

publisher.agency
Italy

October, 2022

No 1



Rome, Italy

20-21.10.2022

International
Scientific
Conference

**Scientific
results**

UDC 001.1

P 97

ISBN 978-3-80-074016-1



9 783800 740161 >

Publisher.agency (2): Proceedings of the 1st International Scientific Conference «Scientific Results» (October 20-21, 2022). Rome, Italy, 2022. 302p

ISBN 978-3-8007-4016-1

DOI 10.5281/zenodo.7239020

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Table of Contents

Philosophical sciences

THE CRITERIA OF TRANSFORMATION OF CLASSICAL AND NEO-CLASSICAL COGNITION	6
<i>ALI ABAZOV</i>	

Psychological sciences

ПРОБЛЕМЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ПСИХИЧЕСКИХ ФУНКЦИЙ ЛИЧНОСТИ В ИСТОРИИ РАЗВИТИЯ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКОЙ МЫСЛИ КАЗАХСТАНА.....	12
<i>БАУБЕКОВА Г.Д.</i> <i>АБДУРАХМАНОВА Н.М.</i>	

Economic sciences

AUDITOR ACTIVITY IN AZERBAIJAN	17
<i>GASIMOVA ILHAMA VALEH</i>	
STATISTICAL IMPUTATION METHODS IN FORECASTING ECONOMIC PROCESSES	27
<i>SIMON GELASHVILI</i>	
ҰЙЫМ ҚЫЗМЕТІНІҢ ТИІМДІЛІГІН АРТТЫРУ ФАКТОРЫ РЕТІНДЕ ҚЫЗМЕТКЕРЛЕРДІ МОТИВАЦИЯЛАУ	33
<i>КАЛПАКПАЕВА Ж.М.</i> <i>Биләл Ару</i> <i>ЕҢСЕБЕК АРУЖАН</i>	
ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ ЖЕНСКОГО ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ КАЗАХСТАН	38
<i>КАБДУЛШАРИПОВА АЛИЯ МУХТАРБОВНА</i> <i>НУРЕКЕНОВА ЭЛЬВИРА СОБЕТОЛЛАЕВНА</i> <i>СҮЙЕУБАЕВА САЛТАНАТ НУРБОЛСЫНОВНА</i>	
ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНЫҢ ҰЛТТЫҚ ҚОРЫ ЖАҒДАЙЫН ТАЛДАУ	43
<i>КУПЕШОВА БАЯН КУАНЫШБЕКОВНА</i> <i>ЖАЛАЛДИН ГҮЛНАЗ НҮРЛАНҚЫЗЫ</i> <i>ТЛЕУЖАНОВА БАЛЖАН БАУЫРЖАНҚЫЗЫ</i> <i>БЕРДАЛЫ БАЛЫМ АМАНГЕЛДЫҚЫЗЫ</i>	
A STUDY OF WORKING CAPITAL AND LIQUIDITY MANAGEMENT IN SELECTED IT SECTOR COMPANIES.....	58
<i>DR. PRADIP KUMAR DAS</i>	
FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE FOOD MARKET	80
<i>HAYDARLI SAKHAVAT SALEH</i>	
MAIN STAGES OF REGIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROCESSES	92
<i>GALANDAROVA UMMUHABIBA MAHAMMADTAGHI</i>	
SOCIO-ECONOMIC NATURE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF TOURISM SERVICE AREAS.....	102
<i>ALIYEVA ULVIYYA ZAKIR</i>	
STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF OIL-GAS COMPLEXES.....	112
<i>PH.D MAMMADOVA SAMIRA YASHAR</i>	

Art History

KARABAKH ARCHITECTURE CREATED BY THE PEOPLE'S ARTIST ARIF HUSEYNOV	123
<i>EMIL RAUL OĞLU AĞAYEV</i>	
MULTIKULTURAL DƏYƏRLƏR AZƏRBAYCAN MƏDƏNİ İRSİNİN ZƏRURU AMILI KİMİ.....	126
<i>SAMIQ ABBASLI</i>	
MINIATÜR ÜSLUBUNUN İNKİŞAF TARİXİNƏ BAXIŞ.	131
<i>AYNUR TAHİR QIZI SEYFULLAYEVA</i>	

Technical Sciences

FEATURES OF MONOLITHIC CONCRETE OF WINTER PRODUCTION	137
<i>BRZHANOV RASHIT TEMERZHANOVICH</i> <i>ZHANGELDY YERTAI DONENBAYULY</i>	
ВИКОРИСТАННЯ ТЕХНОЛОГІЙ 3D ДРУКУ В ДИЗАЙНІ ВИРОБІВ ІНДУСТРІЇ МОДИ	143
<i>БАБИЧ АНТОНІНА ІВАНІВНА</i> <i>КЕРНЕСШ ВІКТОРІЯ ПІЛІПІВНА</i>	
ПРОЕКТ КАК ОБЪЕКТ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ.....	146
<i>Р. Т. БРЖАНОВ</i>	
ТЕРМОДИНАМИКА ПРОЦЕССА ГИДРАТАЦИИ ЦЕМЕНТА	150
<i>БРЖАНОВ РАШИТ ТЕМЕРЖАНОВИЧ</i>	
CRITICAL CAVITATION PRESSURE IN OIL PIPELINES	155
<i>BRZHANOV RASHIT TEMERZHANOVICH</i> <i>SADUEVA GULMIRA KHUDAIBERGENOVNA</i>	

Sociological Sciences

ҚОҒАМНЫҢ ӘЛЕУМЕТТІК МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРІН ШЕШУДЕ ӘЛЕУМЕТТІК ЖАРНАМАНЫҢ РӨЛІН ТАЛДАУ	160
<i>Ж.Х. КЕНДИРБЕКОВА</i> <i>Т.Ж. КЕНЖЕБАЙ</i>	
ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ И КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫХ РИСКОВ В МИРОВОЙ ПРАКТИКЕ СТРАХОВАНИЯ НЕСЧАСТНЫХ СЛУЧАЕВ НА РАБОЧЕМ МЕСТЕ ...	169
<i>ABIKENOVA SHOLPAN KAKIMZHANOVNA</i> <i>OTAR ELMIRA SERIKOVNA</i>	

KAZBEKOVA DIANA BORANBAYEVA

ҚАЗАҚСТАНДАҒЫ ХАЛЫҚТЫҢ АЗ ҚАМТЫЛҒАН ТОПТАРЫН ӘЛЕУМЕТТІК ҚОРҒАУ ЖӘНЕ ОНЫ ЖЕТІЛДІРУ ЖОЛДАРЫ	180
КАДИРХАН НАЗГУЛЬ	

Pedagogical Sciences

МАТЕМАТИКА КУРСЫНДАҒЫ ГЕОМЕТРИЯЛЫҚ МАТЕРИАЛДАРДЫ ОҚЫП БІЛУДЕ КОМПЬЮТЕРЛІК ТЕХНОЛОГИЯНЫ ҚОЛДАНУ	184
УРКИНБАЕВА ГҮЛЬНАЗ ДАВЛЕТХАНОВНА	
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ARTISTIC TEXTS IN AZERBAIJAN LANGUAGE CLASSES AS A MEANS OF INCREASING INTEREST IN WORDS	189
SEVDA ISLAM GIZI ABBASOVA	
THE ROLE OF PHONETICS IN THE TRANSMISSION OF ORTHOEPIC HABITS	193
PERI PASHAYEVA	
ONOMASTIC UNITS IN THE LIGHT OF FIGURATIVE THOUGHT	197
HAMZA ALIYEV	
THE CONCEPT OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF FUTURE FOREIGN LANGUAGE SPECIALISTS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION	201
KISMETOVA GALIYA	
RUZI BAHOR	
ORGANIZATION OF STUDENTS INDEPENDENT WORK USING INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES	206
ALIBAYEVA NAZYM ABEVNOVA	
KHULANBAY GULZHAN	
ABDRAZAKOVA AIGUL ASANOVNA	
SABIT MALIKA	

Philological Sciences

MÜASİR İNGİLİS DİLİNDƏ YİYƏLİK ƏVƏZLİKLƏRİ VƏ ONLARIN AZƏRBAYCAN DİLİNDƏ QARŞILIĞI	211
MƏMMƏDOVA ŞƏLƏLƏ ARAF QIZI	
ŞİFƏHİ VƏ YAZILI DİL ÜSLUBU	215
ADULLAYEVA SƏMINƏ SABIR QIZI	
ӘЛЕМ ЖӘНЕ ҚАЗАҚ ӘДЕБИЕТІНІҢ БАЙЛАНЫСЫ (ҚАЗАҚ ЖӘНЕ ТҮРІК ХАЛЫҚТАРЫ ЕРТЕГІЛЕРІ НЕГІЗІНДЕ)	220
АРЫҚКАРАҚЫЗЫ ЕРКЕГҮЛЬ ШАЙМАРДАН	
KAMIL INSAN: NƏSİRƏDDİN TUSI ESTETİKASINDA.....	226
RƏNA ABBASLI	
LINGUOCULTURAL ASPECTS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF AZERBAIJANI, ENGLISH AND GERMAN LANGUAGES	230
KAZIMOVA ROYA ELKHAN	
ABOUT THE COMMON ALPHABET OF TURKIC PEOPLES.....	236
ARZU SABIR GIZI KARIMOVA	
TRANSLATION, ITS TYPES AND COMPOSITION	241
BEKIROVA AYNURA NIZAMI	
ISMAYILOVA AYBANIZ ARAF	
МНОГООЗНАЧНОСТЬ В ПРОЦЕССЕ ОБЩЕНИЯ В СОВРЕМЕННОМ АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ	247
MAMMADOVA SHALALA ADISHIRIN	
ПОТЕНЦИАЛ УСРЕДНЕННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ В РАЗВИТИИ МЕЖКУЛЬТУРНЫХ КОММУНИКАЦИЙ В ЛОКАЛЬНЫХ ЦИВИЛИЗАЦИЯХ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ СЛАВЯНСКОЙ ЦИВИЛИЗАЦИИ)	255
КАРИМОВ БАХТИЁР РАХМАНОВИЧ	

Biological Sciences

COLLECTION AND EVALUATION OF WILD POMEGRANATES SPREAD IN AZERBAIJAN	260
HAJIYEVA SABINA VAHID	
AKPAROV ZEYNAL IBA	
ABBASOV MEHRALI ALI	

Medical Sciences

ӘЙЕЛДЕР КЕҢЕСІ МЕН БОСАНУДАН КЕЙІНГІ БӨЛІМНІҢ БОСАНУШЫ ӘЙЕЛДЕРДІҢ НӘРЕСТЕНІ ЕМІЗУГЕ ДАЙЫНДАУҒА ӘСЕРІ ЖӘНЕ ЕМІЗУ БАРЫСЫНДА ЖИІ КЕЗДЕСЕТІН МӘСЕЛЕЛЕР.....	261
БАЗЫЛБЕКОВА ЗЕЙНЕП ОМИРЗАКОВНА	
МАХМУТОВА ЭЛЬМИРА АБДИМИЖИТОВНА	
БАЙБОЛАТ АҚБӨПЕ САБЫРХАНҚЫЗЫ	
РЫСКУЛБЕК ЖУЛДЫЗ ТОРҒАУЫТҚЫЗЫ	
ҚҰРМАШЕВА АЙНУР СЯТҚЫЗЫ	
АЛИМЕНТАРЛЫ ТӘУЕЛДІ ОСТЕОПОРОЗДЫҢ ДАМУ ҚАУПІ ФАКТОРЛАРЫН БАҒАЛАУ.	267
НҮРСЕЙТОВА ТОТЫҒҮЛ ХАЙРОЛЛАҚЫЗЫ	
ЖЕКСЕНОВА АЖАР НИКОЛАЕВНА	
АХМЕТОВА УЛДАЙ ЖАКСЫБАЕВНА	

Historical Sciences

І ШАН АББАСИН BADIYASI ÜZƏRİNDƏKİ KİTAPƏLƏR.....	272
AFAQ ƏLİ QIZI QULUZADƏ	
ІСТОРІЧНІ АСПЕКТИ РОЗВІТКУ ТА СТАНОВЛЕННЯ ЖІНОЧОГО ХОКЕЮ НА ТРАВІ В УКРАЇНІ НАПРИКІНЦІ ХХ СТ. НА ПРИКЛАДІ ХОКЕЙНОГО КЛУБУ КОЛОС М. БОРИСПІЛЬ	276
КРИВЕНКО ЮРІЙ ОЛЕКСАНДРОВИЧ	

Technical Sciences

ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ УПЛОТНЕНИЯ ПРОСАДОЧНЫХ ГРУНТОВ СТАТИСТИЧЕСКИМИ И ДИНАМИЧЕСКИМИ МЕТОДАМИ	280
<i>ЕСИМОВ Е.К.</i>	
<i>КАМШЫБАЕВ А.А.</i>	

Geological and mineralogical sciences

МОДЕЛЬ ПОВЕРХНОСТНОГО СЛОЯ УГЛЕЙ	284
<i>МАУСЫМБАЕВА АЛИЯ ДУМАНОВНА</i>	
<i>ЮРОВ ВИКТОР МИХАЙЛОВИЧ</i>	
<i>ПОРТНОВ ВАСИЛИЙ СЕРГЕЕВИЧ</i>	
<i>ИМАНБАЕВА СВЕТА БАКЫТОВНА</i>	
<i>РЕВА НИКОЛАЙ ВАСИЛЬЕВИЧ</i>	

Legal Sciences

SEVERAL STEPS FOR ENSURING THE NUCLEAR SAFETY OF UKRAINE	294
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Literature

AZƏRBAYCAN ƏDƏBİYYATININ GÖRKƏMLİ NÜMAYƏNDƏSİ: MİRZƏ FƏTƏLİ AXUNDZADƏ.....	298
<i>ƏSGƏROVA QƏNİRƏ ƏLİ QIZI</i>	

Philosophical sciences

The Criteria of Transformation of Classical and Neo-classical Cognition

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With rare exceptions, contemporary programs and courses of philosophy teaching in post-Soviet countries continue the traditions of Soviet philosophy school, if not in their outward appearance, then in their essence. This means that as a rule they touch upon the classical stage of philosophy development and are practically silent about the neo-classical stage. This is in spite of the fact that this stage is associated with revolutionary changes in the whole cognition. But even leaving aside this omission, much in contemporary philosophy courses remains incomprehensible or bypassed by explanations. Because these incomprehensibilities begin at the very starting of teaching, students lose the logical connection of the sequence of understanding of the subject, and hence their interest in it. Thus, the usual beginning of philosophy is a vague explanation of the "love of wisdom", which inexplicably originated in the heads and hearts of some members of a small people called the ancient Greeks. It is reasonable to ask why today, not only in the heart, but often in the mind of modern man, such love is usually limited to the formation of his own "philosophy", which has meaning only for its creator.

Then, without explaining the crucial importance of rationalism as the foundation of cognition, its methodology and logic, they mention in passing that a similar practice developed simultaneously or even earlier in ancient India and ancient China and much later in the Islamic cultural tradition, ignoring all the differences in these styles of thinking (1, pp. 207-208).

One has to say that this assertion can be accepted only with many reservations, since each of the original thinking traditions and schools of reflexion had more differences than coincidences, which only with a great stretch allows one to reduce all the listed schools to the term "philosophy".

It must be agreed that: "The sentence 'Philosophy in its essence is Greek' says nothing other than: The West and Europe, and Europe alone, are originally 'philosophical' in the most internal course of their history" (2, p.17). "Greek language, and it alone, is λογος" (ibid., p. 19). Surprise - as the beginning of philosophy and philosophizing - "...is the mood within which the correspondence to the being of supreme was represented by the Greek philosophers" (ibid., p.25).

In the strict sense, philosophy can only be called a cognitive practice based on rationalism, a current of thought that believes that the world, human beings, and the system of relations between them can be understood and described by relying exclusively on the intellect and reason of man. It is no accident that M. Heidegger wrote that "everyone considers it correct to say that philosophy is a matter of reason.

Making such a selection from a wide range of man's cognitive potential, they usually forget to describe the historical process which formed such a statement, more often than not, they limit themselves to an unsupported statement that ancient man empirically established the unity and identity of laws of Cosmos (Universe, world) functioning and his thinking (consciousness), which were understood by means of a common system of logic.

At the same time, the so-called prior-philosophical and pre-philosophical periods of the development of human cognition are described so sparingly that again there are misunderstandings and miscommunication.

Meanwhile, it was precisely during these periods that bifurcation points were formed, after the realization of whose potential each time a radical (irreversible) transformation of human thinking and consciousness took place. These so-called "rational revolutions" are well described with the help of synergetic ideas and the laws of dialectics, which explain the non-linear, contradictory nature of the development process, which interrupts the permanent quantitative growth of the development system elements by qualitative jumps.

Consideration and analysis of "rational revolutions" not only make it possible to understand the "logic" of the formation of philosophy, but also convincingly demonstrate that philosophy is not exclusive, but only one of many ways of cognition. Each of these ways relies on one or another (or a combination of them) cognitive ability of man to represent, understand and describe objects, phenomena and processes external to him, relying on his psychophysical organization, including the senses, intuition, thinking, mental levels of consciousness, subconscious, unconscious and, possibly, super-conscious.

Probably due to the realities of transpersonal psychology, holographic concept of consciousness and as yet unexplored brain mechanisms, we should supplement this list with new abilities formed by influences beyond human psychophysical organization.

For the time being, staying within the framework of philosophical cognition, let us try to systematize the "rational revolutions" of classics, possibly violating the order of their succession, which, however, is not so important in this case.

The primitive man, his becoming consciousness and thinking were characterized by syncretism, fusion, undividedness, forming a plastic and total incorporation of man into nature, from which he practically did not distinguish himself. This mechanism is substantiated by Russian scientist P.K. Anokhin's idea of the "inscription" of the living being into the spatial-temporal physical-chemical continuum.

At this stage, in some sequence, the ideas of animism, hylozoism and the cult of ancestors, which had a concrete-practical rather than an abstract character, were born in primitive man. The thinking and consciousness of man at this stage should not be considered individual but collective, shared by the entire community in which he was a member.

It seems that man's separation of himself from the structure (context) of the surrounding nature was one of the first "rational revolutions". As a result of overcoming the bifurcation point during this period a new worldview and cognitive paradigm appeared, a myth was born - a very peculiar phenomenon based on its own logic of cyclic time, anisotropic space and human ability to travel with any speed in three: Heavenly - Earthly - Underground worlds. The inhabitants of these worlds, divided into "their" and "alien" gods, easily entered into manifold relations with humans. The myth was partially transformed into a polytheistic religion.

Subsequent bifurcations should be considered:

- Man's separation of himself from the human community - tribe, clan - leading to another revolution - the birth of self-consciousness;
- the ability to transform thought into speech and text, which led to the birth and development of memory;
- ability to see behind the cyclic natural social processes the possibility of formulating the laws and regularities (repetitions, cycles) - the birth of prediction and prognostication of the future (formation of the original connection between the past - the present - the future, the birth of natural-philosophical cognition);
- ideas of eternal and temporal - birth of ideas of cycles and the arrow of time. Formation of history as a transition from cyclic development to rectilinear progress (birth of historicism);

- transition from sacral anisotropic multidimensional space of myth to isotropic space of philosophy - further determining the ability to "catch" the mechanism of human thinking functioning by means of Aristotle's formal logic - birth of rational philosophy;

- the principles of monism and pluralism in describing nature, society, man and thinking - the birth of methodology;

- Formation and development of symbolic language, formation of abstract notions in it, defining the basis of theoretical thinking, which is based on one or another explicit or implicit logic, defining the course of rational reflexion - the way of the permanent development of science and philosophy.

In general, this bifurcation period may be defined as a transition from the pre-classical to the classical stage of cognition.

In this system, the conditions for the beginning of philosophizing are: freedom from daily physical labor and a permanently increasing freedom of thought.

The initial opposing attitudes of philosophizing are as follows:

- The world and man are the result of the activity of the Creator (God), they are subject to similar laws of development, are identical for macro-cosmos and micro-cosmos. Thinking and consciousness are a gift of God;

- the world and man are the result of stage-by-stage development of nature from physical to biological and social structures and organizations whose higher forms have not yet been formed (evolution is a continuous process). The laws of how the world and man function may be identical, but they may also differ, since higher forms are not always reduced to the sum of the parts from which they are created.

The origins and limits of philosophizing:

- Rationalism stands as the root conviction of man that he can fully understand the similar mechanisms and laws of world and human functioning by relying solely on reason.

Types of philosophical reflection:

Ontology, gnoseology, epistemology, praxiology (the doctrine of human activity, the realization of human values in reality, more often philosophical anthropology), axiology.

Functions of philosophy:

Worldview, logic, theory of cognition, science of development.

Types of development:

Straight-line sequential (accumulation), evolutionary (cumulation) - leapfrog, bifurcational - dual-undetermined.

Cognition in its development has passed through a number of stages, which were designated by specific conceptual terms and were certain systems of disciplines. At its inception, cognition had a syncretic character, in which all its directions developed within one system of knowledge, called philosophy. At the second stage, having the character of differentiation, we could observe how from the single syncretic system the directions of cognition were separated, which were called scientific disciplines, the study of which was called the disciplinary approach (method). The disciplinary approach is still the main method of cognition.

At the third stage, having the character of integration (synthesis), one could observe the emergence of new disciplines that emerged by combining individual provisions (theories, methods and methodologies) of two or more independent disciplines, the study of which was called an interdisciplinary approach (method). The interdisciplinary approach is based on transferring research methods from one scientific discipline to another in case of some degree of similarity of the subject areas under study. The multidisciplinary approach appears with the beginning of research on complex systems (the world as a whole, people, society, etc.), for the description of which it is necessary to involve many sciences. In this approach, a synthetic picture of the subject

of research emerges on the basis of individual disciplinary pictures without transferring research methods from one discipline to another.

Finally, in the fifth stage, which refers to the processes of globalism, we should turn to the transdisciplinary method. In a sense, transdisciplinarity was inherent in those scientists of antiquity, the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, who possessed encyclopedic knowledge in almost all fields of knowledge of their time. Modern transdisciplinarity requires not only a high level of education, versatility, universality of knowledge of a particular person, but also the transformation of his consciousness and thinking, because in cognition a difficult and contradictory process of transition from visual classical to fundamentally non-visual representations and objects of non-classical and post-classical stages of knowledge is carried out. Naturally, this transformation is carried out at the expense of changing the basic characteristics of the classical stage of cognition.

Instead of a unified picture of the world, neo-classical cognition puts forward a number of probabilistic scenarios, from which the subject, contrary to cause-effect laws, is forced to make a choice. After the failure of claims to achieve fullness of knowledge about the world and man came the realization of the impossibility of achieving preliminary unity and integrity of human existence, and for this reason the conclusion that human cognition is doomed to form only incomplete and relative knowledge became evident.

The role of man, whose impact on the object of cognition for the "purity of knowledge" has been tried to limit to the utmost, is beginning to be redefined. Neoclassicism believes that our world without man has no practical sense.

Methods of cognition disintegrate and sometimes unite as hierarchical and networked systems of cognition and control. The essence of the classical understanding of the correlation between the object and the subject of cognition changes. From the classical cognition of things (objects, phenomena, processes) the transition to the non-classical cognition of the relations between them begins. The picture of the world of postmodernism turns into some infinite network of relations, replacing the real world (or society), any cell of which can consider (but not be!) the center.

Monism is replaced by pluralism, which denies the principles of universalism and rigid rationalism of pre-postmodern human existence. Postmodernism denies or destroys any systems of knowledge that claim to be complete.

That is why the non-classical approach in cognition requires the rejection of any hierarchies in the disciplines under study.

The usual classical picture of the world of objects (and subjects) has been replaced by a picture of the world of sporadically emerging networks of relationships between them.

If we resort to the terminology of synergetics, the world has potentially reached another bifurcation point, from which the scenarios of its new, future development originate.

New cognition is characterized by an all-powerful axiological component, and its "accuracy", in contrast to the former science, is qualitatively blurred by indispensable ethical evaluation, visible subjectivity, and neopolitical reflection, choosing postmodernism as its paradigm.

The new so-called dialogic culture (man - world - two subjects or two objects), aims to form elements of new thinking and consciousness, opposing the former monological culture (man - subject - world - object). Dialogic culture professes new principles of knowledge, its provisions and conclusions are far from rigid determinism, unambiguous answers, and absolute truths. Rather, it is a culture of search, for which the very way of formulating the task in a variety of points of view and concepts, including directly or indirectly contradicting each other, is extremely important. Dialogic culture also develops in the mainstream of postmodernism, but it tries to limit its generality by involving value and moral evaluations and reference points, and therefore goes further, calling on the help of the triologue culture, which clearly falls out of the linear-plane

language of the description of cognition. The triologue is the joint reflexion of three or more subjects, something reminiscent of the complexity of the physics of interaction between more than three bodies.

The logics of the linear world (formal and dialectical) are replaced by the logics of the nonlinear world, characterized by the introduction of three-dimensional-topological structures and concepts into the discourse.

During the transition from the classical worldview to the neo-classical worldview, it is the systemic ideas of the classical era, such as the central postulate of science about the possibility of building a complete system of knowledge consisting of a finite number of axioms, that have been subjected to revision.

Reflections in the context of epistemology in the non-classical era were reduced to the construction close to the Kantian idea of noumens: since any knowledge is a number of assumptions (hypotheses) assembled on the basis of a priori accepted logic, the object of cognition is not the true reality, but only its interpretation (subjective reflection on reality). We have to admit that a "cognizing person" deals only with phenomena or these or those interpretations that are subjective judgments generated (and overloaded) by values, stereotypes, preferences, peculiarities of mentality, in a word, a variety of sociocultural and psychophysical determinants that play a role of a formative beginning of cognizing subject's personality socialization.

Moreover, the truth of any a priori bases of cognition is not provable in principle, and the applied logic and methodology of cognition are just a tribute to the boundaries or the level of knowledge of their time.

Thus, the logo-centrism reigning in the classical cognition, determined the boundaries and conditions of the cognitive process of each separate epoch, forming a hierarchy of the types of "subjective" epistemology.

The neoclassical approach put forward the thesis that the basic guidelines of the Western tradition of cognition required its revision, since the methodologies and logics applied in it were (as in any sphere of social life) the arbitrariness of power or authorities, introducing coercion into cognition. Admittedly, this conclusion was a non-trivial outcome of the development of Western cognition itself.

It has gradually become apparent that cognitive systems that make full use of the only human cognitive capacity (reason) are hardly self-sufficient or capable of adequately perceiving and describing the world (reality) and the individual. Indeed, the principle of rationalism, which asserts the self-sufficiency of cognition of reality exclusively by the potential of reason, which totally cleanses the cognitive process from everything "superfluous", subjective, psychological, cannot be comprehensively true, because it ignores (or eliminates) many existing forms and mechanisms of cognition, not to mention those that are not yet known or of little applicability.

Natural-scientific cognition is more and more often resorting to accompanying sociocultural realities for its justification, and the firm establishment of communication principles and the network paradigm in the processes of this cognition are visible symbols of the transition from the classical to the non-classical model of cognition.

That is why the changes aimed at transforming the mechanistic cause-and-effect mechanism of thinking into a new quality - a fundamentally nonlinear process in which permanent evolutionism and synergetic ideas that highlight the non-equilibrium, instability, formation, bifurcation points inherent in any living system, especially in humans, their consciousness and thinking, should take their place. In cognition begins the era of inter- and transdisciplinarity, which allows to transform the conglomerate of knowledge into a coherent system, but this system can no longer be interpreted in the classical sense, or even understood within the framework of systems research.

The methodology of bifurcation points of transformation of thinking and consciousness and the idea of "rational revolutions" proposed in the article allow to systematize and contrast the main paradigms of classical and neo-classical cognition, opening the perspective of understanding the modern post-neo-classical cognition and its transformation into a fundamentally new, not yet investigated stage.

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1. Andrei Smirnov, discussing the question of the existence of a single world philosophy, writes: "Even if the term falsafa cannot serve as such a general designation (for it is used as the name of only one of the schools), there could have been another, proper Arabic (not a calcified one) term; there could, and should, if our answer is correct.

But the point is that there was no such common term. The closest Arabic equivalent to our concept of "philosophy" would be the term "hikma," "wisdom. This term is used by the Falasifa, denoting with it, along with the term "falsafa", their teachings; it is also used by the most prominent representative of "philosophy of illumination" (Ishrakism) Shihab ad-Din as-Suhrawardi. However, in the texts of Ibn Arabi the term "hikma" is very little used, and he qualifies his teachings simply as "knowledge" (ma'rifa or 'ilm) or "knowledge of God's people". Hamid ad-Din Kirmani designates his constructions as "knowledge of the people of the faith. Examples could be continued; whichever term we take, it will not turn out to be a generally accepted term among medieval Arab thinkers to designate the kind of their activity" - Smirnov Andrew. Is there a "world philosophy," or the problem of overcoming the foreignness of the alien. pp. 201-211 - in «Философия философии». – "Philosophy of Philosophy".

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Psychological sciences

УДК 378:39(574)

Проблемы формирования психических функций личности в истории развития педагогической мысли Казахстана

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Аннотация. В данной статье авторы попытались раскрыть на основе ретроспективного анализа становление идей ученых-энциклопедистов о здоровом образе жизни. Актуализируется мысль о том, что в творческом наследии великих гуманистов преобладают конкретные дидактические пути по формированию здорового образа жизни. В рамках статьи раскрываются идеи о правильном питании, сконцентрированные в целостном учении мыслителей-энциклопедистов Востока, а также предложены отдельные рекомендации по использованию воспитательного потенциала педагогической мысли известных ученых-энциклопедистов в формировании здорового образа жизни.

Ключевые слова: идеи ученых-энциклопедистов, здоровый образ жизни, история развития учений, этические добродетели, нравственные постулаты.

В самореализации человека важнейшим условием является его образ жизни. Здоровый образ жизни - это одно из условий эффективной деятельности современного человека, а проблема формирования культуры здорового образа жизни имеет большое социальное значение. Здоровье отражает качественную сторону характера включенности личности в социальную сферу, является важной естественной предпосылкой её творческой активности. Следует отметить, что культура здорового образа жизни - это ценностное отношение личности к своему здоровью и осознанное стремление к его сохранению и укреплению. Содержание культуры здорового образа жизни составляют аксиологический, когнитивный, информационно-коммуникативный и поведенческий компоненты.

На протяжении веков человек задумывался над укреплением своего здоровья, он стремился к разгадке секретов исцеления, а также тайны вечной молодости.

В своем известном трактате «Указание пути к счастью» аль-Фараби акцентирует внимание на важности, взаимообусловленности и неразрывности физического и нравственного воспитания: «Совершенство человека – это здоровье; если есть здоровье, то его следует сохранять, а если нет, то следует его приобрести. Здоровье достигается только

при соблюдении меры: при умеренной еде достигается здоровье, при умеренном труде приобретается сила, точно также хороший нрав достигается при умеренных действиях» [1].

Анализ и изучение истории казахской педагогической мысли показывают насколько важным являлось воспитание бережного отношения к здоровью с самого рождения младенца. Например, в представленных Авестой культуре саков и гуннов, орхон-енисейских письменных памятниках накоплен колоссальный пласт знаний о формировании здорового образа жизни. Исследование показывает, что этот багаж знаний подпитывал казахских акынов и жырау для рекомендации внутренних истоков проблемы здорового образа жизни. Эти материалы свидетельствуют об историческом, этнокультурном и национальном богатстве казахского народа.

Следует отметить, что идеи о здоровом образе жизни наиболее четко раскрыты в зороастризме: солнце является символом здоровой энергии, дарует Вселенной свет и тепло. Культ солнца, занимающий центральное место в учении Авесты трансформируется в сознании кочевника в эпоху тюркской цивилизации. Следует отметить, что в сакской цивилизации сложилась определенная система взглядов на здоровый образ жизни. Саки стремились к утверждению в социуме таких здоровьесберегающих ценностей, как правильное питание, занятия спортом, обучение ловкости, быстроте движений. Особое отношение к здоровому образу жизни было и у гуннов, которые считали залогом успеха – крепкое здоровье. Занятия спортом, физическим трудом, искусство езды верхом на лошади были особенно культивируемы гуннами.

Наш ретроспективный анализ показывает, что в X-XIII века (эпоха Восточного ренессанса) на обширной территории Центральной Азии происходят расцвет культуры, развитие науки, письменной литературы, градостроительство и т.д. Основным же достижением эпохальных событий было обращение «к человеку», декларирование его ценности в социуме. Анализ источниковедческой литературы в рамках исследуемой проблемы позволил сделать вывод о том, что в творческом наследии великих гуманистов превалируют конкретные дидактические пути по формированию здорового образа жизни. Восточные ученые не раз доказывали пользу метода голодания для человеческого организма, подчеркивая его важность для очищения организма, оздоровления пищеварительной системы и лечения ряда болезней.

Основоположник восточной медицины Абу Али Ибн Сино рассматривал медицину в целом как науку, изучающую человеческое тело для сохранения здоровья, избавления больного от хворей. Учения Ибн Сино раскрывают условия формирования здорового образа жизни: легкая пища сохраняет здоровье, любые болезни можно вылечить правильным питанием, на ночь советует меньше кушать и т.д. По мнению великого мыслителя приобретение человеком этических добродетелей – справедливости, милосердия, щедрости является основой человеческого общества.

Абу Наср аль-Фараби оценивал медицину как науку о состоянии человеческого организма, сохранении и укреплении здоровья людей, уменьшении и избавлении от боли.

Программные идеи Юсуфа Баласагуни о здоровом образе жизни, интерпретируемые в знаменитой поэме «Кутадгу билиг», представляют чрезвычайный интерес и в наше время. Широкомасштабное произведение, состоящее более чем из тринадцати тысяч строф, привлекает ученых, исследователей из разных областей наук обширностью рассматриваемых вопросов, актуальностью проблем. Идеи формирования здорового образа жизни представлены в русле разносторонних воспитательных проблем, которые можно систематизировать по нескольким тематическим направлениям: наставления в умеренном употреблении пищи; соблюдение чистоты и гигиены; роль знаний в сохранении и укреплении здоровья; советы по уходу за новорожденными; женщина и ее

нравственный облик; пути нравственного оздоровления мужчины; ухода женщины за подрастающим поколением, внешний и внутренний мир человека и т.д.

В качестве примера рассмотрим поэму Баласагуни «Кабуснама», которую он написал в 1082—1083 годах своему сыну Гиланшаху.

Эта книга является ценным педагогическим трудом и в наше время. Она состоит из 42 глав о поведении в обществе, здоровьесберегающих рекомендаций, воспитании наследника и т.д. В содержании показан вред алкоголя, его влияние на физическое и нравственное здоровье человека.

Так, в одиннадцатой главе произведения есть следующие рекомендации о сохранении здоровья:

- 1) будешь блажен в двух мирах и уважаем народом, если не будешь увлекаться вином; если не будешь пить, будет тебе выгода в обоих мирах и доволен будет господь;
- 2) строгое соблюдение меры в употреблении вина способствует укреплению здоровья, активизации физиологических процессов в организме;
- 3) через три часа после еды рекомендуется выпить виноградное вино для расщепления пищи и обеспечения организма необходимыми витаминами;
- 4) много спать - обычай не похвальный. Это делает тело вялым и возбуждает природу, и внешний вид лица из здорового делает нездоровым. Все наставления Кайкауса оформлены как диалог с сыном [2].

Таким образом мы видим, что в средневековый период отчетливо ставилась проблема формирования здорового образа жизни подрастающего поколения.

В исследованиях ученых выделены этапы формирования идей о здоровом образе жизни, основанные на хронологическом, системном и аксиологическом принципах:

1 этап - становление казахского ханства (XVв.). Указ хана Жанибека о чистоте генетической программы как главном условии рождения здорового потомства: сохранять в чистоте постель супругов, не давать дорогу измене, для сохранения здорового рода не жениться до седьмого колена. Именно хан Жанибек поддержал идею написания книги Отейбойдак Тлеукабылулы «Шипагерлік баян», нацеливающую на здоровый образ жизни.

2 этап – государственные реформы Касым хана (XVI век). Развитие идей здорового образа жизни в этот период связаны с социально-политическими и культурными преобразованиями степи XVI века.

3 этап – активизация и углубление программы генетической чистоты (XVIIв.). Это «Есімханны ескі жолы» («Праведный путь Есим хана») и несколько позже выходит в свет «Жеты Жаргы» Тауке хана. Законы Есим хана отчасти касались проблем здорового образа жизни, они регламентировали идеи воспитания духовно обогащенного человека.

В конце XVII века великий Тауке хан (1680-1718) в знаменитом законе «Жеты Жаргы» поднимает проблему воспитания здорового образа жизни. Следует отметить, что основные его пункты содержали запрет на кровосмешение до седьмого поколения; измену супругов; оскорбление родителей и жены. Все каралось законом.

4 этап – век казахских батыров (XVIII в.) характеризуется грандиозными историческими событиями. Подвиги Карасай батыра, Райымбек батыра, Богембай батыра, Наурызбай батыра и многих других исторических личностей – пример патриотического, гражданского, физического, умственного, воспитания подрастающего поколения. Физическое здоровье в это время являлось мерилом совершенной личности. Здоровьесберегающие мотивы, на наш взгляд, выразились в заботе о своем Отечестве, сохранении ее богатства.

Исторические реалии XV-XVIII вв. свидетельствуют о том, что в основу документальных источников положены законы, составленные еще во время Чингисхана. Так, закон «Великий Джасак» на первое место ставил проблему физического воспитания детей и

молодежи, укрепления их здоровья, закаливания с младенческих лет. Известны труды ученого, академика Г.Н.Волкова о личностях-символах. Как отмечает академик Г.Н.Волков, в документе-символе «Великий Джасак» отображена всеобщая мудрость – этнопедагогическая пансофия народов. В законе «Великий Джасак» содержатся такие здоровьесберегающие идеи, как: в вине и в водке нет пользы для ума и искусства, нет также добрых качеств и нравов, они располагают к дурным делам, убийствам и распрям, лишают человека вещей, которые он имеет, и искусств, которые он знает, и становятся постыдными путь и дела его, так что он утрачивает определенный путь [3].

Методы воспитания здорового образа жизни накапливались веками. Возникнув в одном поколении, они совершенствовались, видоизменялись и лучшие, эффективные, передавались последующим поколениям. Трансформация осуществлялась в двух направлениях:

1) устное народное творчество; 2) традиционная культура народа.

Значимость здоровья как ценности, формирование правильного отношения к нему с рождения, находит отражение во всех фольклорных источниках. Например, казахский народ считает, что здоровье – это величайшее богатство (денсаулық – зор байлық); чистота – основа здоровья, здоровье – основа богатства (тазалық – саулық негізі, саулық – байлық негізі); болезнь приходит с ветром, уходит с потом (ауру желмен келіп, термен шығады); будешь беречь себя, здоровым будешь (сақ жүрсең, сау жүресің) и т.д.

Во все времена важными факторами формирования здорового образа жизни человека являлись рельефные мотивы национальной идеи, сосредоточенные в традициях и обычаях.

В казахской степи всегда успешно функционировала школа народных целителей, мулл, баксы, сыныкшы, лекарей. Если в мировой истории известны имена Нострадамуса, Мессинга, Ванги, Джуны и др., то в казахской истории знаменитым целителем считается Отейбойдак Тлеукабылулы, провидцем – Майкы би.

В этом плане ценен труд А. Диваева, оставившего записи о лечебном искусстве представителей народной медицины - баксы. Характеризуя баксы, ученый раскрывает содержание их деятельности. Немало и казахских ученых, обстоятельно исследовавших искусство врачевания баксы (работы академика А.Х. Маргулана, ученого-фольклориста А. Кобыратбаева, исследователя казахских мелодий А. Затаевича, композитора Б. Ерзаковича). Искусство баксы широко отображалось и пропагандировалось в произведениях писателей и поэтов начала XX века.

В казахских аулах каждый ребенок с детства знал целебные свойства трав, принимал участие в их сборе, обогащая, тем самым свои познания. В формировании здорового образа жизни казахский народ выделял следующие закономерности:

- а) учет возрастных и индивидуальных особенностей детей
- б) учет половых особенностей
- в) развитие личности согласно законам природы и др.

Следует отметить, что в казахской степи существовала целая Школа материнства - Ана мектебі. Исследование позволило выделить следующие направления их воспитательной деятельности: уроки невесткам или молодым женщинам по соблюдению личной гигиены, по уходу за новорожденным ребенком, использованию эффективных методов в воспитании детей, приучению девочек к чистоте ведения домашнего хозяйства и т.д. Целая система оздоровительных мероприятий существовала в отношении новорожденных младенцев. Мудрые женщины рода давали ценные уроки по сохранению здоровья, в которых наставляли невесток больше проводить время на свежем воздухе, принимать целебные водные процедуры, заряжать себя положительной энергией. Благополучное рождение и развитие ребенка зависело от многих здоровьесберегающих факторов. Купание

ребенка полынью благотворно влияло не только на физическое здоровье, но и на нравственный облик ребенка. Запах травы на всю жизнь сохранялся в генетической памяти молодого организма. Систематические воздушные ванны, эффективные методы купания в солевом растворе, растирание естественными мазями, настоями из животных жиров, растительных компонентов способствовали укреплению и закаливанию детского организма.

Сегодняшняя ситуация по организации населения питанием осложнена появлением в стране некачественной продукции с различными добавками синтетического происхождения, геномодифицированной продукции и широкой рекламной компанией. Употребление этих продуктов часто вызывает пищевую аллергию, бронхиальную астму, дерматиты и кишечные расстройства у детей. На фоне роста «болезней цивилизации», необходимо формировать у молодежи навыки культуры питания, научить их сбалансированному питанию.

Модель культуры питания, пищевого поведения формируется уже в дошкольном возрасте. Различные направления этой проблемы исследуются современными учеными Казахстана: педагогический аспект – группой ученых Национальной Академии образования им. Ы. Алтынсарина, философский аспект – А. Касымжановым, С. Габбасовым, филологический аспект – А. А. Егубаевым, М.Мырзахметовым и др.

На основе вышесказанного нами разработаны следующие рекомендации:

- сохранение уникальности казахстанской педагогической мысли и использование ее воспитательного потенциала в формировании здорового образа жизни;
- в целях обеспечения этнокультурной, духовной целостности всего казахского народа в практике образования подрастающего поколения целесообразно опираться на идеи народно-педагогического опыта;
- в целях повышения методологической культуры исследователей, осмысления и использования на практике идей казахских мыслителей необходимо усилить теоретическую и практическую значимость историко-педагогических дисциплин;
- проведение спецкурсов по изучению народного опыта, а также наследия Отейбойдак Тлеукабылулы по формированию здорового образа жизни подрастающего поколения.

Образование в области культуры здорового образа жизни может способствовать принятию наиболее правильных и полезных для здоровья решений в выборе образа жизни, способствующих его сохранению и укреплению, если будет создана поддерживающая окружающая среда.

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Economic sciences

AUDITOR ACTIVITY IN AZERBAIJAN

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ABSTRACT

According to the international standards on auditing, an audit is an independent review of published financial statements or related financial information, regardless of whether the object is profitable or not, its size and organizational form, conducted for the purpose of forming future opinions. The Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan on "Auditor Service" states that an audit is an independent verification of accurate and correct accounting, accounting and financial reports in economic entities engaged in the production and sale of goods, service provision and work. Auditor activity - for the purpose of assessing the integrity of the accounting (financial) report and other documents of the economic entity and the compliance of the financial and economic operations with the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan aimed at protecting the interests of the owners, providing assistance to economic entities in the correctness of settlements and increasing the efficiency of their activities. reflects the independent verification carried out by the organizations. The auditor's services include inspection, expertise, analysis and explanatory opinion in the field of financial and economic activities of economic entities based on the contract, setting up accounting, confirming the integrity of reporting indicators and providing other services on financial and economic issues in accordance with the auditor's professional activity.

Key words: audit, Azerbaijan, financial statements, inspection, expertise,

Introduction

According to the definition given by the British Auditing Practice Committee in 1989, an audit in Great Britain is "the independent study by a specially appointed auditor of the accounting report of an entity for the purpose of expressing a professional opinion on it, in compliance with all the rules defined by the legislation in force."

Auditing is a process by which a competent freelancer collects and evaluates evidence about quantifiable information related to a specific business system in order to determine the degree of compliance with established criteria and to express this in his opinion.

Verification of the correctness of the report of the enterprise, the organization, compliance with the applicable legislation and the drafting of the auditor's opinion on this issue is performed by an independent auditor. The following rules apply to the activities of independent auditors:

- Free choice of the auditor (auditing organization) of the business entity;
- Contractual relations between the auditor (auditing organization) and the client; these relations allow the auditor to choose his own client and to depend on the instructions of any government body;
- The impossibility of conducting an auditor audit if there are kinship or business relationships with the client that exceed the contractual relationship on the auditor's activity;
- Prohibiting auditors and audit firms from engaging in economic, commercial and financial activities that are not related to the provision of audit, consulting services and other services permitted by law.

The main purpose of the auditor's activity is to determine the correctness of the accounting (financial) reports of the economic entity and the compliance of their financial and economic operations with normative acts.

Therefore, the appointment of an audit means the examination of financial statements for the following purpose:

- Confirmation of the correctness of reports or determination of their incorrectness;
- Verification of the full, correct and accurate reflection of expenses, income and financial results of the enterprise's activity in the accounting and reporting during the audited period;
- Supervision of compliance with the legislation and regulatory documents governing the rules of accounting and reporting, the methodology of assessment of assets, liabilities and special capital;
- Revealing the possibilities of better use of the main and special working capital, financial reserves and debt sources.

Auditors (auditing organizations) in the process of their activities also solve the following tasks related to the provision of auditor services:

- Checking the legality of accounting and reporting, economic transactions;
- Assistance in organizing accounting;
- Providing assistance in the recovery of accounting;
- Providing assistance in the preparation of the accounting (financial) report;
- Assistance in tax planning and calculation;
- Expert assessments and analysis of economic activity results;
- Providing advice on a wide range of financial and legal issues, marketing, management, technological and environmental issues;
- Preparation of constituent documents and other documents;
- Providing information about future partners;
- Information service for customers, etc.

Auditor services, as a rule, are ordered by the management of economic entities. But there are more people who use this function. These are: employees, tax authorities, banks and other financial institutions; potential investors, trade partners, etc. There are following types of audit:

1. Mandatory and initiative (voluntary) audit;
2. Internal and external audit;
3. Audit of economic activity;
4. Compliance audit;
5. Financial statement audit and special audit;
6. Operational audit;
7. Mandatory (mandatory) audit by order of state bodies;
8. Other types of auditor service.

In order to determine the future development directions of the audit, which is one of the important infrastructure areas of the market economy, it is of great importance to determine the tasks facing the Azerbaijani audit. During the preparation of the concept, the following tasks facing the auditor service were highlighted:

- Strengthening the impact of audit on the quality of financial statements;
- Ensuring the protection of the interests of their users on the basis of objective and competent verification of accurate and correct financial statements;
- Achieving the fulfillment of tax payers' obligations to the state by ensuring compliance with the requirements of the legislation in accounting and financial reporting;
- Achievement of correctness of taxes and allocations to the state budget and extrabudgetary funds and accurate reflection in relevant reports;
- Support for ensuring transparency in the formation of income and expenditure items of the state budget;

- Achieving risk reduction by ensuring compliance of financial reports with legislation;
- To play a tenth role in managing the economy and making effective decisions based on the provision of transparent information;
- Expansion of activities aimed at identifying prospects of economic development;
- Expansion of result-oriented efficiency audit;
- Strengthening the relationship between independent audit and corporate management and internal control;
- Ensuring transparency in investment and protection of investments in the use of foreign exchange funds;
- Fulfillment of the obligations determined by the legislation in the direction of the fight against money laundering and corruption (together with the relevant institutions);
- Developing an audit focused on fraud detection and prevention in the financial sphere;
- Tightening of appropriate audit procedures in areas with a higher risk of corruption in audit subjects;
- Implementation of preventive measures to eliminate situations that create conditions for corruption;
- Improving the quality of auditor service;
- Raising the professional-qualification level of auditors in the direction of providing services in accordance with the requirements of international audit standards;
- Achieving full compliance with the requirements of the Code of Ethics of Professional Accountants in order to eliminate cases of unfair competition and poor quality audits;
- Extensive use of information technologies in the audit process;
- Implementation of IFAC standards on auditing in small and medium-sized enterprises;
- Expansion of consulting services on financial, accounting, taxation and other related services.

Low compliance with mandatory audits

As a result of the conducted research and sociological surveys, a number of reasons for avoiding mandatory audits have been identified. Including:

1. The presence of gaps in the accounting and accountability field, especially in the procedures for submitting financial statements, which is the subject of the audit;
2. Legislative requirements in the field of ensuring the transparency of their financial statements of the heads of economic entities non-compliance;
3. Inadequate quality of auditor service;
4. Weak awareness, promotion and promotion work related to the audit;
5. Insufficient trust of audit service users;
6. Low professional level of some auditors,
7. Inadequate assessment of the benefit of the audit to the real sector by economic entities, etc.

Experience shows that the main reason for avoiding the audit is the presence of gaps in the field of accounting and accountability, especially in the process of submitting financial statements. According to statistical data, the highest percentage of banks and insurance companies that have passed the audit in our country. Then this series includes municipalities, joint-stock companies and enterprises with foreign investment (branches and representative offices of foreign organizations).

There is an explanation for the fact that almost 100% of banking and insurance organizations pass the audit: these organizations are more integrated into international

operational systems due to their type of activity and are obliged to submit their financial reports to the regulatory authorities - the Central Bank and the Ministry of Finance. These regulators, in their turn, do not accept the financial statements of their subordinate organizations without an auditor's report (opinion) in order to ensure the rule of law, as well as to fulfill their obligations to their foreign partners. The same situation is found in other institutions as well: the Center for Working with Municipalities of the Ministry of Justice, the State Committee on Securities from issuers, the State Committee for Real Estate Issues of the Republic of Azerbaijan require financial reports approved by the auditor's opinion from joint-stock companies whose owner is fully or partially state.

The next institutions are foreign-invested enterprises (branches and representative offices of foreign organizations). Although their percentage of passing the audit is relatively low (20-30%), it is significantly higher than limited liability enterprises (2-6%) that are subject to mandatory audit. The reason is, on the one hand, that foreign entrepreneurs have a more complete understanding of the audit, and on the other hand, it is the requirement for mandatory approval by the auditor of the financial reports submitted to the head office, which is a resident of foreign countries.

The effectiveness of the auditor's service

However, at a time when tax, social and other burden concepts have been researched and studied in recent times, we are considering the study of the effectiveness of the auditor's service is rare. It should be considered appropriate to initially assess the audit burden from a macroeconomic point of view. Thus, it should be considered more appropriate to express this burden by comparing the overall audit indicator with GDP.

It is more correct to evaluate the effectiveness of the auditor's service in three main areas:

1. Efficiency at the macro level (economy, society);
2. Field efficiency of the audit;
3. Efficiency at the micro level (for the user).

It should be considered appropriate to take the macro efficiency of the audit at the country level, the field efficiency in various areas including the audit itself, and the micro efficiency at the level of both the auditor (independent auditor) or the audit organization, and the audited subject.

The level of coverage of subjects engaged in entrepreneurial activity in the country by the auditor service is important in terms of determining the economic efficiency of the audit. Our research shows that the level of coverage by the auditor service of operating physical and legal entities is very low.

Compared to other countries, the number of independent auditors and auditor organizations operating in Azerbaijan is quite small. On the other hand, the unsatisfactory level of use of this service is causing the low level of coverage of economic sectors and the private sector with this service.

The development of the audit service in the Republic of Azerbaijan is noticeable in two main directions:

- First, the organization and development level of the auditor service itself as a type of entrepreneurial activity;
- Second, the organization and development of the areas served by the audit, including economic areas (entrepreneurship).

In the Republic of Azerbaijan, it is impossible to assess the situation of enterprises and economic entities that have used voluntary audit services in the last five years at a satisfactory level. Because audit-consulting services in the country do not attract attention due to their diversity, and on the other hand, the demand for such services is not high. Currently, more in the field of use of voluntary audit services:

- ✓ Audit of property valuation - APV,
- ✓ Audit of charter fund - ACF;
- ✓ Accounting and tax accounting services - ATAS;
- ✓ Consulting services on accounting and taxation - CSAT;
- ✓ Audit of financial and tax reports - AFTR;
- ✓ Other services - OS etc.

The level of voluntary auditor services provided by foreign auditor organizations (including branches and representative offices) operating in the country is relatively high. Foreign owned and joint ventures are also more active in using voluntary auditor services (30%). Despite the large number of enterprises and economic subjects of other sectoral and organizational-legal forms, it is possible to assess the level of their use of various types and types of voluntary audit services as unsatisfactory.

Despite the existence of many types of voluntary auditor services, enterprises and economic entities use accounting and taxation consulting services more often, and this trend has been continuing in the service market for almost a long time. In addition to these types of services, the vast majority of local auditor organizations and independent auditors also provide property valuation audits, statutory fund audits, accounting and tax accounting services, financial tax reporting audits, and some other services (internal audit and accounting system assessment audits, inventory audits, audit of financial and accounting account items and transactions) have the ability to display.

Perspective development directions of audit service

The auditor service is a necessary infrastructure area of the market economy, acting as a type of entrepreneurial activity and developing by benefiting from the important complex measures implemented at the state level in the country. Such fertile conditions created for the development of the service play a key and important role in determining its prospective development directions. In the development of entrepreneurial activity, the market segment, i.e. changing the structure of the entrepreneurship itself in accordance with the market demand, and improving it is an important condition. This factor has the ability to increase the demand for advisory services, mainly auditor services, by business entities.

The development of the private sector necessitates the elimination of unjustified interference by supervisory and inspection bodies in this area. Such a situation can also affect the achievement of important achievements in the direction of deepening the liberalization of the economy.

On the other hand, the current development trend also increases the real need for auditor service, which is a civilized and efficient form of control. In particular, in the legal-normative documents, programs and strategic road maps adopted regarding the prospective development of the country, attention is being paid to the audit service in the assessment of the efficiency of the activities of business and economic entities. This important direction initially opens up new horizons for the expansion of the scope of the mandatory audit, and creates ample opportunities for a significant increase in its volume.

The expansion of the process of significant changes in the tax and customs systems for the prospective period (based on the need for the development of the market economy in the country, based on the recommendations of the International Finance and Credit Institutes) is based on the increase in the demand for advisory-consulting-oriented auditor services to

economic entities in these areas, and the provision of a wider range of professional services to them. will give a boost. It is necessary to mention the provision of advice, practical assistance and others in the field of import-export operations, in the field of import-export operations, in the field of concluding contracts with foreign partners and international financial and credit organizations, as the types of services expected to increase in demand.

The level of economic development of the Republic of Azerbaijan determines its place in the international world and affects the implementation of the country's independent policy. The growing process of globalization has created conditions for reducing existing barriers between countries in the field of information, technology, labor force and capital movement. In such a situation, it is important for Azerbaijan to increase its own resources, to evaluate them from the perspective of transparency and neutrality, and also to strengthen national competitiveness in order to attract the economic resources of the world. At the same time, Azerbaijan's membership in the International Trade Organization will soon be resolved, the process of year-by-year increase in the volume of investment flows to the country will have a strong impact on adapting the activities of economic entities and entrepreneurs to international business principles and requirements. As in the world experience, the economic and entrepreneurial subjects of Azerbaijan will not be able to do without audit consulting services in the implementation of these important measures and operations that will appear at this time. Just like the types of economic development auditor services:

- conducting an audit in accordance with international accounting and auditing standards;
- drawing up investment projects and programs;
- technical and economic justification of projects;
- preparation of business plan, program and other oriented projects;
- assessment of the attractiveness of investment projects will expand the demand for oriented services.

In order to further increase the efficiency of the privatization process, the government should pay special attention to the rehabilitation of those enterprises before privatization, using investment contests and tender methods for individual projects during the privatization of large enterprises of great importance for the country's economy. As it is important to attract strategic investors and maintain transparency in the privatization process, it is planned to continue the practice of using reputable international consultants on privatization. From this point of view, financial consulting and auditor services are also of special importance in the current field.

In the medium-term perspective, the main goals of the state policy in the field of industry in Azerbaijan will be to ensure stable and high growth rates of industrial production, improve the structure and increase efficiency. It is considered necessary to include the following directions in the main measures in this area:

- elimination of high moral and physical wear and tear of production equipment and technologies;
- formation of a modern management and control system;
- increasing the competitiveness of the national product;
- increasing the activity of investment and innovation in the field of industry;
- development of the non-oil sector and stimulation of processing activities.

In the near future, such complex measures, which will be implemented for the purpose of the development of the industry, will seriously affect the parallel development of the auditor service. In particular, in addition to mandatory auditor services in this area, the demand for consulting services will expand further. As in the world experience, the development of the industry in Azerbaijan determines the development of the relevant types of audit services:

- ▶ analysis of financial and economic activity of subjects;
- ▶ assessment and forecasting of the financial situation;
- ▶ preparation of recommendations and proposals related to the improvement of financial and economic activities of subjects;
- ▶ evaluating the effectiveness of the management system, organization of internal control and providing advice on financing, efficient use of internal resources;
- ▶ preparation of proposals for the proper organization of production, increasing the efficiency of production-management accounting.

Normative-legal basis of organization of internal audit in Azerbaijan

One of the most important tasks of increasing the level of corporate governance is to create conditions that ensure the activity of service organizations with information transparency and to organize opportunities for management to obtain preventive information, that is, information about the reality of events that may cause possible losses. Only the existence of such a condition can give certainty to the owners, depositors and investors when investing financial resources, and the management of the enterprise can manage risks. That is, it provides an opportunity to take measures to detect, assess and warn of events that may negatively affect the achievement of the service organizations' goals.

Control over the financial and economic activities of the enterprise is a tool intended to help the management to solve such tasks. Only internal control, including internal audit, which is one of its types and is organized on the basis of a risk-oriented approach, can provide preventive information about the organization's activity, as well as information that allows to foresee possible situations that may negatively affect the organization's activity. Due to the fulfillment of the above-mentioned functions, the internal audit itself, in turn, should have all the necessary and at the same time quality standards that can enable the creation of an effective organization and legal basis for this important type of audit. It should be noted that for the first time in the post-Soviet space, the Law "On Internal Audit" and a number of other normative legal acts were adopted in the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Apart from the AR Law "On Internal Audit", separate provisions related to internal audit have found their legal reflection in many other legislative acts. For this reason, the "Law of AR on Banks dated January 16, 2004 should be specially mentioned.

A separate article on internal audit was included in the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated December 10, 2004 "On the Central Bank of the Republic of Azerbaijan" [5, p.189]. According to the law, the internal audit department enters the central apparatus of the MB and performs the following functions:

- Evaluates the state of control mechanisms and adequate procedures in the sphere of risk management for the Central Bank, and supervises their regular application;
- Conducts audits of structural divisions of the Central Bank to ensure compliance with legislation;
- Makes recommendations to structural departments and the Board of Directors of the Central Bank on the elimination of deficiencies found during the audit, as well as reporting and accounting, permanent control mechanisms and procedures;
- Performs other powers determined by the Board of Directors of the Central Bank.

Regulation of auditor activity in the Republic of Azerbaijan

The transition of the Republic of Azerbaijan to a market economy requires a fundamental improvement of the quality of economic legal control in the country and its compliance with world standards. This, in turn, requires the improvement of a number of outdated economic control institutions based on the system of administrative emirates that operated until recent years.

From this point of view, the creation and functioning of the audit service, which is a product of the market economy, should be regarded as an event worthy of praise. - it does not end with protecting honest entrepreneurs. It also consists in preventing legal violations in the field of economy, as well as fundamentally influencing the formation of public legal awareness at an even higher level.

In this regard, it should be noted that in recent years, a lot of work has been done in the field of creating an independent auditor control system, training auditor personnel, regulating auditors' professional duties, rights and responsibilities, etc. The President of the Republic issued a decree on the Law "On the Auditor Service", the Statute "On the AR Audit Chamber", the prohibition of unjustified audits, the improvement of the state management system, and so on. As a result of all this, the auditor service market has been formed in the republic.

At such a time, there is a great need to regulate the auditor's activity at a higher level. As it is known, the auditor's activity is regulated by its statute. This statute was approved by the Milli Majlis on September 19, 1995 with the decision No.

According to the current legislation, the main task of the Chamber is to organize the work of the auditor service in the republic in order to ensure accurate and honest financial and accounting in all economic entities, regardless of the form of ownership, and to take measures to improve its development and operation in accordance with the current legislation.

The Chamber performs the following functions:

- Organizes and regulates the work of the auditor service in the Republic of Azerbaijan.
- Gives licenses to independent auditors and audit organizations in the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan, monitors their work and the compliance of the charters of auditor organizations with the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Auditor Service".
- Registers independent auditors and audit organizations, keeps records and issues them a certificate of registration.
- Prepares and approves the rules for conducting examinations for issuing licenses that give the right to engage in auditor services in the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan.
- Prepares and approves the composition and statutes of the examination commission for issuing licenses that give the right to engage in auditor services, determines the examination fee.
- Prepares and approves the forms of the auditor's opinion on the financial and accounting accounts of the economic entity, various report forms on the work of independent auditors and audit organizations;
- Advises independent auditors and audit organizations related to generalization of auditor experience and application of existing legislative acts, prepares proposals for development and improvement of auditor service and supervises their implementation;
- Prepares guidelines, recommendations and methodical guidelines for conducting audits;
- Prepares normative documents on the forms and methods of providing auditor services, prepares relevant recommendations based on constant study of national and international experience;
- Ensures that claims of customers against independent auditors and audit organizations due to failure to perform their professional functions at the required level, as well as legislative acts of the republic are considered accordingly;

➤ Takes appropriate measures to protect the rights and legal interests of independent auditors and audit organizations.

Along with these, he checks the compliance of financial and economic activities of independent auditors, auditor organization, independent external auditor and branch and representatives of external auditor service with the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Auditor Service" and supervises their work, performs repeated audits, etc.

Audit quality control.

The essence of quality control is the correct planning and organization of the necessary measures related to the quality control of the auditor service, their timely and at the level of compliance with the requirements of the audit standards, as well as the determination of the rules and procedures for the appropriate documentation.

In order to determine the nature, types, main principles and forms of the audit service quality control provided in the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the national audit standard "Audit quality control" was developed in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Auditor Service" and international audit standards "Audit Quality Control". prepared and approved by the decision No. 21/1 dated May 21, 1997 of the Council of the Chamber of Auditors of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

This standard excludes the control exercised by the state authorities within the scope of their powers and according to the law.

Compliance with the rules and procedures of quality control is necessary for both auditing organizations and independent auditors.

Two types of quality control are defined:

- * internal control;
- * external control;

Internal control over the quality of the audit consists of ensuring compliance with the requirements of the applicable legislation and audit standards of the audit planning, application of audit rules and procedures by the management of the audit organization and independent auditors.

External control of the quality of the audit External control of the quality consists of the assessment of the audit service, quality and internal control system provided by the audit organization and the independent auditor. External control is carried out by the Chamber of Auditors of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

External control is carried out in two forms:

- 1) evaluation of the internal control system of audit quality;
- 2) quality control of auditor services provided by the auditor organization.

The external control carried out in the form of evaluation of the internal control system of audit quality consists of checking the existence and organization of internal control of audit quality, studying the established internal control rules and procedures, analyzing and assessing the correctness of their application, as well as giving recommendations for their improvement.

The given recommendations are binding for the audit organization. The external control carried out in the form of quality control of auditor services provided by the auditor organization consists of evaluating the adequacy of the selection of auditor standards and procedures used by the auditor organization for individual auditor services and the correctness of their application.

This form of control is carried out based on the auditor's existing work and final documents.

The control carried out in this form is carried out by the selection method, provided that it is not less than 25% of the total number of auditor services provided by the auditor organization.

External control measures are carried out once a year has passed since the date of obtaining a license for each auditing organization, and then not less than once during each calendar year.

These measures are carried out according to the plan drawn up and duly approved by the relevant department of the Chamber of Auditors at the beginning of the calendar year and, if necessary, according to the instructions of the Chamber's management.

During the audit, when the requirements of the audit standards of the legislative acts of Azerbaijan Republic are grossly violated by the auditors of the auditing organizations, or when poor quality audits are conducted three times during the calendar year, proposals are made to revoke the license that gives the right to engage in auditor activities by the employees performing the control function. Methods and methods of implementation of external control are regulated by programs and provisions approved by the Chamber of Auditors.

Conclusion

➤ The basis of the audit is the general and mutual interest of the state, management of economic entities, individual shareholders. J. Robertson, a well-known American specialist in the field of audit practice and theory, states that "audit is an activity aimed at reducing entrepreneurial risk."

➤ In developed market economy countries, the practice of auditor activity has been improved in greater directions. Thus, according to the laws of the United States, the audit of the financial and economic activity of all joint-stock companies whose shares are issued on the securities market is mandatory. At the same time, the majority of large-scale non-joint-stock companies, limited liability companies, family firms and firms owned by individual entrepreneurs also undergo audit inspection.

➤ According to Articles 3, 4 and 10 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Auditor Service", expert work in the field of financial and economic activity according to the agreement, inspection, written opinion method and analysis procedure, accuracy of reporting criteria checking and confirming, creating accounting is considered an auditor's service. Independent auditors and audit institutions that are state-registered in the country and licensed for a period of 5 years work on the basis of the license provided by the Chamber of Auditors of the AR. (Law of the AR "On Auditor Service" Baku, 1994).

➤ Although measures have been taken to create financial transparency and make control relevant to the requirements of the modern era, there are some problems that are very important to eliminate. We can note that one of the main problems in the field of financial control today is the failure to develop a single legislative act or a single concept on financial control.

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Statistical Imputation Methods in Forecasting Economic Processes

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Abstract. *The article discusses the essence of imputation and the conditions of its use in forecasting information, it is shown for forecasting the characteristic properties of necessary statistical data are given grouping of predictive objects (processes) of information provision by level.*

The article presents imputation methods and their general characterization as well terms and conditions of use. Specific economic and other types insufficient completeness of quantitative information about changes in processes under the conditions, a partial (and sometimes complete) solution to this problem it provides scientifically based statistical imputation use. The practical use of any particular method of imputation it depends on many factors.

Keywords: imputation, forecasting object, database, imputation method, forecasting.

Introduction

Statistical analysis and forecasting of economic processes is impossible without the availability of relevant information. Such information must meet the following basic requirements: it must be complete, accurate and diverse. Before obtaining the statistical information provided by these requirements, many simple and complex, technical and methodological operations must be carried out. In a certain way, the process of forecasting economic processes can represent the transformation of the starting information array into information about the future state of the relevant research object. **Just as a chemical reaction cannot be carried out without appropriate reagents, a forecast of an economic event cannot be developed without appropriate (even small) statistical information.** Therefore, one of the most important and, at the same time, general problems of forecasting is the formation of the necessary information base. Two main conditions must be met when forming an information base for forecasting: It should be as complete as possible and it should have a complex character. The fulfillment of these conditions implies the creation of an orderly, observable and systematized information base. This means that it should be possible to structure it, as well as determine its volume and quality.

The information array necessary for forecasting should include the following data:

1. On the goals and objectives of forecasting;
2. About the periodicity and content of the constructive forecast.
3. about the description of the forecast object, its development and functioning mechanism;
4. About the retrospective development of the forecasting facility and its current state;
5. About the factors affecting the change of the forecast object;
6. About the endogenous and exogenous connections of the forecasting object;
7. About the possibility of formal reflection of the forecasting object;
8. About the sources of additional information on the forecast object.

These blocks of information base data, in turn, include a large volume of specific data. In addition, the information in each block can have both attributive (qualitative) and quantitative character. Depending on the peculiarities of the forecasting object, the source information may differ substantially in terms of its composition and content, completeness and accuracy. In this regard, forecast objects can be grouped according to the level of information provision as follows:

1. Objects with complete provision of quantitative information, which allows to express them in a formalized way and to use statistical methods and models in their forecasting without any restrictions (primarily in terms of the quality of forecasting accuracy);
2. Objects with partial provision of quantitative information. In this case, when forecasting such objects, statistical methods and models can be used with certain limitations, especially considering the degree of forecast accuracy.
3. Objects with full provision of qualitative (attributive) information, but with limited (partial) quantitative information. In such a case, it is impossible to quantitatively fully reflect the regularities of the development of these objects, which has a certain negative impact on the accuracy of their forecasts;
4. Objects with partial (incomplete) provision of both qualitative (attributive) and quantitative information. Forecasts developed on the basis of such an information base are mostly characterized by a low degree of accuracy;
5. Objects about which there is almost no retrospective information. In this case, it is impossible to accurately reflect the structure and change of the forecast object, which is why it is more appropriate to develop an interval forecast.

The type, volume, composition and quality of available information about forecasting objects to a significant extent determines the selection of forecasting method and model, or creates the basis for using several methods at the same time, as a result of which the possibility of calculating relatively more accurate forecasts increases.

Basic content

Statistical observation (in all its organizational forms, types and methods) and economic-statistical experiments, which mostly represent an additional source of information for forecasting, play a key role in the formation of the necessary information base for forecasting economic processes. This applies to such economic processes, about which the data collected by systematic statistical observation (time series or tables) is very small. Therefore, when there is a need to predict such events, an experiment is used to fill the lack of statistical information. Therefore, in this case, the experiment appears as an additional source of statistical information.

