report. - 1997. - 88 p.
- [4]. Tax disputes: origin, nature, means of settlement / S.V. Buriak, etc. ; for general ed. S.V. Buriak. - K.: Urincom Inter, 2009. – 503 p.
- [5]. The European Tax Gap 2019. A report for the Socialists and Democrats Group in the European Parliament. - Access mode:
<https://www.taxresearch.org.uk/Documents/EUTaxGapJan19.pdf>
- [6]. Estimation of tax gap for direct taxes [Electronic resource] // HMRC Working papers. - KAI Analysis 8 - Compliance Strategy. - 01/04/05. - Access mode:
<http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/research/direct-tax-gaps.pdf>
- [7]. Silvani K. Development of a strategy in the field of tax service reform: experience and leadership / K. Silvani, K. Baer // IMF Working Report. - 1997. - 88 p.
- [8]. Oleinikova L.H. Ensuring the principle of equality of all payers before the Law in order to create equal competitive conditions in the economy / L.H. Oleinikova // Directions of socio-economic development of Ukraine: status and prospects: Mater. scientific-practical conf. (Mar 27, 2012). - Nikopol: NI ZNU, 2012. - P. 46.
- [9]. Oleinikova L.H. Influence of tax administration on the formation of tax culture in Ukraine / L.H. Oleinikova // Institutional transformations and socio-economic development: mater. International science. conf. (Kyiv, Institute of Economics and Forecasting, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, May 22, 2008). - Kyiv: IEF NAS of Ukraine, 2008. - P. 36.
- [10]. Estimation of tax gap for direct taxes [Electronic resource] // HMRC Working papers. - KAI Analysis 8 - Compliance Strategy. - 01/04/05. - Access mode:
<http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/research/direct-tax-gaps.pdf>
- [11]. Economy and society. 2017 October. Available:
<http://www.economyandsociety.in.ua/journal-10/17-stati-10/1081-semenets-a-o-kosareva-i-p-goncharova-d-o>
- [12]. Taxes in Sweden 2010. An English Summary of Tax Statistical Yearbook of Sweden // Swedish Tax Agency. - 2010. - Dec. - R. 32 [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: <http://www.skatteverket.se>
- [13]. Taxes in Sweden 2014. An English Summary of Tax Statistical Yearbook of Sweden. [Electronic resources] // - URL:
<http://www.skatteverket.se/download/18.d5e04db14b6fef2c86102/1423556873574/taxes-in-sweden-skv104-utgava15.pdf>
- [14]. Oleinikova L.H. Discussion positions on the project of Law "On legalization of legal entities and individuals of income and property" / L.H. Oleinikova // Current issues of labor economics and modern problems of personnel management: a monograph. - Zaporizhzhiae: ZNU, 2011. - P. 59.
- [15]. Voluntary Disclosures Program // Canada Revenue Agency [Electronic resources]. – Access mode: <http://www.cra-arc.gc.ca/gncy/nvstgtns/vdp-eng.html>
- [16]. Measuring tax gaps 2020 edition. Tax gap estimates for 2018 to 2019. HM Revenue and Customs. An Official Statistics release. https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/907122/Measuring_tax_gaps_2020_edition.pdf



UDC: 330.342.24.

FOREIGN PRACTICES OF INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SERVICE SPHERE

Uroqova Dilfuza Bahriddinovna
Independent researcher
Bukhara State University
u.dilfuza1985@gmail.com

Annotatsiya: Maqolada innovatsion xizmatlarni rivojlantirish bo'yicha xorijiy tajriba solishtiriladi. Mamlakatimizda turizm xizmatlarini innovatsion rivojlanishga o'tkazishda ilg'or xorijiy tajribadan foydalanish imkoniyatlari ham belgilab berildi.

Kalit so'zlar: xizmatlar, xizmatlar ko'rsatish, turizm xizmatlari, turizm, innovatsion faoliyat, innovatsion texnologiyalar, xalqaro turizm harakati, innovatsion turizm.

Аннотация: В статье сравнивается зарубежный опыт разработки инновационных услуг. Также определены возможности использования лучшего зарубежного опыта при переходе туристических услуг на инновационное развитие в нашей стране.

Ключевые слова: услуги, предоставление услуг, туристические услуги, туризм, инновационная деятельность, инновационные технологии, международное туристское движение, инновационный туризм.

Abstract: The article compares foreign experience in innovative service development. Opportunities to use the best foreign experience in the transition of tourism services to innovative development in our country have also been identified.

Key words: services, provision of services, tourism services, tourism, innovative activity, innovative technologies, international tourism movement, innovative tourism.

Introduction. In the context of globalization of economic relations, the innovative development of the service sector in world practice plays an important scientific and practical role in ensuring sustainable economic growth. According to the World Bank, in the period before the Covid-19 pandemic, the share of services in the GDP of developed countries in 2019 averaged 74%. The share of small and medium-sized businesses in the sector was 90-95%, while those employed in the service sector accounted for 70-75% of those employed in the overall economy. [1] In the context of the global coronavirus pandemic, which began in 2020, the introduction of strict quarantine rules in the countries allowed the provision of social services to the population only. This has had a negative impact on the economies of the countries. Therefore, in assessing the role of the services sector in the economies of countries, most experts and economists of international economic organizations have studied the general development trends of the period before Covid-19. The impact of the coronavirus pandemic on the service sector has also been studied by the industry.

In his speech, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev drew attention to the current scientific and practical significance of tourism development: "Today, the world tourism market is about \$ 9 trillion. One in ten of the world's

working-age population works in this field. According to the analysis, tourists often travel to countries with a flight time of up to 5 hours. About 60 countries and 3 billion people live around our country. About 360 million of them travel abroad every year. This represents a large tourism market. [2] This situation requires the use of innovative technologies in the development of the service sector in our country, in particular, the market of tourist services.

Literature review. Uzbek economists E.V. Golisheva, N.S. Ibragimov, B.Sh. Safarov, T.T. Tashmurotov, D.K. Usmanova, O.M. Khamidov [3] et al have conducted research on the peculiarities of the development of the market of tourist services in the country, the direction of the organization of tourist services in a market economy, the improvement of management practices of enterprises and organizations engaged in tourism. Also, the theoretical and practical issues of the development of tourism in the country in an innovative way are systematized and not studied as a complex, as a special object of study.

Analysis. The analysis of world practice of service sector development shows that state support for the development of this sector will increase the ability of countries to protect their economies from external economic risks and create the necessary conditions for rapid economic growth. According to the World Trade Organization, the per capita volume of services provided in the US economy in 2019 amounted to \$ 47,745.7. In the U.S. service sector, the provision of financial services to the population is more widespread than in other sectors, accounting for 40.4% of the total volume of services provided. According to the analysis, in the practice of developed countries, the provision of financial services to the population is one of the areas with a significant share in other areas. In particular, the share of per capita services in the German economy in 2019 amounted to \$ 34,630.6, while the share of financial services in total services was 41.7% (see Table 1).

Table 1

Indicators of the volume of services provided per capita in some countries, 2019 [3]

Areas of services	USA		Germany		Russia		Uzbekistan	
	In U.S. dollars	Percent	In U.S. dollars	Percent	In U.S. dollars	Percent	In U.S. dollars	Percent
Total services	47 745,7	100	34 630,6	100	6 761,3	100	711,3	100
<i>including:</i>								
Trade and catering	9 168,1	19,2	5 526,6	16,0	2 346,9	35,0	162,4	22,8
Education	9 406,3	19,7	7 264,9	21,0	666,5	9,9	21,1	2,9
Medical							7,5	1,1
Transport	4 226,9	8,9	3 164,4	9,1	935,2	13,8	178,9	25,2
Communication and Information Services (IT)							40,6	5,7
Financial services	19 288,8	40,4	14 440,6	41,7	1 289,9	19,1	76,7	10,8
Government services	2 917,1	6,1	2 183,9	6,3	1 117,9	16,5	-	-
Other services	2 738,5	5,7	2 050,2	5,9	387,0	5,7	224,1	31,5

According to the analysis of the data in Table 1, it can be observed that the development trends in the provision of services in our country lag significantly behind the world practice. In particular, the volume of services provided in the country per

capita in 2019 amounted to \$ 711.3, which is 9.5 times less than in the Russian Federation. Also, taking into account that the volume of services provided in our country per capita is 61.1 times less than in the United States and 51.5 times less than in Germany, it can be concluded that the country does not fully use the opportunities for the development of this sector.

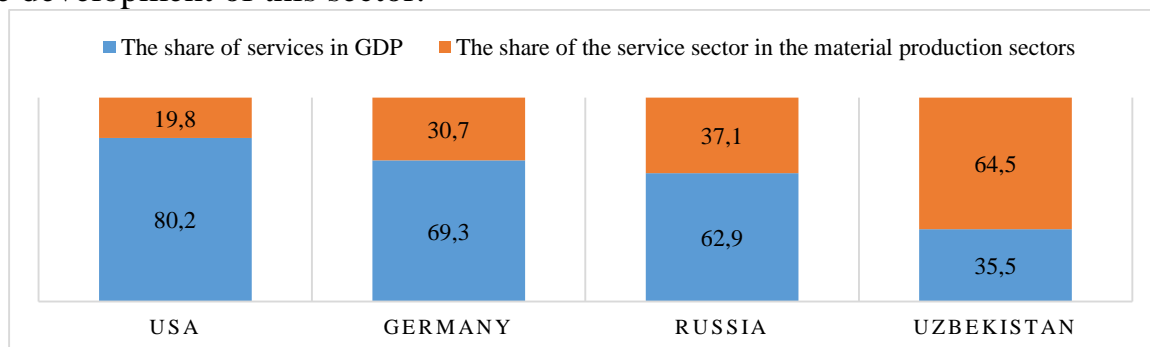


Figure 1. The share of services in the GDP and material production of countries (in percent, 2019) [4]

According to the International Labor Organization, the share of the service sector in the GDP of developed countries is more than 70%, while in the group of emerging and developing market economies it is less than 65%. The analysis shows that in 2019, the share of services in the US GDP was 80.2%, in Germany - 69.3%, in Russia - 62.9%, while in our country this figure was 35.5%. In particular, according to the analysis of indicators on the share of services in the field of material production, the opposite trend can be observed. At the same time, the share of services in the field of material production in countries with emerging and developing market economies is characterized by more than 35%. This situation is explained by the fact that in developing and emerging market economies, along with the formation of a post-industrial society, priority is given to reforms aimed at its development (see Figure 1).

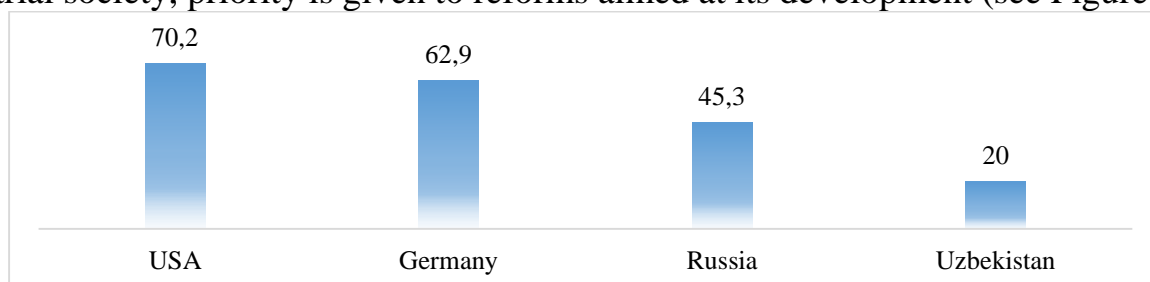


Figure 2. In some countries, the share of services in the structure of public spending, in percent [5]

According to the analysis of the practice of developed countries in the development of services, in this group of countries the population's access to services is significantly higher than in countries with emerging and developing market economies. In particular, the share of services in the structure of public spending in the United States is 70.2%, 62.9%, in Russia this figure is 45.3%, and in Uzbekistan - 20.0% (see Figure 2). Based on this situation, it can be concluded that in the practice of developed countries, the share of expenditures of the population on the use of services in their total expenditures is more than 50%.

Discussion. Based on the object of research, it is expedient to conduct a comparative analysis of world practice in the development of the market of tourism

services. Since the end of the twentieth century, the market of tourist services has been one of the fastest growing sectors in the world economy. Favorable conditions for achieving sustainable growth of the national economy will be created through the development of the market of tourism services. Also, in recent years, with the rapid development of the world market of tourist services, the internationalization of socio-economic relations between the countries has been achieved through the development of tourism in the economies of the countries.[6]

According to UN experts, the share of tourism services in world trade will reach 7% in 2019, with one in ten of the world's working-age population employed in the sector. While the coronavirus pandemic, which began in late 2019, had a significant negative impact on the development of the industry, international tourist traffic in the first five months of 2020 fell by 56 percent compared to previous years due to the temporary closure of borders. Development trends in the global tourism services market have slowed to 58-78% in the context of the "Covid-19" pandemic. As a result, more than 100 million jobs in the world in the field of tourism are at risk of closure. In addition, the volume of exports of tourist services amounted to 1.2 trillion US dollars. (see Figure 3), global GDP decreased by 2.8% due to losses caused by the pandemic in the tourism services market[7]

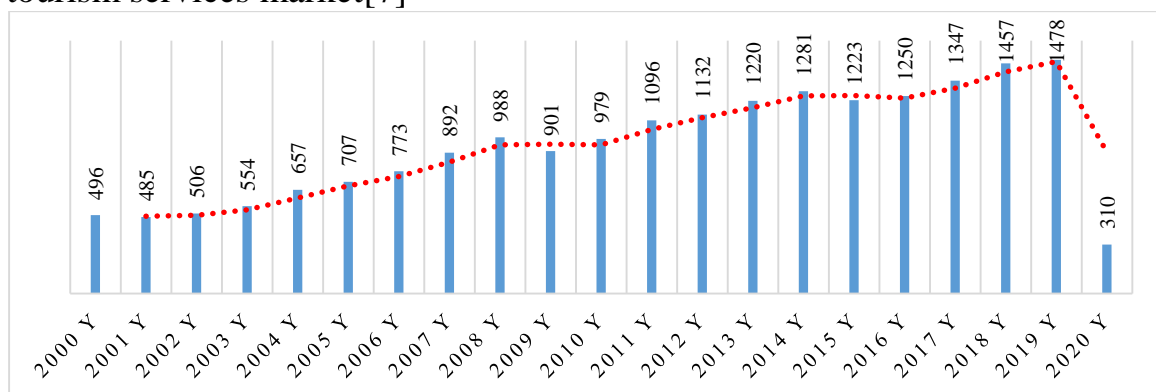


Figure 3. Development trends of international tourism exports [8]

Based on the above data on the role of tourism in the world economy, today the priority is given to reforms aimed at developing the practice of providing tourist services, its support by the state, increasing the country's tourist attractiveness, not only in developed countries but also in emerging and developing market economies. It will be possible to draw conclusions about. Today, priority is given to practical work to support the development of tourism in the post-coronavirus pandemic in the world. In particular, it is recommended that the United Nations International Tourism Organization prioritize the following measures to develop tourism in the post-Covid-19 countries [9]:

- ensuring liquidity and protection of jobs in the industry;
- Restoration of tourist flows through the gradual opening of borders between countries;
- a sense of responsibility for the opening of borders for tourists in the country so as not to harm their health, in particular, not to be infected with the coronavirus;
- Adoption of innovations as a new factor in the sustainable development of tourism;
- creation of sustainable jobs on the basis of new innovative technologies;

- Improving the mechanism of public-private partnership in improving the efficiency of tourism development;
- strengthening the focus on increasing the level of security and safety in justifying the confidence of tourists;
- Coordination of agreements between the countries within the framework of international protocols and procedures in the implementation of agreements on the development of tourism.

In our opinion, based on the recommendations of the above international experts in the development of tourism in our country, it is possible to achieve high results in the development of tourism in recent years. According to the United Nations International Tourism Organization, countries such as France, Spain, the United States, China, Italy, Turkey, Mexico, Thailand, Germany and the United Kingdom formed the TOP-10 countries with the highest tourist flows in 2020-2021 (see Figure 4). The analysis shows that most of the TOP-10 countries are located in the European region. The analysis shows that the share of tourism in the GDP of the EU countries is higher than in the automotive and chemical industries, banking, agriculture and mining.

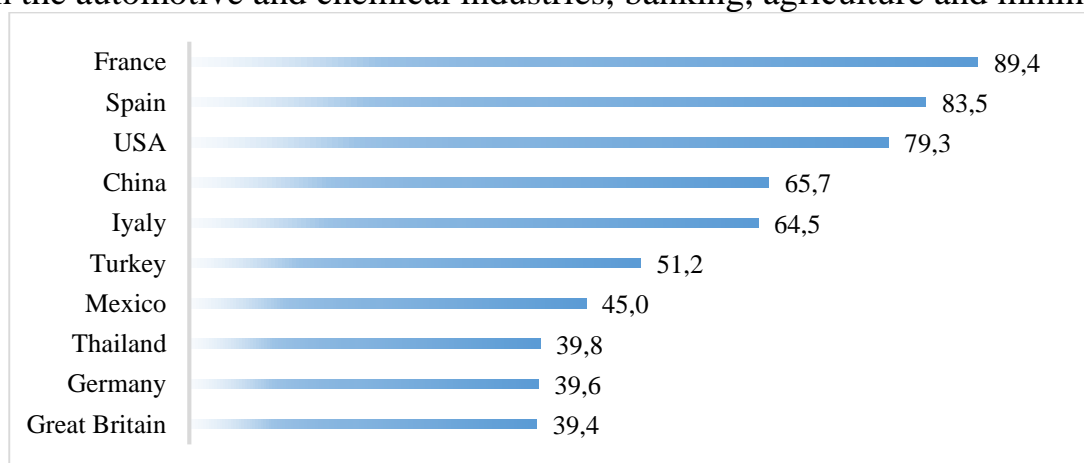


Figure 4. TOP-10 countries with high tourist flow in 2020-2021 (number of tourists per million people) [9]

In particular, France is one of the most visited countries in the world, with more than 80 million tourists visiting Paris, Nice, Marseille, Strasbourg, Toulouse, Bordeaux and Lyon every year. The share of tourism in the country's GDP is 9%, which employs more than 3 million people. Most of the tourists visiting the country come to see the Eiffel Tower. The Ministry of Transport and Public Works is also responsible for the development of tourism in France, and the Secretariat for Practice and Management of Tourism under the Ministry monitors the development of programs for the development of this sector, as well as their implementation. The Secretariat will allocate the necessary financial resources for the conclusion of international agreements, financial support for ongoing reforms, including tourism, in the development of programs aimed at the development of tourism. Today, the following organizations cooperate in the development of tourism in the country:

- Council for Tourism under the Ministry of Transport and Public Works;
- French National Development Committee. This committee is responsible for the development of tourism, environmental and urban development;
- National Agency for Recreation and Travel (Tourism);



- French Agency for Tourist Engineering
- National Council for Tourism Development;
- Central management units in the regions for tourism development.

Conclusion. Based on a comparative analysis of the world practice of providing tourist services, the following aspects that can be used creatively in the development of tourism in our country in recent years have been identified:

- Establishment of extra-budgetary trust funds for the development of tourism in the country, including in the regions;
- Development of tourism development strategies based on the study of the possibility of full use of tourist potential in the regions;
- identification of areas of specialization based on the advantages of providing tourist services in the regions;
- Transferring the activities of economic entities providing tourist services to the path of innovative development;
- Development of programs for crediting the activities of economic entities engaged in innovative tourism activities on favorable terms;
- Establishing control over the quality and price of tourism products and services, improving the practice of its licensing on the basis of world standards;
- Development and implementation of a mechanism of public-private partnership in the development of tourism in line with modern requirements, ensuring the transition of the industry to the path of innovative development;
- modernization of tourism infrastructure, creation of favorable conditions for tourists to have a good time;
- Encouraging the use of funds of international financial institutions, including foreign investors, in the development of the tourism industry of our country, etc.

In our opinion, taking into account the above proposals, the development of state programs aimed at the development of tourism in our country will allow to achieve sustainable development of the tourism industry in the long run.

References:

- [1]. Iskhakova S.A. The impact of the development of the service sector on the income level of its employees. // Labor Economics. - 2021. - Volume 8. - No. 2. - S. 159-174. Doi: 10.18334 / et.8.2.111774 <https://1economic.ru/lib/111774>
- [2]. Concept Note: Covid-19 and Tourism Sector Restructuring. // UN. https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/policy_brief_covid-19_and_transforming_tourism_russian.pdf
- [3]. World Development Indicators. Economy and growth. World Bank. [Electronic resource]. URL: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator> (date of access: 27.01.2021).
- [4]. The most visited countries in the world. <https://hochusvalit.com/khochusvalit/samye-poseshchaemye-strany-mira>
- [5]. Loiko O.T. Tourism and hospitality: textbook. - Tomsk: TPU Publishing House, 2007. -- 152 p.
- [6]. Marinin M.M. Tourist formalities and safety in tourism. Moscow: Finance and Statistics, 2004. -- 174 p.
- [7]. Features of the development of tourism in the United States. https://studbooks.net/1834479/geografiya/osobennosti_razvitiya_turizma



- [8]. The current state of international tourism activities. http://www.vfmgiu-tourism.ru/vidy_turistskih_organizacii_239/sovremennoe_sostoyanie_mejdunarodnoi_turistskoi_deyatelnosti_249/index.html (date of access 02.10.2021)
- [9]. Issues of tourism and sports development were discussed. 28.01.2020 y. Official website of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan <https://president.uz/uz/3327>
- [10]. Barros C.P. Technical and allocative efficiency in a chain of small hotels / C.P. Barros, M.J. Mascarenhas // International Journal of Hospitality Management. 2005. №24(3). P.415-436.

UDC: 330.1.597.969

THE IMPORTANCE OF INVESTMENT IN ENSURING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRITOURISM SECTOR

Sayfulloev Oybek Olimovich
Basic Doctoral (PhD) student of
Economics
Bukhara State University
[**Oybeksayfullaev@mail.ru**](mailto:Oybeksayfullaev@mail.ru)

Annotasiya – Ushbu maqolada O‘zbekiston iqtisodiyotining yetakchi tarmog‘i sifatida turizm sohasiga xususan, agroturizm sohasiga investisiyalarni jalb etishning ahamiyati yoritib berilgan. Bugungi kunda O‘zbekiston sharoitida agroturizm sohasi holati tahlil qilingan. Agroturizmning qishloq hududlarini barqaror rivojlaniini ta'minlashdagi ahamiyati yoritib berilgan. Investisiyalarning agroturizm sohasi rivojidadagi ahamiyati tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so‘zlar: turizm, agroturizm, investisiyalar, qishloq turizmi, menejment, marketing, aholi bandligi, urbanizasiya, sayyoh, qishloq xo‘jaligi, iqtisodiy taraqqiyot, infrastruktura.

Аннотация – В данной статье подчеркивается важность привлечения инвестиций в туризм как ведущий сектор экономики Узбекистана, особенно в сфере агротуризма. Проанализирована ситуация в сфере агротуризма в Узбекистане. Подчеркивается важность агротуризма в обеспечении устойчивого развития сельских территорий. Анализируется важность инвестиций в развитие агротуризма.

Ключевые слова: туризм, агротуризм, инвестиции, сельский туризм, менеджмент, маркетинг, занятость, урбанизация, турист, сельское хозяйство, экономическое развитие, инфраструктура.

Abstract: This article emphasizes the importance of attracting investment in tourism as a leading sector of the economy of Uzbekistan, especially in the field of agritourism. The situation in the field of agritourism in Uzbekistan is analyzed. The importance of agritourism in ensuring sustainable development of rural areas is emphasized. The importance of investments in the development of agritourism is analyzed.



Key words: Tourism, agritourism, investment, rural tourism, management, marketing, employment, urbanization, tourism, agriculture, economic development, infrastructure.

Introduction. One of the main tasks for each country is to create an attractive environment for attracting investment in the national economy as a priority of socio-economic development strategy. To study the investment attractiveness of the country for Uzbekistan, which aims to bring the socio-economic development of the country to a high level of economic development of developing countries in the near future, the proposal to increase investment through domestic capital resources and foreign investment and loans; The development of recommendations is important.

Today, all over the world, the negative impact of man-made factors on the development of society and culture, as well as the natural environment is growing. Human development is intertwined with global industrialization, the rapid development of industrial centers and cities. As the economy grows, so does the role of cities as industrial centers, and they are undergoing natural urbanization. The coronavirus pandemic, which began in 2019, has also affected human activities, living standards, needs, and the composition of the means of meeting needs. In particular, there is a need to make changes to meet the demand for leisure activities related to human activities, and to look for new ways to develop tourism and recreation. Rising urbanization, deteriorating ecology and other negative factors of modern life are shaping the desire of urban residents to relax away from the hustle and bustle of the city. Currently, there is a high demand for outdoor recreation in the city. This demand can be met by agro-tourism in all its forms. Open tourism in rural areas has long been widespread in world practice, and with competent public administration, it provides a clear economic benefit for both individual rural areas of the regions and the state as a whole [5].

Literature review. According to the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), agro-tourism is a type of tourism activity in which tourists are usually associated with a wide range of services such as environmental activities, agriculture, rural lifestyle, culture, fishing and travel. given. Also on the official website of the organization agritourism:

- Low population density;
- Priority was given to agriculture and forestry;
- There are reports of implementation in rural areas with traditional social structures and lifestyles [2].

According to J.W. Chloe, rural tourism includes all tourism activities that develop in rural areas [1].

P. Nistureanu uses a relatively broader definition. According to him, rural tourism is a tourism activity organized and managed by the local population in rural areas and based on the close relationship of man with the environment [3].

H. Marquez describes agritourism as a specific type of rural tourism. In his research, tourist accommodation is organized around the farmer's residence and tourists are allowed to engage directly in agriculture and related activities [8].

Scientists from the CIS countries have also conducted a number of studies on the field of agritourism, its importance and role in the development of agriculture.



Ukrainian scientist N.E. According to Kudla, agritourism is the process by which tourists engage in agricultural activities and other activities in an organized way with their peasant families and farms. [6] It should be noted that this definition does not fully describe the features and opportunities of agritourism.

A.S. Kuskov and Y.A. Jaladyan gives a relatively broader definition. They proposed to call agritourism individual or organized travel to rest in natural or specially equipped rural settlements and to get acquainted with the rural lifestyle, local customs, farming system [7]. This interpretation is noteworthy because it covers many aspects of agritourism.

The famous Russian theorist of agritourism M.A. Zdorov equates "agritourism" and "rural tourism." According to him, agritourism is a form of entrepreneurship that can be carried out by private households, farms, as well as those engaged in production activities in the agricultural sector [4].

According to the "Strategy for sustainable development of rural areas of the Russian Federation until 2030", approved by the Government of the Russian Federation on February 2, 2015 No. 151-R, rural tourism (agritourism) is important not only for tourism but also for the rural population. is a field of socio-economic activity aimed at creating an additional source of income [10]. This concept equates the concepts of agritourism and rural tourism.

Research Methodology. Choosing the most accurate definition of agritourism as one of the most versatile and evolving areas of tourism is a more complex process. One of the main problems in the field of agro-tourism in Uzbekistan is the lack of research in the field of tourism, as well as the lack of a single definition. This problem is especially relevant for Uzbekistan, as tourism in rural areas has emerged relatively recently and is still underdeveloped for a number of reasons. The state normative and legal acts regulating the activities in the field of tourism and the documents of the state program in the field of tourism do not yet provide a clear definition of the concepts of "agritourism" and "rural tourism". In our opinion, agritourism is a type of economic activity represented by private households and farms, as well as those engaged in production activities in agriculture, offering tourists services related to rural life, culture, lifestyle. In our study, based on the experience of Russian and Kazakh scientists, we equated the concepts of agritourism and rural tourism.

Today, the development of agro-tourism in Uzbekistan is at its starting point. Despite the existing real examples of the organization of agritourism, the system of measures for the development of agritourism in Uzbekistan is not clearly defined. There are no standards or rules for agro-tourism as a specific sector of the tourism industry. It should be noted that the standards and rules in force in Uzbekistan in the field of hotel and recreational business do not fully comply with the activities of entrepreneurs seeking to engage in tourism business in rural areas. It should also be noted that in practice there is no regulatory framework specifically regulating the activities of agritourism. Also, the interest of investors in this area is very low or the investment attractiveness of the industry has not been sufficiently studied. However, this is not to say that there is no demand for the industry. As a result of the research, it is safe to say that the urban population of Uzbekistan has a huge unmet demand for



recreation in rural areas. It is these factors that show that agritourism has great potential both as a business and as a tool for regional development.

Analysis and results. Like any other industry, the development of agro-tourism depends on the amount of investment in the industry. Attracting investment in the industry, in turn, requires the development of certain conditions and standards for investors.

Investment in agritourism is the placement of investments by investors in order to benefit the industry. Investment in agro-tourism is carried out for the purpose of earning income, as in other sectors. Investment activity in the field of agritourism is directly related to the income of investors from their investments. The creation of a system of state regulation of investment in agritourism in Uzbekistan can serve as a process of rapid development of the sector. For a number of reasons, agritourism is not of great interest to investors today. In particular, investors are reluctant to invest in a new, "exotic" business. It should also be noted that there is almost no agro-tourism marketing in Uzbekistan.

Despite the many challenges associated with the development of agritourism in Uzbekistan, the implementation of large-scale investment projects in this area has a significant positive socio-economic significance and significant economic benefits for various businesses.

The importance of investment in the development of agritourism

For the state	For the villagers	For tourists
Development of a new type of activity related to tourism in agriculture, providing urban and rural integration	The emergence of additional sources of income for the rural population	Opportunity to improve physical health, increase work efficiency, and relieve psychological stress
Increase in tax revenues to the state budget	Rising living standards and quality of life in rural areas	Get acquainted with the peculiarities of rural life
Reducing socio-economic inequality in rural areas	Decrease in unemployment	Get acquainted with the history, customs, rituals, cuisine of the local population
Creating additional jobs in agriculture	In the field of agritourism	Acquisition of new knowledge, skills and abilities related to rural life
Reducing the outflow of the population from the countryside to the city, attracting young people to the countryside	to set up their own business	The emergence of new exotic resorts
Preservation of ancient rural settlements	Expanding the sale of agricultural products	Increased performance



Achieving the development of industries adjacent to the industry	Support for vulnerable groups	Access to relatively inexpensive tourism services
Opportunity to build infrastructure, service and direct investment in nature protection in rural areas	Opportunity to set up additional business activities for visitors to agro-tourism complexes	Access to convenient and high-quality tourism services

Conclusion. The agritourism sector in Uzbekistan is still in its infancy. In rural areas, there are problems such as underdeveloped infrastructure and high employment rates by most enterprises in the agro-industrial complex. Also, the permanent population of the Republic of Uzbekistan as of July 1, 2021 is 34,860.2 thousand, of which the rural population is 17,195.4 thousand people [9]. These problems force us to look for new ways and mechanisms to provide employment, income and increase the income of the rural population. One of the solutions to these problems could be the development of agro-tourism in the regions.

As a form of successful tourism business, such as agritourism, rural tourism, ecotourism, sports tourism, mountain and extreme tourism, ethnic tourism, care for the environment, saving and increasing resources in rural areas, ensuring the social, cultural and economic well-being of tourist areas is also a priority.

Attracting investment in agro-tourism not only affects the development of other sectors of the industry. The development of agro-tourism leads to improved land use, more purposeful organization. The use of land for tourism is much more profitable than agriculture and industry in many areas. Agritourism is important for the balanced development of the agricultural sector.

References:

- [1]. Bartmann, B., Baum, T., Promoting the Particular as a Niche Cultural Tourism Development Strategy in Small Jurisdictions, Progress in Tourism and Hospitality Research 1998, Proceedings of the Eighth Australian Tourism and Hospitality Research Conference, Bureau of Tourism Research, Australia.
- [2]. According to the website of the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO). <https://www.unwto.org/rural-tourism>
- [3]. Europe in figure. Eurostate yearbook. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2010 y. 17 p.
- [4]. Healthy AB. Comprehensive development of tourism in rural areas // Problems of forecasting. - 2009. - No. 4.
- [5]. Kosenchuk, O. V., Blinov, O. A., Novikov, Y. I., & Rabkanova, M. A. (2015). The concept of agritourism in the theory and practice of rural management. Modern problems of science and education, (2-2), 387-387.
- [6]. Kudla N.E. Agritourism: prospects for development in Ukraine // Mizhnar. sciences. -practice. conf. "Science, innovation and development of regions": Tezi add. - Lviv, 2004. -- pp. 56-63
- [7]. Kuskov A.S., Dzhaladyan Y.A. Basics of tourism. - M.: Knorus, 2010. -- 400 p.