Giving the form of "finished products" to the data suitable for statistical forecasting is a very complex and time-consuming process, which includes many technological cycles and each of them, in turn, includes many specific stages. In this case, we will not consider all cycles, but only imputation. It is one of the main ones in the whole process of production of "statistical finished products". The term imputation is a word of English origin, and in statistics it has a broader meaning that includes both theoretical and applied aspects.

When analyzing any economic and other types of processes, the researcher often faces the problem of lack of data of the required volume and structure. One of the ways to solve this problem is statistical imputation, which in practical terms is the filling of insufficient data about any process to be studied, raising their level of completeness. In reality, this is done by adding conditional (calculated) data to the total mass of given data. Here it is meant that the set of data required for analysis (mass) is missing some certain part of specific data. The theoretical and practical process of filling this part is imputation. In modern conditions, it is performed both easily and using special computer programs, especially when a large mass of quantitative data is given (time series containing a large number of observations).

All aspects of statistical imputation are insufficiently discussed in the special literature, both from a methodological, practical and technical point of view. Accordingly, there are no sufficient and exhaustive publications on statistical imputation (including in Georgia, except for our 3 publications and these are: New Rules for Statistical Imputation of Interdependent Economic Time

Series. "Economy and Business" magazine #3, 2017; Statistical imputation in socio-economic analysis. "Economics" magazine #7-8, Tbilisi, 2006; Statistical imputation – a modern method of analyzing trends in economic development. International scientific conference on the topic: "Modern trends of economic development in post-communist countries". Collection of works of Paata Gugushvili Institute of Economics, "Meridian" publishing house, Tbilisi, 2007). In general, the study of this problem does not have a long history. For the first time in 1976, it was published in the Journal of the American Statistical Association I. P. Fellegi and D. Holt Collaborative article discussing statistical imputation issues [Fellegi, I. P. and Holt, D. A systematic approach to automatic edit and imputation. JASA, 71 (353), 1976]. In the following years, several more articles on this problem were published in the USA, namely: in 1982, by Sande [Sande, I. G. Imputation in surveys: coping with reality. The American Statistician, 36 (3), 1982], in 1986 M. A. Hidiroglou and J. M. Berthelot Collaborative article [Hidiroglou, M. A. and J. M. Berthelot. Statistical editing and imputation for periodic business surveys. Survey Methodology, 12, 1986] and also in 1987 R. J. Little and P. Smith's collaborative article [Little, R. J. A., and Ph. J. Smith. Editing and imputation for quantitative survey data. Journal of the American Statistical Association, 82, 1987]. It should be noted here that several scientific articles on various issues of imputation were published by other researchers in the USA [see For example, Schafer, Joseph L., and Maren K. Olsen (1998). "Multiple Imputation for Multivariate Missing-Data Problems: A Data Analyst's Perspective." Multivariate Behavioral Research 33(4): 545–71; Van Buuren, Stef, Jaap P. L. Brand, Karin Groothuis-Oudshoorn, and Donald B. Rubin (2006). "Fully Conditional Specification in Multivariate Imputation." Journal of Statistical Computation and Simulation 76(12):1049–64] and others.

But in general, in the study of the problem of statistical imputation, there are still specific unexplored issues, such as, for example, the quantitative limits of imputation in all individual cases, the specific share of the non-existent (or unacceptable) part of information that should represent the practical basis of imputation, specific methods of imputation, imputation computer programs and other. Of course, it is impossible to discuss and solve all these issues in one article. Therefore, it requires further additional research. Before implementing the statistical imputation process, a necessary step is to check the existing information array to determine its level of completeness. In this process, in our opinion, 3 cases are possible:

- The lack of data on specific processes in the existing information array is due to random factors, for example, political and economic crises, wars, natural disasters, pandemics, etc.;
- The absence of a part of the data in the entire array of information is due to the presence of unspecified values of its constituent component data;
- Part of the data may not exist as a result of unrepresentativeness and unreliability of already conducted selective observations.

In all the mentioned cases, it is necessary to carry out statistical imputation in order to finally obtain the appropriate data suitable for forecasting.

By its essence, imputation can be deterministic, stochastic and mixed, i.e. stochastic deterministic. In all three cases, the implementation of the imputation process is based on the same principles. As most economic processes have a stochastic or mixed character, therefore, the mentioned features should be taken into account during imputation. For example, stochastic imputation is widely practiced in the USA, which is based on the condition that the available information is characterized by only small errors, and insufficiently specific data can be relatively easily recovered, thereby filling the entire array of information.

In our opinion, stochastic imputation should be performed when the probability of insufficient and inaccurate data in the existing information array (p) does not exceed 0.5, i.e. $0 \leq p \leq 0.5$. In the case when p is placed between 0.5 and 0.9, i.e. $0.5 \leq p \leq 0.9$, then it is appropriate to perform mixed (i.e. stochastic-deterministic) imputation, and if p approaches 1, i.e. $0.9 \leq p \leq 1$, then

deterministic imputation should be performed. It should also be taken into account that in any case, when evaluating statistical information, it is mostly impossible to strictly and unambiguously determine the probability of its completeness and accuracy; Therefore, it will always have approximate values.

Both simple and complex methods of statistical imputation are known in the foreign special literature published to date. Some of them have been developed by us, which will be discussed below. They can be used more or less successfully for both theoretical and practical purposes.

These methods include the following:

- imputation using statistical average values;
- stratified imputation;
- regression imputation;
- imputation according to the "nearest neighbor" principle;
- Imputation by historical analogy;
- multiple imputation;
- Prognostic imputation;
- imputation by expert evaluation method;
- Imputation by "triangle method".

Most of the mentioned methods are further divided into specific ways of its constituents. Consider them:

Imputation using statistical averages. In such a case, the arithmetic mean, chronological mean, or mode can be used to populate an array of information (specifically, a time series). Insufficient (or incorrect) data recovery is carried out by calculating the average indicators named according to the given information array and entering their specific values in the entire information array (time row), in the appropriate place. In such a case, the imputed quantity can be determined on the basis of both the two limiting values and the entire time series or its part.

Stratified imputation. In this case, the total volume of available information will be divided into homogeneous strata (groups), and then, according to each separate group, some statistical average is determined, namely: arithmetic mean, mode or median. After that, imputation will be performed for the corresponding group of data.

Imputation by the "nearest neighbor" principle. When using this method, one of the two nearest values of the non-existent (unrepresented) indicator is selected according to some defined criteria and it is entered in the appropriate place. Sometimes the indicator determined by this method is called "donor size". In our opinion, it is more appropriate to select not one, but 2 "neighboring quantities" on the right or left side of the non-existent one, and then determine the most acceptable, i.e. optimal, "donor quantity" from them. By using such an approach, the rate of deviation of the selected "donor size" from the real one will be reduced to a minimum, which will significantly increase the quality of forecast information.

Imputation by historical analogy. The formulation of this method is proposed by us, and the content modification is based on the above-mentioned special publications published in the USA in 1976-1987. In general, this method involves using the data imputation results of a similar process previously carried out in some other country or in a given country. In such a case, it is necessary to take into account the fact that it is almost impossible to have an exact analogue of the current situation (fact) in the past (meaning economic processes). Therefore, the use of the historical analogy method during imputation (as well as other imputation methods) requires additional intervention (implementation of additional measures) by the researcher, which implies a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the situation.

Multiple imputation. We call it **multivariate imputation**, because in this case, several values of the non-existent variable are determined and indices of dispersion and variation are calculated. After

that, a relatively more accurate estimated (imputed) value of the search variable will be selected and the completeness of the available information (time series) will be restored. Of course, the researcher should know the rules for calculating the statistical indicators of dispersion and variation.

Forecasting imputation. This method was developed by us for the first time in the world. Its essence lies in the fact that in the process of imputation, any known simple forecasting method is used, or its specific modification (for example, extrapolation, approximation, etc.), on the basis of which an indicator that does not exist in the data mass is determined and the information array will be filled. The selection and use of a specific forecasting method in imputation depends on the characteristics of the existing database, especially the size of the time series. The given time series will be divided into 2 parts: before and after the missing value. Where there should be a more or less large number of observations before the missing (imputation) value, that is, the empty space (missing value) should be in the middle of the row or after it. According to the first part of the row, the trend will be determined and based on it, the prognostic quantity will be calculated, which will be given the status of imputed quantity and it will be written in the empty place of the row.

Using this method when performing imputation requires the researcher to know simple forecasting methods.

Imputation by expert evaluation method. This kind of imputation was developed by us and it is based on such variations of the expert evaluation method as the "Delphi" method and the "brain storming" method. Along with this, both individual and group expert evaluations can be used during imputation. The effectiveness of using this method in imputation is functionally related to the level of competence of the researcher in the studied event, that is, the higher the level of competence of the researcher, the higher the reliability of the imputed quantity. In our opinion, obtaining the desired (real) values as a result of imputation is more appropriate with group expert assessment, when the degree of subjectivity is relatively reduced.

Imputation by "triangle method". This method was developed by us and is relatively new. It was first published as an independent scientific article in 2017 [Gelashvili S. New Rules for Statistical Imputation of Interdependent Economic Time Series. Journ. "Economy and Business", #3, TSU, Tbilisi, 2017]. It should be emphasized here that this method is not used in any case, but only in the presence of interdependent time series, that is, it involves at least 2 series of statistical data. It can be, for example, household incomes and expenses, inflation and price levels, etc. With this method, imputation is based on the construction of a geometric figure - a triangle and the inclusion of its base, height and sides in the calculation of the imputation indicator.

Conclusion

The use of any method of statistical imputation during forecasting of economic (and other) processes depends on the features of the research object, the amount and quality of data available about it, as well as the main goal and tasks of the research. In addition, imputation can be used in the process of forecasting both micro and macroeconomic processes. In both cases, the following should be considered: what indicators does the researcher need? Aggregate and average values or primary, individual data by enterprises or sectors? The objective answer to these questions, in our opinion, is as follows: If the goal of the researcher is the determination of primary individual indicators rather than the calculation of generalized and average values, then the implementation of statistical imputation is necessary and has no alternative. This, of course, means the case when the existing information array (table or time series) is incomplete and one or more values are missing.

Therefore, in the conditions of insufficient completeness of quantitative information about changes in specific economic and other types of processes, a partial (and sometimes complete)

solution to this problem is provided by the scientifically justified use of statistical imputation. The practical use of any specific method of imputation depends on many factors.

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ӘОЖ 316.628.5

ҰЙЫМ ҚЫЗМЕТІНІҢ ТИІМДІЛІГІН АРТТЫРУ ФАКТОРЫ РЕТІНДЕ ҚЫЗМЕТКЕРЛЕРДІ МОТИВАЦИЯЛАУ

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Кілт сөздер: мотивация, персоналды басқару, тиімділік.

Аннотация: мақала ұйымның тиімділігін арттыру жүйесіндегі мотивацияны қарастырады.

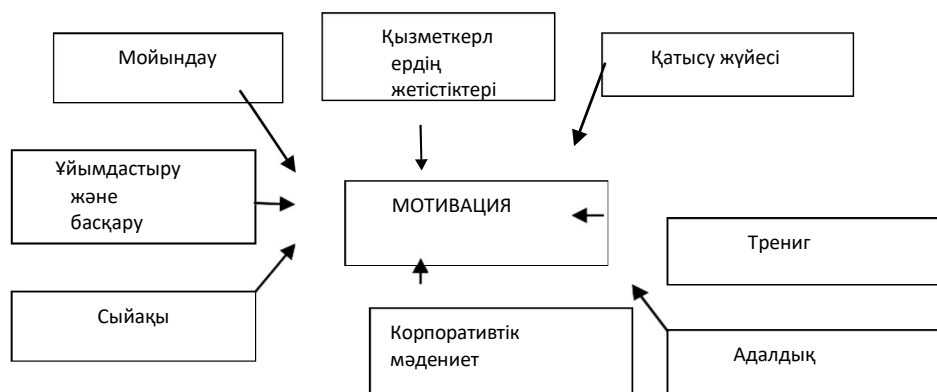
Аннотация: в статье рассматривается мотивация в системе повышения эффективности организации.

Abstract: the article considers motivation in the system of increasing the efficiency of the organization.

Экономикалық дамудың қазіргі жағдайында қызметкерлерді ынталандыру ұйым менеджментін дамытудың негізгі факторларының бірі болып табылады, өйткені белгілі бір жұмыс түрінің тікелей орындаушылары кәсіпорын персоналы болып табылады.

Менеджменттегі мотивация – бұл ынталандыру мотивтерін құруға бағытталған персоналды басқарудың кешенді тәсілі, оның мақсаты қызметкердің өз міндеттерін өнімді орындауы болып табылады. Жалпы, мотивацияны персоналдың кәсіби міндеттерін орындаудағы тиімділігі мен белсенділігін арттыруға бағытталған ынталандырушы факторлардың жиынтығы ретінде көрсетуге болады.

Компанияның көзқарасы бойынша мотивация жүйесі жеке қажеттіліктер мен тілектерге сәйкес келетін мақсаттарды қоюды білдіреді және осылайша осы мақсаттарға жету үшін қажетті мінез-құлыққа ықпал етеді.



Сурет 1. Қызметкерлерді ынталандыруға ықпал ететін факторлар

Ұйымдағы персоналды басқару әр қызметкерге өзін-өзі жетілдіруге, кәсіби дағдылар мен қабілеттерге, сондай-ақ жеке өсуге деген ұмтылысты ояту үшін құрылуы керек; қызметкер өзін үлкен жұмыс істейтін ағзаның «механизмі», кәсіпорынның қызметіне, оның сәттілігіне немесе сәтсіздігіне қосқан үлесін түсіну.

Егер компания басшылығы өз қызметкерлерін ынталандыру бойынша іс-шараларды дұрыс жүргізетін болса, онда кәсіпорын келесі оң нәтижеге қол жеткізе алады, атап айтқанда:

Еңбек сапасы мен өнімділігі артады;

Қызметкерлер өздерінің қызметтік міндеттерін орындауға жауапкершілікпен қарай бастайды;

Қызметкерлердің Командалық рухы бар;

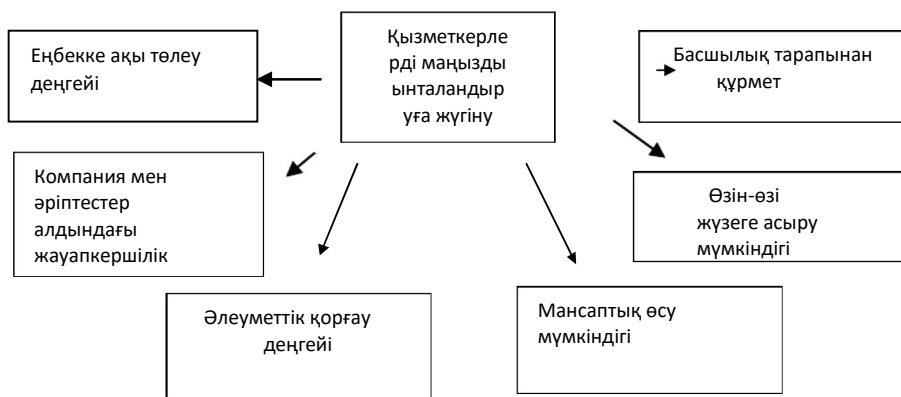
Өндірістік көрсеткіштер жақсаруда;

Кадрлардың "айналымы" азаяды;

Компания тез дами бастайды және т. б.

Мотивация жүйесі ең жоғары тиімділікке кешенді тәсілді қолдану, материалды біріктіру және қызметкерлерді материалдық емес ынталандыру арқылы қол жеткізеді.

Бизнестегі мотивациялық стратегиялардың мақсаты-қызметкерлердің міндеттерін орындаудың жоғары өнімділігін қамтамасыз ететін саясаттар мен процедураларды құруға және дамытуға бағытталған белгілі бір тәсілді дамыту. (Сурет 2)



Сурет 2. Персоналдың жұмысын жақсартуға ынталандыру

Кез келген басшы өз қарамағындағы еңбекқор, жауапты, еңбекқор жұмысшыларды көргісі келеді. Бірақ қызметкер өз міндеттерін өнімді орындау үшін оған қызығушылық таныту керек, яғни. ынталандыру. Мотивация қабылданған шешімдер мен жоспарланған жұмыстарды тиімді орындау үшін қажет. Әр адам жеке, өзінің қасиеттері, қажеттіліктері, психотипі және т. б. болғандықтан, мотивация кәсіпорын біртекті емес және біртекті болуы керек, бірақ қызметкерлердің қалауы мен пікіріне назар аударуы керек, өйткені кейбіреулер үшін ынталандыру, мысалы, мансаптық өсу перспективасы, ал басқалары үшін-материалдық әл – ауқаттың артуы. (Кесте 1).

Кесте 1. Қызметкерлердің мотивациясына әсер ететін факторлар

Ішкі факторлар	Сыртқы факторлар		
	Қолдау факторлар	Ынталандыру факторлар	Демотивациялау факторлар
адамгершілік принциптер болуы;	- ақша;	- мойындау;	- дәрекілік
-	мәдениет);	жауапты	хаос болмауы
артықшылық	- арналған құралдар	жұмыс;	демотивация
(қызығушылықтар, бейімділіктер);	жұмыстар;	- сенімді	Жауапкершіліктің болмауы
- меншікті	- қауіпсіздік, сенімділік;	өкілеттіктер.	ұжыммен және басшылық түсінудің болмауы;
мүмкіндіктер;	- қанағаттану	- сенімді	
- меншікті	еңбек.		

Қазіргі уақытта кадрлардың кәсіби өсуін ынталандыру ресурстарды тиімді пайдалануды қамтамасыз етудің, бар кадрлық резервті ұйымдастырудың негізгі құралдарының бірі болып табылады. Мотивация процесінің негізгі мақсаты қазіргі заманғы өндіріс жүйесінің жалпы өнімділігі мен табыстылығын арттыруға мүмкіндік беретін қолда бар еңбек ресурстарын пайдаланудан максималды нәтиже алу болып табылады.

Мотивация қызметкердің еңбек әлеуетінің негізі болып табылады және осылайша еңбек тиімділігінің маңызды факторларының бірі болып табылады. Мотивацияның маңызы өте зор. Психологияда оң және теріс мотивация бар. Позитивті мотивация саналы белсенділік пен тиімділіктің көрінісінен тұрады және қандай да бір түрде жағымды эмоциялар мен сезімдердің көрінісімен байланысты. Бұл еңбекке ынталандырулар қызметкердің қызметінде көмекшісі болып табылады. Лайықты көтермелеу алу үшін міндеттерді саналы түрде шешуге деген ұмтылыс пен ұмтылыс. Қазіргі уақытта көптеген ұйымдар жұмыс істеу үшін дәл осындай ынталандыруды пайдаланады, өйткені. мұндай мотивация ең үлкен нәтиже беретін кәсіпорынның пайдасына жұмыс істейді.

Теріс мотивация, антагонист бола отырып, жұмысшылардың жұмысы мен бастамасын мақұлдамауға және айыптауға бағытталған, ол тек материалдық жағынан ғана емес, психологиялық және әкімшілік жағынан да жазалауды білдіреді. Қызметкер жазадан қорқады, ол сәтсіздіктерден аулақ болуға тырысады, бұл теріс эмоцияларға әкелуі мүмкін және ақыр соңында осы ұйымда жұмыс істегісі келмеуге, сондай-ақ белгілі бір шешімдер үшін жауапкершілікті көтеруден қорқуға, сәйкесінше, кәсіпорынның дамуын шектейді.

Нарық жағдайында қызметкердің жеке тұлға ретіндегі рөлі артады. Осыған байланысты қызметкерлерді ынталандыру әсер ететін ынталандыру мен қажеттіліктердің үлесі өзгертіледі. Ынталандыру жүйесінде фирма қызметкерлері материалдық (қаржылық) және материалдық емес (қаржылық емес) ынталандыру механизмдеріне сүйенеді. Алайда материалдық және материалдық емес ынталандыру арасында ешқандай шекара жоқ. Олар үнемі бір-бірімен араласып, бір-бірін анықтайды.

Бірақ «таза» түрде ұйымда материалдық ынталандыру мен демотивацияны немесе материалдық емес заттарды қолдану қателік болады, өйткені осы екі жүйенің альянсы ғана кәсіпорын қызметкерлерінің тепе-теңдік және өнімді жұмысына ықпал ете алады.

Талқылау және эмпирикалық шолу қызметкерлердің мотивациясының ұйымның табысы мен мақсатына жетуіне байланысты қызметкер мен ұйымдық өнімділікті арттыруда маңызды рөл атқаратынын көрсетеді. Жұмысшыларды ынталандыру үшін қолданылатын ауқым мен стратегиялар көбінесе олардың жұмысына деген көзқарасы мен міндеттемесін анықтайды. Ұйымдағы ынталы және қанағаттанған қызметкерлер кез келген инновациялық кәсіпорынның өте күрделі мәселесі болып қала береді. Шабыттандырған және ынталандырылған жұмысшылар өздерін дұрыс, ризашылық пен жетістік сезінеді. Ең бастысы, қызметкерлер өз жұмыстарына қанағаттанады және ынталанады. Қызметкерлердің ынта-жігері мен ынта-жігеріне қызметкерлердің мүмкіндіктері мен шабыттарының барлығында қол жеткізуге болады. Ынталандырылған және қанағаттанған қызметкерлер инновация деңгейінің жоғарылауына, жұмыс сапасының жақсаруына және тиімділік деңгейінің жоғарылауына қамқорлық жасайды. Сонымен қатар, олар достық қарым-қатынас пен тиімді командалық жұмысты дамытуға бейім.

Жұмыс орнындағы қызметкерлердің мотивациясы маңызды инстинкт ретінде қарастырылады, өйткені ол жұмысқа байланысты әрекеттерге қатысты күш-жігерді тудырады, яғни қызметкерлердің мақсатқа жету үшін күш-жігерін жұмсауға құлшынысы. Мотивацияланған қызметкер жұмысқа деген толық ынта мен құлшыныс танытады және жеке және ұйымдық мақсаттарға жетуге бел буады.

Осылайша, ұйымдағы мотивациялық шаралардың тиімділігіне басқарудың ішкі жүйесін жұмысты ұйымдастыру және басқару деңгейін барынша арттыру, сонымен қатар қызметкерлерді одан әрі кәсіби өсуді жүзеге асыру үшін өзін-өзі дамытуға ынталандыру арқылы қол жеткізіледі.

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ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ ЖЕНСКОГО ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ КАЗАХСТАН

КАБДУЛШАРИПОВА АЛИЯ МУХТАРАБОВНА

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Абстракт. Развитие женского предпринимательства – это не только большой шаг на пути к решению проблемы с неравенством полов, но и огромный прорыв для экономики всего мира. Экономическое процветание страны во многом зависит от уровня развитости женского предпринимательства – сказывается то, что большую часть заработанного капитала бизнес-леди готовы вкладывать в приоритетные отрасли экономики. Когда этого не происходит, мировая экономика теряет огромные суммы. Целью данной статьи является изучение проблем, с которыми сталкивается женское предпринимательство в Казахстане. Выявлены проблемы развития женского предпринимательства в современном мире на основании литературного обзора. Представлена специфика женского предпринимательства. Дана оценка перспектив развития женского предпринимательства в условиях цифровой экономики. В результате проведенных исследований определяются наиболее эффективные пути содействия женской инициативе по развитию собственного бизнеса как важнейшему компоненту современного рынка труда.

Ключевые слова: женское предпринимательство, гендерное неравенство, цифровая экономика

В современном мире роль женщин в обществе кардинально меняется, что требует переосмысления ее социальных функций и места. В зарубежном научном мире данной проблеме посвящено множество научных публикаций и исследований. Среди последних публикаций представляет интерес исследование факторов, побуждающих женщин к участию в предпринимательской деятельности в странах Вышеградской группы (M. Holienka, Z.Jančovičová, Z. Kovačičová) [1], мотивы и решающие факторы женского предпринимательства испанских женщин (M.Suárez-Ortega, R.Gálvez-García) [2]. В США, по мнению авторов M.Morazzoni, A.Sy [3] женщины-предприниматели с большей вероятностью столкнутся с финансовыми проблемами, а именно отказом в своих заявках на получение кредита и имеют более высокий средний продукт капитала, что является признаком нерационального распределения капитала по гендерному признаку. И это о стране лидере в сфере оказания поддержки женщинам-предпринимательницам. Расширение прав и возможностей женщин в мировой практике в продовольственных системах может привести

к большей продовольственной безопасности и лучшему питанию (J. Nuiki, S. Eissler,) E. Bryan [4].

Однако проблема женского предпринимательства не получила всеобъемлющего изучения и разработки в казахстанских научных исследованиях. Были созданы лишь научные основы в социологии предпринимательства, в экономической и общей социологии. До сих пор не проведен полный анализ женщин предпринимателей как самостоятельной социальной группы, возможности применения полоролевого подхода, влияния женщин на общество и рыночную экономику Казахстана. До сих пор остаются нераскрытыми много аспектов, связанных с проблемами женского бизнеса, механизмов их функционирования и развития.

По данным 2020 года в Казахстане процент предприятий, возглавляемых женщинами, составил 28,3%. Большая часть из них представлена субъектами малого и среднего предпринимательства, которые обеспечивают 31,4% рабочих мест в данном секторе и приблизительно 14,6% ВВП страны. Следует отметить, что данные результаты являются следствием активной государственной поддержки развития женского предпринимательства (таблица 1).

Таблица 1 – Инструменты государственной поддержки женского предпринимательства за 1995 – 2020 гг.

Годы	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Инструменты	Совет по делам семьи, женщин и демографической политики при президенте РК	Ратификация конвенции ООН «О гражданстве замужней женщины», «О политических правах женщин»	Стратегия гендерного равенства в республике Казахстан на 2006-2016 гг.	Закон «О государственных гарантиях, равных прав и равных возможностей для мужчин и женщин»	Программа наставничества женщин в бизнесе от ЕБРР	Указ президента «Об утверждении Концепции семейной и гендерной политики в Республике Казахстан до 2030 года»
Составлено по данным: Бюро национальной статистики Агентства по стратегическому планированию и реформам РК [5]						

Безусловно рыночные колебания определяют экономическую ситуацию каждой региональной и национальной экономики, налагая новые условия на людей, которые благодаря своей автономии (самостоятельности) начинают заниматься предпринимательством, руководствуясь либо возможностями, либо необходимостью. Предпринимательство, основанное на необходимости, само по себе неплохо, поскольку в некоторых случаях предприниматели могут расширить свою предпринимательскую деятельность благодаря осознанию возможностей. Однако в других случаях предприниматели сильно ограничены рыночными ограничениями и конкуренцией, что снижает их способность к автономии и, следовательно, их намерения и действия, которые имеют решающее значение для принятия решения о начале бизнеса, причем женщины менее благосклонно воспринимают самостоятельность и предпринимательскую среду, чем мужчины. Как следствие, им гораздо труднее принять решение о создании бизнеса, особенно в секторах, которые традиционно считаются мужскими. Улучшение этой

характеристики повысит восприятие осуществимости предприятия для женщин, их самостоятельности в отношении собственных способностей, а также их восприятия предпринимательских возможностей. Неблагоприятные социокультурные элементы культуры общества, взгляды, ценности и социальные условия препятствуют женскому предпринимательству.

Женщины-предприниматели нередко сталкиваются с социальными и правовыми препятствиями, когда речь идет о доступе к:

- связям или сетям (например, профессиональным, техническим и социальным);
- информации (финансовая стратегия, маркетинговые новости и пр.);
- финансам (кредиты или инвестиции, налоговые льготы и пр.);
- тренингам;
- мобильности.

Следует отметить, что казахстанские женщины, которые хотели бы или занимаются предпринимательской деятельностью, не являются исключением и испытывают ряд проблем:

1) отсутствие благоприятной среды разработки политики и регулирования. Несмотря на ряд правовых актов, помогающих предпринимателям, особенно в отношении микро, малых и средних предприятий, нет явного упоминания пола и не учитываются гендерные аспекты. Реализация этих законов остается непоследовательной в связи с пробелами в знаниях и бюрократическими сложностями для инициатив, связанных с женщинами. Регистрация бизнеса, собственности и налогообложение — вот некоторые из областей, где отсутствуют согласованность действий различных государственных структур и достаточная поддержка женщин предпринимателей, особенно в развивающихся странах и ресурсно-ориентированных экономиках, к которым можно отнести и нашу страну;

2) отсутствие доступа к финансам и кредиту является самой серьезной и доминирующей проблемой, с которой в той или иной степени сталкиваются женщины предприниматели по всему миру. Существует разная степень остроты этой проблемы, к примеру, в нашей стране отсутствуют правовые ограничения, запрещающие женщинам доступ к финансам и кредиту. Однако, например, в составе Советов директоров в финансовом бизнесе всего лишь 10% женщин. Кроме того, в доступе к инвестиционным фондам женщины-предприниматели обычно сталкиваются с большими трудностями, чем их коллеги-мужчины;

3) в Казахстане все еще существуют стереотипы о сугубо «мужских» сферах бизнеса, что, разумеется, замедляет развитие женского предпринимательства, ограничивая их в реализации идей, получении достаточного опыта, ресурсов, финансирования и т.д.. Реальная жизнь и практика показывают, что женщины способны добиваться успехов и в так называемых «мужских» сферах тоже. Однако в Казахстане, согласно приказу Министра здравоохранения и социального развития от 2015 года, насчитывается 213 профессий, запрещенных для женщин, ещё и в сфере деятельности которых, соответственно, развернуть свой бизнес представительницам женского пола не представляется возможным. Безусловно, выбор рода деятельности остаётся за каждым индивидуумом, а 213 запрещенных для женщин профессий можно отнести к пережиткам советской власти, когда многие профессии были под запретом для женщин.

Индекс гендерного неравенства в Казахстане за период с 2008 по 2021 годы, отражает не только наличие проблем, которые нашли отражение в этом индексе, а также возможности и перспективы дальнейшего улучшения женского равенства, в том числе и в предпринимательской сфере (рисунок 1).

На основании предварительного исследования проблемы женского предпринимательства, в целях содействия его развитию необходимо работать в следующих направлениях:

1) создание правовой предпринимательской базы с акцентированием на гендерные отличия. Необходимо снижение административных ограничений, обеспечение равного доступа к финансовым ресурсам для предпринимателей женщин и мужчин, поддержка развития потенциала финансовой грамотности, обучение, мониторинг и оказание наставнических услуг для женщин;

2) государственная поддержка женского предпринимательства в области высоких технологий: активизация продвижения STEM-программ по вовлечению женщин в инженерные и технологические профессии [6]; организация подготовки, переподготовки и повышения квалификации женщин в области наукоемких технологий на региональном уровне. Безусловно, информационно-компьютерные технологии обладают рядом преимуществ, которые могут помочь женщинам-предпринимателям преодолеть некоторые из проблем: недостаток времени из-за их многочисленных социальных ролей и обязанностей, низкую физическую мобильность, а также ограниченный доступ к финансовым ресурсам, образованию, профессиональной подготовке, информации и потенциалу рынка;

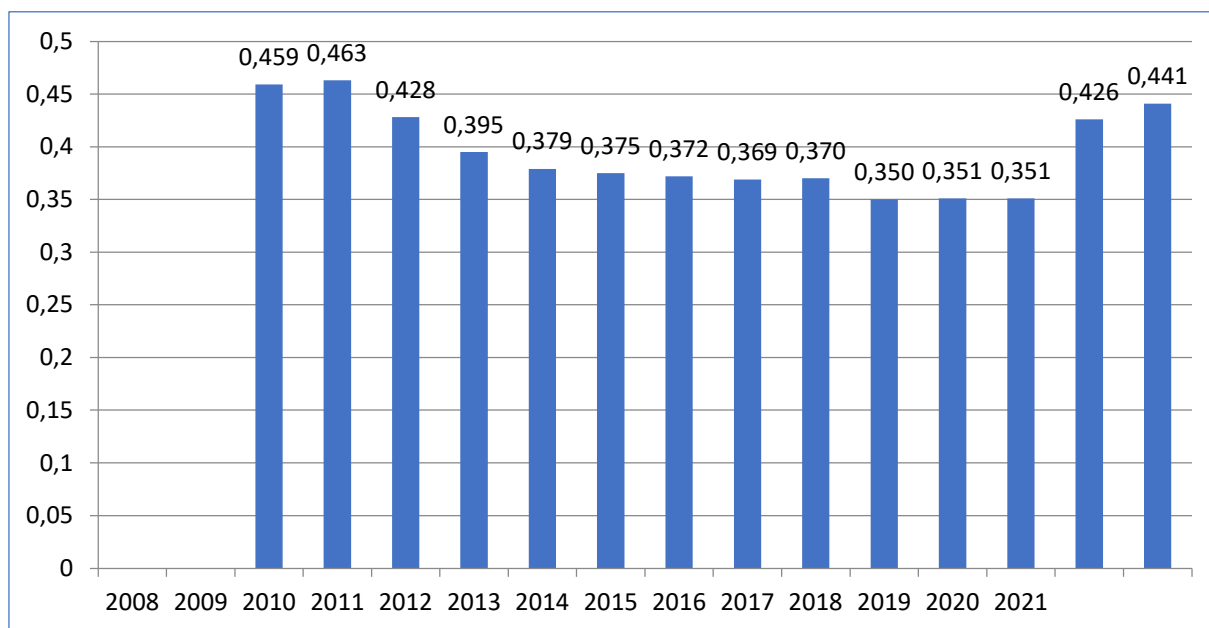


Рисунок 1 – Динамика индекса женского неравенства в Казахстане за 2008-2021 годы

Составлено на основе данных: Бюро национальной статистики Агентства по стратегическому планированию и реформам Республики Казахстан [5]

3) в развитии женского предпринимательства важную роль следует отвести обучению, развитию компетенций женщин помогло бы качественное и доступное образование, например, по финансовому анализу, прогнозированию, работе с подчинёнными, улучшение лидерских навыков, стратегии ведения и структурирования бизнеса, налаживание оптимизационных процессов работы и многое другое;

4) все исследователи по данной проблеме сталкиваются в той или иной мере с отсутствием статистической и информационной базой по женскому предпринимательству, необходимо включить некоторые общие показатели, такие как общее число начинающих

предприятий и их выживаемость, а также социально-экономические показатели, характеризующиеся расширением возможностей женщин.

Таким образом, женское предпринимательство - современный тренд в развитии социально-трудовых отношений, который активно поддерживается обществом, но воплотить в реальность предпринимательские инициативы непросто, это требует комплексной и системной поддержки.

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Қазақстан Республикасының Ұлттық қоры жағдайын талдау

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Аннотация. Национальный бюджет является основным объектом финансового управления государства в сфере экономики. Национальный бюджет формируется из уточненного государственного бюджета, республиканского и местного бюджетов, в которых сформирована система самостоятельной структуры. В статье проведен анализ структуры национального бюджета Республики Казахстан. Основные анализы исполнения видов бюджета представлены в табличном и графическом виде.

Abstract. The national budget is the main object of the state's financial management in the economic sphere. The national budget is formed from the updated state budget, republican and local budgets, in which a system of independent structure has been formed. The article analyzes the structure of the national budget of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The main analyses of the execution of budget types are presented in tabular and graphical form.

Ұлттық қор — Қазақстан Республикасының Ұлттық банкінің Үкіметінің шотында шоғырланатын, материалдық емес активтерден бөлек, қаржы активтерінің жиынтығынан құралатын және өзге де мүлік түріндегі Қазақстан Республикасының мемлекеттік қоры [1]. Ұлттық қор мемлекеттік бюджеттен, ал мемлекеттік бюджет өз кезегінде республикалық және жергілікті бюджеттен құралады. Жергілікті бюджет облыстық және республикалық маңызы бар қалалардың бюджеттерінен құралады. Облыстық бюджет облыстық бюджет, аудандық бюджет және ауылдық бюджеттерден тұрады. Республикалық маңызы бар қалалардың бюджеті қалалық және аудандық маңызы бар қалалардың бюджетінен тұрады.

2000 жылы 23 тамызда Елбасы Н. Ә. Назарбаев Ұлттық қор құру туралы жарлыққа қол қойды. Жарлыққа сәйкес, мұнайдан түсетін табыстың бәрі Ұлттық қорда жиналатын болды. Ұлттық қорды құрудағы басты мақсат — болашаққа қаржы қорын қалыптастырып, әлемдік нарықта болып жатқан өзгерістердің ел экономикасына деген әсерін азайту. Бұл мемлекеттің жалпы қаржылық жағдайын, қаржылық тұрақтылық пен қауіпсіздігін қамтамасыз етеді [2]. Ұлттық қордың қаражаттары мен қызметі тікелей республикалық бюджет арқылы жүзеге асып отырады. Сол себептен транспаренттілік қағидасы сақталып қалады.

2000 жылғы Заң бойынша Қор активтері ҚР Ұлттық банктің Үкіметінің шотында шоғырланатыны және Қорды Ұлттық банктің басқаратыны айтылған. Қордың көлемін белгілеу және пайдалану бағыттарын Үкімет ұсынысы бойынша Президент анықтайтыны жазылған [3]. Ұлттық қор алғаш құрылғанда мұнай экспортынан түсетін қаражаттарды шоғырландырып, әлемдік нарықтағы өзгерістердің ел экономикасына әсерін кеміту мақсатында құрылды. Алғаш құрылған Ұлттық қорды қаржыландыру көзі осылайша мұнайдан түсетін пайда болды.

2010 жылғы Ұлттық қорды қалыптастыру және пайдалану тұжырымдамасында Ұлттық қор мақсаты болашақ ұрпаққа арналған жинақтарды қалыптастыру және республикалық бюджеттің әлемдік шикізат нарықтарындағы жағдайға тәуелділігін төмендету арқылы қаржы ресурстарын жинау болып табылады деп көрсетілген [4]. Ал, 2012 жылдың 1-ақпанындағы Ұлттық әл-ауқат қоры туралы Заңында Қор мақсаты Қордың тобына кіретін активтерді тиімді басқару арқылы Қазақстан Республикасының ұлттық әл-ауқатын арттыру болып табылады деп айтылған. Міндеттеріне:

1. Қордың тобына кіретін ұйымдардың бәсекеге қабілеттілігін, нарықтық құнын және кірістілігін арттыру;
2. Қордың тобына корпоративтік басқарудың ең озық тәжірибесін енгізу;
3. Инновациялық процестер мен технологияларды әзірлеуді және оларды Қордың тобына енгізуді ынталандыру;
4. Қазақстан Республикасына инвестициялар тартуға қатысу, Қазақстан Республикасында инвестициялық ахуалды жақсарту;
5. Қазақстан экономикасын жаңғырту және әртараптандыру бағдарламаларын әзірлеуге және іске асыруға қатысу [5].

2016 жылғы 8-желтоқсандағы Жарлыққа сәйкес, Ұлттық қор қызметі жинақтау мен тұрақтандыру болып табылады. Сонымен қатар, Ұлттық қордың 2018-2030 жылдар аралығындағы кезеңдегі міндеттерге:

1. Ұлттық қор активтерін тұрақтандыру және оның одан әрі қысқаруына жол бермеу,
2. бюджет теңгерімділігін қамтамасыз ету, мұнайлық емес тапшылықты азайту;
3. Ұлттық қордың активтерін тиімді басқару жатады.

Ұлттық қорды қалыптастыру мен пайдалану транспаренттілік, есептілік, толықтық, уақыттылық, тиімділік деген негізгі қағидаттарға негізделеді. Ұлттық қор қаражаты:

- Республикалық бюджетке жыл сайын берілетін жыл сайынғы тіркелген кепілдендірілген трансферт түрінде;
- Республикалық бюджетке берілетін нысаналы трансферт түрінде;
- Ұлттық қорды басқаруға және жыл сайын аудит өткізуге байланысты шығыстарды жабуға пайдаланылады [6].

Ұлттық қордың қаржыландыру көздері тек мұнайдан түсетін пайда ғана емес, сонымен қатар, мемлекетке белгілі бір мөлшерде, белгілі бір кезең аралығында қайталанып отыратын қайтарымсыз түрде төленетін салықтар да болып табылады.

Салықтар – мемлекет бір жақты тәртіппен заң жүзінде белгілеген, белгілі бір мөлшерде және мерзімде бюджетке төленетін қайтарусыз және өтеусіз сипаттағы міндетті ақшалай төлемдер. Салықтар мемлекет жұмылдыратын ұлттық табыстың бір бөлігі болып табылады. Сонымен қатар, салықтар ұлттық табысты қайта бөлудің қаржылық құралы, мемлекеттің кірістерін және бюджеттің кірістерін қалыптастырудың шешуші көзі. Елімізде 1991 жылы 24-желтоқсанда тұңғыш салық жүйесі жұмысын бастады. Ол Қазақстан Республикасындағы салық жүйесі туралы заңға негізделеді. Осы заңға сәйкес 1992-1995 жылдар аралығында салықтар мен алымдардың 43 түрі болды: 16 жалпымемлекеттік салық, 10 жалпыға міндетті жергілікті салықтар мен алымдар, 17 жергілікті салықтар мен алысдар енгізілді. Кейіннен 2009 жылы Салықтық кодекс қолданысқа енгізілді. Кодексте салықты және бюджетке төленетін басқа міндетті төлемдерді белгілеу, енгізу және есептеу мен төлеу тәртібі жөніндегі қатынастар, мемлекет пен салық төлеушінің арасындағы салықтық міндеттемелер бойынша қатынастар реттелген. Ал соңғы салық туралы кодекс 2017 жылы 25 желтоқсанда қабылданған.

Қазақстан Республикасындағы салық түрлері:

1. Корпоративтік табыс салығы;
2. Жеке табыс салығы;
3. Қосылған құн салығы;
4. Акциздерге салынатын салық;
5. Экспортқа рента салығы;
6. Жер қойнауын пайдаланушылардың арнаулы төлемдері мен салықтары;
7. Әлеуметтік салық;
8. Көлік құралдарына салық;
9. Жер салығы;
10. Мүлік салығы;
11. Құмар ойын бизнесі салығы;
12. Тіркелген салық;
13. Бірыңғай жер салығы [7, 251-263б.].

Аталған салықтар заңды және жеке тұлғалардан белгілі бір мөлшерде алынып отырады.

Мемлекеттік бюджет

Мемлекеттік бюджет (ағылшын тілінен аударғанда – сөмке, әмиян) – белгілі бір кезеңдегі федералды немесе жергілікті мемлекеттік органдардың шығындарын жабу үшін кірістерді жинау және алынған қаражатты пайдаланудың жиынтық жоспары.

Мемлекеттік бюджеттің негізгі көздері:

1. Салықтар;
2. Мемлекеттік несиелер;
3. Қағаз және несие ақшалар эмиссиясы;
4. Халықаралық ұйымдардың несиелері. Бюджеттің шығыс бөлігі мемлекеттік қаржы ресурстарының қандай мақсаттарға бағытталғанын көрсетеді.

Әрбір дамыған мемлекет мемлекеттік бюджетсіз экономикасын жоспарлап, дамыта алмайды. Бұл мемлекеттік кірістер мен шығыстар жоспары, соның арқасында үкімет қазынаға қанша ақша түсетінін және оны елдің қандай қажеттіліктеріне жұмсау керектігін алдын ала біледі.

Мемлекеттік кірістер:

- орталық және жергілікті билік органдары алатын салықтардан;
- сыртқы экономикалық қызметтен түсетін кірістерден;
- мемлекеттік мүліктен түсетін кірістерден тұратын салықтық емес түсімдер;
- мақсатты бюджет қаражатының кірістері.

Қазақстан Республикасының Конституциясында және басқа да заңнамалық актілерде көзделген функцияларды жүзеге асыру үшін мемлекеттік билік және жергілікті өзін-өзі басқару органдарын ақшалай қаражатпен қамтамасыз ететін мемлекеттік қаржы қаржы жүйесінің маңызды буыны болып табылады. Мемлекеттік қаржы мемлекеттік ішкі және сыртқы саясатты жүргізу үшін экономиканың барлық секторларының қаражатын жұмылдыру құралы болып табылады. бұл мемлекеттік басқару органдарының қаржылық операцияларының бірыңғай кешені, оның көмегімен олар ақшалай шығындарды жинақтайды.

Мемлекеттік қаржының экономикалық мәні-бұл мемлекеттің қоғамдық өнімінің, оның кәсіпорнының құнын бөлуге және бөлуге және мемлекет пен мемлекеттік компанияның функцияларын орындау үшін алынған қаражатты пайдалануға байланысты ақшалай қатынастарды білдіреді.[8, 286].

1-кесте. Мемлекеттік бюджеттің атқарылуы(млн.тг)

Атауы	2019ж. есеп/ 2019г. отчет	2020 ж. есеп/ 2020 г. отчет	2021ж. есеп/ отчет 2021г.
I. КІРІСТЕР	12 758 479	14 521 191	15 847 431
<i>Салықтық түсімдер оның ішінде:</i>	<i>9 216 474</i>	<i>8 561 203</i>	<i>10 724 319</i>
корпорациялық табыс салығы	1 974 763	2 043 659	2 828 100
жеке табыс салығы	876 324	929 588	1 134 136
әлеуметтік салық	696 635	727 139	841 279
қосылған құн салығы	2 693 127	2 532 524	2 807 691
акциздер	343 409	432 653	468 483
<i>Салықтық емес түсімдер</i>	<i>354 463</i>	<i>1 063 286</i>	<i>414 431</i>
<i>Негізгі капиталды сатудан түсетін түсімдер</i>	<i>117 542</i>	<i>126 702</i>	<i>208 728</i>
<i>Трансферттердің түсімдері</i>	<i>3 070 000</i>	<i>4 770 000</i>	<i>4 499 953</i>
II. ШЫҒЫНДАР	13 535 581	16 727 909	17 951 888
1. Жалпы сипаттағы мемлекеттік қызметтер	744 128	873 671	856 389
2. Қорғаныс	738 655	671 813	744 707
3. Қоғамдық тәртіп, қауіпсіздік, құқықтық, сот, қылмыстық-атқару қызметі	833 305	1 019 345	1 011 391
4. Білім беру	2 332 035	3 141 186	3 681 860
5. Денсаулық сақтау	1 291 789	1 955 759	2 259 347
6. Әлеуметтік көмек және әлеуметтік қамсыздандыру	3 466 724	3 777 032	4 028 903
7. Тұрғын үй-коммуналдық шаруашылық	913 650	1 405 692	1 233 397
8. Мәдениет, спорт, туризм және ақпараттық кеңістік	456 201	500 300	528 296
9. Отын-энергетика кешені және жер қойнауын пайдалану	127 872	164 911	160 363
10. Ауыл, су, орман, балық шаруашылығы, ерекше қорғалатын табиғи аумақтар, қоршаған ортаны және жануарлар дүниесін қорғау, жер қатынастары	583 410	671 081	717 852
11. Өнеркәсіп, сәулет, қала құрылысы және құрылыс қызметі	69 566	99 351	58 067
12. Көлік және коммуникация	893 622	1 078 693	1 015 995
13. Басқалар	402 557	601 483	626 498
14. Борышқа қызмет көрсету	679 644	767 591	1 028 822
15. Трансферттер	2 422	-	-
III. ТАЗА БЮДЖЕТТІК КРЕДИТ БЕРУ	262 881	261 981	267 338
<i>Бюджеттік кредиттер</i>	<i>392 948</i>	<i>386 797</i>	<i>451 372</i>
<i>Бюджеттік кредиттерді өтеу</i>	<i>130 067</i>	<i>124 815</i>	<i>184 035</i>
IV. ҚАРЖЫЛЫҚ АКТИВТЕРМЕН БОЛАТЫН ОПЕРАЦИЯЛАР БОЙЫНША САЛЬДО	245 324	340 263	163 011
<i>Қаржылық активтерді сатып алу</i>	<i>252 016</i>	<i>343 891</i>	<i>165 709</i>
<i>Мемлекеттің қаржы активтерін сатудан түсетін түсімдер</i>	<i>6 693</i>	<i>3 628</i>	<i>2 698</i>

V. БЮДЖЕТТІҢ ТАПШЫЛЫҒЫ (ПРОФИЦИТІ)	- 1 285 307	- 2 808 962	- 2 534 806
VI. БЮДЖЕТТІҢ ТАПШЫЛЫҒЫН ҚАРЖЫЛАНДЫРУ (ПРОФИЦИТТІ ПАЙДАЛАНУ)	1 285 307	2 808 962	2 534 806
<i>Ішкі</i>	<i>1 494 016</i>	<i>3 311 144</i>	<i>1 571 943</i>
Түсімдер	1 494 016	3 311 144	2 684 206
Өтеу	-	-	1 112 263
<i>Сыртқы</i>	<i>566 186</i>	<i>297 013</i>	<i>#ССЫЛКА!</i>
<i>Ескерту: [9] дереккөзінен алынды.</i>			

1-кестеде мемлекеттік бюджеттің құрылымы көрсетілген. Кестеде мемлекеттік бюджет кірісі 2019 жылы 12 758 479 млн.тг құраған болса, 2020 жылы 14 521 191 млн.тг, 2021 жылы 15 847 415 млн.тг құраған. Бұл көрсеткішкерге қарай отыра біздің байқайтынымыз Осы жылдар аралығындағы мемлекет бюджет кірістері,шығыстары,таза бюджеттік кредиттеу, қаржылық активтермен болатын операциялар бойынша сальдо, бюджеттің тапшылығын қаржыландыру көрсеткіштері берілген.

- Кестеде мемлекеттік бюджет кірісі 2019 жылы 12 758 479 млн.тг құраған болса, 2020 жылы 14 521 191 млн.тг, 2021 жылы 15 847 415 млн.тг құраған. Мемлекеттік бюджеттің кірісіне тоқталатын болсақ ол жыл сайын өсіп отырған. Мысалы 2019 бен 2021 жылдар арлығында кіріс мөлшері 3 088 952 (млн,тг) өскен. Мемлекеттік бюджеттегі кірісті: салықтық түсімдер,салықтық емес түсімдер, негізгі капиталды сатудан түсетін түсімдер және трансферттік төлемдер құраған. Мемлекеттік бюджет кірісінің ең көп бөлігін салықтық түсімдер алып отыр. Оның себебі, республикада бірнеше салық түрлері бар. Олар:корпорациялық табыс салығы, жеке табыс салығы, әлеуметтік салық, қосылған құн салығы және акциздер. Салық мөлшерінің жыл сайынғы көрсеткіштеріне назар аударсақ біздің байқайтынымыз салық бойынша түскен кіріс мөлшері жыл сайын артқан. Келесі кезекте салықтық емес түсімдер тоқталсақ, 2019 жылы 354 463 млн.тг құраса 2020 жылы бірден 1 063 286 млн.тг көтеріліп,2021 жылы 414 431 млн.тг төмендеген. Негізгі капиталды сатудан түсетін пайда 2019 жылы 117 542 млн.тг, 2020 жылы126 702 млн.тг ал 2021 жылы208 728 млн.тг құраған. Бұл дегеніміз негізгі капиталды сатудан түскен пайда жыл сайын өсіп отырған, әсіресе 2019 дан 2020 жылға қарай ақша көлемі қарқынды өскен. Трансферттік түсімдер 2019 жылы 3 070 000 млн.тг,2020 жылы 4 770 000 млн.тг ал 2021 жылы 4 993 953 млн.тг құраған. Алдыңғы көрсеткіштер секілді бұл жердеде қарқынды өсім байқалады
- Шығындар көлемі 2019 жылы 13 535 581 мың.тг, 2020 жылы 16 727 909 мың.тг ал 2021 жылы 17 951 888 мың.тг құраған. Кестеден байқайтынымыздай шығындар көлемі жыл сайын артып отырған. Мысалы: 2020 жылы 3 194 328 мың.тг артса,2021 жылы 1 223 979 мың.тг артқан. Және де әр жылда шығын көлемі кіріс мөлшерінен артық болып отырған. Бұл дегеніміз мемлекеттік бюджетте дефицит байқалады. Кестеде шығындарды 15 категорияға бөлген, олар: Жалпы сиппатағы мемлекеттік қызметтер, қорғаныс, қоғамдық тәртіп, білім беру, денсаулық сақтау, әлеуметтік көмек және әлеуметтік қамсыздандыру, тұрғын үй коммуналдық шааруашылық, мәдениеттік кеңістік, отын-энергетика кешені, ауыл су орман қатынастары, өнеркәсіп және құрылыс қызметтері,көлік және коммуникация, басқалар, борышқа қызмет көрсету және трансфертер. Шығындар бөліміндегі ең көп шығындар білім бері саласына және әлеуметтік қамсыздандыру саласына жұмсалады екен. Білім беру саласына 2019 жылы 2 332 035 мың.тг, 2020 жылы 3 141 186 мың.тг ал 2021 жылы 3 681 860 мың.тг жұмсалған екен. Кесте деректерін бақылайтын болсақ бұл салаға

қаражат бөліну жылдан жылға қарай өскен. Және де бұл өте жақсы деп ойлаймыз, себебі білімді жас ұрпақ Қазақстанның жарқын болашағы. Сонымен қатар денсаулық сақтау саласына көп мөлшерде қаражат жұмсалады екен және де жылдан жылға қаражат мөлшері ұлғайған.

- Таза бюджеттік кредит беру бөлімінде де 3 жыл көрсеткіштері қарастырылған, бірақ та қаражат мөлшері бойынша өте көп мөлшерде ауытқу байқалмайды. Мысалы 2019 жылы 262 881 мың.тг, 2020 жылы 261 981 мың.тг ал 2021 жылы 267 338 мың тг құраған. Таза бюджеттік кредиттеу екі бөліктен тұрады, олар: бюджеттік кредит және бюджеттік кредиттерді өтеу.
- Келесі бөлімде қаржылық активтермен болатын операциялар бойынша сальдо мөлшері көрсетілген. Сальдо мөлшері 2019 жылы 245 324 мың.тг, 2020 жылы 340 263 мың.тг , 2021 жылы 163 011 мың.тг құраған. Қаржылық активтермен болатын операциялар бойынша сальдо мөлшері әр бір жылы төмендеп, ал келесі жылы жоғарлаған. Мысалы: 2020 жылы 94 939 мың тг жоғарлап, 2021 жылы 177 252 мың тг түскен. Сальдо мөлшері тікелей қаржылық активтермен болатын операцияларға байланысты. Сальдо мөлшері екі бөліктен тұрады, олар: қаржылық активтерді сатып алу, мемлекеттің қаржы активтерін сатудан пайда.
- Келесі кезекте бюджет жетіспеушілігі (профицит) көрсетілген. Алдында атап өткеніміздей кіріс пен шығыс арасында айтарлықтай қаржылық айырмашылық байқалған. 2019, 2020, 2021 жылдары шығыс мөлшері кіріс мөлшерінен көп болғандықтан бюджет профициті байқалады. 2019 жылы - 1 285 307 мың.тг, 2020 жылы - 2 808 962 мың.тг , ал 2021 жылы - 2 534 806 мың.тг профицит байқалған. Және де профицит мөлшері жылдан жылға ұлғайған, оның себебі шығыс мөлшері жылдан жылға артқан.
- Мемлекет бюджетінің ең соңғы бөлігі осы профицитті қаржыландыру. Профитті қаржыландыру мына бөліктерден тұрады: ішкі, түсімдер, өтеу және сыртқы . Профицитті қаржыландыру мөлшері 2019 жылы 1 285 3072 мың.тг, 2020 жылы 2 808 962 мың.тг, ал 2021 жылы 2 534 806 мың.тг құраған.

Жалпы қорытындылайтын болсақ, мемлекеттік бюджет құрылымы кірістерден, шығыстардан, қаржылық активтер мен болатын операциялар үшін сальдо, бюджет тапшылығы және осы бюджет тапшылығын қаржыландыру , таза бюджеттік кредиттеу қаржы көлемдерінен тұрады. Осы мемлекеттік бюджетте кіріс пен шығыс арасында айтарлықтай айырмашылық байқалып бюджет тапшылығы орын алған, оның себебі жоғарыда айтып өткенімізде кіріс мөлшері шығыс мөлшерінен көп болғандықтан.

Республикалық бюджет

Республикалық бюджет – салықтық және басқа да түсімдер есебінен қалыптастырылатын және орталықтандырылған мемлекеттік органдардың, оларға ведомстволық бағынышты мемлекеттік мекемелердің міндеттері мен функцияларын қаржымен қамтамасыз етуге және мемлекеттік саясаттың жалпыреспубликалық бағыттарын жүзеге асыруға арналған орталықтандырылған ақша қоры.

2-кесте. Республикалық бюджеттің атқарылуы (млн.теңге).

Атауы	2019ж. есеп/ 2019г. отчет	2020 ж. есеп/ 2020 г. отчет	2021ж. есеп/ отчет 2021г.
I. КІРІСТЕР	10 592 324	11 928 462	12 504 629
<i>Салықтық түсімдер оның ішінде:</i>	<i>6 835 513</i>	<i>5 575 863</i>	<i>7 057 944</i>
корпорациялық табыс салығы	1 974 763	1 562 092	2 095 760
қосылған құн салығы	2 693 127	2 532 524	2 807 691
акциздер	106 498	105 144	111 278
<i>Салықтық емес түсімдер</i>	<i>279 410</i>	<i>983 257</i>	<i>295 440</i>
<i>Негізгі капиталды сатудан түсетін түсімдер</i>	<i>9 506</i>	<i>1 771</i>	<i>6 582</i>
<i>Трансферттердің түсімдері</i>	<i>3 467 894</i>	<i>5 367 571</i>	<i>5 144 663</i>
II. ШЫҒЫНДАР	11 469 071	13 699 876	14 786 771
1. Жалпы сипаттағы мемлекеттік қызметтер	562 706	687 587	645 016
2. Қорғаныс	709 872	640 918	715 107
3. Қоғамдық тәртіп, қауіпсіздік, құқықтық, сот, қылмыстық-атқару қызметі	684 758	835 425	808 162
4. Білім беру	611 258	954 637	1 382 005
5. Денсаулық сақтау	1 197 100	1 664 303	2 095 218
6. Әлеуметтік көмек және әлеуметтік қамсыздандыру	3 270 193	3 869 600	3 883 825
7. Тұрғын үй-коммуналдық шаруашылық	328 221	349 534	399 363
8. Мәдениет, спорт, туризм және ақпараттық кеңістік	135 963	150 119	172 302
9. Отын-энергетика кешені және жер қойнауын пайдалану	84 891	79 547	99 649
10. Ауыл, су, орман, балық шаруашылығы, ерекше қорғалатын табиғи аумақтар, қоршаған ортаны және жануарлар дүниесін қорғау, жер қатынастары	371 216	368 905	406 811
11. Өнеркәсіп, сәулет, қала құрылысы және құрылыс қызметі	18 761	52 621	49 660
12. Көлік және коммуникация	628 273	558 719	595 720
13. Басқалар	603 558	621 397	435 342
14. Борышқа қызмет көрсету	677 834	762 132	977 715
15. Трансферттер	1 584 468	2 104 432	2 120 877
III. ТАЗА БЮДЖЕТТІК КРЕДИТ БЕРУ	250 348	217 717	213 356
<i>Бюджеттік кредиттер</i>	<i>381 647</i>	<i>338 215</i>	<i>389 634</i>
<i>Бюджеттік кредиттерді өтеу</i>	<i>131 299</i>	<i>120 499</i>	<i>176 278</i>
IV. ҚАРЖЫЛЫҚ АКТИВТЕРМЕН БОЛАТЫН ОПЕРАЦИЯЛАР БОЙЫНША САЛЬДО	169 170	196 122	30 773

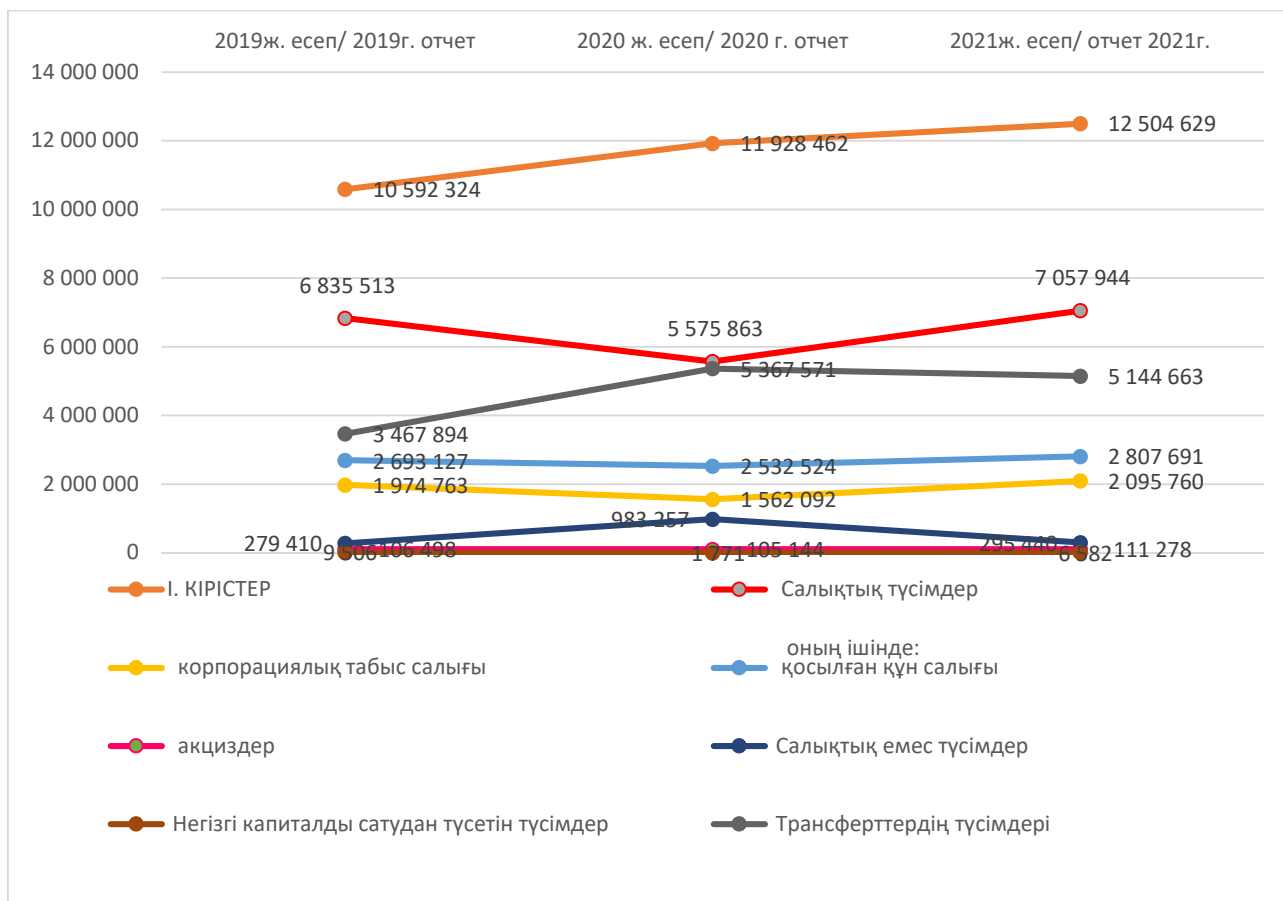
<i>Қаржылық активтерді сатып алу</i>	<i>169 170</i>	<i>196 122</i>	<i>30 773</i>
V. БЮДЖЕТТИҢ ТАПШЫЛЫҒЫ (ПРОФИЦИТІ)	- 1 296 266	- 2 185 253	- 2 526 271
VI. БЮДЖЕТТИҢ ТАПШЫЛЫҒЫН ҚАРЖЫЛАНДЫРУ (ПРОФИЦИТТИ ПАЙДАЛАНУ)	1 296 266	2 185 253	2 526 271
<i>Ішкі</i>	<i>1 420 502</i>	<i>2 565 865</i>	<i>2 473 509</i>
Түсімдер	1 420 502	2 565 865	2 473 509
<i>Сыртқы</i>	<i>566 186</i>	<i>297 013</i>	<i>1 148 983</i>
Түсімдер	566 186	297 013	1 148 983
Ескерту: [9] дереккөзінен алынды.			

Қазақстан Республикасының Ұлттық қорындағы Республикалық бюджеттің атқарылуы 2019-2021 жылдар аралығында келесідей нәтижелер көрсетті:

- Кірістер сомасының алдыңғы жылға қарағанда артып отырғаны байқалады. 2019 жылы 10 592 324 млн тг болса, 2020 жылы 1 336 138 млн тг-ге артып 11 928 462 млн тг-ні құрады. 2021 жылы алдыңғы жылмен салыстырғанда 576 167 млн тг-ге артып, 12 504 629 млн тг-ні құрады.
- Республикалық бюджеттің қомақты қаражатын салықтық түсімдер құрады. Салықтық түсімдер жалпы кірістердің 50%-дан астамын алуда. 2020 жылы пандемияның басталуымен көрсеткіштер алдыңғы жылмен салыстырғанда аз болған. 2019 жылы 6 835 513 млн тг 2020 жылы 1 259 650-ге азайып, 5 575 863 млн тг-ні құрады. Солардың ішінде корпорациялық табыс салығы 2019 жылы 1 974 763, 2020 жылы 1 562 092, 2021 жылы 2 095 760 млн тг болды. Негізгі капиталды сатудан түсетін 2019 жылы 9506 болса, 2020 жылы 1771 млн тг-ні ғана құрап, 2021 жылы артып 6582 көрсетті. Қосылған құн салығы, акциздер бойынша да 2020 жылғы көрсеткіш 2019 жылмен салыстырғанда төмен болып, 2021 жылы қайта өз қалпына келіп, көрсеткіштер артқан. Бұған себеп, 2020 жылы пандемияға байланысты әлемдік экономикадағы дағдарыстың орын алуы. 2021 жылы экономиканы дағдарысқа қарсы тұру шаралары бойынша сауықтыру жүзеге асып, кірістерді арттыруға қол жеткізілді. Алайда, 2020 жылы салықтық емес түсімдер мен трансферттердің түсімдері 2019 және 2021 жылдармен салыстырғанда жоғары болған. Салықтық емес түсімдер 2019 жылы 279410 болса, 2020 жылы 983257, 2021 жылы 295440 болған. Трансферттік түсімдерді есептеген кезде де 2020 жылғы көрсеткіш жоғары болған. Бұндай көрсеткіш 2020 жылы енгізілген пандемиялық шектеулерді бұзған азаматтардың айыппұл төлеуінен пайда болды. Алматы қаласында 1 айдың өзінде 400-ден астам тәртіп бұзушылық орын алғандықтан, сәйкесінше, салынған айыппұлдар республикалық бюджетке салынып отырды. Нәтижесінде, 2020 жылғы салықтық емес түсімдер мен трансферттік түсімдердің көрсеткіштері жоғары болды.
- 2019-2021 жылдар аралығындағы шығындар алдыңғы жылмен салыстырғанда артып отырған. 2019 жылы 11 469 071 млн тг болса, 2020 жылы 13 699 876 млн тг-ні құрап, бұл көрсеткіш 2021 жылы 1 086 895-ке артып 14 786 771 млн тг-ге жеткен. Жалпы сипаттағы мемлекеттік қызметтер 2020 жылы 687587 млн тг-ні құрап, жоғары көрсеткіш көретті. Бұл көрсеткіштер 2019 жылы 562706, 2021 жылы 645016 млн тг болды. Қоғамдық тәртіп, қауіпсіздік, құқықтық, сот, қылмыстық атқару қызметтері бойынша шығындар 2020 жылы көбейген. 2019 жылы 684758 болса, 2020 жылы бірден 835425-ке көтерілген, 2021 жылы бұл көрсеткіш сәл азайып 808162 млн тг-ні құраған. Бұған себеп, тағы да пандемияға байланысты мемлекетте қатаң карантиндік шараларды орнатуда қоғамдық тәртіп, қауіпсіздікті арттырып, сот секілді қызметтерді

күшейтудің қажеттілігі. Басқа шығындар да 2020 жылы 621397 млн тг-ні құрап қалған екі жылмен салыстырғанда жоғары көрсеткішті көрсеткен. 2019 жылы бұл көрсеткіш 603558 болса, 2021 жылы 435342-ге азайған. Ал көлік және коммуникацияға жұмсалатын шығындар 2020 жылы аз болған. 2019 жылы 628273 млн тг, 2020 жылы 558719 млн тг, 595720 млн тг болған. Бұған себеп, көліктік қатынастардың 2020 жылы уақытша тоқтауы. Дәл отын-энергетика мен жер қойнауын пайдалануға жұмсалатын шығындар да 2020 жылы аз болған. 2019 жылы 84891 млн тг, 2021 жылы 99649 млн тг болса, 2020 жылы 79547 млн тг болды. Бұл жағдай 2020 жылы жалпы өндірістердің жұмыс уақытының қысқаруымен және уақытша тоқтауымен түсіндіріледі. Дәл осындай аз шығындар шаруашылық түрлерінде де байқалады. 2019 жылда 371216 млн тг бөлінсе, 2020 жылы 2311 млн тг-ге азайып, шаруашылықтарға 368905 млн тг бөлінген. Білім беруде шығындар 2020 жылы жоғары қарқынмен өскен. 2019 жылы білім беруге 611258 млн тг бөлінсе, 2020 жылы бірден 954637 млн тг болып, бұл көрсеткіш 2021 жылы 1 382 005 млн тг болып, артуын жалғастырған. Жыл ішінде бірден артуына мектеп оқушыларының қашықтықтан білім алуына қажетті жағдайларды жасауы себеп болды.

- Таза бюджеттік кредит беру жыл сайын өз көлемін азайтуда. 2019 жылы 250348 млн тг, 2020 жылы 217717 млн тг-ні, 2021 жылы 213356 млн тг-ні құраған. Соның ішінде бюджеттік кредиттер 2020 жылы 338215 млн тг болса, 2019 жыл мен 2021 жылдары бұл көрсеткіш 380 000 –нан жоғары болған. Бұл 2020 жылы пандемиялық жағдайға байланысты әлем елдерінің жабық саясатты ұстауынан компаниялардың өзге шетелдік компаниялармен түрлі қаржылық операцияларды жасай алмауынан туындаған.
- Қаржылық активтер бойынша сальдо 2019 жылдан 2020 жылға 169170-тен 196122-ге көтерілген. 2021 жылы көрсеткіш 6 еседей төмендеп, 30773-ті көрсетті. 2021 жылы компаниялардың активтер эмиссиясының төмен болуынан көрсеткіш осындай болды.
- Бюджет тапшылығы 2019 жылы 1 296 266 млн тг болды. 2020 жылы 2 185 253 млн тг-ге тапшылық байқалған. 2021 жылы бюджет тапшылығы 2 526 271 млн тг болып арта түскен. 2020 жылы экономиканың нақты салаларын жедел түрде дамыту үшін көп қаражат бөлініп, 2021 жылы сол қаражаттарды өтеу және тағы қосымша шығындардың есебінен бюджет тапшылығы артқан.
- Бюджет тапшылығын қаржыландыру жоғарыда көрсетілген бюджет тапшылығын жабуға керек сомамен сипатталады. Ішкі түсімдер сыртқы түсімдерге қарағанда 2 есе көп болған. Бұл компанияның мықты қаржыландыру көздерін табуымен байланысты.



2-сурет. ҚР Республикалық бюджет атқарылуындағы кірістердің 2019-2021 жылдар аралығындағы динамикасы.

Ескерту: [9] дереккөз негізінде автормен құрастырылған.

Кірістер 2019 жылдан бастап бірқалыпты қарқынмен өсіп, 10 592 324 млн тг-ден 12 504 629 млн тг-ге артқан. Салықтық түсімдер 2019 жылы 6 835 513 млн тг болса, 2020 жылы 5 575 863 млн тг-ні құрап азайса, 2021 жылы 7 057 944 млн тг-ні құрап көбейген. Корпорациялық табыс салығы пандемияға байланысты 2020 жылы аз болған. Трансферттердің түсімдері 2020 жылы, керісінше, артқан. Жалпы қорытындыда, республикалық бюджетте кірістер шығындарға қарағанда аз болғаны байқалады.

Жергілікті бюджет

Жергілікті бюджет - ақшалай нысандағы қоғамдық өнімнің бір бөлігін жергілікті басқару органдары өздеріне артылған функцияларға сәйкес жасау, бөлу, пайдалану үдерісіндегі қаржылық қатынастардың жүйесі [10,429 б.].

Қазақстан Республикасы жергілікті бюджетінің құрамы облыстық бюджеттерді, қалалардың (аудандық маңызы бар қалаларды қоспағанда) және аудандардың (қалалардағы аудандарды қоспағанда) бюджеттерін кіріктіреді [10,432 б.].

3-кесте. Қазақстан Республикасының жергілікті бюджетінің атқарылуы (млн.тг)

Атауы	2019ж. есеп	2020 ж. есеп	2021ж. есеп
I. КІРІСТЕР	6 039 951	7 721 256	8 742 647
Салықтық түсімдер	2 380 961	2 985 340	3 666 375
оның ішінде:			
корпорациялық табыс салығы	-	481 567	732 340
жеке табыс салығы	876 324	929 588	1 134 136
әлеуметтік салық	696 635	727 139	841 279
акциздер	236 911	327 509	357 205
Салықтық емес түсімдер	76 172	80 271	119 185
Негізгі капиталды сатудан түсетін түсімдер	108 036	124 930	202 146
Трансферттердің түсімдері	3 474 782	4 530 714	4 754 941
II. ШЫҒЫНДАР	5 950 203	8 156 546	8 564 963
1. Жалпы сипаттағы мемлекеттік қызметтер	219 385	276 541	280 145
2. Қорғаныс	28 783	31 866	33 819
3. Қоғамдық тәртіп, қауіпсіздік, құқықтық, сот, қылмыстық-атқару қызметі	167 461	193 589	214 642
4. Білім беру	1 961 214	2 716 259	3 170 105
5. Денсаулық сақтау	165 755	374 873	310 599
6. Әлеуметтік көмек және әлеуметтік қамсыздандыру	478 992	401 381	416 525
7. Тұрғын үй-коммуналдық шаруашылық	908 934	1 398 995	1 227 209
8. Мәдениет, спорт, туризм және ақпараттық кеңістік	320 988	363 223	372 167
9. Отын-энергетика кешені және жер қойнауын пайдалану	117 598	154 255	142 716
10. Ауыл, су, орман, балық шаруашылығы, ерекше қорғалатын табиғи аумақтар, қоршаған ортаны және жануарлар дүниесін қорғау, жер қатынастары	432 364	521 480	557 615
11. Өнеркәсіп, сәулет, қала құрылысы және құрылыс қызметі	55 091	56 484	39 857
12. Көлік және коммуникация	482 002	681 186	602 394
13. Басқалар	208 814	374 374	500 690
14. Борышқа қызмет көрсету	2 830	5 688	51 302
15. Трансферттер	399 994	606 351	645 178
III. ТАЗА БЮДЖЕТТІК КРЕДИТ БЕРУ	108 844	93 503	100 265

Бюджеттік кредиттер	145 644	140 949	165 992
Бюджеттік кредиттерді өтеу	36 800	47 447	65 727
IV. ҚАРЖЫЛЫҚ АКТИВТЕРМЕН БОЛАТЫН ОПЕРАЦИЯЛАР БОЙЫНША САЛЬДО	76 153	144 141	132 238
Қаржылық активтерді сатып алу	82 846	147 769	134 936
Мемлекеттің қаржы активтерін сатудан түсетін түсімдер	6 693	3 628	2 698
Ескерту:[9] дереккөзінен алынды.			

Қазақстан Республикасының Ұлттық қорындағы жергілікті бюджеттің атқарылуы 2019-2021 жылдар аралығында келесідей нәтижелер көрсетті:

- Кірістер сомасының әр жыл сайын артып отырғандығы байқалады. 2019 жылы 6 039 951 млн тг болса, 2020 жылы 1 681 305 млн тг-ге артып 7 721 256 млн тг-ні құрады. 2021 жылы 2020 жылмен салыстырғанда, 1 021 391 млн тг-ге артып, 8 742 647 млн тг-ні құрады.
- Жергілікті бюджеттің кірісінің көп бөлігін салықтық түсімдер құрады. Салықтық түсімдер жалпы кірістердің 40%-дан астамын алуда. 2019 жылы салықтық түсімдер 2 380 961-ді құраса, 2020 жылы 2 985 340, ал 2021 жылы алдыңғы жылмен салыстырғанда 681 035 млн-ға көбірек, яғни 3 666 375 млн тг-ні құрады. Солардың ішінде жеке табыс салығы көп мөлшерде, 2019 жылы 876 324, 2020 жылы 929 588, 2021 жылы 1 134 136 млн тг болды. Корпорациялық табыс салығы ҚР Президенті Қ.Тоқаев 2020 жылдан бастап жергілікті бюджетке корпоративті табыс салығын енгізген. 2020 жылы 481 567 млн болса, 2021 жылы 732 340 млн тг құраған. Әлеуметтік салық 2019 жылы 696 635, 2020 жылы 727 139, 2021 жылы 841 279 млн тг-ні құраған. Акциздер 2019 жылы 236 911, 2020 жылы 327 509, 2021 жылы 357 205 млн тг-ні құраған. 2022 жылы акциздер мөлшері көбейіп, есепте көбірек шығуы болжануда. Келесі, салықтық емес түсімдер, негізгі капиталды сатудан түсетін түсімдер мен трансферттердің түсімдері 2019-2021 жыл аралығында өскен, оған себеп болған пандемия, 2019 жылдың наурызында жаңа штраф түрлері көбейіп, сәйкесінше кірістер саны артты.
- 2019-2021 жылдар аралығындағы шығындар алдыңғы жылмен салыстырғанда артып отырған. 2019 жылы 5 950 203 млн тг болса, 2020 жылы 8 156 546 млн тг-ні құрап, бұл көрсеткіш 2021 жылы 408 417-ге артып 8 564 963 млн тг-ге жеткен. Жалпы сипаттағы мемлекеттік қызметтер 2021 жылы 280 145 млн тг-ні құрап, жоғары көрсеткіш көрсетті. Бұл көрсеткіштер 2019 жылы 219 385, 2020 жылы 876 541 млн тг болды. Қорғаныс қызметі бойынша 2021 жылы ең жоғарғы көрсеткіш 33 819, ал 2019 және 2020 жылдары 28 783, 31 866 млн тг-ні құраған. Қоғамдық тәртіп, қауіпсіздік, құқықтық, сот, қылмыстық атқару қызметтері бойынша шығындар 2021 жылы көбейген. 2019 жылы 167 461 болса, 2020 жылы бірден 193 589-ке көтерілген, 2021 жылы бұл көрсеткіш қайта көбейіп, 214 642 млн тг-ні құраған. Бұған себеп, тағы да пандемияға байланысты мемлекетте қатаң карантиндік шараларды орнатуда қоғамдық тәртіп, қауіпсіздікті арттырып, сот секілді қызметтерді күшейтудің қажеттілігі. Білім беру саласына 2019 жылы 1 961 214, 2020 жылы 2 716 259, келесі жылы 3 170 105 млн тг-ні құрады, оған себеп карантин уақытында білім беру орталықтары онлайн форматқа көшуі. Әлеуметтік көмек, тұрғын үй-коммуналдық шаруашылық, мәдениет, отын-энергетика кешені салаларына шығын әр жыл сайын көбейген. Ауыл, су, орман, балық шаруашылықтарына әр жыл сайын акцент

қойылуда, сол себепті бұл сфераға деген шығын көбеюде, дәлірек айтсақ, 2019 жылы 432 365, 2020 жылы 521 480, 2021 жылы 557 615 млн тг қаражат бөлінген. Өнеркәсіп сферасына 2019 жылы 55 091, 2020 жылы 56 484, 2021 жылы қаражат азайған, яғни 39 857 млн тг бөлінді. Көлік және коммуникация 2019 жылы 482 002, 2020 жылы 681 186, 2021 жылы 602 394 млн тг бөлінді, себебі пандемия уақытында жедел жәрдем машиналарына деген сұраныс артып, жалпы медицинаға көңіл аударылды. Басқаларына 2019 жылы 208 814, 2020 жылы 374 374 және 2021 жылы 500 690 млн тг-ні құраған. Борышқа қызмет көрсету 2019 жылы 2 830, 2020 жылы 5 688, 2021 жылы ең көп қаражат 51 302 млн тг бөлінген. Трансферттер 2019 жылы 399 994, 2020 жылы 606 351-ді, ал 2021 жылы 645 178 млн тг-ні құраған, оған халыққа және жеке кәсіпкерлерге субсидияларды жатқызамыз, 2020 жылы зейнетақы мөлшері, ең төменгі жалақы мөлшерін көбейтті, сонымен қатар халыққа көмек ретінде 2020 жылы 42 500 тг-ден берілді, сол себепті 2020-2021 жылдары трансферттерге бөлінген ақша мөлшері 2019 жылмен салыстырғанда біршама өскен.

- Таза бюджеттік кредит беру 2019 жылы 108 844, 2020 жылы 93 503, 2021 жылы 100 265 млн тг-ні құрады. Соның ішінде бюджеттік кредиттер 2019 жылы 145 644 млн тг, 2020 жылы 140 949 болса, 2021 жылы бұл көрсеткіш біршама өскен, яғни 165 992 млн тг-ні құрады. Бюджеттік кредиттерді өтеу де әр жыл сайын өсуде, 2019 жылы 36 800 және 2020 жылы 47 447, 2021 жылы 65 727 млн тг-ні құрады.
- Қаржылық активтер бойынша сальдо 2019 жылы 76 153-ті құраса, 2020 және 2021 жылдары 144 141 және 132 238 млн тг-ні құрады. Қаржылық активтерді сатып алу жыл сайын көбейген, яғни 2019 жылы 82 846, 2020 жылы 147 769 және 2021 жылы 134 936 млн тг-ні құраса, мемлекеттік қаржы активтерін сатудан түсетін түсімдер керісінше төмендеп отырған, 2019 жылы 6 693, 2020 және 2021 жылдары 3 628, 2 698 млн тг-ні құраған.

Қорытындыласақ, жергілікті бюджетте 2019 және 2021 жылдары кірістердің шығыстарға қарағанда аз болғандығын, ал 2020 жылы шығыстардың кірістерге қарағанда көп болғандығы байқалады, ол 2020 жылғы пандемиямен байланысты. Кірістерді арттыру мақсатында салықтардың ішіндегі акциздерге салынатын салық түрлерін және салықтық емес түсімдерді арттыру керек. Шығындарды реттеп отыру мақсатында қаржылық жоспарды дұрыс құрып, әр сфераға қаржыны дұрыс бөлу қажет.

Сарапшылар пікірі.

AERC (Applied economics research centre), Қолданбалы экономиканы зерттеу орталығының бас директоры Жаныбек Айгазин Қазақстан Республикасындағы жергілікті бюджеті жайлы ойын айтты: «есептеулер шартты және орташа екенін атап өту керек, бірақ салық салынатын базаның жасырын резервтері туралы түсінік береді. Жасырын резервтерді табу жөніндегі жұмыс салықтық әкімшілендіруді жақсартумен, орталық пен өңірлер арасындағы функциялар мен өкілеттіліктердің аражігін нақты ажыратумен, бюджетаралық қатынастар жүйесінің тиімділігін арттырумен қатар жүргізілуі тиіс. Жасырын резервтерді табу ешқашан тоқтатылмайтын күрес деп санау керек, оны көлеңкелі экономика айналымының төмендеу элементі ретінде қарау керек» [11].

Ұлттық қор туралы Қасымхан Қаппаров: «Ұлттық қор мұнай қымбат кезде түскен табысты бірден жаратпай, сақтау үшін құрылған. Мұнай арзандағанда осы қорды пайдалануымыз керек. Қор міндеттерінің бірі – осы. Қазір үкімет ұлттық қордағы ақшаны пайдалану туралы шешім қабылдады. Мен бұл шешімді қолдаймын. Экономикада дағдарыс басталғанда және карантиннен кейін дағдарыс аяқталған кездің өзінде белгілі бір шаралар мен мемлекеттік қолдау керек болады. Сондықтан қалай болғанда да, ұлттық қордан ақша алуға тура келеді.» деген. [12]

Тәуелсіз сарапшы Айдар Әлібаев «Ресейдің суверенді қорының тәжірибесін көшіре беруге мүмкіндігіміз көтермейтінін айтып берді. Ресейде 2015 жылдан бері мұнайдан түскен кез келген түсімді автоматты түрде мемлекеттің суверенді қорына аудару тәжірибесі енгізілген. Бұл қордағы жиналып қалған қаржының кертіліп қалмауына және қажет кезде оған сүйенбей-ақ тығырықтан жол табуға мүмкіндік береді». Сарапшы атап өткендей, мұнайдан түскен түсімнің бәрін бірдей Ұлттық қорға аудару беруге мүмкіндік жоқ. Ресейде мұнай секторынан кейінгі табысты салалардың бірі – қорғаныс саласы. Мұнайдан кейінгі түсімнің басым көпшілігі осы саладан келеді. Ал біздегі жағдай басқаша. Сондай-ақ А.Әлібаев Жаңа бюджет ережесі көп мәселені жүйелендіретінін айтты. Бірақ сол өзгерістер ауқымына байланысты болмақ. Сарапшының айтуынша, қорда ІЖӨ-нің 30 пайыз алуға болмайтын төменгі шектік дәлізі болуы керек. 2020 жылы ІЖӨ-і номиналды мәнде 67,7 трлн теңге болса, қол сұғуға болмайтын 30 пайызы шамамен 50 млрд долларды құрауға тиіс [13].

Қорытынды.

2019-2021 жылдар аралығында Ұлттық қорға түскен кірістер бірқалыпты қарқынмен өскен. Мемлекеттік бюджет кірісі 2019 жылы 12 758 479 млн.тг құраған болса, 2020 жылы 14 521 191 млн.тг, 2021 жылы 15 847 415 млн.тг құраған. Республикалық бюджетте кірістер көлемі 2019 жылы 10 592 324 млн тг болса, 2020 жылы 1 336 138 млн тг-ге артып 11 928 462 млн тг-ні құрады. 2021 жылы алдыңғы жылмен салыстырғанда 576 167 млн тг-ге артып, 12 504 629 млн тг-ні құрады. Жергілікті бюджетте кірістер 2019 жылы 6 039 951 млн тг болса, 2020 жылы 1 681 305 млн тг-ге артып 7 721 256 млн тг-ні құрады. 2021 жылы 2020 жылмен салыстырғанда, 1 021 391 млн тг-ге артып, 8 742 647 млн тг-ні құрады. Шығындар бойынша мемлекеттік бюджетте соңғы жылдың сандық мәліметтері 17 951 888 млн тг-ні құраған болса, республикалық бюджетте 14 786 771 млн тг, жергілікті бюджетте 8 564 963 млн тг болған. Шығындар кірістерден артық болған. Басты себеп әлемдік пандемия салдарынан экономиканың нақты салаларының тұралап қалуы. Пандемия әлемдік экономикалық дағдарысқа алып келген болатын. Пандемия салдарынан, әсіресе, бизнес, шағын және орта кәсіптер зардап шекті. Үкімет сол себепті пандемия кезінде қайтарымсыз субсидиялар бөлген болатын. Сондықтан да шығындар үлесі көп болды. Сонымен қатар, білім және медицина салаларына да қомақты қаражаттар бөлінді. Дегенмен, кірістер де өз кезегінде мемлекеттің қабылдаған карантиндік шараларын сақтамаған жеке және заңды тұлғалардан айыппұл секілді трансферттік төлемдерді өндіріп алу арқылы көлемін арттырды. Жалпы, кіріс бойынша да шығындар бойынша да көрсеткіштер алдыңғы жылмен салыстырғанда артып отырған. Бұл қалыпты жағдай. Тек көрсеткіштердің теріс сальдосының ауытқуының жоғары болмауын бақылауда ұстап отыру керек. Ұлттық қор жағдайы бірқалыпты нормада деп бағалануда. Ұлттық қордағы қаражат сомасы шамамен алғанда бүгінгі күні 56 млрд долларды құрап отыр. Ұлттық қор бойынша алаңдауға негіз жоқ. Резерв жеткілікті. Ұлттық қорға түсетін салықтар мен өзге де салықтық емес түсімдер уақытылы түсіп отыр. Бұл Ұлттық қордағы қаражат айналымын тұрақты ұстап отырады.

Ұсыныстар:

- Кірістерді арттыру мақсатында салықтардың ішіндегі акциздерге салынатын салық түрлерін арттыру керек.
- Шығындарды реттеп отыру мақсатында қаржылық жоспарды дұрыс құрып, әрбір 5 жыл сайын экономиканың әр саласын жаңартып отыру керек. Әр жылға дамуы тиіс салалар тізімін құрып, сол тізім негізінде салаларды дамытуды қолға алу керек.
- Сыртқы факторлар мен табиғи апаттар жағдайында тез, әрі эффективті жұмыс жасау керек.

- Бірінші кезекте ең маңызды салаларға: білім, медицина салаларына көңіл аударып, дамытуды қолға алу керек.
- Бюджеттік-салықтық саясат дұрыс жасалануы қажет.

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A STUDY OF WORKING CAPITAL AND LIQUIDITY MANAGEMENT IN SELECTED IT SECTOR COMPANIES

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Abstract

Purpose: *The paper is an attempt to appraise working capital and liquidity management of the selected IT companies, Infosys Ltd. and Wipro Ltd. resorting meticulous statistical tools. With glowing global competition in the market, crowning achievement has been key mission to management. Moreover, docility of IT industry has assumed primeval essence in a developing country like India due to its major-domos towards the growth of economy. IT companies, therefore, mundanely explore means to redo the biz to ameliorate performance. This paper epitomizes a study of short-term financial performance of the selected giant IT companies in India from diverse perspectives for melioration of potency in the industry.*

Method: *Secondary data collection strategy accessed through Internet and academic databases viz. literature reviews, website, books, journals, annual reports, etc. from 2017-2018 to 2021-2022. Statistical techniques like mean, Motaal's Comprehensive Test, Spearman's Rank Correlation, "t-test" etc. have been employed.*

Results: *The paper embosoms that the selected companies have sufficient working capital and have met copiously payment of high liquidity commitments with premier in financial performance. The study developed on idiolect of disparate indices reveals that the selected companies matter-of-factly eye simpatico healthy financial triumph apropos working capital and liquidity management in the years under reference. Liquidity and profitability are inversely related to each other in both companies.*

Implications: *The paper provides important spring of dexterity and is cogent to managers, stakeholders and groundwork in elevating their knowledge mattering working capital and liquidity position of IT industry in India to meet their own pursuits. Management necessitates appraisal to assay its cogency to flower economic ventures and also to percolate poetic mediation to embellish scalability of corporate. Stakeholders can exert the mechanisms to assess impact against other establishments or connive for venture in the company.*

Keywords: Working Capital; Liquidity; Profitability; Current Assets; Current Liabilities; IT

1. Introduction

Well-managed working capital is substantive between success and failure of an enterprise. Inadequacy or mismanagement of working capital causes business failures (Kennedy and Stewart, 1968). Many business units implode due to improper provision for working capital. Working capital management is vital in corporate for its direct impact on liquidity and profitability (Khan, 2017). Profitability depends heavily on working capital management. Working capital management is crucial in optimizing corporate profitability (Mielcarz et al., 2018). Excessive liquidity indicates idle funds left as unrewarding while inadequate liquidity adversely impacts credibility. Working capital efficiency multiplier (WCEM) directly measures liquidity. Low WCEM bespeaks efficacious working capital (Prasad et al., 2019). Need for efficient liquidity management, has thus, become crucial for smooth running of any business enterprise. Indian Information Technology (IT) has key theme in the bestowal of India's Gross Domestic Product and has back one of the eloquent nascent sectors for the economy. India with its colossal demographic dividend latencies has materialized due to IT hub of the planet. Also with bolstering India's economy, IT sector has salutary impact on society by comprehensive inclusion to disparate socioeconomic considerations. IT has played a key theme in cooking India's image from a creeping regulatory economy to a place of futuristic ventures and international landscape in feeding elite technology systems and business abettance. There is very trivial qualm that the future of developing country and its dexterity to address its natural ardor of annulment of poverty and rapid emendation in living standards imposingly bets on the role imputed to IT sector companies. This motivates the author to undertake a venture for studying working capital and liquidity management in the selected giant IT sector companies, Infosys Ltd. and Wipro Ltd.

2. Working Capital-Concept

Working capital connotes funds required to conduct day to day business activities. It contains two concepts-gross and net. Gross working capital contemplates total current assets whereas net working capital cogitates surplus of current assets over current liabilities (Kuchhal, 1973). Net concept of working capital is referred to as qualitative concept while gross concept as quantitative concept. Working capital embraces excess of current assets over current items owed to employees and others (Gerstenberg, 1963, Gladson, 1963). Both the concepts of working capital have their own merits. Gross concept measures the extent to which current assets are used to optimize productivity whereas net concept evaluates liquidity position. Hence, pre-occupation can be marked with the financial implications of working capital management and its segments. Managers should know when to look for working capital funds, how to use them and how to measure, plan and control them (Brandt, 1972). Working capital management is a key area in financial management (Vuković and Jakšić, 2019). Efficient working capital management helps develop a competitive advantage (Aktas et al., 2015; Banos-Caballero et al., 2014; Boisjoly et al., 2020). Management uses and controls economic funds thrivingly to maintain economy and profitability. Working capital management, thus, establishes balance among risk, liquidity and profitability.

3. Liquidity- Concept

Liquidity is a function of current assets and current liabilities and their compositions. Company's degree of liquidity rests on its cash and other assets that can be promptly converted into cash irrespective of obligations for repayment shortly and ability to raise cash through securities or borrowed money (Chambers & Lacey, 2011). An essential ingredient of liquidity is time it takes to convert an asset into cash to pay current liability. Quicker an asset converted into cash, more liquid it is. An enterprise is reasoned to be liquid if it has sufficient resources to meet its liabilities in time

with minimal cost (Maness & Zietlow, 2005). Liquidity beyond an acceptable limit is disastrous as it increases risk of becoming technically insolvent. An enterprise is technically insolvent and faces financial embarrassments of renegotiating its obligations to creditors in the absence of adequate liquidity (Kolb, 1983). Liquidity is the ability to realize value in money (Van Horne, 1978). Such liquidity is ascertained by assessing its ability to hold necessary cash at the time of meeting obligations. Liquidity is company's ability to meet its current obligations (Anthony & Reece, 1975). Solvency on the other hand, pertains to company's ability to meet interest costs and repayment schedules associated with its long-term obligations (Anthony & Reece, 1975a). Liquidity is adequate cash in hand held by a firm to meet its obligations oftentimes (Hampton, 1979). Liquidity is the likelihood of a firm being able to meet its financial obligation (Bierman & Hass, 1963). An enterprise must have certain level of cash above its expected needs to meet emergencies and to avail all possible facilities for bulk purchases, etc. Higher the financial liquidity, lower the risk of technical insolvency and vice versa.

4. Literature Review

Review of literature feeds the methodology to researchers to contemplate the problem and unveils the unexposed particulars and effects. Ebben and Johnson (2011) investigated the relationship between cash conversion cycle and degree of liquidity, capital investment and performance over time and found significant relationship between these aspects. Firms with more efficient cash conversion cycles having more liquidity and higher returns need less debt and equity financing. Nunes et al. (2011) in their study observed relative importance of liquidity for the increased profitability while risk has relatively great importance for the declined profitability of young SME European enterprises compared to old SME. Campello et al. (2012) explored in their study that firms with restricted access to credit draw more funds from their credit lines during crisis than large profitable counterparts. Their findings suggest that credit lines do not wane during crisis and provide liquidity to face the phenomenal constraint. Banos-Caballero et al. (2014a) analyzed the linkage between working capital management and corporate performance for selected non-financial British companies. Their findings provide strong support for an inverted U-shaped relation between investment in working capital and firm performance. Lima et al. (2015) in their investigation observed strong influence of working capital management on profitability of SME in European countries. Positive relationship exists between liquidity and profitability. Lyngstadas and Berg (2016) in their study assured relevance of working capital management for small and medium-sized Norwegian firms' profitability. Banos-Caballero et al. (2016) in their investigation on the relationship between financing strategies of working capital requirement and firm performance found that an appropriate strategy helps firms improve their performance. Managers should be aware of working capital investment and financing pattern. Afrifa and Tingbani (2018) in their analysis on impact of working capital management on SME performance on selected British SME observed negative impact and suggested that in case of cash flow unavailability/availability, managers should attempt to decrease/increase working capital investment to foster performance. Valaskova et al. (2018) investigated financial risks of Slovak companies reasoned return, cash ratio, quick ratio, current ratio, net working capital, current debt ratio, financial debt ratio and current assets turnover as valid determinants grounded on which decision about the future companies default can be framed. Kontuš (2018) studied the relationship between liquidity and profitability of SME and large companies in the Republic of Croatia in 2014 but offered no empirical evidence favoring negative correlation. Panigrahi (2012) in the study on cement company in India during 1999-2000 to 2009-2010 found moderate relationship between working capital management and profitability. Mansoori and Muhammad (2012) suggested managers in their study on the effect of working capital management on profitability of the Companies listed on the Singapore Stock Exchange from 2004 to 2011 to

effectively manage working capital for increasing profitability. Kodithuwakku (2015) in the study on manufacturing companies listed on Columbia Stock Exchange (2008-2012) showed negative influence of working capital management on profitability. Manjhi and Kulkarni (2012) observed in their study on working capital structure and liquidity of Gujarat Textile Manufacturing Industry healthy current ratios implying sound liquidity position of the companies. Sasikala (2012) conducted an empirical study of Dr. Reddy's liquidity management and trade-off between liquidity, risk and profitability and observed much investment in current assets and highest debtors' contribution in gross working capital, and negative association between liquidity and profitability. Tarnoczi and Fenyves (2012) in the study to exhibit the relationship between liquidity and corporate risk concluded that working capital management specifies ability of a firm's earning profit. More a firm is capable to handle working capital, prosperity is ensured and vice versa. Saigeetha and Surulivel (2017) in their analysis on profitability, liquidity, etc. found dwindling profits due to increasing costs and diminishing sales. They suggested to foster sales by lessening costs to boost profitability. Srinivasan (2018) in evaluating financial performance found displeasing performance of the companies and suggested to boost sales by lessening costs thereby maximizing profits. Viral and Shreedha (2019) in their study on financial health, etc. observed companies' dwindling financial position and suggested to take corrective measures for upgradation. Korent and Orsag (2018) evaluated the impact of working capital management on profitability in Croatian software companies using descriptive statistics, correlation and regression analysis. The results observe nonlinear concave relationship between net working capital and return on assets and also indicate optimal level of net working capital. Mukherjee and Rao (2020) observed in their study that ultimate undertakings sputter at the outset of their extant due to lack of liquid resources. Even well-placed companies with positive balance sheet wind up constricting financial assistance from institutions for assistance due to outstanding commitments. Seth et al. (2020) in their study on the relationship between working capital management and the exogenous variables of 563 Indian manufacturing companies from 2008 to 2018 evidenced that leverage effect, share of non-current assets, profitability, asset turnover, growth of total assets and productivity have profound impact on cash conversion cycle. Zabolotnyy and Sipiläinen (2020) evaluated working capital management strategies of 12 Northern European food companies from 2005 to 2015 to introduce an aggregate indicator rest on a set of financial indicators surmising the interrelation between the structure of current assets and current liabilities in the companies. The results show that some companies accentuate liquidity within working capital management strategies while most companies have idle working capital management policy. Boisjoly et al. (2020a) reasoned that working capital specifies the funds required to meet short-term financial needs. Every corporate must safeguard a proper trade-off between liquidity and profitability to ensure smooth running and contemplate for further performance. Prsa (2020) expounded that working capital management impacts corporate wealth. Corporate financing more in working capital expects lower risk but is inimical for profitability and vice versa. Aktas et al. (2015a), Banos-Caballero et al. (2020) in their study observed companies with high investment in working capital breed strong performance implying bettering of investment. Seth et al. (2021) studied impact of working capital management on the performance of 212 Indian manufacturing companies in 2008–2019. On an average, Indian manufacturing companies achieve approximately 60% of efficiency in working capital management indicating grave challenge in working capital management of the companies. Human capital, structural capital and productivity remain unaffected with working capital management and business performance. Rahman et al. (2019) observed in their study that growth and sustainability of firms pertain to efficient working capital management precipitating revved-up. Vuković and Jakšić (2019a) in their research on impact of working capital management on profitability of 9883 companies in the food industry in Southeast Europe in 2010–2014 witnessed significant impact of all independent variables like current ratio,

current liabilities/total assets, and total liabilities/total capital on return on assets except debt ratio on profitability. Naumoski (2019) while analyzing the impact of effective working capital management on corporate profitability of 720 South-Eastern European companies observed insignificant impact of payable outstanding on the companies' profitability whereas statistically significant impact of receivable outstanding on profitability. The results show that south-eastern companies increase operating profitability by shortening collection days and delaying outstanding payment in business ties.

5. Statement of the Problem

IT industry has been portraying starring role by providing technologies to other industries, more service prospects, effecting foreign currencies, raising lifestyle, abetting other fields, etc. Investors have proclivity to invest in leading IT companies showing sound performance. Financial analysis breeds universal concert of a company. Hence, the author has analyzed and compared working capital and liquidity management to assess performance of the selected IT companies in India with varied techniques and tools.

6. Significance of the Study

Working capital and liquidity aspects reflect short-term health of an undertaking. An investor studies these aspects before adopting any investment determination. Attempts are made to discern the financial potency and imbecility of Infosys Ltd. and Wipro Ltd. through working capital and liquidity management using statistical tools and techniques.

7. Objective of the Study

The objectives of the study are: i) to study the size and composition of working capital in the selected IT sector companies; (ii) to assess and compare the liquidity of the companies through ratio analysis and Motaal's Comprehensive Test; iv) to examine the relationship between liquidity and profitability by using Spearman's Rank Correlation Coefficient and also to test the significance of such correlation coefficient.

8. Research Methodology

The study is descriptive in nature and conducted by variety literatures. Descriptive study has been preferred for developing better profundity of knowledge. Thus, this study purely adopts secondary data collection strategy, and considers a variety of secondary sources accessed through the Internet and academic databases viz. literature reviews, website, books, journals, annual reports, etc. for the examination of the different aspects of working capital and liquidity management of the selected IT companies listed on the stock exchange i.e. Infosys Ltd. and Wipro Ltd. for the period from 2017-2018 to 2021-2022. The latest data available for the study is 2021-2022. Hence, the study is confined to the period upto the period 2021-2022. Editing, classification and tabulation of the data have been done as per the requirement of the study. For the purpose of analyzing the efficiency of working capital and liquidity management of the companies under study, various statistical techniques like ratio, mean, Motaal's Comprehensive Test, Spearman's Rank Correlation, etc. have been employed. In order to test the significance of relationship between liquidity and profitability worked out by rank correlation coefficient, "t-test" has also been applied. The corpus of this paper is limited to establish, in the first place, importance working capital and liquidity management. In the second place, an assessment on the foremost mission endeavoring the discernment the effect of working capital and liquidity management, and also

comparison on the performances of the selected giant companies in the IT sector has been delineated. The author has fascinated companies within IT industry as this type of industry is ballooning and revamping the contour of Indian economy. Mechanism of analysis is worthwhile for contemplating financial strengths and weaknesses of the IT sector companies.

9. Brief Profile of the Selected Companies

9.1. Infosys Ltd.

Infosys Ltd. established in 1981 provides global business consulting and IT services to a wide array of companies from different fields such as insurance, finance, manufacturing, etc. Infosys helps clients in about 45 countries with 116 development centers across the globe to devise and executes different strategies for their digital transformation. This worldwide appreciated company provides superb business solutions utilizing technology extricated by distinguished people. Infosys' leading position captioned as an Asian invasion in the rankings (Forbes India Magazine, 2020). Infosys has been graded 3rd on the Forbes list of "The World's Best Regarded Companies for 2019" based on its solidity, honesty, etiquette, justness and accomplishment of its products and services which instantiates the company's culinary masterpiece, the veneration it enkindles amongst its stakeholders and also illuminates the commitment of universal technological services (Forbes American Business Magazine, 2020). Infosys is one of the World's most ethical companies by Ethisphere Institute, US. Infosys investment in best-in-class people practices has received recognition of the Top Employers Global 2021 certification in 20 countries across Europe, Middle East, Asia Pacific, and North America and the US, and ranked the Best Big Companies to Work for 2021 in the US. Infosys has always put sustainability at the heart of its business approach. On the social front, its emphasis is on the development especially around digital skilling, improving diversity and inclusion, delivering technology for good and energizing the communities. With so many global businesses relying on India's technology services sector to run their core operations, the industry's resilience has wide- ranging global impact.

9.2. Wipro Ltd.

Wipro Ltd. established in 1945 and acknowledged globally for its full spectrum of services, is a leading global IT consultation, healthcare, employment and all-rounder service organization. International Financial Corporation, Bombay Stock Exchange and Institutional Investor Advisory Services have recognized Wipro in the top "Leadership" Category in Governance practice. Wipro Ltd. utilizes the power of analytics, robotics, cloud and other emerging technologies to help clients adapt the latest digital trend for success. Wipro has 40+ "Centers of Excellence" provides unique service through process excellence, quality frameworks and service delivery innovation. In 2019, Wipro won the Global Breakthrough Partner of the year from Pivotal Software and also won the Gender Inclusion category with NASSCOM Diversity and Inclusion Award. In 2017, Wipro Ltd. instituted New Logo for new brand identity and paraphrased "Spirit of Wipro" to accentuate Wipro's commitment to metamorphosis and enducing client expectation. Wipro is World's first PCMM Level 5 and SEI CMMi Level 5 certified software services company, and the first outside USA to receive the IEEE Software Process Award. Wipro is a member of Vigeo Eiris Emerging Market Sustainability Index (the 70 most advanced companies in the Emerging Market Region). It was featured in the Bloomberg's Gender Equality Index in 2020 and received a score of 90/100 on the 2020 Corporate Equality Index. With over 20 offices around the world, Wipro Technologies is the best provider of integrated business, technology and process solutions on global platform.

Wipro InfoTech epitomizes quality by maintaining high standards in service offerings and products as well as internal processes and people management.

10. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

10.1. Structural Analysis

Healthy liquidity permits a company to meet its short-term obligations optimizing the association between risk and profitability (Bello and Sensini, 2020; Chalmers et al., 2020a; Boisjoly et al., 2020b). Debts represent an important determinant of working capital (Mueller and Sensini, 2021). Table.1 evidences that CA of Infosys Ltd. have increased from Rs. 44,090 crores in 2017-2018 to Rs. 52,437 crores in 2021-2022 showing an increase of 18.93% over the years. CA have increased every year except 2019-2020. On an average, the company has CA of Rs. 46970.40 crore. However, LA of the company remain the same like CA as there was no inventory across the years of study. CL have increased from Rs. 11,662 crores in 2017-2018 to Rs. 24,976 crores in 2021-2022 showing an increase of 114.17% over the years under study. Table.1 also shows that CL have also increased every year except 2019-2020. On an average, CL are Rs. 16982 crores. Situation of Wipro Ltd. is very much similar to that of Infosys Ltd. as CA have also increased from Rs. 42,967.30 crores in 2017-2018 to Rs. 51,772.20 crores in 2021-2022 showing an increase of 20.49% over the years. On an average, Wipro Ltd. has CA of Rs. 46712.54 crore. However, LA show different picture because of existence of inventory over the years of study. LA have increased from Rs. 42,673 in 2017-2018 to Rs. 51,684.70 crores in 2021-2022 showing an increase of 21.12% over the years under study. CL have increased from Rs. 15,035.90 crores in 2017-2018 to Rs. 23,173.70 crores in 2021-2022 showing an increase of 54.12% over the years under study. Table.1 also shows that CL have increased every year. On an average, CL are Rs. 17,786.08 crores.

Table.1. Statement of Working Capital from 2017-2018 to 2021-2022(Rs. in Crore)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Current Assets(CA)</u>	<u>Current Liabilities(CL)</u>	<u>Liquid Assets(LA)</u>	<u>Net Working Capital(NWC)</u>	<u>Quick Net Working Capital(QNWC)</u>
2017-2018	44,090.00 (42,967.30)	11,662.00 (15,035.90)	44,090.00 (42,673.00)	32428.00 (27,931.40)	32428.00 (27,631.10)
2018-2019	46,223.00 (47,730.40)	15,430.00 (16,144.60)	46,223.00 (47,390.10)	30793.00 (31,585.80)	30,793.00 (31,245.50)
2019-2020	43,820.00 (45,713.30)	15,220.00 (16,443.80)	43,820.00 (45,539.20)	28,600.00 (29,269.50)	28,600.00 (29,095.40)
2020-2021	48,282.00 (45,379.50)	17,622.00 (18,132.40)	48,282.00 (45,288.50)	30,660.00 (27,247.10)	30,660.00 (27,156.10)
2021-2022	52,437.00 (51,772.20)	24,976.00 (23,173.70)	52,437.00 (51,684.70)	27,461.00 (29,598.50)	27,461.00 (28,511.00)
Mean	46,970.40 (46,712.54)	16,982.00 (17,786.08)	46,970.40 (46,515.10)	29,988.40 (29,126.46)	29,988.40 (28,727.82)

Source: Annual Reports and Accounts; Results Computed

Working capital investment beyond optimal level adversely impacts profitability and enhances costs with ensuing eventuality of financial distress (Diaz and Vazquez, 2019). Extensive working capital policies bring positive influence until the firm touches curvature point. Above the optimal level, working capital investment increases costs and risks of financial crunch abating profitability (Amendola et al., 2020). Of the several measures, 'net working capital (NWC)' indicates margin of safety provided for creditors (Kolb, 1983a). Such margin exhibited in Table.1 reflects positive NWC of the companies throughout the period of study. Greater the amount of NWC, greater the

liquidity of the firm. NWC has decreased from Rs. 32428 crores in 2017-2018 to Rs. 27,461 crores in 2021-2022 showing a decrease of Rs.15.32% in Infosys Ltd. while in Wipro, the same has increased from Rs. 27,931.40 in 2017-2018 to Rs. 29,598.50 showing an increase of 5.97%. On an average, NWCs are Rs. 29,988.40 crores and Rs. 29,126.46 in Infosys Ltd. and Wipro Ltd. respectively showing more NWC of the former. Indeed, the measure of NWC does not demonstrate true ability to pay current debts. NWC being the excess of CA over CL and since these current assets contain illiquid inventory in Wipro Ltd., the measure of 'quick net working capital'(QNWC) i.e. LA less CL, has been adopted as ad rem. Table.1 shows that QNWC of Infosys Ltd. have decreased whereas the same have increased in Wipro Ltd. But both the companies have positive 'margin of safety' or 'cushion' of protection provided for creditors throughout the period of study. On an average, both the companies have positive QNWC. In contrast, Infosys Ltd. has higher investment in QNWC than Wipro Ltd. QNWC evidences capability of the companies to pay current debts in all the years of study. Size of QNWC is not sufficient to assess the qualitative efficacy of liquidity management.

10.1.1. Components of Gross Working Capital: Working capital management strives for keeping balanced amounts of its components to achieve maximum returns. Components of gross working capital have been prepared and presented in Table.2 for the selected companies to examine in which components gross working capital funds are locked up in different years. Table.2 and Figure.1 exhibit that current investment to gross working capital varies from 4.22% to 13.40% for Infosys Ltd. and 38.55% to 57.81% for Wipro Ltd. Thus, the variation in Infosys Ltd. is less than Wipro Ltd.

Table.2. Components of Gross Working Capital from 2017-2018 to 2021-2022(in %)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Current Investment to Gross Working Capital</u>	<u>Trade Receivables to Gross Working Capital</u>	<u>Cash to Gross Working Capital</u>	<u>Loans & Advances (including Other Current Assets)</u>	<u>Inventory to Gross Working capital</u>
2017-2018	13.40 (57.81)	27.55 (22.12)	38.04 (5.41)	21.01 (13.98)	0.00 (0.68)
2018-2019	13.15 (46.09)	28.92 (22.31)	33.65 (21.77)	24.28 (9.12)	0.00 (0.71)
2019-2020	9.14 (41.48)	35.28 (20.25)	30.95 (22.85)	24.63 (15.04)	0.00 (0.38)
2020-2021	4.22 (38.55)	33.95 (17.73)	36.48 (21.56)	25.35 (21.96)	0.00 (0.20)
2021-2022	10.43 (46.50)	36.16 (17.95)	23.40 (9.46)	30.01 (25.92)	0.00 (0.17)
Mean	10.07 (46.09)	32.38 (20.07)	32.50 (16.21)	25.05 (17.20)	0.00 (0.43)

Source: Annual Reports and Accounts; Results Computed

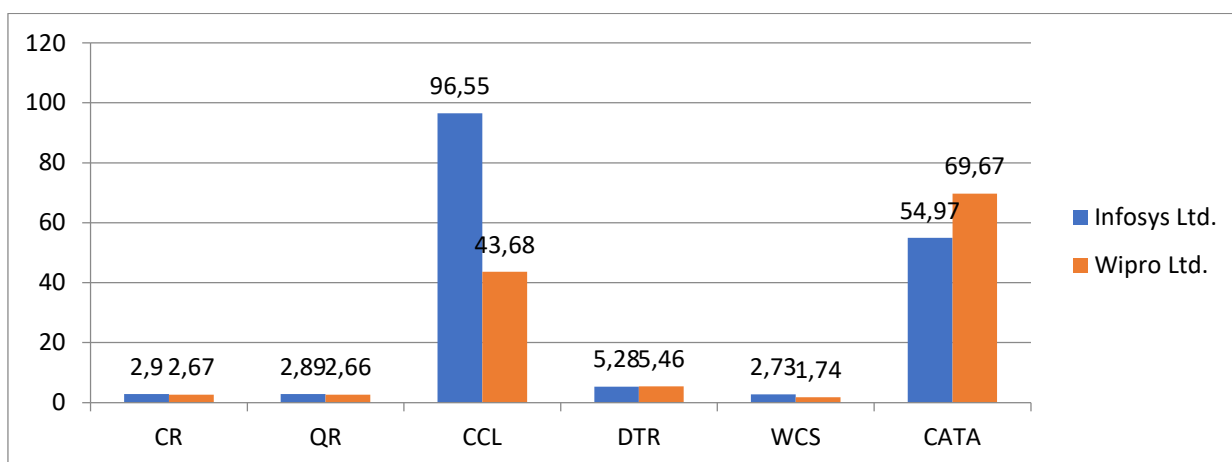


Figure.1

On an average, the ratios are 10.07% and 46.09% for Infosys Ltd. and Wipro Ltd. respectively. Trade receivables vary from 27.55% to 36.16% with an average of 32.38%, cash from 23.40% to 38.04% with an average of 32.50% and loans and advances including other current assets from 21.01% to 30.01% with an average of 25.05% for Infosys Ltd. whereas in case of Wipro Ltd., trade receivables vary from 17.73% to 22.31% with an average of 20.07%, cash from 5.41% to 22.85% with an average of 16.21%, loans and advances including other current assets from 9.12% to 25.92% with an average of 17.20%. Inventory bears very low proportion in Wipro Ltd. varying from 0.17% to 0.68% with an average of 0.43%. Infosys Ltd. has no provision for inventory. On an average, cash contributes the highest to gross working capital followed by trade receivables, loans and advances including other current assets and current investment for Infosys Ltd. while for Wipro Ltd., current investment contributes the highest followed by trade receivables, loans and advances including other current assets, cash and inventory. Infosys Ltd. holds the higher position in all the components except current investment than Wipro Ltd. In a pleasantly stable business, cash will probably be not below than 5% to 10% of current assets. Since current liabilities are not expected to exceed half of current assets, cash percentage should run not below 10% to 20% of the same (Pandey, 2000). This shows sufficient cash balance holding by the IT sector companies.

However, NWC and QNWC exclusively are not definitive to assess liquidity position of the companies as these measures do not show the extent of margin of safety provided to creditors. Due to this, ratio and other similar measures are honored as better.

10.2. Ratio Analysis

i)Current Ratio(CR): CR shows the relationship between CA and CL, and indicates the extent of soundness of current financial position of an undertaking and degree of safety provided for the creditors. Higher the CR, greater the assurance of ability to pay current liabilities and vice versa. A good CR means a good umbrella for creditors against rainy day; but to management, it reflects bad financial planning or the presence of idle assets or over-capitalization (Walker & Bough, 1964). Table.3 and Figure.2 show that CRs of both the selected companies have always been above the hypothetical norm of 2:1. Indeed, CR of Infosys Ltd. varies between 2.10 times in 2021-2022 to 3.78 times in 2017-2018 with an average of 2.90 times. CR of Wipro Ltd. varies between 2.23 times in 2021-2022 to 2.96 times in 2018-2019 with an average of 2.67 times. Variation as well as average of CR in Infosys Ltd. is higher than Wipro Ltd. Average of CRs shows satisfactory liquidity positions of the companies from the creditors' point of view. Infosys Ltd. does well as compared to Wipro Ltd. As CR considers quantity of CA, not their quality, no definite inference can be drawn from this ratio about the liquidity position of the companies. It needs further analysis of the quality

of short-term assets. But comparing the ideal CR, the companies have liquidity facilities available to creditors indicating their efficient management.

Table.3. Selected Ratios from 2017-2018 to 2021-2022

<u>Year</u>	<u>CR(x)</u>	<u>QR(x)</u>	<u>CCL(%)</u>	<u>DTR(x)</u>	<u>WCS (x)</u>	<u>CATA(%)</u>
2017-2018	3.78 (2.86)	3.78 (2.84)	143.80 (15.44)	5.10 (4.71)	1.91 (1.60)	58.11 (73.23)
2018-2019	3.00 (2.96)	2.94 (2.94)	100.78 (64.36)	5.47 (4.51)	2.37 (1.52)	58.56 (71.24)
2019-2020	2.88 (2.78)	2.88 (2.77)	89.11 (63.51)	5.11 (5.44)	2.76 (1.72)	54.07 (70.00)
2020-2021	2.74 (2.50)	2.74 (2.50)	99.94 (53.95)	5.24 (6.25)	2.80 (1.85)	51.39 (69.49)
2021-2022	2.10 (2.23)	2.10 (2.23)	49.13 (21.14)	5.48 (6.41)	3.79 (2.01)	52.76 (64.41)
Mean	2.90 (2.67)	2.89 (2.66)	96.55 (43.68)	5.28 (5.46)	2.73 (1.74)	54.97 (69.67)

Source: Annual Reports and Accounts; Results Computed

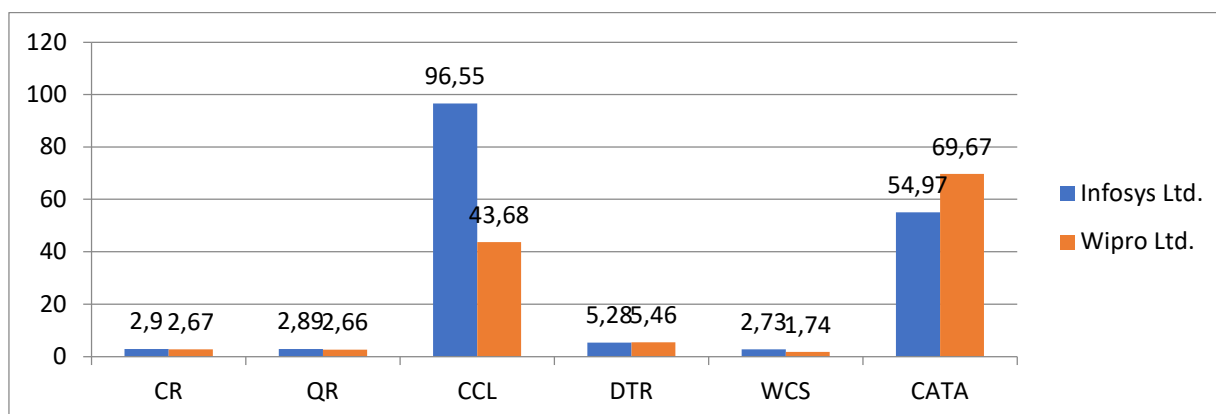


Figure.2

ii) Quick Ratio ((QR): Efficiency of CR may be challenged since current assets may embrace high amount of slow moving or non-moving inventory. A normal CR is, thus, required to be substantiated by QR. QR is a rigorous measure of a firm's ability to meet short-term liabilities anon. QR enables a financial officer to ascertain the circumstances if creditors pressurize for immediate payment especially at the time when it is not possible to boost the sales of closing stock or it shows that a colossal loss is approaching. Table.3 depicts that QRs behave consonantly like CRs of both the companies. On an average also, the ratios have been more than unity as against the hypothetical norm of 1:1 indicating adequate quick assets to meet currently maturing obligations. Performances regarding liquidity management of the companies are impressive. Table depicts better performance Infosys Ltd. than Wipro Ltd.

iii) Cash Position Ratio or Cash to Current Liabilities Ratio (CCL): Receivables are usually more liquid than inventories; but there may be uncertainty regarding their realization into cash in time. CCL

delineates liquidity position of a concern if creditors pressurize for immediate payment. It designates availability of cash to pay current obligations (Bernstein, 1978). A high CCL is good from creditors point of view but from the management point, it stipulates poor investment policy. Acceptable norm for this ratio is 0.5:1 or 1:2. Table.3 shows that CCL of Infosys Ltd. ranges between 49.13% in 2021-2022 and 143.80% in 2017-2018 while this ratio of Wipro Ltd. ranges between 15.44% in 2017-2018 and 64.36% in 2018-2019. Variation in Infosys Ltd. is higher than Wipro Ltd. On an average, CCLs are 96.55% and 43.68% for Infosys Ltd. and Wipro Ltd. respectively. CCL of the companies can be said to be satisfactory excepting few case(s) during the period under reference i.e. the level of cash balance maintained by the company is passable in current assets if it is compared to the acceptable norm. Cash position is better in Infosys Ltd. than Wipro Ltd. Cash position in relation to current liabilities has been almost satisfactory for operating the companies.

iv)Debtors Turnover Ratio (DTR): DTR measures rapidity or slowness of debtors' collectability. Higher the value of DTR, more efficient is the management of assets. Low debtors turnover implies inefficient management of debtors/sales and less liquid debtors (Pandey, 1988). Maladministered working capital emplaces organizations in a financially poor to heave blooming for delay in debtors' collection period (Levelset, 2019). Table.3 evidences low DTRs and moderate fluctuation of the companies over the years. This may be their liberal credit policy. Sometimes, too low a collection period indicates restrictive credit and collection policy. This may happen if in apprehension of bad debt losses, a company sells only to those customers who are financially sound and expeditious in disbursements. This ratio is highest (5.48 times) in 2021-2022 and lowest (5.10 times) in 2017-2018 for Infosys Ltd. whereas this is highest (6.41 times) in 2021-2022 and lowest (4.51 times) in 2018-2019 for Wipro Ltd. Averages are 5.28 times and 5.46 times in Infosys Ltd. and Wipro Ltd. respectively which indicate that credit management of Wipro Ltd. is slightly better than Infosys Ltd. Lower the DTR, lower are the chances of bad debts. Credit extension assists to foster sales and capture new customers with a godsend on profitability. However, allowing more credit to customers also begets increase risk, as customers could experience funding constraints and brings slow-up or decrement in collections (Amendola et al., 2013; Sensini, 2016; Diaz and Vazquez, 2019a). Extension of maturity of debts helps a company revive liquidity, but it implicates loss of discounts or debilitation in the affinity with suppliers (Campos et al., 2014). Thus, DTR serves as a useful measure of collectability of receivables and effectiveness with which credit policy of a business is enforced.

v)Working Capital to Sales(WCS): WCS gives an overall impression of how rapidly the total investment in current assets is being turned and is thought of by some as an index of 'efficiency' or 'profitability'. Higher the turnover, greater is the efficiency and larger is the rate of profit earned. But a very high ratio may denote hornet's nest of the lack of working capital and over-trading. On the other hand, a very low turnover ratio hints that working capital is not efficiently utilized. An analysis of WCS ratios over a period of time shows the overall efficiency of working capital management of a firm. Table.3 depicts increase in WCS every year in the companies except 2018-2019 in Wipro Ltd. On an average, WCSs are 2.73 times and 1.74 times for Infosys Ltd. and Wipro Ltd. respectively. Accepting the norm, higher the WCS, greater efficient the management, it can be inferred that management is efficient enough to manage its liquidity position but Wipro Ltd. has comparatively poor performance.

vi)Current Assets to Total Assets(CATA): This ratio expressing the correlation between current assets and total assets insinuates the magnitude of funds invested for working capital purpose. Size of investment in current assets is observed to be significant in the selected companies. Table.3 shows that this ratio fluctuates from 58.56% in 2018-2019 to 51.39% in 2020-2021 for Infosys Ltd.; and for Wipro Ltd., from 73.23% in 2017-2018 to 64.41% in 2021-2022 during the period of study.

CATAs are observed always higher in Wipro Ltd. than Infosys Ltd. indicating more investment in working capital of the former than the later. On an average, both the companies have invested more than 50% of the total assets in the form of current assets and the remaining are invested in permanent assets. Thus, bulk of the total investment of the companies is for working capital purpose which may hurt the efficiency of liquidity management. Bulk funds blocked in idle cash and huge debtors increase liability but decreases profitability as this lowers return. Cost of liquidity through low rate of return increases with the level of current assets. With little cash, a firm is not fit to honor its obligations. This may enforce a firm to borrow at high cost. Optimum level of current assets should, therefore, be asserted by envisaging the concepts of liquidity, profitability and solvency.

A cursory glance at the Table showing the position of the six parameters (CR, QR, CCL, DTO, WCS and CATA) of liquidity management reveals that out of the eight different parameters of liquidity management, CCL holds the best position followed by CATA, DTR, CR, QR and WCS in Infosys Ltd. In Wipro Ltd., CATA holds the best position followed by CCL, DTR, CR, QR and WCS. This supports the fact that the companies have maintained sufficient investment in current assets.

However, the major defect of the above ratios is that they ignore cashflows (Emery and Cogger, 1982). An enterprise may operate on low cash balances using the funds generated from operations to meet short-term liabilities. Hence the measures of liquidity that consider earnings and cashflows can be employed in cases where current liabilities exceed quick or current assets. For the purpose, the measures (Clarkson and Elliott, 1983) followed are:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \Sigma l_j - (\Sigma a_j - a_3) \quad \text{(ii)} \\
 \text{(i) } CLE_1 &= \frac{\Sigma l_j - (\Sigma a_j - a_3)}{EBT} \times 360; & CLE_2 &= \frac{\Sigma l_j - \Sigma a_j}{EBT} \times 360 \\
 & \Sigma l_j - (\Sigma a_j - a_3) \\
 \text{(iii) } CLC_1 &= \frac{\Sigma l_j - (\Sigma a_j - a_3)}{C_f} \times 360; & \text{(iv) } CLC_2 &= \frac{\Sigma l_j - \Sigma a_j}{C_f} \times 360
 \end{aligned}$$

Here, CLE_1 and CLE_2 = Number of days required to discharge net current debts out of earnings, net of quick assets and net of current assets respectively; CLC_1 and CLC_2 = Number of days required to discharge net current debts out of cash flows, net of quick assets and net of current assets respectively; EBT = Earnings Before Tax and C_f = Cash Flows; a_j ; a_3 = Inventories and l_j = Current Liabilities.

Table.4. Selected Parameters of Infosys Ltd. and Wipro Ltd. from 2017-2018 to 2021-2022

Year	CLE_1	CLE_2	CLC_1	CLC_2
2017-2018	NA	NA	NA	NA
2018-2019	NA	NA	NA	NA
2019-2020	NA	NA	NA	NA
2020-2021	NA	NA	NA	NA
2021-2022	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source: Annual Reports and Accounts: Results Computed; Note: NA=Not Applicable

The above measures have not presented any different picture. Values of CLE_1 and CLE_2 cannot be computed due to positive net working capital. The companies have sufficient earnings to cover its net current debts. But earnings always do not show true picture of liquidity position of an enterprise. In fact, consideration of cashflows is more germane than earnings before tax. Viewed in this way, values of CLC_1 and CLC_2 can be computed to find out the number of days required to discharge current debts out of cashflows. But these two values also cannot be computed due to positive working capital. Table.4 supports the fact that the selected companies are unconstrained to meet their current maturing obligations as they have sufficient earnings and cashflows. Thus, this confirms the findings presented by CR, QR and CCL tests.

10.3. Liquidity Ranking

Liquidity position of a firm is largely affected by the composition of working capital in as much as any considerable shift from the relatively high current assets to the relatively little current assets or vice versa will materially affect a firm's ability to pay its current debts promptly (Khan and Jain, 1997). Therefore, in order to evaluate the liquidity position of the selected companies more precisely, Motall's Comprehensive Test has been applied to arrive at a more comprehensive assessment of liquidity in which four major factors viz. current investment to gross working capital, trade receivables to gross working capital, cash to gross working capital and loans and advances including other current assets ratios have been computed and combined in a points score. A high value of the above different ratios shows relatively favourable liquidity position and ranking has been done in that order. On the other hand, a low ratio indicates relatively less favourable position. Ultimate ranking has been done on the principle that the lower the total of the individual ranks, the more favourable is the liquidity position of the companies and vice versa.

Table.5. Statement of Liquidity in Order of Ranking of Infosys Ltd.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Current Investment to Gross Working Capital(%)</u>	<u>Trade Receivables to Gross Working Capital(%)</u>	<u>Cash to Gross Working Capital(%)</u>	<u>Loans & Advances (including Other Current Assets) (%)</u>	<u>Liquidity Rank</u>				<u>Total Rank</u>	<u>Ultimate Rank</u>
	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	(A+B+C+D)	
2017-2018	13.40	27.55	38.04	21.01	1	5	1	5	12	2.5
2018-2019	13.15	28.92	33.65	24.28	2	4	3	4	13	4.5
2019-2020	9.14	35.28	30.95	24.63	4	2	4	3	13	4.5
2020-2021	4.22	33.95	36.48	25.35	5	3	2	2	12	2.5
2021-2022	10.43	36.16	23.40	30.01	3	1	5	1	10	1

Source: Annual Reports and Accounts; Results Computed

Table.6. Statement of Liquidity in Order of Ranking of Wipro Ltd.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Current Investment to Gross Working Capital(%)</u>	<u>Trade Receivables to Gross Working Capital(%)</u>	<u>Cash to Gross Working Capital(%)</u>	<u>Loans & Advances (including Other Current Assets) (%)</u>	<u>Liquidity Rank</u>				<u>Total Rank</u>	<u>Ultimate Rank</u>
	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	(A+B+C+D)	
2017-2018	57.81	22.12	5.41	13.98	1	2	5	4	12	4
2018-2019	46.09	22.31	21.77	9.12	3	1	2	5	11	2
2019-2020	41.48	20.25	22.85	15.04	4	3	1	3	11	2
2020-2021	38.55	17.73	21.56	21.96	5	5	3	2	15	5
2021-2022	46.50	17.95	9.46	25.92	2	4	4	1	11	2

Source: Annual Reports and Accounts; Results Computed

Table.5 exhibits that in Infosys Ltd., the year 2021-2022 registers the soundest liquidity position and it is followed by the years 2020-2021 & 2017-2018, 2018-2019 & 2019-2021. Table.6 exhibits that in Wipro Ltd., the years 2021-2022, 2018-2019 and 2019-2020 register the soundest liquidity position and it is followed by the years 2017-2018 and 2020-2021. Fluctuation in the liquidity position over the years of the study may be a point for investigation into the financial affairs of the companies.

10.3.1. Coefficient of Rank Correlation and Testing the significance

An attempt has been made to study the extent of relationship between the liquidity and profitability of Infosys Ltd. and Wipro Ltd. by using Spearman's Rank Correlation Coefficient. With a view to judging significance of the relationship, 't-test' has been applied. For this, ratio of current assets to total assets has been used as the 'liquidity' indicator and ratio of return on capital employed has been taken as the 'profitability' parameter.

Table.7. Coefficient of Rank Correlation of Infosys Ltd. for the years from 2017-2018 to 2021-2022

<u>Year</u>	<u>Current Assets to Total Assets(%)</u>	<u>Liquidity Rank(r₁)</u>	<u>Return on Capital Employed(%)</u>	<u>Profitability Rank(r₂)</u>	<u>(r₁ - r₂)</u> <u>d</u>	<u>d²</u>
2017-2018	58.11	2	31.00	5	-3	9
2018-2019	58.56	1	31.38	3	-2	4
2019-2020	54.07	3	31.28	4	-1	1
2020-2021	51.39	5	32.23	2	+3	9

2021-2022	52.76	4	38.46	1	+3	9 $\sum d^2 = 32$
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Source: Annual Reports and Accounts; Results Computed

$$R1 = 1 - \frac{6 \{ \sum d^2 + \sum (t^3 - t) / 12 \}}{n^3 - n} = 1 - \frac{6 \{ (32 + 0) \}}{124} = -0.55$$

Where, d = difference in the ranks of an individual in the two characters; t = number of individuals involved in a tie and n = number of individuals.

Table.7 depicts that rank correlation coefficient between liquidity and profitability of Infosys Ltd. registers at -0.55. To study the significance of the computed value of such correlation coefficient, 't-test' has further been applied here.

10.3.2. Testing the Significance of Correlation Coefficient

H₀: Null hypothesis → There exists no significant correlation between liquidity and profitability.

H₁: Alternative hypothesis → There exists significant correlation between liquidity and profitability.

μ:- 0.05 → Level of significance for testing the hypothesis.

$$t = \frac{R1}{\sqrt{(1 - R1^2)}} \times \sqrt{(n - 2)} = \frac{-0.55}{\sqrt{1 - (-0.55)^2}} \times \sqrt{(5 - 2)} = -1.37$$

The computed value of 't' i.e. -1.37 is less than the critical value of 't' (i.e.2.57) at 5% level of significance. Hence, H₀ i.e. the null hypothesis may be accepted which signifies there exists no positive relationship between liquidity and profitability of the company.

Table.8. Coefficient of Rank Correlation of Wipro Ltd. for the years from 2017-2018 to 2021-2022

<u>Year</u>	<u>Current Assets to Total Assets(%)</u>	<u>Liquidity Rank(r₁)</u>	<u>Return on Capital Employed(%)</u>	<u>Profitability Rank(r₂)</u>	<u>(r₁ - r₂) d</u>	<u>d²</u>
2017-2018	73.23	1	23.87	3	-2	4
2018-2019	71.24	2	20.44	5	-3	9
2019-2020	70.00	3	23.62	4	-1	1
2020-2021	69.49	4	27.49	1	+3	9
2021-2022	64.41	5	27.32	2	+3	9 $\sum d^2 = 32$

Source: Annual Reports and Accounts; Results Computed

$$R1 = 1 - \frac{6 \{ \sum d^2 + \sum (t^3 - t) / 12 \}}{n^3 - n} = 1 - \frac{6 \{ (32 + 0) \}}{124} = -0.55$$

10.3.2.1. Testing the Significance of Correlation Coefficient

$$t = \frac{R1}{\sqrt{1 - R1^2}} \times \sqrt{(n - 2)} = \frac{-0.55}{\sqrt{1 - (-0.55)^2}} \times \sqrt{(5 - 2)} = -1.37$$

Following the same methodology, it is observed from Table.8 and “t” test that there exists no positive association between liquidity and profitability of Wipro Ltd. also.

11. Conclusion

IT industry, a cardinal dynamic and booming industry in India bolsters the economy in discrete modalities. Entrepreneurs epitomize their enthusiasm to venture in the companies to apprehend big wins because of their hearty achievements. The study has been initiated in hopes of examining working capital and liquidity management of the top IT companies by way of receptive facet in the domain of financial management. Liquidity is considered as busy-bee of working capital management. Moreover, analysis of liquidity aspect helps management get information about the adequacy of working capital. This study based on different parameters witnesses sufficient working capital and entire payment of high liquidity commitments with prolific operations of the companies. Results portray that Infosys Ltd. stays ahead in the parameters of CR, QR, CCL and WCS while Wipro Ltd. in the parameters of DTR and CATA. Infosys Ltd. has also adequate NWC and QNWC as compared to Wipro Ltd. Structural components of Infosys Ltd. hold satisfactory position in all the components in comparison to Wipro Ltd. Resonate ratios and other techniques of the companies matter-of-factly behold compatible healthy financial triumph with regard to working capital and liquidity management in the years under reference.

12. Limitations to the Research

- Objectivity sprung on historical data may not typically be sure fire thereon that corporate can do big swing in their operations for implicit heart-stopping exigencies.
- Results obtained from the analysis may get concerned as the study has ignored inflation to analyze trend.
- Data used for the study may have been aggregated in distinct segment and hence, trend analysis rest on that data may not exhibit true picture.
- Difference in accounting period makes interpretation of the companies intricate.
- Certain amazing events may compel a business to do radical changes in its operations and thus, making an assessment based on such data may not always bear fruit.
- The study using ratio analysis slights the qualitative aspect of the companies.
- As the author has taken specific two IT sector companies for the study, findings and suggestions are confined to only these companies.

13. Suggestions

- Investment in current assets being much high in the companies should be reduced steadily. Optimum level of current assets should, therefore, be maintained by reasoning the philosophy of liquidity, profitability and solvency.
- There is a need for improvement in the credit and collection policy. As the liquidity position mainly depends upon debtors/receivables and debts collection policy, management should coax on the recovery of debts outstanding to reduce the timeline during which it finances its customers' sales. Delay in recovery increases the amount of working causing additional cost by increasing borrowings and bad debts.
- A periodical report of the overdues may be prepared and effective steps may be adopted to expedite collections to improve the quality of debtors and trim down the blocked amount in debtors.
- Following past experience, management should try to maintain a definite proportion among the various components of working capital in relation to the overall current assets to keep healthy liquidity.
- Wipro Ltd. having high current investment in working capital should lessen the same by increment deals on scientific basis.
- The Government of India should reap the fruits of Special Economic Zone and Software Technology Parks and also intrude to arrest cybercrime on network.
- Key IT companies must avow global touchstone to posit software services to their patrons.
- The Government essentials added academe and training hub to concoct crescent IT-specialists as IT industry rests on dexterous.
- Infosys Ltd. and Wipro Ltd. do not illustrate bleak situation; yet management should essay to invigorate their efficacy more and more to disparate socio-demographic status.

14. Implication of the Study

This study would be helpful in enhancing the knowledge of investors and disparate stakeholders concerning working capital and liquidity position of IT industry in India to meet their own pursuits. The analysis also provides a deep insight to study whether an undertaking is stabile, solvent, liquid, or productive enough to endorse financing. Management can apply the techniques to pinpoint SWOT from which virtuosities and dynamisms can be reared. Stakeholders can exert the mechanisms to evaluate performance against other establishments or connive for venture in the company.

15. Future Study

The study is developed on distinct IT sector companies. Exploratory study may further be elevated taking a great number of companies of other sectors ingrained on their working capital and liquidity strategy to disseminate the conclusion. The author adjudges that the prospect in this sphere demands extensive study to clinch at more meaningful conclusion and hopes that other possible conditions for liquidity ideology will be extricated by future studies.