- [8]. Marques H. Searching for complementarities between agriculture and tourism—the demarcated wine-producing regions of northern Portugal // *Tourism Economics*. – 2006. – Vol. 12. – No. 1. – Pp. 147– 155.
- [9]. Olimovich S. O. Agritourism As One Of The Prospective Directions Of The Tourist Industry.
- [10]. Qahhorov O. S., Naimov A. X., Sayfulloev O. O. Ways to increase the efficiency of investment activities and human resources of enterprises of agro-industrial complex // *Scientific progress*. - 2021. - T. 2. - №. 4. - pp. 13-21.
- [11]. Qahhorov O. S., Naimov A. X., Sayfulloev O. O. Econometric analysis of investment processes in the agricultural sector and prospects for capacity building // *Scientific progress*. - 2021. - T. 2. - №. 4. - pp. 22-31.
- [12]. Qahhorov O. S., Naimov A. X., Sayfulloev O. O. Peculiarities of attracting investments in the agro-industrial complex and issues of training for the industry // *Scientific progress*. - 2021. - T. 2. - №. 4. - pp. 4-12.
- [13]. Qahhorov O. S., Sayfulloev O. O., Hamroev M. M. Problems and prospects of attracting investments in the field of agro-tourism and training for the industry // *Science and Education*. - 2021. - T. 2. - №. 8. - pp. 631-641.
- [14]. Qahhorov O. S., Sayfulloev O. O., Hamroev M. M. Agritourism as one of the promising directions in Uzbekistan and the need for training for the industry // *Science and Education*. - 2021. - T. 2. - №. 8. - pp. 642-655.

UDC: 330.342.24.

DEVELOPMENT TRENDS SERVICE RENDERING IN UZBEKISTAN

Uroqova Dilfuza Bahriddinovna
Independent researcher of
Bukhara State University
[**u.dilfuza1985@gmail.com**](mailto:u.dilfuza1985@gmail.com)

Annotasiya. Maqolada O‘zbekiston iqtisodiyotida xizmatlar ko‘rsatish sohasining rivojlanish tendensiyalari aniqlangan va mamlakat iqtisodiyotida xizmatlar sohasining tutgan o‘rni baholangan. Xizmatlar ko‘rsatish sohasini rivojlantirishning ustuvor yo‘nalishlari bo‘yicha ilmiy taklif va amaliy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: xizmatlar, xizmat ko‘rsatish, xizmatlar bozori, xizmatlar nomenklaturasi, xizmatlar sifati, informasion texnologiyalar, postindustrial jamiyat

Аннотация. В статье определены тенденции развития сферы услуг в экономике Узбекистана и дана оценка роли услуг в экономике. Разработаны научные предложения и практические рекомендации по приоритетам развития сферы услуг.

Ключевые слова: услуги, оказание услуг, рынок услуг, номенклатура услуг, качество услуг, информационные технологии, постиндустриальное общество

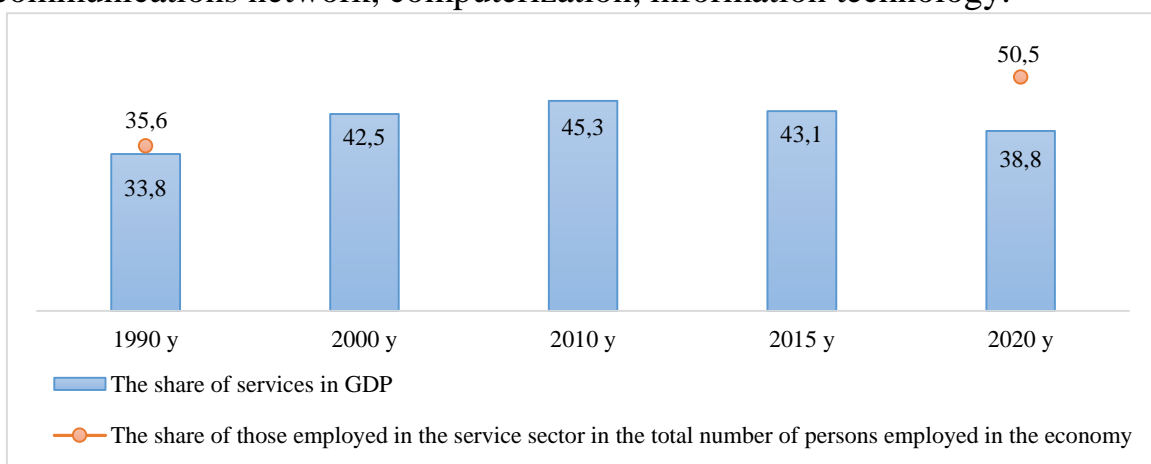
Abstract. The article identifies trends in the development of the service sector in the economy of Uzbekistan and assesses the role of services in the economy. Scientific proposals and practical recommendations on the priorities for the development of the service sector have been developed.

Key words: services, provision of services, service market, range of services, quality of services, information technology, post-industrial society.

Introduction. During the years of independence, our country has carried out deep, wide-ranging reforms aimed at radically reforming the services sector, the formation and development of a national market mechanism for the development of the sector. In particular, in recent years, the provision of services in the economy of the country has led to the achievement of comprehensive development indicators in other sectors of the national economy, as well as the qualitative improvement of quality goods and services. One of the priorities of the Action Strategy for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the rapid development of services in this country. [1] It should be noted that as a result of reforms in the economy in 2016-2020, the number of economic entities engaged in the provision of services has increased, the network structure of services has significantly improved, the range of services provided has expanded, the market of modern and quality services has been formed.

Literature review. According to the analysis of the scientific and theoretical basis of the development of the service sector, economists such as Rostow, D. Bell, R. Aron, E. Toffler, Dj Gelbright, the formation of a post-industrial society in the country views are available.[3] According to the results of the research, the theoretical and practical issues on the development of innovative services in the country are systematized and not studied as a complex, as a special research object.

Analysis. The analysis shows that in 1990-2020, the share of services in the GDP of the country increased from 33.8% to 38.8%, and the share of employment in this sector in the total economy increased from 35.6% to 50.5% (see Figure 1). During the years of independence, the economy of the country has developed the services of communication, banking, insurance, leasing, tourism and excursion services on the basis of high technologies in accordance with the requirements of a modern market economy. In particular, the average annual growth rate of communication and information services in 2010-2020 was 20-21%, the volume of such services by 2020 increased by almost 5.0 times compared to 2010. [2] In our opinion, in order to achieve such a significant growth trend in the field of communications and information services, it is important to improve the quality of mobile communications, Internet, cable television and communication services as a result of the development of telecommunications network, computerization, information technology.





Note: Data for 1990-2000 are based on the XXTUT classification. The data for 2010-2020 are presented taking into account the data that have been clarified (revalued).

Figure 1. The role of the services sector in the economy of Uzbekistan [4]

The development of information technology has led to a radical improvement in the provision of banking services to the population, the introduction of plastic cards, the introduction of online commercial services in the field of trade. Due to these positive trends, the volume of financial services provided to the population increased 10 times in 2010-2020. In addition, technical and technological changes in the economy of the country, along with the improvement of quality and quantity of services provided to the agricultural and industrial sectors, have created sufficient conditions for the rapid development of material production. In particular, service centers that fully meet world standards in the field of catering, trade, hotel, education, health care have been established.

According to the analysis of statistical data, the volume of services provided in the economy of the country in 2010-2020 increased by 8.1 times. During the period under review, there were structural changes in the volume of services provided in the economy of the country. In particular, in 2010 the share of transport services (the share of these services in total services was 38.8%) and trade services (24.4% of total services) in the volume of services provided by the main types of economic activity was 63.2%. By 2020, trade (26.2%), transport (24.4%) and financial (20.8%) services accounted for 71.4% of total services provided. According to the results of statistical observations, during the study period, living and nutrition (18.6 times), finance (17.3 times), architecture, engineering research, technical testing and analysis (16.4 times), health (13.1 times), The volume of educational services (11.2 times) is characterized by a sharp increase compared to other types of services. Also, during the study period, the volume of transport (5.1 times), repair of computers, personal belongings and household goods (5.4 times), information and communication services (6.7 times) was lower than the increase in the volume of services provided in the national economy. recorded the indicator (see Table 1).

Table 1

Volume of services provided by main types of economic activity in Uzbekistan* [5]

	2010 y		2015 y		2020 y	
	billion UZS	percent	billion UZS	percent	billion UZS	percent
Total services provided	27 126,8	100,0	78 530,4	100,0	219 978,5	100,0
<i>Including on the main types:</i>						
Information and communication services	2 080,2	7,7	5 181,5	6,6	13 852,3	6,3
Financial services	2 643,7	9,7	8 206,7	10,5	45 783,0	20,8
Transportation services	10 524,4	38,8	26 817,3	34,1	53 662,9	24,4
<i>Including road transport services</i>	<i>5 124,0</i>	<i>18,9</i>	<i>16 032,1</i>	<i>20,4</i>	<i>28 474,1</i>	<i>12,9</i>
Accommodation and meals	292,7	1,1	890,6	1,1	5 431,7	2,5
Sales services	6 620,8	24,4	21 366,9	27,2	57 572,7	26,2
Real estate related services	809,3	3,0	2 757,3	3,5	6 016,9	2,7

Educational services	763,1	2,8	2 681,4	3,4	8 539,4	3,9
Medical services	258,0	1,0	1 100,4	1,4	3 386,7	1,5
Rental and leasing services	548,0	2,0	1 801,6	2,3	4 149,0	1,9
Services for the repair of computers, personal items and household goods	624,2	2,3	1 724,5	2,2	3 347,8	1,5
Personal services	756,5	2,8	2 366,5	3,0	5 032,2	2,3
Services in the field of architecture, engineering research, technical testing and analysis	299,2	1,1	841,0	1,1	4 907,5	2,2
Other services	906,7	3,3	2 794,7	3,6	8 296,4	3,8

**) identified in the data from 2010 due to changes in the methodology for calculating specific types of activities*

As a result of the consistent implementation of reforms aimed at the development of the service sector in the country, the average annual growth rate of the services sector in 2010-2020 amounted to 112.7%. As a result of achieving sustainable development of the service sector during the study period, the volume of services per capita increased by 6.8 times (see Figure 2).

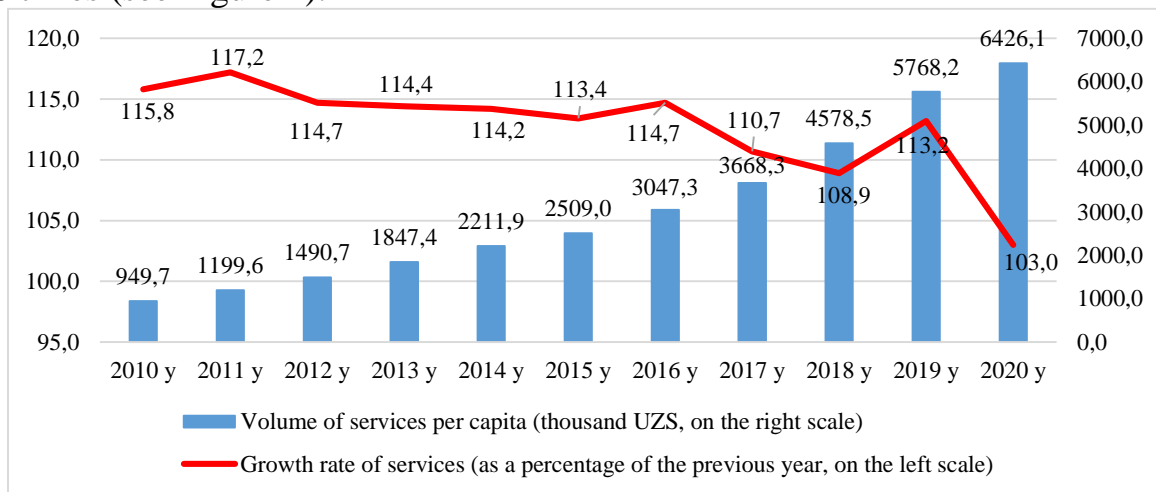


Figure 2. Trends in the development of services in Uzbekistan [1]

The average annual growth of services in the regions of the country in 2010-2020 is Syrdarya (117.1%), Jizzakh (116.9%), Navoi (116.0%), Namangan (116.0), Surkhandarya (115.8 percent) and in Tashkent city (115.8 percent) compared to other regions. Also, the volume of services per capita in the analyzed period in the Republic of Karakalpakstan (8.4 times), Jizzakh (9.4 times), Surkhandarya (8.1 times), Syrdarya (8.0 times) regions is higher than in other regions of the country. characterized by an increase (see Figure 3). This indicates that the priority is given to the implementation of reform measures to develop the service sector in the economy of the country, not only in the country but also in its regions.

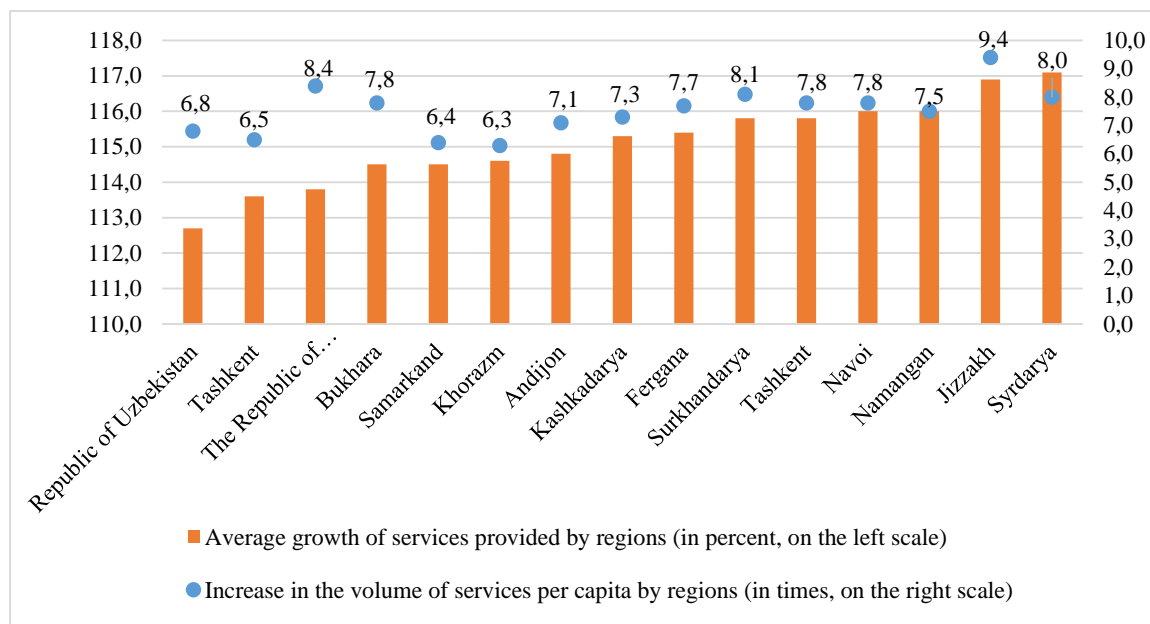


Figure 3. Average development indicators of the service sector in the regions of Uzbekistan in 2010-2020 [2]

The analysis shows that in terms of regions of the country, the volume of services per capita in Tashkent, as well as in Navoi, Tashkent and Bukhara regions is significantly higher than in other regions (see Table 2). In particular, in 2020, the total volume of services provided per capita in Tashkent will be 4.7 times higher than in the country, and the city of Tashkent will account for about 37.3% of the total services provided in the country. In particular, the share of services provided in the country is low in Surkhandarya (3.7%), Namangan (3.9%) and Kashkadarya (3.9%) regions. According to the results of the analysis, positive trends in the coming years will be achieved through the transition of the service sector to innovative development of the economy. In particular, the development of this sector will ensure the long-term sustainable development of the country's economy.

Table 2
Volume of services per capita in the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan [3]

	2010 y	2015 y	2020 y
Republic of Uzbekistan	949,7	2 509,0	6 426,1
The Republic of Karakalpakstan	405,1	1 435,1	3 412,0
<i>provinces:</i>			
Andijon	506,3	1 624,4	3 614,1
Bukhara	650,8	2 083,6	5 085,5
Jizzakh	384,8	1 367,3	3 598,6
Kashkadarya	425,8	1 356,4	3 128,7
Navoi	743,0	2 245,8	5 809,1
Namangan	418,3	1 287,7	3 144,9
Samarkand	563,2	1 643,4	3 600,3



Surkhandarya	374,7	1 286,3	3 018,4
Syrdarya	481,5	1 407,4	3 869,4
Tashkent	861,6	2 321,8	5 572,3
Fergana	466,8	1 512,5	3 617,1
Khorezm	545,7	1 472,2	3 437,0
Tashkent c.	3 887,0	9 700,5	30 234,4

In our opinion, the need to develop the service sector in the economy of the country in recent years can be justified by the following:

First, based on the analysis of world practice of service sector development, one of the effective ways to increase the country's GDP is to create favorable conditions for the development of the service sector in the country. It should be noted that in today's world, the value added created by material production, ie products produced in industrial sectors, averages 40-42%, while in the service sector this figure is 63-65%. [4] Taking into account this situation, through the development of the services sector, it will be possible to increase the value added in the national economy by 1.5 times. As a result, favorable conditions for sustainable development of the country's economy will be achieved in the long run.

Second, it will be necessary to strengthen the income base of the population, as well as to develop the services sector in creating new sustainable jobs. In particular, the share of services provided in our country per capita is low. For this reason, the use of services by middle and middle-income groups is low. According to the analysis of world practice of development of the service sector, the services provided in developed countries are 30-45 thousand US dollars per capita, while in the country this figure is 600-700 US dollars. In particular, the education and health services provided to the population are very low. This situation has a negative impact on the quality of national human capital in our country, which also leads to the problem of lack of highly qualified personnel in the labor market.

Third, according to the analysis of the scientific and theoretical basis of the development of the service sector, economists such as U Rostow, D Bell, R Aron, E. Toffler, Dj Gelbright believe that the formation of a post-industrial society in the country there are scientific views on. [5] The analysis of the practice of developed countries shows that the share of services in the GDP of this group of countries is 75-80%, while in 2020 this figure was 38.8% in our country. Given this situation, we can say that the share of services in GDP in our country is about 2.0 times lower than in developed countries. In order for Uzbekistan to become one of the developed countries in the coming years, it is necessary to develop state programs for the development of the service sector and give priority to their implementation.

Fourth, the service sector in the regions of the country is unevenly developed, and in some areas, in particular, in Surkhandarya, Namangan and Kashkadarya regions, the volume of services per capita is more than twice the national average. In general, in terms of regions of the country, only in Tashkent the volume of services per capita is high, and the indicators of other regions are lower than the national average. Taking into account this situation, in the coming years it will be necessary to develop programs

aimed at the development of services in the regions of the country, taking into account regional specifics.

Fifth, in 2016-2020, the share of services provided to economic entities in rural areas of the country in the total volume of services by this type of service was 20-25%, while the share of consumer services was 40-43%. Given that more than 50% of the country's population lives in rural areas, the level of development of services in rural areas can be assessed as slow. Taking into account this situation, we consider it expedient to develop and implement a system of measures aimed at equalizing the volume of services provided in rural areas with urban areas in recent years.

Sixth, the income of the population of our country does not fully cover their needs for access to services. In particular, the share of services in the structure of population expenditures in the country is 20%, while in developed countries this figure is higher than 50%. [6] Given this situation, we believe that it is necessary to develop programs aimed at optimizing the cost of services provided to the population, the allocation of benefits by the state to economic entities in the field of public services.

Table 3

**Average wage in the service sector in some countries
(in US dollars in 2019) [7]**

	USA	Germany	Russia	Uzbekistan
Trade and catering	4 760	4 234	453	281
Education	3 550	4970	442	169
Medical		6 093	462	149
Transport	3 760	6 292	572	–
Communication and information services	5 670	6 216		343
Financial services	5 540	6 290	1 145	405
Public services	3 263	4 438	–	–
Other services	3 080	–	–	–
Average salary in the service sector	4 580	4 576	560	219

Seventh, wages in the service sector in our country are sharply lower than in developed countries. According to the analysis of world practice, in developed countries in the period before the Covid-19 pandemic, the average salary of employees in the service sector was 4,500 - 4,600 US dollars, while in our country this figure was about 220 US dollars (3- see table). Taking into account this situation, we consider it expedient to increase the volume of services provided to the population in our country in recent years, including the creation of new jobs in this area.

Taking into account the above situations, we believe that in recent years it is necessary to improve the network structure of the service sector in our country. In particular, in recent years, the share of educational services in the total structure of services in our country is 3.5-4.1%. This figure is 15-16% in developed countries. [8] We believe that in recent years, the development of educational services in the country will increase the share of the service sector in GDP by providing the labor market with highly qualified personnel, as well as training qualified professionals who can contribute to the effective development of the services sector.

Also, according to the analysis of world practice of development of the service sector, tourism plays an important role in the service sector of developed countries. In particular, the share of tourism in the GDP of developed countries is 10%, and in countries with developed market economies in the island region, this figure averages 30-50%. Tourism accounts for 8.0% of international exports of goods and services,

which today lags behind exports of automotive, chemical, food, computer and fuel resources. In particular, in 83 member countries of the International Tourism Organization, the tourism services sector is one of the five main types of exports of goods and services, and in 38% of countries, tourism is the main source of currency. At the same time, the tourism sector is the leading sector of the economy in countries where it is the main source of income, and employment in this sector is higher than in other sectors. For example, in the Seychelles, 66.7% of the local population is engaged in tourism, in Grenada - 52.2%, in the Bogama - 48.2%, in Iceland - 33.3%, in Cyprus - 22.1%, and in Thailand - 15%. employment in the field is provided.[9]

Conclusion. According to research conducted by experts of the International Tourism Organization, in the third millennium, the demand for tourism products that will provide high satisfaction to consumers in the shortest possible time will be high. Uzbekistan is a country with high socio-economic potential for tourism development. In particular, the country has priorities that allow the development of tourism, such as historical and architectural monuments, monuments of folklore, nature reserves, mountain and water systems, which have a long history. The development strategy of Uzbekistan until 2035 sets the task to increase the share of tourism in the country's GDP from about 3.0% to 28%. [10]

In our opinion, in the development of tourism in the country in recent years, we consider it appropriate to develop measures aimed at targeted state support of businesses operating in this field, to ensure their mastery of technologies for the provision of innovative tourism products and services. This situation will create favorable conditions for increasing the share of tourism in the country's GDP in the long run, as well as favorable opportunities to increase exports of tourist services. Therefore, in the following sections, we consider it expedient to analyze the indicators of the development of the market of tourist services in our country.

References:

- [1]. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-4947 "On the Strategy of Actions for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan". 07.02.2017 y. <https://lex.uz/docs/3107036>
- [2]. Socio-economic situation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Statistical collection of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan. T., 2020
- [3]. Great future: development strategy of Uzbekistan until 2030. [Electronic resource] .URL: <https://uwed.uz/ru/news/fulltext/783> (application date 28.10.2021)
- [4]. Izvekov K.V. Postindustrialistskaya typologiya istorii: v poiskax novyx podkhodov // Fundamentalnye issledovaniya, 2014. - № 8-5.
- [5]. Isxakova S.A. Influence on the development of the sphere of services at the level of income of its employees. // Economics of labor. - 2021. - Tom 8. - № 2. - C. 159-174. Doi: 10.18334 / et.8.2.111774 <https://1economic.ru/lib/111774>
- [6]. Mirovoy atlas dannyx. World and regional statistics, national data, maps and ratings. . [Electronic resource] .URL: <https://knoema.ru/atlas/topics> (application date 28.10.2021)
- [7]. Rating stran mira mira urovnyu sredney zarabotnoy platy. [Electronic resource]. based on the data. URL: https://visasam.ru/emigration/vybor/srednya-zarplata-v-mire.html#____2019 (application date 28.10.2021)



- [8]. Statistics of international trade. Vsemirnaya trading organization. [Electronic resource] .URL: https://www.wto.org/english/res_e/statis_e/statis_e.htm (application date 28.10.2021)
- [9]. Barros C.P. Technical and allocative efficiency in a chain of small hotels / C.P. Barros, M.J. Mascarenhas // International Journal of Hospitality Management. 2005. №24(3). P.415-436.
- [10]. Barros C.P. Evaluating the efficiency of a small hotel chain with a Malmquist productivity index / C.P. Barros // International Journal of Tourism Research. 2005. №7(3). P.173-184.; Barros C.P. Productivity in tourism industry / C.P. Barros, P. Alves // International Advances in Economic Research. 2003. №10(3). P.215-225.



UDC: 881.111.1

**PRINCIPLES OF MODERN PUNCTUATION AND INTONATION AS A
MEANS OF PUNCTUATION TO CONVEY THE SEMANTIC
SIGNIFICANCE OF SPEECH**

Ermetova Jamila
Assistant professor,
Department of the English
Language and Literature
Urgench State University
jamilaermeovam@gmail.com

Annotasiya: Maqolada yozma nutqning muhim elementlaridan biri - punktuasiya haqida, uning turlari va takomili hamda hozirgi vaqtdagi holati to'g'risida fikr yuritiladi. Unda ajratish va tinish belgilarining shakllari, ularning o'zaro o'xshash va farqli tomonlari, qo'llanish prinsiplari va nutqdagi vazifalari; intonasiyaning nutqning semantik ahamiyatini bildiruvchi punktuasion vosita sifatida qo'llanilishi haqida bayon qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: punktuasiya, vergul', nuqta, tire, qavs, nuqta vergul'

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается один из важнейших элементов письменной речи - пунктуация, ее виды и совершенство, также ее текущее состояние. А так же варьируется формы пунктуации, их сходства и различия, принципы применения и функции в речи; описывается использование интонации как средства пунктуации для передачи смысловой значимости речи.

Ключевые слова: пунктуация, запятая, точка, дефис, круглые скобки, точка с запятой

Abstract: The article discusses one of the important elements of written speech - punctuation, its types and perfection, as well as its current state. It includes forms of punctuation, their similarities and differences, principles of application and functions in speech; describes the use of intonation as a punctuation tool to convey the semantic significance of speech.

Keywords: punctuation, comma, period, hyphen, parentheses, semicolon

Introduction. The term "punctuation" means a collection of punctuation marks used in writing, as well as a collection of rules for their arrangement. Punctuation marks, along with letters, are part of the graphics system of each language. The use of punctuation marks is determined by the syntactic structure of the language, the semantic division of the utterance and the rhythmic-intonation system of speech.

Punctuation is the set of marks used to regulate texts and clarify their meanings, mainly by separating or linking words, phrases, and clauses. The word comes from the Latin word "*punctuare*" means "making a point." Marks of punctuation include ampersands, apostrophes, asterisks, brackets, bullets, colons, commas, dashes, diacritic marks, ellipsis, exclamation points, hyphens, paragraph breaks, parentheses, periods, question marks, quotation marks, semicolons, slashes, spacing, and strike-throughs.



Punctuation is the use of special marks to make a piece of writing easier to read and understand. Punctuation marks show divisions and connections between sentences, clauses, or individual words.

Here we give the elementary glossary of punctuation and examples of punctuation marks are found in each column.

Term	Guidance	Example
apostrophe '	Apostrophes have two completely different uses: Showing the place of missing letters (e.g. <i>I'm for I am</i>) Marking possessives (e.g. <i>Hannah's mother</i>).	<i>I'm going out and I won't be long.</i> <i>Hannah's mother went to town in Justin's car.</i>
brackets ()	Brackets are used to separate off a word or phrase from the main text; they are always used in pairs. They contain information which is not part of the main flow of the sentence, and which could be omitted without altering the meaning.	<i>His stomach (which was never very quiet) began to gurgle alarmingly.</i>
colon :	A colon is used to introduce an example or explanation within a sentence. The part of a sentence after a colon should illustrate, explain, or expand on what comes before it. Colons can come before a single comment or description. Colons can also introduce a list of people or items, or a range of options.	<i>These words were scratched in blood: 'Do not return without the gold.'</i> <i>It wasn't much of a holiday: two weeks of constant rain in a leaky tent.</i> <i>What would you like on your sandwich: mayonnaise, butter, or margarine?</i>
comma ,	Commas are used: • To mark a pause in a sentence, especially to separate a subordinate clause from the main clause. To separate items in a list or series. • In pairs before and after the name of someone who is being introduced or described. To mark a pause in a compound sentence.	<i>When the howling stopped, we ventured out from the cave.</i> <i>I've packed a bikini, flippers, snorkel, and a periscope. The guitarist, Jimi Hendrix, once lived here.</i> <i>The film is rated 15, but it's not that scary.</i>



<p>dash -</p>	<p>A pair of dashes can be used to separate extra information in a sentence.</p> <p>The dashes go around the extra bit of information. They are more commonly used in less formal writing and indicate a stronger pause than a comma.</p>	<p><i>Mason – the builder – arrived before Nathan.</i></p>
<p>ellipsis ...</p>	<p>Ellipsis is used to show:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A pause in someone’s speech or thoughts • To build tension • To show that a sentence is not finished • A pause in speech • At end of a sentence to create suspense 	<p><i>I’m not sure... maybe I’ll wait until later. A hollow scream pierced the silence... “Help, I think I’m going to ...”</i></p> <p><i>“The sight was awesome... truly amazing.”</i></p> <p><i>Mr Daily gritted his teeth, gripped the scalpel tightly in his right hand and slowly advanced...</i></p>
<p>exclamation mark !</p>	<p>An exclamation mark is used to indicate shouting, surprise, or excitement in direct speech. It can also be used to express surprise, alarm, or excitement in a narrative.</p>	<p><i>‘Stop! Don’t drink! The goblet is poisoned!’</i></p> <p><i>The sun was coming up. She must hurry! Soon the spell would wear off!</i></p>
<p>full stop .</p>	<p>A full stop shows where a sentence ends, when the sentence is neither a question nor an exclamation.</p> <p>Full stops go within quotation marks in direct speech.</p> <p>Full stops go within parentheses, when these surround a complete sentence.</p>	<p><i>Our story begins in 1914, on the eve of the First World War.</i></p> <p><i>He said, ‘I’ll meet you outside the cinema.’</i></p> <p><i>The waiter arrived with a plate of toast. (I had ordered waffles.)</i></p>
<p>hyphen -</p>	<p>Hyphens connect two or more words which make up a compound noun or adjective.</p>	<p><i>close-up; an ultra-huge sandwich.</i></p>
<p>inverted commas ‘ ‘ ’ ’</p>	<p>Inverted commas occur in pairs and can surround a single word or phrase, or a longer piece of text. They are also known as speech marks.</p> <p>Inverted commas are also known as speech marks, quotation marks, or (informally) quotes. Pairs of quotation marks can be single (‘...’)</p>	<p><i>‘Look!’ said a voice behind me.</i></p> <p><i>‘Look at the sky!’</i></p>



	or double (“...”), but are never mixed.	
Parentheses ()	Parentheses are used to enclose optional or additional material in a sentence that could be removed without destroying the meaning of the main text.	<i>"George Washington (the father of his country) was not the wooden figure with wooden teeth that many think him."</i>
question mark ?	Question marks are used to mark a sentence that is a question. Question marks usually come at the end of a sentence.	<i>Are there wild animals in this wood?</i>
semicolon ;	A semicolon can be used to mark a break in a sentence that is longer, or more important, than a break made with a comma. Semicolons can separate a series of connected clauses introduced by a colon. A single semicolon can also separate two contrasting or balancing clauses.	<i>The castle was desolate; no one had lived there for three centuries or more. There were three clues: there was mud on the carpet; the door had been forced; and the air in the room smelled of fish. You bring cups and plates; I'll bring juice and sandwiches.</i>

Analysis and results . When analyzing and describing the punctuation system of a language, one can give preference to different aspects, since in different languages, depending on their structure, the use of punctuation marks prevails in a particular function. It is also difficult to draw a clear line between the very functions of punctuation marks, since rhythm and intonation are undoubtedly auxiliary semantic and syntactic means of dividing the text. The role of punctuation as a system is paramount, since, being an integral part of writing; punctuation is designed to serve the purposes of communication between the writer and the reader, providing a two-way communication process.

Consistency as applied to punctuation is a quality that is most clearly manifested in the two-sided functional significance of punctuation: "punctuation from the writer" (direction from meaning to signs) and "punctuation for the reader" (direction through signs to meaning). Ultimately, we are talking about encoding and decoding text through signs. It is clear that both processes are possible only under the condition of coincidence for the writer and the reader of those meanings that carry signs. In addition, consequently, signs should consistently reveal the same qualities in the same positions. Modern punctuation unquestionably reveals such systemic qualities. Understanding them is associated



with the search and approval of the basics of punctuation, the principles of dividing the text. One of the main principles of modern punctuation is the structural principle.

Signs due to the structure of a sentence, its syntax is conventionally called structural. These cannot be optional. This is the foundation on which modern punctuation is built. This is, finally, that necessary minimum of the use of signs without which unimpeded communication between the writer and the reader is unthinkable. Structural signs are currently quite regulated; their use is stable. Such signs divide the text into structurally significant parts, help to establish the correlation of parts of the text, indicate the end of the presentation of one thought and the beginning of another. Such signs are found in the text of any style (both in an official document, and in a scientific essay, and in a fiction or journalistic work). The syntactic division of speech ultimately reflects a logical, semantic division, since structurally significant parts, as a rule, coincide with logically significant ones, moreover, they serve their expression and punctuation marks fix the boundaries of these parts.

On the other hand, the semantic division of speech subordinates the structural; those the concrete meaning dictates the only possible structure. The structure of the sentence is, as it were, programmed with a given meaning. If it is necessary to convey a different meaning, a sentence with the same set of words is constructed differently. According to N.S. Valgina, the semantic principle is also a very important principle in modern punctuation.

Punctuation marks help the writer to draw the reader's attention to important details. The direct meaning of the statement can also depend on the setting of punctuation marks, and the semantic and psychological depth, tension and exclusivity of the manifestation of the sign can be conveyed. The shades fixed in a sentence can vary, and therefore in punctuation based on a semantic principle, there is always something subjective, individual. Skillful placement of punctuation marks increases the semantic significance of written speech, condenses the semantic capacity of the utterance. However, the variability in the use of signs does not at all indicate their optional, optional: the desired meaning is fixed only by one punctuation variant, another meaning requires a different design, and the only possible one. It is also important to note that a different meaning conveyed using different punctuation design inevitably affects the structure of the text or a separate sentence.

It is impossible not to mention the importance of the intonation principle of punctuation. Modern punctuation has a large arsenal of means for reflecting intonation (placing a dot in the place of a large drop in the voice and a long pause; interrogative and exclamation marks, intonation dashes, ellipses). However, the intonation principle acts as a secondary one, often not in its pure form. This means that any intonation stroke (for example, a pause), although fixed by a punctuation mark, is ultimately itself a consequence of the given semantic and structural division of the sentence. Noting the role and importance of intonation in the placement of punctuation marks, one cannot but dwell on the question of the various functions of intonation in our speech. Intonation can act as a means of conveying semantic meanings, but it can only convey the emotional qualities of speech. In the case when intonation conveys the semantic significance of speech, the intonation



principle in the arrangement of signs is used as an accompanying semantic one, superimposed on it, and thereby is reflected in the structure of the text. When intonation is an indicator of only the emotional coloring of speech, then the intonation principle operates, so to speak, in its pure form. Such intonationally conditioned signs convey emotional tension, impetuosity of speech, i.e. reflect its expressiveness, special expressiveness.

Research methodology. Intonations that convey the semantic significance of speech are socially fixed, they contain a large percentage of objectivity, they are reproducible and therefore amenable to description and inventory as certain types. Intonations of a purely emotional plan in their particular manifestations are extremely subjective, and their fixation in a written text with the help of signs is entirely connected with the personality of the writer:

I could not walk for a long time; I could not walk for a long time (D.E. Rosenthal).

So, we can say that the punctuation existing at the present time is systematically organized. According to N.S. Valgina, the firmness and stability of punctuation is determined by its structural principle, and the ability to convey the richness and variety of semantic shades and emotions – by semantic and intonational principles. So the impact of the text on the reader, with the unconditional talent of the writer, can become extremely strong.

Conclusion: Overall, punctuation is one of the most complex and significant language systems. From a historical perspective, punctuation marks are often assumed to only represent some of the phonetic structure of the spoken form of that text. It has been argued recently that punctuation today is a linguistic system that not only represents some of the phonetic sentence structure but also syntactic as well as semantic information.

References:

- [1]. Nordquist Richard. "An Introduction to Punctuation." ThoughtCo, Aug. 27, 2020, [thoughtco.com/punctuation-definition-1691702](https://www.thoughtco.com/punctuation-definition-1691702).
- [2]. Valgina NS, Svetlysheva VN Spelling and punctuation. Directory. Moscow: Higher school, 1993.336 p.
- [3]. Valgina N.S. Modern Russian language: Syntax: Textbook. 4th ed., Rev. Moscow: Agar, 2003.456 p.
- [4]. Valgina N.S. Difficult questions of punctuation: A guide for teachers. Moscow: Education, 1983.175 p.



UDC: 8.82.82-1/-9

JACOBEAN DRAMA: THEME ANALYSIS

Bakhronova Mukhlisa Akhmedovna
Master's Degree student of
English literature department
Bukhara State University, Uzbekistan
mukhlis0618@gmail.com

Akhmedova Mekhrinigor Bahodirovna
Associate professor, PhD
English literature department
Bukhara State University, Uzbekistan
mexrisha82@mail.ru

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola Yakov davri adabiyoti, xususan, dramasi o'ziga xos xususiyatlari masalalariga bag'ishlanadi. Biz shu davr adabiyotidagi tur va mavzularni Elizavetta davri adabiyoti bilan qiyoslab tahlil qildik, sababi ikkala davr ham Renessans davri adabiyotiga taalluqlidir. Yakov davri dramasi, o'z nomidan ma'lumki, Elizavettaning o'limidan keyin mamlakatni boshqargan qirol Jeysms I (lotincha "Jacobus" so'zidan olingan) hukmronligi davrida yozilgan va namoyish etilgan dramatik asarlarni o'z ichiga oladi. Biroq, chuqurroq tahlil qiladigan bo'lsak, bu termin faqatgina davrgagina xos bo'lib qolmay, Elizavetta davri yoki boshqa davr dramasi ajralib turadigan o'ziga xos xususiyatlarga ham ega.

Kalit so'zlar: Renessans, Yakovian davri dramasi, Elizavetta davri dramasi, Yakovian davri dramaturglari, johillik, qasoskorlik dramasi

Аннотация. В этой статье рассматриваются особенности якобинской литературы, в частности драмы того периода. Мы проанализировали темы и формы литератур этой эпохи в сравнении с елизаветинской эпохой, поскольку обе они относятся к эпохе Ренессанс. Якобинская драма - это, как следует из ее названия, все драмы, которые были написаны и разыграны во времена правления Якова I (от латинского слова «Якобус»), который правил страной после смерти Елизаветы. Однако глубокий анализ показывает, что этот термин относится не только к периоду, но и имеет свои особенности, которые отличаются от елизаветинской драмы или драмы других периодов.

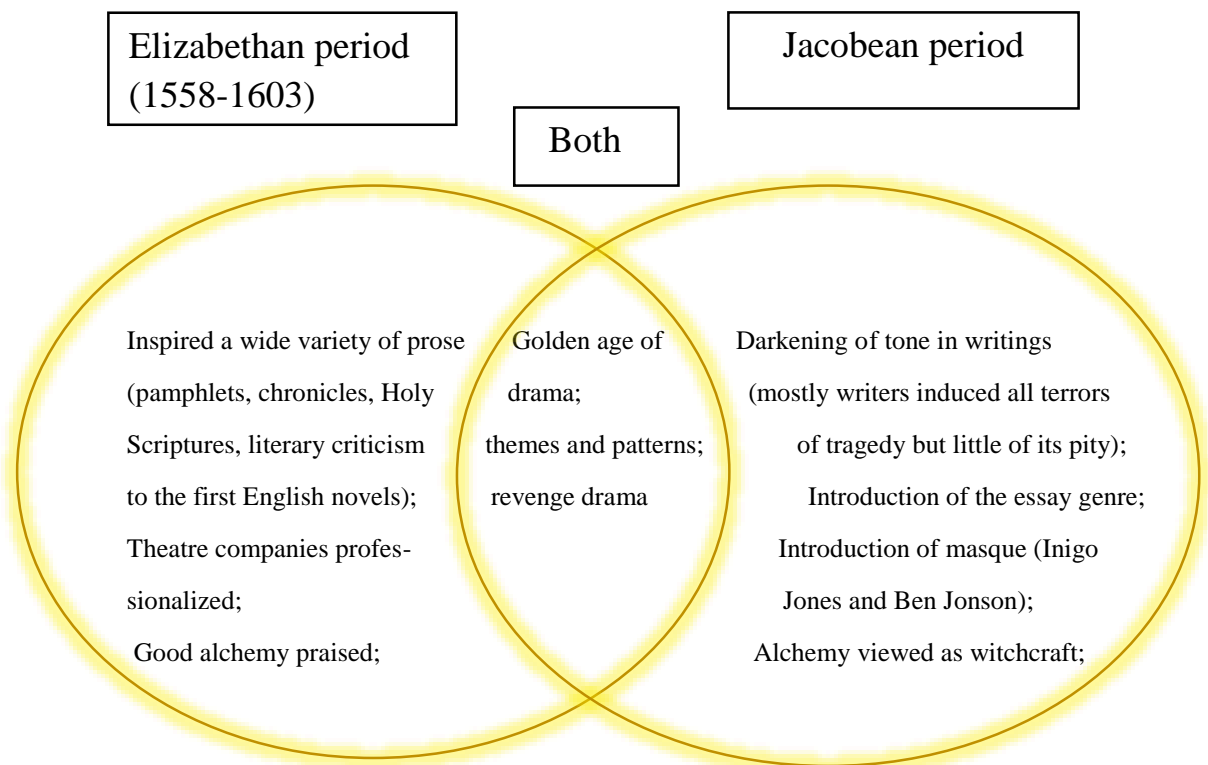
Ключевые слова: Ренессанс, якобинская драма, елизаветинская драма, якобинские драматурги, насилие, драма мести

Abstract. This article deals with peculiar features of Jacobean literature, more specifically drama in that period. We analyzed themes and forms of literatures of this era in comparison with Elizabethan age, since both of them are included in the Renaissance period. Jacobean drama is, as its name itself suggests, all the dramas those were written and performed in the reign of James I (from Latin word "Jacobus"), who ruled the country after Elizabeth's death. However, deep analysis shows that the term does not only refer to the period, but it has its own peculiar features that differ from Elizabethan drama or the drama of other periods.



Key words: Renaissance, Jacobean drama, Elizabethan drama, Jacobean playwrights, violence, revenge drama

Introduction. Jacobean drama is, as its name itself suggests, all the dramas those were written and performed in the reign of James I (from Latin word “Jacobus”), who ruled the country after Elizabeth’s death. However, deep analysis shows that the term does not only refer to the period, but it has its own peculiar features that differ from Elizabethan drama or the drama of other periods. The Renaissance gave new ways to different spheres such as religion, society, geography, politics, art and science. Principally, the invention of printing and bringing this technology to England (by Caxton in 1475) gave broad way to the revival of literature and literary works. The reason is that ‘the invention of printing meant that all kinds of writing were open to anyone who could read’. Many new forms of writing were developed. Poets were influenced much with the works of Chaucer (1340/45-1400), Italian verse forms and folk songs that were familiar particularly among common people. As Gredina mentions ‘Two common themes in 16-th century poetry were the relationship between men and women, and the treachery and hypocrisy of courtly life. Many imitators of Chaucer appeared after his death in 1400, but few are of great interest. More than a century had to pass before any further important English poetry was written. Queen Elizabeth ruled from 1558 to 1603, but the great Elizabethan literary age is not considered as beginning until 1579. Before that year two poets wrote works of value’. Donne and Drayton were the most popular lyric poets of the period. However, this was not the only form of writing that expressed writers’ views. Francis Bacon, first to introduce essay writing and Robert Burton with his masterpiece ‘Anatomy of melancholy’ were best-known prose writers. Nevertheless, the most successful prose was Kings Authorized version of Bible, which was published in 1611. However, the most important form of expression was theatre. ‘This was the age of Shakespeare, and the Golden Age of English Drama’.





Methods and analysis/ Since both Elizabethan literature (1558–1603) and Jacobean literature (1603–25) are included to Renaissance period (the late 15th to the early 17th century). To understand better the relationship between these two eras, we tried to analyze them in comparison.

By the time James came to the throne, the theatre had become a favorite leisure activity in London, but the appetites of the theatre-going public were changing [1]. Now they were requiring more realistic aspects of society, which they were living in, rather than watching tragic and comic dramas, which demonstrated mostly humor and the needs of higher class. Playwrights also had to change the style of their writing in order to “fit” the taste of society, not to lose the audience. They understood that it was hard to excite people any more with what they were writing before. ‘The playwrights were focusing on the human being’s capacity for selfishness, and exaggerating such Renaissance forces as human ambition, and its effects. They were exploring the nature of evil, pushing things to the extremes of human behaviour. Audiences flocked in to see those representations of the society in which they lived, dramatised in exciting titillating stories, full of sex and violence’ [2]. It is true that a good number of writers who were born in Elizabethan age created some of their masterpieces in this period. Among them, the value of dramatists highly estimated as of the estimation of the time. ‘The greatest of England's Elizabethan and seventeenth-century dramatists were, to be sure, men of learning, and many were certainly aware of the experiments in dramatic productions that had occurred over the previous generations in Continental Europe. Yet the plays that they wrote in great profusion in the final decades of the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries had to be pitched to a "middle-brow" audience. Thus rather than treating obscure subjects drawn from classical Antiquity or adopting the strict conventions of classical drama, England's playwrights chose themes that were well known to their audiences, or they wrote about subjects in ways that had a more universal appeal. This tendency can be seen in the great works of the eminent playwrights Christopher Marlowe (1564–1593) and William Shakespeare (1564–1616)’ [3]. Specific feature for Marlowe’s works was the usage of blank, or unrhymed verse in order to express the feelings in way that is more natural, so that both common audience and people in higher rank could understood. ‘Tamburlaine the Great’, perhaps, introduced another way of writing drama, which could ‘go deeply to heart’. This was completely different from the rhymed highly musically sounded words, and audience accepted this form warmly. ‘Most studies of psychological exploration, political thought, or imagery in these plays (to name only three honored approaches) seldom observe that the plays given the highest marks in their time and ours were written largely in blank verse’ [4]. ‘In his slightly later *Dr. Faustus*, the dramatist treated elevated themes—the personal nature of evil, the quest for worldly success, and the damning consequences of pride—yet he did so in a way that could be understood by both the educated and uneducated classes. (...) In this way his audiences found familiar signposts in his dramas that allowed them to follow themes and incidents that were nonetheless presented with considerable sophistication’ [5].

Discussion. The reason for reviving drama in this age is probably the opening of the new theatres that brought forth play-writing and establishing a new generation of writers for the stage among whom were Ben Jonson, John Webster, John Fletcher,



Francis Beaumont and others whose works were no less-welcomed than Shakespeare's dramas. 'In this way Renaissance drama set out not only to teach and reflect reality, but to change it. It was very conscious of the historical context. Therefore, drama was more than a literary genre. It was believed to be a powerful instrument for clarifying facts and opposing the present state of things' [6]. "The Changeling" written by Thomas Middleton and William Rawley in collaboration is considered a good model of Jacobean drama, where a murderer acts violently cutting off the finger of his victim when the ring he wants to get does not come off. Coming to this age, even the father of great dramas Shakespeare changed his theme to vicious-personage dramas, such as "King Lear" where Regan (Lear's daughter) cuts old Gloucester's eyes out. In this tragedy, violence can be seen almost everywhere: Oswald is beaten to death twice, Edmund repeals order to kill Cornelia and so on. In his another well-accepted drama "Othello", for example, Othello kills her beloved for his jealousy. Not only does this story give many different examples of violence, it displays how mental violence can promote physical violence. John Webster is also famous member of this period, especially with the tragedies 'The White Devil' and 'The Duchess of Malfi', whose characters act series of crime and incredible ferocity chasing their brutal ambitions.

Jacobean playwrights were not the first to add revengeful scenes in their plays, the history has seen a plenty of such 'violent' plays. Originally, they dated back to the Roman tragedies of Seneca. The playwrights of this period tended to use Senecan themes of ghostly scenes and revengeful characters, because they found it more suitable to the taste of audience. 'They were given to sensationalism in their revenge plays, finding inspiration in Spanish cloak-and-sword drama and in the darker moods of Seneca and often setting their own plays in Italy' [7].

Conclusion. As an end word, we can say that though Jacobean age was very short in literature it produced many unforgettable and time-persistent works those are praised and appreciated till present. We assume that many scholars argue that Elizabethan age was more fruitful period in the history of English literature. Nevertheless, most appraised tragedies of Shakespeare such as 'King Lear', 'Othello', 'Macbeth', John Webster's 'The White Devil' and 'The Duchess of Malfi', comedies by Ben Jonson filled with acid satire, essays of Bacon, Cavalier and Metaphysical poetry were written in this period. This works never gives way the Jacobean period to be vanished from the history of English literature.

References:

- [1].<https://www.nosweatshakespeare.com/resources/era/jacobean-drama-theatre/#:~:text=Jacobean%20drama%20is%2C%20quite%20simply,of%20Elizabeth's%20successor%2C%20James%20I.&text=Some%20of%20the%20most%20prominent,%2C%20Heyward%2C%20Ford%20and%20Dekker.>
- [2].<https://www.nosweatshakespeare.com/resources/era/jacobean-drama-theatre/#:~:text=Jacobean%20drama%20is%2C%20quite%20simply,of%20Elizabeth's%20successor%2C%20James%20I.&text=Some%20of%20the%20most%20prominent,%2C%20Heyward%2C%20Ford%20and%20Dekker.>
- [3].<https://www.encyclopedia.com/humanities/culture-magazines/commercial-theater-early-seventeenth-century-england>



- [4]. “The poetics of the Jacobean Drama” Coburn Freer, 2019 Johns Hopkins University Press, pp 1-2
- [5].<https://www.encyclopedia.com/humanities/culture-magazines/commercial-theater-early-seventeenth-century-england>
- [6]. Jose Manuel Gonzalez “Political strategies of drama in Renaissance England”
- [7]. Britannica.com
- [8]. A. R. Braunmuller (editor) “The Cambridge companion to English Renaissance Drama”, second edition, Cambridge University Press, 2003
- [9]. Coburn Freer “The poetics of the Jacobean Drama”, Johns Hopkins University Press, 2019, pp 1-2
- [10]. Jose Manuel Gonzalez Fernandez de Sevilla “Political strategies of drama in Renaissance England”, Spanish and Portuguese Society for *English Renaissance Studies*, 1990

UDC: 808.1.597.869

LITERARY FEATURES OF MYTHOLOGICAL BIRDS IN UZBEK AND GERMAN FAIRY TALES

Jumaev Akmal Akhmatovich
Lecturer, German and
French languages department
Bukhara State University
[**jumaevakmal@gmail.com**](mailto:jumaevakmal@gmail.com)

Annotatsiya – Xalq ogʻzaki ijodining qadimiy turlaridan biri – ertak har bir xalqning milliy madaniyati va hayotini aks ettiruvchi madaniy-adabiy merosdir. Shuni taʼkidlash kerakki, ertaklar shunchaki adabiy asar emas. Ular xalq madaniyati, turmush tarzi, odob-axloqi, anʼanalarining oʻziga xos tarixiy dalilidir. Har bir ertakning oʻz xarakteri, taqdiri bor, bizga yangi bilim va taassurotlar olib keladi.

Kalit soʻzlar: xalq ogʻzaki ijodi, ertak, milliy madaniyat, odob-axloq, urf-odat, afsona, mifologik qush, Semurgʻ, Humo, Anqo, Qaqnus, Bulbuliguyo.

Аннотация: Одна из древнейших форм фольклора - сказка - это культурное и литературное наследие, отражающее национальную культуру и быт каждого народа. Следует отметить, что сказки - это не просто литературные произведения. Они являются уникальным историческим свидетельством народной культуры, быта, нравов и традиций. Каждая сказка имеет свой характер, судьбу и приносит нам новые знания и впечатления.

Ключевые слова: фольклор, сказка, национальная культура, мораль, традиции, мифы, мифологическая птица, Семург, Хумо, Анко, Какнус, Бюльбулигуйо.

Abstract – One of the ancient forms of folklore - fairy tale is a cultural and literary heritage that reflects the national culture and life of each nation. It should be noted that fairy tales are not just literary works. They are a unique historical evidence of folk culture, way of life, morals and traditions. Each fairy tale has its own character, destiny, and brings us new knowledge and impressions.

Key words: folklore, fairy tale, national culture, morals, traditions, myths, mythological bird, Semurg, Humo, Anko, Qaqnus, Bulbuliguyo.

Introduction. Fairy tales are the genre of folklore formed over the centuries, and over the years the names of some of the epic heroes and fairy tales have been changed, at least in part, and passed down from generation to generation.

In myths and fairy tales, besides animals, birds, and sea creatures, flying carpets, magic swords, and other this kind of things are portrayed as a means of helping epic heroes to achieve their goals. In contrast, in fairy tales, the mythological bird motif plays a special role in enriching the plot of the fairy tale.

Due to their positive qualities such as wisdom, intelligence, courage, generosity, mythological birds are embodied in the image of a promoter, helping the epic heroes to go to an imaginary place, impossible to reach, to do what is actually dreamed to happen.

Imaginary mythical birds such as Semurg, Humo, Anko, Qaqnus, Bulbuliguyo can be seen not only in Uzbek but also in the mythology and fairy tales of many Asian peoples in positive images as sponsor, friend and helping epic heroes in difficult situations. Birds with such characteristics are depicted in images that evolve into human figures and are able to speak human language.

Literature review. Linguist and one of the greatest figures of medieval culture of Central Asia Mahmud Kashgari also defined mystical birds as Murgufarmon and Kuktubolgon in his masterpiece, compiling old Turkish myth, fairy tales, proverbs and lyrical works, "Devoni lugotit turk". Mythological bird's wings are said to be as strong as steel. [4, 474]

In the fairy tale "Rustam", Semurg was considered to be a bird that foresaw the events of the world, as well as evolved into a human figure, bringing happiness.

Folklorists Tora Mirzayev and Mamatkul Jurayev paid special attention to the motif of the bird's feathers, thinking about the legendary bird Varang and its magical properties, which are mentioned in the Avesta, a historical literary monument of the Zoroastrian holy book [5, 49-50].

The feathers, tears, and melodious voices of mythological birds are also used in fairy tales as motifs with magical properties. One of the traditional plot elements of Uzbek folk tales is the motif of changing the appearance with the help of a feather, the bird's tears, the motive of wound healing, the sound of a magic bird singing.

Let's pay attention to the mythological image of a bird in the fairy tale "The young man with a golden hair". When the fairy-tale protagonist opens the houses one by one with forty keys on the neck of a cat that suddenly enters the old woman's house, the old man in the houses frees the imprisoned children, three merciful giants, three stallions, and three birds in golden cages. In return for this kindness, the giants give one ring, the horses' tails, and the birds one feather, and say, "If you have a problem, throw a ring, a feather, and a hair in the fire, and we will come to your aid." [2, 114] Giants, horses, and birds are present when the child burns the rings, feathers, and hair in order to fulfill the king's condition, making his plight easier. The fact that the bird, one of the patrons of this fairy tale, is also included in the list of magical creatures in the fairy tale, can be a sufficient basis for the fact that its feathers have magical properties.

Analysis. One of the mythological birds, Semurg is embodied in many Uzbek fairy tales as a patron bird. In the Islamic tradition, the legendary Anko bird is identified with Semurg. It is also likened to the bird Humo in legends and fairy tales.

In the story "Qurandoz", the bird Humo and its characteristics are considered, and the Qurandoz describes the bird as follows. - There is a bird called Humo, which comes from the East to the West once a year. Whoever falls under the shadow of Humo bird, his offspring will be king. If anyone hears the sound of that bird, his seven generation will live happily ever" he said [9, 292]. In the tale, the fate of the king's son on the west is predicted to fall on the queen of the land of the East. The fact that the queen of the East was taken away by the bird Humo and fed for many years, that the queen will be the king of her children in the future, and that the inhabitants of the kingdom of the West will live happily ever after.

The nest of the bird Semurg is told in fairy tales as a place where no human foot can reach, or on a tree on top of a mountain near the sky, or on top of a maple tree in the underworld. In the Uzbek folk tales "Kahramon", "Gulqahqah", "Zorliq bilan Mungliq", Semurg's place is said to be on the top of a high mountain, and his nest is on a maple tree on the top of this mountain. In the tale of the "Kenja Batyr" [9, 238-239], unlike other tales, it is said that Semurg's nest is on a maple tree in the underworld. Apparently, in folk tales, Semurg is also used in the image of a bird of the reverse world (beyond). In the fairy tale, Kenja Batyr, who lost the head of a creature who stole the food of his brothers who went hunting, fell into a trap where the head of the creature fell and, due to the greed of his brothers, descended into the underworld and came out with the help of Semurg. In this tale, the bird's nest is said to be on top of a plane tree, too, and the epic hero is brought out of the underworld in exchange for protecting his children from the dragon's attack.

Fairy tales tell about the existence of fairies and giants from other worlds. Semurg, on the other hand, is interpreted as an imaginary bird that can communicate with representatives of both worlds and can appear in both worlds, sponsoring people to achieve their dreams. If we see that the savior the was brought out of the underworld in the fairy tale "Kenja botir", we can see the semurg in the fairy tale "Kahramon" in the form of a bird that can fly through the land of darkness.

The Qur'anics reported that Akwan the giant had crossed a city called Qaws on the other side of the seven rivers of darkness. From the protagonist:

"How can you cross these seven rivers of darkness?" He asked. One of the Qur'anists:

"It's impossible to cross the Seven Rivers of Darkness, but there's a bird called Semurg, and only he can cross it." But no one can persuade Semurg to do this. " [9, 27]

The fact that an old man, an old man or an old man often knows where Semurg's nest is, leads to the assumption that Semurg may have once helped this old man for his courage and honesty. Because over time, the heroes of each era are embodied in folk tales in different guises.

The fact that in one of the tales the bird is on the earth and in the other in the underworld shows that this bird can appear in the mortal and under worlds, and that the peoples lived in the belief that there is a living and a spirit world.



Although some Uzbek fairy tales have the same name, the events are not the same.

The story "Kenja botir" in Volume 2 of the 3-volume book of Uzbek folk tales, published in 2007, differs in content from the fairy tale of the same name in the fairy tale book "Golden Cradle" published in 1985, but both contain a mythological bird image.

Discussion. Fairy tales are also interesting in that they fulfill the unimaginable dreams of the people, achieve their unattainable desires, and the heroes of fairy tales achieve their goals by surviving the inevitable conditions that end in death. One such condition is to find an imaginary magical object mirror world (in some fairy tales it is called a mirror worldview). In fulfilling this condition, the Semurg bird is used in fairy tales, and the fairy tale ends well.

A distinctive feature of the mythological bird in the fairy tale "Olmos batyr" is that its singing voice is recognized as healing. In the fairy tale, the minister, who said that the chirping of a bird called Bulbuliguyo in the eyes of a dizzy king would be healed, describes his place of residence and his magical chirping as follows.

My king, after passing through the land of so-and-so fairies, there is an old woman behind a mountain called Kohiqof, and in the garden of this old woman there is a bird called Bulbuliguyo, and if you hear this bird singing, your eyes will immediately light up [2, 14]. His address is also an imaginary place called "Borsa kelmas".

As in other nations of the world, we can see images of various mythological birds in German folk tales. Although German folk tales were published by a definite author, they were also compiled from the vernacular into a book and published under the name of a known author. The Grimm brothers, for example, have compiled German folk tales into a collection, giving the people of the world the happiness of reading and enjoying German folk tales. In his book *Kinder und Hausmärchen*, published in 1812, Vogel Phönix tells the story of the legendary bird Qaqnus. This tale has not been included in the collections published in later years.

In the fairy tale, the motif of the feather was the solution, causing the fairy-tale hero to survive and be happy. In the fairy tale, a rich man is walking along the river when he sees a box floating in the river. When he opened the box, he found a child. The rich man takes the child home and raises him. But his servant dislikes the child and seeks to get rid of him. One day he gets into a boat with the boy and gets off the boat himself as the boat floats in the middle of the river. Then the boat sails towards the mill. The miller takes pity on the boy in the boat and saves him.

One day, when the servant of the rich man came to the sides of the mill, he recognized the boy he had left in the boat and took him. After a while, the servant of the rich man sent a letter to his wife through this young man, saying, "Kill the man who took the letter." On the way, a young man in the woods meets an old man and asks for the letter in his hand. The letter will then change to "Marry your daughter to the person who took the letter" and the servant's wife will marry the daughter to that child. Upon hearing this, the servant's anger boiled over, and he set a condition for the young man to bring three feathers of the nightingale before marrying his daughter. This is how the sentence is written in the fairy tale. "Hey, so geschwind gehts nicht, eh ich dir meine



Tochter lasse, sollst du mir erst drei Federn vom Vogel Phönix bringen". This condition is also one of the ways that inevitably leads to death. In this way the servant tries to get rid of this young man.

In this tale the old man teaches the hero of the fairy tale how to find the address the phoenix, and for this he assigns the young man to come under a tree at night. At night, when two pigeons on a tree hear each other telling where the magic nightingale lives and how to get there, they learn how to get to the place where the nightingale lives.

The conversation of the pigeons is as follows:

"Die eine Taube sprach: wer da zum Vogel Phönix will, muß gehen den ganzen Tag, so wird er Abends an ein Thor kommen, das ist zugeschlossen. The other Taube sprach: inside this Baum lies a Schlüssel von Gold, from the Thor auf." (The meaning is as following. If one of the pigeons says that he has to walk all day to get to the hawk, so that he can get out in front of a gate with a locked door, the other pigeon says that there is a golden key under that tree that unlocks that gate.)

Listening to the old man's advice, listening to the conversation of the pigeons, he went to the palace on the top of the high mountain where the phoenix lived, took three feathers of the phoenix with the help of the squirrel's servant, and returned to his destination. The motif of the feather is not emphasized in the tale in vain. First of all, phoenix feather is a rare thing. There is no way to find it. This fairy tale also reflects the people's ideas about magical birds, the desire to achieve their unattainable dreams with the help of mythological birds, as well as plot motifs, letter motifs, conditions and other motifs contributed to the enrichment of the fairy tale content.

Es war einmal ein König und der war krank und alle Ärzte kamen darin überein, dass er nicht zu retten sei, als wenn er den Vogel Phönix singen hörte. (Meaning: There was a king in ancient times. He became ill. All the doctors agreed that he could be cured only if he heard the king singing a phoenix). In the tale of der Vogel Phönix, written by the German writer Johann Wilhelm Wolf, the author begins by emphasizing the healing properties of the bird's voice and saying that the sound of the bird singing will cure the sick king's. In the play, the phoenix is described as follows: When different sounds and melodies are uttered and moaned from every hole, all birds, not only birds, but all animals, even fish in the water, become unstable from it. All the wild mammals are silent and fall into a different state from this sound. Philosophers joined him and created the science of music based on his voice.

Although the author does not specify exactly where the phoenix lives, in the fairy tale he embodies the cult of the magic bear, who can speak to the epic hero Ferdinand for his honesty. Naturally, the question arises as to how a talking bear can know where a phoenix lives. The bear in the Der Vogel Phönix fairy tale is also an enchanted prince. So he knew where and in whose palace the phoenix lived before he had yet become a bear. Being aware of his magical abilities, the bear, which helped Ferdinand get out of all the situations and achieve his goal in finding the bird during the events, knew that with Ferdinand's help he would return to his original appearance. One of the similarities in the fairy tales of the brothers Grimm's Vogel Phönix and in Uzbek fairy tales is that in both works the old man knows where the bird lives. The logical continuation of these similarities can also be seen in Johann Wilhelm Wolf's tale Der



Vogel Phönix, where the bird lives, how it can be captured, and the bear, who knows the hardships along the way, is in fact a hero. As in all fairy tales, this fairy tale also ends happily. The sick king is cured by the singing of phoenix, the epic hero builds a happy family with his beloved, and the enchanted bear returns to his human appearance, and if the goods are rewarded, the bad characters are punished.

The mythological bird Griffin, quoted in the Brothers Grimm's tale *Der Vogel Greif* [10, 161-169], is also pointed out to be aware of some mysteries that may seem simple to people. The main idea of this fairy tale is to cultivate human characters such as love, loyalty, trust, honesty and courage.

If we pay attention to the content and character of fairy tales, mythological birds such as phoenix and griffins in German folk tales are depicted as Semurg birds in Uzbek folk tales. From these similarities we can conclude that the views and perceptions of peoples about mythological birds are at least partially close to each other.

Conclusion. In conclusion, we can say that although fairy tales are the product of folk creation, people have expressed their dreams, fantasies and imaginations through these tales. In particular, the ability of birds to fly, their beautiful singing, and the variety of their feathers have led humans to conclude that birds have supernatural abilities, not only in life on earth, but in other worlds as well. The heroes of these fairy tales and their noble and good deeds were one of the main means of educating people in the formation of diligence, generosity, honesty, courage, and a number of other positive characters.