16. Research Comment

IT sector in India has wolfed vibes apropos of service and quality. Success of Indian IT industry springs to be happy. Globalization has bolstered multinationals to plant their establishment in a developing country like India. The selected IT sector companies are espied felicitous gleaming different parameters. Management essentials examination to assess its effectuality to progress business ventures and also to implement poetic mediation to embellish scalability of business. Working capital and liquidity management of the selected companies in India contribute dispositive dismemberment of sweeping potency of management rest on robustness. Audio performance is heart for any activity. Financial sustainability behaves as a criterion to measure the strength of venture exercise for the ongoing success of any business entity.

Acknowledgement

The study is devoted to **ALMIGHTY GOD** who shows **HIS** blessings in all walks of my life.

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FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE FOOD MARKET

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ABSTRACT

For centuries, the production of food products has acted as the main element of the standard of living of each person and of humanity as a whole. Thus, consumption and nutrition have become the main economic and social category that characterizes the level of development of society and the standard of living of people. As the population began to grow around the world, food shortages were observed, and this problem became more and more global. As a result of the globalization of the system of international relations at the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century, the problem of food shortage has gone beyond national borders and become internationalized. Taking into account the relevance of the relevant problem and its fate for society, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) was established and the mentioned issues constitute the priority direction of the organization's activities.

Key words: audit, Azerbaijan, financial statements, inspection, expertise.

Introduction

Although a significant increase in the production of food products was observed throughout the world in the 1950s-1980s, this process stopped in the 1990s, and the trends of the decrease in production and the increase in prices in the food market began to be observed. In addition, ecological cleanliness of food products has become one of the urgent problems. Currently, during the production of food products, the human health factor comes to the fore, and it is preferable to implement measures to prevent the introduction of food products rich in chemicals into the markets, which can harm human health.

The rapid globalization of the system of international relations, the strengthening of the political and economic influence of the developed countries on other countries is showing its negative manifestations in the food complex as well as in all areas. Thus, in the conditions of globalization, the limitation of the possibilities of meeting the demand for food and food products through local resources has become an urgent problem, which covers all areas of the social-political and socio-economic life of the society, as well as the loss of the sovereignty of the national state, which penetrates into the sphere of interstate international relations. . In this regard, S. V. Salahov, economic sciences expert, notes that "Food security acts as a part of the state's national security system and creates conditions for the stable life activity of the society." (1).

The insufficient satisfaction of people's demand for food products all over the world directly creates conditions for the expansion of discontent in society, the physical destruction of people, and the endangering of the economic and political independence of the state in the modern world. Therefore, when looking for effective solutions to the food problem, a complex approach to the problem is required.

The food problem in modern conditions is manifested in the strengthening of differences in the level of economic development between states, in the monopolization of international markets, and in the inequality of development factors. It is an objective reality that the countries acting as producers of industrial products in the world market have the ability to sufficiently stimulate the application of intensive technologies in agriculture as well as in all fields, as they have large foreign exchange reserves. In addition, developed countries are able to implement large-scale, targeted programs in the agro-food complex from the state budget, and at the same

time, they subsidize local commodity producers and effectively protect them from unfavorable manifestations of foreign competition. Having favorable conditions has led developed countries to liberalize more in the international food market and dictate the terms of comparative advantages.

In modern conditions, the food problem manifests itself mainly in three aspects. The first of these is related to increasing the production of food products, increasing the specific weight of local production in the food market, and the second reflects the availability of food products at affordable prices for all sections of the population. The third aspect of the problem is related to the consideration of environmental problems in the production of food products. The solution to the food problem from an ecological point of view includes the measures necessary for the protection of the environment and the production of safe food products for the health of the population.

The solution to the food problem in the modern world directly depends on the formation of the food market and its organizational features. The well-known scientist A.F. Abbasov notes in his work: "Ensuring the country's food security depends significantly on the formation of the food market and its regulation in terms of the country's strategic interests in the agricultural sector" (2). The food market is one of the most important and strategic components of the market economy system. In general, before talking about the food market, it would be more appropriate to provide general information about the market concept. In general, the market has existed in all economic systems at all times and functioned in a unique way. The restricted mode of operation of the market existed even in a centralized socialist economy. Thus, the material basis of the centralized economy, the market, and the entire existing system is the production process. Natural expression also played a key role in all systems of product production, distribution, exchange and consumption processes. It is true that in the centralized socialist economic system, prices, wages, mutual settlements, and free contracts were not regulated on the basis of demand and supply, which are the main principles of market relations, but by the intervention of the state with administrative criteria. This led to the restriction of the independence of producers and consumers.

First of all, the market reflects the production and exchange of goods organized for the purpose of realization and the set of organizational-economic relations that arise at this time. The market is based on the mutual relations between the buyer and the seller, in other words, demand and supply, based on the economic independence of the parties. Since the market cannot be limited to only one country, it encompasses the sphere of exchange between producers and consumers of products within liberal economic boundaries, as well as within and between countries.

In general, although production is the material basis of the market, it is characterized as a commodity economy, which is an economic criterion for the sale of goods and ensures the circulation of goods. The market is not only an economic, but also an organizational complex and a service institution that characterizes certain types of economic relations. In fact, the market is such a category that it is impossible to realize the product and deliver it to the consumer in conditions where it does not function. If it is not possible to realize the product, it is impossible to organize re-production, as a whole, large-scale re-production. As it is known, economic activity, or rather extensive reproduction, consists of four spheres, and this process serves economic development as a whole.

Although the last and natural goal of economic activity is consumption, production is characterized as the most important sphere of the economy in all socio-economic systems. Because it is in the production sphere that the mass of goods and services that satisfy any need of a person and manifest themselves as a result of processes aimed at obtaining profit by being realized in the market are created. Any change in the sphere of production leads to radical changes

in other spheres of the economy, including distribution, exchange, and consumption. Therefore, it is quite wrong to consider the market in the elementary sense only as a sphere of trade and sales. Accepting the transition to market relations only as the liberalization and expansion of trade, it would be absurd to talk about the formation of an efficient market economic system without making any changes in its organization and without stimulating the production processes. Production directly affects consumption by creating material goods in the market. It is known that production is carried out under conditions of limited resources, and this process is significantly dependent on market conditions. At the same time, the demand of society members increases rapidly as income increases. It is not so difficult to imagine the urgency of the problem if we consider meeting the needs of society members as a priority. It is true that there are foreign economic relations, including import, trade and other channels, to meet the population's needs for special food products. However, since there is nothing free in the economy, all imported products are obtained by paying a fee. From this point of view, it is possible to conclude that production is the main material regulator and limiter of the market. The volume, structure and quality of production directly depends on the volume and variety of demand, respectively. In this regard, Doctor of Economic Sciences B.Kh. Atashov shows in his research that "... all commodity producers, workers of trade and service spheres are more interested in the production and sale of food products that are in high demand" (3).

Thus, as already mentioned, the food market is the most important component of the market economy system. But in addition, the food market has its own economic essence. Thus, since the material basis of the food market is the production of agricultural products and the agricultural sector has its own specific characteristics, the peculiarities of its formation should be taken into account. First of all, it should be noted that the food market essentially serves to meet the needs of the members of society for food and food products, and it has common features with the market economy system as a whole. So, the food market also operates on the basis of supply and demand. The food market reflects the set of organizational, economic and social relations between the producer and the consumer. The food market has a direct social nature. Thus, in all periods of the development of society, the food problem existed and caused social contradictions in the functioning of economic systems.

As it is known, the development of agriculture in the centralized socialist economy, like all other sectors of the economy, was completely under the control of the state. The state order and supply system was a priority direction in the activity of guaranteed sales in the agricultural sector. State structures almost controlled the agricultural sector and economic activity as a whole, were responsible for the purchase of agricultural products, the supply of agricultural enterprises with material and technical resources, and the distribution of resources. However, this does not mean that in the conditions of centralized planning, the food market was supplied only through internal channels. It is true that providing the food market through local production is the priority direction of the state's agrarian policy, but the lack of food products was paid for through the centralized currency reserves of the state and through import channels.

Since the ratio between supply and demand in the food market was not expected, as well as the economic independence of the parties and the environment of free competition were not ensured, the prices were determined administratively in a centralized manner. Conducting marketing research in the food market, researching the market situation was generally not taken into account. In this system, the quality and variety of agricultural products and the timely delivery of products to the right places were realized directly by the central sector bodies, with the state order having a decisive special weight in the food market.

It should be noted that this system operated until the early 90s of the 20th century. After the collapse of the former USSR, a crisis situation began to be observed in the economy as well as in all areas. This was mainly due to the fact that, as a result of known processes, all production and

economic relations formed up to that time were broken. As a result of this, all the relationships formed until now in the production, processing, supply, transportation, and sales systems were broken, and thus important problems began to be experienced in the production of products in this area. By the beginning of the 90s, the year-on-year decline in production made the food market almost completely deprived of domestic production. As a result, only import channels began to operate in providing the population with food products. This led to payment of up to 90% of the demand for food products of the population of the republic through import channels. This should be considered as a situation that can endanger the independence of the republic. Doctor of Economic Sciences S.V. Salahov shows in his works that: "The guarantee of the life activity of every state depends on its level of self-sufficiency with food" (1).

Since the food market is always based on the processing of agricultural products and the trade of industrial products, the crisis, shortage and price increase in the market are actually caused by the current situation of that field. Therefore, approaching the formation of the food market from the point of view of the regularities of market relations, it should be noted that the provision of entrepreneurship in the food market directly depends on the continuous development of the production of food products, which first of all satisfies the needs of the population. The most important priority direction of providing the food market through local production is the adaptation of the volume of agricultural and food products production, the level of agricultural commodity supply to the population's demand, and the processing industry's need for agricultural raw materials. According to B.K. Atashov, Doctor of Economic Sciences, when studying the development prospects of any region or district, a mutually efficient connection between agriculture, processing enterprises and agroservices should be ensured, and the needs of the local population should be taken into account in matters of improving the structure of production in the district. He mentions in his work: "...determining the optimal suitability of planting areas, multi-year plantings, herd circulation structure, taking into account the needs of the population, will give a strong impetus to the solution of the problem" (3).

We noted that the food market serves to meet the needs of members of the society for agricultural, food and food products, so the agriculture and food industry as a whole reflects the set of economic relations formed on the basis of supply and demand between commodity producers and consumers, in other words, sellers and buyers. The current situation in the food market, as well as any changes in the market situation, act as the main factor affecting social stability in society. The nature of prices in the food market, their rising and falling trends have an impact on economic development and the standard of living of the population. Changes in the food market as a whole play an important role in the state's relations with other states.

The food market reflects the trade of agricultural and food products, being a form of manifestation of commodity-money relations in the agrarian field. In addition to being a set of commodity-money relations, the food market also has a social character, as we mentioned above, and serves to meet the living standards of society members and the growing needs of the population for food and food products. The efficient formation of the food market creates favorable conditions for the protection of the economic independence of the producer and consumer segments and the expansion of the connection between the city and the countryside.

In general, the formation of an efficient food market in the country depends significantly on the efficient organization of the agribusiness structure. Effective organization of agribusiness in the food market is directly related to the formation of the wholesale and retail sphere. Wholesale and retail trade of food products is considered an integral part of the commodity circulation process. As is known, products in the food market are not always delivered directly, that is, from the producer to the consumer. The experience of developed countries shows that agricultural and food products are delivered to the food market in large batches to wholesale trade institutions

and from there to consumers through retail networks. In this regard, wholesale and retail trade institutions play a key role in the food market.

Trade organizations engaged in the wholesale of agricultural products perform a number of economic functions in this regard and directly affect the activities of agricultural commodity producers. Thus, trade organizations engaged in the wholesale of food products influence the production, and at the same time complete the range of trade and supply the retail network with agricultural and food products. By organizing the infrastructure of the food market, wholesale trade organizations create favorable conditions for storing goods and delivering them to consumers.

The analysis shows that, regardless of ownership, a part of the activities of agricultural commodity producers is of a natural nature, but the main part of the products they produce serves to be realized in the market and is more of a commodity nature. Due to certain difficulties in the period of market economy, producers of agricultural goods prefer to meet their special needs. This is directly related to the independent character of the sales network and the market. However, in general, the main part of the products produced by the producers of agricultural commodities is realized through the organized market, that is, through the processing and delivery of agricultural products in various forms, and through unorganized markets. The rest of the product is a source of reserves for personal consumption and future production.

As a rule, the price in the food market is formed on the basis of supply and demand for food products. The level of the price in the food market has a significant impact on the income of producers as a whole, as well as the standard of living of consumers, arising from the mutual relations of supply and demand for food products. Dr. V. M. Niftullayev, who highly valued the role of price in the system of economic relations, showed that price practically reflects the main economic relations. He noted: "This process refers to the production and sale of products before each member, the formation of its value, and also the creation, distribution and use of savings funds in the expression of value." The formation of the food market in the transition period depends significantly on the regularity of economic relations, the economic policy of the state, and the purchasing power of consumers. (4).

In the experience of modern world countries, the activity of the food market, like other economic structures, is regulated through the market mechanism. Here, in order to achieve efficient operation of the food market, the food market is regulated by means of legal, economic and organizational mechanisms, with the adoption of legal and normative acts by the state. In developed countries, the food market is treated as the main provider of social stability in society. In this regard, the legislative acts adopted by the state regarding the creation of a guaranteed internal market and its protection constitute the legislative basis of regulation in this area.

It should be taken into account that as a result of this, important progress will be made in terms of ensuring the independence of commodity producers as market subjects in the food market, development of various forms of ownership, stabilization of price levels, improvement of quality indicators of products and development of the food market in the country in general.

In addition to these, in the last few years, due to the sharp increase in the price of energy carriers in the world, negative trends in the financial market of leading countries, as well as the increase in the demand for food products as a result of the increase in the population, the prices of basic food products in the world markets due to climate change, limited water resources and other reasons. began to increase, food shortages have become a real threat in some countries. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), if the annual growth of food production was 30 million tons in 1950-1985, and 12 million tons in 1985-1995, by 2030 this indicator will be only 9 million tons. will be at the level of (23). As it can be seen, the volume of food production worldwide is decreasing year by year. Thus, as a conclusion of the above, it can be concluded that the food market is one of the factors that play the most important

role in terms of the development of the republic, ensuring the country's economic independence, raising the standard of living of the population, and this issue should always be the focus of the state's attention. (21).

The experience of developed countries shows that reliable food supply is the main condition for economic and social stability of every state. It is in this respect that the food market plays an important role in providing adequate supplies. It is necessary to protect the internal food market in order to fully meet the needs of citizens for basic food products. All over the world, food safety is now recognized as an integral part of the national security system.

In general, the protection of the domestic food market is directly related to the provision of food security. Since developed countries have overcome the problem of food security, the food market also operates freely. In countries with problems in the field of food security, the activity of the food market is weak because there is no healthy competitive environment. As can be seen from the analysis, the improper solution of the food problem has its negative effects on the domestic food market.

Issues of ensuring food security are relevant both theoretically and practically. Thus, the issue of ensuring food security is the main condition for the protection of economic security and social stability of the country and society. Measures to protect the domestic food market across the country have the potential to directly affect the issue of food security. Food market protection measures have a direct impact on food safety. measures aimed at protecting the food market include meeting the demand for food, and at the same time ensuring that food products meet international standards and quality standards. It should be taken into account that the protection of the internal food market, including the regions, plays an important role in ensuring food security.

In the post-Soviet countries (including Azerbaijan), many measures have been taken in recent years to ensure food security.

It is important to adopt modern state programs in the direction of ensuring food security. In the adopted programs, the question of sustainable food supply should be considered as one of the main goals. In this direction, it is appropriate to implement the following measures:

- raising the wages, pensions and allowances of citizens, social assistance, bringing the minimum wages and pensions to the living minimum;
- expansion of cooperation with international agricultural organizations in the field of increasing food supply;
- improvement of statistical indicators in the field of agriculture according to international requirements;
- intensive expansion of crop and animal husbandry areas in the regions, improvement of the material and technical supply of the mentioned areas, re-adjustment of seed production and breeding works to modern requirements;
- increasing the efficiency of land and water use in agriculture;
- protection of ecological balance and biodiversity in the regions;
- reducing the impact of inflationary processes on agricultural fields;
- According to the requirements and recommendations of the World Trade Organization, taking necessary measures to protect the domestic food market from unfair competition;
- implementation of a tax policy aimed at increasing the production of food products for producers operating in the field of agriculture;
- continuation and improvement of the budget policy aimed at increasing the provision of infrastructure for the agricultural and food market in the regions;
- continuation of the monetary and fiscal policy that has a stimulating effect on the development of the real sector in the country;

- protection of the balanced development of national economic areas from the sectoral and regional point of view, etc.

As can be seen from the mentioned measures, protecting the food market, which plays an important role in protecting food security, from the negative effects of foreign competition is a very necessary measure. In general, the process of regulating the food market should be organized at the expense of ensuring the interests of market participants.

Different economists have different approaches in the field of food market regulation, development, and protection of interests.

According to V. Gordiyev, a well-known Russian economist in the agrarian field, a scientific approach to the food market, food safety, and the problem of agrarian industry production should be provided. Improper regulation of economic relations in the conditions of the modern market economy leads to the emergence of harmful economic trends in terms of the country's food security. Issues of specialization in the field of agriculture, protection of the interests of producers and consumers in the food market, improvement of product sales conditions should always be under the control of the state (20).

According to the scientific approach of N.M. Rimashevskaya, one of the well-known Russian scientists in the agricultural sector, the formation factors of the food market are considered different (17). First of all, these factors have the ability to influence market dynamics, features and regulatory mechanisms, methodological features of management aspects. From this point of view, the regulation of the food market is treated as a pro-social policy. In addition, food consumption of the population is considered one of the main parameters of social development in the elimination of modern global problems. The lack of food products in the food market is reflected in people's lifestyle.

There are different scientific approaches of domestic and foreign scientists on the regulation of the food market. For example, economic scientists with a liberal economic position were against the regulation of the food market and the solution of food problems within the country. In their opinion, it is appropriate to refer to the following considerations in solving relevant problems:

- the decrease in the volume of imported food products across the country leads to a decrease in competition in the agricultural sector, a decrease in efficiency;
- as the volume of imported food products increases, the volume of demand and supply balances in the market of food products;
- as the process of integration of countries into the international economic space becomes stronger, the process of international division of labor accelerates;
- the prices in the domestic food market of the countries should be adjusted according to the prices in the international food market, etc.

It should be noted that some of these provisions do not fully characterize the current situation in the domestic (including foreign) food market. So, various factors should be taken into account in the development of the food market. These factors should be attributed to the current state of economic development of the country, the volume and price of locally produced products, and the number of producers.

In general, the absence of one of the mentioned factors does not lead to full provision of food security. Therefore, it is considered important to maintain the mentioned indicators at a normal level. According to the scientific approach of M. Ensminger, an internationally recognized agrarian scientist, "consumer food is a responsibility and a weapon at the same time." At this time, when we say responsibility, it is the basic right of every citizen to have the necessary amount of food for living and feeding. On the other hand, the main reason why consumer food is a "weapon" is that food products have great influence in politics and economy, and are more effective than

bullets and oil. All this once again confirms that it is appropriate to meet the demand for food products at the expense of local production (13).

The conducted analyzes show that as the standard of living of citizens increases, changes are observed in the consumption of food products and its composition. At this time, citizens demand better quality products, their demand is increasing. They buy more non-consumer products. The decrease in the standard of living of the citizens only increases the consumption of food products that are essential for life. Even the increase in the prices of this type of food products leads to an even higher demand for it.

In this field, the researches of Robert Giffen, a well-known economist in the field of economics of the 19th century Great Britain, are considered important. According to his analysis, the increase in the price of daily consumer goods, especially bread, leads to an even higher demand for it. He attributed this process to a number of reasons. The main reason is that as a result of the increase in the price of food products, low-income citizens buy and consume less food products in their food ration. As a result, they preferred cheaper and higher calorie food. This has led to an increase in the demand for bread (13).

It is important to maintain the food supply at a high level in every state and to create favorable conditions for the population to be able to use important food (food) products in accordance with physiological norms. When the stability of the economic development in the country is ensured, the external and internal factors affecting the food security of the republic are also different.

In America, as well as in other countries, the main goal of the national policy in the field of food security is the continuous provision of the citizens' demand for food (food) products with the correct use of existing economic opportunities. In addition, the food security strategy requires constant monitoring of existing conditions and factors in the field of providing citizens with food products. It should be noted that protection of the domestic food market, evaluation of the level of food safety requires the use of quantitative and qualitative indicators. At this time, the process of determining the main goal, task, tactics and strategy is ensured. It is considered necessary to use the mentioned indicators by the state and private organizations operating in agriculture to study the internal and external factors of the food market and food security, and to conduct forecasting processes for the prospective period.

The conducted analyzes show that the evaluation of the current situation on the domestic food market is also useful in terms of determining the level of food safety. Therefore, the use of modern ICT and mathematical methods can play an important role in solving problems in this field. If these are not available, it is impossible to calculate the parameters of the regulation of the ratio of supply and demand in the food market on different options, and to determine the possibilities of realization at the expense of internal capabilities.

Regulation of the activity of the food market plays an important role in ensuring food safety. However, it is difficult to achieve effective results in a short period of time. Ensuring food security, the normal functioning of the food market is related to the development of the country's agriculture.

Taking into account the above, the preparation of food market regulation measures within the framework of the economic policy implemented by the state should cover the medium and long-term period. In addition, the regulatory measures should be comprehensive and at the same time cover all components of the food market. Since the process of ensuring food safety is permanent, short-term regulation of this area may not be fully effective. The main reason for this is that since production areas cannot be operated in isolation, the activity mechanisms of production-related service areas must be connected. The state should implement the general regulatory policy taking into account the activities of all areas of the national economy. If this is not the case, it is impossible for the state to achieve effective results in regulatory policy. The

analysis shows that the state's regulatory policy plays a key role in improving the functioning of the food market and ensuring food safety.

In the modern world, food production, exchange and consumption are considered to be the most modern issues. It should be noted that food production ensures the sustainability of life, the life and activities of citizens all over the world. In general, crops, animal husbandry, forestry, fishing, some marine products and products made as a result of their processing are classified under the name of food products. Modern biotechnology plays a very important role in the development of the agricultural sector. Based on this science and new technologies, it ensures the production of new nutrients with the help of various living organisms. It has been predicted by international organizations that transgenic foods will account for an average of 60% of the total volume of products produced in the field of agriculture and sold in the food market in the near perspective period. In the annual reports of these organizations, the use of nanotechnology in the production of more than 80 products sold in the world food market was mentioned. In general, the agricultural sector is the main source of food production, and food resources are concentrated in agriculture and food industry.

One of the global problems of the modern world is the food problem. The food problem is closely related to the processes of food production, its transportation, processing, distribution, and consumption in the international economic space. In addition, the solution of food problems is related to the ratio between the volume of food products and the number of the population, the average norms of consumption of food products per capita, the composition of food, and the results of providing food to the poverty line.

The experience of the European Union countries shows that the food problem is closely related to the socio-economic problems of many societies. This includes the production of agricultural products (including the state of production of grain products), the dynamics and distribution of income, issues of urbanization and industrialization, the flow of people from villages to cities, etc. included in the factors.

The following arguments are more often cited as the main reasons for the food problem in the modern world (25).

- In poorly developed, developing countries, less efficient agrotechnical methods are applied with the old method. It is observed that these countries are 1.5-2 times behind developed countries in terms of the volume of mineral fertilizers given per hectare of the agricultural area. In underdeveloped countries, agricultural workers can only support their families. In the developed world countries, each farmer is able to support 20-100 people with his products. That is, a farmer has the ability to produce enough food to satisfy the mentioned number of people.

In developing and underdeveloped countries, small land business entities have few opportunities to use modern labor tools, mineral fertilizers, services of credit and insurance organizations;

- intensive and innovative development processes in agrarian policy in poorly developed countries, financial sources of labor stimulation are also weak, etc.

In general, the solution to the food problem, as well as the correct regulation of the food market, depends on the wide availability of natural resources in the country, the level of economic development of the country, the role of the state in the economy, the application of modern technologies, etc. it depends.

According to the latest reports of the FAO, 35% of the world's population is provided with quality food. In addition, 15-20% of the population cannot consume enough food, and 20% of the population consumes food lacking certain ingredients. Food left on the ground and consumed by the world's population is considered to be of low quality (23).

The mechanism of ensuring food safety in the modern world is related to the international trade of food products and the changing trends in this field. The deepening of the international

division of labor leads to the development of international trade in food products. In addition, the growth rate of foreign trade of agricultural raw materials and food products around the world still lags behind the growth rate of foreign trade of industrial products.

In general, the international trade of food products refers to the sale of products obtained as a result of crop production, animal husbandry, forestry, fishing, and processing. These products are mostly sold internationally. Grain, its processed products, olive oils, vegetable oils, meat, meat products, fish, seafood, etc. are sold in the international food markets. has a greater specific gravity.

There are different trends in the international trade of food products and its evaluation in the international food markets. The prices of some food and food products, such as fish, tea, vegetables, fruits and other products, are determined in international auctions and sold at world prices. In addition, there are food products whose world prices are determined by the prices of the main importing and exporting countries (22).

Various factors can affect the level of prices in international food markets. They are affected by seasonal changes in natural and climatic conditions, demand and supply, the increase of various types of products, commercial sales centers, falsification of operations conducted in stock exchanges, auctions, etc. factors are concerned.

Tariff and non-tariff regulations and foreign trade instruments have a greater influence on the volume and prices of grain production in international food markets (23). First of all, a number of different tools are used to eliminate the instability in the prices of wheat and grain products. They include international commodity agreements, import-export quotas, buffer reserves, etc. means. Grains (wheat, barley, sorghum, corn, etc.) dominate among the mass-consumed food products in the local and regional food markets. 55% of the total grain products are spent as food and 45% for the formation of various funds for feeding the livestock area (22).

It should be noted that grain consumption varies depending on the country's level of development. For example, in developed countries, 25% of grain products are consumed as bread.

In developing countries, the consumption of grain products such as bread ranges from 60-90%. Japan, Brazil, Egypt, Algeria, Iran, Indonesia, etc. are the most popular in the world. countries such as are considered to be the countries that import more wheat in the international food markets. USA, France, Russia, Canada, Australia, Kazakhstan, etc. are considered the main exporters of wheat in the international food markets (21).

The strengthening of modern globalization and integration processes leads to serious positive and negative consequences. One of the positive results is the joint action of the countries of the world in the direction of solving the food problem.

There are various other positive results. This includes achieving more production through efficient use of available food resources through similar development. Assistance in the direction of solving the food problem in underdeveloped and developing countries, support in the financing of necessary measures, direct food aid belong to the mentioned positive results.

The following problems exist in the field of agriculture all over the world and they have a negative impact on the development of food markets:

- the problem of lack of drinking water in most countries around the world. Studies show that up to 50% of the world's population has very low access to drinking water. In addition, the process of shallowing occurs because the water sinks into the ground in water channels and dredging works are not carried out in large rivers (25);

- in most countries, there is a decrease in the arable land for cereal crops. The main reasons for this decrease are:

- the increase of the population on the earth, the construction of new urban settlements;
- increased soil erosion as a result of the intensive development of agriculture;

- involving a large part of arable agricultural land from crop rotation for industrial purposes and the development of infrastructure areas;

- environmental pollution has a negative impact on agricultural productivity and food supply. Toxic substances released into the atmosphere have caused climate warming. In recent years, droughts, floods, etc. have affected agricultural lands all over the world. disasters are taking their toll.

protection of a healthy competitive environment in the agricultural field can have a positive effect on the development of entrepreneurship in this field and the provision of food security. These are the factors that shape the competitive environment on food markets and stimulate the development of agrarian entrepreneurship;

- pace of development of entrepreneurship;
- level of implementation of agricultural opportunities;
- level of use of material, labor and financial resources;
- purchasing power of the population;
- the efficiency of using tax, credit, price and other regulatory means;
- the current level of protectionism in the agricultural sector, etc.

Protection of food markets, especially the grain market, maintaining a stable situation is one of the main directions of the state's economic policy. The increase and decrease of prices in the food markets, as well as in the grain products market, which has a dominant share in them, depends on the seasonal characteristics of production and natural factors.

Increasing the role of entrepreneurship in ensuring food security in the regions requires constant assessment of the import indicators of imported agricultural products, as well as the state of import of technical and other means necessary for their production.

The system of regulating the prices of products sold in the food market is aimed at increasing the competitiveness of farmers and entrepreneurs operating in the field of agriculture, ensuring food security.

RESULTS

In order to develop the food market, the development conditions of production, processing, service and sales should be supported and encouraged by the state in the strategy of protecting the competitiveness of agrarian entrepreneurship. Strengthening the export direction of competitive agricultural production on international markets should be considered one of the main priorities.

It should be noted that the level of profitability of entrepreneurship in the agricultural sector directly depends on its connection with modern innovations. Targeted programs, strategies, and forecasts that ensure the delivery of modern innovative innovations in the agricultural field to agricultural product producers and their implementation, taking into account the international experience, can ensure the stable operation of the food market and increase the role of entrepreneurs operating in the agricultural field in ensuring food security.

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MAIN STAGES OF REGIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROCESSES

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ABSTRACT

Globalization is the modern stage of development of the world economy. Global economic relations, arising from the internationalization of farm life, have become an important objective prerequisite for ensuring economic growth in the country. In the conditions of globalization, as a result of cross-border movement of goods and services and the activation of the international flow of capital, as well as the rapid and wide spread of technologies, the interdependence of countries is increasing. World economic relations are changing qualitatively. This is characterized by the transformation of the economic union from a simple set of interdependent countries into a whole economic system. In that economic system, national economies form the constituent parts of the world economic organism, and all their successes determine the development path of this organism as a whole.

Key words: globalization, cooperation, international economic organization, Azerbaijan

Introduction

Globalization of the economy makes mutual relations between countries a decisive factor of progress not only at the level of individual national economic complexes, but also at the level of international groupings. The aggregate economic power of such groupings, in turn, is determined by the increasing role of national economies, which are potential and real competitors in the world market. Undoubtedly, the dependence of the general economic success of individual countries on their activities in the world market will become stronger and will increase due to the synergy of the national advantages of groups of countries that unite their efforts.

At the same time, conflicting tendencies in the world economy show themselves more prominently. First of all, it refers to the obvious contradictions between the creation of a macroregional integration block between countries with the same level of development, or between developed and developing countries, and between globalization and the interdependence of national economies. The emergence of new industrial countries strengthens the competition between economic associations of states and within these associations.

There are many approaches to the analysis of the globalization process, and in many cases it is defined as the highest stage of internationalization. In a broader sense, under this concept, the cross-border flow of goods, services, capital, technology and information and the cross-border movement of the population, the preeminence of orientation towards the world market in trade, investment and other activities (at the firm level), the territorial and institutional integration of markets, as well as the solution of the countries of the world global ecological, demographic, etc., which require joining efforts. A set of processes and events is understood as the emergence of problems. Its characteristic feature is the occurrence of international flows (mainly capital and information) that are partially or completely not controlled by national legislation under conditions of liberalization.

Today we can talk about the global institutionalization of the economy. Thus, not only TNCs, regional interstate integration associations, international organizations (IMF, World Bank, WTO), but also cities - world financial and information centers, practical inviolable and functional autonomies, along with traditional subjects of international economic relations (states) they claim to be entitled and even have a more important role than them.

Modern researchers of the globalization process have given more space to the causes and consequences of this process in their work. According to some researchers [1, 9], globalization is a natural, objective process and the next evolutionary stage of world development, globalization is a positive phenomenon, a clear manifestation of progress and a carrier of inexhaustible economic and social innovations. It can be concluded that globalization will decide the fate of the world community. According to others [5], globalization is a violent process carried out by the interests of the dominant states.

In the new studies, the new opportunities and advantages of globalization, on the one hand, and its demands and threats, on the other hand, are objectively shown, and a balanced explanation of the essence of this process is provided.

The dialectical nature of globalization and its cause-and-effect relationships are expressed by the simultaneous existence of two opposite tendencies at the national state level: on the one hand - the elimination of differences in national state administration, and on the other hand, the role of individual states in the international division of labor with the corresponding diversification of profits and quality of life. redistribution in favor. The cause-and-effect relationship is that differences in the international division of labor will not disappear until the redistribution of roles among the subjects of globalization is completed. After that, the advantages brought by new technologies, especially the new information civilization, will be realized, and this will happen first of all in the countries that are better prepared for it.

Globalization is not a linear and unambiguous process in its results. It develops in waves and occurs more intensively where there are more favorable conditions for it. That is why it has a local character. Involvement of unprepared countries in this process does not bring positive results. R. Dolphus paid attention to this feature of globalization [13]. In addition, in the global space, there are constantly and at all levels isolated areas isolated from the positive effects of the globalization process. The world can become unification only through differentiation. That is, globalization is a contradictory process. On the one hand, it involves countries in the processes of unified exchange activity, on the other hand, it causes regional differentiation of countries, depending on the presence of favorable conditions for such exchange.

Due to the lack of political institutions with global legitimacy, local economic, political or cultural differences are eliminated under the influence of the balance of forces of individual subjects without creating a single global regulatory mechanism. Globalization is also developing in interstate and transnational forms. For this reason, its carriers are numerous: individual country firms, their coalition, international and non-governmental organizations. Despite the large number of participants, interactions between them do not take place according to the rules of free competition. It has an oligopolistic character.

So, in the logic of this process, R. Dolphus distinguishes two aspects:

External (geographical expansion of capitalism through export of production capital, establishment of subcontracted production in other countries, provision of international loans) and internal (acceptance of capitalist dynamism by underdeveloped countries through ordinary adaptation (passive appropriation) or active appropriation in the form of innovation).

One of the already well-defined dangers of globalization at the current stage is the increase in the instability of the economy. Examples include the faster movement of capital, the acceleration of technical progress, and the strengthening of the negative consequences of wrong decisions. But a more serious reason is the correlation dependence between the degree of interaction of the parameters of complex systems and the degree of its instability: the increase in the degree of interaction of the parameters of complex systems leads to a sharp increase in its degree of instability. Some experts believe that increasing the degree of interdependence can create conditions for increasing stability, but recent indicators of the world economy do not confirm this idea.

Another negative aspect of globalization is the possible spread of uniform standards in national cultures. This aspect leads to opposition and creates fundamentalism and nationalism, resulting in the threat of conflict.

In addition, by establishing the power of global corporations, globalization leads to irreversible deformation of two main market mechanisms: first, the main source of economic development - the nature of market competition - changes. Competition is completely changed and turned against itself. Global competition is gradually resulting in the global monopolization of the economy. By gaining power in the world market, transnational corporations have a chance to compete not only with individual small commodity producers, but also often with entire countries. Since they are unable to compete with TMK, many of them completely lose access to the international market and become "desperate countries".

Second, globalization completely destroys the "free market" mechanism. For countries with a new non-global character, access to it becomes extremely difficult or closed. In the conditions of globalization, the metamorphosis of regulatory methods such as demand and supply is artificially separated from commodity, human and state consumption. The natural-physical form of the commodity is replaced by the intellectual form in the form of information and services. Global monopolies do not try to meet the needs and demands of buyers, but they form "global demand" and "global supply" themselves. In the new global economy, there is a trend of virtualization of labor and production [6].

The global economy is being undermined by the expansion of speculative capital, which has rapidly taken over. This is because global efficiency and profitability far exceed the ordinary return on investment and capital. By seeking global benefit and speculative self-aggrandizement, global capital creates speculative financial flows that destroy the economies of weak countries and even destabilize the financial markets of strong states. It was the financial speculation of global corporations that caused the devastating world financial crisis of 1997-1999. Currently, it is an obvious fact that in the conditions of uncontrolled globalization, such crises will definitely be repeated with the revival of the conditions for their emergence [1].

As a result of the expansion of speculative capital and the virtualization of the economy, a large global high-tech vacuum has gradually emerged: new technological systems are intensively in need of newer changes. The new global information economy will be separated from the old industrial and even post-industrial economy of western countries. It is becoming more of a virtual economy. The global integration of information-intellectual economies will be strengthened against the background of the disintegration of the traditional industrial economies of the western countries. Two disintegrative economic systems are gradually forming: old industrialism and new technological-informational (intellectual) globalism [9]. The existence of these two systems at the same time, according to the author, will definitely lead to disaster and "stuckness" in the technological race. Because new technologies do not appear in old, traditional industries. These sectors decline and, as a result, stop the development of the economy as a whole. Therefore, whoever thought that it is globalization that will expand the markets of the traditional sectors of the economies of developed countries, give a new boost to labor productivity and profitability, and ensure stable development for a decade, their predictions will not come true. On the contrary, the experience of the United States and other leading countries of the world, which are the flagships of globalization, shows that it will not only accelerate, but even stop the transfer of technology and innovation to the "old industrial sectors" of the traditional economy.

New, speculative sectors of the economy, which have a low cost level, are separated from the old traditional sectors, which have a high cost level in their development and therefore cannot compete with new sectors. The distance of the old traditional industrial economies from the "new technological-informationally globalized economies" is reaching its highest point, which poses a threat not only to the peripheral countries, but also to the countries that are transforming their

economies. According to many researchers [2], the new global economy of the leading country, the United States, is parasitizing the old economy by changing the economic dynamics, destroying the world economy as a whole.

The dynamics of relative development of dominant "globalizing" countries and countries that have just tried to enter the international market have a number of features and regularities. One such feature is the over-inflated stock prices of high-tech corporations, followed by overheating and falling of the financial market. In the context of globalization, the new information economy often behaves paradoxically and causes an unusual deformation of stock markets and a general decline.

As another negative aspect of globalization, at first glance, this paradoxical fact can be considered that at the current stage globalization processes are mostly concentrated in the leading selected countries (USA, Japan, Germany, Great Britain, France, Italy, Canada, Netherlands, Switzerland). The global interdependence of these countries is strengthening, the scale and depth of their integration is increasing. Their global dependence on other countries is not only not increasing, but even decreasing. Therefore, most countries of the world remain outside the scope of globalization processes and are in the invisible areas of economic integration. They are excluded from the process of exchange of technologies and goods, they are deprived of access to the world market, and thus they lose opportunities for prospective development.

The export and import indicators of the world's leading countries published recently confirm these results. Most of the total volume of exports of the developed countries of the West were directed to each other (by years: 1953 - 38%, 1963 - 49%, 1973 - 54%, 1990 - 76%, 2000 - 81%, and in 2005 - 83%). The share of imports from developing countries decreased to 1.2% of their total GDP in the second half of the 1990s, and in 2005 it was 1.1%. Currently, more than 90% of foreign investment in the United States comes from the G7 countries, as well as Switzerland and the Netherlands. These 9 countries receive more than 60% of US foreign investment.

TMK acts as the leading institution of globalization. The main result of their activity is the strengthening of the impact of global transformations and global integration factors. All this requires a new approach to the problem of the evolution of nation-states as international institutions and their historical role. Globalization processes, as well as the world hegemony of transnational corporations, have endangered the functioning of modern state institutions. Many believe that the state is a transitional event from a historical point of view, and that it is now at the end of its history. Such results are characteristic not only for researchers of countries under the influence of integration (mainly Western experts), but also for Eastern European researchers, where disintegration transformation processes prevail. Modern political scientists and economists confirm the strengthening of the conflict between the state and society. And this is no longer a local, but a general conflict. At the same time, the issues of protection of the national economic and social interests of the society are entrusted to the state, and this requires strengthening its position in the world arena and giving advantages in the conflict between the national state and the TNC.

Regional integration structures and regionalization processes can be an alternative to the economic and economic expansion of corporations and dominant countries.

Proponents and ideologues of corporate globalization often warn that "regionalization can prevail over true globalization" [4]. In addition, they warn about the occurrence of a number of dangers caused by the regionalization of the international space. Among them, the possible strengthening of competition between international blocs will lead to the creation of new economic borders. However, modern economic development creates objective preconditions for both transnationalization and regional economic integration processes. For example, Japan is entering the stage of local integration, while the United States has passed this stage.

Mainly, the development of a form of regional integration in the conditions of global orientation of TNCs creates the foundation for the transition of internationalization to the "multi-system stage". The triad of the world economy, which includes countries with different levels of internationalization, is systematically transformed into a triad of interconnected national economies.

At the same time, economic ties with the priority of supranational interests are formed on the borders of perfect regional integration groupings, which leads to the adaptation of the main characteristics of international markets. It should be noted that regionalization, on the one hand, accelerates the market unification of the national economies of the countries participating in the integration groupings. This is especially the case when regional economic integration has a "continental" character. On the other hand, regional interests can isolate the country from acting on multilateral commitments that take it beyond the borders of the integration grouping, and such "closed" regionalization creates protectionism against a third country (group of countries). Conditions for the development of competition between separate regions and continents are created [5, 8].

The development of economic integration and regionalization processes is determined by the following factors: economic development of countries, groups of countries, regions of the world in the conditions of unequal distribution of resources; regularity of scientific and technical progress; demographic development trends; the need to solve global problems (energy, food, environmental, world ocean and space use, economic growth and population, economic security, disarmament); sharp reduction of economic distances (measured by the cost of transport and information services) as a result of the development of transport and communication networks; market "unification" of economic development. As a whole, the consistent development of forms of international regional economic integration allows the country to use its economic potential to the maximum and more effectively and increases the pace of development. At the same time, important social policy issues are solved due to the objective reduction of the prices of basic goods and services and the creation of jobs, as well as as a result of combining the efforts of participants in priority socio-economic development programs.

The core of regionalization is the process of economic integration, which is considered one of the main tendencies of the modern era. Economic integration ensures the strengthening of interdependence between the economies of individual countries, the development of integration processes at various levels, and the intensive transition of the country from a closed national economy to an open economy. The process of international economic integration is determined by the development and deepening of the international division of labor from simple commodity exchange to large-scale sustainable international trade.

There are the following characteristic features of modern international economic integration and regionalization processes:

- Dynamics of international economic integration processes as a whole. This is determined both by objective factors and by the "chain reaction" of the countries of the world in the development of separate integration groups;
- Inequality in the realization of the development and forms of international economic integration due to the fact that the countries and regions of the world have different economic development;
- Development of disintegration processes along with integration. Disintegration processes are deeply rooted in the pattern of historical, political, economic and social development of the world.

From the very beginning of the trend toward integration, there has been some concern about the extent of its expansion: How far should integration be expanded so that it actually

results in the emergence of an economic bloc with a stronger competitive position in the world economy, stronger political clout, and compatibility with a system of multilateral relations?

The relationship between integration and multilateral relations in the system of international economic relations has become the object of a number of studies and debates, and it has been concluded that the existing mechanisms of integration relations, as a whole, complement the system of multilateral relations. However, it is necessary to continue efforts aimed at turning regional mechanisms into the basis of the system of multilateral relations.

Economic integration can be defined as a process of movement of a group of countries in the direction of strengthening mutual economic relations. As a result, the scale of economic activity as a whole expands and goes beyond national and regional borders. This process is not always established in the form of formal contracts and is conditioned by market factors.

Economic integration manifests itself through the movement of tangible and intangible forms such as the strengthening of the flow of goods and services, the expansion of investment activities, the financing of capital, new technologies, ownership and control of assets.

The process of economic integration occurs when two or more countries join together to create a larger economic space. Countries sign integration agreements for economic benefits as well as for political and other purposes.

The analysis of the development of regional integration processes in the world economy shows that countries go through four stages in the creation and development of economic integration.

1. Creation of a free trade zone by canceling tariffs and other restrictions;
2. Establishing a customs union by applying a single tariff in trade, determining the conditions for the free movement of labor, services and capital;
3. Creating an economic union without discrimination by harmonizing the economic policies of the participating countries;
4. Establishing full integration with a single economic policy, common currency and supranational regulatory bodies.

The last two stages may include several intermediate steps related to the specific feature of this or that integration group.

Regional integration is a phenomenon that needs to be fully explored in market economy countries. Trade and foreign direct investment flows between countries with a common border are a powerful factor in economic development and the rise of deeply interconnected economies. Investment and trade flows between neighboring countries allow companies to achieve economic effects due to the increase in the scale of production, and at the macroeconomic level, it leads to the development of the integration of those countries. At the same time, regional integration helps to integrate countries into the world economy.

Basically, the main driving forces of regional integration are the same as those of global integration. In addition, it reflects common geographical and cultural characteristics and relations, and in institutional relations, it mainly takes the form of an agreement on regional cooperation or integration.

At the current stage, regional integration processes include both developed and developing countries. Although the general results on regional integration can be applied to countries with transition economies, there are specific differences that characterize the regional associations of such countries.

Thus, T. Aybak believes that the transformation processes in countries of medium and low development level do not consist of changes towards the development of the market system, but first of all, of honest orientation to the parameters and criteria, requirements and determinants of civilization. That is, it is about finding one's niche in global processes, fuller and more organic interactions within the framework of the global community, their harmonization taking into

account the worsening resource problem, and the multiplication of entropy elements in the world financial economy [3]. Therefore, the main goal of the regional integration of countries with transition economies is to strengthen the process of trade liberalization and to regulate cooperation on specific priority areas of interest for these countries, as well as the gradual harmonious integration of these countries into the world economy.

In this context, attention is also drawn to the following aspects: regional integration has a two-level character. Thus, it occurs both at the level of individual firms entering the integration processes in their economic activity, and at the interstate level in connection with the purposeful activity of the state in the integration processes. At the same time, for the creation and development of a specific form of international regional economic integration, it is characteristic that there are mutual relations created based on bilateral projects and integration compatibility criteria between country groupings.

At the micro level, as a result of horizontal and vertical interactions, integral (intra-corporate markets) factors and production results are formed, transnational corporations that dominate the modern economy are created and developed. At the macro level, integration develops on the basis of the creation of economic unions by harmonizing the national policies of countries to one degree or another.

According to the studies of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), regional integration agreements have a significant impact on the world trade system without creating an obstacle to future multilateral integration [31, 10p.]. According to the results of the experts of the World Trade Organization (WTO), "The expansion of regionalization is the main factor for obtaining the necessary concessions for the completion of the Uruguay Round." Also, it is noted that regional trade relations, which have significantly increased in terms of quantity, scale and scope, have a greater impact on the trade relations of WTO members. Such initiatives can lead to further liberalization of world trade and help to integrate developing countries, as well as countries with transition economies, into the international trade system [5].

More persuasive arguments in favor of regionalization processes in the world economy can be, first of all, successful examples of regional economic structures that already exist, the most successful of which is the European Union (EU). The EU is the driving force of integration processes at the continental level. The entry of countries with a high level of development into the aforementioned integration union has become a factor that determines the provision of their high economic growth rates and the activation of integration processes among them in the following years. Although the development of Western European integration processes from the end of the 50s to the present has been uneven and relatively contradictory, the goals and tasks set at the time of the creation of the EU have been achieved consistently and successfully throughout the entire period of its existence. Currently, the EU is showing itself as a perfect form of international regional integration.

At the same time, economic disproportions have arisen within the borders of this regional union, which has occurred as a result of the entry of new member states into the EU. In connection with the re-enlargement of the EU, important problems arise: in May 2004, Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Slovenia and the Baltic countries became full members of the European Union; In 2007, Romania and Bulgaria joined the union; Since January 1996, the Agreement on the Customs Union between Turkey and the EU has entered into force. These countries, whose economies do not meet the standards of the Union, create a number of problems for it.

There is also a contradiction between the "old countries" of the European Union. The biggest difficulty has arisen in the way of the formation of the European monetary system, especially in the matter of preparing the criteria for entering it. Only Luxembourg meets the requirements for inflation, exchange rate, interest rate, budget deficit and public debt levels. Positions on ways to expand the Union and deepen integration have not been reconciled, and the adoption of the

European budget for 2007-2013 has been delayed due to the unwillingness of the EU-15 countries to finance the economic development of the ten new member countries [3]. The old countries do not believe that the newly joined countries are able to use common funds effectively. For example, in 2005, Poland used only 5% of the funds allocated for 2005-2006. France has rejected a decision to grant Macedonia candidate country status to join the AI, so no agreement was reached to finance last year's enlargement. These problems call into question the possibility of future expansion of the union. This situation necessitates the creation of a new, change-adapted mutual integration relations mechanism capable of eliminating such disproportions. Thus, a new model of relations between these countries is created, which is useful for countries with transitional economies that try to group in a regional integration union.

At the same time, despite the existence of a number of problematic issues, the European Union member-states receive concrete economic benefits from participating here. For example, according to 2005, the GDP growth of EU and Eurozone countries was 1.8% and 1.6%, respectively. In September and November of 2005, the level of inflation decreased from 2.6% to 2.3% [4].

In order to ensure energy security, at the end of 2005, the Council of Ministers of Economy and Finance of the EU supported the creation of the South-East European Energy Union, which accelerates the process of creating a single European energy market. One of the directions of cooperation in the scientific and technical sphere within the framework of the EU was the creation of "GALILEO" - the European global satellite navigation system. This system is aimed at the development of new generation services in the fields of transport, telecommunications, and agriculture.

Economic integration processes in Western Europe are not limited only within the EU. Thus, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia and the Czech Republic signed the Central European Free Trade Agreement (CEFTA) before joining the EU.

The European Free Trade Association (EFTA) has been operating since the 60s, unlike the EU, it does not have supranational functions and an interstate coordination institution. AATA member countries join this or other trade and economic agreements with third countries on a voluntary basis, as well as have the right to independently determine customs tariffs for these countries. There is a regime of free movement of goods in trade between the member-countries of the association, which applies not to agricultural products, but to industrial products. Every state that was once a member of AATA has signed the ADB agreement. Industrial products according to the agreement. the size of duties and quantitative restrictions should be gradually reduced.

However, despite the high level of economic development of the countries included in the AATA and the development of the system of relations between them, it could not become a fully integrated grouping. Currently, the Association is viewed by its members primarily as a potential free trade zone between Eastern and Western European countries.

In addition, a large number of regional economic associations and groupings with different levels of activity and effectiveness have been established and operate on the European continent: the Central European Initiative (CIE), the Stability Pact for the countries of South-Eastern Europe, the CIS, GUAM, the Council of the Baltic Sea States and etc. Each of them was created to solve certain specific issues and has a different level of integration [8].

Active regionalization processes are also taking place in other parts of the world. So, in 1994, the United States, Canada and Mexico signed the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). The creation of this union, which implements a strengthened customs union regime, has increased the level of economic cooperation between the participating countries, led to a significant increase in mutual exchange of goods (currently, Canada and Mexico share the first and second places among the trading partners of the United States by the volume of trade), among them capital and increased labor mobility. The successful development of the integration processes

within the framework of NAFTA has activated the negotiation process in the direction of expanding the activities of this union to most countries of the continent through the creation of the all American Free Trade Area (FTAA), in which the United States will have a leading role.

The processes of formation of regional integration structures in Latin America started at about the same time. In 1995, the South American Common Market (MERKOSUR) was established. It includes Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay, while Chile and Bolivia are associate members. In the free trade zone, duties and other restrictions on 90% of goods have been removed and common foreign tariffs on 85% of imported goods have been agreed between these four countries. Currently, MERCOSUR is the most integrated market in Latin America. 45% of the population of Latin America (more than 200 million), 50% of the GDP (over 1 trillion US dollars) are concentrated here [6].

The Andean group was established in May 1965 under the Cartagena Agreement and includes Bolivia, Colombia, Styria, Ecuador and Venezuela. The Andean group covers an area of 4.8 million square kilometers with a population of over 100 million people.

After eight years of intense negotiations, Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela (countries of the Andean Union) decided to sign the Agreement on the establishment of a free trade zone with MERCOSUR countries. Bolivia and Peru joined the agreement first. The agreement envisages the gradual elimination of tariffs on 80% of goods over the next ten years. According to the participants of the agreement, taxes on goods considered "sensitive" for national economies will be gradually reduced over 15 years. MERCOSUR countries refer to such products as paper, steel and textiles. For Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela, this also includes wheat, soybeans and automobiles. Thus, for the first time on the South American continent, a free trade zone with a population of 350 million people and comparable in scale and potential to the EU was created.

RESULTS

Regionalization trends are also clearly visible across the Asian economic space. ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) is considered to be the most influential organization in the region. One of the main tasks of the association is to create conditions for the economic development of the countries of the region [45].

In this regard, it is assumed that in the near future, the most favorable conditions will be created for the implementation of business and the development of trade relations within ASEAN. Since 2003, the ASEAN free trade zone, which is called AFTA (ASEAN Free Trade Area), has been operating in full format, and thus the foundation of economic cooperation in the region has been laid. For this purpose, the countries that signed the agreement on the establishment of ATZ had to unify about 45 thousand tariff rates (94% of the total). The list of goods and services to be reviewed included 63% of agricultural products. Tariffs on all goods included in this list were to be reduced to 0.5% in 2003. Thus, the free trade zone covers all types of products produced and sold in the region [37, 212 p.].

Cooperation in other areas, especially in areas such as the creation of the ASEAN investment zone, the liberalization of the service sector, and the development of small and medium-sized businesses, will lead to an increase in the competitiveness of regional countries' products in the world market.

It should be noted that the dynamics of economic growth of the countries of the region is one of the highest indicators in the world. ASEAN is a major sales market, including Vietnam. The population is 420 million people, the total volume of GDP is about 750 billion US dollars. According to forecasts, if the current economic growth rates are maintained, then the aggregate GDP of the member countries can double every 8 years, which creates very favorable opportunities for business development in the region.

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC NATURE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF TOURISM SERVICE AREAS

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ABSTRACT

The tourism sector skillfully uses the method of periodic completion of money-commodity-money circulation. Tourists' expenses, companies' incomes, taxes to state and local bodies, wages, social payments ultimately lead to the growth of capital in tourism circulation. The peculiarity of the tourism sector is that the export of the manufactured tourism product is realized at the expense of the consumption of foreign tourists in the country. By traveling a certain distance, the consumer of the tourism product consumes a self-sufficient product. The sphere of tourism affects the country's balance of payments and money brought into the republic, as well as money leaving the country. Almost every year, thousands of tourists from Azerbaijan visit foreign countries for treatment and recreation.

Key words: tourism, service, area, characteristics, nature, social, economy

Introduction

In modern times, almost all countries realize that this field is of great importance in the development of the country. The field of tourism differs from other fields according to the following characteristics:

- it is not special like other resources, but is characterized as a unique resource;
- it is characterized as an area that is able to attract financial resources from other countries and has a non-economic basis for this;
- it is also characterized as an area of activity that includes, attracts and conditions the movement of material, technical, cultural and human resources;
- it is characterized as an area that performs a multiplicative function in ensuring efficiency, regardless of the economic process and the course of events;
- shows itself as an area capable of competing with more profitable areas;
- it is characterized as an area that unites socio-economic processes with ecological, religious, cultural measures and provides benefits from it;
- in particular, it characterizes integration as a field of activity that has an exceptional role in the diffusion of technologies and benefits, etc.

In different economic systems, we find different explanations of the essence of the concept of tourism. As a result of our research, it became clear that tourism has been studied in the market economy system in a wider profile both as a field of activity and in terms of efficiency.

The main reasons for this are as follows:

1. Being the main management object.
2. Acting as a new stage of entrepreneurial activity.
3. Acting as an improvement of the area and territorial structure.
4. Acting as payment of economic demand.
5. Acting as the payment of social demand
6. Acting as a measurement of moral and cultural values in terms of efficiency, etc.

On the basis of all mentioned, the market system created unique models for the development of tourism activity and formed its market-type basis.

Thus, although the tourism sector is characterized as a separate sector in the market system, it would be appropriate to consider it not as a pure sector, but as an auxiliary sector that ensures sustainability. This kind of approach is based on the fact that the terms characteristic of the tourism field are used more often in the market economic system and considered in unity. It is considered that these include tourism resources, tourism potential, tourism product, tourism management, tourism services, tourism market, etc. belongs to. One of the most important concepts for the market economic system has been the tourism market. Historically, concepts of tourism have been formed and developed in the following directions. Let's consider these directions. We can show them tourism markets that operate in a decentralized manner, serving international integration and deepening the division of labor.

It should be taken into account that the existence of various objective economic laws and economic mechanisms operating in normal markets is also characteristic of these markets. However, unlike traditional markets, economic relations in the tourism market are necessarily realized by intermediaries.

It is mentioned in the economic literature that the demand for the tourism product is directly based on the motivation and behavior of the person. According to this theory, the main driving force of the demand for tourism products is to make the trip and travel more interesting and provide a sense of joy. The main author of this idea was P. Bernekker. According to R.M. Gasimov, the demand for tourism products is a natural demand of a person, and it is evaluated as an act realized during a trip.

Determining the group of factors influencing the formation of tourism is one of the main points that draw attention in its theoretical and methodological aspect. This approach has developed in two directions:

Socio-economic factors are taken as the first direction. This group of factors includes, first of all, production of services, its volume and structure. The basis of the influence of socio-economic factors is the formation of personal and public demand. Undoubtedly, as in the whole economy, the circulation of tourism products (services) is organized here, which acts as a part of the general income and expenditure circulation in the national economy.

Psycho-physiological factors are considered as the second direction. Among these factors, mainly the psychological state of consumers or, in other words, tourists, their level of cultural development, the mood that unites with the demands of fashion, etc. distinguished. In general, this group of factors can be characterized as follows:

- the cultural level of the tourist (consumer);
- the tourist's level of obtaining information about services and their availability and prices;
- the level of physiological development of the person and his influence possibilities;
- behaviors based on foreign cultural, environmental, customs and traditions and the relationships formed from them.

One of the most important points in the theoretical evaluation of tourism is the formation of the tourism product. The tourism product in itself combines the following types of products:

- 1) Services means delivery of tourism products to potential buyers.
- 2) Tourism industry. Like different sectors of the economy, this sector also comes to the market with unique products. The structure and types of activities of this mechanism are systematized.
- 3) Population product. It reflects the development of products that include historical, religious, cultural, geographical values and bringing customs and traditions to the market, becoming more progressive in this aspect.

It should also be noted that in the modern period, the concept of tourism, tourism potential, mechanisms of using this potential and external factors affecting it have begun to be studied more widely in the literature. Tourism potential means investment, household resources (in material and financial form), labor resources of households, etc. it is understood. Mechanisms in terms of activity are mechanisms corresponding to traditional economic mechanisms. This includes cost, assessment, income (profit), taxes, subsidies, other payments, etc. belongs to. Whether the tourism product or its potential and implementation mechanisms are based on external factors (this can be found in the example of many IEOs), the tourism market as a whole is characterized as an area completely dependent on external factors.

Resource provision can be considered as the basis for selecting and developing tourism as an independent field. For this purpose, many countries have adopted this area as one of the priority areas of their economic policies. The goals set by these countries are to form a competitive tourism market by increasing the quality of tourism services. Tourism forms a whole complex by connecting trade, public catering, transport and communication, hotels, advertising and information provision. Improving the quality of service in these areas could, in turn, contribute to increasing competitiveness in the tourism sector. At the same time, the relationships created in the fields listed above allow us to justify the socio-economic nature and theoretical-methodological foundations of tourism. The growth of labor productivity in tourism, the improvement of the quality of services, the organization and safety of labor, its stimulation, and the training of qualified personnel in this field in the spheres of science and education are of great importance in terms of solving the problem. Therefore, it would be appropriate to focus on the listed issues from the point of view of the development of the tourism sector. In the economic literature, the factors influencing the development of tourism are grouped. Such an approach acts as a leading locomotive in determining the socio-economic essence of tourism. These factors can be grouped as follows:

1. Economic factors driving the development of tourism.
 - a) Increase in the real income of the population.
 - b) Optimal organization of distribution and redistribution of national income.
 - c) Keeping the exchange rate stable.
 - d) Deepening of integration relations.
2. Economic factors that slow down the development of tourism.
 - a) Rising of local problems for various fields to the global level.
 - b) Occurrence of decline in the sectoral structure of the national economy (in a number of countries, industry is considered an important sector in terms of ensuring the employment of the population. Therefore, the negative situations that occur here spread to other sectors in a short time).
 - c) Inadequate level of state policy in the field of money-credit and currency relations.

Problems in the field of tourism should be considered in the socio-economic aspect. Therefore, not only economic, but also social issues should be in focus here. These include population settlement, geographic displacement, demographic processes, the extent to which their customs and traditions influence decision-making, employment habits, etc. we can attribute the problems.

It should be noted that the approaches to the development of tourism in different periods cannot fail to attract attention. From the middle of the 20th century, various organizations were created to regulate the tourism sector. In 1986, a number of issues were investigated at the World Tourism Conference held in the Philippines and became the object of research [61, p. 162]. The Manila Declaration, which covers 120 countries, reflected the possibilities of international tourism to influence the world market, cultural construction, people's living standards, and the development of business relations. Later, international events related to the development of tourism were carried out from time to time. In turn, in these events, a number of conditions were

adopted for the purpose of active recreation of people, efficient use of leisure time, free travel, development of humanitarian relations and improvement of management in this aspect. They consist of:

- Active participation of local peoples in this process.
- Formation of human capital as a result of efficient use of human resources.
- Ensuring environmental protection and ecological safety.
- Effective use of tourism potential in terms of socio-economic development of regions.
- Compliance with competition rules accepted at the international level.
- Organization of awareness and propaganda work.
- Ensuring economic security as a logical result of all this.

There is a unique system of indicators reflecting the economic essence of tourism. These indicators allow to assess the development dynamics of the field [60, p. 50]. Let's consider those indicators:

1. Cross-country tourist flow reflecting the circulation of arrivals and departures.
2. Evaluation of the material and technical base of the country's tourism at current prices.
3. Carrying out comparative analyzes with other areas of the national economy, comparing turnovers by areas and preparing recommendations accordingly.
4. The main macroeconomic indicators related to the tourism sector.
5. Specific weight of the population employed in this field.
6. Financial and economic indicators of tourism companies.
7. The level of provision of material and technical base of the field in comparison with other fields.
8. The position of the tourism sector in world rankings.

Natural resources are one of the leading factors for recreational use of the area. Although, according to A.A. Mints, "the effect of natural factors on production activity is carried out through certain techniques", the nature of natural conditions has a significant impact on the formation and development of recreation complexes. Because natural resources play a major role in choosing a recreation and travel region by vacationers. Vacationers take into account the features of the landscape and climate, the richness and diversity of the flora and fauna, the opportunities to engage in sports, hunting, and fishing. The organization of types and forms of recreational activities, the type of complex depends on the set of natural resources the area has. The diversity in the value of resources depends on one hand on their belonging to certain natural complexes, and on the other hand on the role they play in ERC.

Determining the initial conditions for the development of recreation areas

Determining the initial conditions for the development of recreation areas requires studying the physical and geographical characteristics of the region. In this regard, foreign and local geographers have enough experience.

Assessment of natural resources takes an important place in the issues of interaction between nature and society. Any economic activity is based on the assessment of natural resources and conditions.

In recent years, the methodological approach to the principles of recreation evaluation of natural complexes has become widespread. Among them, it is interesting to try to develop landscape evaluation criteria during the design of recreation areas of V. Stauskas. On the basis of this study, the author takes into account economic factors (forests, rivers, terrain, roads, etc.) along with natural factors. The results are evaluated using a five-point system. In M.G. Bojko's work, recreation regions are evaluated not only by their natural features, but also by the direction of economic development of the area. The authors conduct an engineering-construction assessment of the area and determine the feasibility of using the land for economic purposes.

The research work of Y.A. Veden and N.N. Miroshnichenko [88] on the methodology of recreation monitoring of territories is of interest. Here, the authors evaluate the recreation areas according to the system they prepared based on the physical-geographical atlas of the world, the climate atlas, and the climate handbook.

Assessment of natural conditions for recreation and tourism is very complex. In contrast to the assessment of treatment resources, the attractiveness of landscapes, their unpredictability, exoticism, and unrepeatability are of special importance here. According to the system developed by the British, typical English landscapes are evaluated with 18 points, and landscapes in the Himalayas with a 32-point system. According to M. Klaus (Germany), the design of recreation centers in the district of Rostock is carried out based on the assessment of natural-climatic conditions (in general, landscape, relief, climate, vegetation). Y. Warchinskaya (Poland) proposes to carry out the assessment of natural resources for the purpose of recreation and tourism according to a model calculated on the basis of a mathematical function. This proposal was tested during the evaluation of the Kraków region for the purpose of mountain tourism. At that time, the main landscape features of the area (relief, hydrographic network, vegetation) were taken into account.

V. Reinhard (Germany), after reviewing more than 20 methods of landscape recreation assessment, came to the conclusion that such an assessment should be based on the study of different types of capacity of the area: technical or output capacity (number of roads, parking lots, tourist trails, etc.), the economic capacity resulting from the load that may fall on the landscape, the psychological capacity measured by the amount of visitors that do not hinder normal recreation, and finally the financial capacity (financial capabilities of the land owner). Another German expert, Z. Günter, suggests using multiple criteria when evaluating the suitability of the area for recreation and tourism. The first criterion is the area of the area, the second criterion is the variability of the landscape within a recreation area, and the third criterion is the negative impact on the recreation area (noise, dust, odor, etc.).

When assessing the suitability of areas for recreation, both the comfort factor (favorable location of beaches, the presence of forests, mineral deposits, etc.), hygienic conditions (quality of river and sea water, etc.), as well as aesthetic (beauty and harmony of landscapes) factors should be taken into account.

We believe that when evaluating various factors, their importance for recreational activities should be taken into account. In our opinion, the main factors that form the basis of the assessment should include the following: the duration of favorable temperature conditions, the presence of sea coasts, the features of the relief, the presence of forests, rivers, lakes and reservoirs. On the other hand, the level of provision with transport highways should also be taken into account.

The development of tourism in mountain regions is more favorable at low and high average daily temperatures. Therefore, the days when the air temperature fluctuates between 10 and 22°C in such areas are considered favorable for tourism and recreation. In the mountain regions, the average daily temperature is observed from the second half of May to the middle of September in the hot season.

The number of the population in the country, the number of the contingent of the population capable of using tourist services, as well as the material and technical base of the tourism sector constitute the potential indicators of this field in general. Although the current state of tourism is not at the desired level, the prospective development indicators of Azerbaijan allow to transform it in the necessary quality. Unlike the economy of directive planning, it is more typical that the reforms implemented in the field of tourism take place at the expense of non-state enterprises, based on world experience, rather than in a centralized manner.

Creating an entrepreneurial environment in the field of tourism and making attempts to organize the market for various tourist contingents of each entrepreneur is the organizational-methodical aspect of the transformation in the development of tourism. At present, the analysis of motivation and tourist segments in the field of tourism, the evaluation of the changes occurring in its formation and dynamics can be considered important in terms of forecasting. While the dynamics of the demand for tourism services is measured by the population's income and physiological demand, in the future, how to change the consumption behavior of this population, future expectations, and family and gender development is studied. In other words, keeping these issues under control is of urgent importance.

The development characteristics of tourism should be explained by more constructive indicators, as well as a dynamic situation corresponding to behavioral tendencies. Thus, the increase in the current income of the population, the increase in the specific weight of the funds spent on the production of food and non-food products creates a basis for the better development of the tourism sector.

The consumption dynamics of tourism products depends on the population's income, standard of living, consumption of food and non-food products. In the country, measures are taken at the state level and state programs are adopted in connection with the fight against poverty. Significant positive changes have been achieved in this area. On the whole, taking per capita tourism output on statistical averages can be accepted for macro-level analysis.

It should also be noted that if the per capita income level of the population allows to meet the demand for food and non-food products, then we can talk about meeting the need for tourism products. Inflation in the country is ultimately observed with an increase in the price of paid services provided to the population. Due to the changes in the cost structure and the quality of tourist facilities, there is also a price increase in tourism products. Thus, the development of the hotel industry creates conditions for moving from a three-star hotel to a five-star hotel. This, in turn, results in a price increase. Not only the price, but also quality service. The star growth turns the hotel into a complex entertainment center with all types of services, facilities provided with recreation, treatment and sports complexes. Although it is possible to lower the price due to the competition in the market economy, in general, the price increase in services according to world standards is considered a natural phenomenon.

The increase of health facilities, sanatorium-resort facilities, the diversity of ownership here expands the functional purpose of tourism facilities and subjects and its resource structure. The change in the price of the tourism product can be explained not by the purchasing power of the population, but by the increase in tourism costs and the higher world prices in the tourism sphere. In general, the tourism product is more typical for high-income population groups.

In connection with the development of tourism, import-export operations have an impact on every country.

The development of the tourism sector, in turn, stimulates the development of areas such as transport, infrastructure, trade, public catering, agriculture, crafts (souvenir production) in that region. The expansion of trade relations within the country also leads to an increase in the quality of the tourism sector.

The direct participation of the main directions of tourism in the republic's economy, its socio-political and cultural construction, and the qualitative changes that occur is inevitable. Therefore, the organization of the tourism sector in accordance with world standards has become a reality today.

The creation of tourism infrastructure in the country, the rapid implementation of the construction of hotels and hotel-type facilities give impetus to its development. Reconstruction of hotels inherited from the Soviet Union, but stopped for certain objective reasons, on the other

hand, involvement of local and foreign entrepreneurs in the construction of new facilities of this type is also important in terms of investment flow to the country.

The formation of a high-tech ecologically oriented living environment in mountain regions

The formation of a high-tech ecologically oriented living environment in mountain regions requires the development of projects, programs and strategies related to the development of innovations in tourism in this region:

1. Innovative development involves the development and financing of innovations in the most favorable areas for the region.
2. We believe that the implementation of smart village and smart city projects, which have proven themselves in the world experience, in mountain regions will lead to efficient use of the recreation resources of the area.
3. By using the potential of mountain regions, the development of the area can be achieved by creating world-class research centers in the field of biomedicine.
4. The organization of grassland festivals will solve the problem of seasonality of the sector and help to raise the reputation of mountain tourism in Azerbaijan.
5. Tourism in mountain regions can become a form of export of high-tech ecologically oriented living environment.
6. One can also think about creating geoparks and biomedical clusters in mountain regions.
7. The development of interregional and international tourism, including transit tourism, can become a great source of income.
8. Using the tourism and recreation potential of mountain regions will provide employment and improve the material well-being of the population.