References:

- [1]. Etti oqqush (Olmon xalq ertaklari). To'plovchi Raximov Xurram. – Toshkent: Cho'lpon, 1991.
- [2]. Oltin beshik / ertaklar. O'zbek xalq ijodi. – Toshkent: Adabiyot va san'at nashriyoti, 1985.
- [3]. O'zbek xalq ertaklari haqida. M.I. Afzalov. – Toshkent: "Fan", 1984.
- [4]. Mahmud Qoshg'ariy. Devonu lug'otit turk, I tom, Toshkent O'zSSR FA nashriyoti, 1960.
- [5]. To'ra Mirzaev, Mamatqul Jo'raev. "Kuntug'mish" dostoni haqida ba'zi mulohazalar. O'zbek fol'klorshunosligi masalalari VIII kitob. Ergash Jumanbulbul o'g'lining 150 yilligi munosabati bilan chop etilgan ilmiy maqolalar to'plami. – Toshkent. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi "Fan" nashriyoti, davlat korxonasi 2018.
- [6]. Darmon O'raeva, Akmal Jumaev. Nemis va o'zbek ertaklarida burgut obrazining qiyosiy tahlili. "Filologiyaning umumnazariy masalalari" mavzusidagi ilm fan fidoiysi – zahmatkash olim Hasanov Saidbek Rustamovich tavalludining 75 yilligi munosabati bilan uning yorqin xotirasiga bag'ishlangan respublika miqyosidagi ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari (2-kitob, 2-5- shu'balari). – Toshkent: 2020
- [7]. Nemischa-o'zbekcha lug'at [Matn] / A.A. To'laganov [va boshq.]. – Buxoro: "Sadriddin Salim Buxoriy" Durdona nashriyoti, 2008. – 812 b.
- [8]. O'zbek mifologiyasi. D. O'raeva, Mamatqul Jo'rayev. O'zbekiston Respublikasi oliy va o'rta maxsus ta'lim vazirligi grifi bilan universitetlarning 5120100



– Filologiya va tillarni o'qitish (o'zbek tili) bakalavr ta'lim yo'nalishining 4-kurs talabalari uchun darslik sifatida tavsiya etilgan. – T.: Navro'z, 2019.

[9]. O'zbek xalq ertaklari. K. II. / Tuzuvchilar: M.Afzalov, X.Rasulov, Z.Husainova. – T.: "O'qituvchi" NMIU, 2007.

[10]. Khamdamova, S. B. (2020). Peculiar features of William Butler Yeats' poetry. ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 04 (84), 348-351.

[11]. Khamdamova S.B. Critical review of literature on symbolism in William Butler Yeats' poetry International Consortium on Academic, Trends on Education and Science, SCHOLASTICO-2021 London, England <http://euroasiaconference.com> April 3rd -4th 2021

UDC: 808.1.387.979

SEMANTIC AND LINGVOCULTUROLOGICAL FEATURES OF WEDDING CEREMONY TERMS

Umurova Xushvaqt Xakimovna
Senior teacher of
English Linguistics department
Bukhara State University
[Umurova X@mail.ru](mailto:Umurova_X@mail.ru)

Annotatsiya – maqolada nikoh to'yi marosimi atamalarining umumiy tasnifi haqida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan. Shu bilan birga ularning semantik xususiyatlari tahlil qilingan, lingvokulturologik xususiyatlari misollar yordamida keng yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: nikoh to'yi, marosim, semantik xususiyatlar, lingvokulturologik xususiyatlar, sahna, rol ishtirokchilari, to'y marosimi, to'yga tayyorgarlik, to'y ziyofati, atributlar

Аннотация: В статье представлена общая классификация сроков свадьбы. При этом были проанализированы их семантические особенности и на примерах проработаны их лингвокультурологические особенности.

Ключевые слова: свадьба, церемония, смысловые признаки, лингвокультурные особенности, сцена, ролевые участники, свадебная церемония, подготовка свадьбы, свадебный прием, атрибуты.

Abstract - The article provides information on the general classification of wedding terms. At the same time, their semantic features were analyzed, and their lingvoculturological features were elaborated using examples.

Key words: wedding, ceremony, semantic features, linguocultural features, scene, role participants, wedding ceremony, wedding preparation, wedding reception, attributes.

Introduction The "wedding" frame is a clearly organized, hierarchically ordered structure of the scenario type. It consists of sub frames: Pre-event and Post-event in Uzbek linguistic culture and sub-frames Pre-event, Post-event, Church wedding and Registrar wedding in English linguistic culture, as well as slots (Place of action, Role participants, etc.), which in turn include a number of sub-slots.

Slots and sub-slots that form the structure and reveal the content of the "wedding" / "wedding" frame have both similarities and differences in the English and Uzbek linguistic cultures.

The following key slots are matched for this frame: Scene, Role Participants, Wedding Ceremony, Wedding Preparation, Wedding Feast, Attributes.

Literature review. The theoretical and methodological basis for this article was the works of foreign and domestic scientists in the field of cognitive linguistics (A.P. Babushkin, A.N. Baranov, V.Z. Demyankov, T.A. van Dyck, E.S. Lakoff, M. Minsky, E.V. Rakhilina, V.M. Toporova, T.A. Fesenko, C. Fillmore, N. Chomsky and others), ethnolinguistics and cultural linguistics (A. Vezhbitskaya, S.G. Vorkachev, A. A. Grigoryan, V. I. Karasik, N. A. Krasavsky, O. A. Leontovich, O. V. Lutovinova, V. A. Maslova, G. G. Slyshkin, Y.S. Stepanov, N. I. Tolstoy, A. A. Ufimtseva, L. A. Fatykhova, N. L. Shamne, V. I. Shakhovskiy, E. I. Sheigal, D. N. Shmelev and others).

Analysis. Nationally marked in the English linguistic culture are the following sub-slots of the "wedding" frame: registry office, licensed venue, wedding chapel, wedding altar (Scene slot), wedding bells, wedding cake, wedding apparel, marriage license, the guest book and keepsake album (Attributes slot), flower girl, pageboy, usher (Role Members slot), publish the banns, bid the banns (Engagement slot), marriage by ordinary license, marriage by a special license, marriage by banns (Prepare for Wedding slot) [1].

In Uzbek linguistic culture, the following sub-slots of the "wedding" frame are nationally marked: the groom's trip for the bride before the wedding, the ceremony of meeting the groom, the ransom of the bride, the trip from the bride's house to the wedding palace (slot Key stages of action), master of ceremonies, host (slot Role participants), wedding songs, contests, auctions, games, plentiful food and excessive drinking of alcoholic beverages (slot Wedding feast), bride (slot Matchmaking), registry office (slot Place of action), symbolic wedding ribbons (slot Attributes) [2].

The "wedding" frame is a dynamic cognitive formation, the structure and content of which is constantly being transformed - its previous slots are eliminated (matchmaking ceremony, pre-wedding dinner with the parents of the bride and groom in the Uzbek linguistic culture, parental permission to marry in the English and Uzbek linguistic cultures), new sub-slots (a museum, an observatory, a planetarium, golf club in the English linguistic culture, the bride throwing a bouquet of flowers to unmarried girls, signing a marriage contract in the Uzbek linguistic culture) and types of weddings (humanistic wedding, themed wedding, etc.), due to socio-economic and cultural changes in society and globalization of the world [3].

Discussion. The structure of the "wedding" / "wedding" script frames is universal only for the upper-level slots, and the slots and sub-slots of the lower levels differ in accordance with the national, religious and social specifics of each of the linguistic cultures. This becomes evident already in the structure of the sub frame. Pre-event of the "wedding" frame - the top-level slot of the Engagement in the Uzbek frame "wedding" corresponds to the slot "Matchmaking" [4]. Next in the structure of the English and Uzbek frames is the Preparing for the wedding slot, which in each of the cultures have both universal and ethno specific features. Among the support slots of this stage of the "wedding" frame action, the following nationally marked components



stand out: Choosing the form of marriage, getting a license, as well as slots: Marriage by ordinary license, Marriage by Banns sub frame Church wedding, Marriage by the registrar sub frame Registrar wedding and slot Marriage by a special license, while in the Uzbek frame model on At this level, only one sub-slot is relevant - Submission of an application for registration of marriage [5]. At the level of this slot, the following fact is linguoculturally significant: sub-slot Time of the sub frame; The pre-event of the "wedding" frame is from a month to a year, traditionally three or four months, and in Uzbek culture this period is stipulated by law and is usually only one month [6].

A slot like a Rehearsal of ceremony and a rehearsal dinner is not characteristic of the system of Uzbek linguistic culture. This is the manifestation of the national peculiarity of the British - pragmatism, conservatism and predictability. In Uzbek society, a wedding is planned, but not rehearsed [7].

The national specificity of the "wedding" frame is implemented through the Role Participants and Role Functions of the Church wedding sub frame slot. In the Uzbek "wedding" frame, such specific role participants as a person whose duties include escorting guests to their place in the church at a wedding, a girl scattering flower petals in the altar aisle, a boy whose purpose is to carry the train and things of the bride during the ceremony, are absent [8].

Some ritual sub-slots of the slot the key stages of the "wedding" frame are also ethno-labeled and do not have an equivalent in a similar frame of the English society. As we found out, a number of nominations that fill the "Wedding" frame's Attributes slot turned out to be specifically Uzbek. In the English equivalent of this slot, we also found nationally marked nominations that reflect the peculiarities of the English mentality.

Some slots of the "wedding" frame have lost their symbolic ritual value. They moved from the category of mandatory slots to optional ones or disappeared altogether, such as, for example, the matchmaking rite [9].

At the same time, a number of new slots appeared which indicated the tendency to transform the Uzbek wedding tradition according to the European model, for example, the signing of a marriage contract [10].

As a result of the violation of the norms for holding the traditional "wedding" frame, a new type of wedding appeared in England - "humanistic"; mixed weddings for representatives of different religious denominations, themed weddings, which lead to changes in slots, replacement of sub-slots and slots of a stereotypical frame with uncharacteristic ones, also became widespread or their complete elimination at the upper levels of model transformations [11].

Conclusion. In conclusion, let us point out the prospects for our further research. First, the "wedding" frame description model can be used with respect to other procedural phenomena of a ritual nature. The results of our research on the ritual frame can serve as an auxiliary material for the frame analysis of any other ritual and ceremonial procedures of a social, religious, military and everyday nature.

Secondly, it is possible to expand the linguistic material: to study the structure and content of the "wedding" frame in other linguistic cultures, especially those not closely related to English and Uzbek.



References:

- [1]. Slyshkin, G. G. From text to symbol: linguocultural concepts of precedent texts in consciousness and discourse Text. / G. G. Slyshkin. - M.: Academia, 2000. 128 p.
- [2]. Snetkova, N. V. Representation of the "tax" frame in English: author. dis. ... Cand. philol. Sciences: 10.02.04 Text. / Natalya Snetkova. Irkutsk: ISLU Publishing House, 1999. - 21 p.
- [3]. Stepanov, Y. S. Alternative world. Discourse. Fact and the principle of causality Text. / Y. S. Stepanov // Language and science of the late 20th century: collection of articles. scientific. articles / ed. Yu.S. Stepanova. M.: IYa RAN: RGU, 1995 -pp. 35-73.
- [4]. Stepanov, Y. S. Changeable "image of language" in science of the 20th century Text. / Y. S. Stepanov // Language and science of the late 20th century: collection of articles. scientific. articles ed. Y.S. Stepanov. Moscow: Institute of Ya RAN, Uzbek State University, 1995. - pp. 7 - 34.
- [5]. Stepanov, Y.S. Names. Predicates. Sentences Text. / Yu. S. Stepanov. -M.: Nauka, 1981.-360 p.
- [6]. Stepanov, Y. S. Methods and principles of modern linguistics Text. / Y. S. Stepanov. -M.: URSS, 2003. 312 p.
- [7]. Sternin, I.A. Communicative behavior in the structure of national culture Text. / I. A. Sternin // Ethnocultural specificity of linguistic consciousness: collection of articles. scientific. articles. Moscow: IYa RAN, 1996. - pp. 97-112.
- [8]. Sternin, I. A. Concepts and gaps Text. / I. A. Sternin, G. V. Bykova // Linguistic consciousness: formation and functioning. Moscow, INION RAN, 2000, pp. 55-67.
- [9]. Sumtsov, N.F. About wedding ceremonies, mostly Uzbek. Electronic resource. / N.F.Sumtsov // <http://www.gatchina3000.ru/brockhaus-and-efron-encyclopedic-dictionary/091/91369.htm>. Title from the screen.
- [10]. Tarasov, E.F. National-cultural specificity of speech and non-speech behavior Text. / EF Tarasov, Yu. A. Sorokin // National and cultural specificity of speech behavior. Moscow: Nauka, 1977.-- Pp. 14 - 38.
- [11]. Telia, V.N. Concept-forming fluctuation of the "native land" culture constant in the name of the motherland Text. / V.N. Telia / Language and culture: Facts and values: to the 70th anniversary of Yu. S. Stepanov. M.: Languages of Slavic culture, 2001. - pp. 409-418.



UDK: 811.512.133

ASPECT OF SPEECH CULTURE

Samigova Khushnuda Botirovna
Associate Professor of the Uzbek State
University of World Languages,
Doctor of Philology, Faculty of Translation,
Department of Theory and Practice of Translation
kabsam@yandex.ru

Rakhimova Charoskhon Odiljonovna
Uzbek State University of World Languages,
3rd year student, Faculty of Translation,
Guide and Translation Activities
chrahimova1990@mail.ru

Mirzoulughov Shakhzodbek Bekhzod ugli
Uzbek State University of World Languages,
Faculty of Translation, Translation
Theory and Practice 2nd year student
shahzodbekmirzaulugov@gmail.ru

Annotatsiya: Nutq madaniyati - muayyan bir xalq madaniyatining ushbu xalq tilidagi aksi va ifodasidir. Ushbu tushuncha borasida turli xil qarash va izohlar mavjud bo'lsa-da, eng avvalo, nutq madaniyati grammatik jihatdan to'g'ri gap tuzish, xatosiz so'zlash, tushunarli va ravon fikr yuritish deb talqin etiladi. Nutq madaniyati bu - har bir insonning til sohasida, nutq so'zlash borasida egallagan bilimlari va yutuqlari majmuasi bo'lib, ular so'zlovchining bilimdonligi, tarbiyasi, ma'naviy yetuklik darajasini ko'rsatuvchi omildir. U millatning umumiy madaniyatini ko'tarish, kishilarda ma'lum til boyligidan, uning imkoniyatlaridan to'g'ri va unumli foydalanish ko'nikmalarini tarbiyalashga xizmat qiluvchi vosita hamdir.

Kalit so'zlar: Nutq, nutq madaniyati, nutqning kommunikativ aspekti oddiy so'zlashuv, adabiy-so'zlashuv, so'z va mantiqiy urg'u, monoton, til vositalari, ritorika, so'zlovchi-tinglovchi, ritorik aspekt, nutqning kommunikativ sifatlari, nutqning psixologik madaniyati, rasmiy uslub, tovush ohangi, pauza, talaffuz.

Аннотация: Речевая культура - это отражение и выражение определенной народной культуры на этом языке. Хотя существуют разные взгляды и трактовки этого понятия, в первую очередь речевая культура трактуется как грамматически правильная речь, безошибочная речь, ясное и свободное мышление. Речевая культура - это совокупность знаний и достижений каждого человека в области языка, речи, которые являются фактором, отражающим уровень знаний, воспитание, духовную зрелость говорящего. Это также инструмент, который служит для повышения общей культуры нации, для обучения людей навыкам правильного и эффективного использования определенного языкового богатства и его потенциала.

Ключевые слова: речь, речевая культура, коммуникативный аспект речи, простая речь, литературная речь, слово и логический акцент, однообразие,



языковые средства, риторика, говорящий-слушатель, риторический аспект, коммуникативные качества речи, психологическая культура речи, формальный стиль, тон голоса, пауза, произношение.

Annotation: Speech culture is a reflection and expression of a particular folk culture in that vernacular. Although there are different views and interpretations of this concept, first and foremost, speech culture is interpreted as grammatically correct speech, error-free speech, clear and fluent thinking. Speech culture is a set of knowledge and achievements of each person in the field of language, speech, which are a factor that reflects the level of knowledge, upbringing, spiritual maturity of the speaker. It is also a tool that serves to raise the general culture of the nation, to educate people in the skills of the correct and effective use of a particular language richness and its potential.

Keywords: Speech, speech culture, communicative aspect of speech, simple speech, literary-speech, word and logical accent, monotony, language tools, rhetoric, speaker-listener, rhetorical aspect, communicative qualities of speech, psychological culture of speech, formal style, tone of voice, pause, pronunciation.

Introduction: From time immemorial, the culture of oral and written speech has been formed on the basis of literary language. Accurate and error-free speaking and writing occur as a result of a perfect knowledge of literary language. The regulation of language according to different norms, of course, is the basis for the formation of literary language.

The culture of speech has been enriched with new approaches and views at different times. Modern speech culture has been studied by researchers into four types: 1) elite culture (pure literary language); 2) traditional professional (slang); 3) third culture (simple speech); 4) folk culture (dialects). This classification was later studied by other scholars as types of average literary, literary-speaking, and simple-spoken speech culture.

Many opinions are now being expressed about the modern concept of speech culture. In some studies, research has been conducted on three aspects of it, and in some studies, research has been conducted on four aspects of it. There are rnative, ethical, communicative and rhetorical aspects of speech culture, which are characterized by their own peculiarities.

Literature review: The communicative aspect of speech culture refers to a speech activity that has the right, meaning, and content. It is well known that speech is the ability to speak, the action of language in the process of expressing an idea, the process by which a speaker uses the means of language, and the product of that process. The communicative aspect of speech, on the other hand, is E.A. According to Mamatov, the plan of a conversation, lecture or lecture should be relevant to the audience, attract the audience to their speech, strengthen the material, prepare the audience for the interview, use technical means, visual aids, ensure the continuity of "speaker-listener" communication and so on. ”

When talking about the communicative aspects of speech, most scholars consider a number of qualities such as accuracy, purity, precision, logic, expressiveness, richness, appropriateness of speech (N.A. Ippolitova, O.Yu. Knyazeva,



M.R. Savova, A.E. . Mamatov, D. Teshaboeva, N. Mahmudov, T. Kudratov and others).

The term communicative aspects of speech is also referred to as the communicative qualities of speech, the names of the psychological culture of speech.

The main communicative quality of speech is that it is accurate. Speech accuracy refers to the observance of language norms, the correct, expressive pronunciation of language units, that is, the focus on word and logical stress, tone and pause. V. Kostamarov and I. The Mikhailovs consider speech that follows the norms of literary language to be correct speech. L.A. Vvedenskaya, L.G. Pavlova, S. The Usmanovs work also focuses on this topic.

Research Methodology: Due to the misuse of a single pause in speech, the content of the thought being expressed changes. Omina, for example, came. From the meaning of this sentence, it is understood that it is said that someone came to Omina (Omina - in the role of motivation). If there is no pause in this sentence, Omina has come, which means that Omina herself has come. In English, we see a similar situation in the example of John read. In this example, the meaning of John's reading is understood. If this sentence comes in a form like John, read, John is translated as read. In this, the word John comes as a motivation.

It is worth mentioning that a man with a fat briefcase got on the bus and a woman with three children entered the store. Depending on the setting of the pause, the first sentence means a fat man or a fat portfolio, and the second sentence means a woman with three children or three women with children. Examples include the English let's eat, grandma / let's eat grandma and he finds inspiration in cooking, his family and his dog / he finds inspiration in cooking his family and his dog.

Adherence to accent and grammatical norms also ensures that speech is accurate. Sometimes, when a logical emphasis is placed incorrectly, the idea becomes incomprehensible and can reach the listener incorrectly. For example, whether a fatherless girl does not laugh means that a girl who is not with her father does not laugh, or whether a girl who does not have a father does not laugh, this can only be determined by the stressed part. If the emphasis falls on the word fatherless, the first meaning is understood, and if the emphasis falls on the word girl, the second meaning is understood. A similar situation is observed in English. For example, in I like the white 'house' and I work in the 'White House', the meaning changes as the accents are placed in different places. In the first sentence, I like the white house, and in the second sentence, I understand that I work in the White House. Hence, the correct use of words and logical emphasis is required to ensure the correctness of the speech, otherwise abstract situations such as the above may occur.

Correctly connecting all parts of a sentence to each other on the basis of grammatical rules, adherence to the rules of sentence construction ensures the correct fulfillment of the requirements of grammatical norms. The use of affixes such as -ni and -ning, -li and -lik in speech (like my father's book), dropping letters (instead of saying it should come, like cutting), possessive and inconsistency of the cut (mothers come / my such as mother come) impairs speech accuracy.



Ensuring the correctness of speech often depends on finding words and terms and combinations that are meaningful and expressive in all respects, as well as being able to apply them in their place.

The purity of speech is the expression of thought in accordance with the norms of literary language on all levels of language. This topic has been explored in the work of many scholars.

Phonetically and orthoepically correct pronunciation of words and affixes in speech, lexically lexicon of dialect (such as ena, checha, bacha / boyo (man), aye (yes), ye (you)), slang and slang insult, cursing, not using the vocabulary of anger leads to the purity of speech.

L.V. Uspensky's views on the purity of speech deserve special attention. He emphasizes that the purity of human speech is closely related, first of all, to the environment in infancy. In an environment dominated by a "negative speech flow," the "negative lexical richness" in the mind of a child growing up in a family develops rapidly from an early age. The scientist points out that getting rid of a child's speech from such words will not be as easy as "deleting the writing on the board". These ideas confirm that the purity of human speech is inextricably linked with the environment in which he grew up, the family, the upbringing given by the parents.

Speech accuracy is also one of the conditions that ensure the communicative quality of speech. Opinions on this subject are to be found in the work of most scholars.

When we say the accuracy of speech, we mean the correspondence of words and terms to the idea, reality expressed.

The accuracy of speech is also determined by the level of knowledge of the topic, logical thinking, the ability to choose the right words. B. Golovin considers the phenomenon of the word and its accepted meaning by many to be consistent with its use in speech.

Cases of impairment of language accuracy are mainly due to a lack of clear understanding of the meaning of many words.

For the speaker's speech to be clear, he is required to fully understand the semantic aspects of synonyms, homonyms, antonyms, paronyms, and terms, and to use them appropriately.

N.F. Koshansky's research also provides insights into the accuracy of subject and concept. When we say subject clarity, we mean a very good knowledge of the subject that we want to cover or speak about in writing. As an example, it can be noted that without understanding and knowing the political or military sphere, it is not possible to create or read any work in this field. Conceptual clarity refers to the ability to distinguish different meanings of polysemous words and apply them in their place. From the above considerations, it is clear that knowing the subject clearly and being able to apply the meanings of words correctly in different situations is the basis of speech accuracy.

In addition, excessive monotony or pitch of the tone of voice also impairs speech accuracy. S.I. Berezin's research also provides insights on this topic.

Another communicative quality of speech is logic. It is well known that logic expresses judgments and concepts that come from words and a whole sentence made



up of them, and it is inextricably linked with clarity, correctness. Failure to fully comply with speech norms leads to a violation of speech logic.

“The attitude of logic to reason is like the attitude of grammar to language. Just as grammar educates people to speak, so logic corrects the mind to guide thinking in the right way.”

Cultural discourse is always based on logic and psychology. Without resorting to logic, it is impossible to ensure clarity and rationality, nor to evaluate.

The feature of logic defines the content of speech in the same way as precision. While clarity is interpreted as the proportionality of speech semantics to textual content, logic refers to the content of speech semantics. Both grammatically unformed speech, lexical units that are used incorrectly in speech, and grammatical forms undermine the logic of speech.

The logic of a speech is based on the ability to relate a particular idea to another, placing it correctly from the introductory part to the final part of the topic. If the sequence of the above-mentioned parts changes, it is natural that logic and meaning will be lost, and the idea conveyed to the listener will be incomprehensible. Therefore, in accordance with the requirement of verbal logic, there must be consistency between the sentences, the idea expressed in one of them must be supplemented by the other. It undermines logic with a loss of intellectual consistency between sentences. Thus, words that can be an alternative to concepts in a sentence, the ability to use terms in their proper place, to connect words with each other and to follow their order, to be able to adapt the sequence of sentences to the content and complete the idea is the basis of logic.

Changes in the sequence of parts of speech, comparisons of two concepts that are not logically compatible with each other, dropping words, or misplacing them are logical errors.

Exaggeration of rhetoric in speech also leads to a violation of speech logic. The person or thing described in the phrase is interpreted as an exaggeration of their qualities in order to convey the event to the readers in a clear, effective way.

R. According to Kungurov's research, "When I took a loaf of bread from a baker, two six-gauge ropes with a shovel and a nail came out of it," the author said.

In Uzbek, the omission of certain words, the inability to distinguish between certain sounds (letters such as u and o', o and o, x and h), ignorance of the rules of use of punctuation and punctuation marks are also grounds for violation of logic. In English, ignorance of the rules of use of the affixes -ing and -ed (surprised / amazing), the use of a single letter instead of a pair of letters (letter / leter), the incorrect use of prepositions (look for / look after) impair the logic of speech.

In addition, it is appropriate to use words that connect the parts of speech together (at the beginning of our speech, secondly, it is clear from the said ideas that at the end of our speech / at first, first of all, second, we should say, that is clear, at last) use will be the basis for ensuring speech logic.

Hence, a speech constructed on the basis of the appropriate and topical application of language units, formed on the basis of a certain sequence, consisting of a whole, and on the basis of adherence to the rules of language norms, can be considered logical.



Another key quality of speech is speech sensitivity. V.G. Kostomarov believes that the sharpness, brightness and originality of speech are the most important factors in arousing emotions and interest in the reader and listener, drawing his attention to a particular topic, conveying the meaning of the idea being spoken.

In our opinion, a speech that is able to attract people's attention, that can get them interested in a particular topic, that can lead to an activity, can be considered highly impactful. In this case, the speaker is required to take into account the situation, the situation, the time, all the qualities of the listener in the process of communication, to act according to the situation. Effectiveness of speech is ensured by expressing all the communicative qualities of speech in their place, clearly and distinctly, following the rules of language norms, good knowledge of the subject of speech. Applying the rules of tone, pause, pronunciation in place is also a necessary factor. Appropriate use of methodological tools, phraseological units, proverbs and parables in speech increases the effectiveness of speech.

Finally, the appropriateness of the speech is also important. The appropriateness of the speech means that the situation and the moment of communication are chosen correctly and appropriately in relation to the main topic, the mood of the interlocutor. Scientists believe that the correct and appropriate choice of the topic of communication is the basis for the success of the conversation.

Speech appropriateness is a phenomenon that is largely related to the skill of the speaker. Taking into account the age, gender, nationality, religion, psychological condition of the interlocutor is the basis of the appropriateness of speech.

Applying speech styles in place, such as choosing specific language units in a formal style and words in a written style depending on the type of text, is also a guarantee of the appropriateness of speech. The appropriateness of the speech to the communication situation also provides relevance. For example, at the end of a closed street there is a white road / have a good trip, welcome to the edge of the jar, congratulations at the funeral, it was very good / congratulations, that's well done, the content of the speech does not correspond to the communication situation at all observed.

N. Mahmudov also argues that "a speech made to express the idea of someone's serious illness or death should not be too beautiful, silent, uplifting, otherwise the speech will not be considered appropriate."

It turns out that what a speaker is able to say in a particular situation and in what situation, that is, to make a speech using the situation wisely, shows how appropriate the speech is.

Conclusion: In conclusion, each of the communicative qualities of speech, such as accuracy, precision, logic, purity, expressiveness, appropriateness, has its own characteristics and is characterized by its importance in making speech meaningful, clear, fluent and understandable. The fact that they are embodied in the speaker's speech according to certain rules creates a cultural speech. Speech that follows all the norms of the language, is clear, grammatically correct, formed on the basis of the rules of literary pronunciation, reaches the heart of the listener more easily.

From the above considerations, it is clear that the rhetorical aspect, in addition to studying the basics of speech theory, is a theoretical study of linguistic phenomena



related to the effectiveness of speech. Influential speech is speech that has the ability to attract the attention and interest of the listener and the reader.

Hence, rhetoric is interpreted as one of the aspects of speech culture. Speech culture is understood as the correct and appropriate use of language tools for the purpose of communication and speech, while rhetoric is seen as an aspect that explores ways and means of delivering correct and appropriate speech to the audience.

In short, adherence to the rules of language, compliance with the requirements of a number of communicative qualities, such as accuracy, precision, purity, coherence, logic of speech, knowledge of the rules of speech etiquette and the basics of speech theory. is an important factor in ensuring the culture.

References:

- [1]. Tolstoy N.I. Yazik i kul'tura (nekotorie problemi slavyanskoy etnolingvistiki) // Russkiy yazik i sovremennost'. Problemi i perspektivi razvitiya rusistiki. – Ch. I. – Moskva, 1991. – S. 5-22.
- [2]. Teshaboeva D.M. Ommaviy axborot vositalari tilining nutq madaniyati aspektida tadqiqi (O'zR OAV misolida): Filol. fan. dok. ...dis. – Toshkent: O'zDJTU, 2012. – B. 212.
- [3]. Teshaboeva D.M. Ommaviy axborot vositalari tilining nutq madaniyati aspektida tadqiqi (O'zR OAV misolida): Filol. fan. dok. ...dis. avtoref. – Toshkent: O'zDJTU, 2012. – B. 24-36; Kul'tura russkoy rechi. Uchebnik dlya VUZov. – M.: Norma-Infra, 2000. – S. 15.
- [4]. Pasechnaya I.N. Kul'tura rechi (aspekti porojdeniya viskazivaniya). – Orsk, OGTI, 2012. –S. 9-28.
- [5]. Mamatov A.E. Nutq madaniyati va til normasiga oid terminlar va tushunchalar izohi. – T.: Bayoz, 2014. – B. 20.
- [6]. Muhammadjonova L.A. Notiqlik san'ati. – T.: Mirzo Ulug'bek nomli O'zMU bosmaxonasi, 2007. – B.54.
- [7]. Kostomarov V.G. Kul'tura rechi i stil'. – M.: Prosveshenie, 1960. – S. 24.
- [8]. Mixaylov I. M. Kul'tura russkoy rechi. – Cheboksari: Cheboksar, 1966. – C. 123.
- [8]. Vvedenskaya L.A., Pavlova L.G. Ritorika i kul'tura rechi. – Rostov – na Donu: Feniks, 1998. – S. 109.



UDC: 1:15(575.1)

THEORETICAL METHODOLOGICAL BASIS FOR STUDYING THE PHENOMENA OF COMPETITION.

Xamzaev Bekzod Ibragimovich,
National University of Uzbekistan
PhD student, Department of Sociology
xamzayev0182@mail.ru

Annotasiya: Ushbu maqolada muallif tomonidan inson hayotining hamma sohasida raqobat fenomenining kirib kelganligi, inson o'ziga qarama qarshi jinsdagi juftini tanlash, o'zini namoyon qilish, moddiy ta'minlanganlik, jamoatchilik tomonidan tan olinish va h.k. holatlarda namoyon bo'lishini ochib berishga xarakat qilgan. Yoshlar o'rtasida raqobat jarayonlari, ayniqsa, shaxs darajasi o'rtasida namoyon bo'ladi: oldinga intilmoq, o'zini yaxshi tarafdin namoyon qilmoq, moddiy tarafdin ahamiyatli rag'batlanmoq, jamoatchilik tomonidan tan olinmoq, shuningdek guruhlararo va avlodlararo raqobat ham kuchayishi asoslangan. Maqolada raqobat fenomenini tadqiq etishning nazariy metodologik asoslarini hamda raqobat atamasining mazmun-mohiyati yoritishga xarakat qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: Raqobat, shaxs, yondoshuv, fenomen, shahar, jamiyat, xulq-atvor, guruh, jins, yoshlar, mexanizm, jarayon, optimallashtirish, bozor.

Аннотация: В данной статье автор обсуждает проникновение феномена конкуренции во все сферы жизни человека, выбор лица противоположного пола, самовыражение, материальную безопасность, общественное признание и так далее. пытался объяснить проявления случаев. Конкурентные процессы среди молодежи проявляются, особенно на уровне личности: стремление к продвижению, самовыражение, значительные финансовые стимулы, общественное признание, а также усиление межгрупповой и межпоколенческой конкуренции. В статье делается попытка пролить свет на теоретические и методологические основы изучения феномена конкуренции, а также на значение термина «конкуренция».

Ключевые слова: Конкуренция, личность, подход, явление, город, общество, поведение, группа, пол, молодежь, механизм, процесс, оптимизация, рынок.

Annotation: In this article, the author discusses the introduction of the phenomenon of competition into all spheres of human life, the choice of a partner of the opposite sex, self-expression, material well-being, public recognition, and later tried to explain what would be the case. Competitive processes among young people are manifested, especially at the personality level: the desire for advancement, self-expression, material incentives, public recognition, as well as increased intergroup and intergenerational competition. The article discusses theoretical methodological basis of for studying phenomena of competition and tries to explain the concept of competition.



Key words: Competition, personality, approach, phenomenon, city, society, behavior, group, gender, youth, mechanism, process, optimization, market.

Introduction. This manifests itself in the penetration of the phenomenon of competition into all spheres of human life. Even in a developed urban society, competition for many begins almost in childhood and is manifested in the choice of a partner of the opposite sex, self-expression, material well-being, public recognition, and so on. Competition between groups and generations is also on the rise. For small urban and rural youth, the process can be completely different. The identification and analysis of a set of mechanisms for regulating existing social institutions in society helps to predict the process of competition and maintain it in an optimal position. Competitive processes are manifested among young people, especially at the personality level: aspiration, self-expression, significant financial incentives, public recognition, as well as intergroup and intergenerational competition. Evaluation and forecasting of the possibility of optimizing the competitive situation in society requires analysis and identification of integrated regulatory mechanisms in existing social institutions.

In studying the phenomenon of competition, we must first define the meaning of the term.

The term "competition" (Latin: *Concurrere* - to collide) means "to run, to compete, to share."

The essence of the meaning of the term competition phenomenon has been interpreted by scientists in their works as follows:

F.A.Heyek - Competition is the process by which people acquire and transfer knowledge.

J.Shumpeter - Competition - competition of the old with the new, with innovation.

M.Porter – Competition – is a dynamic and developing process, an ever-changing landscape with new products, new marketing paths, new production processes and new market segments.

K.R. McConnell - Competition is the presence of more independent buyers and sellers in the market, and the free entry and exit of buyers and sellers into the market.

Competition – is a challenge between companies. The word is translated as a struggle for leadership in any area of a relations. This term is started to be used in an ancient times and served as a basis for the basics of economic competition Today, competition in the economy means challenging between enterprises for the opportunity to sell their goods at more affordable prices, attract more buyers and, accordingly, increase profits. Competition helps to regulate production, the market for goods and services, and to expand supply for customers. Since the struggle for survival is at the heart of market relations between enterprises, only leaders and professionals willing to improve themselves will remain due to competition in a particular field.

"Competition" is a form of mutual struggle between market economy entities for more favorable conditions and maximum profit from the sale of goods and services.

Literature review. From XVII century authors started to study competition and identified its peculiarities. In their works on economics, management, social philosophy, law and biology, foreign researchers focused on the problem of



competition, the competitive advantages of industrial enterprises, firms, corporations and socio-economic institutions in various communities and countries. A number of studies have been devoted to the problems of the firm, the national economy and the competitiveness of enterprises, various aspects of the problem. E. Yasin and A. Yakovlev emphasize the connection between economic modernization and competitiveness.[1].

"Competitiveness is the ability to consistently meet the specific needs of customers in relation to competitors and, therefore, the successful sale of a product with appropriate financial results for the manufacturer". This definition focuses on three key components of competitiveness. The first is mainly related to the quality of the product. Second, the terms of production are related to the service and sales of the product. Thirdly, it reflects advertising, promotion tools, company image, product brand, packaging, warranty, and so on. Thus, competition is used in the activities of society in an economic context, the socio-philosophical approach to it is denied. So, the concept of competitiveness applies to products, enterprises and firms that produce them, but not to individuals.

A competitive specialist has such professional and personal qualities that give him certain advantages over other candidates when hiring.

Sociology focuses on the difference between competition and conflict between two forms of social cooperation. The difference between them is that competition is a struggle between individuals and groups of people, they should not be in relationships or contact with each other, and conflicts require confrontation, communication or communication is a prerequisite, and the conflict is temporary and personal.

From the early years of his birth human being is to compete with himself and his own kind. J.J.Russo in his book "Impressions about the origin of inequality" says that we use the knowledge, flaws and virtues we possess for a passion for competition and division. [2]. According to Bekhterev, "no society can avoid competition, struggle and confrontation, on the contrary, its future success and improvement depends on them". [3]. Competition creates favorable conditions for the development of society, but at the same time leads to the growth of social inequality. The situation is aggravated by the fact that the adaptation of young people to the new social conditions is complicated by the high level of unemployment and the demand for young people in the labor market.

In the scientific literature, the problems of modern youth, the processes of competition among young people, their life strategies and paths, values and priorities are being actively studied. The social development of young people is reflected in special sociological theories based on the analysis of various aspects: social self-determination, socialization, the concept of cultural studies, social professional mobility, educational strategy, and others. The role of modern youth in the process of social production and the concept of "dangerous society" are considered in a number of studies by Yu.A. Zubok and V.I. Chuprova [4].

From the end of XIX century onward, a different, systemic concept of competition entered economic theory, which later took first place. Its authors are F. Eddzhworth, A. Cournot, Dj. Robinson, E. Chamberlain, A. Marshall. The positions of these scholars in the modern Western economy are so strong that the term "competition" is often used in a systemic sense. If there are a huge number of firms



that sell the same product, and the market share of a particular company is so small that no firm individually and independently can significantly affect the price of a product by changing the volume of sales. Thus, the analysis of the market structure with a systems approach focuses on the struggle to analyze the conditions prevailing on it.

Competence is studied in the scope of economic sociology as a social process one of the directions of which is market sociology, developed by V. Radaev. "Competition is when two or more market participants have limited resources as a result of certain activities that they can have an access." [5].

In the nineteenth century, and especially in the twentieth, the structural approach became widespread, along with a behavioral interpretation of the concept of competition. E. Chamberlin argues that every competitor, trying to stand out in the market, first of all tries to differentiate its product, which leads to the creation of a submarket, which acts as a partial monopolist regulating prices. [6].

A. Marshall's theory of competition was at the center of economic education until the 1940s. A. Marshall wrote that the forces of supply and demand move freely, that there is no strong alliance of traders on both sides, that each moves independently, and that free competition is widespread, i.e. buyers usually freely compete with buyers, and sellers compete on equal terms freely with sellers. Free Competition as Marshall interprets this is an organizational method that leads to an optimal division of labor and ensures an efficient economy. [7].

According to Marshall, advantage of a competence is a formation of the price stability provision ("normal prices", as he points). As a researcher emphasized, if there is no price independence in this case as it usual the low cost can be provided by unknown economic methods. From the point of view of the cost approach, a new concept of competition has been formed, the essence of which is reflected in two main aspects:

- firstly, competition for getting into the most efficient and reliable production value chains;
- Secondly, competition is a fight for a place in the chain, because the size of the profit share depends on it.

For the first time A. Smith tried to define competition in his "Study of the Wealth of Nations". "Competition among buyers starts immediately when there is a reduction in supply, leading to higher prices," he writes, but when the supply is too large, the price depends on how low the competition between sellers is "or how quickly the product is selling. ". The essence of competition, according to A. Smith, is a set of interconnected attempts by suppliers to gain control over the market in the long term. Consequently, competition is the process of reacting to a new force and a way to achieve a new balance, the essence of which is the struggle of competitors for a relative advantage [8].

Functional approach to identify the competence is connected with the name of the Austrian economist J.Schumpeter. In the theory of economic development, it turns competition into an old and a new challenge. This struggle is carried out by entrepreneurs who organize production, which opens up new opportunities for the implementation of a new combination of resources. According to Schumpeter, the

challenge for an entrepreneur is to innovate, fight constantly, be a “destroyer of creativity” without doing what others have done. They can then win the competitive battle by leaving entrepreneurs in the market where the others use outdated technologies or produce products that do not meet demand. “Competition... has reflection not only when it already exists, but also when it only poses a potential threat. Even if an entrepreneur is a complete monopoly in his field, he feels himself in an atmosphere of competitiveness... In many cases, though not always, this will ultimately be very similar to the behavior that is consistent with the ideal competitive model.” [9].

Another Austrian economist and political philosopher, F. A. Hayek, looked at competition more broadly and understood it as an "discovery mode". In his opinion, it is important for an entrepreneur to understand what benefits are aimed at increasing or decreasing the value of the resources produced with their help, in which direction to move, what, how and to whom to produce. Thanks to competition and prices secrets are revealed. Only the “order” of “competition” is revealed, what resources and in what quantity should be used, what, how much, where and to whom they are sold [10].

Research methodology. Competition is an intrinsic property of a person and is inherent in him, which naturally reflects on the economic behavior of those who seek to compete.

Competition is a multi-level phenomenon that manifests itself at different levels: macroeconomic, meso-economic, and micro-economic.

Competence can be examined from different angles, such as:

- as a way to coordinate economic activities;
- as a mechanism of interaction between market agents;
- As a way to achieve economic goals;
- as a way to gain competitive advantage.

Taking into account the above-mentioned tariffs, competition is a competition of economic entities for obtaining the highest results in their favor. As a result, competition exists where it occurs between organizations to protect their interests. As an economic norm, competition is a causal relationship between the interests of the subjects of economic challenges and the results of economic development.

Conclusions and suggestions: Studying the nature of competition allows us to define it as a mechanism that accelerates scientific and technological progress, a balanced relationship between social production and social needs, as well as a mechanism that regulates the ratio of production. Thus, the structural concept of competition implies an emphasis on the analysis of the market structure, the prevailing conditions on it, on the basis of the struggle of organizations against each other.

The conclusion is drawn that competition is the most important element of the market, which plays a role in improving the quality of products, works and services, reducing production costs and mastering technical innovations and discoveries. Competition is possible only under a certain market condition. The different types of competition depend on specific indicators of the market situation.

Competition occurs when two or more sellers are competing for one buyer, or when two or more buyers are interested in buying goods from the same seller. In the



first case, we are dealing with the "buyer's market", in the second - the "seller's market". In both cases, competition arises from the intersection or bridging of market gaps.

Thus, competition has certain advantages and disadvantages. Advantages:

- - Facilitates more efficient use of resources;
- - requires flexible and fast adaptation to changing production conditions;
- - creates conditions for optimal use of scientific and technical achievements in the field of creation of new types of goods, etc .;
- - ensures the freedom of choice and movement of consumers and producers;
- - aims at meeting the diverse needs of consumers and improving the quality of goods and services.

And several disadvantages:

- - does not promote the conservation of non-renewable resources (animals, minerals, forests, water, etc.);
- - has a negative effect on the environment;
- - does not provide for the development of production of goods and services for general use (roads, public transport, etc.);
- - does not create conditions for the development of fundamental science, education, and many elements of the city's economy;
- - does not guarantee the right to work (encourages unemployment), income, recreation;

It lacks mechanisms to prevent the emergence of social injustice and the stratification of society into the rich and the poor.

In general, this form of economic relations generates fewer negative aspects than positive ones; competition is less evil than monopoly abusing its position in the economy.

References :

- [1]. Yasin Ye., Yakovlev A. Konkurentosposobnost' i modernizatsiya rossiyskoy ekonomiki // Vopr. ekonomiki. - 2004. - 77. - S.4-34.
- [2]. Jan-Jak Russo. "Rassujdenie o nachale i osnovanii neravenstva mejdu lyud'mi". 1782 goda.
- [3]. Bexterev V. M. Rol' vnusheniya v obshestvennoy jizn. Priroda. 1990. №7. n-t.ru. - Rech' na godichnom sobranii Imperatorskoy voennomeditsinskoy akademii 18 dekabrya 1897 g.
- [4]. Zubok Yu.A., Chuprov V.I. Molodej' v obshestve riska. M., 2001;
- [5]. Radaev V.V. Chto takoe konkurensiya? // Ekonomicheskaya sosiologiya, tom 4, №2. 2003.
- [6]. Chamberlin E. Teoriya monopolisticheskoy konkurensii // M.: Ekonomika, 1996. S. 93—94.
- [7]. Marshall A. iqtisodiy fan tamoyillari: yilda 3 hajmi. M.:, 1993 Taraqqiyot. Vol.uz 1. 415 c. 8
- [8]. Smit A. xalqlar boyligi haqida tadqiqot. Moskva: Os'-89, 1997. c. 58.
- [9]. Shumpeter Dj. A. Kapitalizm, sosializm i demokratiya: - M. Ekonomika, 1942 g.
- [10]. Xayek F. Konkurensiya kak prosedura otkritiya / Mirovaya ekonomika i mejdunarodnie otnosheniya. – 1989 g.



UDC: 327(42:55)(09)

RAILWAYS - A NEW FACTOR OF THE COMPETITION OF EUROPEAN STATES FOR PERSIA IN THE BEGINNING OF THE XX CENTURY

Gabrielyan Sofya,

Associate Professor of the National University
Of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek

sofya.gabrielyan@mail.ru

Annotasiya: Maqola qudratli yevropa davlatlarining E'ron xukumatidan temir yo'llar qurish uchun daromad konsessiyalarini olish uchun kurashiga bag'ishlangan. Bir nechta variantlar taklif qilingan, britaniyalik va rus, xar birini orqasida xukmronlik qiluvchi jamiyat qatlamlari va'killari, kotta magnatlar, moliya uylari va banklar va'killari turishgan edi. Ularning manfaatlarini yetkazib beruvchilar xamisha diplomatik muassasalar bo'lishgan. Bu "kotta o'yinning" faqatgina bir tomoni edi va unga bora bora eski o'yinchilardan tashqari yangilari xam qushilardi – Germaniya imperiyasi va AQSh. Xar bir qatnashchi E'ronni qaram qilish bo'yicha o'zining rejasiga rioya qilgan. Ushbu maqolada O'rta Sharqning mustamlakalari uchun geoiqtisodiy va geosiyosiy qurashning barcha murakkab jihatlari ko'rib chiqilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: temir yo'l konsessiyalari, E'ron, rus-ingliz kurashi, transe'ron temir yo'li, diplomatik kurash, memorandum.

Аннотация: Статья посвящена борьбе крупных европейских государств по получению у персидского правительства доходных концессий на строительство железных дорог. Предлагалось несколько вариантов, британский и русский, за каждым из которых стояли влиятельные круги истеблишмента, крупные магнаты и представители финансовых домов и банков. Проводниками их интересов всегда выступали дипломатические ведомства. Это была одна из сторон «большой игры» в которую постепенно кроме старых игроков включались и новые – Германская империя и США. Каждый из участников придерживался своего плана по закабалению Персии. В данной статье рассматриваются все перипетии данного геоэкономического и геополитического соперничества за колонии на Среднем Востоке.

Ключевые слова: железнодорожные концессии, Персия, англо-русское соперничество, трансперсидская железная дорога, дипломатическая борьба, меморандум.

Abstract: The article is devoted to the struggle of large European states to obtain profitable concessions for the construction of railways from the Persian government. Several options were proposed, British and Russian, each of which was supported by influential circles of the establishment, large tycoons and representatives of financial houses and banks. The diplomatic departments have always been the conductors of their interests. This was one of the sides of the "big game" in which, in addition to the old players, new ones were gradually included - the German Empire and the United States. Each of the participants adhered to their own plan to enslave Persia. This article examines all the vicissitudes of this geo economic and geopolitical rivalry for colonies in the Middle East.



Key words: railway concessions, Persia, Anglo-Russian rivalry, transpersian railway, diplomatic struggle, memorandum.

Introduction. The 19th and early 20th centuries are a period of acute economic and political struggle of large European states for the spheres of influence and the application of their capital. To satisfy the growing appetites of business circles and tycoons, the diplomacy of Great Britain and Russia in the Middle East used its levers - obtaining concessions and monopolies, issuing loans at high interest rates, building telegraph lines and railways. In the middle of the XIX century, the stake was placed on bank loans, then at the end of the century Great Britain, Russia and Germany began to fight for the construction of railways in Persia.

2. Review of literature. The conflict of interests of large European states in the Middle East, in general, and in Persia, in particular, has attracted the attention of historians and researchers on international relations for a long time. However, in a number of monographs and scientific works, various rather pretentious railway projects are covered in a rather one-sided, subjective way. Therefore, the main emphasis on this article is placed on a large layer of precisely archival materials obtained from the Archive of the Foreign Policy of the Russian Empire, the Russian State Military Historical Archive and the National Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

3. Research methodology. As the main methodological approaches for writing the article, methods of historical accuracy were used with respect to the submitted diplomatic documents, and the method of a civilizational approach was also used, in which all objective and subjective factors were taken into account in the study of the main events that took place in the Middle East at the end of the 19th century and at the beginning of the twentieth century in Persia.

4. Research results. The most acute issue in the European rivalry in Persia was the railroad issue, which became increasingly important in relations between England and Russia in connection with the end in 1910 of the ban on the construction of railways in Persia, as well as in connection with the successful construction of the Baghdad railway by Germany. The UK used the exclusion period for serious exploration in southern Iran in terms of road construction opportunities. British specialists investigated in detail the paths from Bandar Abbas to Kerman, from Bushir through Shiraz to Isfahan, from Chahbar through Bam and Bampus to Kerman and from Nushka - Melik - Siyah - Kuh both to Meshed and to Yezd [1].

The issue of railway construction in Persia has become more active in Russian society. For Russia, it was of great importance, for the possibilities of Russian trade and its future position in the northern part of the country depended on the nature of his decision. The Russian government had the following tasks: firstly, to neutralize the adverse consequences for Russia of the construction of railways, if they fall into the wrong hands, and, secondly, to use railway construction to raise the assets of the Accounting and Loan Bank of Persia.

Two almost similar projects were presented to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs: N.A. Notovich, who proposed three directions of railways in Persia: a) Astara - Tabriz via Ardebel; b) Anzali - Rasht - Tehran; c) Askhabad - Meshed and the Russian envoy to Tehran Garvig, in addition to the first two directions mentioned, additionally proposed the Julfa - Tabriz line [1].



At the same time, the Russian government is probing the soil through its representatives in London and Tehran to clarify the position of the British government on the problem of railway construction in Persia. In June 1908, the British government turned to the Russian government with a proposal to start discussing the issue of joint construction of railways in this Middle Eastern country, nominating the Julfa-Mohammer line as the line they were designing [1].

To discuss the British proposals and work out the principled position of Russia, on the initiative of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, a special meeting was convened at the Ministry of Finance on July 2 and an interdepartmental Special meeting on July 11, 1908 [1].

On the agenda of the Special Meeting two fundamental questions were raised that required immediate consideration: 1) whether it is generally desirable and profitable for Russia to build railroad construction in Persia; 2) can Russia and to what extent take part in this issue.

Kokovtsev, who opened the debate, said that so far all Russian concessions in Persia, realized with the funds of the treasury, turned out to be unprofitable and unprofitable in financial terms, and warned that the state treasury could not finance the construction of railways in Persia, and rely on private Russian capital especially has to. [1]

Deputy Foreign Minister Charykov, who then spoke, expressed his benevolent attitude towards the British project, motivating his position by the fact that after the expiry of the forbidden period, the construction of railways in Persia is inevitable and it is in Russia's interests to take part in it in order to direct the railways in the right direction and neutralize their harmful influence. As for financing the construction, according to Charykov, with the existing Anglo-Russian agreement, England can provide the necessary funds, since the creation of a counterweight to the Baghdad railway is an extremely important political issue for her. [1]

Only the Minister of Finance remained an absolute skeptic, analyzing this project mainly from a financial point of view. [one]

At the end of the debate, the meeting unanimously adopted the following decision on the proposal of Kokovtsev:

“1) the proposal of the London Cabinet to build a Julf-Mohammer line with us is in principle acceptable, provided that Tehran is included in this line.

2) Neither the Russian government nor Russian capital will participate in the construction, but we will accommodate the British proposal if the financial side is settled with the help of England.

3) It is necessary to negotiate for oneself the possibility of establishing such tariffs for the carriage of goods along the said railway line, which would ensure the preservation of our present trade position within the limits of the sphere recognized by us by the agreement in England in 1907.

4) We must be guaranteed the right to build roads in northern Persia in those directions and in the sequence that would be most consistent with Russian interests [1].

The decisions of the Special Meeting formed the basis of a memorandum, which was transferred to the British government on August 2 (15), 1908.



In September 1908, adviser to the Russian embassy in London R.A. Poklevsky-Kozell, at the direction of Charykov, met with British Foreign Minister E. Gray and his deputy C. Hardwig, during which he drew the attention of both to the importance of an early agreement between the Russian and British governments on the railway question. Both representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs agreed with this, but did not reassure Poklevsky-Kozell with an early resolution of the issue. [4]

The Foreign Office representative presented a memorandum to the Russian government on December 9, 1908, [1] in which it was reported that the Russian government probably did not understand the true nature of the British proposals, which meant not the railway construction in Persia itself, but only advance by joint efforts clarification of concessions that could be used by other states to the detriment of Russia and Great Britain. As for the construction of roads itself, in the opinion of the British government, it will hardly be possible to start this in the near future, since in the current situation, railway projects are not able to attract British capital. Further, the British government did not consider it possible, under such circumstances, to condition the arrangement of a large foreign loan to Persia by the provision of railway concessions.

At the same time, the British government, in contrast to the lines in northern Persia desirable for Russia, put forward, in addition to the Julfa-Mohammer section, projects of possible British lines in the southern part of the country: Bandar Abbas-Kerman and Bandar Abbas-Shiraz-Ahvaz and the optional right to build a port in Khor-Musa. Regarding the lines outlined by the Russian government in northern Persia, then, without protesting against the routes to Tabriz and Tehran, Great Britain expressed the hope that Russia would not insist on continuing the rail route to Mashhad, which could lead to complications in Afghanistan. [1]

Thus, in exchange for Russian concessions on Tabriz and Tehran in the sphere of Russian influence, England wanted to get concessions for 3 lines in the neutral zone, that is, in the southwestern part of Persia. Concluding the memorandum, the British government again turned to the secret prohibitive agreements between Russia and England and believed that “these agreements could serve as the basis for new negotiations with the Persian government” [1], in other words, England proposed a continuation of the prohibitive railway policy in Persia.

The British proposal to start negotiations on the construction of roads in Persia was, obviously, a trial balloon, with the help of which she hoped only to find out the position of Russia on the railway issue and her future plans. British projects, which mainly extended to the neutral zone, were intended to strengthen the position of British capital in the southwestern part of this eastern state, to create the basis for the inclusion in the future of this area in the sphere of influence of Great Britain.

Around the projects for the construction of railways in Persia, a struggle broke out mainly between two main groups of Russian industrial capital: supporters of building roads only in the northern part of the country, reflecting the interests of the cotton, sugar and other light industries, and apologists of the trans persia railroad (the interests of the metallurgical industry and production of railway materials). The first group in this struggle relied on the real figures of the growing Russian-Persian trade turnover, on the strategic interests of the military department, on the legal opportunities created by the Anglo-Russian agreement, and finally on the fact of the existence of the



Julfa-Tabriz highway, which at any moment could be covered with railroad rails. ... The second group put forward counter-arguments: it motivated its position by the need to create a counterweight to the Baghdad railway, which threatened to deprive Russia of the benefits of European transit and its monopoly position in northern Persia.

For Russian influence and trade in Persia, it was not so much the Baghdad road itself that was dangerous, but the branch planned by Germany to Khanekin with its further continuation to Tehran, which would ensure the unhindered penetration of German goods into the North Iranian markets. Since it was impossible to hinder the construction of this line in the future, the Russian government, in order to neutralize its harmful influence, sought to take the construction of the Khanekin-Tehran branch into its own hands. The threat to Russian interests in northern Persia increased when, in 1910, the prospect of being drawn into the Baghdad railway enterprise along with French and British capital arose.

At the beginning of 1909, St. Petersburg received a memorandum from the British Embassy, in which it was reported that the director of the German Bank A. Gwinner notified the British financiers of his consent to establish British control in the Baghdad-Persian Gulf section and to build it by the British themselves from British materials. ... At the same time, it was assumed that all enterprises of other nationalities participating in the construction of this site would take a role subordinate to England. [9]

Negotiations between the financial groups of England and Germany continued until the end of 1909. And, although at the beginning of 1910 they stopped because both sides did not reach an agreement on the financial side of the issue, fears arose in St. Petersburg about a possible separate solution of the issue with Germany.

The Russian Foreign Ministry came up with an idea to oppose the trans persia railway to the Baghdad railway. A.P. Izvolsky and S.D. Sazonov, who replaced him at the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs, considered the transpersian road as a necessary competitor to the Baghdad highway. Sazonov believed that "the Anglo-Russian agreement will not bring the full value that it is capable of until the adoption of the project of the trans persia railway is completed, which would reduce the Baghdad line to a position completely unknown."

British Foreign Minister E. Gray was inclined to express sympathy for the project, since he was sure that Russia would never be able to find capital for the implementation of this ambitious project, but under the pressure of strong objections from the Indian department he was forced to ask Izvolsky not to insist too much on the adoption by the British government solutions. [15]

In such a situation, the Russian government needed to work out Russia's position in the Russian-German negotiations on the Baghdad road and politics in Persia, resumed after a three-year hiatus in 1910, in order to best protect its many interests in this country. [10,13]

This issue became the subject of discussion at a special meeting on Persian affairs on October 15 (28), 1910. [7] There were two items on the agenda: 1) the issue of railways in Iran (Persia) in connection with the construction of the Baghdad railway and -German relations on the basis of Persian affairs; 2) the question of the general direction of Russian policy in Iran (Persia).

At the suggestion of P.A. Stolypin, Minister of Foreign Affairs A.P. Izvolsky was instructed, during negotiations with German representatives, to insist on Russia's pre-emptive right to acquire when it desires it. Railway concessions in northern Persia: if the German side insists, declare that Russia undertakes to build the Tehran-Khanekin line at the end of the Anzali-Tehran route and subject to Persian government guarantees. [7]

In the fall of 1910, a group of Russian entrepreneurs consisting of N.A. Khomyakov (chairman), N.A. Zvegintsev, V.I. Timuryazov. The preamble of the "Notes" emphasized the national and world significance of the projected path, it was noted that the result of the implementation of the project would be the strengthening of the position of the Russian Empire in Persia, both politically and strategically. Recognizing the existence of mistrust and prejudice among a certain part of English society towards Russian policy in Central Asia, the authors of the Note believed, however, that "the construction of the Baghdad railway by the hands of the Germans significantly reduced the psychological difficulties on the way of the idea of connecting the Russian railway network with the Indian". [2] To eliminate this mistrust, it was intended to give the road a private character. The direction of the transpersian highway, the most acceptable for both states - Russia and Great Britain, according to the authors of the "Note", is Baku - Tehran - Kerman - Nushki, then to the connection with Indian railways.

Two other directions leading to the sea were also considered possible - to Chahbar and to Bandar Abbas. [2] Financing and construction along the entire line was supposed to be jointly (Anglo-Russian) with the involvement of a third element - French capital, useful both for balance and from the financial and technical side. The initiators of the project allowed the Persians themselves to participate in the construction in connection with their debts to Russia and England. [2]

In conclusion, the authors of the Memorandum, pointing out the inevitability of railway construction in Persia in the near future and the threat to the position of Russia in the northern part of the country in connection with the approaching completion of the Baghdad railway, considered it necessary to accelerate the implementation of this project, because it is "the only powerful weapon in fight for our trade interests." [2]

In November - December 1910, the "Note" was considered by the interested ministries (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Finance and the Military) and then was presented for discussion at two meetings of the Council of Ministers on December 16 (29) 1910 and January 13 (26) 1911 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and The Ministry of Finance represented by Sazonov and Kokovtsev, noting in their speeches the exceptional importance of the transpersian road for the Russian Empire in economic terms, expressed, however, doubts about the financial viability of this enterprise. [1]

As a result, the Council of Ministers of Russia adopted the following resolution: "With sympathy for the main idea of the project on the construction of a railway track from Western Europe to India through Russia and Persia and without encountering obstacles to the formation of a society for preparatory work on this issue ... The Council of Ministers considers it necessary, however, to indicate that the implementation of the aforementioned project should not entail any damage to the Russian state treasury and should be consistent with the economic interests of Russia." [1]



In the beginning of November 1910, I.A. Zvegintsev went to London on a private trip to probe the soil. [14] In the middle of the month he was received by the British Foreign Secretary E. Gray in the presence of his assistant A. Nicholson. [1] Having considered the issue of the transpersian road from three sides, political, strategic and financial, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs expressed his personal opinion about the desirability of its construction from a political point of view. As for the strategic side of the issue, E. Gray said that for its solution the draft was submitted for discussion to the State Defense Commission. At the end of the conversation, the head of the Foreign Office invited Zvegintsev to discuss the financial side of the issue with the director of the Bank of England F.H. Jackson. [1]

As a result, the Council of Ministers of Russia adopted the following resolution: "With sympathy for the main idea of the project on the construction of a railway track from Western Europe to India through Russia and Persia and without encountering obstacles to the formation of a society for preparatory work on this issue ... The Council of Ministers considers it necessary, however, to indicate that the implementation of the aforementioned project should not entail any damage to the Russian state treasury and should be consistent with the economic interests of Russia." [1]

Conclusion. Study conclusions and recommendations. Summing up, it can be noted that in the diplomatic struggle for the construction of the transpersian railway according to the project proposed by the Russian Empire, Russia found itself on the police of the losing player, despite the involvement of large financial forces as "heavy artillery". However, the British side was not able to fully feel like a winner. A new player entered the arena, stronger and eager to get profitable concessions and monopolies - the German Empire. Germany got the opportunity to build the Baghdad railway, which was the impetus for a new round of Anglo-Russian rivalry for Persia.

References:

- [1]. Russian State Military Historical Archive (RGVIA). Fund. 2000. List.1. Case .7699. Sheets. 29, 38, 74-101, 89-90, 94-96, 102, 103, 104, 200, 347, 207, 250, 251, 265, 296-298, 301, 308
- [2]. Russian State Military Historical Archive (RGVIA). Fund.2000. List.1. List.7726. L.36, 41, 36-52
- [3]. Russian State Military Historical Archive RGVIA. Fund. 2000. List.1. Case.3703. sheets. 8.15
- [4]. Archive of the Foreign Policy of the Russian Empire (AVPRI). Form 133. Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. 1908. .91. L. 231
- [5]. AVPRI. F. 144. Persian table. "B" Fund. 488. List.280 case.97, 391,393
- [6]. Blue Books (BB) V.10. PP. 640-641, 682-683, 705.
- [7]. Red Archive. On the history of the Potsdam Agreement, vol. 3 (58). Pp. 53, 57.
- [8]. International relations. No. 3. Series II. T.XVIII. Part 1. S.2, 226-227.
- [9]. Astafiev I. I. Potsdam Agreement of 1911 // Historical Notes. 1970. T. 85. P.128.
- [10]. Astafiev I.I. Russian-German diplomatic relations 1905-1911 - M.: Publishing house of Moscow State University. 1972. ;
- [11]. Bestuzhev I.V. Struggle in Russia on Foreign Policy Issues on the Eve of the First World War (1910-1914). // Historical notes. T.75. - M., 1965.
- [12]. Ivanov M.S. Iranian revolution 1905-1911 - M.: Nauka, 1957.S. 449.



- [13]. Istyagin L.G. German penetration into Iran and Russian-German contradictions on the eve of the First World War - M., 1978.
[14]. The Russian word. 10 (23) November 1910.
[15]. Spring D.W. The Transpersian railway project and anglo-russian relations. // The Slavonic and East European Review. 1976. No. 1. R. 62 - 64.

UDC: 94(47)

THE AMERICAN CAPITAL IN ECONOMY OF RUSSIA (SECOND HALF OF 19th - EARLY 20th CENTURY)

Kholliev Azizbek Guzalovich
PhD, associate professor,
History faculty, National
University of Uzbekistan
azizbekholliev@gmail.com

Annotasiya: Ushbu maqolada XIX asrning ikkinchi yarmi – XX asr boshida Rossiya iqtisodiyotining rivojlanishida Amerika sarmoyasining o‘rni va roli tarixiy nuqtai nazardan ko‘rib chiqiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Rossiya, AQSh, savdo, iqtisodiy aloqalar, eksport, import, tashqi iqtisodiy siyosat, savdo aylanmasi, jahon bozori, balans (nisbat)

Аннотация: В данной статье с исторической точки зрения рассматриваются место и роль американского капитала в развитии экономики России во второй половине XIX – начале XX века.

Ключевые слова: Россия, США, торговля, экономические связи, экспорт, импорт, внешняя экономическая политика, торговый оборот, мировой рынок, баланс.

Annotation: The place and role of the American capital in the development of the economy of Russia in the second half 19th - early of 20th century are considered from the historical point of view in the given article.

Keywords: Russia, the USA, trade, economic links, export, import, the external economic policy, trade turnover, the world market, balance.

Introduction: Already in practice, it has been proven many times the possibility of obtaining a significant additional economic effect only through the correct choice of volumes, structure, and directions of capital investments. The international movement of capital is an important driving force for the development of the world economy and the basis of international economic relations.

With an acute shortage of domestic sources of financing, attracting foreign capital is one of the methods of economic regulation.

The process of modernization in the Russian Empire during the period under review proceeded at a rapid pace. That was also facilitated by the state's orientation towards intensifying economic development.

First of all, foreign capital went to the sphere of circulation, to railway construction and banks. Foreign entrepreneurs exported raw materials and products, imported machinery, equipment, household appliances, and other consumer goods. Then foreign capital began to be invested in industrial production and urban transport.