Classification of tourism services of mountain regions and analysis of their characteristics

In connection with the organization of services in the tourism market, various sectors of the national economy are involved in the process and interact with each other. Hotel complexes, restaurants, as well as excursion companies, transportation companies, as well as socio-cultural areas operate in the tourism market.

Although there is an increase in the number of hotels and hotel-type enterprises, this number is not a gift for mountain regions. Despite this, the region already has sufficient potential and opportunities for the introduction of tourism. If the wide application of tourism is ensured, the level of requests for tourism purposes in private residences will increase, and in this case, individual family businesses will be formed.

New workplaces and enterprises that have started operating in the economic district have positively affected the level of employment in the region, and most of the enterprises that have opened are tourism, hotel and public catering enterprises.

The increase of hotels and hotel-type enterprises is one of the factors that can lead to an increase in the number of the employed population, in addition to better service to tourists. The opening of new jobs in mountain regions can be ensured as a result of the development of the tourism sector, especially the construction of hotels and similar enterprises. At the same time, this will help to prevent the population of the region from flocking to Baku for work and good living.

Taking into account the above, we come to the conclusion that the development of tourism affects not only the tourism branding and recognition of that region, but also the improvement of the lifestyle of the local population.

The diversity of geographical conditions creates conditions for the development of various types of tourism: automobile, mountain-pedestrian, ski and water tourism using the Alazan River. The geographical location of the region, the existence of highways crossing the region from the south-east and north-west create conditions for the development of car tourism. The connection

of the region with Georgia through highways allows attracting tourists from the neighboring republic. Roads and mountain trails in the mountainous part of the region allow for hiking.

The climatic conditions of the region allow to develop both summer and winter types of recreation and tourism. The most favorable period for the implementation of car, pedestrian and water tourist routes is considered to be from mid-May to October. For routes passing through mountain windings, this period is shorter, from June 1 to October 1. In winter, the activity of tourist bases in the mountainous area is not appropriate due to the lack of stability of the snow cover. An altitude of 1500-2000 m is considered more favorable for ski tourism.

World experience shows that currently the tourism sector has become one of the leading sectors of the economy. Its development has a positive effect on the formation of budgets of countries.

It is possible to achieve rapid development in industrial regions and various fields of agriculture by using the existing potential in the republic more effectively. The most important tasks facing the government are comprehensive economic development of the country, support for entrepreneurship, improvement of the population's standard of living and solving the employment problem. And in this framework, reconstruction and improvement works are ongoing for the timely and successful implementation of the tasks specified in the state programs in all regions.

Recently, more attention has been paid to the formation of infrastructure in the country, the promotion of existing potential in the global economic space, especially the development of the non-oil sector. As a result of our research, we can note that one of the promising areas of the country with high potential is the tourism sector. In recent years, the legislation related to the development of this field has been further improved and various measures have been taken to attract investments.

Demographic, natural-geographic, socio-economic, historical, religious, political-legal etc. factors affect. World experience shows that economic development indicators of tourism have a constant growth rate as the most dynamically developing sector in most countries. There are many personnel without special training in this field. However, this does not mean that highly skilled labor is not used in the field of tourism. On the contrary, as tourism develops, the demand for more qualified, professional workers increases and its geographical scope expands compared to other sectors of the economy. The development of tourism in the world is influenced by factors such as scientific and technical progress, increase in the standard of living of the population and its effective leisure time, vacation, economic and political stability. In addition to domestic tourism, the development of foreign tourism can be considered the fundamental basis of its economy for each country. Recently, the number of business trips, retirees and senior generation trips has increased in tourism. In this regard, the development of international tourism can be explained by many factors:

1. An increase in the number of visits related to the increase in both business and interests as a result of economic development and social progress;
2. Due to the improvement of all types of transport, the cost of commuting, creation of favorable conditions for their use by all sections of the population;
3. As a result of the intensification of work, the workers' obtaining long-term vacations became the basis for their more meaningful rest.

The expansion of interstate relations and cultural exchanges has given impetus to the development of tourism. The development of the service stimulated technological progress in the field of telecommunications and expanded the geography and scale of tourism exchanges. Finally, the relaxation of restrictions on the withdrawal of currency from the country and the simplification of border formalities have stimulated the development of tourism.

The economic opportunities of the development of tourism on an international scale have created fertile conditions for the development of organizational and economic processes in individual countries.

For many of them, international tourism means:

1. An important source of foreign currency inflows;
2. A stimulating factor in stabilizing the balance of payments;
3. A strong impulse in the development and diversification of many areas (new enterprises and areas serving the tourism sector are created).

RESULTS

In economic relations, tourism is a certain set of social relations in the field of production, exchange and distribution of products; a part of the country's national economy complex, which includes certain areas of production and types of economic activity; economic science that studies tourism in the context of economic activity of the region or country (economics of tourism); it is viewed as a social science that studies behavior in the spheres of production, consumption, distribution and exchange of tourist products. Economists analyze the processes occurring in these spheres and predict their consequences for individuals, organizations and society as a whole. The tourism economic system is a modern economic theory that studies the behavior of people as economic subjects in the processes of production, distribution, exchange and consumption of tourism services in order to meet the needs of people within the limited resources of the family, firm and society as a whole at all levels.

The development of tourism is explained more by world economic processes and relations than by immanent (internal) reasons. In many cases, tourism acts as an important catalyst in the economic growth of rapidly developing countries. In this case, tourism plays an intermediary role in the redistribution of the national product between countries. By purchasing local goods and services in the countries they visit, tourists increase local production and create new jobs in those countries.

Tourist products and services that cannot be collected and transported create new jobs, fertile conditions for the rapid development of the national economy; ensures redistribution of national income in favor of countries specializing in tourism; acts as a multiplier of national income, employment growth, infrastructure development, and increase in living standards of the local population; characterized by high efficiency of investments and repayment in a short time; it acts as an effective tool in the protection of nature and the preservation of cultural heritage.

In developed countries, the increasing standard of living leads to the extension of the leave period of employees and high level of pension provision. This has a significant impact on the development of tourism.

Demographic and social changes include the aging of the population, retirement with sufficient pension insurance, an increase in the number of lonely and orphaned people, an increase in the number of working women, childless families, etc. belongs to. Thus, changes in the demographic structure and social patterns of society are due to the fact that more people have the time, desire and financial means to travel.

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STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF OIL-GAS COMPLEXES

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ABSTRACT

Increasing oil production depends fundamentally on the repair of fields. Timely and quality repair of oil and gas fields is of primary importance. As a result of the analysis of the structure of the production and economic activity of the enterprise, the cost structure of oil production, the structure of the well fund, the dynamics of underground, repeated and major repairs, it was determined that one of the main reasons for the low efficiency of major and underground repairs, which leads to the loss of time and funds, is the carrying out of repair works. lack of economic-mathematical package of sequence. Increasing oil yield in the future has become a very difficult task, as oil has been extracted from all oil-producing areas and zones. This, of course, reduced the amount of oil. Difficult geological and technical work destroys oil fields and waiting for repairs also slows down the work process.

Key words: oil, gas, complex, feature, structure

Introduction

Technological processes of oil and gas exploration, drilling, extraction, transportation and recycling are very dangerous. This is one of the reasons for realizing OGC as a maximally reliable and stable technical system. In order to solve the problems that have arisen, since the middle of the 20th century, studies have been carried out consistently on the use of measuring devices for the automatic regulation of oil production processes and the application of emergency alarms. The research results have confirmed that the application of automation and telemonitoring (various primary converters, local devices, etc.) systems for control and management in oil and gas production facilities is a promising direction.

Currently, hydrocarbon raw materials remain a valuable energy carrier and play an important role in ensuring the energy security of the republic. Oil and gas have also become a part of everyday life. Every day, a large number of products are used that are directly or indirectly related to the oil and gas complex (OGC). In many areas, oil remains an indispensable source of energy and essential chemicals. Gasoline and other fuels, cosmetics, synthetic fabrics, fertilizers are just some of them.

It should also be noted that the issues solved by these systems, which were designed according to the level of development of technical and software tools, were of a local nature and did not fully cover technological processes. On the other hand, the territorial distribution of technological objects of OGC is telemechanical systems, complex technological object and required solving the issues of economic feasibility of developing and applying organizational structures of remote control and systematic management of processes.

However, the main obstacles to the realization of these ideas were the following:

- Imperfect information and communication infrastructure.
- Limited capabilities of primary measuring equipment (devices).
- Insufficient computing power and capacity of the data warehouse.
- Limited possibilities of data transmission.

The lack of open software tools for data exchange had a negative impact on the nature of technical and organizational solutions in automation issues at oil and gas production enterprises.

This process is local, each enterprise or department within the organization used its own (specific) management system that was not compatible with other systems.

However, the steady development of information and communication technologies (ICT), the emergence and accessibility of the Internet, as well as the emergence of functionally new primary information sensors created certain technical opportunities for the implementation of direct management of physical objects through the Internet. In particular, the Internet of Things (IoT), reliable communication channels, cloud technologies and digital platforms, the multiple increase in data flow have ensured the emergence of open information systems and industrial networks that interact with each other beyond individual enterprises. Such systems and networks had a fundamental effect on the transition of automation systems to the level of the fourth industrial revolution - Industry 4.0 (the term Industry 4.0 was created in 2011 as part of a German initiative).

The definition of Industry 4.0 differs in its diversity, as it is still in the research and development stage. However, it is important to understand its technical nature as the integration of cyber-physical systems (CPS), IP and services into industrial processes, including manufacturing and logistics. AI is an important paradigm in relation to CPS, as it provides ample opportunities for the use of existing technologies and architectures in large-scale systems of identification and virtualization of physical devices.

In the structure of OGC, technological processes are carried out in three consecutive sectors called Upstream, Midstream and Downstream.

Sector I (Upstream) consists of the stages of searching for potential deposits of hydrocarbons (oil and natural gas), exploratory drilling and extracting raw materials, that is, the production of oil or natural gas from offshore platforms or from the depths of the earth on land.

Mixed oil produced in Sector II (Midstream) flows through local pipelines and is filled to primary reservoir batteries, where oil is separated from gas and water. Then crude oil is stored in reservoirs, and from there it is transported to oil refineries, other reservoirs, tankers or tank cars for transportation through large-diameter main pipelines. Pumping stations are installed at regular intervals along the entire route to pump the oil into the pipelines. Pumps are used to create and maintain pressure, overcome friction, take into account elevation differences along the route and other factors.

In Sector III (Downstream), oil or natural gas is processed to obtain final products such as gasoline, kerosene, jet fuel, diesel fuel, fuel oil, lubricants, compressed gas, plastics and other materials.

In each described sector there are a number of critical problems, which can be classified according to the following characteristics:

- service to pipes, wells, technological equipment;
- presence and leakage control of oil and gas in drilling, production and transportation processes;
- state of main pipelines (corrosion, pressure) and their external interferences

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- service to pipes, wells, technological equipment;
- presence and leakage control of oil and gas in drilling, production and transportation processes;
- monitoring of the state of main pipelines (corrosion, pressure) and their safety from outside interference;
- environmental monitoring at all stages of technological processes;
- optimization of operation of all types of pumps;
- monitoring of stoppages in technological equipment and minimizing risks;
- increasing productivity while reducing costs.

The technical justification, timely and prompt solution of these problems can be considered important factors affecting the development of OGC.

Monitoring and management systems in different sectors of OGC

A lot of work has been devoted to monitoring and management systems in different sectors of OGC. Some of them are shown below.

1. A systematic approach to the automation of the drilling process was proposed. Practical models calculated on the basis of real-time well and surface data are compared with theoretical models. Taking into account the changing conditions, such a system changes the operating parameters, for example, the consumption at the pump, the weight at the hook or the rotation speed of the drill string. Let's list some sensors for measuring the parameters of drilling rigs:

- Measurement of the weight due to the tension of the cable along the drilling line;
- Measurement of oil, water and hydraulic fluid pressure;
- Torque tracking;
- Measuring and controlling the flow of drilling fluid pressure;
- Measurement of direct and indirect load;
- Measurement of liquid level in reservoirs;
- Measurement of pressure or pressure change at high temperatures and pressure ranges in the ax area;
- Control and monitoring of the uncontrolled flow of crude oil and/or natural gas from the well and in general.

Appropriate decisions are made by having knowledge of the current process and monitoring key parameters of the drilling process.

2. Transport. One of the main problems of OGC is the transportation and delivery of oil and gas and products based on them to consumers. In this direction, railway transport, cars, ships and pipelines are used. Leaks and overflows during accidents and other emergencies, and because of the burning of hydrocarbon raw materials, they all pose a great environmental threat. Oil and gas pipelines can be several thousand kilometers long (for example, the length of the "Redwater - Port Credit" oil pipeline in Canada is 4840 km, the length of the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan oil pipeline is 1768 km). Accidents can also occur here due to corrosion/erosion processes. Due to the fact that pipelines can be laid through difficult and sparsely populated areas, the need for accurate and timely diagnosis and measurement of the spillage of the materials used in them is of great importance.

In some cases, it is sufficient to detect corrosion simply by visual monitoring (VM). VM is a simpler, but also longer and labor-intensive method. To carry out VM, it is necessary to completely remove the insulation layer from the pipeline. They measure the detected places of corrosion with a hand tool or a 3D scanner that helps determine the area and depth of defects with maximum accuracy. Small unmanned aerial vehicles (drones) are also used in oil and gas pipeline monitoring. Erosion manifests itself in the form of gaseous abrasive sand that impregnates the inner surface of the pipe. In order to combat the indicated manifestations, periodic preventive works that require stopping technological processes are necessary. However, these stops can be unplanned due to unexpected problems. The sensor determines the rate of corrosion/erosion based on ultrasonic waves for continuous monitoring of pipe thickness. Based on these data preventive service intervals are calculated, a reasoned decision is made about the operation or replacement of the pipe.

3. Reliability of mechanical systems. OGC is a complex technical system in which mechanical equipment, such as rotating mechanisms: asynchronous motors, compressors, pumps, etc., are used at all stages of production. It is used. Monitoring their condition and early detection of threats allows predicting the development of emergency situations and eliminating loss risks (financial, environmental and human). Currently, a more informative sign of the technical condition of mechanical equipment is the analysis of the parameters of the vibration signal.

The following are used to solve practical and research problems of different levels:

- analysis of mechanism noises;
- measurement of the general level of vibration;
- measurement of vibration parameters;
- spectrum analysis of the vibration signal.

Studying vibration parameters and predicting defects in machines and mechanisms based on it is a common practice.

4. Environmental monitoring and safe conduct of work. One of the important analytical issues during drilling operations is to prevent the risk of opening gas pockets and oil wells. In order to achieve these goals, periodic monitoring and measurement of gas content in the drilling fluid is carried out during the drilling process. Their release into the environment can lead to ecological imbalance, and their impact on humans can lead to dizziness, headaches and even death. The explosion risks of the gases that accelerate are also very high. Thus, monitoring the chemical composition of gases and toxic substances with the help of sensors at all stages of production processes is an important aspect of environmental monitoring and safe conduct of work.

Summing up the above work and the analysis of information technology (IT), especially AI, it can be assumed that OGC is to some extent an information processing factory, which corresponds to the information technology concept of CPS. This allows to achieve a greater effect by combining individual components of multiple devices with built-in sensors, processors and data storage facilities into a system.

In order to achieve better results of effective and reliable operation of OGC, it is necessary to support the optimal performance of the following assets:

- production-technological (wells, pumps, compressors, pipelines, raw material recycling processes, etc.);
- information-technical (sensors as sources of information, computing devices, storage devices, telecommunication equipment and appropriate software).

The state of application of ICT-oriented technologies in the oil-gas complex

It is known that the modern achievements of IT and microelectronics have led to the creation, development and application of IT in various fields. AI is essentially a technology for collecting, storing, processing and analyzing data from objects, machines and devices connected to the Internet, enabling new forms of communication between people and things, as well as between

things themselves. Sensors are sensitive elements of transmitters that measure and record changes in temperature, pressure, magnetic field, vibration, radiation and other physical parameters. Due to their size, the industrial application of sensors has had some limitations, but there has always been a demand for reducing their size and using them in the network. Currently, microminiaturization of electronic devices and the development of network technologies allow the placement of sensors, computing units, as well as wireless communication devices with global and local networks for the transmission of data, audio and video signals on a single silicon crystal. Finally, for the purposes of managing and monitoring spatially distributed objects, conditions are created for the creation of radio devices capable of working in several modes and different networks.

Thus, the following can be attributed to the main technical factors of the formation and development of IP:

- Evolution of production technology of mini, micro and nano sensors capable of collecting various information (temperature, pressure, vibration, distance, position, angle of rotation, chemical composition of substance, etc.) from control and management objects;
- Transition to IPv6 technology, which eliminates limitations on the number of connected sensors and devices;
- Application of wireless communication technologies that allow direct receipt of information from sensors installed in the zone of real measurement of parameters of various technological processes;
- Big Data, Data Mining, OLAP, Pattern Recognition, etc. development and improvement of cloud, fog, dew structures that allow the application of sophisticated analytical tools such as The main element of AI is sensor network topology. Sensor networks consist of local nodes. Each node is equipped with a sensor for data acquisition, a microprocessor that creates control effects on primary processing and execution mechanisms, and a gateway for receiving or transmitting information to the next node in the hierarchy.

As a rule, nodes of sensor networks work in continuous mode or polling mode. In the first mode, a network node receives data continuously and transmits it to a neighboring or central node in real time or after preprocessing. In the second mode, the node is in hibernation mode, waiting for a command from a neighbor or central node.

The network component of an IP node - the gateway - connects it to other nodes and accessible computer systems. In autonomous mode, depending on the communication requirements such as transmission ranges, data transfer rate, power and time, IP nodes can be connected using different digital methods, including wired or wireless methods. Wired devices are usually connected to the network via an Ethernet connection over copper or fiber-optic cable. The advantages of wired connections are reliability, resistance to interference, protection against unauthorized access, high speed data transfer, the ability to provide power supply at the same time as data transfer, transmission length. The disadvantages are the complexity of assembly work, a large number of equipment and wires.

Expected results from the application of IP in the oil-gas complex

The application of IP technology in the OGC makes it possible to achieve effective operation that is economically justified and meets environmental requirements at all stages of the production process. IP's innovation ideas can solve the main technological challenges of OGC, including:

1. Creation of "Smart" OGC;
2. Improving technological processes of exploration, drilling and exploitation of oil and gas deposits;

3. Condition monitoring, effective operation and preventive maintenance of oil and gas wells and production equipment, remote monitoring of hazardous production and valuable equipment;
4. Effectiveness of control, management and prevention;
5. Automatic execution of forecasts with resources;
6. Increasing productivity of processes and personnel;
7. Reducing energy consumption;
8. Reduction of unforeseeable stoppages, maintenance and repair work in wells;
9. Abolition of work requiring the presence of personnel in production zones dangerous to health and life;
10. Reducing environmental risks and increasing safety, etc. All this gives reason to note that the implementation of IP technology in the State Oil Company of the Republic of Azerbaijan is of great importance as an actual issue.

Investment directions and sources of financing in oil and gas extraction enterprises

One of the main means of increasing oil production and labor productivity at a regular rate, scientific and technical progress and increasing the efficiency of production, therefore, the profitable operation of the oil and gas extraction industry, consists of the capital construction and the volume of investment directed to it, which determines the wide reproduction of the main funds of this field as a whole.

Basic construction includes all stages of the creation of basic funds, that is, the stages starting from the design of objects and ending with their operation. The main stage of the capital construction process is the implementation of construction and installation works and the commissioning of the facilities under construction.

Regular large-scale construction in Azerbaijan's oil industry is related to the characteristic feature of the oil and gas extraction industry at all stages of its development. During the years of Soviet rule, approximately 20% of the national income, and now more than 40% of the investment, is spent on increasing and improving the main funds of the oil and gas extraction industry.

Capital construction in the oil and gas extraction industry - as in other areas of the economy, includes construction and installation works carried out for the purpose of raising the level of construction of new facilities, reconstruction, expansion and rearmament of existing ones. Currently, economic reforms are being carried out in construction, as in other areas of the economy, in order to improve the quality and efficiency of capital construction, improve construction and project-estimate works, and improve the economic mechanism in construction. It is necessary to further increase the level of industrialization of construction work, to widely apply advanced technology, machinery and mechanism systems that ensure the complex mechanization of construction and installation work, which will increase labor productivity in construction, reduce the amount of manual labor, reduce the cost of construction and installation work, will allow to shorten the investment cycle, to ensure that the objects are built and put into use within the normative time.

The term "new construction" refers to the construction and operation of buildings and facilities, infrastructure facilities, oil and gas extraction offices and their structural units based on the approved project for the first time in new fields. Expansion of production - construction of the second and subsequent shifts of construction objects, additional production complexes and infrastructures based on a new project, creation of new main production areas in the territory of operating oil and gas extraction departments or expansion of previous ones. When expanding existing oil and gas production facilities, production capacity is usually increased faster and with less investment than new construction.

Reconstruction of production - full or partial construction of new equipment in technological departments and auxiliary services on the basis of a single project, or replacement of morally

obsolete and physically worn equipment, mechanization and automation of production, elimination of disproportionality and its other way, for example, the main production without expanding existing workshops and building new ones, but in necessary cases, building new facilities with auxiliary and service purposes and expanding existing ones.

Rearmament of production with equipment - consists of complex organizational and technical measures implemented to raise the technical level of individual oil and gas extraction departments to the level of modern requirements by applying new equipment and advanced technology, mechanizing and automating oil and gas extraction processes. Re-equipment with equipment is carried out according to the technical development plan of oil and gas production departments on projects and rates for different objects and types of work. The aim of rearming the existing oil and gas extraction departments with equipment is to intensify oil and gas production by all means, to increase the production capacity of the structural divisions of the oil industry and to improve its use, to reduce the number of workplaces, to reduce the material capacity and cost of oil and gas production, to reduce material and fuel costs. It consists of saving energy resources, improving the technical and economic indicators of the oil and gas extraction industry's production, economy and other types of activities. The experience of oil-producing countries of the world, including the oil industry of Azerbaijan, shows that rearming, reconstruction and expansion of existing oil and gas extraction facilities with equipment plays an important role in increasing the efficiency of oil production and its intensification.

In contrast to the expansion of oil and gas extraction facilities and the construction of new facilities, existing buildings and installations, oil and gas extraction infrastructures are used during reconstruction and rearmament, most of the investment is spent on the purchase and installation of new, more productive equipment, the construction and installation works carried out in oil and gas extraction facilities are special and its weight is relatively small.

Construction and installation work in the oil industry includes all the work done in connection with the construction of production and non-production facilities and the installation of equipment in them.

Construction works include: erection of buildings and facilities, drilling rig, construction of foundation, foundation and support structures for installation of drilling equipment, study of the construction site, preparation of the area for construction, sanitary-technical and electrical installation works.

Construction works include: assembly and installation of drilling, energy and other types of equipment, preparatory work for drilling oil and gas wells, installation of oil tanks and traps, construction of gas storages, etc.

Depending on the form of reproduction of the main funds, the specific weight of construction and installation works in the composition of investment changes, that is, the share of costs incurred for construction and installation works increases due to the need to increase oil and gas production, in connection with the implementation of geological exploration and drilling works. Construction and installation work is the main source of extensive reproduction of fixed assets. It ensures the strengthening of the material base of the oil and gas extraction departments, and plays a leading role in improving the cultural and household conditions of the workforce. From this point of view, construction and installation works are an experimental implementation of investment.

Investment - includes financial resources intended for simple and extensive reproduction of fixed assets in production and non-production areas. In modern times, when determining investment in the development of the oil and gas extraction industry, the demand of the economy of our republic for oil and gas, as well as oil products, the necessity of discovering new oil and gas fields is not taken into account.

The composition and structure of investment in the structural divisions of the oil industry are not the same. For example, the following costs are included in the composition of investment in drilling offices:

1. Costs incurred for the implementation of construction and installation works;
2. The drill necessary to carry out drilling works
costs incurred for the purchase, delivery and installation of equipment;
3. Expenditures for the implementation of geological exploration works;
4. Maintenance of the administrative-management apparatus
expenses;
5. Costs incurred for the creation of infrastructure units and protection of the environment.

The ratio between the expenses included in the composition of the investment is expressed as a percentage. They distinguish the sectoral, technological and reproduction structure of investment.

The sectoral structure of investment - characterizes the distribution of investment between the individual structural units of the economy as a whole, or the list of industries taken separately, the company, the enterprise. The field structure of the industry characterizes the quantitative ratio between the fields and productions included in its composition. The field structure of the industry is the level of social division of labor, differentiation and specialization of fields. reflects. By increasing the specific weight of costs incurred for the reproduction of the active part of fixed assets, the efficiency of the technological structure of investment can be significantly increased.

The technological structure of investment in the oil industry differs from the structure in other areas of the economy due to the fact that it contains exploration and exploitation drilling costs and the presence of works, machines and equipment that are not required for installation and are not included in the estimate of construction objects. Thus, the technological structure of investment in the oil industry is approximately as follows:

1. Expenditures for the implementation of drilling works - 45%;
2. Costs incurred for the purchase, delivery and installation of machines and equipment - 30%;
3. Construction and installation costs are 25%.

In modern times, the construction and installation works for the extraction of oil from the

Azerbaijani sector of the Caspian Sea and the laying of pipelines for the transportation of oil and gas

Azerbaijani sector of the Caspian Sea and the laying of pipelines for the transportation of oil and gas to the world markets are carried out in complex and harsh climate conditions, which significantly increases the specific cost of investment.

The technological structure of the investment is considered progressive if the specific weight of the costs incurred for the purchase, delivery and installation of work, machines and equipment in the workplace is greater than other costs. Because at this time, it is possible to get more products with the same amount of investment. In general, the increase in the share of costs incurred in the total volume of investment to raise the level of rearmament of production with technology, to increase the degree of mechanization and automation, to modernize existing machines and equipment to meet the requirements of the modern era, and to reconstruct existing productions is one of the ways to improve the technological structure of investment.

The reproduction structure of the investment reflects the ratio between the costs directed to the construction of new facilities on the one hand, and to raising the level of re-armament of existing productions with technology on the other hand. Repeated production is the continuous restart of the production process, constant repetition; involves the reproduction of material goods, labor power, and relations of production. Simple reproduction, in which the production process is repeated at a constant rate, and extensive reproduction, in which it is repeated on an increasing scale distinguished.

Investment aimed at the development of the oil and gas extraction industry, mainly spent on geological exploration and search, well construction, drilling, oil and gas extraction and processing, laying of pipelines for the transportation of oil, oil products and natural gas, construction of oil and gas reservoirs is done. Therefore, those objects are considered objects of investment in the oil and gas extraction industry. The economic essence of the indicated objects is that they provide the following:

1. the necessary speed and scale of oil and gas production;
2. optimal proportions in the development of the oil industry, the industry as a whole and the national economy;
3. development of the material and technical base of production;
4. creation of new equipment and progressive technology;
5. implementation of effective deployment of productive forces on the territory of our republic;
6. raising the material and cultural level of the population.

Different types of investment are distinguished depending on the purpose and nature of the objects of investment. Construction of production facilities, cultural-household facilities, administrative buildings, implementation of geological-exploration and prospecting works, and protection of the environment play a key role here.

The most important indicator is the dynamic development of oil production in our republic. It was mentioned earlier that the oil fields currently being exploited in land and sea areas are in the final stage of development. This brings to the forefront the attraction of domestic and foreign investments to ensure the intensive development of oil production in those fields. It is proposed to focus the investment mainly in the following directions:

- to change capital funds;
- reconstruction of capital funds;
- modernization of capital funds;
- commissioning of new construction facilities;
- purchase and installation of new advanced equipment, machines and mechanisms.

The sources of financing of investment projects to prevent the rate of decline in oil production at oil and gas extraction enterprises of "Azneft" PU may be as follows:

- internal reserves of the enterprises themselves;
- no depreciation;
- net profit (income) remaining at the disposal of enterprises;
- bank loans;
- free funds of enterprise employees;
- foreign investments, etc.

It is known that unlike capital investments, investments are made not only in financial form, but also in the form of goods. Due to the country's rich national resources and financial difficulties, the demand for investment is increasing. Therefore, financial security plays an important role in ensuring socio-economic development. Therefore, it is possible to achieve a high growth rate of product production by making investments and giving priority to the application of advanced techniques and technology.

RESULTS

The development of oil and gas fields involves technological processes that require a large amount of investment (drilling of oil and gas wells, development of oil fields, operation of oil and gas and injection wells, energy facilities, devices, machines and mechanisms, oil and gas transportation systems, transport includes tools, etc.). In this regard, the main principle of natural resources development is the selection of the most optimal option of economic efficiency based on the application of complex methods.

An integral part of the scientific research and project works for the creation and use of technical means in the exploitation of oil and gas fields is the technical-economic justification section. The basis of the methodology of development of technical and economic justification is the technical and economic analysis. The theoretical and economic analysis allows to justify the project solution of the facility, which allows to clarify whether the efficiency of the technical facility, which is necessary to be created and implemented, is favorable for the oil and gas industry.

At the first stage of technical and economic justification, the main attention should be focused on the correct setting of the issue. Setting the issue should reveal the goal, the purpose for which the designed new technical object is to be created, the nature of useful efficiency and the purpose of using the new technical object that is planned to be created.

It combines the performance of several functions of one object in the assimilation of beds. Therefore, analytical and statistical models are used to build the economic-mathematical model of the object.

Analytical model - characterizes the dependence of economic efficiency indicators on controlled and uncontrollable parameters. This dependence is often expressed in the form of mathematical equations.

The statistical model is based on the theory of probability, giving classification in all stages of the complete life cycle of the object to be designed. The statistical model is labor-intensive due to the preparation of reports, and because it is very expensive, it is preferable to solve the problem with an analytical model in practice.

By using the economic-mathematical model, it is possible to find a solution to the problem at hand, taking into account the influence of functions and restrictions, and to get the opportunity to check the correctness of the solution by running its program, to get results and to develop proposals. However, the most important condition is the full consideration and correct determination of cost elements.

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Art History

KARABAKH ARCHITECTURE CREATED BY THE PEOPLE'S ARTIST ARIF HUSEYNOV

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Abstract. One of the important themes in the fine arts of Azerbaijan is a series of works dedicated to Karabakh. This article analyzes the works reflecting the historical and architectural monuments of Karabakh included in the series "Pages of Karabakh history", which occupy an important place in the works of People's Artist Arif Huseynov, in the context of art criticism.

Keywords: Azerbaijan, Karabakh, Arif Huseynov, fine arts, black-white

Introduction.

After gaining its independence, Azerbaijan lost its native Karabakh for 30 years, falling into a difficult situation. Karabakh, distinguished by its historical, cultural and multicultural values, was constantly attacked by foreign invaders. The tragedies that befell our people in the 90s are in the focus of attention in our contemporary art. Grief, sadness, tragic gloomy color palettes dominated the paintings.

On September 27, 2020, the brave sons of the Azerbaijani people united like an iron fist under the leadership of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief and put an end to the occupation. The return to bright life of our Karabakh brought new life to the works of our artists. It is a pity that our architectural and cultural heritage was destroyed in our lands that were freed from occupation. The reflection of these monuments is a leitmotif in the works of our artists, especially the works of A. Azerelli, A. Hajiyeve, V. Ali, R. Jabbarov. We should especially highlight the name of the people's artist Arif Huseynov among our artists who devoted a lot of space to the subject of Karabakh in their works.

The interpretation of the main material.

People's artist Arif Huseynov's love for the country always lives in his work. The "Karabakhname-pages of history" series, authored by him, sounds like "Karabakh shikastesi" in our visual art. Ancient engraving traditions are followed in the working technique applied by the author in the series dedicated to the historical theme. It should be especially emphasized that the historical architectural monuments of Karabakh are presented in a realistic form using the "tush, pen" technique.

One of the works that the national artist Arif Huseynov included in the series is the Ganjasar Monastery (fig. 1), which belongs to Albanian history. In some sources it is also called Agveng. "Ağ" means "white", which we know in Turkish, and "veng" means "monastery" from Kipchak. In the composition, the artist uses the traditions of realism, presents the information about the architectural monument and the historical finds found there to the audience.



Fig 1. Arif Huseynov "Karabakh-historical pages", "Ganjasar Monastery"

In the reflection of the "Agoglan" temple belonging to the 9th century, which is included in the "Karabakhnama-pages of history" series, the central part of the architectural monument is based on the context of the description of the veduta genre. In the outer parts, the archeological samples found in the territory of Lachin region were solved sequentially. (fig. 2)



Fig 2. Arif Huseynov "Karabakh-historical pages", "Agoglan temple"

In the artist's works "Amaras Monastery" and "Khudafarin Bridge", the main focus is on showing the areas where architectural monuments are located. During the occupation, Armenians engaged in forgery in Karabakh. People's artist Arif Huseynov also focuses all his attention on the Armenian character. At the heart of the work is the falsification of the Kazanchi Church, our historical architectural monument located in the city of Shusha, our cultural capital. Covering the sky like a black cloud, Armenian church representatives circling around the church are falsifying the monument. The artist directs all attention to the Armenian images that place Christian signs and paint on the walls. Presenting interesting facts, the artist exposes Armenians who present fake "historical stones" buried in the ground, "improperization".

As a whole, this work is a historical work that reflects the crime against our architectural monument. (fig 3)



Fig 3. Arif Huseynov "Pages of Karabakh-History", "Forgery of Architectural Monument"

People's artist Arif Huseynov, with his works dedicated to the liberated Karabakh, once again calls the whole world to express their rightful positions on our destroyed and destroyed cultural heritage with the language of fine art.

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MULTIKULTURAL DƏYƏRLƏR AZƏRBAYCAN MƏDƏNİ IRSİNİN ZƏRURU AMILI KİMİ

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Açar sözlər: mədəni irs, humanizm, dialoq, tolerantlıq, mədəni mübadilə.

Azərbaycan müstəqillik əldə etdikdən sonra Mədəniyyət və Turizm Nazirliyində “mədəniyyət siyasəti” şöbəsi yaradıldı və uğurlu fəaliyyətə başladı. Mədəniyyət siyasəti həm də dövlət siyasətinin tərkib hissəsi kimi milli mənəvi dəyərlərə - multikultural və tolerantlıq prinsiplərinə əsaslanaraq ölkənin qanunvericilik təminatını təşkil edən bir prosesə çevrildi.

Milli siyasət hər bir millətin dünya tarixindəki ictimai mövqeyini əks etdirən başlıca sahədir. O, milli məhdudluğa, milli özünəqapılıma deyil, bir millətin digər millətlərlə qarşılıqlı əlaqələrinin tənzimlənməsinə xidmət edir. Milli siyasət milli hegemonluğu məqbul sayə bilməz, eyni zamanda o, hər bir millətin (etnosun, milli azlığın) tarixi mövqeyini, milli-mənəvi hüquqlarını tam şəkildə qorumağa yönəldilir.

Milli mədəniyyət milli siyasətin əsaslandığı, istinad etdiyi başlıca istiqamətlərdən biridir. Çünki o, digər sahələrə nisbətən milli psixologiyayı daha dolğun, dürüst və obyektiv əks etdirir. Klassik alman filosofu İmmanuel Kantın: “Çiçəklər təbiətdə azad gözəllikdir” tezisini Əliş Nəcat bədii publisistik dildə belə şərh edir: “Məqal çiçəkləri niyə çöl çiçəkləri kimi ruh oxşamır? Onları yalnız qadınlar sevir. Çöl gülləri isə milyon illərin dərinliyindən gələn, təbiətin bətnindən doğan, onun bir hissəsi olan günəşlə, yağışlarla, küləklə, qaynayıb qarışan, öz toxumlarını hara istəsə səpə bilən azad gözəllikdir. Qərbdə ki, çöl çiçəkləri – yonca, çobanyastığı, kasnıgülü, zəng çiçəyi, bülbülü, ulğun, lalə, hətta çiçəklərini səpəndə, payızın aramsız küləklərində dalğalanıb, yırgalananda, yağışlarda çiməndə də gözəldir” (3, s.534). Mədəniyyətlər də belədir. Hərəsinin öz yeri, öz tərəvəti, öz gözəlliyi var. Ancaq bu müxtəlifliyin balanslı şəkildə idarə edilməsi təbii ki, mədəniyyət siyasətinin uğurlu həllindən asılıdır. Ölkəmizin cənubu, şimalı, qərbi və şərqə mədəni müxtəlifliklərlə doludur. Bu müxtəlifliklər Kantın təbirincə desək ölkəmizdə azad gözəllikdir. İnsanlar öz mədəni müxtəliflikləri, inancları və ənənələr ilə birlikdə həm də azərbaycan xalqını birləşdirən vahid azərbaycançılıq ideologiyası ətrafında azərbaycan vətəndaşı kimi formalaşmışlar. Bunun da əsasında təbii ki, milli mənəvi multikultural dəyərlər və qanunvericilik təminatı durur. Son illər ərzində Azərbaycan dini tolerantlıq, milli və etnik tolerantlıq məsələlərində çox böyük uğurlara nail olmuşdur. Əslində, ölkəmizdə bütün insanlar müxtəlif dövrlərdə, ictimai-siyasi quruluşundan asılı olmayaraq, həmişə bir ailə kimi yaşamışlar. Burada bütün dinlərin nümayəndələri həmişə dostluq, qardaşlıq şəraitində yaşamışlar. Bu da ölkəmizə xas olan çox mühüm bir amildir. Azərbaycan öz dövlət müstəqilliyini bərpa etdikdən sonra, əlbəttə, millətlərarası münasibətlərə, milli və dini tolerantlığın möhkəmlənməsi işinə çox böyük diqqət verilmişdir. Bu gün Azərbaycan sözün əsl mənasında dostluq, qardaşlıq məkanıdır. Burada bütün xalqlar, dinlərin nümayəndələri bir ailə kimi yaşayırlar. Azərbaycanın bu istiqamətdə əldə etdiyi təcrübə çox önəmlidir..

Ölkəmizin çox zəngin və böyük tarixi vardır. Minilliklər bundan əvvəl Azərbaycanda insanlar yaşayıb yaratmışlar. Bunu əks etdirən tarixi abidələr Azərbaycan dövləti tərəfindən lazımınca qorunur. Biz öz mədəni və tarixi irsimizə çox bağlıyıq. Mədəni irsimizin qorunması üçün çox böyük işlər görürük. Təsədüfi deyildir ki, Azərbaycan Respublikasının mədəniyyət siyasətinin prioritetlərindən biri də məhz mədəni irsin mühafizəsi ilə bağlıdır.

1. Mədəni və tarixi irsin qorunması (burada mədəniyyət təsisatlarının bütün infrastrukturunu özündə əks etdirir).
2. Yaradıcılığın himayə edilməsi
3. Mədəniyyətin insan inkişafı amili kimi dərk edilməsi və qəbul olunmasının gücləndirilməsi (7, s.201).

Dövlətimiz tərəfindən müəyyənləşdirilən prioritetlərin ardıcılığı və icrası müasir multikulturalizmin dayaqlarını, bazis əsasını təşkil edir. Tarix boyu müxtəlif mədəniyyətlərin təşəkkül tapdığı bu coğrafi ərazisində yaradılan maddi və mənəvi mədəniyyət nümunələrinin qorunması, burada yaşayan ayri-ayrı etnosların güvənlərini, daxili rahatlıqlarını təmin edir. Çox təəssüf ki, belə humanist və altruist münasibətlərdən istifadə edən erməni millətçiliyi multikultural prinsplərin təşəkkülünə zərbə vurmağa çalışır. Ancaq əksinə Azərbaycan xalqı özünün ümumbəşəri dəyərlərə sadıqlığını, multikultural və tolerantlıq prinsplərini erməni millətçiliyi kimi xəstə təxəyyülə qurban verməməlidir. Ona görə də çox haqlı olaraq ölkə prezidenti 2016-cı ili multikulturalizm ili elan etmişdir. Qoy dünya ictimaiyyəti və erməni yalanları ilə beyinləri dumanlanmış qüvvələr Azərbaycanda mövcud olan dini dözümlülük və mədəni müxtəlifliklərin bir çox ölkələrə nümunə ola biləcək səviyyədə olduğunu görsünlər və birgəyaşayış qaydalarının, tolerant münasibətlərin bizim üçün bir həyat tərz, onlar üçün isə dözümsüzlük və ərköynlük olduğunun şahidi olaraq belə bir sualın cavabını tapmağa çalışsınlar. Necə olur ki, burada bütün millətlərin nümayəndələri (hətta hazırda Bakıda yaşayan ermənilərin özləri) və dini konfessiyalar dinc və firavan yaşayırlar, bəzi erməni qüvvələri isə bunun mümkünsüzlüyünü iddia edirlər. Əlbəttə cavab göz önündədir. Ona görə də hazırda Azərbaycan demək olar ki, dünyada keçirilən beşhəlxəli səviyyəli tədbirlərin vətəninə çevrilmişdir. Hazırda Azərbaycan xalqı rahat, təhlükəsizlik və sülh şəraitində yaşayır. Azərbaycanda vətəndaş cəmiyyətinin formalaşması və möhkəmlənməsi istiqamətində çox önəmli addımlar atılır. Ölkəmizdə əsas inkişaf istiqamətləri ilə əlaqədar cəmiyyətdə fikir ayrılığı yoxdur, əksinə, bizim cəmiyyətimiz ümumxalq amalları ətrafında birləşibdir: azərbaycançılıq fəlsəfəsi, müasirlik, öz tarixi köklərimizə, ənənələrimizə bağlılıq. Eyni zamanda, Azərbaycan dünyəvi dövlətdir. Azərbaycanda bütün dinlərin nümayəndələrinə çox böyük hörmət vardır. Azərbaycanda dini və milli tolerantlığın, dözümlülüyn yüksək səviyyədə olması və bütün xalqların rahat, mehriban şəkildə yaşaması, əlbəttə ki, digər ölkələr üçün nümunə ola bilər və bu da hər bir ölkənin eləcə də bəşəriyyətin, insanlığın inkişafı üçün çox vacibdir.

Müasir dövrdə yüksək milli mədəniyyət yalnız öz xalqına xidmət etməklə yekunlaşmır və həm də bəşəri xarakter daşıyır. Qarşılıqlı ünsiyyətdə həm özü zənginləşir, həm də başqa millətlərin mədəniyyətlərinin mənəvi dəyərlərinin zənginləşməsinə rəvac verir. Yaşadığımız müasir dövr mədəniyyətlərin eyniləşdirilməsinə milli köklər və qaynaqlardan ayrılmasına qarşı çıxaraq onun gələcəyini mədəniyyətlərin əməkdaşlığında, ünsiyyətində, bədii yaradıcılıq əlaqələrinin möhkəmləndirilməsində və qarşılıqlı fəaliyyətinin mütərəqqi prosesində görür. Tarixən ölkəmizdə formalaşmış multikultural və tolerant münasibətlərin əsasında da məhz bu ideyalar dayanır. Bu ideyaların formalaşması isə milli mental dəyərlərlə yanaşı həm də qanunvericilik təminatı ilə də təsdiqlənir. Bu gün Azərbaycan Respublikası dünyanın bir sıra ölkələri ilə mədəni əlaqə saxlayır. Belə mədəni əlaqələr millətlərarası ünsiyyət mədəniyyətinə, xalqların bir-birinə yaxınlaşmasına, onların arasında inam və etiqadın möhkəmlənməsinə xidmət edir.

Hər bir milli respublikanın suverenliyi və tam müstəqilliyi iqtisadi-sosial sahələrlə yanaşı onun milli mədəniyyətinin də hər vasitə ilə inkişaf etdirilməsini, bu mədəniyyətin özünəməxsusluğunun qorunub saxlanılmasını, xalq ənənələrinin, mərasim və adətlərinin mənəvi dəyərlərinin dirçəldilməsi və eyni zamanda xarici ölkələrlə mədəni əməkdaşlığı genişləndirməklə bədii və qarşılıqlı yaradıcılıq əlaqələrinin bir daha möhkəmləndirilməsini tələb edir. Bu baxımdan hər bir ölkənin birinci növbədə mədəniyyət sahəsində qanunvericilik təminatı olmalıdır.

Mədəniyyətin qanunvericilik təminatı problemindən bəhs edərkən isə vurğulanmalıdır ki, müstəqil Azərbaycan Respublikası ümumbəşəri dəyərləri prioritet qəbul edərək demokratik,

dünyavi və hüquqi dövlət qurmaq yolunu seçmişdir. Həmin yol həm ölkənin dünya birliyinə sivil inteqrasiyasının həm də həyat fəaliyyətinin bütün sahələrinin normal işləməsinin başlıca şərti olan qanunun aliliyinin təsdiqi və ona riayət olunması prinsipi nəzərdə tutur. Azərbaycan xalqı özünün çoxəsrlik dövlətçilik ənənələrini davam etdirərək "Azərbaycan Respublikasının Dövlət müstəqilliyi haqqında" Konstitusiyaya aktında əks olunan prinsipləri əsas götürərək indiki və gələcək nəsillər qarşısında öz müstəqilliyini anlayaraq, suveren hüquqdan istifadə edərək aşağıdakı niyyətini bəyan edir: "Ümumbəşəri dəyərlərə sadıq olaraq bütün dünya xalqları ilə dostluq, sülh və əmin-amanlıq şəraitində yaşamaq və bu məqsədlə qarşılıqlı fəaliyyət göstərmək"(1).

Azərbaycan Respublikası son illərdə təkcə mədəniyyətə aid 20-dən çox qanun qəbul etmişdir. Eləcə də beynəlxalq mədəni əlaqələr yeni xarici siyasətin başlıca amillərindən birinə çevrilmişdir. Bu gün Azərbaycan Respublikası 30-dan artıq beynəlxalq və regional təşkilatların üzvüdür (6).

Mədəniyyət haqqında Azərbaycan respublikasının qanunu mədəniyyət sahəsində dövlət siyasətinin əsas prinsiplərini, vətəndaşların hüquq və azadlıqlarını milli mədəniyyət sərvət sayılan obyektlərin qorunub saxlanılmasının inkişafının mədəniyyət sisteminin demokratik əsaslarla təşkili və idarə olunması mədəniyyət sahəsində fəaliyyətin hüquqi əsaslarını və beynəlxalq əlaqə formalarını müəyyən edir. Qanunda Mədəniyyət haqqında dövlət siyasətinin əsas prinsipləri və vəzifələri verilmişdir. Mədəniyyət sahəsində dövlət siyasətinin əsas prinsipləri aşağıdakılardır.

- Sosial və maddi vəziyyətdən, milli, irqi, dini və cinsi mənsubiyyətdən asılı olmayaraq, hər kəsin mədəniyyət sərvətlərinin yaradılmasında istifadəsində və yayılmasında hüquq bərabərliyi;

- Hər kəsin istedadının, əqli imkanlarının üzə çıxarılmasının və yaradıcılıq azadlığının, təmin edilməsi.

- Milli mədəniyyətin bəşər mədəniyyətinin tərkib hissəsi kimi inkişaf etdirilməsi. (5, s.121).

Hər bir milli respublikanın suverenliyi və tam müstəqilliyi iqtisadi-sosial sahələrlə yanaşı, onun milli mədəniyyətinin də hər vasitə ilə inkişaf etdirilməsini, bu mədəniyyətin özünəməxsusluğunun qorunub saxlanılmasını, xalq ənənələrinin, mərasim və adətlərinin, mənəvi dəyərlərinin dirçəldilməsini və eyni zamanda xarici ölkələrlə mədəni əməkdaşlığı genişləndirməklə bədii və qarşılıqlı yaradıcılıq əlaqələrinin bir daha möhkəmləndirilməsini tələb edir. Ümumiyyətlə, dövlət siyasəti sahəsində prinsiplərlə yanaşı vəzifələr də məlumdur.

Azərbaycan Respublikasının Konstitusiyasının 40-cı maddəsində yazılır:

1. Hər kəsin mədəni həyatda iştirak etmək, mədəniyyət təsisatlarından və mədəni sərvətlərdən istifadə etmək hüququ vardır.

2. Hər kəs tarixi, mədəni və mənəvi irsə hörmətlə yanaşmalı, ona qayğı göstərməli, tarix və mədəniyyət abidələrini qorumaqlıdır. (1, s.49).

Hazırkı şəraitdə Azərbaycan mədəniyyəti istər ölkə daxilində yaşayan müxtəlif millət və xalqların, istərsə də qonşu respublikalarda yaşayan millətlərin mədəniyyətlərini zənginləşdirən və onlara təsir edən mühüm mənbədir. Son illərdə Bakı şəhərinin, eləcə də respublikanın digər şəhərlərinin həyatında baş verən sosial-siyasi dəyişikliklər bunun bariz nümunəsidir. Bakının dünya mədəniyyətlərindən birinin mərkəzinə çevrilməsini qloballaşma və multikulturalizm hadisəsi kimi də qəbul etmək olar.

Multikulturalizm və tolerantlıq müxtəlif sivilizasiyaların və konfessiyaların dinc yanaşı yaşaması anlamını verir. Azərbaycan tarixən həmişə multikulturalizmin və tolerantlığın vətəni olmuşdur, bu gün də vətəni olaraq qalır. Lap qədim zamanlardan etibarən Azərbaycana gəlmiş müxtəlif dini və konfessiyalı xalqlar burada məskən salaraq buranı özlərinə vətən seçmişlər, yerli əhali ilə qaynayıb qarışmışlar. Bu tarixi prosesdə azərbaycanlılar bir xalq kimi formalaşmış və tədricən millətə doğru inkişaf etmiş, bir millət olaraq burada yaşayan digər millət və xalqların mədəniyyətlərindən həm bəhrələnmiş, həm də onlara öz mədəni dəyərlərini ötürmüşdür. Heç də təsadüfi deyildir ki, Azərbaycanın paytaxtı Bakı şəhəri XX əsrin lap əvvəllərindən etibarən

“beynəlmiləl şəhər” statusunu qazanmışdır. Bakı tam bir əsr ərzində Qafqaz xalqlarının, eləcə də buralara köçüb gəlmiş xarici ölkə vətəndaşlarının mədəniyyət mərkəzinə çevrilmişdir. Belə ki, 2008-ci ilin dekabr ayının 2-3-də Avropa Şurasının üzvü olan dövlətlərin mədəniyyət nazirlərinin “Mədəniyyətlərarası dialoq Avropa və onun qonşu regionlarında davamlı inkişafın və sülhün əsasıdır” mövzusunda konfransı məhz Azərbaycanda (Bakıda) keçirilmişdir. Bakı şəhəri 2009-cu il üçün “İslam mədəniyyətinin paytaxtı” elan edilmişdir. Mədəniyyət və Turizm Nazirliyinin keçirdiyi Milli Kulturoloqların Forumu artıq ənənəvi hal almışdır. Azərbaycanın dünyanın mədəniyyət mərkəzlərindən biri olduğunu sübut edən tədbirlərdən biri də 2011-ci il aprel 7-9-da Bakıda keçirilmiş “Dünya mədəniyyətlərarası dialoq” Beynəlxalq Forumu və 10-12 oktyabr 2011-ci il tarixdə XXI əsr “Ümidlər və çağırışlar” devizi ilə keçirilən Beynəlxalq Humanitar Forum olmuşdur. Bu barədə profsör İ.Məmmədzaadə yazar: “Bakıda keçirilmiş II Beynəlxalq Humanitar Forumunda Azərbaycanın Birinci xanımı, YUNESKO və İSESCO-nun xoşməramlı səfiri xanım Mehriban Əliyeva məhz global səviyyədə dialoq kimi başa düşülən müasir dünyada zəruriliyi kəskin duyulan **global etikanın** əhəmiyyətini vurğulamışdır. Azərbaycan Prezidenti İlham Əliyev 2013-cü ilin oktyabr ayında Bakı Beynəlxalq Humanitar Forumunun açılışında demişdir ki, əgər biz dünyada sivilizasiyaların əməkdaşlığını, dialoqu gücləndirmək istəyiriksə, onda bütün imkanlardan istifadə etməliyik. 2015-ci ildə Bakıda baş tutmuş “Mədəniyyətlərin dialoqu” III Beynəlxalq Forumunda multikulturalizm probleminə həsr olunmuş “Dəyirmi masa” keçirilib. Bu o deməkdir ki, həmin forumda iştirak edən alim, mədəniyyət xadimi və siyasətçilər tərəfindən bu məsələlərin bir-biri ilə qarşılıqlı surətdə bağlılığı və aktuallığı dərindən dərk olunur. Onu da qeyd etmək lazımdır ki, II Beynəlxalq Humanitar Forumunda Bakı Beynəlxalq Multikulturalizm Mərkəzinin yaradılması barədə qərar qəbul olundu və o, 2014-cü ildə yaradıldı və bu müddətdə Mərkəz Azərbaycanda multikulturalizm nəzəriyyəsi və təcrübəsinin inkişafı üzrə bir sıra ciddi addımlar atıb. Ölkənin multimədəni tarixi, ənənələri və müasir təcrübəsinə dair əsərlər nəşr edilib, tədris müəssisələrində kurslar aparılır”(4, s.5). 2012-ci ildə “Evrovizion-2012” müsabiqəsinin Azərbaycan Respublikasında keçirilməsi, 2015-ci il iyun ayının 12-29-da keçirilmiş ilk Avropa oyunları, 2016-cı il aprel 24-27-də Bakıda BMT Sivilizasiyalararası Alyansının VII Qlobal Forumu, iyunun 17-19-da Formula 1 Qran pri yarışlarının keçirilməsi Azərbaycan dövlət mədəniyyət siyasətinin uğuru və bunun nəticəsi kimi multikulturalizmin təntənəsi sayıla bilər.

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Самиг Аббаслы

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**Мультикультурные ценности как необходимый фактор культурного наследия
Азербайджана**

Резюме

В статье подчеркивается роль мультикультурализма в формировании государственной политики в области культуры. Культурное многообразие характерно для большинства современных обществ. Однако когда в рамках одного общества сосуществуют люди с разными культурными традициями, необходимо решить ряд проблем, чтобы обеспечить четкие и устраивающие всех правила общежития.

Ключевые слова: Культурное наследие, гуманизм, культурный обмен, диалог, толерантность.

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Multicultural values as a necessary factor in the cultural heritage of Azerbaijan

Summary

The article highlights the role of multiculturalism in the formation of the state cultural policy. Cultural variety, in other words multiculturalism is typical for majority of the modern societies. But nevertheless united life (living) of the people having (had) different traditions in the frame of concrete society opens way (road, path) to (the) appearance of the a few a number of problems that solution of these is absolute.

Keywords: Cultural heritage, humanism, cultural exchange, dialogue, tolerance

Miniatür üslubunun inkişaf tarixinə baxış.

Aynur Tahir qızı Seyfullayeva

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ABSTRACT

An overview of the history of the development of the miniature style.

The development of miniature style is based on historical roots. Prominent representatives of Tabriz, Herat, and Isfahan miniature schools have created interesting miniatures from each other. The main reason for the creation of miniatures is the creation of manuscript books in the Middle Ages. The steps taken to illustrate the text in one way or another eventually lead to the emergence of miniatures related to the text of the manuscripts. This article covers the history of the development of the miniature style.

Keywords: miniature, school, image, color, style

Miniatür (lat. “*minium*” – sülügən qırmızı-narıncı və ya qırmızı-qəhvəyi boya) kiçik ölçülü boyakarlıq əsəri olmaqla, qədimdə əlyazma kitablar bəzədilirdi.

Miniatürə kitab, portret, lak boyakarlıq növlərindən ibarətdir. Kitab miniatürası - əl ilə quş və ya boyalar vasitəsi ilə yerinə yetirilmiş rəsm və rəngli illüstrasiyalardır. Kitab miniatürası artıq qədim Misirdə məlum idi.

Miniatürlərin meydana gəlməsinə əsas səbəb orta əsrlərdə əlyazma kitablarının yaradılması olur. Mətnin bu və ya digər şəkildə illüstrasiya edilməsi istiqamətində atılan addımlar sonda, məhz əlyazmaların mətni ilə bağlı olan miniatürlərin ortaya çıxmasına gətirib çıxarır.

Orta əsrlərdə kitab miniatür sənəti Bizans və Qərbi Avropa ölkələri ərazisində xüsusilə inkişaf edir. Bu dövrdə miniatür sənəti Şərq ölkələri ərazisində də geniş yayılır. Xüsusilə Hindistanda Böyük Moğollar imperiyası dövründə Racastan adlı miniatür məktəbi geniş şöhrət qazanır. Bu məktəbə daxil olan rəssamların ərsəyə gətirdikləri miniatürləri yerli Hindistan və fars sənətkarlarının birgə fəaliyyətinin sintezinin nəticəsi hesab etmək olar.



Şəkil 1. Bizans miniatüralarının ilkin nümunələri

Kitab çap etmə təşəkkül tapıb geniş yayıldıqdan sonra miniatürə tədricən ksiloqrafiya tərəfindən sıxışdırılır. Lakin buna baxmayaraq, miniatürə digər formalarda öz inkişafını hələ də davam etdirir. İntibah dövründə portret miniatürası təşəkkül tapır. Öncə portret miniatürləri perqam və ya fil sümüyü üzərində kulon və medalyonlar üçün nəzərdə tutulmuş formada yerinə yetirilirdilər. XVIII əsrdə isə emal və çini üzərində yüksək səviyyədə yerinə yetirilmiş portret miniatürlər dəbə düşür. Zaman ötdükcə hər bir kiçik ölçülü təsvir miniatür termini ilə vurğulanmağa başlanır.



Şəkil 2. XII-XIII əsrlərdə xristian əlyazmasına çəkilmiş miniatürələr

Qərb ölkələrindən fərqli olaraq, Şərq ölkələri ərazisində kitab miniatür sənəti təşəkkül tapıb inkişaf edir. Onun vətəni Ərəbistan hesab olunur. Miniatür sənətinin əsasında əsasən monumental

boyakarlığın ənənə və prinsipləri dururdu. Şərqi kitab miniatür sənətini dünya xalqlarının təsviri incəsənət tarixində ən mühüm hadisələrdən biri hesab etmək olar. Şərqi miniatür sənətinin yaranma tarixi XIII əsr hesab edilir, çiçəklənmə mərhələsi isə XIV-XVI əsrləri əhatə edir.

Kitab miniatürasını yaratmaq sənəti rəssamdan xüsusi bacarıq və istedad tələb edən mürəkkəb yaradıcılıq prosesidir. Miniatüranın gözəlliyi özünü xüsusilə onun incə rəsminə, rəngin əlvanlığında, parlaq dolğunluğunda, fiqurların hərəkətlərinin ifadəliyində, mənzərə və memarlıq tikililərinin sadəliyi və aydınlığında biruzə verir. Kitab miniatür sənəti şərti və dekorativdir.

Təsvir sistemində Şərqi miniatürası özünəməxsus xüsusiyyətlərə malikdir. Bu xətt, rəng, ritm və şərtillikdir. Özü də şərtillik bu sistemdə əsas aparıcı rol oynamışdır. Yaradılan miniatürlər isə məkandan, işıq-kölgə təzadından, perspektivadan, yarımçalardan məhrum idi. Təsvislərdə həcmi pozulması baş verir. Lokal xüsusiyyətlər buraxılırdı, yalnız daha ümumiləşmiş, ideal və kamil xüsusiyyətlər vurğulanırdı. Miniatüranın ən əsas ifadə vasitələrindən biri də xətt olmuşdur. O obrazın yaradılmasında, hərəkətin verilməsində, məkan planlarının qurulmasında təsviri element, eyni zamanda estetik bir məna kəsb edən element kimi çıxış edir.

Miniatür sənət nümunələri işıq-kölgə təzadlarından, perspektivadan məhrumdur. İnsanın təsviri səthi verilir, iri fiqurların siluetləri isə daha aydın çəkilir. Poeziyada olduğu kimi, orta əsrlər dövrü miniatürasında da ənənəvi və sevilən süjetlərin təkrarlanması müşahidə olunurdu.

Şərqi miniatür dünyası reallığın, fantaziyanın və simvolikanın orqanik birləşməsinin vəhdəti nəticəsində ərsəyə gələn gözəl, sehirli dünyadır. Orta əsrlərdə müxtəlif Şərqi ölkələri ərazisində yaradılmış miniatürlərlə təmtəraqlıq, şən əhval-ruhiyyə, həyat heyranlığı aydın nəzərə çarpırdı. Miniatürə informasiya xüsusiyyəti ilə yanaşı həmçinin müəyyən psixoloji effektlə malikdir. İlk çağlarda miniatürə əlyazma mətnin yalnız vizual analoqu olmuşdur. O dövrün təsvirləri oxucularda yalnız manuskriptin təəssuratını gücləndirirdi. Lakin qısa müddət ərzində kitab illüstrasiyası mətnin bir başa analoqu olmaq xüsusiyyətini itirir və müstəqil yaradıcılıq forması alır. Belə ki, rəssamlar miniatürlərə mətnlə bağlı olmayan detallar əlavə etməyə başlayırlar. Bundan başqa rəssamlarda, onların oxuduqları mətnlərdən yaranan şəxsi emosiyaları maddiləşdirmək təcrübəsi də formalaşır.



Şəkil 3. Miniatüranın laklı növü

O dövrün Şərqi miniatür sənəti, Qərb miniatürasından fərqli olaraq dini görüşlər çərçivəsində sıxılmamış və bu səbəbdən boyakarlıq praktikasında kamilləşən Ərəbistan və Hindistan rəssamları unikal təsvir sistemi işləyib hazırlayırlar. Rəssamlar tərəfindən incə dekorativ hiss daha üstünlük təşkil edən boyakarlıq sistemi yaradılır.

İlk növbədə miniatür şərtlik cizgilərinə malikdir. Onun yaradılması üçün bir sıra ənənəvi sxem tərtib edilmişdir: miniatüranın məkanı vərəqin səthi ilə verilir. Bunun üçün kağız yumurta ilə hamarlaşdırılır. Bir planda fiqur və əşyalar əks edilir, fiqurlar arasında isə canlı əlaqə mövcud deyil. Xüsusi diqqət xətlərə, parlaq rəng qammasına, dairəvi xətti siluətlərə verilir. Miniatürada yarım ton (açıq rəngdən tünd rəngə keçid təşkil edən rəng) və işıq ləkələrinə təsadüf edilmişdir. Bu səbəbdən onun məkanı şərtidir, sanki kağız vərəq üzərində yastı forma alıb. Miniatüranı ərsəyə gətirərkən əsas kanon funksiyasını hərəkətlərin və sifət cizgilərinin (qorxunun, təəccübün, heyratın, hiddət və qəzəbin və s.) təsviri, o cümlədən xətlərin incə işlənməsi çıxış edir.



Şəkil 4. Qədim naxışlı taxta qutunun qapağında Şərq miniatürü

Miniatüraya xüsusi emosional əhval-ruhiyə ritm verir. Ritm, xətlərin və rəngli siluətlərin, işıq ləkələrinin, müxtəlif ölçülü və formalı səthlərin bir-birini əvəz etməsi miniatüranın bədii ifadə vasitələri rolunda çıxış edirlər. Miniatüranın mövzusunun dəyişməsindən asılı olaraq ritmin tempi də dəyişir. Belə ki, təmtəraqlı qəbul və qonaqlıq səhnələrində ritmin tempi sakitdir, batal səhnələrdə isə ritm tempi sürətlidir, bu gərginlik və dramatizm hissini və təəssüratını daha da gücləndirir.

Dünyanın dini və simvolik şərh edilməsi tələbindən irəli gələn şərtiliyi miniatürada səciyyəvi, müəyyən edici əlamət kimi vurğulayaraq onu demək olar ki, ilk növbədə insanın, heyvan, quşların, mənzərənin, memarlığın və məkan dərinliklərinin şərti verilməsində özünü büruzə verir.

Zaman baxımından Şərq əlyazması çox uzun müddət ərzində hazırlanırdı, çünki onun üzərində müxtəlif ixtisaslı insanlar (kağız hazırlayan, xəttatlar, naqqaşlar) çalışmalı idi. Belə ki, kitab üzərində iş kağızın hazırlanmasından başlayır və bu iş ilə kaqazqor məşğul olurdu. Orta əsrlərdə sıx, parlaq və cilalı kağıza xüsusən böyük üstünlük verilirdi. Müsəlman Şərqində hətta Avropada bu tip kağızının hazırlanması isə Səmərqənd və Buxara şəhərləri böyük şöhrət qazanmışlar. Daha sonra ərəb yazısı əsasında kitabın mətnini müxtəlif xətlər tətbiq etməklə xəttatlar (katib) yazırdı. Xəttatın vəzifəsinə həmçinin miniatürlərin məzmunu müəyyən etmək də daxil idi. Daha sonra əlyazma kitab üzərində işi miniatürçü (naqqaş, müşavir) davam etdirirdi. Naqqaşlar kitabın mətnin ayrı-ayrı epizodlarına bədii baxımdan açıqlama verən illüstrasiyalar çəkirdilər. Bütün sadalanan bu proseslər böyük maliyyə xərci tələb edirdi. Bunun nəticəsi olaraq miniatürlər ilə zəngin bəzədilmiş əlyazmaları yalnız hökmdarlar və varlı kəhinlər sifariş edə bilərdi. Orta əsrlər Şərq dövlətlərinin hökmdarlarının saraylarının daxilində qiymətli əlyazmaları ərsəyə gətirməyə imkan verən emalatxanalar – kitabxanalar mövcud idi.

Miniatüranın daha vacib funksiyası əlyazmanı illüstrasiya etmək olmuşdur. Miniatürə ədəbi süjetin məzmununu açıqlamağa, bədii vasitələr ilə poetik obrazların ucalığını əks etdirməyə çalışırdı. Çox vaxt kitab miniatürasında ideallaşdırılmış əfsanəvi dünya əks edilir ki, real həyatdan təcrid edilmiş əsər qəhrəmanları, dünya yaşayır.

Miniatürə tarixi şərait və xüsusən də ədəbiyyatın inkişaf mərhələləri ilə bağlı olan uzun və mürəkkəb inkişaf yolu keçmişdir. Müsəlman əlyazmalarında təsvir edilmiş ilk miniatürlər öz üslubunun daha çox monumentallığı ilə fərqlənir. Bu üslubun ərsəyə gəlməsində islama qədərki dövr divar boyakarlığı ənənələrinin böyük təsiri aydın nəzərə çarpır. Sonrakı mərhələlərdə miniatür boyakarlığının formalaşmasına gözəllik və dünya harmoniyası hətta İslam doktrinasının (nəzəriyyəsi) tendensiyaları təsir göstərməyə başlayır.

Özünün sonrakı inkişaf mərhələsində XVII əsrdə miniatürə öz funksiyasını -kitabları illüstrasiya etmək xüsusiyyətini itirir. Bu dövrdə miniatürə-illüstrasiya öz mövqeyini müstəqil vərəqlərdə yerinə yetirilmiş miniatür-əsərə, portretə təslim edir. XVII əsrin 2-ci yarısından - Yaxın Şərqdə Avropa boyakarlıq əsərlərinin nüsxələrinin yarandığı dövrdən başlayaraq miniatürdə mövzu dairəsinin daralması prosesi işə düşür və bununla bağlı bədii məsələlərin daha da məhdudlaşması və təcridcən miniatür boyakarlığının tənəzzülə uğraması prosesi baş verir.

Miniatürlər hökmranlıq etmiş sülalələrin (Əməvilər, Abbasilər və s.) və ya ölkələrin adlarına (İran, İraq, Orta Asiya, Moğol və s.) müvafiq olaraq klasifikasiya edilir. Rusiyada Yaxın şərq miniatür nümunələri ilə XIX əsrin ortalarında tanışlıq baş verir. Miniatürlər ilə bəzədilmiş müsəlman əlyazmaları Rusiya ərazisinə qənimət şəklində Rus-İran müharibələri dövründə (1804-13; 1826-28) gətirilir. Avropalılar müsəlman miniatürası ilə yalnız XX əsrin əvvəllərində - 1910-cu ildə Münhendə və 1912-ci ildə Parisdə keçirilən bədii sərgidə tanış olurlar və onları dəyərləndirirlər. Avropalıları bu miniatürlərdə əlvan, parıldayan boyalar, zərif rəsm və detalların kamil yerinə yetirilməsi insanı heyran edir. Bu miniatürlərdə onlar qarşında ərəb-müsəlman ədəbiyyatının və poeziyasının təkrar olmaz dünyası əks etdirilir.

Şərq ölkələri ərazisində miniatür sənəti İran, Orta Asiya və Moğollar dövründə Hindistan ərazisində yüksək inkişaf edir. İlk çağlarda İran ərazisində miniatür sənəti bu ölkənin islama qədərki dövr divar boyakarlığı ənənələri əsasında inkişaf edir. Lakin qısa müddət ərzində İran rəssamları miniatürü müstəqil janra çevirməyə müvəffəq olurlar. Onlar çox gözəl boyakarlıq sistemi tərtib edirlər, hansında ki rəng, forma, kompozisiya və ekspressiya bütöv vahidin yaradılması üçün bir yerə birləşdirilir. İran rəssamları məqsədyönlü olaraq 3 ölçülü (eni, uzununu və hündürlüyü) deyil, məhz səthi təsvirə müraciət etmişdilər. Bu boyakarlığının qəhrəmanları bir qayda olaraq ideallaşdırılmış, gözəl aləm və dünyada yaşayırlar. Miniatürlər yaradılan əsas emalatxanalar qismində adətən şah kitabxanaları çıxış edirdi. XVIII əsrdən başlayaraq İran boyakarlığına Avropa boyakarlıq texnikası və ənənələri böyük təsir göstərməyə başlayır.