Finances from the United States of America occupied a certain place among the foreign capital entering Russia. American investments have played an important role and have taken their rightful place in the development of some sectors of the Russian economy.

Thus, the topic under consideration is relevant and requires detailed research.

Research methodology: Analyzing the issues of foreign capital participation in the Russian economy, in our opinion, several important aspects should be considered.

An active policy of attracting foreign (including American) capital acted as a kind of barometer for the development of the Russian economy. The more thoughtfully and reasonably it was carried out, the more likely it was to achieve high efficiency in the use of capital itself.

Therefore, a stable and well-grounded investment policy sometimes meant no less for the modernization and restructuring of the economy than the investments themselves or other privileges.

The processes taking place in the Russian economy, including the use of foreign capital, reflected the trends of general world economic development.

All countries, the industrialization of which in the second half of the 19th - beginning of the 20th century took place with the participation of foreign capital, have gone the same way: from attracting loan capital from abroad through state and government-guaranteed loans, they moved to the increasingly widespread use of foreign entrepreneurial capital.

Literature review: Issues related to the history of the participation of foreign (including American) capital in the Russian economy were considered in the studies of the authors of the pre-revolutionary, soviet and post-soviet periods.

According to its content, the scientific literature existing on the considered topic can be divided into two groups.

The first group can include studies of a general nature. They focus on the analysis of the processes of penetration of foreign capital into the Russian economy, assessing their impact on the overall development of the country. Among the authors of such works, the following researchers can be noted: V.F. Brandt, L. Voronov, V.S. Ziv, P.M. Migulin, B.V. Ananich, V.I. Bovykin, I. Vavilin, E.L. Granovsky, A.G. Dongarov, B.C. Dyakin, L. Lyandau, P.V. Ol, M.A. Vinokurov and others.

The works of the authors of the second group directly investigate various aspects of economic relations between Russia and the United States. Among the researchers of this group are V.A. Williams, V.V. Lebedev, S.V. Kalmykov, N.N. Bolkhovitinov, G.P. Kuropyatnik, J. Kolenberg, I.M. Rabinovich, R.Sh. Genelin, M. Ya. Gefter, A.A. Lukin, A.A. Fursenko and others.

Most of the studies carried out by the above authors indicate that American financial and entrepreneurial capital was interested in participating in the Russian economy.

Analysis and results: The Russian government, starting to build its railway network, tried to directly benefit from the foreign technical experience. It invited engineers from abroad to participate in the design of track facilities, bridges, and overpasses.



The Belgian Society for the construction of machines and mechanisms in 1843 won the tender for the supply of equipment for the Moscow - St. Petersburg railway. Specialists from the United States also took part in its construction. At the end of 1843, the St. Petersburg state-owned Alexandrovsky iron foundry and the mechanical plant was leased for 7 years to the American firm of J. Harrison from Baltimore to organize the production of rolling stock, train workers, train drivers, and conductors. At the end of the term, the lease was renewed. The plant was re-equipped and was mainly engaged in the assembly of steam locomotives and carriages from units and parts imported from the United States. The cost of production at the Aleksandrovsky mechanical plant of St. Petersburg in 1860 was 2500 thousand rubles. [1]

The chief manager of the railways, a famous engineer, lieutenant general P.P. Melnikov in 1860 was sent on a long trip to the United States to study the state of the railway business. Upon his return to Russia, he, enriched with the American experience, raised the level of railway construction, heading the Ministry of railways (minister in 1862-1869).

In 1865 in Russia there were 3.5 thousand versts (old Russian measure of distance equal to 1.067 km) of railways, while in England - 22 thousand km, in France and Germany - 14 thousand km each, in the USA - 56 thousand km of railways. [2]

The global process of the industrial revolution in the middle of the nineteenth century deeply captured the developed sectors of the industrial economy of Russia. The massive introduction of machine technology began with the leading branches of the textile industry. [3]

Mechanical engineering became the object of direct participation of foreign entrepreneurs in the 50s of the 19th century. At the same time, machine production with the help of foreign technologies began to penetrate agricultural engineering. So, the production of threshers and plows, according to American projects, was started at the Wilson agricultural machinery plant.

The positive economic effect of the 1861 reform did not appear immediately. The first years after the abolition of serfdom were characterized by a decline in industrial production. In the first half of the 1860s, the most advanced branch of Russian industry, the cotton industry, experienced the serious consequences of the decline in imports of American cotton caused by the American Civil War.

S.Yu. Witte, heading the Ministry of Finance, began to pursue a new policy of obtaining loans abroad. The task was to achieve optimal conditions for financial borrowing.

The difficult situation in the European financial market prompted Witte to consider possible ways of obtaining loans in the United States. In the fall of 1898, he received an offer to conclude a loan from a group of American bankers headed by J. Morgan. However, negotiations for an \$ 80 million loan failed. The main reason was that the commercial conditions of J. Morgan were unacceptable for the Russian side. But in the fall of 1899, American bankers J. Perkins and W. Ingersoll (New York Life Insurance Co.) signed an agreement with the St. Petersburg International Bank to issue a loan of the South-Eastern and Vladikavkaz railways for 10 million dollars (about 20 million rubles). [4]



In the 1890s, following the expansion of trade contacts, primarily the supply of machinery and equipment, US industrial firms began to implement their projects in Russia. During this period, American entrepreneurs were still lagging behind their European counterparts in terms of the scale of penetration into the Russian industry.

American companies, penetrating the Russian industry, entered into cooperation with Russian entrepreneurs. The spread of telephone communications in the second half of the 19th century was of great importance for the development of international economic relations. The organization and operation of telephone networks in Russia in the early 1880s were carried out by the American “Bell Telephone Company International”. The opening of the Moscow telephone exchange took place on July 1, 1882. City telephone exchanges began to operate in 1882 in St. Petersburg, Odessa, and Riga.

Subsequently, Russia began to lag more and more behind the United States, both in terms of the growth rate of oil production and in terms of the general level of development of the oil industry. “Standard Oil Company” transported the bulk of its products on oil tankers, which provided significant savings on transportation costs and affected the wholesale and retail prices of its sale. In addition, American companies paid great attention to creating conditions for the accumulation of reserves, storage, and internal transportation of petroleum products in the places of their consumption.

The placement of Russian military orders at the enterprises of industrial companies in the United States began at the beginning of the twentieth century.

Foreign capital entered Russia in two main forms - investment in the economy and loans. Foreign investment in shares and bonds of Russian enterprises at the turn of the century approached 1 billion rubles, and by the time of the First World War - to 2 billion rubles. [5]

At that time, the world's largest exporters of capital were England, France, and Germany. The main competition for the Russian capital allocation market unfolded between German and Anglo-French financial and industrial circles. As a result, the distribution of foreign investments in Russian industry in 1914 looked as follows: German investments - 28.2 %, French – 19%, British – 17%, Franco-Belgian - 16.5%, USA - about 6 %, etc. [6]

The inflow of foreign capital in the form of loans significantly exceeded foreign investment in the economy. A sharp increase in Russia's debt - by 7.25 billion rubles - happened during the world war. [7]

V.N.Kokovtsov, appointed minister in February 1904, at the beginning of the war with Japan, was supposed to ensure the stability of the Russian economy and finances in emergency conditions, to save the gold ruble, which was on the verge of falling during the Russo-Japanese war.

Obtaining war loans was a significant challenge for Russia because European countries supported Japan. It was decided to turn to American banks. War. S.Yu.Witte, during the negotiations on the conclusion of peace with Japan in Portsmouth in August 1905, negotiated the placement of a Russian loan in the United States. However, as a result of the intervention of American opponents of the Russian imperial court, the negotiations had no practical consequences.

The increased US investment activity was coordinated and regulated by the Russian-American Chamber of Commerce and supported by the government circles of the Russian Empire. For example, the Russian government embarked on an import substitution policy towards the rapidly gaining popularity of American sewing equipment (“Singer”) and agricultural machinery (“International Harvester Company”) products.

By the early twentieth century, the markets in North America and Western Europe were saturated with sewing machines. The “Singer” company urgently needed a new sales market and it found it in Russia. Considering the demand for agricultural machinery that had increased many times as a result of the agrarian reform, the management of the “International Company of Harvesting Machines” not only increased the volume of sales of its products in Russia but also decided in 1909 to start production at a plant near Moscow in Lyubertsy. If in 1911/1912 the Lyubertsy plant produced 5507 mowers and 11949 reapers, then in 1914/1915 the figures were 6221 and 13840. [8]

“Russian-American metal society”, which included lead-rolling, pipe, and babbitt factories, began production in 1900. The famous American company of pneumatic brakes has opened an enterprise “Westinghouse brake society” for the manufacture and sale of train brake systems, electro-pneumatic signaling, and heating equipment for wagons. [9]

All of the aforementioned enterprises were “subsidiaries” of American companies, which ensured a high technical and technological level of their production.

The pre-war period became a time of successful activity in Russia of the American insurance company “New York”. In addition to St. Petersburg and Moscow, it had branches in Kiev, Odessa, Kharkov, Riga, Rostov-on-Don. Year after year, the increasing so-called required reserves in securities allowed the American insurance company “New York” to become an investor of capital in the Russian economy, which was due to the fulfillment of pre-signed contracts. In 1895, the insurance company “New York” received premiums in the amount of 1620, 3 thousand rubles, and in 1913 - 7812,7 thousand rubles. [10]

Conclusions: American capital in the Russian economy was not directed towards charitable goals. Buying Russian securities and creating various commercial enterprises in Russia, American investors were guided by their interest: they found the best application for their savings in that.

The industrial rise of Russia took place with the active use of foreign (including American) capital, advanced machinery, and technology, as well as with the help of foreign managers.

The influence of American capital in certain areas of the Russian economy was noticeable but was not a determining factor in their development, the directions of which were dictated, first of all, by the internal needs of the Russian state. Industrial and commercial structures created by the Americans or with their participation worked for the Russian market.

References:

[1]. Solovieva A.M. Industrial revolution in Russia in the 19th century. 1990.



- [2]. Solovieva A.M. Railway transport in Russia in the second half of the 19th century. 1975.
- [3]. Solovieva A.M. Industrial revolution in Russia in the 19th century. -Moscow: Nauka, 1990.
- [4]. Ananich B.V. Russia and international capital. 1897-1914. 1970.
- [5]. Gindin I.F. Russian commercial banks. - Moscow: Gosfinizdat, 1948.
- [6]. Ionichev N. P. External economic relations of Russia (IX - early XX century). [7]. Sidorov A.L. The financial position of Russia during the First World War (1914 - 1917). -Moscow: 1960
- [8]. V.V. Lebedev Russian-American Economic Relations (1900-1917). –Moscow: International relations, 1964.
- [9]. Ionichev N. P. External economic relations of Russia (IX - early XX century). -
- [10]. Foreign entrepreneurship and foreign investment in Russia: Essays. 1997.



UDC:677.021.152.8

RESEARCH ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF 5LP LINTER

Sulaymonov Rustam Shennikovich
d.t.s., senior researcher of
JSC "Paxtasanoat ilmiy markazi"

Utkir Akbaralievich Norboev
assistant of the

Department "Natural Fibers
and Fabric Processing"

Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute

Utkir_n@ail.ru

Annatsiya. 5LP linter ishchi kamerasi xajmining kattalashtirilganiga qaramasdan ish unumdorligi atiga 5-8 % ga oshganligi, kamera kattalashtirilganidan chigitli valik massasining oshishi va arrali silindrga 18,5 kVt/soat elektr energiya sarflanib, PMP-160 rusumli linter arrali silindriga sarflangan elektr energiyaga qaraganda 8,5 kVt/soat ga ko'p sarflanganligi o'rganildi. Linterlash jarayoni ish unumdorligini oshirish, ishlab chiqarilayotgan chigit va momiqning sifatini yaxshilash maqsadida Xitoy Halq Respublikasidan keltirilgan va maxalliy paxta tozalash korxonasiga o'rnatilgan MR-160-11S rusumli linter uskunasi o'tkazilgan tadqiqot ishlarining natijasi linterning ish unumdorligi texnik xarakteristikasidagi ish unumdorlikka qaraganda ancha kam bo'lib, o'rtacha 750 kg/mash.soatdan, momiq bo'yicha o'rtacha 30 kg/mash.soatdan oshmaganligi aniqlangan. Ishlab chiqarilgan chigitning shikastlanish darajasi va momiqning ifloslik darajasi yuqori bo'lib, iste'molchining sifatli chigit va momiqqa bo'lgan talabi to'liq qondirilmaganligi o'rganilgan. 5LP linterning samaradorligi bo'yicha Bo'ka paxta tozalash korxonasida o'tkazilgan tajriba ishlarining natijasi linterning chigit bo'yicha ish unumdorligi o'rtacha 724 kg/soatni, momiq bo'yicha ish unumdorligi o'rtacha 23,8 kg/soatni tashkil etib, texnik xarakteristikasidagi chigit bo'yicha ish unumdorlikka qaraganda o'rtacha 60 % ga, momiq bo'yicha o'rtacha 32 % ga kam ekanligi aniqlangan. O'tkazilgan izlanishlardan paxta-to'qimachilik klasteri tizimidagi paxta tozalash korxonalari uchun iste'molchining sifatli chigit va momiqqa bo'lgan talabini qondiradigan, ish unumdorligi yuqori bo'lgan zamonaviy linter uskunalari kerakligi o'rganilgan.

Kalit so'zlar. linter uskunasi, ishchi kamera, aralastirgich, arrali silindr, paxta, chigit, momiq, ish unumdorlik, zichlik, sifat.

Аннотация. Несмотря на увеличение размеров рабочей камеры линтера 5LP, производительность увеличилась всего на 5-8%, увеличилась масса высевающего катка и потребление электроэнергии на 18,5 кВтч на один цилиндр пилы по сравнению с 8,5 кВтч. электроэнергии, потребляемой цилиндром линейной пилы ПМП-160 кВт / ч. Результаты исследований футеровочного оборудования MR-160-11S, импортированного из Китайской Народной Республики и установленного на местном хлопкоочистительном заводе с целью

повышения эффективности процесса линтеринга и улучшения качества семян и производимого пуха, значительно ниже, чем у технические характеристики линтера, кг/мес, в среднем по шерсти не превышали 30 кг/мес. Было изучено, что степень повреждения произведенных семян и степень загрязнения пуха высоки, а спрос потребителей на качественные семена и пух полностью не удовлетворяется. Результаты опытных работ по эффективности линтера 5ЛП на Бокинском хлопкоочистительном комбинате показали, что средняя урожайность семян линта составила 724 кг/час, средняя урожайность шерсти - 23,8 кг/час, средняя урожайность семян по техническим характеристикам - 60. %, оказалось в среднем на 32% ниже. Исследование показывает, что хлопкоочистительные заводы в системе хлопко-текстильного кластера нуждаются в современном линтерном оборудовании с высокой производительностью, которое удовлетворяет спрос потребителей на качественные семена и пух.

Ключевые слова. линтерное оборудование, рабочая камера, смеситель, пильный цилиндр, хлопок, семена, пух, производительность труда, плотность, качество.

Annotation. Despite the increase in the size of the working chamber of the 5LP linter, the productivity increased by only 5-8%, the weight of the seeding roller and the power consumption increased by 18.5 kWh per saw cylinder, compared to 8.5 kWh. of the electricity consumed by the cylinder of the PMP-160 kW / h linear saw. The research results of the MR-160-11S lining equipment imported from the People's Republic of China and installed at a local cotton ginnery in order to increase the efficiency of the linting process and improve the quality of seeds and fluff produced are significantly lower than the technical characteristics of the linter, kg / month, on average for wool did not exceed 30 kg / month. It has been studied that the degree of damage to the produced seeds and the degree of contamination of the fluff are high, and the consumer demand for quality seeds and fluff is not fully met. The results of experimental work on the effectiveness of the 5LP linter at the Bokinsky cotton ginning plant showed that the average yield of lint seeds was 724 kg / hour, the average wool yield was 23.8 kg / hour, the average seed yield in terms of technical characteristics was 60.%, it turned out on average to 32% lower. The study shows that ginneries in the Cotton Textile Cluster system need modern, high-performance linter equipment that meets consumer demand for quality seeds and fluff.

Keywords. linter equipment, working chamber, mixer, saw cylinder, cotton, seeds, fluff, labor productivity, density, quality.

Introduction. In the technology of primary processing of cotton, there is a process of hulling seeds, which requires large expenditures of labor, electricity and spare parts, which creates certain difficulties in their use. Thus, on average, 30% of the total costs of the enterprise falls on the linting farm [1]. Despite the high cost, the low wholesale price of down produced in the consumer market negatively affects the economic efficiency of the enterprise.

In order to reduce the consumption of electricity and spare parts for the linter farm by increasing the efficiency of linters in the technological system of seed linting, PSMITI scientists (TsNIIHprom) conducted research and by the 80s of the last century a 5LP linter of an increased size was made. working chamber (fig. 1). [2,]. The working

chamber of this linter consists of an apron 1, a mixer 2, a seed ridge 3, a column 4, a saw cylinder 5 and a density valve 6 (Fig. 2). In the working chamber there are 161 columns assembled on a toothed rail on the upper and lower beams and forming a lattice with a column [3]. The saw cylinder in the chamber consists of 160 saws and 159 saws with intermediate seals. The working part, which rotates the seeding roller and plays a key role in the process of separating the seeds, is the mixer located in the center of the working chamber.

Literature review. The increase in the cross-section of the working chamber of the 5LP linter made it possible to increase the efficiency of the linter by only 5-8% [4]. The increase in the size of the chamber did not speed up the timely removal of littered seeds from the working chamber. The result is an increase in the mass of the seed roller in the chamber. This, in turn, increased the load from the seeding roller onto the saw cylinder. An 18.5 kW electric motor is mounted on the saw cylinder to cope with overloading, ensure the required seeding roller speed and perform a clogging-free flocculation process. This, in turn, led to an increase in power consumption by 8.5 kW compared to the PMP-160 linter. Despite the increased cross-section of the linter working chamber, the inability to effectively scrape off the pile from the seed surface and the timely removal of littered seeds from the chamber led to an increase in the density of the sowing roller in the chamber, resulting in a decrease in the efficiency of the linter.

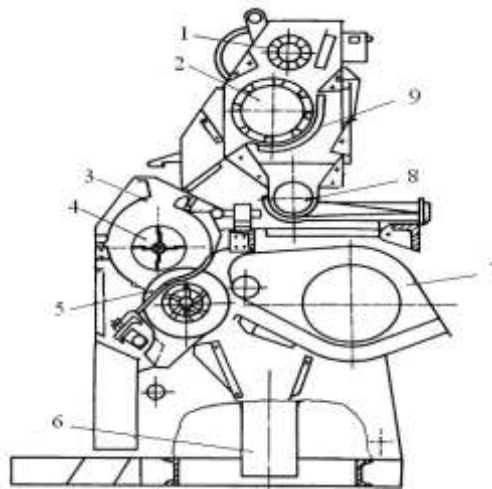


Figure 1. Schematic of a 5LP linter

1 - feed roller, 2 - smoothing drum, 3 - working chamber, 4 - agitator, 5 - saw cylinder, 6 - chimney, 7 - air chamber, 8 - suction auger, 9 - mesh.

Production data show that the real productivity of the 5LP linter is only 45-50% of its specification. In addition, due to the fact that during the process of flax only 2.0-2.2% of cotton is removed from the surface of the seeds, the technology of the primary processing of cotton (PDI70-2017) and cotton 5LP with a total amount of 8-12 pieces is established [4, 5]. This, in turn, leads to store overcrowding, high consumption of electricity and spare parts, and overuse of the store's environment.

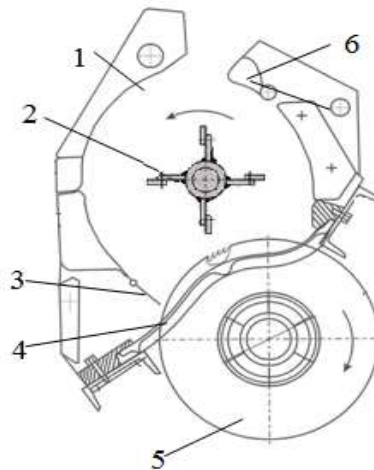


Figure 2. Schematic of a 5LP linter working chamber

1 - apron, 2 - agitator, 3 - seed comb, 4 - column, 5 - saw cylinder, 6 - density valve.

Analysis of scientific works. Linter equipment for packing seeds is produced in the developed countries of the USA and China in the cotton industry. Linter equipment is adapted for industrial flaxseed material used in creameries. In these countries, the seed preparation process is carried out chemically.

In the model 630 liner manufactured by the American company “Lummus”, 3.0–3.5% of the pile is removed from the seed surface when lazy. At the same time, the mechanical damage to the obtained seeds is high, on average 5-6%. When licking seeds, the actual productivity of lint for seeds and down is low: 550-600 kg / mash for seeds, 20-22 kg / mash for flaxseeds [6].

In order to further improve the mechanism of interaction between cotton ginning and oil companies of the republic in 2009-2012, some ginneries of the country were equipped with equipment and technology of Chinese production. For example, at the Bakht cotton ginning plant in the Syrdarya region, the seed sowing system is equipped with MP-160-11C liners manufactured by the Chinese company Lebed [7]. The appearance of the MP-160-11C sleeve is shown in Figure 3, the working chamber diagram is shown in Figure 4. The working chamber consists of an apron 1, a mixer 2, a shaft 3, a seed ridge 4, a grate 5, a saw cylinder 6, a saw spacer 7 and a valve density 8. The diameter of the mixer shaft is 3 - 45 mm, the external diameter of the mixer with the blade edge is 150 mm. The number of cranes in the grid is 161, the number of saws in the saw cylinder is 160, the number of saws in the saw shaft is 159 [8].

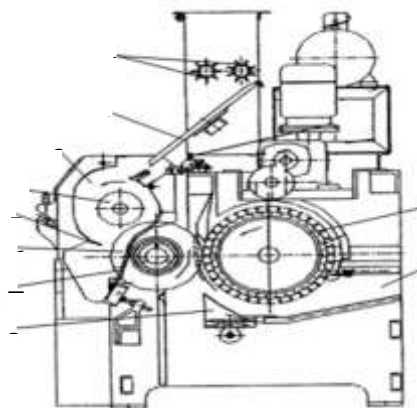


Figure 3. Schematic of the linter type MR-160-11C

1 - feed rollers, 2 - turntable, 3 - working chamber, 4 - agitator, 5 - seed comb, 6 - saw cylinder, 7 - grate, 8 - farm with grooves, 9 - brush drum, 10 - fiber carrier channel.

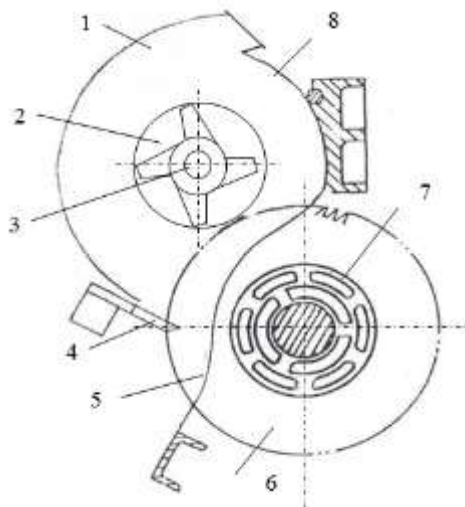


Figure 4 Working chamber of linter MR-160-11C

1 - apron, 2 - mixing knife, 3 - shaft, 4 - seed comb, 5 - column, 6 - saw cylinder, 7 - saw intermediate seal, 8 - density valve.

Analysis and results. According to the results of research on the productivity of Chinese linters used in domestic ginneries, the impact on product quality is much lower than the technical productivity of the equipment, which does not exceed 750 kg/h. It has been investigated that the wool production is 30 kg/h. Due to the high rotation speed of the saw cylinder, 1200 rpm, and the mixer speed, 700 rpm, the degree of damage to the hardened seed was high, on average 4.0-4.5%. The mass fraction of impurities and whole seeds in the villi obtained as a result of rubbing the seeds was high and averaged 7.5-10.0%, and the amount of short-fiber pile (pux) in the pile was 6-8% higher than the required norm. As a result, the quality of seeds and fluff produced from Chinese lint is low, and consumer demand for quality seeds and fluff is not fully satisfied [9].

In order to study the efficiency of 5LP linter production at the Boka plant in the Tashkent region, experimental studies were carried out. Before the start of the experimental work, one of the linters in the technological system was selected. The experiments were carried out on cotton fiber C-6524 of selection II grade 2 with an initial moisture content of 9.6% and a fineness of 11.1%. Experimental work was carried out on new saws with an outer diameter of 320 mm for 4 hours. During the research work, samples were taken from the 5LP linter before and after the linter, and after the linter, the wool was analyzed and analyzed in the laboratory. The samples were repeated 9 times to make the analysis clear. The sowing productivity of lint 5LP was determined by the chronometric method. At the same time, every 3 minutes, the seeds emerging from the working chamber of the sleeve were collected and weighed on an electronic balance in the press shop. To determine the performance of the lining, the lint remaining in the technology was suspended and the pile falling into the press box was collected every 3 minutes after using the lint allocated for the experiment. To refine the results, the experiments were repeated 9 times and the average value of the result was obtained. As a result, the average productivity of the 5LP linter for seeds

was 724 kg / h, and the average production of fluff was 23.8 kg / h. The yield of hairs of the obtained seeds averaged 8.4%, and damage - 4.7%. According to the State Standard UzDST 645: 2016 "Vata" according to TU belongs to the "Medium" class of "B" type, with an average mass fraction of impurities in wool and whole seeds of 9.1%, staple length 6 / 7 mm [10].

Experiments with the productivity of the 5LP linter and the quality of the seeds and fluff produced showed that the actual characteristics of the seed material of the equipment were on average 54% lower than the characteristics indicated in its technical description [11], and the quality was lower due to severe damage to the seeds and contamination of the wool.

It is known that in 5LP cotton linters, the greatest influence of the saw tooth on the seed occurs when the seed passes through the surface connecting the centers of the saw cylinder to the agitator. In this case, since the blade of the agitator and the saw tooth are metal, the impact of the saw on the seeds at a linear speed of 12 m / s and the blade at a speed of 4.71 m / s will increase the damage to the seeds. In addition, the presence of a gap between the mixing blades and the shaft prevents the seed mass between the two blades from being pressed into the saw cylinder with the required compressive force for a certain period of time during fluting. This, in turn, does not remove the required amount of lint from the seed surface. Untimely removal of fluff from the surface of the seed increases the time the seeds stay in the working chamber and leads to increased damage to the seeds due to an increase in the period of their contact with the saw teeth. Leaving trash seeds in the chamber without leaving the chamber in time leads to an increase in the density of the seeding roller. This reduces the speed of the seeding roller, reducing the transfer of the amount of seed from the feed system to the working chamber. All this leads to a decrease in the productivity of the linter, a decrease in the quality of seeds and produced fluff. Due to the increase in the amount of dust in the linter shop due to the abundance of equipment, it negatively affects human health and leads to an excess of the environmental standard.

Conclusion. According to a study of the characteristics of foreign and domestic lint, lint produced in China and currently used in some of the country's cotton and textile clusters does not meet consumer demand for seeds and fluff due to low yields, poor seed quality and fluff especially showed that the seeds are not suitable for puffs.

Local linters 5LP were mainly intended for technical and sowing linters, but due to the lack of a mixer design, which is the main working part of the linter, they showed low productivity, low quality of seeds and produced fluff. All this suggests that today the cotton and textile cluster needs to develop and implement a modern localized linter for cotton ginning plants that will work with high productivity, satisfy consumer demand for high-quality seeds and fluff, and provide a normal ecological environment in the workshop.

References:

- [1]. R.Sh. Sulaymonov. Sovershenstvovanie bazovix zven'ev pil'nogo lintera i yego osvoenie v proizvodstve. Otchet OA "Papxtasanoat ilmiy markazi". Tashkent. 2016. – 51 s.
- [2]. Pasport pil'nogo lintera 5LP.-Tashkent: TGSKB po xlopkoochistke, 1981.-18 s.



- [3]. T.M. Kuliev, R.Sh. Sulaymonov i dr. Paxtani dastlabki ishlash bo'yicha qo'llanma. Toshkent- "Afvto-nashr". 2019. -477 b.
- [4]. R.Sh. Sulaymonov, B.Ya. Kushakeev, D.U. Madraximov. Iziskanie putey povisheniya effektivnosti prosessa linterovaniya semyan. Otchet AO «Paxtasanoat ilmiy markazi». Tashkent. 2011.-65 s.
- [5]. Paxtani dastlabki ishlashning muvofiqlashtirilgan texnologiyasi (PDI 70-2017). A.S. Kamalovning umumiy taxriri ostida. "Paxtasanoat ilmiy markazi" AJ. Toshkent, 2017.- 91 b.
- [6]. 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.
- [7]. Rukovodstvo po ekspluatatsii linternoy mashine MR160-11S. China changjiang machinery manufacturing Co., Ltd. Kitay. 2012. – 48 s.
- [8]. R.Sh. Sulaymonov, B.X. Marufxanov, U.K. Karimov. Izuchenie linternogo oborudovaniya importnogo proizvodstva, ekspluatiruemogo na otechestvennix xlopkozavodax. Otchet AO «Paxtasanoat ilmiy markazi». Tashkent. 2014.- 30 s.
- [9]. R.Sh. Sulaymonov, U.Q. Karimov, B.X. Marufxanov. Paxta tozalash korxonalarida foydalanilayotgan chet el texnologiya va uskunalarni o'rganish hamda paxtani jinlash, chigitni linterlash, tola va momiqni tozalash bo'yicha tavsiyalar berish. Ilmiy hisobot. «Raxtasanoat ilmiy markazi»AJ. Toshkent, 2016.-28 b.
- [10]. O'zDst 645:2016 "Paxta momig'i" texnikaviy shartlar
- [11]. Salimov A.M., Lugachev A.E., Xodjiev M.T. Texnologiya pervichnoy obrabotki xlopka. "Adabiyot uchqunlari" . Toshkent. 2018.- 184 b.

UDK: 537.534

INFLUENCE OF THE ATOMIC MASS OF BOMBARDMENT IONS ON THE FORMATION OF DEFECTS IN SILICON CRYSTALS

Sharopov Utkir Bahodirovich
Physical-Technical Institute NGO
"Physics - Sun", Institute of Materials Science,
Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan
[**utkirstar@gmail.com**](mailto:utkirstar@gmail.com)

Annotatsiya. SRIM va VIMS uslubi asosida Si sirtini ionlar bilan nurlantirilganda hosil bo'lgan nuqsonlar o'rganildi. Sirtida hosil bo'lgan bo'shliqlar esa yakka atomlarining changlanishiga, oraliq nuqsonlar klasterlarning hosil bo'lish chegarasiga ta'sir qilishi aniqlandi.

Kalit so'zlar: kremniy; mass-spektrometriya; ion; sirt; nuqsonlar;

Аннотация. Исследовано дефектообразование на поверхности кристаллов Si при облучении ионами методом ВИМС и TRIM. Показано, что образованные вакансии на поверхности приводят к распылению решеточных ионов, а междоузельные дефекты влияют на порог образования кластерных ионов.

Ключевые слова: кремний; масс-спектрометрия; ион; поверхность; дефекты;

Abstract: The fluence of the mass of bombardment atoms on the formation of defects and there clusters on the surface of Si crystals using the SIMS and SRIM



methods is investigated. It is shown that the formed interstitial defects on the surface lead to the sputtering of cluster ions, and vacancies affect the threshold for the formation of lattice ions.

Keywords: silicon; mass spectrometry; ion; surface; defects;

Introduction. The study of the physical and physicochemical properties of the surface of a solid is a topical area of science and technology [1–4]. This is due to the most important practical applications, the number of which is constantly increasing, micro, nano, emission electronics, optics of thin film systems, the production of thin layers for various purposes, heterogeneous catalysis, etc [3, 5–8]. As a result of the development of technology and technology of ultrahigh vacuum, samples with monocrystalline surfaces close to ideal have appeared, and subtle quantitative methods for the analysis of surface properties have been developed. Due to this, great advances have been made in surface research over the past 20-30 years, so that we can talk about a new qualitative level of scientific research. The flow of information on the properties of the surface has sharply increased, and there is a need for theoretical and experimental studies to study the surface properties of solids [6, 9–16].

The formation of point defects on the surface is an integral part of a wide range of various phenomena occurring in semiconductor devices and integrated microcircuits when exposed to ionizing radiation [17, 18]. At present, silicon planar devices are most widely used in discrete and integrated versions, an integral part of which is a dielectric film deposited on the semiconductor surface [5, 19, 20].

In recent years, charged and neutral polyatomic particles (clusters) have been intensively studied. This is due to the fact that clusters can become elements of a new direction in materials science - nanostructure technology, which contributes to the development of the microelectronic industry and is associated with a further decrease in the size of semiconductor devices. Moreover, there is a contradiction between the most frequently used models to explain the emission of clusters upon sputtering (the recombination model of cluster formation [21], the alternative model of direct emission [22–24], and sputtering of clusters stimulated by defects on the crystal surface [25–27]). The available experimental data on cluster sputtering do not make it possible to finally clarify the question of which of the mechanisms of cluster formation is dominant. To test the validity and assess the role of these models (in particular, recombination) in the formation of clusters, an attempt was made to bring some clarity to the existing contradictions between the models. For this purpose, we carried out directed experimental studies and measured the yields of negatively charged cluster ions emitted from a silicon Si(111) target upon bombarding the surface with ions of various alkali metals with energies from 0.1 to 3 keV. For this purpose, a comparative study of the formation of defects under ion irradiation on the silicon surface by methods of secondary ion mass spectrometry (SIMS) and total current (TC) spectroscopy and computer simulation (SRIM) has been carried out.

Experimental methods. Detailed descriptions of the TC spectroscopy [28–32] and SIMS techniques are given in the [27, 33] references. Si(111) substrate, the sample surface was cleaned by ion etching followed by annealing in a high vacuum with a short-term increase in temperature to 700 °C [34]. *p*-type silicon plates of single crystals (SiHB-10) with a (111) face orientation were used as substrate. Silicon wafers



are squares (15x15 mm). All investigations were carried out at room temperature. The surface cleanliness was monitored using with SIMS spectra. The working vacuum during the research was 10^{-8} Torr. Additionally, the SRIM method was used to compare the results [35].

TC spectroscopy has now become an effective tool for studying the surface properties of solids. This technique has a number of attractive qualities: it is simple for experimental implementation and at the same time has a high information content, has a high surface sensitivity (of the order of 10\AA), and does not destroy the surface under study when it is used.

However, when studying surface properties, one should not look for one "best" method, but use, if possible, a combination of independent techniques, each of which provides information on those properties that are most clearly manifested in the chosen technique. For example, in SIMS, the characteristics of individual atoms of a substance are determined, on which the possibility of elemental analysis of a surface by mass spectra is based. Each technique provides information only about certain properties of the surface area, and only the use of several independent techniques allows a more accurate and unambiguous solution of research problems, provided that the results of independent measurements are correctly compared.

The design of the TC spectrometer makes it possible to effectively solve the problem of the cleanliness and orderliness of the surface, and the mass spectrometer to determine the elemental composition of the sample under study. To solve the set tasks, it was necessary to improve the ultrahigh-vacuum device for TC spectroscopy. To increase the energy of electrons, a 1 keV power supply unit was installed and the electronics of the dust were redone.

A focused monokinetic electron beam is directed to the sample surface using an electron-optical system. In the space between the forming system and the flat sample, electrons move in a uniform decelerating field and arrive at the sample with an energy determined by the bias potential. The primary electron current I_1 is determined by the value of the current that forms between the cathode of the electron gun and the sample under study. When the primary electrons interact with the target, some of the electrons are reflected and create a secondary electron current I_2 , and some remain in the target and contribute to the current passing through sample I . The current balance is written as:

$$I_1 = I + I_2$$

Since the relative potentials of the electrostatic system remain unchanged when the value of the retarding field above the sample changes, the primary electron beam does not lose focus, and the current I_1 remains unchanged in magnitude [36].

Taking this fact into account, it can be seen that it is possible to judge the value of the secondary electron current I_2 by measuring the current in the target circuit I :

$$I = I_1 - I_2 \quad I_1 = \text{const.}$$

By applying a small (0.1 ÷ 0.2 V) sinusoidal voltage with a frequency to the cathode unit, one can modulate the primary beam in terms of energy, and with the help of a synchrodetection system, select the first derivative of the current in the sample circuit. Then the expression for the current balance will be written as:

$$\frac{dI}{dE_p} = \frac{d(I_1 - I_2)}{dE_p} = -\frac{dI_2}{dE_p} = S(E_p)$$

Thus, the TC spectrum $S(E_p)$ is the derivative of the current in the target circuit with respect to the energy of the incident electrons.

A number of works carried out using the method of TC spectroscopy to study dielectrics, semiconductors and metals have shown that the TC spectra have a fine structure characteristic of each substance in the low-energy region ($0 \div 15$ eV) [37]. In works [38] based on the analysis of the energy dependences of elastic and inelastic reflection of electrons from the surface of a solid, taking into account the influence of inelastic interaction on the intensity of elastic reflection, model concepts of the formation of the TC spectroscopy signal were developed. This made it possible to unambiguously relate the structure of the TC spectra with the features of the density of electronic states of the valence and free bands of the object under study.

Results and its discussion. The results of measuring the yields of cluster ions Si_n ($n = 1 \div 5$) (Fig. 1) with a change in the energy of the bombarding ions of cesium, rubidium, and sodium show that the silicon target is sputtered in the form of cluster ions Si_n^- , and the mass of the bombarding ions has a significant effect on the population spectra of cluster ions. It was found that with an increase in the mass of bombarding ions, the relative yield of polyatomic ions, clusters, increases.

As is known [33], during ion irradiation of a solid, elastic energy losses of ions have a decisive influence on physicochemical processes in the near-surface layer. At the same time, there are limiting values of the energy of bombarding ions (the so-called threshold energies E_n), below which, as the value of n increases, the sputtering of a solid in the form of M_n^- cluster ions stop (table). And in the range of energies close to or slightly higher than the threshold, the yield of cluster ions increases sharply with increasing energy of bombarding ions: the emission of clusters with a given number of atoms n will occur with sufficient probability only if the target sputtering coefficient exceeds a certain critical value.

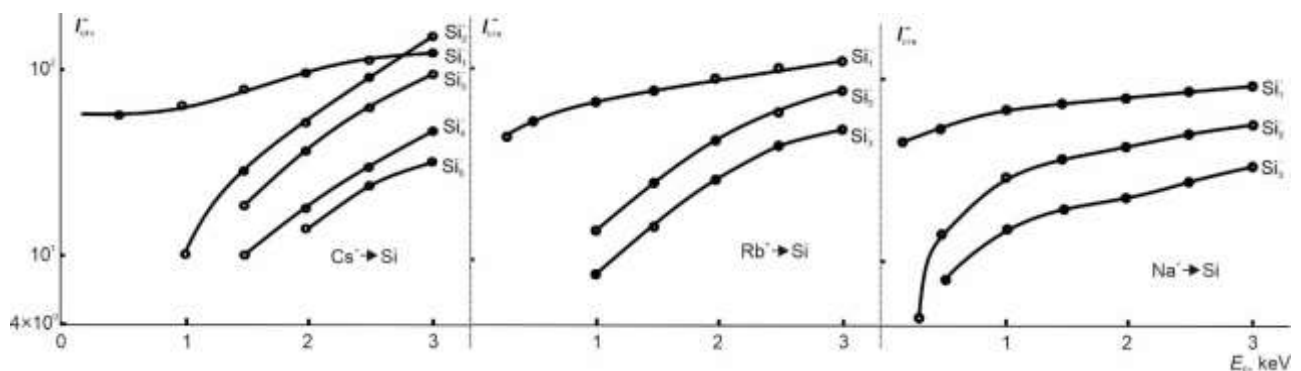


Figure 1. Comparison of the yield of negative cluster ions Si_n depending on the energy of primary ions: - cesium, - rubidium, - sodium.

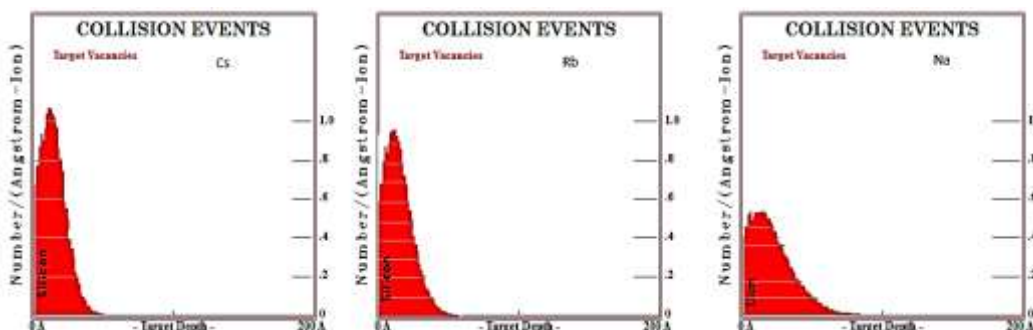
Table

Threshold energies E_p (eV) of negative ionic clusters upon sputtering of Si by positive Cs, Rb, Na ions.

Ions	Cs	Rb	Na
Si	310	310	180
Si ₂	1100	1100	400
Si ₃	1200	1100	500
Si ₄	1600	–	–
Si ₅	2200	–	–

The dynamics of the change in the yield of secondary atomic ions with an increase in the energy of primary ions differs sharply from that for cluster ions (especially in the case of emission of cluster ions from a silicon target) not only when bombarded with cesium ions, but also when bombarded with rubidium and sodium ions. Consequently, the emission of cluster ions must be considered separately from the emission of atomic ions, and therefore the normalization of the intensity of cluster ions with respect to the intensity of the monomer in a number of works [39] led to an apparent dependence of the yield of cluster ions on the energy of primary ions and, consequently, to an incorrect interpretation of the experimental results. The experimental results make it possible to conclude that the normalized yields of cluster ions S_{in} are independent of the average value of the sputtering coefficients, which contradicts the conclusions of the recombination model of cluster formation.

The specific feature of cluster formation during bombardment of the investigated surfaces with Cs^+ , Rb^+ , Na^+ ions allowed us to notice the presence of threshold energies and to study the laws governing the formation of negatively charged polyatomic ions in the range of energies close to the threshold. Experimental measurements of the yield of sputtered atoms in the near-threshold energy range are complicated by the extremely low emission efficiency, and therefore the experimental study of the mechanisms of near-threshold sputtering is a very laborious procedure; therefore, the sputtering thresholds can be estimated by calculation using the results of [33, 39]. According to these results of measuring the yield of negative ionic clusters, the value of the sputtering threshold increases with an increase in the mass of the incident ion, in contrast to the data for the yield of atomic particles. Obviously, this is due to the charged state of cluster ions and the energy of affinity.



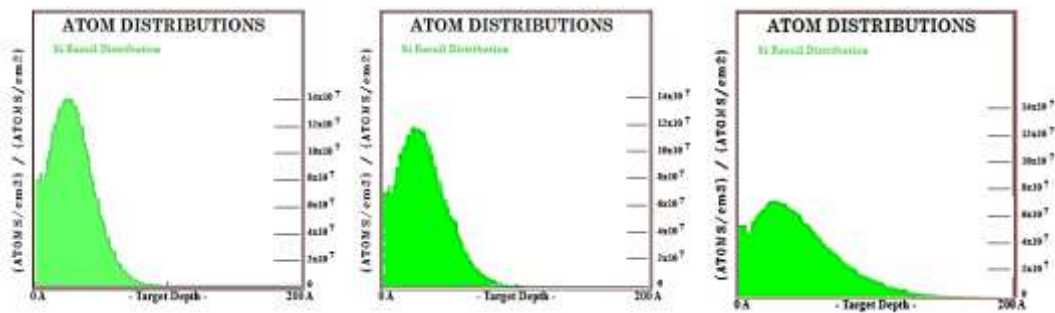


Figure 2. Distributions of vacancies (top row), interstitial defects (bottom row) on the silicon surface under bombardment with ions (from left to right) of cesium, rubidium, sodium, obtained by the SRIM program

It was shown by the molecular dynamic's method [35] that with an increase in the mass of the primary ion, a larger number of vacancies and interstitial defects are formed in the near-surface region than in the bulk of the crystal. With a decrease in the mass of primary ions, the number of defects in the volume increases, which affects the energy threshold of sputtering. In fig. 2 shows the distribution of defects over the sample depth obtained by the SRIM program.

As can be seen from fig. 2, heavy ions form more defects on the surface than in the bulk of the crystal, which affect the etching of the surface. When bombarded with light ions, the concentration of vacancies and interstitial defects on the surface is usually lower. Therefore, in the case of bombardment of the surface with low-energy Na ions (300 eV) and at low doses, an insignificant amount of cluster ions is observed.

An increase in the yield of cluster ions with an increase in the mass and energy of primary ions is due to the fact that the number of vacancies and interstitial defects increases significantly, and an increasing number of crystal atoms are pushed into the positions of interstitial interstitial defects and vacancies near other atoms, which contributes to the process of cluster formation on the surface.

Conclusion. When sputtering by ions, the impact mechanism of the formation of defects works, in which, with an increase in the mass of the bombarding ion, the concentration and distribution of vacancies and interstitial atoms (defects) on the surface is greater than in the bulk, because of this, the yield of atomic and cluster ions increases. And when bombarded with light ions, more vacancies and interstitial defects are formed in the volume of the crystal than on the surface, this leads to a decrease in the threshold for the release of atomic ions.

References:

- [1] Komilov, A. Study of the Possibility of Use of α -Si:H Solar Elements in Photovoltaic Thermal Converters. *Appl. Sol. Energy*, **2015**, 51 (2), 140–143. <https://doi.org/10.3103/S0003701X15020048>.
- [2] Karimberganovich, K. M.; Jamoladdinovich, M. K.; Uchkun qizi, O. K.; Uchkun o'g'li, O. M. Computer Simulation of Scattering Xe⁺ Ions from InP(001)<110> Surface at Grazing Incidence. *e-Journal Surf. Sci. Nanotechnol.*, **2019**, 17, 179–183. <https://doi.org/10.1380/ejsnt.2019.179>.
- [3] Singh, J.; Kaur, K.; Khandy, S. A.; Dhiman, S.; Goyal, M.; Verma, S. S. Structural, Electronic, Mechanical, and Thermoelectric Properties of



- $\langle \text{LiTiCoX} \rangle$ (X = Si, Ge) Compounds. *Int. J. Energy Res.*, **2021**, 45 (11), 16891–16900. <https://doi.org/10.1002/er.6851>.
- [4] Kurbanov, S. S.; Shaymardanov, Z. S.; Urolov, S. Z.; Jalolov, R. R.; Kang, T. W. Spectral Narrowing and Pulse Shortening of an Amplified Spontaneous Emission from Oriented ZnO Nanorods. *J. Lumin.*, **2020**, 225, 117395. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jlumin.2020.117395>.
- [5] Komilov, A. Questions of Simplifying the Methods of Testing Photoconverters Based on Cu(In,Ga)Se₂. Part 1: A Basis for Mathematical Modeling of the Current–Voltage Characteristics. *Appl. Sol. Energy*, **2018**, 54 (1), 1–3. <https://doi.org/10.3103/S0003701X18010073>.
- [6] Ahmad Khandy, S.; Kaur, K.; Dhiman, S.; Singh, J.; Kumar, V. Exploring Thermoelectric Properties and Stability of Half-Heusler PtXSn (X = Zr, Hf) Semiconductors: A First Principle Investigation. *Comput. Mater. Sci.*, **2021**, 188, 110232. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.commatsci.2020.110232>.
- [7] Kurbanov, S. S.; Urolov, S. Z.; Shaymardanov, Z. S. The Influence of the Spatial Orientation of ZnO Nanorods on the Luminescence Spectrum. *Opt. Spectrosc.*, **2018**, 124 (2), 198–201. <https://doi.org/10.1134/S0030400X1802011X>.
- [8] Karimov, M. K.; Kutliev, U. O.; Otabaeva, K. U.; Otabaev, M. U. Angular Distributions of Scattered Ne and Ar Ions at the Grazing Incidence on the InGaP (001) 110 Surface. *J. Nano- Electron. Phys.*, **2020**, 12 (5), 05032-1-05032–05034. [https://doi.org/10.21272/jnep.12\(5\).05032](https://doi.org/10.21272/jnep.12(5).05032).
- [9] Karimberganovich, K. M.; Otoboyevich, K. U.; Ko'ziyevich, I. S.; Uchkun o'g'li, O. M.; Karimov, M. K.; Kutliev, U. O.; Ismailov, S. K. ziyevich; Uchkun o'g'li, O. M. Low Energy Ar⁺ Ion Scattering on InGaP(001) Surface. *e-Journal Surf. Sci. Nanotechnol.*, **2020**, 18, 164–167. <https://doi.org/10.1380/ejssnt.2020.164>.
- [10] Kutliev, U. O.; Karimov, M. K.; Otaboiev, M. U. Orientation Effects during Scattering of Ar⁺ Ions from the InP(001) Surface under Grazing-Angle Ion Bombardment. *Inorg. Mater. Appl. Res.*, **2020**, 11 (3), 503–506. <https://doi.org/10.1134/S2075113320030272>.
- [11] Singh, S.; Kaur, K.; Kumar, R. Quest of Thermoelectricity in Topological Insulators: A Density Functional Theory Study. *Appl. Surf. Sci.*, **2017**, 418, 232–237. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apsusc.2016.10.210>.
- [12] Nandy, S.; Kaur, K.; Mocherla, P. S. V.; Nanda, B. R. K.; Sudakar, C. Oxygen Vacancy Induced Photoconductivity Enhancement in Bi_{1-x}Ca_xFeO_{3-δ} Nanoparticle Ceramics: A Combined Experimental and Theoretical Study. *J. Appl. Phys.*, **2018**, 124 (19), 195108. <https://doi.org/10.1063/1.5055742>.
- [13] Nandy, S.; Mocherla, P. S. V.; Kaur, K.; Gautam, S.; Nanda, B. R. K.; Sudakar, C. Band Engineering via Grain Boundary Defect States for Large Scale Tuning of Photoconductivity in Bi_{1-x}Ca_xFe_{1-y}Ti_yO_{3-δ}. *J. Appl. Phys.*, **2019**, 126 (23). <https://doi.org/10.1063/1.5119845>.
- [14] Jalolov, R. R.; Urolov, S. Z.; Shaymardanov, Z. S.; Kurbanov, S. S.; Rustamova, B. N. Complex Features of the Photoluminescence from ZnO Nanorods Grown by Vapor-Phase Transport Method. *Mater. Sci. Semicond. Process.*, **2021**, 128, 105783. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.mssp.2021.105783>.
- [15] Kurbanov, S. S.; Urolov, S. Z.; Shaymardanov, Z.; Kang, T. W. Effect of



- Ambient Conditions on a Violet Emission Band from ZnO Nanorods. *J. Lumin.*, **2018**, 197, 159–163. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jlumin.2018.01.030>.
- [16] Rout, A.; Boltaev, G. S.; Ganeev, R. A.; Rao, K. S.; Fu, D.; Rakhimov, R. Y.; Kurbanov, S. S.; Urolov, S. Z.; Shaymardanov, Z. S.; Guo, C. Low- and High-Order Nonlinear Optical Studies of ZnO Nanocrystals, Nanoparticles, and Nanorods. *Eur. Phys. J. D*, **2019**, 73 (11), 235. <https://doi.org/10.1140/epjd/e2019-100163-y>.
- [17] Karimov, M. K.; Kutliev, U. O.; Ismailov, S. K. ziyevich; Uchkun o'g'li, O. M. Low Energy Ar+Ion Scattering on InGaP(001) Surface. *e-Journal Surf. Sci. Nanotechnol.*, **2020**, 18, 164–167. <https://doi.org/10.1380/EJSSNT.2020.164>.
- [18] Kutliev, U. O.; Karimov, M. K.; Otaboev, M. U. Orientation Effects during Scattering of Ar+ Ions from the InP(001) Surface under Grazing-Angle Ion Bombardment. *Inorg. Mater. Appl. Res.*, **2020**, 11 (3), 503–506. <https://doi.org/10.1134/S2075113320030272>.
- [19] Komilov, A. G. Influence of CdS Buffer Layer Thickness on the Photovoltaic Parameters of Solar Cells. *Appl. Sol. Energy*, **2018**, 54 (5), 308–309. <https://doi.org/10.3103/S0003701X18050092>.
- [20] Komilov, A. G.; Tarasenko, A. B. Experimental Investigation of the Change in the Efficiency of Hydrogenated Amorphous Silicon Solar Cells with Different Intrinsic Layer Thicknesses. *Appl. Sol. Energy*, **2018**, 54 (4), 270–272. <https://doi.org/10.3103/S0003701X18040102>.
- [21] Dzhemilev, N. K. Mechanism for the Formation of Molecular Clusters under Ion Sputtering. *J. Surf. Investig. X-ray, Synchrotron Neutron Tech.*, **2012**, 6 (4), 654–659. <https://doi.org/10.1134/S1027451012080083>.
- [22] Hinks, J. A.; Hibberd, F.; Hattar, K.; Ilinov, A.; Bufford, D. C.; Djurabekova, F.; Greaves, G.; Kuronen, A.; Donnelly, S. E.; Nordlund, K. Effects of Crystallographic and Geometric Orientation on Ion Beam Sputtering of Gold Nanorods. *Sci. Rep.*, **2018**, 8 (1), 512. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-017-17424-9>.
- [23] Staudenmaier, G. Angular Dependence of Clusters Sputtered from a Tungsten Single Crystal Surface. *Radiat. Eff.*, **1973**, 18 (3–4), 181–184. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00337577308232119>.
- [24] Hayderer, G.; Schmid, M.; Varga, P.; Winter, H.; Aumayr, F. A Highly Sensitive Quartz-Crystal Microbalance for Sputtering Investigations in Slow Ion–Surface Collisions. *Rev. Sci. Instrum.*, **1999**, 70 (9), 3696–3700. <https://doi.org/10.1063/1.1149979>.
- [25] Wilhelm, R. A.; El-Said, A. S.; Krok, F.; Heller, R.; Gruber, E.; Aumayr, F.; Facsko, S. Highly Charged Ion Induced Nanostructures at Surfaces by Strong Electronic Excitations. *Prog. Surf. Sci.*, **2015**, 90 (3), 377–395. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.progsurf.2015.06.001>.
- [26] Sharopov, U.; Atabaev, B.; Djabbaraganov, R.; Qurbanov, M. Mechanism of Aggregation Colloid Centers on Surface Ionic Crystals. In *Advances in Colloid Science*; IntechOpen, 2016. <https://doi.org/10.5772/65517>.
- [27] Sharopov, U. B.; Atabaev, B. G.; Djabbaraganov, R.; Kurbanov, M. K.; Sharipov, M. M. Procedure for Determining Defects in Sputtered Clusters of Ionic Crystals. *J. Surf. Investig. X-ray, Synchrotron Neutron Tech.*, **2016**, 10 (1), 245–249. <https://doi.org/10.1134/S1027451016010328>.



- [28] Sharopov, U. B.; Kaur, K.; Kurbanov, M. K.; Saidov, D. S.; Nurmatov, S. R.; Sharipov, M. M.; Egamberdiev, B. E. Comparison of Electron Irradiation on the Formation of Surface Defects in Situ and Post Thin-Film LiF/Si(111) Deposition. *Thin Solid Films*, **2021**, 735, 138902. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tsf.2021.138902>.
- [29] Komolov, S. A.; Chadderton, L. T. Total Current Spectroscopy. *Surf. Sci.*, **1979**, 90 (2), 359–380. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0039-6028\(79\)90350-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/0039-6028(79)90350-9).
- [30] Sharopov, U. B.; Atabaev, B. G.; Djabbarganov, R. Defect Formation on the Surface of ZnO Using Low-Energy Electrons. *J. Surf. Investig. X-ray, Synchrotron Neutron Tech.*, **2020**, 14 (1), 101–104. <https://doi.org/10.1134/S1027451020010164>.
- [31] Komolov, A. S.; Lazneva, E. F.; Gerasimova, N. B.; Panina, Y. A.; Baramygin, A. V.; Zashikhin, G. D.; Pshenichnyuk, S. A. Structure of Vacant Electronic States of an Oxidized Germanium Surface upon Deposition of Perylene Tetracarboxylic Dianhydride Films. *Phys. Solid State*, **2016**, 58 (2), 377–381. <https://doi.org/10.1134/S106378341602013X>.
- [32] Sharopov, U. B.; Atabaev, B. G.; Djabbarganov, R.; Kurbanov, M. K. Kinetics of Aggregations of F₂, F₃, X, and Colloid Centers in LiF/Si(111) Films upon Low-Temperature Annealing. *J. Surf. Investig. X-ray, Synchrotron Neutron Tech.*, **2013**, 7 (1), 195–199. <https://doi.org/10.1134/S1027451012120117>.
- [33] Djabbarganov, R.; Atabaev, B. G.; Isakhanov, Z. A.; Sharopov, U. B. Energy Threshold of the Atomic and Cluster Sputtering of Some Elements under Bombardment with Cs, Rb, and Na Ions. *J. Surf. Investig. X-ray, Synchrotron Neutron Tech.*, **2019**, 13 (4), 640–643. <https://doi.org/10.1134/S1027451019040049>.
- [34] Sharopov, U. B.; Kaur, K.; Kurbanov, M. K.; Saidov, D. S.; Juraev, E. T.; Sharipov, M. M. Controlling the Low-Temperature Ionic Purification of a Silicon Surface by Electron Spectroscopy. *Silicon*, **2021**. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12633-021-01268-0>.
- [35] Ziegler, J. F.; Ziegler, M. D.; Biersack, J. P. SRIM – The Stopping and Range of Ions in Matter (2010). *Nucl. Instruments Methods Phys. Res. Sect. B Beam Interact. with Mater. Atoms*, **2010**, 268 (11–12), 1818–1823. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nimb.2010.02.091>.
- [36] S.A.Komolov. “Total Current Spectroscopy of Surfaces”; Gordon and Breach Science: Philadelphia, 1992.
- [37] Pshenichnyuk, S. A.; Modelli, A.; Asfandiarov, N. L.; Lazneva, E. F.; Komolov, A. S. Electron Stimulated Ring Opening in Diphenylphthalide Dicarboxylic Acid: Its Likely Role in the Unique Properties of Phthalide-Based Materials. *J. Chem. Phys.*, **2019**, 151 (21), 214309. <https://doi.org/10.1063/1.5130152>.
- [38] Komolov, A. S.; Lazneva, E. F.; Gerasimova, N. B.; Panina, Y. A.; Sobolev, V. S.; Koroleva, A. V.; Pshenichnyuk, S. A.; Asfandiarov, N. L.; Modelli, A.; Handke, B.; et al. Conduction Band Electronic States of Ultrathin Layers of Thiophene/Phenylene Co-Oligomers on an Oxidized Silicon Surface. *J. Electron Spectros. Relat. Phenomena*, **2019**, 235, 40–45. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.elspec.2019.07.001>.
- [39] Schmidt, B.; Wetzig, K. *Ion Beams in Materials Processing and Analysis*; Springer Vienna: Vienna, 2013. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-211-99356-9>.



MODERN PROBLEMS OF PEDAGOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY

UDC:372.2

FINE ARTS - A FACTOR OF AESTHETIC EDUCATION

Qurbonova Barchunoy
Fergana State University

Faculty of Art History

Lecturer, Department of Fine Arts

Qurbonova_b@mail.ru

Annotatsiya: Maqolada tasviriy san'atda kompozitsiyaning paydo bo'lishi va rivojlanish bosqichlari ko'rsatiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: tasviriy san'at, kompozitsiya, ob'ektiv, texnika, freska, statik

Аннотация: В статье описаны этапы возникновения и развития композиции в изобразительном искусстве.

Ключевые слова: изобразительное искусство, композиция, об'ектив, техника, фреска, статика.

Abstract: The article consistently analyzes the factors of aesthetic education of the younger generation by means of fine arts.

Keywords: fine arts, composition, lens, technique, fresco, static

Introduction: Art has a special place in the formation of high spirituality in the system of values and embodies all aspects of cultural development and plays an important role in the life of society. This issue is reflected in the ideas of the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Abduganievich Karimov on art and culture, spirituality and enlightenment.

“One of the main tasks of the independence period is to carry out great enlightenment and practical work among our people, to influence the broad masses of the people, to strengthen our national ideology, to mobilize it to new heights, to support the people. correct identification of political, social, economic, spiritual sources”[1:16].

In this regard, it is important to determine the place of art in the value system and its role in the development of society as a social phenomenon.

Materials and methods. Art is a broad concept. After all, art is something created by human labor, intellect, and consciousness. Art is a creative form of human activity, and each work of art reflects a person's unique talent. Finally, art is closely linked to human skill. Art, in the broadest sense, encompasses artistic values, the processes of their creation (artistic creation) and consumption (artistic perception).

There are many mediating links between art and social life. any artistic phenomenon, whether it is a specific work or a methodological direction, is determined, evaluated and measured by the degree of influence of religious and moral actions on their emergence and development.

Authors of research on art M. Kadyrov [2], A. Khakimov [3], Muhammad Taqi Jafari [4], E. Umarov [5], A. Boyadjiev [6] and others. In their works, they analyzed the features, types, functions, and place of art in society, and determined its place in the value system as the basis of spirituality.

Our article analyzes the following problems:

- The essence of art
- Art and aesthetic education
- Types of art and problems of modern moral education

Passions, feelings, and experiences are evidence that a person is a living being. The basis for managing these processes is determined by his ability to observe and evaluate the situation. Professor Abdurauf Fitrat, a well-known Jadid thinker who knew that art is "producing something well," said this while reflecting on art and its impact on man; "He who sees great joy increases his joy by expressing his feelings of joy to others. When he is in great distress, he is passing on his pain to others and rubbing himself. Uneducated children, people who are ignorant of art, jump up, play, laugh, cry, and try to bring their joys and sorrows to life. Horse owners, on the other hand, bring their emotions to life with the help of various goods (materials). In this way, he tries to impress others with his feelings." Every phenomenon in existence, as it is perceived by man, passes through the prism of art and becomes an object of further enjoyment. However, in this process, it is not appropriate to confuse spirituality, especially subtle concepts, with the concept of value. Issues related to values are the most important theme of life and they serve as a concept used to show the importance of being, society, things, events, happenings, human life, material and spiritual wealth.

Art is also closely linked to the process of education in order to fully express its delicate essence. For example, the beautification of human thinking is the object of study of art, while the subject of art education is determined by the delicate perception of the spiritual world by man.

Results and discussion. Taste is an event that occurs in a person at a high or low level, with the help of which people try to shape their life activities. Therefore, it is not right to consider human tastelessness as a tragedy; tastelessness does not thus become a tragedy. Tastelessness can become a tragedy only when the low taste of one person dominates the taste of another high taste and tries to subdue it to his own taste.

It was noted that the development of a person in a delicate and artistic way is an extremely complex and multifaceted process. All the positive work being done in our society today is aimed at this goal. The purpose of the adoption of the Law on Education and the National Program of Personnel Training is to fulfill the glorious task of building a humane society. In particular, the National Program of Personnel Training emphasizes the "socialization of education, the formation of a rich worldview in students, the formation of high spirituality, culture and creative thinking in them".

Another important aspect of art that can be shown to man is that art not only helps to reveal the realities of life, but also informs millions of people about this reality. In this way, art does not allow any gaps to appear in people's minds.

It is also one of the main problems of subtle perception to influence the spiritual world of a person, to take him to the highest levels of art and sophistication. The problem, in turn, is that a person must have an emotional response to reality and the ability to perceive it delicately, the ability to feel the experiences of the protagonists, and a culture of conscious observation. It is also advisable to approach the process of creating artistic values related to the content of artistic perception on the basis of subtle theories, based on modern-historical stages. For it is appropriate to refer to subtle



theories in order to understand how a work of art contributes to the development of a nation and how it plays an important role in the development of the nation's artistic thinking. However, in these respects, artistic perception constantly increases a person's interest in life, and it develops on this basis.

These conditions are a sign that artistic perception does not exist in isolation from subtle perception.

Subtle perception is a concept that has the same theoretical and practical significance as artistic perception. For it is impossible to fully comprehend the theory of artistic creation and to reveal the social nature of art without the study of subtle perception. Indeed, "Nafosatlia" enriches the concepts of "art", "art", "delicacy". In fact, the issue of subtle perception has a significant impact on the development of the relationship between man and society, man and state, man and nature, as it is directly related to the subtle upbringing of man. This is because the nature of subtle perception is determined, first of all, by the influence of the nature of artistic creation and the social nature of art. Second, the study of the laws of subtle cognition provides an opportunity for art and artistic creation to fully express its content and essence. In short, subtle perception is essentially manifested in the fact that man assimilates reality through artistic images.

It has been pointed out that delicate education is not a spontaneous and evolving "microorganism" nor a "mechanism" that stops suddenly "[7: 245]. It is gradually formed through human life experiences, skills, and knowledge. Second, delicate education works as a goal-oriented activity in certain areas of social development. In addition, this form of upbringing can occur as a result of different activities of individuals or groups.

Sophisticated education is in constant contact with art education. However, this does not mean that "delicate education has the same meaning as artistic education." After all, art education is only a part of a person's subtle understanding and mastery of the world of diversity in the creative process. Sensitive upbringing is an important element in creating a spiritual environment in a society, it is a force that shapes and develops the human taste and thus brings a person closer to the relations of society.