İran ilə yanaşı, miniatür sənəti canlı məxluqların təsvirini heç zaman tam qadağa mövcud olmamış İraq, Azərbaycan, Türkiyə, Orta Asiya, Hindistan ərazisində də inkişaf edir.

Miniatür sənətinin ən iri mərkəzlərindən biri də Əfqanıstan şəhəri Herat olmuşdur. Bu şəhər ərazisində çoxsaylı əlyazma kitablar saxlanılan unikal kitabxana yerləşirdi. Ən tanınmış rəssam Kəmaləddin Behzad (1450-1530-cu illər) olmuşdur.

Ümumi oxşar xüsusiyyətlər ilə yanaşı, hər bir Şərq ölkəsi ərazisində yaradılmış miniatürlər özünəməxsus, spesifik xüsusiyyətlərlə də təchiz edilirdi. Bu özünü yerli ənənələr ilə bağlı olan təsvir metod və üslublarında, təsvir edilən landşaftın, kostyum və koloritin özünəməxsusluğunda büruzə verirdi. Bu xüsusiyyətlər cəmdə ayrı-ayrı bölgələrin və ölkələrin miniatürlərini böyük özünəməxsus keyfiyyətlər ilə əlaqələndirir.

Müasir Azərbaycan təsviri sənətində miniatür üslubu ənənələri Altay Hacıyev, Arif Hüseynov, Elçin Aslanov və digər görkəmli sənətkarların yaradıcılığında yaşamaqdadır...

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Technical Sciences

Features of monolithic concrete of winter production

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Annotation. This article discusses the production technology of winter concrete. The properties of winterized concrete depend accordingly on the environment. The influence of negative ambient temperatures on monolithic concrete strongly depends on the massiveness of the structure. The article also provides a comparative analysis of winter concreting methods. Methods for predicting the strength of monolithic concrete by the time of freezing. The processes of cement hydration and the curing of concrete at negative ambient temperatures are considered. Non-heated methods of winter concrete with the use of chemical additives are considered. The effect of chemical additives on concrete strength development and its effect on reinforcement corrosion is shown.

Key words: Winter concreting, cement hydration, winter concreting methods, "Termos" method, electrical heating of concrete, concrete heating, surface modulus

Introduction. Building practices based on the use of different materials have developed a number of special concrete that respond appropriately to environmental changes [1]. This is especially true for the construction of buildings made of solid concrete. The monolithic concrete increases the efficiency of construction, offers the possibility of a variety of architectural expressiveness and volume-planning solutions.

However, these and other benefits of concrete are not fully realized, as the unique patterns of formation of the constituents of these systems have not been sufficiently investigated, taking into account the deformation, strength characteristics, in the case of different forceful and climatic impacts during their formation. The properties of the materials are determined by the temperature, humidity, and also by the time of interaction of the hydration products with each other and with the environment. This provision is particularly important for most regions of Russia and Kazakhstan, where the winter period lasts more than 6 months a year. Besides, the collapse of the industrial production of concrete and reinforced concrete in the early 1990s forced the builders to mass-monolithic concrete.

Relevance of the article. Development of the scientific basis of the theory of predicting the properties of building composites formed from products of cement hydration, paired interaction of cement hydration products with conventional fillers (sand, rubble) technologies to provide specified properties in the event of adverse temperatures.

Research conditions and methods. In winter concrete production, the main risk to concrete is negative air temperature, other things being equal, the greatest damage from early freezing occurs in concrete with high W/C (water cement ratio) (0.6-0.75) and high cement consumption [2].

The main parameters for choosing a winter concrete production technology are: massive concrete constructions; critical strength of concrete; presence of developed infrastructure for

providing construction of energy resources and equipment. The surface module (M_s) characterises the density of the structures and is equal to the ratio of the cooling surface of the structure F , m^2 to its volume, m^3

$$M_s = F/V, m^{-1} \quad (1)$$

The massive structure is inversely proportional to the value of M_s . In construction practice it is considered massive with $M_s < 3$; medium massive- M_s from 3 to 8 and traseried with $M_s > 8$. The choice of winter concrete is made by the researches depending on their objectives. Thus, some researchers distinguish two groups of winter concreting methods; non-heating and electrothermal treatments. In many cases, when choosing a method of work in winter, it is necessary to take into account the availability of frost resistance and water resistance within a given time frame [7]. For this purpose, in the production of concrete work in winter conditions, methods are used which are applied from outside thermal energy - electric heating, induction, infrared, steam and air heating, methods using thermal energy, introduced into the concrete mixture prior to its preparation and given off by the exothermic cement and methods for lowering the freezing point of the water by means of antifreeze additives [3]. All these methods have been researched quite thoroughly, so there is no need to describe them further. We just note that each winter concrete method has its own peculiarities, both technological and prescription.

When performing work by thermos process it must take into account the temperature of the concrete after laying; thermal insulation; the thermal properties of the concrete; the temperature of the outside air and the speed of the wind. In thermal engineering, it is most often necessary to determine the cooling time of concrete as well as the strength it has accumulated during this time. Depending on the specific conditions for the production of works, this task can be solved by calculation according to the method of Skramtaev B.G. [19] or by the method of Lukyanov V.S. [4]. Besides these methods there are various calculation methods of cooling of concrete and reinforced concrete constructions - analytical, numerical integration, approximate solutions, analogies (hydraulic and electrical), experimental. The simplest and most reliable for practical purposes is the calculation by the method of B.G. Skramtaev with changes in the calculation formula introduced by S.L. Mironov. According to this method, the cooling of the structure is calculated by formula:

$$\tau = [C \cdot \gamma \cdot (t_{6.H.} - t_{6.K.}) + E] / [K \cdot M_n (t_{6.cp.} - t_{B.})] \quad (2)$$

where: τ - positive cooling of concrete. hour;

C - specific heat capacity of concrete $kJ/(kg \cdot ^\circ C)$;

γ - bulk density of concrete, kg/m^3 ;

$t_{6.H.}$ - initial temperature of the concrete mixture before placement in the structure, $^\circ C$;

$t_{6.K.}$ - the final temperature of the concrete, to which the duration of the concrete cooling is calculated, $^\circ C$;

E - heat input of 1 kg of cement during cooling, kJ ;

C - Cement consumption per 1 m^3 of concrete, kg ;

H - Heat transfer coefficient of the mold, $W / (m^2 \cdot ^\circ C)$;

M_s - cooled surface module, m^{-1} ;

$t_{6.cp.}$ - average of concrete temperature during cooling, $^\circ C$;

t_B - outdoor temperature, $^\circ C$.

The special features of the thermos technique are that it is limited to massive structures that can withstand the worst temperatures and also thin-walled structures in dry hot conditions.

A tabular method of ECM (electronic computing machine) has been developed to simplify complicated computing mechanism. The basic parameters used in the tabular method are as follows: solidity and geometry of structures; grade of concrete and cement; cement consumption per 1 m³, required strength of concrete at the end of its storage..

The studies carried out by the Golovnev G.S. on the comparative assessment of the convergence of the results obtained by different methods showed that the deviations were significant (up to 50%). In addition, it is noted that the calculated mean temperature is the same for any section of the structure. These techniques do not take into account the possibility of early freezing in border layers and changes in concrete structure caused by temperature and humidity gradient in the thickness of concrete construction. A common feature of all methods for calculating concrete cooling is that the exothermic cement is counted in terms of heat output for individual cement types and grades, without considering the rate of cement hydration depending on the temperature of the concrete [5].

The range of application of the thermos method is much wider if the concrete mixture is preheated just before being layed. This concrete method was developed by Arbenev A.S. on the basis of achievements in the field of concrete hardening and heat treatment, analysis and generalization of long-term experimental works with production inspection of results.

The essence of the method is the intensive heating of the concrete mixture before laying. Without additional heating during concrete laying and concrete holding, due to the heat applied during heating and intensive exothermic cement. In medium-massive constructions, concrete acquires at least 50% of the marque strength before freezing. At the same time, the energy consumption is much lower than other winter concrete-laying methods, as the concrete mixture is heated up to 70°C in 10-25 min., with an industrial frequency current with a voltage of 220-380V. Physico-chemical processes are better under this method, as noted above, the positive influence of mixing storage at low positive temperatures accelerates hydration processes. Researchers have established the duration of electric heating of the concrete mixture (5-15 min), heating temperature (70°C), cone draught (6-8 cm), dense structure and full use of the exothermic cement are possible due to the gradual cooling of the concrete mixture. Experimental data confirm that the strength of concrete laid on a heated mix at 28 days of age somewhat exceeds the strength of steamed concrete.

Based on the processing of literary sources and experimental results [6], it is proposed to determine the strength of concrete before freezing by the formula:

$$R_6 = (\tau_{\text{oct.}} - t_{6.y.}) \backslash 100 * R_{6.o.} \quad (3)$$

where R_6 - concrete strength before freezing in %;

$\tau_{\text{oct.}}$ - cooling time of concrete to 0°C per hour;

$t_{6.y.}$ - initial temperature of concrete during laying in °C;

$R_{6.o.}$ - concrete strength, after 1 day of hardening at °C, in %.

Research results. Laboratory and production experiments have shown that there is a large variation in the temperature of the concrete mixture during electric heating, reaching 50°C. The boiling of cement milk is particularly dangerous, which degrades the performance of the concrete mixture and the structure of the finished concrete. Another feature of the method of electrically heated concrete mixtures is the formation of ice on the cold fitting and the water migration from the concrete mixture heated to 70 ° C to cold fittings and voids form near the fittings, which breaks the adhesion of the fittings to the concrete.

The simplest and most cost-effective method is the hardening of concrete against frost [6.7] by means of freezing additives. A large number of chemical compounds are known to lower the freezing temperature of water. However, the ability of a chemical compound to lower the

freezing point of water is a necessary but not sufficient condition for its use as an antifreeze additive. In the former USSR, over 50 years of use, a great deal of experience has been gained in their use.

Based on the areas of application, according to Ratinov V.B. and Rosenberg, T.I. they can be divided into two large groups. [8]

1. Additives for lowering the freezing temperature of the liquid phase of concrete. These include some strong electrolytes (sodium nitrite HH- NaNO_2), (sodium chloride CN, NaCl), and organic compounds (polyatomic alcohols, carbolide).
2. Additives that combine the ability to speed up the adhesion of cement dough with antifreeze properties. This group of additives includes potash, a mixture of calcium chloride with sodium chloride- CCSC- $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_2)_2 + \text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + \text{CaCl}_2$, sodium nitrate- SN- NaNO_2 , calcium nitrate CN- $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_2)_2 + \text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ and some others.

In addition to these two main groups of antifreeze additives, during winter concreting, substances with weak antifreeze properties are used, but related to strong cement hardening accelerators and high heat dissipation at the early stage of concrete blend hardening. These additives include trivalent iron and aluminium sulphates.

Winter concrete with frost additives does not exclude other additives. It is important to bear in mind that their rapid coagulation does not occur, and that mixing of additives is safe.

The chemistry of frost additives with the silicate phases of C_3S alite and $\beta\text{-C}_2\text{S}$ belite, as well as calcium hydrosilicate, is similar to the interaction of strong electrolytes. If the additives do not have the same name as clinker ions, they will accelerate the hydration processes. However, due to the change in the dielectric characteristics of water and adsorption on the solid phase by the additives, they have a retarding effect on the hydration hardening of C_2S and $\beta\text{-C}_2\text{S}$.

Discussion of scientific results. The reaction rate in a multi-component system, such as the hydration of cement clinker minerals, is very difficult to describe in the presence of additives thermodynamically, as the speed of their interactions and the possibility of their interactions depend on temperature, concentration of compounds, water-cement relationship. However, thermodynamic consideration of the problem becomes possible with the following additional conditions:

- if the starting point is the point at which the formation of double and base salts with additive is completed.
- If the temperature of the concrete is reduced to $0^\circ\text{C} \dots -20^\circ\text{C}$. In this case, the processes of cement hydration proceed very slowly.

Once such limits are adopted, thermodynamic approaches are not only possible, but also very useful. An important provision has been made to the effect that cement hydration under the insulated conditions of low eutectiferous temperatures leads to gradual melting of ice [9].

This fact is explained by the fact that even at -20°C in concrete there is a liquid phase in the pores and capillaries - an aqueous solution of the electrolyte, therefore, the ability cement to hydrate the cement remains. Some of the water is bound in crystallograds, which leads to an increase in additive concentration, the balance of the additive system and water is disturbed. Under insulated conditions, this leads to the melting of ice to restore equilibrium in the system. The material balance equation has the form:

$$\Delta C = \pm \Gamma / \delta \quad (4),$$

where δ - the transition coefficient from the adsorption (desorption) assigned to the surface unit of the capillary-porous body to the volumetric concentration of the substance

$$\Gamma = (C/RT) * (d \sigma / dc) \quad (5)$$

Γ - adsorption by the Gibbs equation ;
 C - additive concentration ;
 σ - interfacial energy;

In actual practice, these equations are not fully implemented due to the fact that the continued hydration of the cement leads to the formation of smaller pores.

Winter concrete problems are also relevant for foreign construction practice. The main task of the production technology is also to protect the concrete structure from negative temperatures. The minimum strength at which freezing of concrete is permitted varies from: 2,4-4,4 MPa (USA, Sweden) to 14,5 MPa (Switzerland). National regulations in the United States and Canada require concrete to be frozen for 72 hours at a temperature of not less than 10°C and in Portland Cement Association regulations 3 days at a temperature of not less than 21 °C or 5 days at a temperature of 10 °C. In Denmark, it is permitted to freeze the concrete only after it has reached a strength of not less than 25 per cent of R28 and not less than 3,5 MPa, in Finland and Norway the concrete must be conditioned for 3 days before freezing, at a temperature of not less than 5°C and a strength of not less than 4 to 8,5 MPa. Recommendations for winter concreting by RILEM take 5 MPa as the critical strength [10].

Winter preparations in these countries include: The United States uses high-exothermic cement in winter with a reduced share of two calcium aluminium. At a rate of 21°C, the concrete on such cement reaches a strength of 6.9 MPa 1.5 hours after formation. In winter conditions, heat treatment of structural concrete is carried out in Finland by heating under the dome of the air space around the structure, using the electric heating of the concrete itself by the use of heated forms. In France, winter concrete is produced by heating in the form of netted heaters. Electrical insulation is performed by means of glass fabric. In Canada, hothouses are often used and oil or gas is used as a heating source, sometimes using calcium chloride, CC. In Japan, concrete for winter concrete is prepared on seawater.

Conclusion.

Throughout the world, the choice of winter concrete technology is based on the specificities of the structures, the temperature conditions, the loading times of the structures and the use of one method or another, and sometimes combining them.

When choosing a method of performing work, their comparative cost-effectiveness, ease of performing work operations for laying and maintaining concrete should be taken into account.

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ВИКОРИСТАННЯ ТЕХНОЛОГІЙ 3D ДРУКУ В ДИЗАЙНІ ВИРОБІВ ІНДУСТРІЇ МОДИ

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Вступ. Виробництво сучасних виробів індустрії моди з класичних матеріалів, створення функціоналу і естетичної складової виробів є не змінними для потужних виробничників. Однак для дизайн студій, де створюють моду і надсучасні дизайнерські вироби питання впровадження інноваційних технологій і матеріалів є на часі. Одним з таких напрямів в науці є використання технологій 3D друку, що має практичне застосування і величезне значення. Тому в даній розробці при розробці дизайну чоловічого костюму повинні бути максимально використані інновації в секторі науки, техніки, прикладного мистецтва, обрані оптимальні конструктивні та композиційні рішення, відповідно концепції використання інноваційних технологій і створення виробів з екологічно направленою складовою [1-5].

Розробка дизайну сучасного і креативного чоловічого костюму з різних не типових матеріалів і елементів 3D друку для даної галузі – це сміливий виклик дизайнера суспільству, його ідея, бачення світу моди і краси. Це частково можливість заощадження природних ресурсів і використання у якості оздоблювальних елементів костюму деталей 3D друку, що імітують металеві елементи.

Мета дослідження - дослідження і використання на практиці креативних технологій 3D друку в дизайні виробів індустрії моди, а саме для виготовлення колекції чоловічого костюму.

Матеріали та методи. У дослідженні використовувалися теоретико-практичні методи дослідження.

Результати та обговорення. Створення креативного дизайну чоловічого костюму передбачає не тільки зміну зовнішньої форми об'єкту, але і впровадження не звичних для даного сегменту виробів оздоблених декоративними елементами чи функціонально наповнених деталями 3D друку (сітки, ланцюжки, накладки, кишені, манжети чи комірці тощо).

Впровадження не стандартних рішень та інноваційних підходів і технологій до розробки і оздоблення текстильного виробу дозволяє дизайнеру створити власний стиль.

Проаналізувавши результати пошукового дослідження в рамках напряму роботи студентського наукового гуртка кафедри технології моди (КНУТД) щодо викликів і тенденцій сучасної модної індустрії можна зробити висновок про те, що сучасні не типові матеріали і технології сучасною людиною використовуються охоче як у побуті так і у конкретних виробках. Тому ідея авторів роботи щодо застосування елементів 3D друку для декоративного оздоблення і функціонального наповнення елементів колекції чоловічого костюму у вигляді ланцюжків чи сіток, що імітують металеві ланцюжки або створюють ефект «кольчуги» є актуальним і цікавим проектом дослідження з подальшою розробкою дизайну колекції чоловічого костюму і створенні оригінальних виробів [2, 6,7].

Для втілення ідеї було створено ескізний проєкт колекції з елементами 3D друку, який частково представлений в даній статті, за ескізами костюму розроблено варіанти вставок 3D

моделей для друку (рис.2), підбірано технологічні нормативи (температура стола 60°C, температура сопла 225°C, товщина стінки виробу 0,8 мм, заповнення 20%, час друку 2год. 10хв.) і надруковано зразки елементів костюму на 3D принтері «Prusa» в умовах лабораторії кафедри технології моди КНУТД (рис.2), виготовлено пробні зразки виробів.

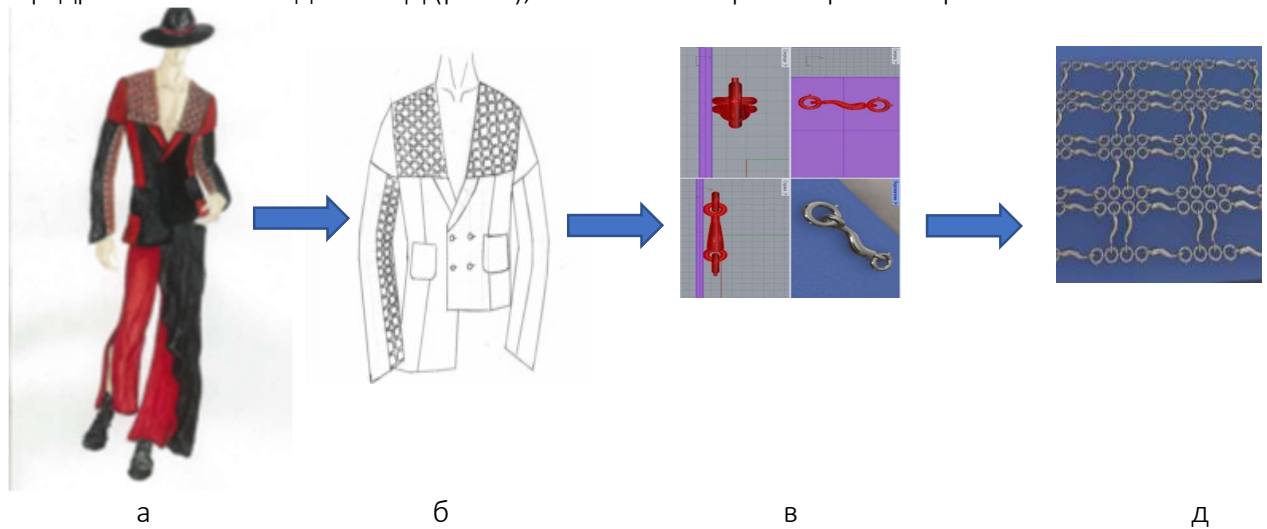


Рис. 1 Візуалізація елементів 3D друку для піджака колекції чоловічого костюму
(колекція «Пристрасть», автор Д. Ткаченко)

а – ескіз моделі піджака з елементами 3D; б – технічний рисунок піджака;
в - 3D модель елемента костюму; в – візуалізація сітки елемента костюму

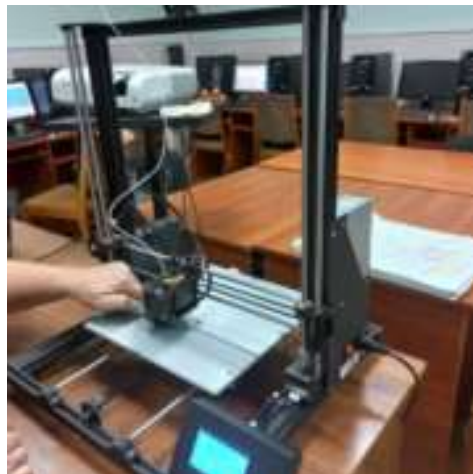


Рис. 2. 3D принтер «Prusa»
(лабораторія кафедри технології моди, КНУТД)

Отже, для впровадження сміливих ідей дизайнера практично немає меж для польоту його фантазії і виготовлення колекції виробів для показу на подіумі [8-11]. Тому яскраві кольори, цікаві матеріали і конструкції виробів, інноваційні підходи і технології є актуальними з точки зору розробки і втілення науково орієнтованої розробки дизайн проекту чоловічого костюму з елементами 3D друку. Робота є актуальною і потребує подальших досліджень щодо вдосконалення моделей і технологій друку елементів костюму.

Висновок. В даній роботі досліджено і проаналізовано питання актуальності і технологічної можливості використання елементів 3D друку у вигляді ланцюжків різних переплетень для розробки дизайну колекції чоловічого костюму промислових і індивідуальних колекцій.

Розроблено лінійку ескізів та 3D моделі елементів для колекції чоловічого костюму різних конструкцій з використанням сучасних конструктивних і колористичних рішень.

Виготовлено за допомогою 3D принтера «Prusa» в умовах лабораторії кафедри технології моди (КНУТД) зразки ланцюжків для використання в колекції чоловічого костюму. Спрогнозовано використання деталей 3D друку в колекціях сучасних виробів індустрії моди. Дану розробку представлено на VI International Scientific-Practical Conference 20 October 2022 Kyiv, Ukraine, конкурсі студентських стартапів, робіт молодих дизайнерів, м. Київ КНУТД (2022). Доведено теоретично доцільність даної розробки. Колекція виробів буде представлена на конкурсі «Печерські каштани», м. Київ.

Перспективами подальших робіт у даному напрямі є практична реалізація ідеї.

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Проект как объект управления

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Аннотация. Современная рыночная экономика требует повышения уровня специализации экономико-управленческой деятельности, разработки специальных методов планирования, контроля сроков исполнения и организации взаимодействия исполнителей. Основой нового подхода к объекту управления является широко распространенная во всех развитых странах концепция управления проектом (Project Management). Управление проектами – это признанная во всем мире методология проектной и предпринимательской деятельности. Применение методов и стандартов управления проектами позволяет достичь высокого уровня качества, сэкономить денежные средства, время, ресурсы, снизить риск и повысить надёжность проекта. Вместе с тем реализация принципов проектного управления требует серьезной перестройки в деятельности любого предприятия. Оно может дать организации серьезные конкурентные преимущества, поскольку позволяет быстро реагировать на меняющиеся условия внешнего окружения. Для этого необходимо активное внедрение методов управления проектами в подготовку управленческих кадров.

Ключевые слова. Проект, управлении проектами, жизненный цикл и фазы проекта, методы управления проектами

Целью изучения дисциплины «Управление проектами» является знакомство студентов с сущностью и инструментарием проектного управления, позволяющего квалифицированно принимать решения на разных фазах проектного цикла, грамотно выполнять функции управления проектами, создавать проектную команду и выстраивать проектную структуру, а также проводить экспертизу проектных решений. Проект как объект управления. Прежде чем говорить об, нужно выяснить, что здесь понимается под словом «проект»? До последнего времени в нашей стране под проектом понимался комплект чертежей, в котором отражались объемно-планировочные, конструктивные, организационные и другие решения, например, в области строительного производства. Известные названия: проект, рабочая документация, проект организации строительства, проект производства работ. Концепция управления проектами трактует понятие проекта более широко. В литературе не существует единого общепринятого определения термина «проект». Наиболее популярное определение, данное американским Институтом проектного управления и содержащееся в руководстве по основам проектного управления (PMBOKR Guide), трактует проект следующим образом: проект – это временное предприятие, предназначенное для создания уникальных продуктов, услуг или результатов [1]. Из этого определения можно сделать вывод о том, что всем проектам присущи три важные характеристики. 1. Наличие дат начала и завершения (у каждого проекта обязательно есть начало и конец, этим проектная деятельность отличается от операционной, обычной деятельности предприятия). 2. Результат каждого проекта – уникальный продукт или услуга. Этим проектная деятельность также отличается от операционной. Так, разработка нового лекарства является проектом, а его серийный выпуск будет составлять предмет операционной деятельности предприятия. При этом степень уникальности результата проекта может значительно варьироваться от одного проекта к другому. 3. Направленность проекта на достижение определенных целей. Как правило, причиной появления проекта является некоторая проблема, требующая решения, либо благоприятная ситуация, требующая усилий для того, чтобы предприятие могло опередить

конкурентов. Успешным считается проект, который с учетом ресурсных ограничений позволяет полностью реализовать поставленные цели. С точки зрения системного подхода проект – это ограниченное по времени организованное определённым образом целенаправленное изменение отдельной системы, ограниченное бюджетом всех видов ресурсов и содержащее конкретные требования к параметрам конечного результата. Также проект может рассматриваться как динамический процесс перехода некоторой системы из исходного состояния в конечное, предполагающее получение измеримого результата при участии определённых ограничений и механизмов [2].

Классификация проектов Проекты могут классифицироваться по различным признакам: 1) по размеру проекта, количеству участников и степени влияния на окружающий мир (или масштаб проекта) различают проекты: - мелкие; - средние; - крупные; - очень крупные. 2) по сложности проекты бывают: - простые; - сложные; - очень сложные. 3) по продолжительности периода реализации (или длительности проекта) различают проекты: - краткосрочные (до 3-х лет); - среднесрочные (от 3 до 5 лет); - долгосрочные (свыше 5 лет). 4) по характеру предметной области проекта (или вид проекта) различают проекты: - учебно-образовательные; - научно-исследовательские; - инновационные (их главная цель – разработка и применение инноваций, т. е. новых технологий, «ноу-хау» и других нововведений); - инвестиционные (создание или воспроизводство основных фондов, которые требуют вложения инвестиций); - комбинированные проекты. 5) по основным сферам деятельности, в которых осуществляется проект (или тип проекта) различают проекты: - социальные; - экономические; - организационные; - технические; - смешанные. 6) по составу и структуре проекта (или класс проекта) различают: - монопроекты – отдельные проекты различного типа, вида масштаба; - мультипроекты, т. е. комплексные проекты, состоящие из ряда монопроектов; - мегапроекты – целевые программы развития регионов и отраслей[3].

Жизненный цикл и фазы проекта. Промежуток времени между моментом появления проекта и моментом его ликвидации принято называть проектным циклом или жизненным циклом проекта. Для каждого проекта, вне зависимости от лежащего в его основе замысла, характерен жизненный цикл определённой продолжительности [4]. Сложность в определении жизненного цикла проекта заключается в определении момента появления и ликвидации проекта. Появление можно определить и как момент зарождения замысла, и как дату утверждения разработанного бизнес-плана проекта, и как начало финансирования проектных работ. Окончанием проекта может быть ввод в действие проектных объектов (подписание акта сдачи-приёмки) или вывод объектов из эксплуатации, достижение запланированных проектных показателей или момент прекращения финансирования проекта. Кроме того, к моменту окончания проекта можно отнести внесение значимых изменений, существенно меняющих структуру, содержание и базовые параметры проекта. Состояния, через которые проходит проект, называют фазами. Фазы ограничены по времени, включают те показатели, которые характеризуют достижение поставленных в них целей. Разделение процесса реализации проекта на фазы, как правило, основывается на выявлении важнейших контрольных точек (вех) проекта. Каждая фаза, в свою очередь, может быть разделена на фазы следующего уровня (подфазы, стадии, этапы) и т. д. Таким образом, жизненным циклом проекта мы можем обозначить полный набор логически выстроенных последовательных фаз разных уровней проекта.

Рассмотрим более подробно состав работ, входящих в каждую фазу проекта. Одной из главных целей начальной фазы является разработка концепции проекта. В состав начальной фазы входят следующие работы: 1) инициация проекта, т. е. формальное признание того, что работы по проекту начинаются (издаётся приказ, распоряжение, постановление); 2) формирование инвестиционного замысла (идеи) проекта; 3)

определение проект (цели, задачи, результаты, основные характеристики); 4) предварительный анализ осуществимости проекта; 5) подготовка декларации (или ходатайства) о намерениях; 6) разработка обоснования инвестиций; 7) разработка технико-экономического обоснования; 8) разработка бизнес-плана. Главным содержанием второй фазы, т. е. фазы разработки, является, как следует из самого названия, разработка основных компонентов системы УП. Эта фаза включает следующие работы: 1) инициация работ данной фазы; 2) назначение руководителя проекта и формирование команды проекта, в первую очередь – её ключевых членов; 3) установление деловых контактов и изучение целей, мотивации и требований заказчика и владельцев проекта, а также других ключевых участников; 4) планирование предметной области и других элементов проекта; 5) разработка сводного плана проекта; 6) организация и проведение торгов, заключение контрактов с основными исполнителями; 7) организация выполнения базовых проектных и опытноконструкторских работ; 8) утверждение сводного плана проекта и получение одобрения на продолжение работ; Основное содержание фазы реализации – это выполнение основных работ проекта, которые необходимы для достижения его цели. Сюда входят: 1) полный ввод в действие разработанной системы УП; 2) организация выполнения работ; 3) ввод в действие средств и способов коммуникации и связи участников проекта; ввод в действие системы мотивации и стимулирования команды проекта; 4) детальное проектирование и технические спецификации; 5) оперативное планирование работ; 6) установление системы информационного контроля за ходом работ; 7) организация и управление материально-техническим обеспечением работ, т. е. поставками, закупками, запасами; 8) выполнение строительно-монтажных работ (СМР); 9) руководство, координация работ, согласование темпов, прогноз состояния; 10) контроль и регулирование основных показателей проекта; 11) решение возникающих проблем и задач; 12) подтверждение окончания работ и получение одобрения для начала работ следующей фазы[4].

Функции, подсистемы и методы управления проектами. Для реализации процесса управления проектом необходимо выделить т. н. управляемые параметры, к которым относят: 1) виды и объёмы работ по проекту; 2) издержки, расходы по проекту; 3) временные параметры, т. е. продолжительности и резервы времени при выполнении отдельных работ, фаз проекта, а также взаимосвязи работ; 4) ресурсы, необходимые для реализации проекта (трудовые, финансовые, материально-технические), а также ограничения по ресурсам; 5) качество проектных решений, применяемых ресурсов, различных компонентов проекта [5]. На основе управляемых параметров проекта формируются т. н. подсистемы управления проектами. Они функционируют относительно самостоятельно практически в течение всех фаз жизненного цикла проекта. Подсистемы УП включают: - управление предметной областью (содержанием) проекта; - управление временем в проекте; - управление стоимостью в проекте; - управление качеством в проекте; - коммуникациями в проекте. Процесс УП осуществляется через общие системные функции, которые выполняются на всех фазах жизненного цикла проекта и во всех подсистемах. К основным функциям УП относятся: планирование проекта, контроль, организация осуществления проекта, регулирование проекта, мониторинг, экспертиза, приёмка и т. д. (отчётность, оценка, бухгалтерский учёт). управление, ресурсное планирование, метод экспертных оценок, корреляционно-регрессионный анализ, математическое программирование.

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Термодинамика процесса гидратации цемента

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Для соединений, находящих применение в технологии цемента наиболее надежные результаты пока еще получаются на основе экспериментальных работ. К сожалению таких экспериментальных данных термодинамических констант для силикатов опубликовано мало, из-за особых экспериментальных трудностей. Это обуславливает приближенные методы расчета термодинамических констант с оценкой результатов расчетов. Если сходимость результатов расчетов составляет $\pm (3-5) \%$, то это вполне приемливо для практического использования.

Нами для сравнения методов термодинамических расчетов проанализированы методы наиболее простые в математическом исполнении и дающие не большие расхождения с литературными данными. Эти методы термодинамических расчетов систематизированы и приведены в таблице 1.

Таблица 1. Методы расчетов ΔH_{298}^0 , ΔS_{298}^0 , ΔZ_{298}^0 и $C_p=f(T)$.

Автор метода	Необходимое условие для расчета	Формула	Объяснение к формуле	Возможность применения для расчетов силикатов
В.И.Бабушкин, О.П.Мчедлов-Петросян	Наличие структурной аналогий, выражающейся в равенстве доли энергии одной или нескольких связей отдельных структурных групп	$\Delta H_{298}^0 = \sum D_{\text{э}}$	$D_{\text{э}}$ - доля энергии отдельной структурной единицы	Для гидроалюминатов, гидросульфалюминатов, гидрокарбоалюминатов
	Наличие значения средних энергии связи (по Коттреллу) соединения, энергии возгонки и диссоциации его составляющих элементов	$\Delta H_{298}^0 = \sum E_{\text{связи}} + \sum \Delta U_{\text{возгонки}} + \sum \Delta U_{\text{дис.}}$	Есвязи - среднее значение энергии связи в соединении $\Delta U_{\text{возгонки}}$ - энергия возгонки твердых элементов $\Delta U_{\text{дис.}}$ - диссоциация газообразных молекул, из которых	Для расчета неизвестных теплот образования гидросиликатов кальция.

			образуется соединение ($O_2:H_2$ и т.д.)	
Н.Н. Дроздин	Наличие значений энтропии окислов, составляющих соединения.	$\Delta S_{298}^0 = \sum S_{\text{окисл.}}$	$S_{\text{окисл}}$ — значение энтропии окислов, составляющих соединения	Применимо для силикатов
Э. Туркдакан . Д.Ж. Пирсон	Наличие данных по молярным объемам для родственных групп соединений (силикатов, карбонатов, сульфатов)	$\Delta S_{298}^0 = aV^n$	V - молярный объем, мл., а и n - коэффициент для данной группы соединения	Применимо для силикатов
В.М. Латимер	Наличие значений атомных весов	$\Delta S_{298}^0 = 1,5R \ln A - 0,94$	A - атомный вес	Применимо для силикатов
В.А. Киреев	Наличие аддитивности энтропии составных частей сложных однотипных соединений	$\Delta S_{298}^0 = \sum S_{\text{сч}} + \Delta S^1$	S-энергия составных частей ΔS^1 - константа, одинаковая для ряда однотипных соединений	Применимо для силикатов
Н.А. Ландия	Наличие связи между теплоемкостями твердых веществ и их энтропиями	Расчетное уравнение $C_p = a + bT + cT^2$		Применимо для силикатов

Теоретическая основа термодинамики процессов твердения вяжущих включает в себя рассмотрение термодинамики реальных растворов вяжущих в воде и термодинамику со существования смешанных кристаллических фаз. Процесс гидратации вяжущих веществ можно изучать, не рассматривая сложного механизма взаимодействия вяжущего с водой, а пользуясь при этом термодинамическими свойствами только исходных веществ и конечных продуктов по формулам.

$\Delta Z = f(T)$ для конденсированных систем. Термодинамика контакта образования и «Синтеза прочности» вяжущих веществ в настоящее время еще не разработано. Имеющиеся по этому вопросу исследования касаются в основном разработки кинетических проблем. Кинетические факторы определяют скорость реакции, конкретный выход продуктов, возможность или невозможность протекания реакции, предсказываемая законами термодинамики. По результатам термодинамического расчета можно определить не только наиболее устойчивый продукт реакции, но в отдельных случаях и его первичность. На основе многих термодинамических исследований установлено, что наиболее предпочтительным первичным будет соединение, образующееся с наиболее отрицательным назначением ΔZ . При термодинамическом анализе систем с участием твердых фаз, следует учитывать, что величина ΔZ реакции находится в прямой зависимости от количества получаемых по

реакции кристаллических веществ. В связи с этим учет стехиометрии реакции является необходимым условием правильного термодинамического анализа предпочтительности реакции в одной и той же систем. Так как цемент является многоминеральным веществом, поэтому возможны разные пути гидратации мономинералов цементного клинкера, которые приведены в таблице 2. (по Н.В. Белову и Х.С. Мамедову).

Таблица 2 Кристаллихимические и стехеометрические формулы гидроеиликатов и гидроалюминатов кальция

№	Название гидросиликатов	Кристаллохимическая формула	Стехиометрическая формула
II	2	3	4
1	Гилебрандит	$Ca_{12}[Si_6O_{17}](OH)_4 \cdot 12Ca(OH)_2$	$2CaO \cdot SiO_2 \cdot 1,17H_2O$
2	Афвилит	$Ca_3 \cdot 2H_2O[SiO_3(OH)]_2$	$3CaO \cdot 2SiO_2 \cdot 3H_2O$
3	Фошагит	$Ca_8[Si_6O_{17}](OH)_6$	$4CaO \cdot 3SiO_2 \cdot 1,5H_2O$
4	Ксонотлит	$Ca_6[Si_6O_{17}](OH)_2$	$6CaO \cdot 6SiO_2 \cdot H_2O$
5	Ривереандит	$Ca_{10}[Si_{12}O_{21}](OH)_6 \cdot 3H_2O$	$5CaO \cdot 6SiO_2 \cdot 3H_2O$
6	Тоберморит	$Ca_{10}[Si_{12}O_{21}](OH)_6 \cdot 8H_2O$	$5CaO \cdot 6SiO_2 \cdot 5,5H_2O$
7	Пломбиерит	$Ca_{10}[Si_{12}O_{21}](OH)_6 \cdot 18H_2O$	$5CaO \cdot 6SiO_2 \cdot 10,5H_2O$
8	Гиролит	$Ca_4[Si_6O_{15}](OH)_2 \cdot 4H_2O$	$2CaO \cdot 3SiO_2 \cdot 2,5H_2O$
9	Оксенит	$3\{Ca_3[Si_6O_{15}]2H_2O \cdot 4H_2O\}$	$CaO \cdot 2SiO_2 \cdot 2H_2O$
10	Трускотит	$4\{Ca, [Si_6O_{15}]2H_2O\}$	$CaO \cdot 2SiO_2 \cdot 0,67H_2O$
11	Неконт	$Ca_3[Si_6O_{15}]2H_2O \cdot 4H_2O$	$CaO \cdot 2SiO_2 \cdot 2H_2O$
12	Гидроалюминат кальция		$4CaO \cdot Al_2O_3 \cdot 19H_2O$ $3CaO \cdot Al_2O_3 \cdot 3CaSO_4 \cdot 31H_2O$

Для расчета теплоемкости и термодинамических величин различными методами нами рассмотрены следующие реакции гидратации βC_2S , C_3S , C_3AS , C_4AF .

- $2CaOSiO_2 + 1,17H_2O = 2CaO \cdot SiO_2 \cdot 1,17H_2O$;
- $3CaOSiO_2 + 3H_2O = 3CaO \cdot 2SiO_2 \cdot 3H_2O + Ca(OH)_2$;
- $3CaOSiO_2 + 2,17H_2O - 2CaO \cdot SiO_2 \cdot 1,17H_2O \rightarrow Ca(OH)_2$;
- $3CaOSiO_2 + H_2O = 4CaO \cdot 3SiO_2 \cdot 1,5H_2O + Ca(OH)_2$;
- $3CaOSiO_2 + H_2O = 6CaO \cdot 6SiO_2 \cdot H_2O + 2Ca(OH)_2$;
- $3CaOSiO_2 + H_2O = 5CaO \cdot 6SiO_2 \cdot 5,5H_2O + Ca(OH)_2$;
- $3CaOAl_2O_3 + 15H_2O = 3/4(4CaO \cdot Al_2O_3 \cdot 19H_2O) + 1/4(Al_2O_3 \cdot 3H_2O)$;
- $3CaOAl_2O_3 + 2(CaSO_4 \cdot 2H_2O) + H_2O = 3CaO \cdot Al_2O_3 \cdot 3CaSO_4 \cdot 31H_2O + 4CaO \cdot Al_2O_3 \cdot 19H_2O + Al_2O_3 \cdot 3H_2O$.

Расчет зависимости теплоемкости от температуры по методу Ландия. Исходя из зависимости изохорной теплоемкости от температуры согласно теории Деббая, Ландия предложил схему расчета изобарной теплоемкости кристаллических неорганических веществ. Переход от изохорной теплоемкости к изобарной, по Ландия, осуществляется по уравнению Магнуса - Линдемана:

$$C_p = C_v + \alpha \cdot T^3 \quad (2)$$

$$S_{at} = 1070 \cdot (6,7 - C_{at,p}) - 507 \quad (3)$$

где S^{at} - атомная энтропия ;

$C_{at,p} = C_{pt} \cdot n$ - атомная низко температурная теплоемкость ;

Формула (3) справедлива для сложных кислородных соединений, вещества молекулы которых состоят из трех и более элементов)

Расчетные формулы.

$$C_{pt} = n \cdot [6,6 - a \cdot (v + k \cdot (T - v) + 124 \cdot T_{пл} \cdot (6,6 - a \cdot 298)^2 \cdot T^3 \cdot 10^3) \quad (4)$$

$$C_p^1 = 0.94 \cdot n \cdot [6,6 - a \sqrt{298 + 6,38 \sqrt{T_{пл} \cdot (6,6 - a \sqrt{298})^2}}] \quad (5)$$

где: C_p^1 рассчитывается как сумма атомных теплоемкостей, которые для отдельных элементов применяются равными: O_2 -4,81; Si-3,8; остальные элементы-6,2.

$$C_p^{11} = n \cdot [6,6 - a \sqrt{298 + 6,38 \sqrt{T_{пл} \cdot (6,6 - a \sqrt{298})^2}}] \quad (6)$$

$$C_p^{111} = n \cdot [6,6 - 14,76 \sqrt{\text{Sat} \cdot (n_1^2 + n_2^2) \sqrt{n^2 + 6,38 \sqrt{T_{пл} \cdot (6,6 - 14,76 \sqrt{\text{Sat} \cdot (n_1^2 + n_2^2) \sqrt{n^2 + 6,38 \sqrt{T_{пл} \cdot (6,6 - a \sqrt{298})^2}}}}}}}}] \quad (7)$$

где: n_1 , n_2 число атомов катиона и аниона в соединений, n – общее число атомов катиона и аниона.

$$C_{pT} = n \cdot [5,6 - 1,24 \sqrt{T_{пл} \cdot (6,6 - a \sqrt{298})^2} \cdot T^{3/2} \cdot 10] \quad (8)$$

Для реакций по таблице 2. рассчитываем уравнения зависимости теплоемкости от температуры, результаты которых представлены в таблице 3. Коэффициенты уравнения

$$C_p = a + bT + cT^2 \quad (9)$$

рассчитаны из следующих условий: $y = a + bx + cx^2$; $x = (T - 298) / 100$. По методу наименьших квадратов коэффициенты «а», «в» и «с» находим из следующих соотношений:

$$\sum y = n \cdot a + b \cdot \sum x + c \cdot \sum x^2$$

$$\sum xy = a \cdot \sum x + b \cdot \sum x^2$$

$$\sum x^2 y = a \cdot \sum x^2 + b \cdot \sum x^3 + c \cdot \sum x^4 \quad n=3 \text{ число измерений}$$

Составляем систему уравнений по данным табл. 2. и последовательно, исключая известные «а», «в» и «с» из этих уравнений и выражая один из другого вычисляем их. После постановки в уравнение (9) и интегрирования подстановкой в него H_{298} и $T = 298^\circ K$, определяем постоянную интегрирования ΔH^0

$$\Delta H_0 = \Delta H_{298}^0 - a \cdot 298 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot b \cdot (298)^2 + c \cdot (298)^3 \quad (10)$$

выражаем ΔZ реакции для любой температуры уравнением

$$\Delta Z^0_T = \Delta H_0 - a \cdot T \cdot \ln T - \frac{1}{2} \cdot b \cdot T^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot c \cdot T^3 + y \cdot T \quad (11)$$

где y - вторая константа интегрирования.

В уравнение (9) подставляем $T \sim 298^\circ K$, ΔZ^0_{298} и ΔH_0 , и определяем «у» из следующего уравнения.

$$\Delta Z^0_{298} = \Delta H_0 - a \cdot 298 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot b \cdot (298)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot c \cdot (298)^3 + y \cdot T \quad (12)$$

Зная ΔH_0 и «у» составляем уравнение зависимости изобарно-изотермического потенциала от температуры:

$$\Delta Z^0_T = \Delta H_0 - a \cdot T \cdot \ln T - \frac{1}{2} \cdot b \cdot T^2 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot c \cdot T^3 + y \cdot T \quad (13)$$

Результаты расчета по уравнению (13) представлены в таблице 3.

При затверждении водой алита и белита, актом химического взаимодействия этих минералов является образование в растворе ионов Ca^{2+} , SiO_4^{2-} и OH^- , pH раствора при этом повышается, и при достижении величины 11,9, уже обеспечивается пресыщение, достаточное для осуществления процесса кристаллизации соответствующих гидросиликатов кальция, равновесной величины pH образования которых ниже величины 11,9. Поскольку для тоберморита равновесное значение pH равно 10,65, а для гиллебрандита 11,35, то пресыщение для тоберморита наступает раньше и он выпадает в осадок раньше гиллебрандита, хотя термодинамически устойчивой формой в этих условиях является гиллебрандит.

Уравнения $\Delta Z^0_T = f(T)$ для реакций 1-8 и результаты расчетов по ним для различных температур приведены в таблице 3.

Таблица 3. Расчет изобарно-изотермического потенциала в зависимости от температуры для реакций C\S с водой.

№	Уравнение $Z_0=f(T)$	$Z_0= 253 \text{ K}$	$Z_0=263\text{K}$	$Z_0=273 \text{ K}$	$Z_0 = 283 \text{ K}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	$-7450-3,1T1пT+3,59\cdot10^{-3}T^2+$ $+2,13\cdot10^5T^{-1}+3 \text{ 1,3T}$	-2799,25	-2702,87	-2604,62	-2504,68
2	$-29720-14.46T1пT+11,84\cdot10^{-3}T^2+$ $+9,87\cdot10^5T^{-1}+26,5T$	-13299,69	-13069,48	-12831,53	-12586,8
3	$-8986-0,077T1пT+7,94\cdot10^{-3}T^2+$ $+3,9\cdot10^5T^{-1}+3 \text{ 7,1T}$	2342,24	2690,55	3044,71	3404,28
4	$-32210-12,96T1пT+8,65\cdot10^{-3}T^2+$ $+7,6\cdot10^5T^{-1}+3 \text{ 1,3T}$	-18712,69	-18521,53	-18325,20	-18124,4
5	$-30936-12,32T1пT+3,5\cdot10^{-3}T^2+$ $+7,36\cdot10^5T^{-1}+10,96T$	-17293,43	-17095,99	-16894,42	-16689,4
6	$-32051-5,71T1пT+4,61\cdot10^{-3}T^2+$ $+7,31\cdot10^5T^{-1}+72,4T$	-29982,69	-31123,18	-32265,81	-33410,6
7	$-4710-9,94T1пT+0,67\cdot10^{-3}T^2+$ $+1,37\cdot10^5T^{-1}+47,2T$	-2161,23	-1989,562	-1819,891	-1650,45
	$Z_0=-45,84 \Delta H_0 =-107,61$				

Результаты расчетов позволяют сделать следующие практические выводы:

1. Термодинамическое образование всех рассмотренных гидросиликатов является возможным при отрицательных температурах.
2. Термодинамически наиболее устойчивыми в системе $C_3S - H$ являются реакции 6 (тоберморит.), 4 (фошагит), 5 (ксонотлит) при температурах до -20°C .
3. Для учета термодинамической устойчивости гидросиликатов необходимо вычисление равновесной pH.

Critical cavitation pressure in oil pipelines

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Abstract

This article deals with the influence of cavitation of petroleum products on pumps and pipelines. Cavitation leads to erosion of the pump impeller, and the pump is damaged. At sudden drop in pressure, a vacuum is formed in the area of the pump impeller. Thereby, the pressure is dropping. The characteristic equations of occurrence of the phenomenon of cavitation are considered. The cavitation process in the viscous fluid can influence the time of the fluid in the cavitation zone, this is the non-equilibrium of the phase transition process. For oil with low soluble gas content, the influence of the physical properties of oil will be determined by the pressure of saturated oil vapours and the thermodynamic correction.

Key words: cavitation flow, cavitation calculation of pumps, critical cavitation pressure, NPSH (net positive suction head), fluid viscosity

Introduction

Some combinations of the physical and thermodynamic properties of the pumped liquid lead to rapid cavitation and lower pressure in the cavitation zone rather than saturated vapour pressure P_s referred to the initial flow conditions . Therefore, in operation the allowed pressure will be overestimated (lower), these conditions will be recorded by equations (1,2) .

$$P_{\text{BX.КР.Э}} = \rho_H \cdot \Delta h_{\text{КР.Н.}} + P_s - \frac{\rho_H \cdot C_{\text{BX}}^2}{2} \quad (1)$$

$$P_{\text{BX.КР.Э}} = \rho_H \cdot \Delta h_{\text{КР.Н.}} + P_{\text{КР.К.}} - \frac{\rho_H \cdot C_{\text{BX}}^2}{2} \quad (2)$$

where in (1) and (2):

$P_{\text{BX.КР}}$ - critical pressure at pump inlet,

ρ_H - oil density;

$\Delta h_{\text{КР.Н.}}$ - critical NPSH;

P_s - Saturated vapour pressure of liquid determined by pump inlet conditions (initial flow conditions);

$P_{\text{КР.К.}}$ - critical flow pressure in the cavitation zone of the pump; $C_{\text{BX.}}$ – flow velocity at pump inlet.

The difference between equation (1) and (2) gives the amount of error in determining the allowable pump inlet pressure, formula (3)

$$P_{\text{BX.КН}} - P_{\text{BX.К.Э.}} = \Delta P_{\text{КР.т}} = P_s - P_{\text{КР.К.}} \quad (3)$$

According to equation (3) the allowable pressure at pump inlet, low flow of oil can be written in the form, by formula (4)

$$P_{\text{BX.КР.Э}} = \rho_H \cdot \Delta h_{\text{КР.Н.}} + P_s - \frac{\rho_H \cdot C_{\text{BX}}^2}{2} - \Delta P_{\text{КР.т}} \quad (4)$$

The increased viscosity of the working fluid increases the hydraulic resistance in the cavitation zone and contributes to the reduction of pressure.

Some studies show that in fast flows there is a “delay” in the process of phase transformation and due to which the pressure in the cavitation zone $P_{kp,k}$ is additionally reduced compared to the pressure of saturated vapors P_s .

Taking into account the influence of these parameters, formula (4) can be written as formula (5):

$$P_{bx.kp.э} = \rho_H \cdot \Delta h_{kp} + P_s - \frac{\rho_H \cdot C_{bx}^2}{2} - \Delta P_{kp,t} \pm \Delta P_v + \Delta P_r - \Delta P_t \quad (5)$$

where $\Delta P_{kp,t}$ - Thermodynamic correction related to the influence of the heat and physical properties of the pumped liquid;

ΔP_v - correction due to the influence of the viscosity of the pumped liquid;

ΔP_r - amendment related to the influence of gas inclusions in the pumped liquid;

ΔP_t - correction related to the effect of non-equilibrium cavitation in the pumped liquid.

Experiments and calculations have shown that, when mainline pumps operate on low-viscosity oil with a low content of dissolved gases in it ΔP_v , ΔP_r , the correction values are so small compared to the value $\rho_B \cdot \Delta h_{kp}$, that they can be neglected.

Main part.

In formulas (1) and (2) the value of the critical cavitation reserve of oil $\Delta h_{kp,H}$ can be assumed equal to the value of the critical cavitation reserve on the water $\Delta h_{kp,H_2O}$. This follows from the fact that, by its definition, the minimum cavitation reserve Δh_{kp} is an excess of specific energy, in the case of water and oil, the equations look like (6,7):

$$\Delta h_{kp,H_2O} = \frac{P_{BX} - P_{S,H_2O}}{\rho_{H_2O}} = \left(1 + \xi_{v,H_2O}\right) \frac{v^2}{2} + \left(\frac{W_x^2 \max}{W_1^2} - 1 + \xi_{w,H_2O}\right) \frac{w^2}{2} \quad (6)$$

$$\Delta h_{kp,H} = \frac{P_{BX} - P_{S,H}}{\rho_H} = \left(1 + \xi_{v,H}\right) \frac{v^2}{2} + \left(\frac{W_x^2 \max}{W_1^2} - 1 + \xi_{w,H}\right) \frac{w^2}{2} \quad (7)$$

Difference between (7) and (6) gives the formula (8)

$$\Delta h_{kp,H} = \Delta h_{kp,H_2O} + (\xi_{v,H} - \xi_{v,H_2O}) \frac{v^2}{2} + (\xi_{w,H} - \xi_{w,H_2O}) \frac{w^2}{2} \quad (8)$$

For low-viscosity oil and water, the coefficients of hydraulic resistance of formula (9)

$$\xi_{v,H} = \xi_{v1,H_2O} \quad \text{and} \quad \xi_{w,H} = \xi_{w,H_2O} \quad (9)$$

and from expression (8) the formula (10) is obtained,

$$\Delta p_{kp,H} = \Delta h_{kp,H_2O} \quad (10)$$

By taking into account the formula (6) formula (1) has the form of equation (11)

$$P_{bx.kp.э} = \rho_H \cdot \Delta h_{kp,H_2O} + P_{kp,H} - \delta p, \quad (11)$$

where $\delta p = \Delta P_v - \Delta P_r - \Delta P_t$ – is a general correction, index “H” describes parameters of oil.

Obvious from formula (5) a change in the critical pressure of cavitation in the flow part of the pump in the cavitation zone and, accordingly, the change in the allowable pressure at the pump inlet due to the influence of the physical properties of the pumped liquid is not predicted by direct measurement inline critical cavitation pressure, but by means of calculation, i.e., indirectly. The inaccuracy of such a prediction of the influence of the physical properties of the pumped liquid on cavitation is that the calculations require additional information on the physical properties of the pumped liquid. Besides, the calculation method is based on empirical formulas, the applicability of which is limited by the conditions of experiments, on the basis of which they are obtained.

The relevance of research. At the present time, there is a practical need to study cavitation in oils. This is due to the fact that the pumps for pumping oil have a high speed in the commercial channels, the process of development has to be taken into account.

This means that the most accessible method is a method for direct critical cavitation pressure in a stationary channel. If a cavitation tube is used as a fixed cavitation flow channel,

either in the form of a Venturi nozzle, as shown in figure 1, or close to it, where a small fraction of the flow of pumped liquid is flowed from the outlet of the pump into the leak tank or into the suction line, such a scheme makes it possible to quickly take into account factors influencing the critical cavitation pressure.

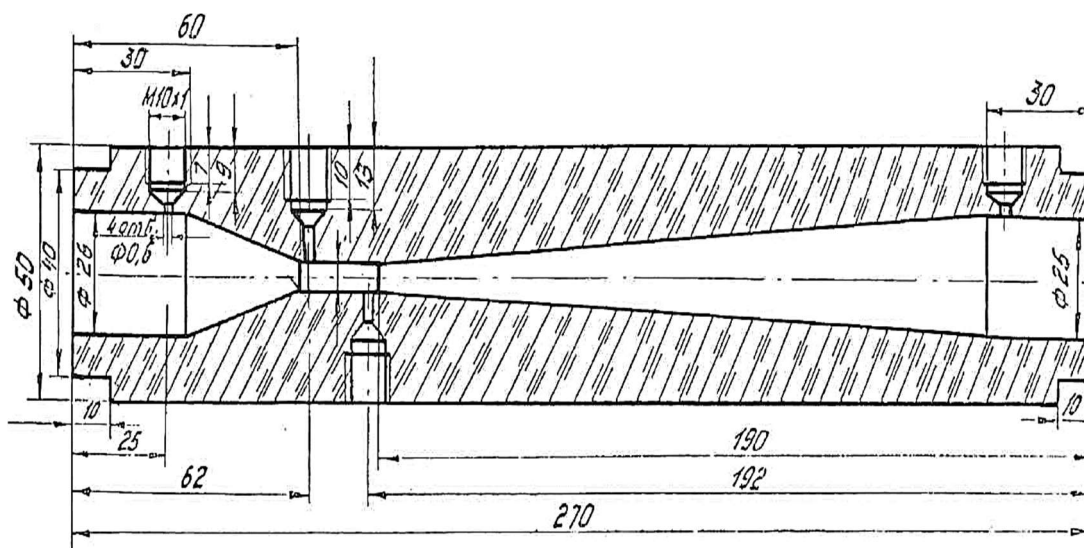


Figure 1. Cavitation tube

The purpose of the study. 1. Based on current recommendations and methods of cavitation calculation of pumps, to investigate critical pressure of cavitation in pumped oil.

2. To develop a method for calculating the cavitation reserve of the pump when operating on oil.

Materials and research methods. Analytical and numerical methods of solving differential equations were used to achieve the stated goals.

To confirm the conclusions and implementation, calculation methods were proposed, experimental data were used obtained from pilot-scale tests.

Results and discussions. The complexity and little study of cavitation phenomena of rotary pumps during their operation on fluids of the oil type made it impossible to form and solve the closed system of equations used when the properties of the system «pump-fluid» change within wide limits.

Cavitation characteristics of transfer pumps and main line pumps are generally known only when operating in cold water. It has been experimentally established that for low-viscosity liquids other than cold water, the allowable cavitation reserve of the pump, defined as the excess of the specific energy of the flow in the inlet section over the energy determined by the saturated vapor pressure of the pumped liquid before entering the pump, can be reduced below its values for cold water without the appearance of any negative effects of cavitation, that is, it can be assumed that, the formula (12)

$$\Delta h_{\text{доп.н.}} = \Delta h_{\text{доп.н.2O}} - \Delta H_{\text{кр}}, \quad (12)$$

where $\Delta h_{\text{доп.н.2O}}$, $\Delta h_{\text{доп.н.}}$ - Permissible NPSH (net positive suction head) when operating on water and liquid, respectively, such as oil,

$\Delta H_{\text{кр}}$ - Reduction of the NPSH below the value it accepts for the cold water pump test (thermodynamic correction).

For pumping oil from a large-capacity reservoir with transfer main line pumps, neglecting the value can significantly affect the cost of capital costs associated with excessive deepening of transfer pumps, overstating the value $\Delta H_{\text{кр}}$ of the minimum allowable oil residue in the reservoir. Studies have shown that the value $\Delta H_{\text{кр}}$ can be 40-60% or more value of the cavitation reserve of a transfer pump.

As of today, the recommendations given for the calculation ΔH_{kp} are of an empirical nature, and the scope of their application is limited by the conditions of the experiment in which they were obtained

In particular, such recommendations include a common formula (13):

$$\Delta h_t = \frac{29 \cdot \rho_l}{\rho_s \cdot B_1^{3/4}}, \quad \frac{m^2}{c^2}, \quad (13)$$

where $B_1 = \frac{\rho_l \cdot (\rho_l - \rho_v) \cdot c_{pl} \cdot T}{\rho_v^2 \cdot r_v^2}, \quad \frac{c^2}{m^2}, \Delta h_t$ - thermodynamic correction, $\frac{m^2}{c^2}$;

ρ_l, ρ_v - Density of liquid and vapour respectively kg/m³

c_{pl} - specific heat capacity of liquid, j/kg·K;

r_v - latent heat of vaporization, j/kg.

The given formula (13) is obtained on the basis of a generalization of experimental data for various liquids: water of different temperatures, nitric acid, nitrogen oxide, hydrogen peroxide, liquid oxygen, liquid fluorine, methyl alcohol, ethyl alcohol, kerosene, liquid hydrogen, liquid ammonia. Obviously, in generalizing the experimental data, not hydrocarbon mixtures, but so-called pure liquids were used.

For this reason, applying the formula (13) to the thermodynamic correction calculation is problematic. Moreover, as will be shown below, the calculations of thermodynamic correction under this formula do not agree satisfactorily with experimental data.

When calculating thermodynamical correction ΔH_{kpt} the following formula is obtained the widespread occurrence (14):

$$\Delta H_{kpt} = \frac{8,71}{B_h^{0,46} \cdot h_s^{0,41}}, \quad \frac{1}{m} \quad (14)$$

where $B_h = \frac{V_v}{V_l} \cdot \frac{c_{pl}}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial T}{\partial h_{ls}}, \quad \frac{1}{m}$, - thermal cavitation criteria;

$\frac{\partial T}{\partial h_{ls}}$ - saturation curve slope, deg/m.

When constructing this dependence, a generalization of experimental data was made for many liquids, including hydrocarbon mixtures (oil, residual oil, nigrol).

However, this formula is empirical and has the limitation inherent in it.

The work summarized experimental data on cavitation characteristics of centrifugal and screw-centrifugal pumps on cold and hot water as a dependency, formula (15)

$$\Delta H_{kp.t} = A \cdot \left(\frac{P_s}{P_{kp}} \right) \cdot \frac{u_{cp}^2}{2} \cdot \sqrt{\text{tg} \beta_{in.cp} - 0,3} \quad (15)$$

where A - constant coefficient $A = 70$;

P_{kp} - critical pressure of liquid;

$u_{cp}, \beta_{in.cp}$ - speed and angle of insertion of the blade at the inlet, respectively, on the middle diameter of the screw (for screw-centrifugal pumps) D_{cp} :

$$u_{cp} = \frac{D_{cp} \cdot n}{60}$$

$$\beta_{in.cp} = \text{arctg} \frac{S_l}{A D_{cp}}$$

According to authors, comparing the calculations of this formula with the known literature experimental data of testing of rotary pumps on different liquids showed a relatively satisfactory convergence of the calculation with experience.

In our opinion, accounting thermodynamic properties with only one parameter - the ratio $\frac{P_s}{P_{kp}}$ - is extremely insufficient. Calculations for oil do not agree with experimental data. In

addition, the determination of critical pressure of liquid requires further investigation for rapid calculations.

In this regard, it seems appropriate to obtain a solution regarding the value ΔH_{kp} devoid of the indicated disadvantage and which, if possible, would not be based on a purely empirical approach, i.e. a solution which has more general character. For this purpose, experimental studies of cavitation in the oils were carried out, which made it possible to identify some features of the mechanism of phase transformations and eventually to construct a mathematical model of the cavitation flow of the hydrocarbon mixture, on the basis of which a generalized solution of the problem was obtained taking into account the peculiarities of cavitation pumps during the transfer of hydrocarbon mixtures.

Conclusions. The practical conclusion from the above is that the conditions under which the pump operates can be determined when assessing the allowable pressure at the pump inlet using a critical cavitation pressure corresponding to the initial cavitation conditions, which excludes in its flow part the disruption of the continuous flow of the pumped liquid. At the same time, when designing and operating mainline pumps, it is customary to evaluate the condition of acceptable normal operation according to the allowable cavitation reserve, defined as $\Delta h_{доп} = A \cdot h_{kp}$, (A - safety factor, h_{kp} - critical cavitation reserve) and characterized by a developed cavitation mode, in which, due to an increase in hydraulic losses there is a noticeable deterioration in the external characteristics of this pump.

Sociological Sciences

ҒТАҚР 04.21.81

Қоғамның әлеуметтік мәселелерін шешуде әлеуметтік жарнаманың рөлін талдау

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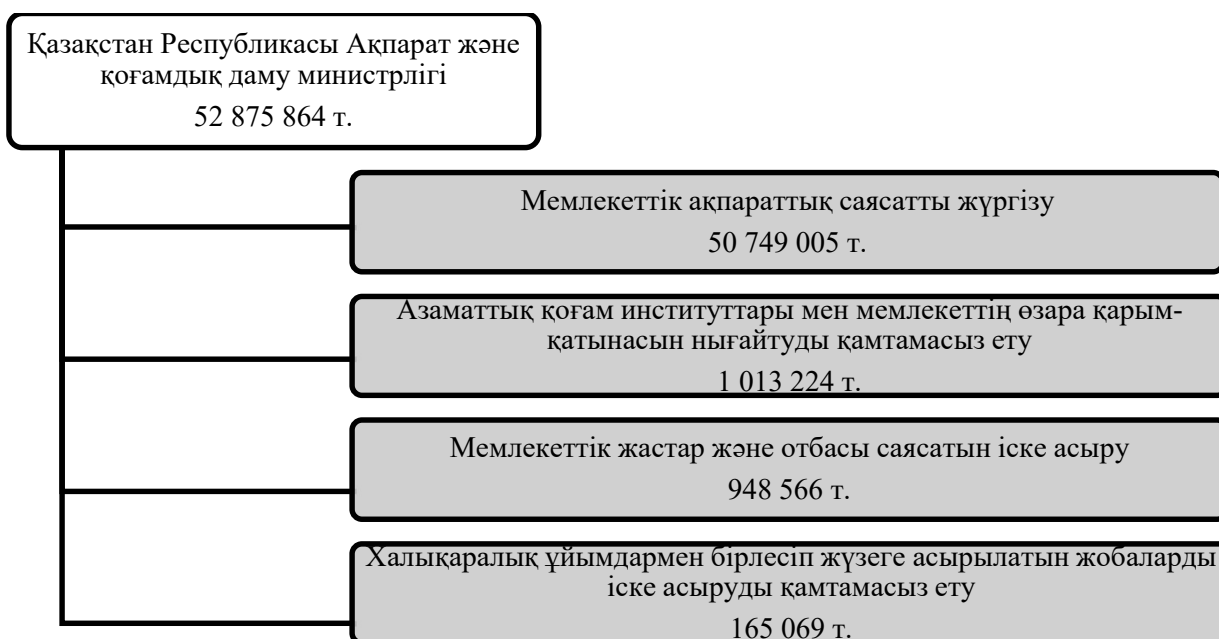
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Аңдатпа. Бұл мақалада қазіргі қоғамдағы әлеуметтік мәселелерді шешудегі әлеуметтік жарнаманың рөлі туралы мәселелер қарастырылады. Елде қабылданған жаңашылдықтардың негізгі идеясы барлық қабылданған шаралар әлеуметтік мәселелерді шешуге бағытталуы керек. Сонымен қатар, соңғы жылдары қоғамда әлеуметтік мәселелер туралы жиі айтылып жүргенін көріп отырмыз, бұл қоғамда айтарлықтай қарқын алып келеді. Бұл мақалада қазіргі қоғамдағы әлеуметтік мәселелерді шешудегі әлеуметтік жарнаманың рөліне бағытталған Қазақстан Республикасының саясатының стратегиялық маңызды аспектілерінің негізгі тетіктері, сондай-ақ қазіргі қоғамдағы әлеуметтік мәселелерді шешудегі әлеуметтік жарнаманың рөлі шешуші рөл атқара алатын факторлар қарастырылады. Мақала тақырыбының өзектілігі күмән тудырмайды. Тақырыптың негізгі аспектілері талданды және қарастырылды.

Түйін сөздер. Әлеуметтік жарнама; әлеуметтік мәселелер; әлеуметтік қызмет көрсету; әлеуметтік қызмет.

Кіріспе: Қазіргі уақытта Қазақстанда қоғамдағы әлеуметтік жарнаманың орны мен рөліне ерекше көңіл бөлінеді. Елдегі әлеуметтік мәселелерді шешу қажеттілігі жарнаманың осы түрінің маңыздылығын арттырады және оны одан әрі дамыту міндеттерін қояды. Әлеуметтік жарнаманың жаппай алдын-алу және әлеуметтік мәселелерді шешу жолдарын ұсыну, жеке адамдардың әлеуметтік күштерін үйлестіру, әлеуметтік қатынастар және жалпы әлеуметтік кеңістік тұрғысынан айтарлықтай әлеуеті бар екендігінде күмән жоқ. Әлеуметтік жарнама әлеуметтануда және басқа да ғылымдарда маңызды зерттеу объектісіне айналды, бұл тақырып бойынша ғылыми жарияланымдардың көбеюінен көрінеді. Қазақстанда әлеуметтік жарнаманың жаңа моделін қалыптастырудың өзектілігі Қазақстандағы әлеуметтік мәселелерді шешу сапасын арттыру қажеттілігінен туындап отыр. Қазақстан Республикасының 2022 – 2024 жылдарға арналған республикалық бюджет туралы заңына келсек. Мәдениет, спорт, туризм және ақпараттық кеңістікке 180 667 590 т. бөлінді.



Сурет 1. 2022 жылға арналған республикалық бюджетінен Қазақстан Республикасы Ақпарат және қоғамдық даму министрлігіне бөлінген қаражат мөлшері [1]

Әлеуметтік жарнаманы әлеуметтік мәселелерді шешудің құралы ретінде зерттеудің өзектілігі қазақстандық қоғамның ұлттық ерекшеліктерін ескере отырып, отандық әлеуметтік олқылықтарға әлеуметтік жарнаманың мүмкіндіктерін зерттеу қажеттілігімен байланысты. Әлеуметтік жарнаманы қоғамның ақпараттық дамуын қамтамасыз ететін қоғамның әлеуметтік мәселелерін шешу құралы ретінде іске асыру әлеуметтік жарнама жүйесін тиімді басқарудың жаңа тәсілдерін іздеуді анықтайды, бұл біздің зерттеуіміздің мәселесінін таңдаудың өзектілігін алдын-ала анықтады.