Sensitive upbringing ends only when it fully implements its function in human relations and its potential. This is evidenced by the fact that in today's society, more attention is paid to the fact that this process should be organized by man himself, rather than managing human activity.

"It is important to note that as much as the family is a priority in the delicate development of modern human upbringing, nature is no less important in this process" [8: 185]. Because not consciously compromising with nature prevents a person from reaching perfection in a subtle way. Therefore, at a time when the relationship between man and nature is on the verge of crisis and destruction, it is not advisable to avoid this problem.

Imagination and perception, which are an important part of a creator's spiritual life, are intertwined, and it is difficult to be effective in any area of creative activity without their participation. Wisdom in the broadest sense is the ability to perceive the realities of life directly. Intelligence is usually divided into emotional and mental parts.

sensory perception refers to perceiving truth externally, for example, through sight, and mental perception refers to perceiving truth through the intellect.

Art reacts to every change that takes place in the spiritual life. It reflects all aspects of the spiritual environment of the time. Art, in the process of understanding reality, expresses the psyche, passions and emotions of the inner world of man in its figurative form and invites him to the world of beauty.

In our article, we have analyzed the essence of art, the system of moral education, types, problems of art and reality in art on the basis of special literature and tried to determine its place in the system of values.

In our article, based on the analysis of these problems, we came to the following scientific conclusions.

Conclusion. Works of art are philosophical in nature and play an important role in the spiritual system: in this regard, educating people in aspects of artistic cognition is an important task. Nowadays, the scope of delicate education is expanding.

Accordingly, delicate moral education has set itself many glorious tasks:

- Improving people's ability to not only actively master the works of art, works of art, but also to understand and appreciate their moral nature;
- to show the creative potential of the members of the society and to inspire confidence in their ability to use them;
- to develop the ability to have a pure attitude to the social processes of nature and society and to work diligently for their development;
- to inspire respect for our spiritual heritage of the past, to create a basis for the formation of feelings of national pride, national pride;
- to develop all kinds of creativity, to face the world and to encourage them to promote the interests of the nation.

Apparently, the real task of delicate education is to ensure that delicate feelings and delicate tastes take precedence in all human activities. That is why delicate upbringing ends only when it fully implements its function in human relations and its potential. This is evidenced by the fact that in today's society, more attention is paid to the fact that this process should be organized by man himself, rather than managing human activity.

Art is an independent sphere of social life, and according to the functions of its specific laws, it represents the unity of a separate society. Art affects all aspects of society, interacts with all forms of social consciousness, and encourages people to act in various spheres of life. There are many mediating peoples that connect art with social life. Any artistic event, whether it is a specific work or a methodological direction, is determined, evaluated and measured by the degree of influence of religious and moral actions on their emergence and development.

The relative independence of the development of art is explained by the fact that the level of artistic development of a society does not always correspond to the level of its economic development. The development or decline of art, its manifestation in one form or another, of course, depends on the nature of specific social relations, the ratio of certain group forces, the characteristics of ideological life, the status of the individual in society. Works of art in modern times serve as a basis for the system of spirituality and values in the process of globalization, as a means of aesthetic and moral



education, to form the worldview of young people, to cultivate a perfect person, social development, moral purification and culture.

References :

- [1]. Karimov I. O'z kelajagimizni o'z qo'limiz bilan qo'rmoqdamiz. T.: 1999. 16-page.
- [2]. Qodirov M. Amir Temur davridagi madaniyat va san'at. T.: 1996. 14- page.
- [3]. Xakimov A. O'zbekistonda tasviriy san'at. T.: 2004. 35- page.
- [4]. San'at va go'zallik Islom nuqtai-nazarida(fors tilida).-Tehron. 1987. 185- page..
- [5]. Umarov E. Estetika. Toshkent. O'zbekiston.2005. 21- page.
- [6]. Boyadjiyev A. Vechno prekrasen teatr Epoxi Vozrojdeniya. M.: 2008. 23- page.
- [7]. Umarov E. Estetika. T.: «O'zbekiston» 1995. 245- page.
- [8]. Muhammad Toqi Ja'fariy. San'at va go'zallik Islom nuqtai-nazarida(fors tilida).- Tehron. 1987. 185- page.



UDC: 7.092

SOCIAL PHILOSOPHICAL GENESIS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF UZBEK MUSIC CULTURE

Isakov Ulugbek Tukhtasinovich
Fergana State University, Faculty of Art History
Teacher of the Department of Music Education
Iaskov110675@gmail.com

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada o'zbek musiqa madaniyati rivojining ijtimoiy falsafiy genezisii atroflicha muxokama qilingan. Bundan tashqari o'zbek musiqa madaniyati shakllanish bosqichlari jarayonida yuzaga kelgan omillarning o'ri borasida fikr mulohazalar bilan boyitilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: ma'naviyat, o'zbek musiqa madaniyati, ustoz- shogird uslubi, ijtimoiylashuv, milliy g'urur, iftixor, falsafiy, ijtimoiy tafakkur

Аннотация. В статье подробно рассматриваются социально-философские факторы развития узбекской музыкальной культуры. Кроме того, повысилась роль факторов в развитии узбекской музыкальной культуры.

Ключевые слова: духовность, узбекская музыкальная культура, стиль учитель-ученик, социализация, национальная гордость, гордость, философское, социальное мышление.

Annotation. This article discusses in detail the socio-philosophical factors in the development of Uzbek musical culture. In addition, the role of factors in the development of Uzbek music culture has been enriched.

Keywords: spirituality, Uzbek music culture, teacher-student style, socialization, national pride, pride, philosophical, social thinking.

Introduction. The upbringing of a harmoniously developed person has always been of great social importance. At present, in Uzbekistan, more and more attention is paid to the problems of educating the younger generation on the basis of socio-cultural factors, which is the result of the spiritual and moral development of modern society. The educational system serves as a leading factor, environment and pedagogical mechanism in the purposeful process of social, cultural and spiritual development of the individual.

As the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev noted, "Musical art as a cultural phenomenon has unlimited opportunities for the upbringing and development of a new generation." [1:344]

Music tends to socialize a person, recreate certain events and situations, attract and direct his attention, and also increase the productivity of people. Music is a way of communicating without words and without the ability to see. Music is a means of educating feelings, it can be used as a means of mutual coordination and integration of mental and physical forces, a source of energy, a means of revealing reality, a weapon for transforming the human mind. Finally, music is also a force that connects people to



the universe. You can continue this list or expand each paragraph, but most importantly, it is necessary to use a social phenomenon such as music, which has so many opportunities to raise human consciousness and thinking to a higher level.

At a new stage in the development of Uzbekistan, it is recognized that our national musical heritage, like other aspects of our culture, is a big factor in enhancing people's sense of national pride and shaping it as patriotic. Musical values, tunes and melodies play an important role in shaping the spirituality of young people. To this end, various music festivals have recently been held in the country, cultural and educational events are held in secondary and higher educational institutions. Information about her culture was widely disseminated in a number of periodicals, radio TV shows, and also on websites. This topic is also important at the national level.

The formation of the spiritual world of a person, his manifestation as a person and a specialist depends on the harmony of upbringing. It will be possible to educate highly spiritual youth only if we use all available opportunities and means to educate our country at the level of modern requirements. The first President of Uzbekistan I. Karimov, emphasizing the importance of mature spirituality in the development of society, said: "Strengthening and developing the spiritual spirit of the people is the most important task of the state and society in Uzbekistan... This treasure gives a person stability in life." [2:143]

Spirituality as a socio-philosophical category is a comprehensive concept, a combination of the spiritual and intellectual world of a person, its role in the formation of a harmonious personality, in raising the spiritual and educational level of a person is an invaluable factor.

Music, on the other hand, is one of the means of spiritual maturity, and any genre of it can be the basis of spiritual education. Music contributes to the acquisition of solid knowledge, national values, spiritual improvement, the introduction into the minds of young people, the way of life of old traditions and primordial teachings.

Materials And Methods. In the scientific heritage of Central Asian thinkers and scientists, musical science was interpreted as a factor that would lead to great changes in the social thinking of society and its members.[3:97] Moreover, if scientists-encyclopedias studied music as part of mathematics, then musical science developed as an independent science in the last centuries of the Renaissance. During the Renaissance, musical science included the sciences of iko, ilmu talif (al-musika al-nazariya) and the art of composition and performance (al-musika al-amalliyaya), each of which was widely studied in its own methodological approach. New studies of Uzbek orientalists and treatises of medieval thinkers on musical culture help us visualize the historical process of the development of traditional performing skills of the Uzbek people in the development of musical thinking.

The Book of Avesto and other monuments of ancient writing, as well as archaic elements of the Central Asian way of life, their customs and weddings testify that the musical culture was originally syncretic (mixed). formed.

The philosophical teachings of Eastern thinkers express a number of ideas about the art of music. They understood that the only task of education and upbringing is to prepare the ideal person who has the right to live in complete harmony, peace and prosperity, in full compliance with the requirements of society. Music, on the other



hand, has been recognized as a social phenomenon that can fully express a person's spiritual world, along with the emotional aspects of his inner world, and create his mental strength and willpower, a holistic image. In their work, musical and educational views were interpreted in two ways. A) musical-theoretical (in the works of Abu Nasr Farobi, Ibn Sino, Al-Khorezmi, A. Jami). B) musical and didactic (in the works of Y. Kaykovus, A. Navoi).

Result And Discussion. In the first half of the twentieth century, A. Fitrat's contribution to the creation of the theoretical foundations of Uzbek music was great. His book "Uzbek classical music and its history" showed that new views were formed in the music culture of Uzbekistan.[4:43] According to him, it is possible to achieve creative achievements by perfecting the advanced traditions of Eastern and Western music in world music culture. In the second half of the twentieth century, along with classical melodies and melodies, pop music also developed in the republic. At present, its directions are being strengthened, which both positively and negatively affects the education of young people.

Makom - an invaluable spiritual heritage of our people. This art has gone through a long period of development, and many Hafiz-artists, composers-singers have contributed to its gradual development. They contain the subtlest nuances of human experience. When we talk about classical statuses, in our minds, of course, the image of master artists who showed spiritual courage and zeal in the difficult conditions of the recent past is embodied in the coming of this priceless value to us. Bukhara is the birthplace and place of revival of Shashmakom. Bukhara is also a multi-ethnic city, one of the oldest regions in the world, embodying the brightest examples, traditions and styles of Uzbek and Tajik musical culture. It is worth acknowledging that the Uzbek maqoms have made a worthy contribution to the development of Shashmaqom to this day through the work of hafiz, musicians and composers who are masters of their profession.[5:1]

Today, as a result of the high attention paid to spirituality, the problems of improving the traditional performance skills of young people, updating this process, raising it in line with modern requirements and expanding the artistic and musical worldview of young people have become topical issues of society. The philosophical essence of the idea that "in order to preserve and study our classical musical heritage, to pass it on to the younger generation, many contests, prestigious international music conferences are held regularly" [6: 140] is to improve the process of renewal of youth musical thinking. focused on meeting the need.

The study of the rich musical heritage of the Uzbek people and its promotion among the general public was the responsibility of the enthusiastic initiators and talented performers of our art. Because in the direct transfer of the great musical heritage that has survived to our time from teacher to student, the saints not only served as a bridge, but also exemplified with their traditional performance skills.

In particular, Ota Jalol Nosirov, Ota Giyas Abduganiev, Hoji Abdulaziz Abdurasulov, Mulla Tuychi Tashmammedov, Shorahim Shoumarov, Matyusuf Kharratov, Matpano Khudoiberganov, Madrahim Yakubov (Sheroziy), Yunus Rajabiy, Domla Halim Ibodov, Usta Olim Satra, Sultanov, Mamadov, Mamad Tukhtasin Jalilov, Safo Mughanniy, Khodzhikhon Boltaev, Nurmuhhammad Boltaev, Mamurjon



Uzokov, Fakhridin Sodiqov, Komiljon Jabborov, Imomjon Ikramov, Ganijon Toshmatov, Saidjon Kalonov, Nabijon Khasanov, Mukhtorjon Murtazoev, Doniy Zokirov, Matiljon Fatiyazhonov, Komiljon Othonup Otanhonov, Rasulqori Mamadaliev, Tavakkal Kadyrov, Sultanali Mannopov and others are sacred teachers who are able to continue the centuries-old traditions passed from teacher to student and instill new content and new ideas.

From this point of view, the study of the role of musical culture in improving the traditional performance skills of young people and expanding their spiritual outlook is particularly relevant today.

“Maqom” is one of the works that have become a national value in the Uzbek national music culture. Their deep content amazes ordinary musicians as well as mature musicologists and opens up new horizons. Tanovor melodies, songs and dances are also a real national value of the Uzbek people. The National Anthem of Uzbekistan is also valuable among the socio-political musical works. This heritage can serve as a means of ideological and emotional upbringing, which can provide a significant spiritual and spiritual nourishment in shaping the spirituality of our youth, bringing them up as full-fledged human beings.

In all types of folk songs, the lofty, noble idea is expressed in concise artistic forms. These include lapar, yalla, terma, songs, and are intended for most listeners. The content of the song should reflect the spirit of call to the youth and compatriots in general, the great value of the independence of the Motherland, its respect and protection, the duty and sanctity of the youth.

In order to widely promote the unique national music and songs of the peoples of the East, preserve national traditions, strengthen friendship between peoples and expand the scope of creative cooperation and cultural and spiritual ties, during the years of independence in the republic "Sharq taronalari", "Asrlar sadosi", Conferences such as "Maqom" and "Handicraft" festivals will be held, and they will certainly be effective in educating the younger generation in the spirit of love for the art of national music.

Conclusion. Today's demand is to look at the national music, which is the highest example of the development of Uzbek music culture, not only as a meaningful means of recreation, but also as a wise way to raise the spirit and spirituality of our people. To this end, we offer the following recommendations in perpetuating the unique place of the forms and principles of our national musical genres, developed on the basis of the "teacher-student" method of education:

- Defining the role of the Uzbek national musical heritage in the development of society;
- to determine that traditional performance is an important psycho-emotional factor in personal development;
- creation of sufficient conditions for the development of musical abilities, talents, talents, creative activity of young people;
- It is necessary to develop modern pedagogical methods of traditional performance.

References:

[1]. Mirziyoev Sh.M. Milliy tiklanishdan – milliy yuksalish sari. 4-jild. – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston, 2020. – B.344



- [2]. I.Karimov “Yuksak ma'naviyat – yengilmas kuch”, - T.: Ma'naviyat, 2009,143b.
- [3]. Ibrohimov O. K semantike makomov San at 1998 № 1-3
- [4]. Djumaev A. “Uzbekskaya klassicheskaya muzika Fitrata i bor'ba idey» «Sentral'naya Aziya i Kavkaz». Sentr politicheskix issledovaniy (Shvesiya)1997-2005
- [5]. <https://scholarzest.com/index.php/esj/article/view/852>
- [6]. Karimov I.A. Yuksak ma'naviyat – yengilmas kuch. –T.: Ma'naviyat. 2008. B- 140
- [7]. Nasritdinova Madina Nurullaevna /// Theoretical Fundamentals Of Health Directly Developing Children By Music Education <https://khorezmscience.uz/archive/1634533306.pdf>
- [8]. Islom Karimov “O‘zbekistonning o‘z istiqlol va taraqqiyot yo‘li”. – T.: O‘zbekiston, 1992.
- [9]. Imom al - Buxoriy. Hadis. (Ishonarli to‘plam) 4 kitob. —T.: Qomuslar bosh taxririya, 1991 — 1996.
- [10]. Djumaev A. “Uzbekskaya klassicheskaya muzika Fitrata i bor'ba idey» «Sentral'naya Aziya i Kavkaz». Sentr politicheskix issledovaniy (Shvesiya)1997-2005
- [11]. Ibrohimov O. K semantike makomov San at 1998 № 1-3
- [12]. Daukeeva S. “Filosofiya muziki Abu Nasra Muxammada Al'-Farabi”. Alma-Ata,2002

UDC: 7.092

THE ROLE OF MUSICAL CULTURE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPIRITUAL WORLDVIEW OF THE PEOPLES OF THE CENTRAL ASIAN REGION

Orziboev Rustam Abdumutalibovich
Fergana State University,
Lecturer, Department of Music Education
[**Orzibaev R@mail.ru**](mailto:Orzibaev_R@mail.ru)

Annotatsiya: maqolada XVIII asrgacha bo‘lgan davrda O‘rta Osiyoda yashab ijod qilgan xalqlar madaniyati haqida umumiy ma’lumotlar berilgan, shu bilan birga mavzu bo‘yicha olib borilgan tadqiqotlar ijtimoiy-falsafiy tahlil qilingan.

Tayanch so‘zlar: O‘rta Osiyo, musiqa madaniyati, tovush, ona, madaniy-musiqiy meros, nazariy-amaliy, ilmiy-nazariy, xalq madaniyati, musiqa janri, cholg‘u ijrochiligi.

Аннотация: в статье представлены общие сведения о культуре народов, проживавших и работавших в Средней Азии до XVIII века, а также дан социально-философский анализ исследований, проведенных по данной теме.

Ключевые слова: Центральная Азия, музыкальная культура, звук, мать, культурно-музыкальное наследие, теоретико-практический, научно-теоретический, народная культура, музыкальный жанр, инструментальное исполнение.



Annotation: the article provides general information about the culture of the peoples living and working in Central Asia up to the XVIII century, as well as a socio-philosophical analysis of the research conducted on the subject.

Keywords: Central Asia, musical culture, sound, mother, cultural-musical heritage, theoretical-practical, scientific-theoretical, folk culture, musical genre, instrumental performance.

Introduction. The music of the Turkic peoples living in Central Asia is a unique phenomenon with a long history and rich traditions. The processes of formation of the Turkic ethnos are closely connected with the centuries-old history of the Central Asian region. The ancient Turkic tribes and their successors were part of the powerful nomadic empires, inter-tribal alliances, and state alliances that sprang up in the vast expanses of the steppe, leaving behind a variety of material and spiritual cultural monuments. From ancient times, the Turkic peoples had close economic, political and cultural ties with the Arab-Muslim world, as well as with China, Iran and Russia. From the end of the XVIIth century, the region and the peoples living in it became part of Tsarist Russia and later the former USSR. Today, due to the disintegration of the Soviet Union, many Turkic peoples have gained state independence.

Materials And Methods. There are two economic and cultural types in the area inhabited by Turks (including West Asia): nomadic, pastoral and sedentary farming. Nomadic pastoralists (including Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, Bashkirs, Nogays, partly Karakalpaks, as well as Southern Siberian Turks and their distant ancestors) lived in the desert regions of Eurasia. The semi-nomadic, sedentary tribes (mainly Turkmens, Uzbeks, Uighurs, Azerbaijanis, and Turks) living in the south of the Great Steppe were engaged in agriculture and urban planning. Each of them has created its own musical culture.

Similar features are found in the musical traditions of the nomadic peoples of the Eurasian steppes. The nomadic way of life, cattle-breeding, horse-breeding, and in Southern Siberian Turks deer-breeding as the main types of economy are the culture of these peoples found expression in the art of music and poetry. The musical instruments of the nomadic Turks are similar. It is based on aerophones (kuray, sibyzgi, choor, kos sirnay, koshnay), idiophones (qomus, shan-kabyz), as well as chordophones (qil-qabyz, igil, dombra, tobshur) and membranophones (shudauyl, dauylpaz). The monodic style predominates in the creation of music.

Nomadic Turkish music is diverse in genre and style. It presents instruments and vocal instruments (epos, lyrics), as well as vocal (ceremonial) music, including its most ancient layers.

The epic appears in large-scale epic narrations (kai, jir, dastans), as well as in small (terme, etc.) forms. There are different ways to play the lyrics. In some parts of the world, such as Russia, China (XUAR), Mongolia, Afghanistan, and Iran, their vocal sound and complex vocal and instrumental compositions are culturally unique inheritance. In the semi-nomadic Turkic peoples engaged in cattle-breeding, the epic genre was widespread and has survived to this day. In fact, this layer of instrumental music is common to semi-settled and nomadic Turkic and broad-based herders living in mountainous and forest-steppe regions.



The musical culture of the semi-nomadic Turkic peoples also has its own characteristics, primarily musical instruments. Sedentary peoples provided not only nomads but also their own tools of labor. This means that among Uzbeks or Azerbaijanis, instruments such as dombra and kabuz, as well as bolamon (nay), dutar and soz, are adapted to local conditions. There are also tanbur, ud, and afghan rubabs from the Near and Middle Eastern musical instruments.

The genre and style of Turkic instrumental and vocal-instrumental music are slightly different. Given the ancient closeness with the Iranian-speaking peoples, oriental music genres were formed on the basis of the principles of status. These are local variations of classical vocal-instrumental and instrumental series such as the mugham / maqom, which reveal similarities with similar types of Indian (ragasangit) and Middle Eastern music.

Unfortunately, the traditional music of the Turkic peoples is not very popular in the world and has not been studied as a single phenomenon. The existing works are mainly devoted to the culture of individual peoples. There is still little research on the comparative typological study that generalizes the music of the Turkic peoples.

Nowadays, there are many opportunities to study this large layer of world music culture in detail. The formation of independent states in the former Soviet Union, the collapse of old relations and the emergence of new ones, along with the difficulties in rebuilding the economy, have led to many positive developments. It has fueled interest in the centuries-old history of these peoples. I. Matsievsky, [1: 520] and Z. Kyrgyz [2:23], one of the so-called suffocating types of singing, in their research, consider the body music (corporo - Latin - body) created by the human body with the help of folk instruments. The origins of their ancient culture have led to the emergence of many scientific and scholarly-popular publications devoted to the “voids” of the historical past, including archaeological, iconographic, and runic monuments. The archives, museums and libraries of the countries of the world, which have preserved valuable information about the history, ethnography and culture of the Turkic peoples during the former Soviet era, have become easier to use.

The world of sound, which defines the "national identity" of Turkish folk music, is characterized by a wide range of sounds - from low-pitched rich, "thick", hoarse chest, to falsetto sounds to loud and falsetto sounds.

Due to register and timbre coloring, they have different “density” levels; combined with high-altitude mobility, they are perceived by the ear as a national character, an ethnic color. The peculiarities of the sound of sounds and musical instruments, the differences in hearing, in our opinion, have been preserved as an original code at the ethnocultural and even ethnogenetic level.

Result And Discussion. The study of the organization of sound and melody in Turkish music, East-West and West-East, located at the crossroads of two geopolitical confrontations, provides an opportunity to consider both in the regional and global context. Turkish-Mongolian and Turkish-Iranian ethnocultural relations can be understood from a new perspective. In the twentieth century, it became clear that the study of the influence of Western European classical music on the Central Asian sound system was relevant. This process, which has led to both positive and negative

consequences, must be objectively assessed in the light of new historical realities and other forms of interaction between world music cultures.

This is evidenced by the fact that in 1994, the first international symposium "Music of the Turkic peoples" in Almaty was attended by about 100 scholars from around the world. In part, this high-level tradition was organized in the form of regular joint meetings of the Ministers of Culture of the Central Asian republics. This is how the Turksoy Organization of Turkic States, headquartered in Turkey, came into being. It hosts music festivals, exhibitions of contemporary artists and masters of folk arts from Turkic-speaking countries.

As for the sound in the music of the Turkic peoples, it reveals the peculiarities of a number of interrelated events on a general Turkish and regional scale (singing in a muffled voice, Shashmaqom, mugam, some types of musical instruments) determine their place in development.

The sound world of Turkish music is also of interest in modern world music, such as sonoristics, spectral and microtonal music, with a special emphasis on timbre and tone.[3:23]

The East (Iranian, Arabic, and Turkish, etc.), as well as Turkish music cultures, have developed their own microinterval systems (17,22,24 tones). However, the nature of the microinterval in Turkish folk music and its popularity remain unexplored.

Entering the sound world of Turkish music provides a deeper understanding of burdon polyphony. Its various forms reflect the processes of formation of melodic relations in the music of Central Asian Turks. The burdon, which is the main (and in some cases the only) base, serves as a harbinger of the "palatonal" center that forms the whole tone and modal systems.

This topic is relevant in terms of the need to preserve and develop the cultural heritage of the Turkic peoples, the growing need to make it the property of the world community, the desire to resist globalization, the way of life, the integration of peoples' history "to preserve their identity." [4:1]

Literature review. The nature of musical sound, its structure and physical properties, as well as the cognitive problems associated with it, require reference to relevant scientific data. We are talking about fundamental works on music psychology, acoustics, psychoacoustics (G.Helmholtz, E.Nazaykinsky, L.Nemirovsky, V.Klopov, V. Yushmanov and others) [5: 244-255] (A. Haruto, S.Puchkov) is going. N. Garbuzov's works on the zonal nature of the ear and the theory of intonation have a methodological significance for music on computer analysis. [6] A.Volodinning asarlari, ayniqsa uning tovush spektrining balandlik va tembr xususiyatlariga oid kuzatishlari natijalari fikrimizni asoslaydi.[7:11-38]

Features of "sound" are, first of all, the relationship of sound expression with the natural environment in classical oriental music, as well as the historical evolution of musical instruments of the Near and Middle East (V. Yunusova and representatives of her scientific school Pak Kyun Sin, A. Alpatova and others) [8 : 204] in them one can feel the organic synthesis of various scientific traditions: St. Petersburg instrumental (IVMatsievskiy), Moscow historical-theoretical (R.Gruber, E.Nazaykinsky), as well as music and culture (J.Mikhailov).



H. Kushnarev, [9: 626] U. Gojibekov, [10: 146] S. Galatskaya [11: 315-329] and O. Matyokubov [12:23] as a result of research the concept of monody is theoretically substantiated, its integral descriptions, monodic modal systems are analyzed.

Works dedicated to the traditional music of certain Turkic peoples form a large group and have become a methodological basis for the study of the world of musical sound as a whole. These include publications on musical instruments, instruments, vocals and instrumental music.

Turkmenistan (V. Belyaev, V. Uspenskiy, Sh. Gulliev, D. Qurbonova, Z. Djumakulieva, M. Yakshieva) [13:156-160] Uzbekistan (V.Belyaev, F.Karomatov, R.Abdullaev, A .Azimova, J.Rasultaev, S.Tahalov, O.Ibragimov); [14:132] Republic of Kyrgyzstan (V.Vinogradov, S. Subanaliev, K.Dyushaliev, R. Amanova); respectively Tuva (A. Aksenov, Z. Kyrgys, V. Suzukei, E. Karelina); Yakutia (E. Alekseev); Bashkortostan (S. Rybakov, L. Lebedinskiy, H. Ikhtsamov, R. Zelinskiy, R. Suleymanov); Tatarstan (V. Yakovlev, G. Makarov); The Uyghur Diaspora in Central Asia, including the People's Republic of China (PRC) (T. Alibakieva, K. Kirina , S.Kibirova, H.Domullaeva). Comparatively, research on the musical culture of Azerbaijan is involved (U. Hojibeyov, S. Abdullayeva, M. Kerim); Siberian peoples (Altai, Khakas, tofas) (Yu. Sheykin, A. Asinovskaya, V. Shevtsov, A. Chudoyakov, A. Kenel, V. Mazepus), as well as the Iranian peoples (Tajiks) (A.Abdurashidov, A.Nizomov, Q.Qurbaniyyon, G.Yusufiy).

V. Belyaev's works made a significant contribution to the development of Central Asian musicology, including Turkology The first experiments on the classification of sound characteristics of Asian musical instruments are associated with his name.

Theoretical and historical musicology plays an important role in the study of sound in the music of Turkic peoples (B. Asafiev, L. Mazel, Y. Tyulin, Y. Kholopov, V. Kholopova, I. Sposobin, R. Gruber). M. Blinova, A. Ogolevets, E. Nazaykinsky) and ethnomusicology (E. Gippius, I. Zemtsovsky, E. Alekseev, P. Chistalev, B. Nettle, G. Lukyo) generalizes scientific and psychophysiological views. They contain rules about the specific "material substance" (the concept of "matter"), its structure, including intervals, their nature, and the modal functions of low tones, which are close to the author's sound.

Valuable observations on the formation of modal and tonal systems in the material of European and folk music, types of textures are found in the works of E. Gertsman, T. Bershadskaya.[15:238]

E. Gippi's research on various aspects of folk music, including instrumental music; [16:26-76] E. Alekseeva, [17:288] on intonation in early folklore; Zemtsovsky defines the concept of "ethno-hearing" (the ethnic nature of hearing) as "the foundation of the philosophy of music", a kind of "bridge" that connects modern ethno and musicology.[18:1-35]

Conclusion. As a result of the analysis of the above research, the prospects for studying the phenomenon of sound and, more broadly, the organization of melody, are seen in the development of scientific knowledge such as music Turkology.



As a result of this research, as one of the first experiments to identify the sound model and its application to the music of Turkic peoples, it can be an important aid in the study of cultures other than European music culture. We conclude once again that the search for suitable characters remains a real problem in practice.

References:

- [1]. Masievskiy, I. V. Narodnaya instrumental'naya muzika kak fenomen kul'turi [Tekst] / I.V. Masievskiy; nauch. red. S. I. Utegalieva. - Almati: Dayk-Press, 2007. – 520bet
- [2]. Kirgis, Z. K. Tuvinskoe gorlovoe penie: etnomuzikovedcheskoe issledovanie [Tekst] / Z. K. Kirgis. - Novosibirsk: Nauka, 2002. - 236
- [3]. Absalyamova, N. Kul'ture tyurkov jit' v vekax [Tekst] / N. Absalyamova, E. Djilkibaev // Kazaxstanskaya pravda. - 2002. - № 020 (23669).- 31 yanv. - b. 1.
- [4]. Garbuzov, N. A. Zonnaya priroda dinamicheskogo sluxa [Tekst] / N. A. Garbuzov // N. A. Garbuzov - muzikant, issledovatel', pedagog. - M.: Muzika, 1980. -b. 244-255; 400-403; 407; 408; 419; 285, 286; 653
- [5]. N. A. Garbuzov - muzikant, issledovatel', pedagog [Tekst]: sb. statey / sost.: O. Saxaltueva, O. Sokolova; red. Yu. Rags. - M.:Muzika, 1980. - 303 b. [6]. Volodin, A. A. Rol' garmonicheskogo spektra v vospriyatii visoti i tembra zvuka [Tekst] / A. A. Volodin // Muzikal'noe iskusstvo i nauka / red. Ye.V.Nazaykinskiy. - M.: Muzika, 1970. - Vip. 1. - b. 11-38.
- [7]. Aldoshina, I.A. Tembr [Tekst]. Ch. 1-2 / I.A. Aldoshina // Arxiv jurnala «Zvukorejsser». - 2001. - № 2-4. - b. 1-23.
- [8]. Kuznesov, L. A. Akustika muzikal'nix instrumentov: spravochnik [Tekst] / L. A. Kuznesov. - M.: Legprombitizdat, 1989. - 368 b.
- [9]. Lomanov, M. F. Elementi simmetrii v muzike [Tekst] / M. Lomanov // Muzikal'noe iskusstvo i nauka: sb. statey / pod red. Ye.V. Nazaykinskogo. - M.: Muzika, 1970. - Vip. 1. - b. 136-165.
- [10]. Alpatova, A.S. Arxaika v mirovoy muzikal'noy kul'ture [Tekst] / A.S. Alpatova; otv. red. N. V. Kuznesova. - M.: Ekon-Inform, 2009. - 204 b
- [11]. Kushnarev, X. S. Voprosi istorii i teorii armyanskoy monodicheskoy muziki [Tekst] / X. S. Kushnarev. - M.: Muzgiz, 1958. - 626 b
- [12]. Gadjibekov, U. A. Osnovi azerbaydjanskoy narodnoy muziki [Tekst] / U. A. Gadjibekov. - Baku: Yazichi, 1985. - 146 b.
- [13]. Galiskaya, S. P. Prinsip nijney toniki i yego pretvorenje v uzbekskoy monodii [Tekst] / S. P. Galiskaya // Istoriya i sovremennost'. Problemi muzikal'noy kul'turi narodov Uzbekistana, Turkmenistana i Tadjikistana: sb. statey / red.-sost. T. Vizgo. - M.: Muzika, 1972. - b. 315-329
- [14]. Matyakubov, O. R. Xorezmskie makomi [Tekst]: avtoref. dis. ... kand. isk. : 17.00.02 / Matyakubov O.R.; Institut iskusstvoznaniya im. Xamzi. - Tashkent, 1977. - 23 b
- [15]. Asaf'ev, B.V. Rehevaya intonasiya [Tekst] / B. V. Asaf'ev. - M.-L.: Muzika, 1965. -135 b.
- [16]. Gersman, Ye. V. Antichnoe muzikal'noe mishlenie: issledovanie [Tekst] / Ye. V. Gersman. - L. Muzika, 1986. – 224b