Ғылыми жаңалығы келесідей: Қазақстандағы әлеуметтік жарнаманың мәртебесін талдау негізінде қоғамның ақпараттылығын жақсарту және қоғамдағы әлеуметтік мәселелерді шешу үшін жаңа жоба әзірленді және оларды қолданудың ғылыми мәні ашылды. Алынған материалдар әлеуметтік жұмыс теориясы мен әдістемесі саласындағы теориялық білімді байытуға және кеңейтуге мүмкіндік береді.

Ғылыми жұмыстың мақсаты: елдегі әлеуметтік жарнаманың даму деңгейін ескере отырып, мемлекеттің қызметін талдау негізінде қоғамның әлеуметтік мәселелерін шешу құралы ретінде әлеуметтік жарнаманы жетілдіру технологиясын әзірлеу.

Қойылған мақсатты іске асыру үшін зерттеу алдына келесі міндеттер қойылды:

1. Мемлекет қызметін талдау негізінде әлеуметтік жарнаманы жетілдіру мәселесін жан-жақты зерттеу.

2. Мемлекет қызметін жүйелі талдау негізінде әлеуметтік жарнаманы жетілдіру жобасын әзірлеу.

3. Елдегі әлеуметтік жарнаманың даму деңгейін ескере отырып, мемлекеттің қызметін талдау негізінде әзірленген әлеуметтік жарнаманы жетілдіру жобасының эксперименттік негіздемесі.

Зерттеу әдістері мен материалдары: Көптеген жылдар бойы әлеуметтік жарнаманы жекелеген ғалымдар қарастырып келеді, олардың арасында әлеуметтік жарнаманы зерттеуге елеулі үлес қосқан ТМД елдерінің ғалымдарын атап өтуге болады: Ученова В.В, Крупнов Р.В, Николайшвили Г.Г, сонымен қатар Қазақстан ғалымдары: Алим Э.Т, Нургожина Ш.И, Ибраева Г.Ж және т. б. ғылыми жарияланымдар мен әдістемелік материалдардың талдауы Қазақстандағы әлеуметтік жарнаманың кейбір аспектілері, әсіресе қазіргі жағдайда, толық зерттелмегенін көрсетті. Мақалада әлеуметтік мәселелер контекстінде әлеуметтік жарнаманың рөлін зерттеуге әрекет жасалды. Зерттеудің әдіснамалық негізі тарихилық принцип. Өйткені зерттеу объектісі өзінің эволюциялық дамуында, зерттелінуде және белгіленген кезеңде өзгерістерге ұшырауда. Зерттеу объектісі ретінде әлеуметтік жарнаманың әлеуметтік мәселелердегі орны болады. Ғылыми-зерттеу жұмыстарын жазу барысында жалпы ғылыми әдістер қолданылды: талдау, синтез, статистикалық әдіс. Дереккөз базасы ретінде кәсіби-педагогикалық әдебиетті, ҚР нормативтік- қызметтік құжаттарын зерделеу, талдау, синтездеу және қорыту; Қазақстан республикасы ақпарат және қоғамдық даму министрлігін құжаттамасын зерделеу. Зерттеудің теориялық негізін әлеуметтік жарнаманың әлеуметтік мәселелерді шешудегі рөлінің әртүрлі аспектілерін зерттеуге үлкен үлес қосқан шетелдік және отандық тарихи ой өкілдерінің жұмыстары құрайды.

Талқылау және нәтижелер: Қазақстан Республикасының жарнама туралы заңында әлеуметтік жарнамаға осындай анықтама берілген. Әлеуметтік жарнама – адамдардың беймәлім тобына арналған және қайырымдылық пен коммерциялық емес сипаттағы өзге де қоғамдық пайдалы мақсаттарға қол жеткізуге, сондай-ақ мемлекет мүдделерін қамтамасыз етуге бағытталған ақпарат[2].

Отандық ғылыми әдебиеттерде "әлеуметтік жарнама" ұғымының мағынасына әртүрлі көзқарастар ұсынылған. Әлеуметтік жарнама— бұл әлеуметтік мінез-құлық үлгілерін өзгертуге және әлеуметтік маңызды құбылыстар мен мәселелерге назар аударуға бағытталған жарнама. Әлеуметтік жарнама-бұл қоғамды ізгілендіруге де, қоғамдық игілік тұрғысынан пайдалы жеке мақсаттарға қол жеткізуге ықпал ететін әлеуметтік идеяларды, мінез-құлық пен тәжірибені жеке-жеке ұсыну мен жылжытудың ерекше формасы[3]. Бұл анықтамалардың жалпы кемшілігі-жарнаманың осы түріндегі "әлеуметтік" белгілердің бұлыңғырлығы, анық еместігі. Әлеуметтік жарнама, ең алдымен, әлеуметтік кеңістікте емес, жарнама кеңістігінде ғана қарастырылады.

Шешім контекстіндегі әлеуметтік жарнаманы талдағанда, "әлеуметтік" ұғымының мәні мен мазмұнын ашу өте маңызды. "Әлеуметтік" ұғымы әлеуметтік-гуманитарлық білімнің теориялық құрылымдарында және әлеуметтік-саяси құрылымдардың практикалық жұмысында кеңінен қолданылады. Ғылыми әдебиеттегі "әлеуметтік" ұғым үш мағынада қарастырылады. Бірінші жағдайда, бұл қоғамның белгілі бір саласы, онда адамдар мен әлеуметтік қауымдастықтар арасындағы әлеуметтік өзара іс-қимыл жүреді. Екінші жағдайда, әлеуметтік — қоғамдық сияқты. Үшінші мағынада, әлеуметтік мінез-құлықты реттеудің жеке, жеке формасы және "ол тудыратын адам өмірінің қасиеттері"деп түсінуге болады. Дәлірек айтқанда, әлеуметтік-бұл "өзара міндеттемелер мен келісімдердің арқасында мүмкін

болатын басқалардың мінез-құлқын алдын-ала болжау негізінде мінез-құлықты реттеудің ерекше түрі, формасы"[4].

Әлеуметтік жарнамаға қатысты маңызды болып табылатын "әлеуметтік" белгілерді белгілейміз:

- кез-келген әлеуметтік әрекет жеке тұлғалардың, әлеуметтік топтардың, әлеуметтік институттардың ішкі және сыртқы орта арасындағы қайшылықтарды жою қажеттілігінен туындаған бірлескен мақсатты іс-әрекеттегі нақты қажеттіліктерімен анықталады;

- нәтижесінде қоғам үшін маңызды тенденциялар мен қасиеттерді қалыптастыру болып табылатын қызмет және әртүрлі әлеуметтік құрылымдар мен әлеуметтік топтардың өзара әрекеттесуі.

Әлеуметтік жарнаманың мәні - бұл:

- қоғамның өзекті мәселелеріне назар аударады;
- әлеуметтік мәселелерді болдырмау құралы болып табылады;
- әлеуметтік мәселелерді шешуді ұсынады;
- мемлекеттік әлеуметтік және ақпараттық саясаттың құралы болып табылады;
- адамдардың құндылықтарын, дүниетанымын және әлеуметтік мақұлданған

мінез-құлық үлгілерін қалыптастырады.

Шешім тұрғысынан әлеуметтік жарнаманы кең мағынада әлеуметтік кеңістік пен әлеуметтік қатынастарды үйлестіруге, халықты өзекті әлеуметтік мәселелер туралы ақпараттандыруға, олардың алдын алуға және шешуге, сондай-ақ жаңа әлеуметтік құндылықтар мен әлеуметтік мақұлданған мінез-құлық үлгілерін дамытуға бағытталған әлеуметтік технология ретінде анықтауға болады.

Бүкіл әлемдегі әлеуметтік жарнама қоғамның әртүрлі әлеуметтік ауруларын емдеудің негізгі құралы ретінде бұрыннан бері қолданылып келеді. Бірақ ТМД елдерінде, атап айтқанда Қазақстанда әлеуметтік жарнама батыс елдерінен әлдеқайда кешірек пайда болды. Қазақстандағы әлеуметтік жарнама басқа посткеңестік елдердегідей мәселелерден зардап шегуде. Әлеуметтік жарнама мемлекеттің тиісті қолдауымен қамтамасыз етілмеген, үлкен мәселе коммуникацияның бұл түрін реттейтін тетіктер өте дамымаған. Қазіргі жағдайда әлеуметтік жарнама әр түрлі конкурстар мен фестивальдарда ғана ұсынылады, бірақ ол кең аудиторияға жетпейді.

Әлеуметтік мәселелерді шешу қажеттілігі әлеуметтік жарнаманың маңыздылығын арттырады және оны одан әрі дамыту міндеттерін қояды. Соңғы жылдары Қазақстанда қоғам өміріндегі әлеуметтік жарнаманың орны мен рөлі мәселелеріне көбірек көңіл бөліне бастады. Салауатты өмір салтын қалыптастыруға бағытталған – темекі шегуге, нашақорлыққа, маскүнемдікке қарсы, ЖҚТБ-дан қорғауды, спортпен шұғылдануды, дұрыс тамақтану мен тәрбиелеуді, берік отбасылық қарым-қатынастарды және т. б. насихаттайтын әлеуметтік жарнама кеңінен таралуда. Ұлтты біріктіруге арналған патриоттық жарнамаға (мерекелерге, мерейтойларға, спорттық іс-шараларға) көбірек көңіл бөлінуде. Әлеуметтік жарнаманың мұндай түрлерін мемлекеттік сектор көбірек қолданады. Коммерциялық ұйымдар өз бизнестерін алға жылжыту немесе имиджін жақсарту мақсатында әлеуметтік жарнама жасайды.

Әлеуметтік жарнама коммерциялық жарнама сияқты құралдар жиынтығын пайдаланады: теледидарлық бейнелер, баспа, көше, көлік жарнамасы және т.б. әлеуметтік жарнама мен коммерциялық жарнаманың басты айырмашылығы - мақсатында. Коммерциялық жарнама берушілер белгілі бір өнімге мейірімділік танытуды немесе оны сатудың өсуін ынталандырса, әлеуметтік жарнаманың мақсаты қоғамдық құбылысқа назар аудару болып табылады. Сонымен қатар, жарнаманың екі түрінің мақсатты аудиториялары айтарлықтай ерекшеленеді: коммерциялық жарнама – бұл өте тар маркетингтік топ, әлеуметтік – бүкіл қоғам немесе оның едәуір бөлігі[5].

Осылайша, әлеуметтік жарнаманың мақсаты, оның функциялары, қолданылатын мотивация және тасымалдаушылар адамдардың санасында адам мен қоғамның өмірлік күштерін көбейтуге және жетілдіруге, сондай-ақ үйлесімді әлеуметтік кеңістікті қалыптастыруға ықпал ететін мінез-құлық нормалары мен ережелерін құруға және шоғырландыруға бағытталған. Әлеуметтік жарнаманың әр адамға, әлеуметтік топқа әлеуметтік мәселелерді шешуге және алдын алуға әкеледі.

Әлеуметтік жарнаманың тиімділігі көбінесе мәселенің дұрыс қойылуына байланысты. Әлеуметтік жарнаманың ерекшелігі-оның тақырыбы жылдан-жылға жиі қайталанып, адамзаттың мәңгілік мәселелерін (қоршаған ортаның ластану мәселелері, есірткіге қарсы күрес, ЖИТС-ның алдын алу және т.б.) көрсетеді. Сондықтан адамдарды бар мәселелерге жаңа көзқараспен қарауға, оларды басқа қырынан көрсетуге мәжбүр ету қажет, бұл үшін инновациялық тәсілді қолдану қажет. Әлеуметтік жарнаманың тиімділігі көбінесе жарнама берушінің құзыретіне және жарнама берушінің кәсібилігіне байланысты.

Осылайша, әлеуметтік жарнама негізінен қызмет, өнім туралы емес, әлеуметтік мәселе, оны шешу жолдары және мінез-құлық қауіпсіздігі туралы идеялардың қалыптасуына ие. Әлеуметтік жарнама әлеуметтік маңызды құбылыстарға белгілі бір қатынасты қалыптастырады, қажетті әрекетті жасауға талпындырады. Әлеуметтік жарнама адамның жеке қажеттіліктерін қанағаттандырудың негізгі мақсатын қоймайды. Мұндай жарнаманың басты міндеті-әлеуметтік пайдалы әрекет. Бүгінгі таңда әлеуметтік жарнаманы барлық жерде көруге болады: көшеде, интернетте, теледидарда көптеген әлеуметтік конкурстар мен жобалар өткізіледі, олардың тақырыптары: салауатты өмір салты, жол қозғалысы ережелері, ЖИТС-тің алдын алу және басқалар. Әлеуметтік жарнама халықтың өмірінің барлық салаларына енеді.

Әлеуметтік жарнама әлемдегі елдердің көптеген негізгі әлеуметтік мәселелеріне назар аударуға және әсер етуге бағытталған. Оның мақсаттары жеке азаматтардың өмірлік тәжірибесін жақсартуды, сондай-ақ әлеуметтік жауапкершілікті ынталандыруды және моральдық құндылықтар деп атауға болатын нәрсені дамытуды қамтиды. Осыған байланысты әлеуметтік жарнама миссиясын әлеуметтік мінез-құлықты ұзақ мерзімді модельдеуге бағытталған деп санауға болады, бұл азаматтардың моральдық және әлеуметтік дүниетанымының, сондай-ақ олардың нақты мінез-құлқының жоғарылауына әкеледі.

Мемлекеттік ұйымдар әлеуметтік жарнаманы мемлекеттің мақсаттары мен жалпы қоғамның мақсаттары арасында оң байланыс жасау үшін пайдаланады. Сондай-ақ, мемлекет әлеуметтік жарнаманы қолданып, азаматтарды сенім мен мінез-құлықты түсінуге әсер ету үшін өзекті мәселелер мен тақырыптар туралы хабардар етеді. Осы себептерге байланысты мемлекеттің қолдауымен жүргізілетін әлеуметтік жарнаманы саяси саясатты жүзеге асырудан ажырату мүмкін емес.

Жақсы ойластырылған және мақсатты әлеуметтік жарнама оң әлеуметтік құндылықтарды ілгерілетуге және қабылдауға, Жоғары әлеуметтік стандарттарды нығайтуға, дәстүрлер мен оң мінез-құлық нормаларын нығайтуға ықпал етеді. Әлеуметтік жарнама сонымен қатар адамның оң әлеуетін көрсете алады және егер ол дұрыс қолданылса, гуманизмді, әлеуметтік жауапкершілікті және жалпы әлеуметтік дамуды алға жылжытудың бір бөлігі болып табылады. Әлеуметтік жарнама жеке адамдардың және жалпы қоғамның өміріне әсер ете отырып, азаматтардың өмір сүру деңгейі мен өмірлік тәжірибесін арттыруға құнды үлес қоса алады. Қазіргі уақытта әлеуметтік жарнаманың негізгі тапсырыс берушілері - қоғамдық ұйымдар, қайырымдылық ұйымдары, мемлекеттік мекемелер, сондай-ақ бизнес пен кәсіпкерліктің кейбір түрлерінің өкілдері[6].

Алайда, әлеуметтік жарнамада көрсетілмеген өзекті мәселелердің бірі-қоғамның нашар ақпараттық мәселесі. Әлеуметтік жарнамаға және әлеуметтік мәселелерге

қызығушылықты арттыру үшін біз "Білімді Қазақстан" жобасын ұсынамыз. Қазіргі уақытта жалпыға бірдей ақпараттандыру адамдардан уақыт пен оқуды қалайды. Сондықтан әлеуметтік мәселелерді жалпы халық арасында кеңінен тарату мәселесі өте өзекті болып отыр.

Жобаның негізгі мақсаты: Қазақстан тұрғындарының назарын ең әлеуметтік мәселелерге аудару, халықтың ақпараттық сауаттылығы туралы ортақ идеямен біріктірілген адамдар қауымдастығын құру.

Қойылған мақсатқа жету үшін берілген міндеттер:

- БАҚ және компьютерлік технологиялар көмегімен қала тұрғындарын Қазақстанның әлеуметтік мәселелерімен, әлемнің әлеуметтік мәселелермен таныстыру;
- қоғамның әлеуметтік жарнамасы мен ақпараты дамыған елдердің мысалында үйлесімді және табысты тұлғаны қалыптастыру үшін әлеуметтік мәселелер туралы білімнің құндылығы мен маңыздылығы туралы идеяны қоғамдық ортаға насихаттау;
- Қазақстанның әлеуметтік мәселелері бойынша қала тұрғындары арасында жанды қарым-қатынас ұйымдастыру, әлемде болып жатқан оқиғалар туралы, өз қалаларындағы әлеуметтік мәселелер туралы, мұны не және не үшін білу керек екендігі туралы пікір алмасу.

Мүмкін болатын атқарушы органдар: қала әкімшілігінің мәдениет басқармасы, қоғамдық ұйымдар, еріктілер орталықтары.

Мақсатты аудитория: Қазақстан қалаларының 7-70 жас аралығындағы тұрғындары.

Тарату арналары:

- Интернет (Instagram әлеуметтік желісіндегі ақпараттық порталдар, әлеуметтік желілердегі топтар);
- баспа өнімдері (флаерлер, парақшалар, хабарландырулар);
- теледидардағы жарнама;
- пошта жіберілімі, сыртқы жарнама.

Әлеуметтік мәселелер туралы ақпаратты арттыруға бағытталған негізгі іс-шаралар мыналар болады:

- әлеуметтік мәселелер туралы презентацияларды ұйымдастыру; ел белсенділерімен кездесуді немесе онлайн-трансляцияны ұйымдастыру; әлеуметтік мәселелерді талқылау;
- әр түрлі бағыттағы әлеуметтік мәселелер бойынша мемлекеттік мекемелерді ұйымдастыру және оларды БАҚ-та кеңінен жариялау.

Табыс пен тиімділік көбінесе сауатты жарнамаға байланысты, оның негізінде мыналар болуы керек: жарнамалық хабарламалар, жарияланымдар жасау. Жарнама құралдары: жергілікті БАҚ-тағы хабарландырулар, ауызша жарнама, телефон арқылы, радио арқылы, сыртқы жарнама (афишалар, көшелердегі плакаттар), баспа жарнамасы (буклеттер) болуы мүмкін. Қоғамның жобаға деген қызығушылығын сақтауда сөзсіз сайтты немесе белсенділердің блогын пайдалану болып табылады, өйткені қазіргі заманғы адамдардың көпшілігі интернетте көп уақыт жұмсайды.

Осылайша, бұл жоба әлеуметтік жарнама арқылы әлеуметтік мәселелер туралы қоғамның ақпараттық мәдениетін арттыруға көмектеседі.

Қорытынды: Қорытындылай келе, біздің көзқарасымыз бойынша, әлеуметтік жарнаманың үлкен әлеуеті бар деп айта аламыз. Алайда Қазақстандағы әлеуметтік жарнаманың жағдайы жеткіліксіз дамыған. Отандық жарнаманың әлеуеті толық ашылуы үшін көп күш салу керек. Қазақстанның әлеуметтік жарнамасында мән бар ма? Бұған қазақстандық әлеуметтік жарнаманың лайықты өкілдері болып табылатын авторлардың жұмыстары мысал бола алады. Қазақстандық жарнама берушілер де өзекті тақырыптарға сапалы әлеуметтік жарнамамен таң қалдыра алады. Жарияланымды талдау негізінде біз

Қазақстандағы әлеуметтік жарнаманың жаңа жобасының негізгі параметрлерін атап өттік. Жобаны Қазақстанға енгізу үшін әлеуметтік жарнаманың жаңа моделін құру тетігін айқындау, сондай-ақ жобаны Қазақстан жағдайында қолданудың негізгі шарттарын іске асыру маңызды. Негізгі шарттар ретінде: қоғам интеграциясының жаңа нысандарын дамыту; қазақстандықтардың мемлекетпен байланысын нығайту; Қазақстандағы қоғамның әлеуметтік мәселелерін шешу процесін тиімді басқару.

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Анализ роли социальной рекламы в решении социальных проблем общества

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматриваются вопросы о роли социальной рекламы в решении социальных проблем в современном обществе. Основная идея нововведений, принятых в стране, заключается в том, что все принятые меры должны быть направлены на решение социальных проблем. Вместе с тем, мы видим, что в последние годы в обществе все чаще говорят о социальных проблемах, что приводит к значительным темпам в обществе. В данной статье рассматриваются основные механизмы стратегически важных аспектов политики Республики Казахстан, направленные на роль социальной рекламы в решении социальных проблем современного общества, а также факторы, решающую роль которых может сыграть социальная реклама в решении социальных проблем современного общества. Актуальность темы статьи не вызывает сомнений. Проанализированы и рассмотрены основные аспекты темы.

Ключевые слова. Социальная реклама; социальные проблемы; социальное обслуживание; социальная деятельность.

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Analysis of the role of social advertising in solving social problems of society

Abstract. This article discusses the role of social advertising in solving social problems in modern society. The main idea of the innovations adopted in the country is that all measures taken should be aimed at solving social problems. At the same time, we see that in recent years society has been increasingly talking about social problems, which leads to a significant pace in society. This article discusses the main mechanisms of strategically important aspects of the policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan aimed at the role of social advertising in solving social problems of modern society, as well as factors that can play a decisive role in solving social problems of modern society. The relevance of the topic of the article is beyond doubt. The main aspects of the topic are analyzed and considered.

Keywords. Social advertising; social problems; social services; social activities.

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Определение и классификация профессиональных рисков в мировой практике страхования несчастных случаев на рабочем месте

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В международной практике страхование классифицируется исходя из вида профессионального риска. В европейском Союзе, которую мы будем рассматривать ниже определяют систему знаний в Директиве 2009 г¹. В данном документе рассматриваются все виды рисков в страховании, в том числе в области охраны труда и присвоены как крупные риски, а именно Классы 1 и 2: «Страхование от несчастных случаев и болезней».

Исходя из европейской общепризнанной и регламентируемой практики, мы можем выделить тезис, о том, что в страховании в области охраны труда, классом профессионального риска является степень производственного травматизма, профессиональной заболеваемости. Таким образом, класс (уровень) профессионального риска зависит от вероятности потери заработка и требуемых объемов материальных затрат, направленных на возмещение ущерба здоровью.

В данной статье, мы не будем останавливаться на вариативности видов и его ликвидности в области охраны труда, однако учитывая различные условия труда, характер занятости, специфику социально-трудовых отношений в разных странах, можно сделать суждение и о различиях в системе страхования профессиональных рисков. В ходе исследований был рассмотрен опыт страхования от несчастных случаев на производстве ряда стран ближнего и дальнего зарубежья таких стран, как Япония, Франция, Украина, Китай, Испания, Израиль, Норвегия, США, Австралия, Германия и другие страны.

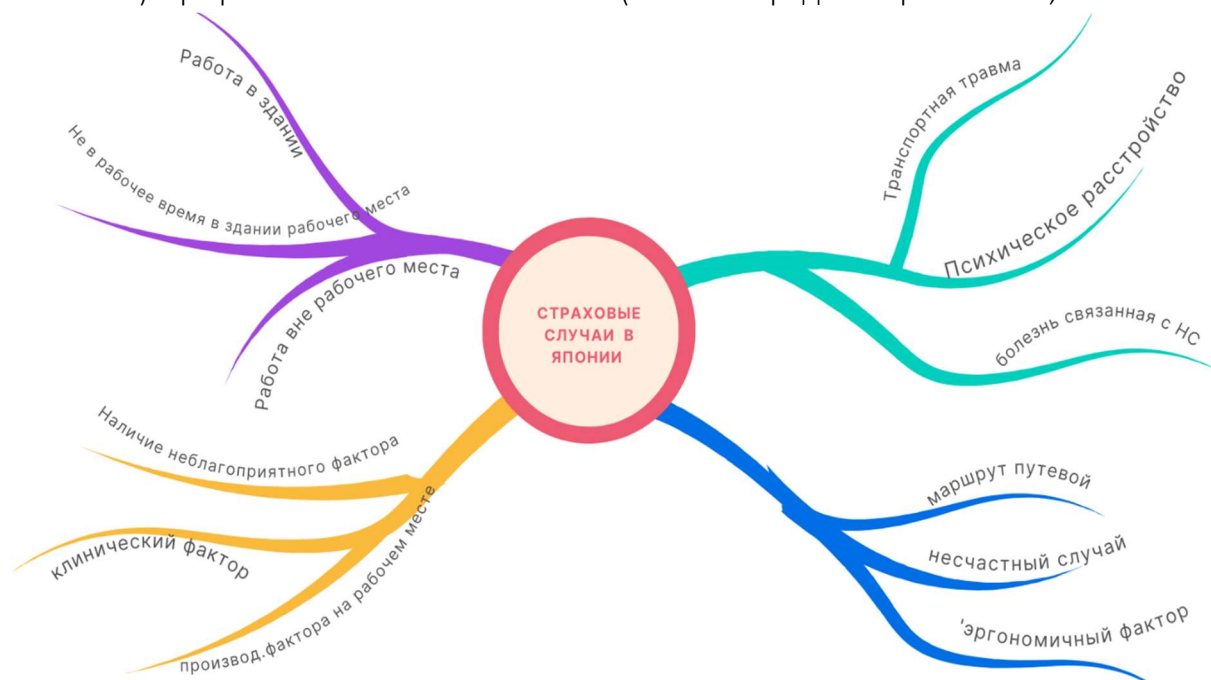
В соответствии с **японской системой** страховой ответственности, в случае, если работник получает травму или заболевание в результате связанной с работой, включая поездки на работу, он/она остается физически нетрудоспособным после выздоровления или он/она умирает из-за работы или во время поездок на работу, соответствующие пособия будут выплачиваться работнику или семье умершего, например, компенсационное пособие по болезни, пособие по компенсации временного отсутствия, пенсия по компенсации инвалидности и пенсия по компенсации потери кормильца. Это комплексная система для работников, цель которой – помочь жертвам реабилитироваться в обществе, оказать

¹ Директива 2009/138/ЕС Европейского парламента и Совета от 25 ноября 2009 г. о начале и осуществлении деятельности по страхованию и перестрахованию (Solvency II) <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A02009L0138-20210630> (просмотрено 22.09.2022)

помощь работникам и семьям погибших, а также предотвратить несчастные случаи на производстве.

Классификация НС в зависимости от профессиональных рисков представлена в Рис.1. В данной карте, отмечены наиболее частые виды несчастных случаев, от частного к общему мы классифицируем по видам профессиональных рисков. В частности представлены следующие риски:

- 1) Производственная травма;
- 2) Профессиональное заболевание (наличие вредного физических, химических и



напряженностью труда);

3) Травма транспортная. Здесь следует отдельно отметить, что в отличие от казахстанского опыта, риск во время маршрута на работу и после, классифицируется также как и риск. «Поездки на работу» относятся к разумным маршрутам и методам, используемым работниками, которые путешествуют на работу или с работы, указанной в пунктах (а) - (а) ниже.

(а) перемещение туда и обратно между местом жительства и рабочим местом (место, где работники начинают и заканчивают работу);

(б) проезд между рабочим местом, где это предусмотрено постановлением Министерства здравоохранения, труда и социального обеспечения, и другим рабочим местом (работник с несколькими рабочими местами);

(в) для работника, переведенного без семьи, проезд между местом жительства в месте назначения и домом. Если работник отклоняется от маршрута движения или прерывает поездку, время в течение отклонения или прерывания, и последующее путешествие не рассматривается как поездка на работу.

Однако в том случае, если минимальное такое отклонение или прерывание необходимо для повседневной жизни, для примера покупка предметов повседневного обихода, то это уже рассматривается как поездка на работу.

- 4) Психическое расстройство;
- 5) Расстройство верхних конечностей;
- 6) Боль в спине. Существует 2 типа болей в спине, которые покрывает компенсация за несчастные случаи на производстве и необходимо медицинское лечение.

Боль в спине в результате несчастного случая и боль в спине не в результате несчастного случая.

Во Франции защита от профессиональных рисков является неотъемлемой частью общей системы социальной защиты для всех рабочих и, как таковая, управляется Государственным институтом социального обеспечения. Социальное обеспечение обычно финансируется взносами работодателей и рабочих, но в страховании профессиональных рисков осуществляют взносы только работодатели. Это обеспечивается Национальным фондом страхования от болезней для рабочих (CNAMTS), государственным институтом, занимающим монопольное положение для тех, кто подпадает под общую систему обязательного страхования. CNAMTS вкладывает в страховые фонды от имени Общей системы социального обеспечения. Особые системы существуют для шахт, сельскохозяйственных рабочих и так далее, и их фонды управляются социальными партнерами под контролем Министерства социальных дел. Страхование профессиональных рисков для рабочих в несельскохозяйственном секторе осуществляется Первичными фондами (CPAMs), Региональными фондами страхования от болезней (CRAMs), и общими фондами, но в финансовом отношении риски управляются отдельно CNAMTS. Во Франции частный сектор участвует в страховании профессиональных рисков только тогда, когда работодатель решает подписаться под страховкой, беря на себя финансовые последствия своих «непростительных ошибок».

Классификация в зависимости от профессиональных рисков во Франции, рис.2.

Пострадавший имеет право на получение ежедневных пособий, выплачиваемых начиная со второго дня нетрудоспособности до полного выздоровления или смерти. Размер пособия составляет первоначально 60% средней ежедневной заработной платы, а после 28 дней - 80%.

В случае длительной нетрудоспособности пострадавший имеет право на получение пенсии по нетрудоспособности, размер которой определяется на основе заработной платы за последние 12 месяцев, предшествовавших наступлению страхового случая. Кроме того, при расчете пенсии учитываются остаточная трудоспособность, характер травмы или заболевания, физическое состояние пострадавшего, возраст, образование и опыт работы. Так, наибольший размер пенсии при полной нетрудоспособности составляет 100% предыдущей заработной платы (при условии соблюдения низшего и высшего уровня ограничения). Далее размер выплачиваемой пенсии находится в прямой зависимости от степени нетрудоспособности пострадавшего, снижение которой приводит к соответствующему уменьшению пенсии: при 75% нетрудоспособности - 62,5% зарплаты, при 50% - 25% зарплаты.

Во Франции разработан список, насчитывающий 1200 профессиональных рисков, по одному из которых классифицируют каждое производство в соответствии с его основной деятельностью. Такая классификация дает возможность определить те элементы, которые являются специфическими для производства с похожими рисками. Тариф взноса устанавливается отдельно по каждому предприятию. Производства, входящие в одно предприятие и разделенные географически, имеют разные тарифы, но методы установления тарифа, применяемые ко всем производствам, принадлежащим одному предприятию, зависят от общей численности работников предприятия в целом. Стоимость риска конкретного производства равняется общей сумме выплат компенсаций за несчастные случаи. Французская система считается одной из самых сложных, но она закладывает принципы введения схемы страхования от несчастных случаев в рамках общей системы социального страхования. Размер страховых взносов при этом виде страхования должен обеспечивать достаточные средства для предотвращения несчастных случаев на производстве и в то же время обеспечивать основные расходы, связанные с риском

несчастных случаев на производстве. Взносы, уплачиваемые работодателями Франции, начиная с 1946 г., покрывают расходы на компенсации за эти случаи и заболевания ². [26].

Определение класса профессионального риска производства по видам экономической деятельности осуществляется Фондом социального страхования от несчастных случаев в порядке, установленном Кабинетом Министров **Украины**.

Размер страхового взноса предприятия зависит от класса профессионального риска производства, к которому относится предприятие по виду экономической деятельности. В случае если страхователь осуществляет свою деятельность по нескольким видам экономической деятельности, отнесение предприятия к классу профессионального риска производства осуществляется по основному виду его экономической деятельности.

В случае изменения вида экономической деятельности предприятия Фонд социального страхования от несчастных случаев соответственно изменяет принадлежность этого предприятия к классу профессионального риска производства. Изменение класса профессионального риска осуществляется один раз в год по результатам работы страхователя за прошлый календарный год. Классификация в зависимости от профессиональных рисков, рис. 2.

Класс профессионального риска производства зависит от значения интегрального показателя. Чем выше значение интегрального показателя, тем выше класс профессионального риска производства.

Определение количества классов профессионального риска производства осуществляется путем группирования интегральных показателей, а отнесение страховой отраслевой совокупности видов экономической деятельности к соответствующему классу профессионального риска производства – в результате минимизации разницы между значением интегрального показателя, определенного для такой совокупности, и средним значением данного показателя для соответствующего класс профессионального риска производства.

Административный отдел социального страхования **КНР** устанавливает различные ставки для отраслей в зависимости от степени риска производственных травм в разных отраслях, а также определяет несколько уровней ставок в каждой отрасли на основе использования страховых взносов в связи с производственными травмами и частоты производственных травм. Отраслевые дифференцированные ставки и внутриотраслевые тарифные ставки устанавливаются административным отделом труда и социальной защиты Госсовета КНР совместно с финансовым отделом Госсовета КНР, административным отделом здравоохранения Госсовета КНР, надзором за безопасностью производства и административного отдела Госсовета КНР.

Департаменты трудовых ресурсов и социального обеспечения каждого координируемого региона Китая должны совместно с финансовым департаментом обоснованно определить конкретные стандарты для базовых ставок страхования от производственных травм в регионе в соответствии с принципом "фиксированный доход по расходам и платежному балансу", и запрашивать мнения профсоюзных организаций и представителей подразделений-работодателей и представлять их народному правительству координируемого региона для утверждения и реализации. Конкретные стандарты базовой ставки могут быть своевременно скорректированы в соответствии с изменениями в общей региональной экономической и промышленной структуре, использованием страховых взносов, связанных с производственным травматизмом, и т.д.

² Мелехин А. И. Практика страхования от несчастных случаев на производстве и профессиональных заболеваний в отдельных странах Европейского Союза (Германия, Финляндия, Франция). Вестник государственного социального страхования. 2018. № 10. С. 70-77.

Внутриотраслевые тарифные ставки в каждой отрасли определяются методом плавающей ставки. Один тип промышленности делится на три класса, а со второго по восьмой типы промышленности делятся на пять классов, то есть на основе базовой ставки он может быть увеличен до 120%, 150% или уменьшен до 80%, 50% соответственно.

Таблица 1. Классификация отраслевых рисков страхования от производственных травм на примере КНР

ОКЭД	Ставки	Название отрасли
1	0,2%,	Услуги в области ПО и ИКТ, денежные и финансовые услуги, услуги на рынке капитала, страхование, другие финансовые услуги, услуги по продвижению и применению технологий, социальная работа, радио, телевидение, производство фильмов и видеозаписей, органы КП Китая, государственные учреждения, демократические партии, социальное обеспечение, культурно - массовые организации, общественные группы и другие членские организации, массовые автономные организации на низовом уровне, международные организации
2	0,4%	Оптовая торговля, розничная торговля, складская отрасль, почтовая промышленность, индустрия размещения, индустрия общественного питания, телекоммуникации, услуги радио и телевидения и спутниковой передачи, Интернет и сопутствующие услуги, индустрия недвижимости, лизинговая индустрия, индустрия деловых услуг, исследования и экспериментальные разработки, профессиональные и технические услуги в промышленности, бытовые услуги для жителей, прочие услуги, образование, здравоохранение, пресса и издательское дело, культура и искусство
3	0,7%	Сельскохозяйственная и побочная пищевая промышленность, пищевая промышленность, производство вина, напитков и очищенного чая, табачная промышленность, текстильная промышленность, деревообрабатывающая и деревообрабатывающая, бамбуковая, ротанговая, пальмовая и травяная промышленность, производство культурно-образовательных, эстетических, спортивных и развлекательных товаров, производство компьютеров, средств связи и другого электронного оборудования, приборостроение, другие отрасли обрабатывающей промышленности, производство и водоснабжение, производство автомобилей, электронных товаров и повседневного ремонта, управление водным хозяйством, защита окружающей среды и управление природопользованием, управление общественными объектами развлечения
4	0,9%	Сельское хозяйство, животноводство, сельское хозяйство, лесное хозяйство, услуги животноводства и рыболовства, текстиль и одежда, одежда, кожа, мех, перья и изделия из них и обувь, печать и воспроизведение носителей информации, фармацевтическое производство, производство химических волокон, резиновая и пластмассовая промышленность, металлопродукция, производство общего оборудования,

		производство специального оборудования, автомобилестроение, производство железнодорожного, судового, аэрокосмического и другого транспортного оборудования, производство электрических машин и оборудования, комплексное использование отходов, металлопродукция, ремонт машин и оборудования, электроэнергетика, теплоэнергетика, газодобыча, железнодорожный транспорт, авиатранспорт, трубопроводный транспорт, спорт
5	1,1%	Лесное хозяйство, вспомогательная деятельность в горнодобывающей промышленности, производство мебели, бумага и изделия из бумаги, строительство и монтаж, отделка зданий и другое строительство, автомобильный транспорт, водный транспорт, погрузочно-разгрузочные работы и транспортное агентство
6	1,3%	Рыбное хозяйство, производство химического сырья и химических продуктов, промышленность нерудных полезных ископаемых, промышленность плавки и проката черных металлов, промышленность плавки и проката цветных металлов, жилищное строительство, гражданское строительство
7	1,6%	Добыча нефти и газа, прочая добыча полезных ископаемых, нефтепереработка, коксование и переработка ядерного топлива
8	1,9%	Угольная и обогатительная промышленность, добыча и обогащение руд черных металлов, добыча и обогащение руд цветных металлов, добыча и обогащение нерудных руд

В Испании в 1995 г. был принят Закон о предотвращении трудовых рисков, отменяющий Указ о безопасности и гигиене труда (1971 г.), чтобы облегчить и защитить общество от несчастных случаев более безопасным способом. В отличие от традиционной реактивной точки зрения на предотвращение безопасности, эта правовая база предлагает упреждающий подход, который не основан исключительно на статистике несчастных случаев. Традиционно профилактика заключалась в применении быстрого исправления сразу после

К профессиональным рискам относятся травмы, полученные работником при выполнении трудовой деятельности такие как:

1. Несчастные случаи на дороге: когда работник попадает в аварию, когда идет на работу или возвращается с нее. При выполнении работником функций уполномоченного по предупреждению профессиональных рисков или профсоюзных сборов, а также при выезде на указанную деятельность или возвращении с нее. Несчастные случаи, которые могут произойти, если работник выполняет задачу для надлежащего функционирования компании, даже если эта задача не является обычной функцией его работы, независимо от того, выполняет ли он ее самостоятельно или по приказу какого-либо начальника. Когда работа носит спасательный характер или когда эти действия имеют какую-то связь с обычной работой.

2. Профессиональные заболевания, приобретаемые работником исключительно в связи с выполнением им своей работы. Заболевания или физические дефекты, от которых работник ранее страдал, но которые усугубились его трудовой деятельностью. Болезни или последствия несчастного случая на производстве, или которые возникли из-за средств, которые работник приобрел для улучшения состояния после

несчастного случая.

3. Несчастные случаи, вызванные форс-мажорными обстоятельствами, не связанными с работой и функциями работника.

4. Несчастные случаи, вызванные неосторожной небрежностью работника.

Тем не менее, в соответствии с испанским Законом о несчастных случаях на производстве, несчастный случай по-прежнему будет считаться несчастным случаем на производстве, если он произошел из-за безрассудства работника из-за уверенности в себе, вызванной выполнением его повседневной деятельности, или когда один из его коллег или начальство виновно в указанном несчастном случае.

Система компенсации работникам при несчастных случаях в Израиле контролируется и управляется Институтом национального страхования и основана на Законе о национальном страховании, сводная версия (1995-5755), глава 5, «Страхование от несчастных случаев на производстве». Система компенсации работникам при несчастных случаях применяется в обязательном порядке ко всем работодателям для страхования своих работников (кроме полицейских, тюремщиков и служащих обороны) - работающих постоянно или временно, за дневную или месячную заработную плату, на полную или неполную ставку, в том числе: самозанятых лица, стажеры, иностранцы, работающие в Израиле, работающие заключенные, лица, проходящие профессиональную реабилитацию, жители Израиля, работающие за границей на израильского работодателя (при определенных условиях), и лица, чья заработная плата определяется законом (например, депутаты Кнессета, судьи, мэры), независимо от возраста или национальности работников. Этот закон предоставляет льготы для быстрой и справедливой защиты работников от несчастных случаев на производстве, профессиональных заболеваний, инвалидности или смерти. Термин производственная травма применяется к травмам, инвалидности или смерти в результате работы. Термин «несчастный случай на производстве» означает несчастный случай, «который произошел в ходе и вследствие работы и/или по вине работодателя работника». Определение в случае самозанятого лица отличается и звучит как «в ходе и вследствие занятия своей деятельностью». Страхование распространяется также на несчастный случай, который произошел с застрахованным лицом во время вождения, езды или ходьбы на работу из дома или с места, где он ночевал, или с работы домой, или с одного рабочего места на другое, даже если вред, причиненный работнику, произошел из-за дорожно-транспортных происшествий, если требования или потребности работы работника являются основной причиной присутствия работника на месте происшествия. Страхование также распространяется на профессиональные заболевания, указанные в статье 2 Страхования от несчастных случаев на производстве.

Профессиональное заболевание определяется как заболевание, полученное в результате работы или действия от имени работодателей, или, в случае самозанятого лица, вследствие занятия им или ее профессиональной деятельностью и указаны в списке, признанном Институтом и опубликованном в Уставе (регламенте). В перечень входят болезни, вызванные травмой, полученной на работе, и болезни, вызванные физическими, химическими или биологическими агентами или особыми формами выполнения работы, а также болезни, явно вызванные работой. Все работники застрахованы без исключения. Каждый работодатель должен застраховать своих работников по каждой категории.

С 1 января 1990 года в соответствии с **Законом Норвегии** No 65 "О страховании от производственного травматизма" от 16.6.1989 года работодатели обязаны ограждать в частных страховых компаниях обязательное страхование от производственного травматизма в интересах своих работников. Для получения права на получение пособий в случае производственной травмы/профессионального заболевания Законом устанавливается ряд условий. Производственная травма означает личную травму, болезнь или смерть в

результате несчастного случая на производстве, который происходит, когда член покрывается производственной травмой.

Существует четыре условия, которые должны быть выполнены для того, чтобы правопреемство травмы было утверждено как производственная травма (т.е. Телесные повреждения, болезни или смерть). Условия являются кумулятивными, т.е. все условия должны быть выполнены. Этими четырьмя терминами являются:

1. Пострадавший от травмы охвачен производственной травмой;
2. Произошел несчастный случай на производстве;
3. Произошла травма, болезнь или смерть;

4. Существует причинно-следственная связь между несчастным случаем на производстве и травмой/болезнью/смертью.

Некоторые профессиональные заболевания, вызванные влиянием на работу, климатическими заболеваниями и эпидемическими заболеваниями, должны быть приравнены к производственному травматизму. Министерство устанавливает правила о том, какие заболевания должны быть уравновешены с производственной травмой.

Для того, чтобы травма была одобрена как производственная травма, должна быть личная травма или болезнь (или смерть). В Законе нет определения выражений телесные повреждения или болезни (за исключением положения о профессиональных заболеваниях, которые приравниваются к производственному травматизму (раздел 13-4). При травме или болезни при таком нарушении физического или психического состояния здоровья понимается, что медицинская помощь считается необходимой.

Классификация в зависимости от профессиональных рисков представлена в рис.1 и в таб.2

Таблица 2.

	Вид проф.риска	Классификация страхования (как страхуется)
	Случай наступления временной нетрудоспособности	Компенсационные выплаты 100 % от размера ЗП
	Наступление постоянной нетрудоспособности	Единовременные выплаты
	Производственная травма	Компенсационные выплаты не ограничены по времени и включают затраты на медпомощь в соответствии с каталогом для медицинских компенсаций в общественном страховании от болезней. Максимальная компенсация по системе социального страхования составляет 75 % от базовой суммы, то есть 76013 норвежских крон в год

Большинство стран использует по производственным травмам подход, основанный на социальном страховании, хотя некоторые сохранили элементы подхода, основанного на ответственности работодателя. Это способствует охвату работников, которые в обязательном порядке не участвуют в таких системах, но которые, возможно, хотят участвовать в них на добровольных началах. Анализ систем социального обеспечения зарубежных стран позволяет сделать вывод, что в мире защиту пострадавших на производстве осуществляется в следующих формах.

1. Социальное страхование от несчастного случая на производстве и профессионального заболевания (большинство стран Европы, такие как, Германия, Франция, Италия, а также Израиль, Канада, Южная Корея, Турция, Япония, Россия и др.).

2. Специальная ответственность работодателя за ущерб, причинен работнику вследствие трудового увечья (Австралия, Казахстан, Финляндия, Швейцария, и др.) В большинстве стран, где действует такая система, работодатели должны застраховать свою ответственность в государственных или частных страховых компаниях.

3. Общее социальное страхование (во всех государствах-членах ЕС, Норвегии, и др.). По этой схеме предполагается отсутствие специальной страховой программы от несчастного случая на производстве и профессионального заболевания; пострадавшие получают возмещение по общему социальному страхованию, независимо от связи несчастного случая или заболевания с условиями труда.

4. Комбинированная форма социальной защиты пострадавших на производстве.

В Финляндии страхование от несчастных случаев осуществляют 16 негосударственных компаний, деятельность которых координирует Федерация организаций страхования от несчастных случаев на производстве и профессиональных заболеваний, сотрудничающая с профсоюзами, работодателями, Министерством социального обеспечения и здравоохранения. Контроль этой сферы деятельности осуществляет Парламент. Государство гарантирует социальную защиту пострадавшим на производстве даже в случае банкротства какой-либо из 16 компаний, принимая их обязательства (прецедента отмечено не было). Федерация обладает правом изъятия лицензии у страховой компании, нарушающей законодательство.

К несчастным случаям на производстве в значении вышеуказанного Закона является любой несчастный случай, повлекший за собой

1. Травма или болезнь работника: в процессе работы; при обстоятельствах, вытекающих из трудовой деятельности: а) на рабочем месте или в районе, относящемся к к нему; б) при проезде от места жительства до места работы или наоборот; или в) при исполнении служебных обязанностей работодателя в другом месте; или же при попытке защитить или спасти имущество работодателя или в связи с его занятость, человеческая жизнь.

2. Травма, полученная работником при обстоятельствах, указанных в пункте 1, возникшая в течение короткого периода времени, не превышающего двадцати четырех часов, и не подлежит компенсации как профессиональное заболевание, может считаться вызванным несчастный случай на производстве в соответствии с положениями, изданными указом.

3. Несчастный случай в результате войны или вооруженного конфликта, произошедший с работником в обстоятельства, указанные в пункте 1, также считаются несчастным случаем на производстве.

4. Значительное ухудшение травмы или болезни, первоначально вызванное факторами, отличными от несчастного случая на производстве считается возмещаемым последствием трудового несчастный случай, если повреждение, вероятно, было вызвано несчастным случаем на производстве.

В таких случаях компенсация выплачивается до тех пор, пока ухудшение травмы или болезни сохраняется.

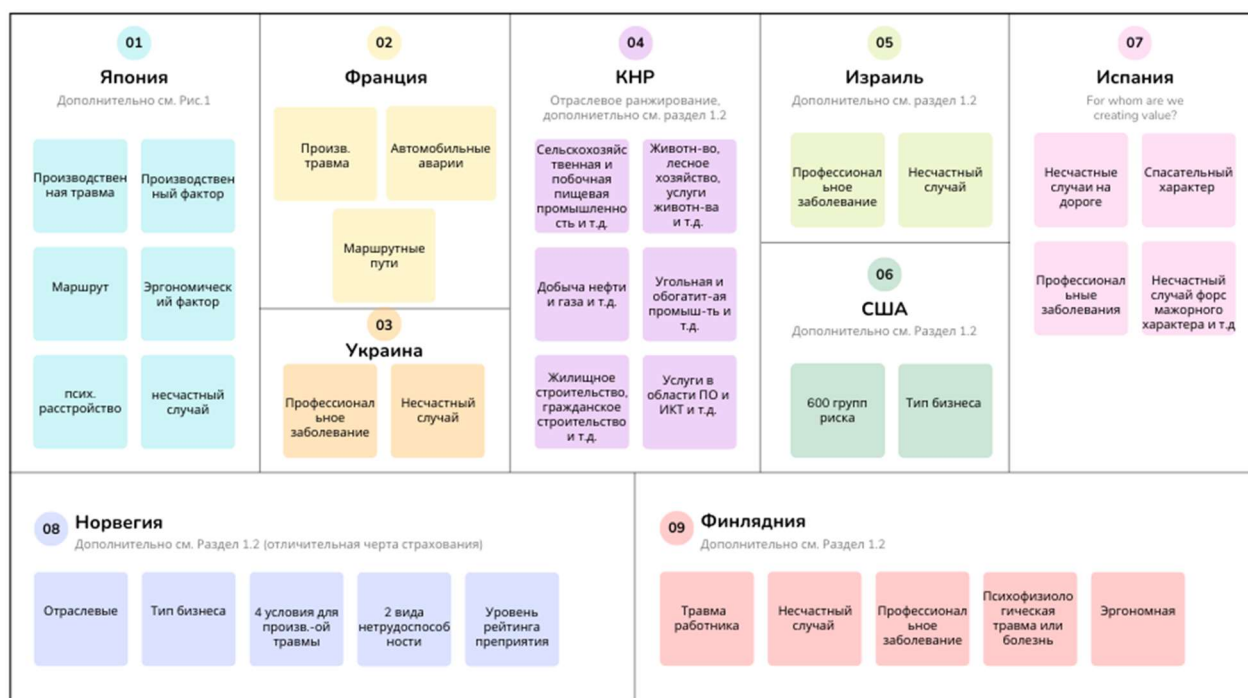
В США несмотря на то, что Национальная ассоциация страховых организаций устанавливает типовые законы, каждый штат США вправе установить собственные законодательные акты по организации страхования работников от НС.

Таблица 3. Классификация страхования в зависимости от профессиональных рисков

Класс проф.риска (виды)	Классификация страхования (как страхуется)
600 групп риска, относящиеся к одной из трех коммерческих или индустриальных групп, согласно типу бизнеса: 1. Производство. 2. Строительство. 3. Все другие.	Средняя стоимость компенсации, вычисленная для каждого штата, распределяется в две стадии: 1) среднее изменение нормы распределяется по этим трем группам; 2) распределение по индивидуальным типам деятельности (индивидуальные коды класса) в пределах коммерческих и промышленных групп. Премии, которые следуют из этого распределения, известного как руководящие нормы, установлены NCCI. Руководящие нормы отражают средние суммы требований и средние расходы для каждой единицы (=100\$ US из платежной ведомости) для каждого из 600 типов деятельности. Существуют различные законоположения о компенсации в зависимости от штата так же, как изменения между штатами в терминах бремени требований (частота и степень), премии могут значительно отличаться в разных штатах. В терминах общей суммы платежной ведомости, например, нормы составляют от 0.1% до 100%. Руководящая норма определена, далее тарифная оплата может быть приспособлена к профилю риска каждой компании, с использованием инструментов оценки: 1. Оценка опыта. 2. Скидки по взносам. 3. Тарифное отклонение.

Есть несколько различных методов обеспечения страхования работников от НС в США. Наиболее распространенным методом является страхование частными страховыми компаниями. Страховые компании вправе выбрать риски, которые они хотели бы принять на себя, исключая новые и высокорисковые предприятия.

Рисунок 2. Мировая практика классификация профессиональных рисков в страховании.



Так как большинство работодателей обязаны по закону застраховать свою ответственность перед работниками, в большинстве штатов США создан механизм для покрытия рисков, не охватываемых частными страховыми компаниями.

Существует два основных вида программ страхования от несчастных случаев на производстве и профессиональных заболеваний: социальное страхование и ответственность работодателя. Каким бы ни был тип программы, чаще всего она является обязательной для работодателя.

Программы ответственности работодателей имеют англо-саксонское или американское происхождение или тесные связи с Великобританией и США. Система, основанная на ответственности работодателя, предполагает, что в случаях, которые привели к инвалидности работника, ответственность несет работодатель. Работодатели, таким образом, должны принять меры для выплаты компенсаций работникам, пострадавшим от несчастных случаев на производстве или профессиональных заболеваний. Чаще всего, работодатели по закону обязаны страховать риски, хотя в некоторых странах это делать необязательно. Работодатели страхуют риски, покупая страховой полис (или реже с помощью депозита, размещаемого на специальных счетах, контролируемых правительственными организациями).

Вывод. Мировая практика по классификации профессиональных рисков обусловлена, наличием правовых и статистических методов. На основе изучения частных и общих кейсов, страховщики ранжировали различные страховые случаи. Однако некоторые страны как КНР, США и Норвегия отличаются от общепринятых норм классифицирования. Если для Норвегии свойственно рейтинговое ранжирование несчастных случаев и производственных травм, то как и США и КНР, норвежское регулирование включает в себя и отраслевые категории (см. рис.2). Более персонал-ориентированной можно считать японскую классификацию, так как ранжирование происходит не от типа бизнеса или его вида, а от того, какой случай произошел с работником.

Қазақстандағы халықтың аз қамтылған топтарын әлеуметтік қорғау және оны жетілдіру жолдары

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Аңдатпа. Бұл мақалада әлеуметтік саясат сипатталған, мемлекеттің әлеуметтік қолдауына талдау жасалған және халықтың әлеуметтік осал топтарын әлеуметтік қолдауды жетілдірудің негізгі мәселелері мен жолдары қарастырылған.

Түйінді сөздер: әлеуметтік саясат, әлеуметтік қолдау, әлеуметтік қорғау жүйесі, азаматтардың әл-ауқаты.

Отбасы - әлеуметтік институттардың белгілерін бойына сіңірген, әлеуметтік жүйенің маңызды саласы. Отбасы- қоғамдық құрылымының шағын, ерекше үлгісі, сонымен қатар адамдардың өзара қарым-қатынаста болатын тұрақты тобы, қоғамның алғашқы ұясы. Отбасы қалыптасу үшін неке қалыптасуы керек.

Отбасы әлеуметтік институт ретінде қоғамның қалыптасуымен бірге пайда болды. Отбасының дербестігі болғанымен оның дамуымен тікелей байланысты. Отбасы- тұрақты жүйе, олардың тұрақтылығы мен заман ырқына орай өзгеріп отырады. Отбасын нығайту - қоғамның әлеуметтік саясатының негізгі мақсаты, қоғам оған тікелей мүдделі: экономикалық, әлеуметтік, рухани дағдарыс, отбасы дағдарысын да туғызады.

Біздің қоғамымыздың көп жылдық практикасында отбасына мемлекеттік көмектің негізгі түрі материалдық жәрдемақы мен жеңілдіктер беру деген пікір қалыптасқан. Еліміздің қазіргі нарықтық экономикалық жағдайына баға бере келгенде, бұл салаға ірі материалдық салымдардың түсуін күту дұрыс еместігі айқын. Отбасы шын мәніндегі көмекке зәру, ең алдымен отбасы материалдық базасын(тұрғын үй жағдайын, табысын) нығайтуды қажет етеді, мұнда материалдық жайсыздық отбасының тұрақсыздығымен тығыз байланыстыру қажеттігі даусыз.

Қазіргі отбасымен байланысты проблемаларды келесідей топтарға бөлуге болады:

- әлеуметтік-экономикалық;
- әлеуметтік-тұрмыстық;
- әлеуметтік-психологиялық;
- босану және отбасын жоспарлау проблемалары;
- отбасы тұрақтылығының проблемалары.

Бірінші топта отбасының өмір сүру деңгейіне, оның бюджетіне, аз қамтамасыз етілген отбасының үлес салмағына және кедейлік көрсеткішінен төмен тұратын отбасыларына, көп балалы және жас отбасыларының арнайы мұқтаждығы мен қажеттілігіне, материалдық көмектің мемлекеттік жүйесіне байланысты проблемаларды жатқызуға болады.

Әлеуметтік-тұрмыстық проблемаларына жекелей тоқталып өтетін болсақ, бұл топқа отбасын тұрғын үймен қамтамасыз етумен, өмір сүру жағдайымен, сондай-ақ орташа отбасылардың тұтынушы бюджетімен, аз қамтылған отбасылардың үлесімен және кедейлік көрсеткішінен төмен тұратын отбасылары мен көп балалы және жас отбасыларының материалдық қиыншылықтарымен байланысты проблемаларды жатқызуға болады. Отбасылардың әл-ауқатының деңгейі тікелей осы отбасында тәрбиеленіп жатқан балалар санына байланысты. Төрт немесе одан да көп балалы және толық емес отбасыларының арасында өмір сүру деңгейінен төмен жан басына шаққандағы орташа табысы отбасы

үлесінің 93,6 %-н құрайды. Әсіресе, өмір сүру минимумынан төмен, жан басына шаққандағы орташа ақшалай табыстар 58,4%-ы отбасында тіркелеген. Қарамағындағы адамды асырау бойынша отбасының қажеттілігін қамтамасыз етпейтін еңбекақының төмен деңгейі, әлеуметтік төлемдердің мөлшері өмір сүру құнының өсуінен төмен болуы, кәмелетке толмаған балалары бар отбасылар арасында кедейліктің кең таралуына әсер ететін факторлар болып табылады.

Халықтың аз қамтылған топтары - бұл адамның немесе отбасының табысы өмір сүру үшін қоғамдық қажеттілікті тұтынуға мүмкіндік бермейтін адамдардың материалдық жағдайы.

Аз қамтылған отбасыларына көмек бере отырып, отбасының әлеуметтік-психологиялық ахуалын көтеру Қазақстан Республикасында күнкөріс көзі өмірлік табыстан төмен алатын, белгіленген тұтыну себетінің көлемінен төмен болған жағдайда, отбасы аз қамтылған отбасы болып саналады, бұндай отбасылар мемлекеттің әлеуметтік көмегін алуға құқығы бар. «Аз қамтылған отбасы»- деп көпбалалы, соның ішінде үйге кіретін табыс көзі төмен, баланың немесе ата-ананың біреуі мүгедек болған, жағдайы нашар, жұмыссыз отбасын атаймыз.

Әлеуметтік қорғау - бұл қолайсыз жағдайларға байланысты (Кәрілік, денсаулық жағдайы, асыраушысынан айрылу немесе жұмыс) экономикалық белсенді бола алмайтын және лайықты ақылы еңбекке қатысу арқылы өзін табыспен қамтамасыз ете алмайтын азаматтардың өмірлік қажеттіліктеріне қол жеткізудің белгілі бір деңгейін және әлауқатының белгілі бір деңгейін қамтамасыз етуге арналған жүйе.

Қазақстан мүшесі болып табылатын халықаралық еңбек ұйымы әлеуметтік қорғау жүйесін мыналарды қамтитын шаралар кешені ретінде айқындайды:

- тұрақты, ақылы еңбек қызметін ынталандыру;
- әлеуметтік сақтандыру тетіктерінің көмегімен негізгі әлеуметтік тәуекелдер туындаған жағдайда табыстың бір бөлігін болғызбау және өтеу;
- әлеуметтік сақтандыру жүйесіне қатысушы болып табылмайтын халықтың осал топтарына арналған әлеуметтік көмек тетіктерін ұсыну;
- азаматтардың білім беру және медициналық көмек сияқты негізгі құқықтар мен қызметтерге қол жетімділігі.

Әлеуметтік қорғау жүйелерінің сандық көрсеткіштері негізінен экономикалық даму деңгейімен анықталады, ал адамдар арасындағы ынтымақтастық дәрежесі, мемлекеттік институттардың қатысуы және ынталандыру деңгейі таңдалған әлеуметтік-экономикалық модельмен өзара байланысты.

Халықты әлеуметтік қорғау кез келген мемлекеттің ажырамас функциясы болып табылады.

Тәуелсіздіктің алғашқы жылдарында әлеуметтік қамсыздандыру жүйесі зейнетақы мен жәрдемақы төлеуге қаражаттың созылмалы жетіспеушілігін бастан өткерген мемлекеттік бюджеттің шығындарына негізделген. Мемлекеттік бюджет тапшылығының негізгі себептері төлеушілер санының күрт қысқаруы, оның ішінде елден шыққан еңбекке қабілетті халық санының күрт төмендеуі, сондай-ақ еңбекақының төмен деңгейі болды. Сонымен қатар, зейнетақымен қамсыздандыру жүйесінің жай-күйі зейнеткерлердің абсолютті санының өсуімен (1990 жылдан 1995 жылға дейін олардың саны 2 414 мыңнан 2 980 мың адамға дейін өсті), сондай-ақ жұмыс істейтіндер санымен салыстырғанда олардың үлес салмағының ұлғаюымен уығып кетті.

Қаржыландырудың негізгі көзі және әлеуметтік қорғау жүйесінің жалпы реттеушісі мемлекет болып табылады. Қолданыстағы жүйе базалық сипаттамаларға қатысты халықаралық тәжірибені растайды-халықты неғұрлым толық қамту және мемлекеттік басқару жүйесіндегі төмен әкімшілік шығыстар, жеке институттардың қатысуымен жүйеде

төмен қамту және жоғары әкімшілік шығыстар. Жинақтаушы зейнетақы жүйесін қоспағанда, жүйеге қатысу бойынша ынталандыру минималды.

Атаулы әлеуметтік көмек тағайындаудағы басты критерийлердің бірі – кедейлік шегі. Қазақстанда кедейлік шегі ең төменгі күнкөріс деңгейінің 70%-ын құрайды. Әр аймақ бойынша ең төменгі күнкөріс деңгейі экономикалық жағдайға қарай жекелей анықталады.

Мәселен, Маңғыстау облысында бірінші тоқсанда ең төменгі күнкөріс деңгейі айына 39 211 теңге, Нұр-Сұлтанда – 37 725 теңге, Алматыда – 36 425 теңге, Шығыс Қазақстан облысында – 34 858 теңге, Алматы облысында – 34 440 теңгені құрады.

Сәйкесінше, Маңғыстау облысында кедейлік шегі (27 447,7 теңге) Алматы облысымен салыстырғанда әлдеқайда жоғары (мұнда кедейлік шегі 24 108 теңге болды).

Орта есеппен алғанда елдегі кедейлік шегі 2021 жылдың I тоқсанында – 25 520 теңгені құраған.

2022 жылғы 1 мамырдағы жағдай бойынша 111,4 мың отбасындағы 571,1 мың адамға атаулы әлеуметтік көмек тағайындалды. Биыл бұл мақсаттарға бюджеттен 84,7 млрд теңге бөлінді

АӘК тағайындау кезінде бір тұрғылықты жерде тіркелген және ортақ шаруашылықты басқаратын барлық адамдар отбасына қосылады. Бұл ретте мемлекет тарапынан толық қолдау алатын адамдар отбасынан шығарылады. Олар әскери қызметтегі, әлеуметтік қызмет көрсету орталықтарындағы, түрмеде немесе әскердегі адамдар.

Жиынтық табысты есептегенде отбасы мүшелерінің кірісі ескеріледі. Бұл – жалақы, зейнетақы, қосалқы шаруашылық жүргізуден алынған ақша, кірістен айырылған жағдайда төленетін әлеуметтік төлемдер.

Жәрдемақының барлық түрлері есепке алынады. Атап айтсақ: көп балалы отбасыларға берілетін жәрдемақылар, бір жасқа дейінгі балаларға күтім бойынша жәрдемақылар, Ұлы Отан соғысының мүгедектері мен ардагерлеріне берілетін жәрдемақылар, зиянды және ауыр жағдайда жұмыс істеген адамдарға берілетін жәрдемақылар, мүгедектік, жұмысынан айырылу, асыраушысынан айырылу, жетім балалардың қамқоршыларына жәрдемақы, сондай-ақ патронат тәрбиешілерге берілген балаларды асырау үшін төлем.

АӘК тағайындау кезінде бір тұрғылықты жерде тіркелген және ортақ шаруашылықты басқаратын барлық адамдар отбасына қосылады. Бұл ретте мемлекет тарапынан толық қолдау алатын адамдар отбасынан шығарылады. Олар әскери қызметтегі, әлеуметтік қызмет көрсету орталықтарындағы, түрмеде немесе әскердегі адамдар.

Әлеуметтік қорғаудың жаңа жүйесінің негізгі мақсаттары мен міндеттері экономикалық өсуді қолдау жөніндегі элементтерді қамтуы тиіс; барлық азаматтарға әлеуметтік тәуекелдер туындаған кезде қорғауды қамтамасыз етудегі әділеттілік; халықтың пәрменді, тиімді жұмыс істеуі және толық қамтылуы.

Әлеуметтік саланы реттейтін заңнама әлеуметтік тәуекелдер негізінде құрылуы керек.

Жүйе әділ болуы керек. Жекелеген елдерде бұл әлеуметтік төлемдердің мөлшері адамның жарнасына қарамастан барлық азаматтар үшін бірдей екенін білдіреді. Басқа елдерде әр адамның әлеуметтік төлемдері оның еңбек қызметіне байланысты: еңбек жағдайлары, аударымдардың мөлшері мен ұзақтығы. Жаңа әлеуметтік қорғау жүйесі ұсынылған екі көзқарасты біріктіруге негізделеді. Әлеуметтік қорғау құқықтарын іске асыру әлеуетті алушылар үшін оңай қол жетімді болуы тиіс. Мемлекет кепілдік берген жәрдемақылардың ең төменгі көлемі әлеуметтік тәуекелдер туындаған кезде барлық алушылар үшін бірдей төлем деңгейін ұсынуға тиіс. Сонымен қатар, қорғаудың қосымша деңгейі әр нақты адамның еңбек қызметіне байланысты болуы керек.

Әлеуметтік қорғау жүйесі әрбір азаматтың мемлекетке тәуелділігін емес, оның жеке жауапкершілігін ынталандыруы тиіс. Жалпы, барлық еңбекке қабілетті азаматтар өздерінің болашағы мен отбасыларының әл-ауқатына жауапты болуы керек.

Жүйе тиімді болуы керек. Жәрдемақылар атаулы болуы керек, яғни оларға құқығы бар және ең мұқтаж адамдарға берілуі керек. Жүйе тиімді, яғни мөлдір және жақсы басқарылатын, арзан және қарапайым болуы керек, жәрдемақылардың қайталануы минимумға дейін азайтылуы керек. Жүйенің негізгі компоненттері икемді түрде реттелуі керек.

Ана мен баланы кең ауқымды әлеуметтік қамтамасыз ету мемлекеттің бүкіл әлеуметтік қорғау жүйесінің басымдықтарының бірі болады. Келешекте әлеуметтік қорғау жүйесі жетілдірілуіне қарай демографиялық процестердің оң үрдістерін қолдау бойынша ынталандыру, оның ішінде жүктіліктің ерте кезеңінде медициналық ұйымға диспансерлік есепке тұрған жүкті әйелдерге біржолғы жәрдемақы төлеу мүмкіндігін іздеу сияқты тууды арттыруды ынталандыру тетіктерін енгізу жолымен, сондай-ақ көмектің басқа да түрлері салынатын болады.

Мүгедектердің құқықтарын қорғайтын қоғамдық бірлестіктерді мүгедектерге қатысты оң қоғамдық пікір қалыптастыруға тарту жоспарлануда. Мүгедектік проблемаларын шешу жөніндегі іс-шараларды әзірлеу, мүгедектердің қажеттіліктері үшін өндірістерді мемлекеттік қолдауды жүзеге асыру, мүгедектердің негізгі құқықтар мен қызметтерге қол жеткізуін қамтамасыз ететін мемлекеттік стандарттарды енгізуді қамтамасыз ету көзделеді.

Әлеуметтік қорғауды реформалаудың жалпы тәсілдерінде әлеуметтік нормативтердің рөлін арттыру, ең төменгі жалақыны кезең-кезеңімен ұлғайту және ең төменгі күнкөріс деңгейіне жақындату маңызды болып табылады. Әлеуметтік төлемдердің мөлшері нақты әлеуметтік-экономикалық сипатқа ие норматив негізінде есептелетін болады. Ең төменгі жалақы мөлшері мен әлеуметтік жәрдемақы деңгейі арасындағы арақатынас оңтайландырылады.

Pedagogical Sciences

МАТЕМАТИКА КУРСЫНДАҒЫ ГЕОМЕТРИЯЛЫҚ МАТЕРИАЛДАРДЫ ОҚЫП БІЛУДЕ КОМПЬЮТЕРЛІК ТЕХНОЛОГИЯНЫ ҚОЛДАНУ

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Талдықорған қаласы, Еркін ауылдық округіндегі шағын орталығы бар №26 орта мектеп, математика пәнінің мұғалімі

Кіріспе. Компьютерлік технологиялар компьютермен жұмыс істеуге, оқу барысында компьютерді пайдалануға, модельдеуге, электрондық оқулықтарды, интерактивті тақтаны қолдануға, Интернетте жұмыс істеуге, компьютерлік оқыту бағдарламаларына негізделеді. Ақпараттық әдістемелік материалдар қатынастық байланыс құралдарын пайдалану арқылы білім беруді жетілдіруді көздейді.

Білім беруді ақпараттандыру үрдісі пән мұғалімдеріне, әдіскерлерге, білім мекемелерін басқарушыларға жаңа ақпараттық технологияны өз қызметтеріне жан-жақты пайдалану саласына үлкен талап қояды. Ақпараттық-қатынастық технологияны бәсекеге қабілетті ұлттық білім беру жүйесін дамытуға және оның мүмкіндіктерін әлемдік білімдік ортаға енудегі сабақтастыққа қолдану негізгі мәнге ие болып отыр. Білім беруді ақпараттандыру, білім салаларының барлық қызметіне ақпараттық технологияны енгізу және ұлттық модельді қалыптастыру қазақстандық білім беруді сапалы деңгейге көтерудің алғышарты.

Білім беруді ақпараттандыру–жаңа технологияны пайдалану арқылы дамыта оқыту, дара тұлғаны бағыттап оқыту мақсаттарын жүзеге асырады. «Қазіргі заманда жастарға ақпараттық технологиямен байланысты әлемдік стандартқа сай мүдделі жаңа білім беру өте қажет» деп, Ел басы атап көрсеткендей жас ұрпаққа білім беру жолында ақпараттық технологияны, яғни компьютерді оқу үрдісінде оңтайландыру мен тиімділігін арттырудың маңызы зор.

Бүгінгі күнде оқытуды электрондық оқулықтардың көмегімен ұйымдастыру оқушылардың білімдерін жетілдіруге, сабаққа деген қызығушылықтарын арттыруға мүмкіндік беріп отыр. Электрондық оқулықтардың дәстүрлі қағаз кітаптардан айырмашылығы «жандандырылған» болып келеді. Бұл педагогика ғылымдарының негізін салушы Ян Амос Каменскийдің дидактикалық ережесіне сай келеді: «Барлық мүмкін деген нәрселерді қабылдауды сезіммен жүзеге асыру керек, атап айтқанда: көру – көз жанар арқылы; есту – құлақ арқылы; иіс сезу – мұрын; дәм – тіл арқылы қабылданады. Егер қандайда болмасын затты бірнеше сезіммен қабылдау керек болса, бірнеше сезім салу қажет».

Электрондық оқулық – компьютер экранында көрінетін жай ғана мәтін емес, ол оқушыға керекті материалдарды өз бетінше меңгеруге, өзін-өзі тексеруіне, бағалауына және білім сапасын арттыруына мүмкіндік береді.

Әр мұғалім сабақ өткізген кезде оқушыларға сапалы білім беру үшін жаңа технологияларды, сонымен қатар компьютерді, электрондық оқулықтарды, интерактивті тақтаны қолдану арқылы білім берсе, оқушылардың қызығушылығы арта түсері анық.

Теориялық бөлім. Орта мектептің 5-6-шы сыныптарында қарапайым геометриялық фигуралардың негізгі қасиеттерімен танысу – негізгі бір мәселе болып табылады.

Геометриялық материалдарды оқып үйренуде компьютерді пайдаланудың төмендегідей артықшылықтары бар:

- 1) ақпараттың бейнелік түрде көрсетілуі;
- 2) иллюстрациялардың динамикалық сипаттамасы;
- 3) іс-әрекеттердің бірнеше рет қайталанылуы және басқарылуы;
- 4) оқытудағы жеке-дара ыңғайлылық;
- 5) оқытудың тек репродуктивті ғана емес, сонымен қатар, проблемалық әдістерін де қолдану және т.б.

Біз геометрияны оқып үйренуде, іс-әрекеттік үйлесімділікті жүзеге асыруға мүмкіндік беретін, инструменталдық құрал ретінде «Geometer's Sketchpad» бағдарламасын пайдаландық.

Компьютерлік оқыту жағдайында негізгі ұйымдастырушылық форма ретінде информатика кабинетінде жүргізілетін лабораториялық жұмыс сабағын таңдадық. Мұндай сабақ, біріншіден, геометрияны оқып үйрену кезінде компьютердің артықшылықтарын толығынан жүзеге асыруға, екінші жағынан, компьютерлік сабақтарды әдеттегі сабақтардың жүйесіне қосуға мүмкіндік тудырады [1].

Компьютерлік лабораториялық жұмыстарға арналған, біз құрастырған көптеген тапсырмалар, оқыту мақсатынан және 5-6-шы сыныптардың математика курсындағы геометриялық материалдардың мазмұнынан алынды және оларға ұқсас тапсырмалар жүйесі құрастырылды.

Дегенмен, кейбір тапсырмалар «Қозғалыстағы геометрия-7» деп аталатын компьютерлік жұмыс дәптерінен алынды [2].

Мұнда біз осы оқу құралындағы қолданылған терминология мен белгілеулерді оқушыларға таныс терминдер мен белгілеулермен ауыстырдық, сонымен қатар, тапсырмаларды 5-6-шы сынып оқушыларының жас ерекшелік мүмкіндіктері мен оқытудың мақсаттарына сай қайта тұжырымдадық.

Оқушылар іс-әрекетінің әр түрлілігін және олардың шығармашылық қабілеттерін ескеріп, лабораториялық сабақтарда геометриялық фигураларды салуды ойластыратын, оларды зерттеуге және геометриялық объектілер мен тәжірибе жүргізуге арналған тапсырмаларды енгіздік.

Осыған орай, бір лабораториялық жұмыс сабағында компьютердің *бейнелеушілік, зерттеушілік* және *жаттықтырушылық* мүмкіндіктері қолданылды.

Оқушылардың өз бетінше *бейнелеу* жұмыстарының *мақсаты* тек қана геометриялық фигураларды салуға арналған негізгі құралдарды меңгеру ғана емес, сонымен қатар, осы фигуралардың қасиеттерін түсіну болды.

Тәжірибелік-зерттеушілік жұмыстың мақсаты, тапсырманы орындау барысында олардың негізгі қасиеттерін, сонымен қатар, геометриялық фигуралардың және олардың элементтерінің өзара байланысын айқындау, түсіну және бекіту болып табылады [3].

Лабораториялық жұмыстың соңында оқушыларға олардың білімін бақылауға арналған тапсырмалар ғана емес, *өзін-өзі бақылауға* арналған тапсырмалар да ұсынылды.

Сөйтіп, компьютерді пайдалана отырып, оқытудың проблемалық әдісімен жүргізілетін лабораториялық сабақты өткізу жоспары төмендегідей болуы мүмкін деп есептейміз, олар:

- 1) Кіріспе әңгіме. Зерттеу проблемасының қойылуы.
- 2) Нұсқау.
- 3) Оқушылардың лабораториялық жұмысты орындауы.
- 4) Лабораториялық жұмысты орындау барысындағы алынған нәтижелерді талқылау және қарастыру. Қорытындылар.
- 5) Сабақ қорытындысын шығару.

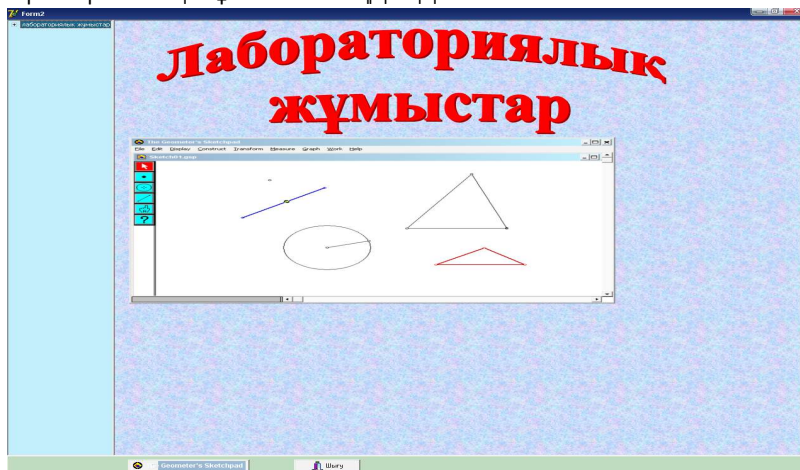
Практикалық бөлім. Лабораториялық жұмыстарға Delphi7 ортасында электрондық қабықша дайындалды. Қабықшаны іске қосу арқылы оқушылар барлық 9 лабораториялық жұмыстың мазмұнын көріп, олармен танысуына және «Geometer's Sketchpad» бағдарламасын іске қосып жұмыс жасауына болады.

Енді, электрондық қабықшаға сипаттама беріп өтейік. Электрондық қабықша екі формада тұрады. Алғашқы форма 1 суретте көрсетілген.



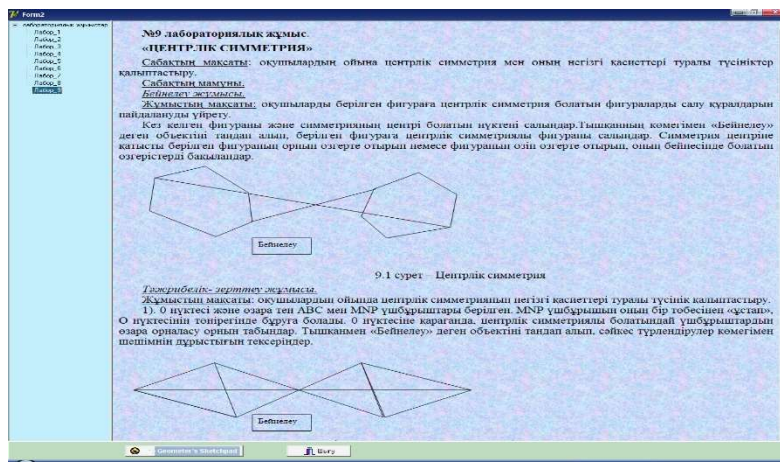
1 сурет– Электрондық қабықшаның алғашқы парағы

Алғашқы терезедегі «лабораториялық жұмыстар» жазбасына тышқан көрсеткішін апарып шертсек, компьютер экранында 2-суреттегі терезе пайда болады. Терезе үш бөлікке бөлінген. Сол жақ бөлігінде лабораториялық жұмыстардың тізімі орналасқан. Оқушы барлық тізімді көргісі келсе, осы бөліктегі «лабораториялық жұмыстар» жазбасының алдындағы «+» таңбасын таңдауы керек. Осы кезде экранға 3-суреттегі терезе шығады да, оқушы тізімнен өзі орындайтын лабораториялық жұмысты таңдайды.



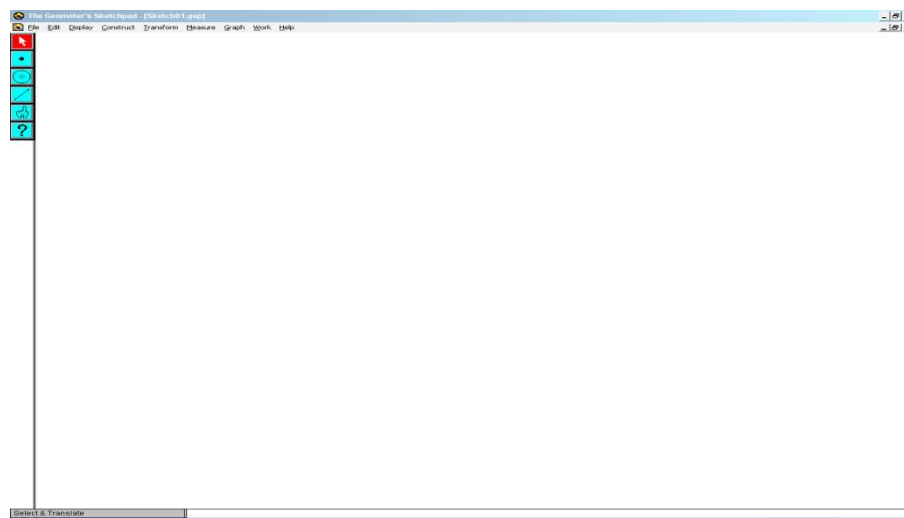
2 сурет– Лабораториялық жұмыстарды таңдау терезесі

Форманың оң жақ бөлігіне оқушы таңдаған лабораториялық жұмыстың мазмұны шығады (3 сурет), ал төменгі бөлігінде  The Geometer's Sketchpad және  Шығу



3 сурет– Лабораториялық жұмыстармен танысу терезесі

 The Geometer's Sketchpad батырмасын таңдау арқылы оқушы «Geometer's Sketchpad» бағдарламасын іске қоса алады (4 сурет). Электрондық қабықшамен жұмысты аяқтау үшін  Шығу батырмасын таңдау қажет.



4 сурет– «Geometer's Sketchpad» бағдарламасы

Қорытынды. Қорытындылай келе, компьютерді пайдалану 5-6-шы сыныптардағы математика курсындағы геометриялық материалдарды оқып-үйренудің тиімділігін арттырады. Компьютер оқытудың басқа техникалық құралдарын пайдаланғанда, мүмкін болмайтын объектінің сипаттамасының үздіксіз өзгеруін бақылап отыратын, бірнеше рет қайталанатын және үздіксіз түрлендірулерді басқаруға болатын мүмкіндіктерді береді.

Оқылған материалды бекіту, қорытындылау және жүйелеу кезеңдерінде жүргізілетін лабораториялық жұмыстар оқушылардың геометриялық фигуралар мен олардың қасиеттері туралы білімдерін тереңдетуге, кеңейтуге және геометрияны ұғымдар деңгейіндегі жүйелі курс ретінде оқып- үйренуге арналған көрнекі- мағыналы база құруға мүмкіндік тудырады.

Компьютерлік сабақтар ретінде лабораториялық жұмыстарды жүргізу кезіндегі фигураларды түрлендіруді пайдалану мен іс- әрекетті жүзеге асыру принципі оқушылардың

көрнекі-кескіндік, абстрактылы- логикалық ойлай білуін дамытуға, сол сияқты маңызды қасиет болып табылатын-икемділікті дамытуға жақсы жағдай тудырады.

Осы айтылған болжамдар келесі бөлімде баяндалатын тәжірибелік оқытудың нәтижелері ретінде дәлелденеді.

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ARTISTIC TEXTS IN AZERBAIJANI LANGUAGE CLASSES AS A MEANS OF INCREASING INTEREST IN WORDS

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SUMMARY

The article talks about the low level of students' interest in language lessons, the state of speech, moral and social environment, and the fact that reading is one of the last places among sources for obtaining information.

In the article, the effectiveness of presenting the way of comparative analysis of literary texts from the point of view of language in Azerbaijani language classes for secondary school students, and the effectiveness of increasing interest in words is practically shown.

Increasing students' interest in words and the development of their language skills affects the improvement of linguistic, communicative and cultural competences. If practical works related to the comparative analysis of literary texts are carried out consistently in Azerbaijani language classes, and if the necessary conditions for the integration of the subjects of Azerbaijani language and literature are expected; the study of morphology and syntax provides a link between the development of students' speech.

Key words: literary text, comparative analysis, Azerbaijani language lessons.

Teaching the Azerbaijani language in general schools is one of the important issues from the point of view of national interests and statehood. By teaching this subject in schools, it serves the formation of speech culture in students. The tasks facing Azerbaijani language training can be divided into two groups: general tasks; specific didactic tasks. Helping students to improve their general outlook on general tasks; to develop students' thinking and independence; help to develop students as individuals; includes helping prepare students for life.

Specific didactic tasks include developing students' speech and thinking; to provide students with a certain amount of knowledge and skills related to their mother tongue; to develop students' correct pronunciation, expressive reading habits, communicative speech habits; forming habits of students about spelling and punctuation, etc. is attributed.

The manifestation of the level of spiritual development of students is rightly considered to be love for the mother tongue and a special attitude to the native word. Repetition of what was learned based on the comparative analysis of literary texts is one of the ways that can be a condition for the formation of the need for reading in schoolchildren, the development of their linguistic feelings and the formation of their daily lifestyle in general. Paying attention to the "vital" features of the word in the text is possible as a result of understanding the regularities of the use of language phenomena in the "perfect examples" of the classics.

The analysis of the work experience of advanced teachers shows that it is the linguistic training that affects the comprehension and deep understanding of the content of the literary text by the students through the analysis of linguistic (phonetic, lexical and grammatical) tools.

Comparative analysis of literary texts did not attract the attention of researchers by chance. First, the tendency to compare is inherent in children's minds - children can think, distinguish, compare one with another. Secondly, one of the conditions for increasing interest in the educational work of a psychologist is a method of comparison that is similar in appearance but essentially different.

A rich material on the use of linguistic comparative analysis of texts taken from literary works in the teaching methodology of the Azerbaijani language has been collected. It is certainly valuable for everyone who conducts research in the field of philology, who implements the idea of "dialogue of cultures".

However, the analysis of students' work shows that even students who have mastered the content of literary works well enough and can answer the question "what should be written" have difficulties in creating a coherent text based on comparative analysis and constructing a coherent expression on terms, they do not fully understand the linguistic composition of their connected text. , "how to write" remains a problem for them.

The relevance of the article is determined by the low level of interest of the majority of students in language lessons, the state of speech, moral and social environment, and the fact that reading is one of the last places among the sources for obtaining information.

In the article, the purpose of the article is to present a way of comparative analysis of literary texts from the point of view of language in Azerbaijani language lessons for general school students, to show practically the effectiveness of the effect on increasing interest in words.

Increasing students' interest in words and the development of their language skills can affect the improvement of linguistic, communicative and cultural competences. If practical works related to the comparative analysis of literary texts are carried out consistently in Azerbaijani language classes, and if the necessary conditions for the integration of the subjects of Azerbaijani language and literature are expected; the study of morphology, syntax can provide a link between the development of students' speech.

Text-oriented teaching of the Azerbaijani language is based on the latest achievements of philology. The reviewed studies allow us to build on an important idea: the text is an expression of human personality and a way of understanding it, as "the basis of humanitarian and philological thinking". Secondly, the text acts as a "creator of meaning", because during the cultural activity of the text, the initial meaning included in it is processed and transformed, resulting in "increase of meaning" (creative function).

That is why it is not always enough to know the meaning of the word in order to understand the meaning of the living word in the text. The word in the text is individual, and the strength of the literary text is in the inexhaustibility of its content. Third, the intention of a text can only be revealed in a situation and a series of texts, because a text needs an interlocutor to act, just as "consciousness needs consciousness."

Analysis of research in the field of psycholinguistics (A. Alizade, M. Hamzayev, Russian psycholinguists L.S. Vygotsky, N.I. Jinkin, V.V. Krasnykh, A.A. Leontyev, etc.) shows that the understanding of the text, as well as the consideration of such a concept as "hypothesis" is related to the study of the word in the process of perception, Psycholinguists, like philologists, note the polyphony and diversity of the content of the text, because the "psychological equivalent of the linguistic meaning", that is, the lexical meaning, is the system of "associative relations of words" (A.A. Leontiev).

These associative relations of words reveal the existence of the text not separately, but in a series of texts, that is, the communicators' general initial information about the topic of speech.

The concept of psycholinguistic "hypothesis" is associated with the term "background knowledge" in linguistics, which is understood as an information fund, which is not expressed verbally, but which is understood as preliminary knowledge that allows adequate comprehension of the text. The manifestation of background knowledge in the text can be expressed by intertextualisms, that is, as signals-references from one text to another.

The role of the "unfamiliar word" in the text is called "dialogical orientation", which is manifested by the fact that the text is born as a response in the dialogue of the "replica" in response to an already existing expression, on the one hand, and on the other hand, the "foreign" word acquires additional meanings in the text. and becomes the basis for further statements.

Creating a dialogic environment of literary texts in the Azerbaijani language class can be one of the effective ways not only to develop the student's interest in words, but also to form his interest in words.

The analysis of the works of scientists (Y. Karimov, B. Ahmadov, A. Rahimov, N. Jafarova and others) more clearly justified the expediency of paying special attention to literary texts in the selection of didactic material for language classes.

This choice is primarily dictated by the influence of the literary text on the student's personality in terms of the formation of aesthetic and ethical ideals; secondly, in the process of mastering the artistic text and realizing the inexhaustibility of the artistic word, it leads to the development of the student's thinking and creative potential.

The analysis of Azerbaijani language and literature textbooks conducted in order to determine to what extent it is possible to develop the ability to compare in schoolchildren leads to the conclusion that the didactic material is widely presented, the tasks offered in the educational literature for the comparison of texts of similar or different styles (for the purpose of comparison) mainly refers to the analysis of the general and various ideological and thematic features of the texts.

Although attention to the similarity and difference of texts at the language level is reflected in a number of textbooks, the proposed tasks aimed at the linguistic analysis of texts are not specific enough. Theoretical information about the expression of similarities and differences in speech is partially given in some textbooks. For example, let's make a brief excursion about the language and writing style of the sixth grade Azerbaijani language textbook: the vast majority of the texts given in the textbook correspond to the age and knowledge level of the students in terms of language and style. This consistency is also expected in texts, language rules, work and assignments. Consideration of students' vocabulary and speech development is reflected in each text, work and assignments. New words and terms are explained in the texts. This allows students to compare and clarify language facts.

It is noted in the pedagogical and methodical literature that reading and communication with the text play less and less role in the life of a modern student. The result is a decline in interest in speech and language as an academic subject. The use of the literary text as a didactic material for teaching the Azerbaijani language is a prerequisite for the formation and development of the student's personality.

It is effective to create a "developing speech environment" in the classroom by studying the expressive and spiritual power of the language of literary examples. Such an environment contributes to the development of a "sense of language", a careful and careful, caring attitude to speech, language, as an integral part of culture.

Currently searching for word processing forms. One of the conditions for increasing interest in training work is the use of an apparently similar, but fundamentally different comparison method. In teaching the Azerbaijani language, this method can be used to compare individual words, phrases, sentences and texts.

The idea of comparing texts is effectively developed in the literature teaching methodology. Literary analysis includes, for example, the comparison of historical periods in the development of literature, social positions and artistic systems of writers, and different types of art. These developments are undoubtedly valuable for anyone conducting research in the field of philology, implementing the idea of "dialogue of cultures".

The study of linguistic, psycholinguistic, psychological, pedagogical and methodical literature on the research topic, as well as the analysis of textbooks and programs in the Azerbaijani language, made it possible to develop a new teaching methodology and effectively conduct a comparative analysis of literary texts in language classes.

The methodology includes two stages of training: complex work with an example text and actual comparative analysis of texts. The comparative analysis of the linguistic material studied in the Azerbaijani language classes, understanding the importance of phonetic, lexical, morphological and syntactic means that express the main function of the literary text falls on the teacher as the main task of the lesson.

As a result, we can say that increasing students' interest in words, a text-oriented approach to language learning has a positive effect on developing their linguistic instincts and forming a student's personality.

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THE ROLE OF PHONETICS IN THE TRANSMISSION OF ORTHOEPIC HABITS

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SUMMARY

The foundation of literary pronunciation and correct writing habits is laid in high school. Regular matching and comparison of the letter with sound, oral and written speech plays a positive role in the acquisition of both orthographic and orthographic habits. Currently, special attention is paid to teaching spelling rules. In this work, the importance of phonetics is great.

Good knowledge of phonetics is very important for writing correctly and speaking fluently in literary language. For this, phonetics lessons should be structured in such a way that they directly help speech development.

Students have already learned a number of phonetic concepts from elementary school. Inculcation of phonetic knowledge starts from V class. The content of the course includes sound and letter, vowels and consonants, their classification, rules of pronunciation and writing of vowels and consonants, the law of harmony and in-depth teaching of accent concepts. By learning these concepts, students should be able to distinguish between sounds and letters, analyze vowels and consonants according to their types, divide words into syllables and move them from line to line, anticipate the law of harmony in words, and know the place of stress in words.

One of the main tasks facing the teaching of phonetics is to explain the relationship between orthography and orthography, to develop students' oral and written speech. The orthography of the Azerbaijani language has been strengthened in the oral literary language in accordance with the sound system of our national language and formed in the order of correct pronunciation. It is very important that these rules, which are accepted by all, are mastered by the students. Mistakes in speech are made if the existing rules are not followed.

It is important to develop the ability to correctly use these or other orthoepic rules related to the pronunciation of vowels and consonants in speech.

Studies applied to master literary pronunciation are divided into three groups according to their purpose:

1. Studies aimed at making students aware of the inconsistencies between the writing and speaking of words.
2. Studies aimed at teaching the pronunciation of syllable stress.
3. Studies applied with the aim of eliminating orthographic defects inherent in dialect pronunciation and ordinary speech.

Key words: literary pronunciation, orthoepic rules, phonetic knowledge.

The foundation of literary pronunciation and correct writing habits is laid in high school. Regular matching and comparison of the letter with sound, oral and written speech plays a positive role in the acquisition of both orthographic and orthographic habits. Therefore, special attention has been paid to the teaching of spelling rules recently. For this reason, the importance of teaching phonetics is great.

Good knowledge of phonetics is very important for writing correctly and speaking honestly in literary language. For this, phonetics lessons should be structured in such a way that they directly help speech development.

Students have already learned a number of phonetic concepts from elementary school. The teaching of a systematic course on phonetics starts from the 5th grade. The content of the course includes sound and letter, vowels and consonants, their classification, pronunciation and writing rules of vowels and consonants, the law of harmony and accent concepts. By learning these concepts, students should be able to distinguish between sounds and letters, analyze vowels and consonants according to their types, divide words into syllables and move them from line to line, whether or not there is a law of harmony in words, and know the place of stress in words.

For this reason, during the teaching of phonetics in the fifth grade, the teacher should take into account the knowledge that the students received in the primary classes, gradually change the volume of the material and make it more difficult, so that the students do not have difficulties.

One of the main tasks in the teaching of phonetics in secondary school is to explain the relationship between orthography and spelling, to develop students' oral and written speech. Orthoepy is the correct pronunciation of words. Its practical importance is great because it helps people to understand each other quickly and easily during conversation.

The orthography of the Azerbaijani language has been strengthened in the oral literary language in accordance with the sound system of our national language and formed in the order of correct pronunciation. It is very important that these rules, which are accepted by all, are mastered by the students. If the rules of linguistics are not followed, various mistakes are made in speech, and these mistakes have their own name in linguistics.

Errors in the pronunciation and intonation of words are called orthoepic errors. There are two reasons for these errors. The first is due to the influence of local dialect pronunciation, and the second is due to a lack of understanding of the difference between writing and speaking words. The teacher must know the dialect features of the area well to eliminate dialect and pronunciation mistakes in the speech. In the literary language, students sometimes pronounce the words with a with the sound of ə (qanad-qənəq, qatar-qətər), and sometimes the words that should be pronounced with ə are pronounced with ə, e (xərac-xarac, sərcə-serçə). Sometimes verb suffixes are pronounced differently at the end of words. For example: gələcəksən-gələssən, gedəcəksən-gedəssən etc. These also cause great difficulties in the spelling and pronunciation of words. The teacher should eliminate such issues during the school year and strengthen the struggle with dialect while teaching the relevant topics of grammar. In learning the literary language, it is necessary to know the denominator of vowels well. A great comparison to explain this is the wattage. For example, of the lipped vowels, the denominator of the ü sound corresponds to the e sound, and the denominator of the o sound corresponds to the denominator of the a sound. For this purpose, it is good to compare the following sounds with each other: u-ü, ü-u, e-ö, ö-e, a-o, o-a.

With some dialects, this needs more attention. There are cases when students mispronounce the consonants that have a deaf counterpart. For example, words such as "move-pichin" and "nuts-nuts" are of this type. In phonetics, we witness that sometimes the letter does

not correspond to the voice while passing the speech sounds, and when teaching the vowels, sometimes they are pronounced long (alim, māna), sometimes short (alın, tökün).

The foundation of teaching the rules of pronunciation of vowels and consonants is laid from the V class. In fact, until the fifth grade, students should have mastered the pronunciation habits of vowels and consonants according to the rules taught now. In the 5th grade, this work is put into a scientific system and the students' pronunciation defects are eliminated. It is very important to develop the ability to use these or other orthoepic rules related to the pronunciation of vowels and consonants correctly in speech.

In the curriculum of primary education, these tasks are reflected in the standards in the rules related to spelling and orthopedia. For example, let's look at the standard in the third grade language rules:

Class III:

Demonstrates mastery of necessary language rules in oral and written speech.

The student follows the rules of the language he has mastered, whether he is copying any text from his face or writing an essay, or speaking, and applies them correctly according to his situation.

Orthoepic habits should be understood in a broad sense. In order to strengthen these habits, the first condition is to always create meaningful, correct and cultured speaking habits in students, the second condition is for the teacher to have pure literary language, and the third condition is to regularly work to cultivate orthoepic habits.

The exercises develop students' ability to hear speech, the ability to determine the different aspects of orthoepic norms of oral speech.

Studies applied to master literary pronunciation are divided into three groups according to their purpose:

1. Studies aimed at making students aware of the inconsistencies between the writing and speaking of words.

Such studies place various demands on the students: "group the words with double vowels according to the pronunciation form of the vowels", "complete the word by putting the corresponding vowels instead of the dots", "correct the missed mistakes", "write the pronunciation form of the given words", "read, sound the letter specify the amount" and so on.

2. Studies aimed at teaching the pronunciation of syllable stress.

These types of studies should be applied more in order to master the correct pronunciation of words that are pronounced incorrectly in the students' speech.

3. It is the studies applied with the aim of eliminating the orthoepic defect inherent in syllabic pronunciation and ordinary speech. Such studies should be prepared by the teachers themselves, who work in dialect conditions. When passing any phonetic event, the teacher should determine whether there is a pronunciation defect in the students' speech related to that event and use appropriate exercises.

Orthoepic studies are used as a tool to eliminate pronunciation defects that belong to ordinary spoken language in the student's speech. Tables and schemes used in the training of literary pronunciation are of special importance in turning the acquired knowledge and skills into habits.

Most orthographic tables serve to illustrate the differences between orthography and orthography. Another part of the orthoepic tables is prepared in order to eliminate pronunciation defects in speech.

Orthoepic tables can be designed in different ways depending on the intended purpose. By means of orthoepic tables used in the elimination of syllabic elements, students identify the differences between syllabic pronunciation and literary pronunciation. For example, in the table under the heading "These words should be pronounced with a", the words are given in two

columns. In the first column, the title "it is necessary to say so", and in the second column "it is wrong to say so" is written. When working according to such a table, students gradually understand the difference between a word (ayaq, qanad, abunə, araba etc.) and a defective pronunciation (əyaq, əbunə, əraba) both through sight and hearing.

The language rules for the IV class regarding defining words are given in the standards of the content line.

4.1.3. Uses dictionaries and reference books to determine the meaning, spelling and pronunciation of new words encountered.

Therefore, not only tables, but also dictionaries and reference books are considered the best tools for the student to learn the meaning and correct pronunciation of words.

By the way, it should be noted that it is the teacher's duty to have a deep and detailed knowledge of sound formation, orthographic rules and laws. Observations made in schools show that many of the mistakes in the pronunciation of students are caused by the mistakes in the teacher's speech. When the teacher's pronunciation is correct, the students tend to imitate him and gradually eliminate most of the mistakes in their speech, and they begin to consciously feel the advantage of literary pronunciation. In order to teach students literary pronunciation, the teacher is required to work in a certain sequence throughout the school year and in each lesson. Phonetic analysis is the most important of the methods used to effectively build the teaching of phonetics, to master this section firmly and consciously.

Phonetic analysis makes it possible to master words orthographically correctly. The role of phonetic analysis is great in showing the similarities and differences between the spelling and pronunciation of words, and in eliminating spelling defects.

Phonetic analysis is carried out both in written and oral form. The role of phonetic analysis in oral form is great in the teaching of spelling. During the analysis, when pronouncing words aloud, when listening to someone else's speech, the student determines the sound and letter composition based on pronunciation.

One or another type of phonetic analysis develops students' ability to hear speech. Phonetic analysis provides students with skills and habits such as controlling their own speech and being able to observe someone else's speech. Pupils who fully master these habits catch the pronunciation defects by hearing and easily determine the reasons for their occurrence.

Thus, it is clear from what we have said that phonetics is taught in secondary school in close connection with spelling and orthography. Therefore, the role of phonetic knowledge in the acquisition of orthographic and orthographic habits is undeniable.

ONOMASTIC UNITS IN THE LIGHT OF FIGURATIVE THOUGHT

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Summary

The article deals with the stylus of the onomastic units used in recent poetry. Here existing in the Western Azerbaijan? The names of the lost places of residence as a result of Armenian occupation found its reflection in the poem language. M. Guseynov ' pp . " Goycha lake "longing for Goycha long, the peculiarities of the geographical names in the poetic language on the basis of the specific examples of lyrical poems were analyzed.

Key words: language, style, onomastics, poetry.

In poetry, the skill of expressing the meaning in a specific content with harmony and harmony inculcates the habit of choosing such an element of the language material so that its ability to create an image can be revived in vivid forms by the specific artistic text conditions. By correctly choosing a successful stylistic point, the poet's word is the goal relevant stylistic sharpness in the image to the moment raising his emotional influence strength detects . The wording is concise and coherent say describe his ability to the object suitable from the election starts _ Onomastine literary texts and selection of units principles too exception is not

Outstanding pen poetic experience of the owners shows that the onomasric to the stylistic points of the units relevance of his word deep beard to throw reason it happens That one your words in the text successful position the word artistic rock of the artist feels immediately . _ From this point of view Muharram Huseynov 's " Lake Goycha " and " Longing for Goycha "I stayed " works attention draws _ Special mention to be It is worthy of your works content , artistic quality and aesthetics to the essence collapsed thought authenticity of onomastic units statement parallel with its beauty on the picture manifestation is doing Onomastic language materials creative to the relationship author's fiction text if loaded with meaning also , toponymic your words quantity indicators diarrhea weight , expression stupidity done does not bring , on the contrary , singing and description object figurative comment attention directs .

Your works as the name suggests, the topic is related to our historical homeland occupied by Armenian vandals. This topic is the longing for the Motherland - Goycha , which is yellowing in the eyes of every Azerbaijani . Every word that is spoken about Goyche in any relationship is the moans, cries and pleas of those who have lost their homeland.

The relative and sadness of the great country, sadness and longing or of every blueberry that drops in the language ending homeland it is bitter. [2,6] We create these emotions onomastic of units in his comment we clearly feel and live.

Professor A.Tanriverdi in the work listed from the poetic functions of toponyms , hydronyms and oikonyms talk while doing Western Azerbaijan - ancient Turkish - Oghuz of our homeland , our historical lands piece by piece by chopping national to our pain transformation statement who did evaluated and recorded as works said that "This man , this each of the words from birth it is native , it is a part of our tradition , their names drawn each of these homelands is of the Armenian Dashnaks in hand every one of them is a prisoner-widow dice moans " [8]

Toxluca, Ağbulaq, Şorca, Ardanış,
Cil, Babacan, Pəmbək tarixə tanış.
Ağkilsə, Şışqaya, Mənzərədən danış
Allah, Allah, bu yetlərdə ada bax!
Sözlərdəki doğmlığa, dada bax! [3,9]

a poet alive the witness in the land of dogma poetically of places geography heart image with fire by doing , the invader to the tribe own hatred too declaration is doing To the beauty of the homeland ode who did your enemy this to have beauties , this of beauties wine skill winning with anger mentioned [9,40]. The reaction of hatred towards the enemy is expressed through anthroponyms belonging to the Armenian language.

Göyçə gölü, eşqin qəlbimə sindi,
Göyçəli sevgisi sənə bəsindi.
Dünən sənə xoşbəxt idim bəs indi?
Nədən Bağlo, Xaçik sənə öyünür,
Mənim ömrüm bi sitəmlə üyünür? [3,9]
Vartan, Xaçik şeytandar betərdi,
Niyyətindən qara fitnə göyərdi. [3,14] and etc.

The historical roots of our tragedy are remembered through onomastic units. Our history, our historical geography, the history of treachery of our insidious enemies, the displacement of millions of people from their historical homeland, historical injustice, and the coldness of world politicians have found their echo in the clauses where numerous onomastic units are used.

Üçdaşın, xorxurun həsrəti canda,
Yanıram Şorcanı xatırlayanda, [3,21]
Aşıq Alı kimi söz zərgərim var,
Sözdən inci düzən Ələsgərim var. [3,21]
Göyçə gölü, Vazgen təzə fal açdı,
Naxələflər üstümüzə ulaşdı [3,26]
Kilsənin Vazgeni, Qareginləri,
Yazdı tarixinə qara günləri. [3,51]
Haykanuşla İvan İlqara gəldi,
Səksənsəkkizində il qara gəldi. [3,58]
Göyçə gölü, elim düşmənlə dərdə,
Onların naləsi çatmadı mərdə,
Vəzir də, Ayazda başqa hədərdə
Demədi: "Göyçədə Vətəndir Vətən".
Çətində olmadı imdada yetən. [3,73] and etc.
Göyçəgölü, hirsindən cilov gəmir,
Nalə çəkdi Bıçlı, Qışlaq, Ağzıbir.
Çəmbərəyin gah "Krasnı", gah "Karmir"
Bizə tuş eylədi rus acgöz qurdu,
Mənim torpağımda hay dövlər qurdu. [4,46]

Armenian terrorism, which from time to time uses the protection and assistance of Russia, forced our compatriots from their ancestral lands from their native hearths with oppression and misfortunes with continuous attacks. Termination of the presence of Azerbaijanis in their ancient historical lands was also carried out at the state level by the fascist Armenian Dashnaks. And the genocide of toponyms of Turkish origin began, our national place names were changed with unimaginable cruelty. The author, who expressed this truth in poetic language, used the onomastic lexicon in more intensive forms, and those who tried to artificially remove historical facts from the

blood memory of the people, are remembered with contempt. Toponyms that have experienced unbearable tragedies turn into painful lines that revive the endless hatred of oils.

“Göyçə! Sədasını sevən olubsan,
Bir fərman möhürlə “Sevan” olubsan” [4,36]
Göyçə gölü, “Kamo” köhnə Kəvərdir,
Ördəkli, Əfəndi artırdı dərdi.
Çubuqluda nə gördüysə, gəbərdi.
Silib Basarkeçər tarixi adı
Sırıdılar sənə Vardeniz yadı [4, 36]
Göyçəgölü, rəhm görmədi Rəhməkənd,
Qırmızıəkənd qara geydi, min rəhmət,
Köhnəkməmiş xarabadır, Təzəkənd,
Daşkənd, Başkənd daşsız, başsız qoyuldu.
Paşakəndin paşaları, söyüldü [4.37]
Göyçəgölü, hay cinsində yox qürur,
Kilsə desə, yaxşı nə var uçurur.
Hoqqaları yalan tarix uydurur,
Ad sökənin əxlaqından nə qanaq?
Ağbulaq - “Axyuraq”, Dərə - “Daranaq”. [4,37]

Each of the toponyms of our elders souvenir left where he went the word both as monuments to emotions wing gives , but also our hearts narrow draws _ Word artist as if occupation under the poetic map of our historical country with artistic words to create wants _ It immediately feels romantic _ your dreams wings of the author where he was born holy of space on never time does not get tired . All in cases of the poet 's imagination flight point mother it is soil - it is sky .

concerns of the homeland in the poem mindless , heartless none onomastic unit to the text ca n't find a way . Poet Buddha your talent alive attribute , pen tame for happiness counted is the criterion . Geographical of names formed poetic memories sadness by inspiration It is written that this is the homeland themed of the work from his soul forward comes , every onomastic unit an imaginary board creates , psychological about loss of home of the world to its depths , its invisible to the corners influence is doing Hot from its nest from the ancestral hearth to displacement in the dedicated work anthroponym , toponym , hydronym words in our memory a powerful renaissance creates sadness _ thoughts flow has ruled our existence us it is fragile . Onomastics with units elevated in verses your hand fate sensitive poet 's heart homeland longing , statelessness of your pain crying to the eye becomes the reader's the heart too enchants .

Dad Gorgudun , ancient Oghuz of the Turks his soul artistic word that keeps Goyche onomastics alive from the strainer holding author of the poet 's thought name expresser not theirs _ statement enlivened by its possibilities your opinion in context as a carrier does not make poetry .

Conclusion as to emphasize instead of It seems that now it is called " Armenia " . Western From Azerbaijan transfer to Moscow by name relied on " cultural " methods deportation if they do also , near in our past the head in the " Karabakh " war to work all the area in spoils this historical onomastics of the area once again proof it does _ Gypsy tribe aboriginal no , he didn't come. Ten parking lots from there, as they seized by violence Turkish traces delete for geographic they also change their names. NKTürközün as he wrote " in 1928-1929 Turkish-Russian Born after the war to Anatolia Armenian Turkomania named Eli Smith who came // Turkmen country your name Armenia changed his name " . About in the artistic examples we are talking about geographic of names national affiliation this the idea again confirms.

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The concept of professional competence of future foreign language specialists in foreign language education

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Abstract: The article is devoted to the problem of identification of the concept of professional competence in foreign language education. In particular, the professional competence of a foreign language teacher at the present stage of Kazakhstani education is addressed. Consideration of the professional competence of future teachers of foreign languages allows us to determine its content and structure, which includes the unity of the components and their corresponding competencies.

Keywords: professional training, professional competence, foreign language education, competency-based approach, professional concept

The state of higher education, the content and structure of professional training of specialists are largely determined by the economic, social and cultural needs of society.

An analysis of the sociocultural situation shows that improving the quality of education is one of the urgent problems of modern society. The solution to this problem, first of all, is connected with a rethinking of the purpose and result of education.

The training of highly qualified personnel capable of ensuring the development of an innovative economy continues to be one of the most important tasks of modern Kazakhstani society, which it seeks to solve by modernizing the system of vocational education, primarily by reorienting the assessment of the result of education from the amount of knowledge, skills and abilities transferred to assessing the level of professional competence of the future specialist. In this regard, one of the main goals of vocational education is the preparation of a qualified employee, competent, fluent in his profession and oriented in related fields of activity, ready for continuous professional growth, social and professional mobility.

The strategy for the modernization of Kazakhstani education speaks of the need to implement a competency-based approach in education. Competence-based approach in the training of specialists involves not a simple transmission of knowledge, skills and abilities from a teacher to a student, but the formation of professional competence among future graduates.

In modern conditions, vocational education is designed to form a new specialist for a qualitatively new level of the country's innovative and professional potential, capable of giving a new impetus to technology transfer in the country's strategic development. [1]

The ongoing state policy to modernize the system of higher professional education, focused on global integration processes, has contributed to the successful formation of professional-industry networking of universities with professional communities, customers and employers over the past years for targeted and practical training of specialists. Thus, the noted unions of industry universities with professional communities can act as coordinated developers and responsible for the quality of professional standards and educational programs.

With such an attitude, the coordination of actions requires preliminary analysis and consistency in the adoption of professional educational standard and educational programs with the development of a unified system of:

- 1) professionally based educational goals;
- 2) educational content with predictive and promising professionally significant content;
- 3) the composition of technological methods for the formation of professional competencies according to a previously developed register of specialist competencies and their functional options;
- 4) the development of a system of control tasks, correlated with the professional standard, acting and necessarily used as a qualimetric system of requirements for the quality of training of specialists[1].

In this light, the works of S.S. Kunanbaeva are innovative, in which, on the basis of the developed cognitive-linguocultural methodology as a conceptual basis for the theory of foreign language and multilingual education in the Republic, the conceptual essence and structure of all components are interpreted from new theoretical and methodological positions. systems of foreign language education, the content of the educational process is modeled with the final (competence-based) result, with the solution of the problems of transition to a new educational (competence-based) model focused on the formation and development of the personality of the subject of intercultural communication and future professional activity.

Of particular interest in the light of the issues under consideration is that S.S. Kunanbaeva, for the first time defines a professional concept as a unit of the subject content of foreign language education "(professional concept)[1].

Definition and content-subject filling of the concept of "professional concept" (PC), presented by S.S. Kunanbayeva as a "unit of subject-competence content, selected and structured as a meaningful core of the specialty" and at the same time - as a "relatively independent" unit of quasi-professional activity... » [1, p. 130], gives grounds for recognizing PC as a special form of cognition of reality, including professional one.

Defining PC as a unit of subject content in the formation of readiness, the author rightly considers it as a leading invariant element and a component of a university graduate's competence, since PC reflects the essence and content of a specialist's professional activity, its elements and components.

The educational programme "Foreign language: two foreign languages" is becoming more and more in demand in society. Teaching a foreign language is one of the main elements of the system of professional training of specialists at all levels, including in educational institutions of higher professional education. Knowledge of a foreign language in the professional field is necessary to be a competitive person in the labor market.

The new status of a foreign language teacher sets the task of significantly modifying the professional training of teaching staff, updating the content and technology of linguistic education, and improving the quality of higher education. For the effective implementation of their professional activities, a foreign language teacher must not only perfectly master a foreign language, but also have a basic level of professional competence.

A competency-based approach to teaching foreign languages allows to turn a modern student into an active participant in the educational process, where he learns to form his own worldview, comprehending the experience accumulated by mankind with the help of traditional sources of information and new technologies, and the teacher acts as an assistant and consultant.

The role of professional competence in foreign language education is to form students' readiness for future professional activities in the context of intercultural interaction. For a student as a future specialist, it is especially important to realize the need to develop and improve professional competencies in the process of learning a foreign language, the need to apply methods and means in professional activities, the formation of motives for achieving professional excellence and self-improvement [2].

According to the studies of A. V. Khutorsky and others, within the framework of professional training of specialists, the concept of "professional competence" is understood as a set of interrelated individual characteristics and personal qualities (knowledge, skills, methods of activity, abilities) necessary to perform actions in a particular area of activity[3].

Demidova, A. considers under professional competence of the teacher "an integral characteristic that determines the ability to solve professional problems arising in real situations in professional activity, the use of knowledge of professional and life experience, values and inclinations"[4].

Thus, professional competence is understood as the possession of a set of professional knowledge and experience (competencies), as well as a positive attitude towards work, required for the effective performance of professional duties in a particular area of activity. Competence implies not only the ability to perform a job, but also the ability to transfer and use knowledge and experience in new conditions. Modern conditions are such that the process of globalization, which is currently developing, leads to the expansion of interactions between different countries, peoples and their cultures. Influence is carried out through cultural exchanges and direct contacts between state institutions, social groups, social movements, through scientific cooperation, trade, tourism, etc. Communication with foreigners becomes a reality, and a collision with representatives of a different culture enters our daily life. Knowledge of a foreign language becomes an integral part of our life.

The formation of professional competence of students of any profile is a necessary condition for the professional training of future specialists. Higher education is the fundamental institution of professional development, while the professional competence of future specialists is the result of this process, one of the most important indicators of the degree of professional development of the personality of a young specialist, its integral characteristic.

There are different approaches to the formation of the professional competence. According to the axiological approach, the educational value of professional competence is to introduce a person into the general cultural world of values.

The universal approach allows a person to be a socially and professionally mobile person, to be open to changes, to engage in creative search, to be capable of self-expression, self-creation, self-education.

The integrative approach reveals the versatility and complexity of the phenomenon of professional competence of a foreign language teacher in all its significant manifestations: social, professional, cultural.

Thus, the systematic approach is focused on identifying invariant, backbone connections and relationships, on studying what is stable, general in the structure and content of the teacher's professional competence, and what specific, variable is.

The communicative-activity approach assumes the active role of the personality of the teacher in the formation of his "I-concept", the assertion of himself in practice.

The culturological approach sets the social and humanistic program of activity.

The phenomenon of professional competence of a foreign language teacher can be considered in several dimensions at the same time: as a subsystem of culture and a form of activity, a mechanism of professional socialization and a special reality of formation, development, self-realization of an individual. This methodological approach allows for a scientific analysis of the professional competence of a foreign language teacher, and also fully takes into account its specifics.

The construction of a theoretical model and identification of the content and structure of the concept of professional competence in foreign language education needs a comparative critical analysis of research approaches in modern pedagogical schools. As a result, this concept is as an integrative property of the teacher's personality, and readiness for professional activity.

The following functions of professional competence are determined in the structure of the student's personality (the future teacher): motivational-incentive, gnostic, practical-operational (technological), emotional-volitional, reflective and communicative [5].

The identified three stages of the formation of students' professional competence [5] are adaptive-communicative stage, search and didactic, and integration-reflective.

The adaptive-communicative stage is aimed at laying of the foundations of the communicative component of professional competence, the initial acquaintance and analysis of the scientific apparatus of pedagogy, the first experience of reflection on the acquired professional knowledge of the language and pedagogy at the university.

At the search and didactic stage, the main emphasis is placed on students' mastery of pedagogical systems, theories and technologies of upbringing, education and development of children in the process of their conceptual and critical analysis, methods of psychodiagnostics, features of designing a personal professional and pedagogical concept and technological design of the school educational process.

The integration-reflective stage is aimed at professional self-realization, which is achieved by involving students in integrated linguistic and pedagogical special courses, the actualization of the reflective component of the students' professional competence, the implementation of the professional functions acquired by the teacher: design, prognostic, managerial, reflective.

Dubrovina T. S. defines the following components of the professional competence of a foreign language teacher: motivational (the presence of positive motivation for a future profession); cognitive (professional knowledge: foreign language, teaching methods, psychological and pedagogical knowledge); activity (professional skills and abilities: the ability to logically build communication in a foreign language, the ability to teach, the ability to communicate pedagogically, the ability to self-educate); personal component (professionally significant personal qualities)[6].

Motivational component includes a system of motives that express a conscious urge to activity, including training, the totality of all mental moments that determine the behavior of a person as a whole. This component in the structure of the teacher's professional competence characterizes the teacher's professional readiness for the implementation of pedagogical values.

The cognitive component assumes a set of psychological and pedagogical knowledge, special knowledge in the subject and methods of teaching it. The fundamental component of the teacher's professional competence is the activity one, expressed in the skills and abilities of the individual. To analyze the structure of this component, the concept of "educational and pedagogical skill" is used: personal, system-structural, professiographic, functional. The personal one includes professionally significant personal qualities, which we will consider in more detail when determining the indicators and levels of formation of the professional competence of a foreign language teacher.

Thus, foreign language education is one of the links in the process of forming the professional competence of future specialists. The development of a pedagogical model for the formation of foreign language competence of future specialists, its content, conditions for implementation is an urgent scientific problem, the solution of which is necessary for a better level of professional training of students. Under the professional competence of a teacher, we understand the integrative characteristics of a person, including his readiness and ability to make effective decisions in the implementation of professional activities. The structure of a teacher's professional competence includes motivational, cognitive, activity and personal components.

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ORGANIZATION OF STUDENTS INDEPENDENT WORK USING INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

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Learning is a complex process, it involves, first of all, the activity of the teacher and the activity of the students. A necessary condition for the success of learning is the activity of the student, which is realized through his activities. No matter how hard the teacher tries, if the students do not work, do not work, there is no process of cognition. The teacher's task is to learn how to organize students' independent work and teach children to work independently, develop their skills, habits, and love for educational work. The process of control is one of the most time-consuming and responsible operations in learning, associated with acute psychological situations, both for students and for the teacher. On the other hand, its correct formulation helps to improve the quality of student learning. Pedagogical control performs a number of functions in the pedagogical process: evaluative, stimulating, developing, teaching, diagnostic, educational, etc. In the current pedagogical process, several types of control are distinguished: preliminary, current, thematic, milestone, and final. The control system is formed by exams and tests, oral questioning, tests, essays, seminars, and laboratory work. Such methods of monitoring student progress are currently used by most teachers. The choice of forms of control depends on the purpose, content, methods, time, and place of their implementation. The problem of monitoring educational achievements is always very relevant, especially in such a subject as computer science. Where there is a boundary between theoretical knowledge and the practical skills and abilities of students. Students can successfully work at a computer, but do not own the theoretical part. The theme was not chosen by chance. It has not lost its relevance and urgency today. Its practical significance has been proven and verified over time. Each of us, in the conditions of the programming marathon, seeks and finds his own way to each student, develops the inclinations of the children, contributing to the disclosure of their talents, without destroying the inner world, but preserving in the student a unique personality given by God and parents individuality.

The relevance of this problem is indisputable, because. knowledge, skills, beliefs, and spirituality cannot be transferred from a teacher to a student, resorting only to words. This process includes acquaintance, perception, independent processing, awareness, and acceptance of these skills and concepts. The test form of testing knowledge and skills, which experienced its heyday in the 60s as part of the concept of programmed learning, is now again attracting the attention of teachers in connection with the ongoing computerization of education. In this regard, test tasks in the study of computer science are an essential condition for increasing the level of knowledge of students, their intellect, and the formation of certain skills and abilities, they are the link between theory and practice. New forms of education are developing in the education system, especially in the means and technologies of education (both linear and non-linear). Non-linear learning technologies include testing. The use of tests makes it possible to assess the level of conformity of the formed knowledge, skills, and abilities of students in computer science lessons, allowing the teacher to adjust the educational process by changing the combination of linear and non-linear learning technologies used. And, perhaps, the main function of independent work is the formation of a highly cultured personality. only in an independent intellectual and spiritual activity does a person develop. Working on this topic, we found out that the use of test control contributes to the consideration of students' achievements in the process of moving from one level of assimilation of material to another. At present, information technologies are widely introduced into our lives.

Today, probably, there is no such area where they are not applied. Testing complexes (electronic testers) are the most common electronic knowledge testing resources. The ease and simplicity of their use allow you to quickly assess the ability or level of knowledge of the test. The educational process is aimed at the development of thinking and imagination, the effective organization of the cognitive activity of students is ensured. The formation of independent activity of schoolchildren by including a special type of educational tasks - independent, test work both within the classroom system and in extracurricular subject activities. Conditions for the formation of experience Implementation of pedagogical experience is possible under the following conditions:

- Creation of conditions associated with the formation of sustainable cognitive interests, skills and abilities of mental activity, qualities of the mind, creative initiative and independence in solving educational problems;
- Creation of conditions necessary for the formation of information competencies and their purposeful and systematic development; ensuring the full mental development of children,
- the formulation and awareness by the teacher of the leading qualities of the student's personality, necessary for the formation of key competencies, and their purposeful and systematic development. Independent work is understood as a special form of organizational educational activity carried out under the direct or indirect guidance of a teacher, during which students mostly or completely independently perform various types of tasks in order to develop knowledge, skills, abilities and personal qualities (I.F. Kharlamov). The organization of independent work is the selection of means, forms and methods that stimulate cognitive activity, and the provision of conditions for efficiency. Independent work helps to develop such abilities of students as well, that is, the ability to use the mastered ways of organizing thinking and activity in practical action; reflectivity - as the ability to critically evaluate one's actions and reorganize them if necessary; flexibility - as receptivity to diversity and the ability to act in changing circumstances. In the process of this work, students learn new knowledge, as well as generalize, and systematize previously studied. The emphasis is on active mental activity, which requires the possession of certain language means for its design. In the center is thought, and language is a means of expressing thought. The impetus for starting independent work, as an act of mental activity, ideally should be a problem, problematization. In this case, it is the awareness of the absence or lack of necessary

funds to solve the problem. The student himself determines and analyzes the means to complete the task, exercises self-control and evaluates the results of his activities. In the process of managing independent activity, not the last place belongs to the teacher, since he is directly involved in the organization of the pedagogical process. In this regard, the following management principles should be listed:

- A differentiated approach to students while observing the feasibility of educational tasks
- A systematic increase in intellectual loads and a gradual transition to more incomplete instructions for performing independent work
- Gradual distance of the teacher and taking the position of a passive observer of the process
- Transition from teacher control to self-control. All types of independent work for didactic purposes can be divided into five groups:

- acquisition of new knowledge, mastery of the ability to independently acquire knowledge;
- consolidation and refinement of knowledge;
- development of the ability to apply knowledge in solving educational and practical problems;
- formation of practical skills and abilities;
- formation of creative character, ability to apply in a complicated situation. Each of these groups includes several types of independent work,, since the solution of the same didactic task can be carried out in different ways. These groups are closely related. This connection is due to the fact that the same types of work can be used to solve various didactic problems. For example, with the help of experimental, practical work, not only the acquisition of skills and abilities is achieved, but also the acquisition of new knowledge and the development of the ability to apply previously acquired knowledge. Acquiring new knowledge and mastering the ability to independently acquire knowledge is carried out on the basis of working with a textbook, performing observations and experiments, and works of an analytical and computational nature. Consolidation and refinement of knowledge is achieved with the help of a special system of exercises to clarify the features of concepts, limit them, and separate essential features from non-essential ones. The development of the ability to apply knowledge in practice is carried out by solving problems of various types, solving problems in a general form, experimental work, etc. The formation of creative skills is achieved when writing essays, essays, preparing reports, and assignments when looking for new ways to solve problems, new options for experience, etc. Independent work has an important educational value: it accustoms children to the obligatory fulfillment of all tasks, maintains activity at the proper level, and forms independence and responsibility. To reveal the personality of the child, it is important to find a backbone component. As such a component, cognitive independence is singled out, which is an integral indicator of the development of the child as a whole, which allows him to relatively easily navigate in changing conditions in the future, and use knowledge and skills in non-standard situations.. Independent work is effective if the necessary conditions are met:

- the presence of a system in the use of tasks for organizing independent work;
- development of planning tasks for independent work both in form and content;
- compliance of the level of complexity of tasks with the level of students' learning abilities;
- consistent complication of the content of the tasks of students' independent learning activities;
- a clear formulation of the purpose of tasks and a combination of control with self-control and self-assessment;
- stimulating students to choose tasks of a high level of complexity;
- a reasonable combination of independent work with other forms and methods of teaching.

Independent work involves active mental actions of students associated with the search for the most rational ways to complete the tasks proposed by the teacher, with an analysis of the results of the work. For independent work, it is necessary to offer such tasks, the implementation of which does not allow actions according to ready-made recipes and a template, but requires the application of knowledge in a new situation. Only in this case, independent work contributes to the formation of initiative and cognitive abilities of students. The effectiveness of independent work is achieved if it is one of the integral, organic elements of the educational process, and special time is provided for it in each lesson, if it is carried out systematically and systematically, and not randomly and episodically. The test form of testing knowledge and skills, which experienced its heyday in the 60s as part of the concept of programmed learning, is now again attracting the attention of teachers in connection with the ongoing computerization of education. In this regard, test tasks in the study of computer science are an essential condition for increasing the level of knowledge of students, their intellect, and the formation of certain skills and abilities, they are the link between theory and practice. New forms of education are developing in the education system, especially in the means and technologies of education (both linear and non-linear). Non-linear learning technologies include testing. The use of tests makes it possible to assess the level of conformity of the formed knowledge, skills and abilities of students in computer science lessons, allowing the teacher to adjust the educational process by changing the combination of linear and non-linear learning technologies used. By definition, a test is a standardized, short, time-limited test designed to establish quantitative and qualitative individual differences. Despite the fact that there are many disputes about the use of tests to control and assess the quality of knowledge, in my opinion, it is test control that is suitable for the teacher to evaluate the work of students with the material of the section, especially theoretical. Tests force students to think logically, use visual attention, and strengthen memory. The organization of tests does not require a lot of lesson time, but they play a certain positive role in the process of learning, development, and education. Students enjoy taking tests. They can be compiled for the entire course or for a specific topic being studied and used for revision. Tests can be different for their intended purpose: entrance testing, warm-up test, control testing, certification testing, etc. At the same time, the depth of knowledge of theoretical issues is revealed. Testing acts as a pedagogical tool of the learning system and can be used as a method (technology) for monitoring the educational process, which allows for assessing the level of knowledge, skills, and abilities of the student. The development of test tasks, the design of tests is a complex process that requires a highly professional level, a thorough experimental verification of the quality of the developed tests. Therefore, certain requirements are imposed on tests: validity, certainty, standardization, reliability, practicality, ease of use, and predictive value.

The validity of tests reflects what the test is supposed to measure and how well it does it; shows to what extent the test measures the quality (property, abilities, etc.) for which it is intended. Tests that do not have validity are not suitable for practical use. The validity of the developed test is checked on the basis of comparing the results of its use with the results of testing the level of education of the tested students by other methods (oral survey, independent or control work), comparing these results with the current progress of students. Validity requirements must be met by the entire verification work as a whole, and the completeness of the coverage of the checked educational material by the tasks is important. The certainty of the test means that when reading it, the subject understands well what tasks and to what extent he must complete in order for the result to correspond to the task. Standardization is a single procedure for conducting testing and summarizing its results. The reliability of a test is the extent to which repeating it will produce the same results. The reliability of the test is increased by its simplicity, strict observance of the test conditions, and the exclusion of the possibility of the influence of extraneous factors (hints, cheating, etc.) The predictive value of the test means that

the test must be such that the results of the survey can be used in subsequent activities, when repeating poorly learned material. When compiling tests, the following requirements should also be taken into account:

- strict compliance with the sources of information used by students;
 - simplicity - each task should consist in requiring the respondent to answer only one question;
 - unambiguity - the wording of the task should fully explain the task assigned to the test subject, and the language and terms, designations, graphic images and illustrations of the task and answers to it must be unconditionally and unambiguously understandable to students. When choosing criteria for evaluating tests, the mental skills that students should acquire in the learning process are also taken into account:
 - information skills (learns, remembers),
 - understanding (explains, shows),
 - application (demonstrates),
 - analysis (thinks, discusses),
 - synthesis (combines, models),
 - comparative evaluation (compares by parameters).
- The system of work of an informatics teacher on the formation of independent activity of schoolchildren is described by including a special type of educational task-independent, test work both within the classroom system and in extracurricular subject activities. «Actual scientific research in the modern world».

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Philological Sciences

Müasir İngilis dilində yiyəlik əvəzlilikləri və onların Azərbaycan dilində qarşılığı

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Açar sözlər: yiyəlik əvəzlilikləri, asılı forma, müstəqil forma, mənsubiyyət kateqoriyası, yanaşma.

Key words: possessive pronouns, conjoint form, absolute form, the category of possessiveness, adjoining.

Ключевые слова: притяжательные местоимения, зависимая форма, независимая форма, категория принадлежности, подход.

Əvəzlilik öz leksik mənasına, morfoloji quruluşuna və sintaktik funksiyasına görə digər nitq hissələrindən əsaslı sürətdə fərqlənir. Q.Kazımov əvəzliyi belə xarakterizə edir: “Şəxs, əşya, əlamət, kəmiyyət, hərəkət bildirən sözləri ümumi və qeyri-ümumi şəkildə əvəz edən, yaxud sadəcə olaraq onlara işarə edən sözlərə əvəzlilik deyilir” [2, s.138]. Mətnin formalaşmasında mühüm rol oynayan faktorları nəzərə aldıqda əvəzliliklərin dildə daha çox funksiyaları yerinə yetirdiyini qeyd etmək lazımdır. Xüsusən, əvəzliliklər geniş mətnyaratma imkanlarına malikdir. Eyni zamanda deysis kateqoriyasının ətraflı şəkildə tədqiq edilməsində də əksər dillərdə əvəzliliklər mühüm rol oynayır [3, s.10]. Göstərilən bu məqalədə bizim əsas məqsədimiz müasir ingilis dilində yiyəlik əvəzliliklərinin leksik, morfoloji və sintaksik xüsusiyyətlərini müəyyənləşdirmək və onların Azərbaycan dilində qarşılığını verməkdən ibarətdir.

Dilçilikdə belə bir fikir formalaşmışdır ki, dil faktorlarının tipologiyasını aparmaq üçün bu və ya digər dil vahidinin hər iki dildə mövcudluğu vacibdir. Məsələyə bu baxımdan yanaşdıqda biz kəmiyyət tipologiyası ilə rastlaşırıq. Müqayisə edilən dil hadisəsi hər iki dilə xoşdur. Keyfiyyət tipologiyasında isə tədqiq edilən dil vahidi müqayisə olunan dillərin birində mövcuddur, digərində isə yoxdur [6, s.19].

Konkret olaraq bizi maraqlandıran yiyəlik əvəzliliklərinə gəldikdə biz aşağıdakı mənzərə ilə rastlaşırıq. Müasir ingilis dilində yiyəlik əvəzlilikləri ayrıca müstəqil bir qrup təşkil edir. Azərbaycan dilində isə yiyəlik əvəzlilikləri ayrıca bir qrup təşkil etmir. Bu məsələ haqqında müxtəlif fikirlər söylənir. M.Hüseynzadə qeyd edir ki, şəxs əvəzliliklərinin yiyəlik halda olan forması başqa bir ismin qarşısında işlənərək onu təyin edir [1, s.126]. Y.Seyidov belə qənaətə gəlir ki, “yiyəlik əvəzlilikləri adlanan dil faktorları şəxs əvəzliliklərinin yiyəlik hal şəkilçisi qəbul etmiş formalarıdır; mənim, sənin, onun və s. [5, s.289]. Q.Kazım`da təxminən eyni fikri söyləyir. O, qeyd edir ki, şəxs əvəzlilikləri hallanaraq yiyəlik hal şəkilçisi qəbul edir [2, s.142].

Y.Seyidovun yiyəlik əvəzlilikləri haqqında söylədiyi fikirlər daha daha çox məqsədə uyğundur. Bəzi dilçilər türk dillərində yiyəlik əvəzliliklərinin ayrıca qrup təşkil etdiyini göstərirlər. Bircə, Y.Seyidov haqlı olaraq həmin müəlliflərlə razılaşmır və öz fikrini dil faktoru ilə sübut edir. [5, s.290].

Müasir ingilis dilində yiyəlik əvəzliliklərinin iki forması var a) yiyəlik əvəzliliklərinin asılı forması; b) yiyəlik əvəzliliklərinin müstəqil forması.

Asılı forma : my-mənim; your-sənin; his-onun; her-onun; its-onun; our-bizim; your-sizin; their-onların.

Müstəqil forma: mine-mənimki; yours-səninki; his-onunku; hers-onunku, ours-bizimki, yours-sizinki; theirs-onlarınki.

Nəzərə almaq lazımdır ki, it əvəzliyinin müstəqil işləmək forması yoxdur.

Hər iki dil arasında mövcud fərqləri belə göstərmək olar: a) müasir ingilis dilində üçüncü şəxsin təkində cins kateqoriyası var: his kişi cinsi; her qadın cinsi; its orta cins. Üç cinsin üçüdə Azərbaycan dilində onun kimi tərcümə olunur.

O.İ.Musayev hesab edir ki, müasir Azərbaycan dilində mənimki, səninki tipli sözlərdən daha ətraflı danışmaq çox vacibdir. Ona görə ki, onlar hər addımbaşılı ünsiyyətdə işləyən sözlərdir [4, s.161].

Göründüyü kimi, müstəqil forma ingilis dilində heç bir morfoloji əlamət qəbul etmədən işlənir. Müstəqil formanın Azərbaycan dilində qarşılığı -kı, -ki şəkilçisinin yiyəlik əvəzliliklərinə birləşməsi ilə düzəlir. Q.Kazımov qeyd edir ki, şəxs əvəzlilikləri -kı, -ki şəkilçilərini qəbul edərək ümumi və qeyri-müəyyən şəkildə mənsub əşyanı bildirə bilir [2, s.144].

Adından göründüyü kimi, yiyəlik əvəzliyinin asılı forması müstəqil işləyə bilmir, özündən sonra mütləq isim tələb edir:

His dog is black-Onun iti qarıdır.

Their flat is clean-Onların mənzili təmizdir.

Yiyəlik əvəzliyinin müstəqil forması sərbəst olaraq bu və ya digər cümlə üzvü kimi işlənir:

His (onun kitabı) is on the table. Onun (onun kitabı) stolun üstündədir.

Take his (onun kitabını). Onunkunu (onun kitabını) götür.

Mine (my dog) is black-Mənimki qarıdır.

Theirs (their flat) is clean-Onlarınki təmizdir.

Hər iki dil arasında mövcud olan əsas fərq ondan ibarətdir ki, Azərbaycan dilində -kı, -ki şəkilçiləri qəbul edən şəxs əvəzlilikləri hal və cəm şəkilçiləri qəbul edə bilər.

Mənimkilər (mənim kitablarım) stolun üstündədir.

Mənimkini (mənim kitablarımı) götür.

Təqdim edilən izahatdan aydın olur ki, hər iki dildə qeyd edilən əvəzliliklərin işlənməsində müxtəlif fərqlər mövcuddur. Ona görə də hər bir hala fərdi olaraq yanaşmaq lazımdır.

Hər iki dildə yiyəlik əvəzliyinin əsas funksiyası mənsubiyyət anlayışı ifadə etməkdir. Maraqlıdır ki, heç bir əvəzlik bu mənanı ifadə edə bilmir. Mənsubiyyət mənasının ifadə olunmasında sahib şəxslə mənsub əşya arasında yaranan əlaqə mühüm rol oynayır, yəni yiyəlik əvəzliyi özündən sonra gələn isimlə birləşərək əşyanın hamsı şəxsə mənsub olmasını göstərir.

Hər iki dil arasında əsas fərq ondan ibarətdir ki, müasir Azərbaycan dilində mənsubiyyət kateqoriyası konkret morfoloji vasitələrlə ifadə olunur. Lakin müasir ingilis mənsubiyyət anlayışının morfoloji vasitələrlə ifadəsi yoxdur. Eyni zamanda qeyd etmək istədik ki, müasir ingilis dilində mənsubiyyət kateqoriyasını ifadə olunmasında yiyəlik əvəzliliklərinin hər iki forması mühüm rol oynayır. Hər iki dildə yiyəlik əvəzliliklərinin ifadə etdiyi mənə onun birləşdiyi sözün (əsasən ismin) mənasından aslıdır.

Biz yiyəlik əvəzliyinin ifadə etdiyi mənələrdən danışarkən V.D.Metaksanın apardığı tədqiqata əsaslanırıq. O, haqlı olaraq qeyd edir ki, mənsubluq mənası ifadə etdiyi üçün yiyəlik əvəzliyi deyərkən mənə daşıya bilmir [7, s.14]. Konkret dil faktlarına əsaslanaraq V.D.Metaksa yiyəlik əvəzliliklərinin ifadə etdikləri mənanı səkkiz qrupa bölür [7, s.14-15]. Qeyd etmək istədik ki, mənsubluq anlayışı universal xarakter daşıdığı üçün həmin təsnifat eyni ilə Azərbaycan dilindəki şəxs yiyəlik əvəzliliklərinə də şamil etmək olar. Adı qeyd edilən əvəzliliklər aşağıdakı mənələri ifadə edə bilər:

1. Yiyəlik əvəzliyi sözün əsl mənasında mənsubiyyət anlayışı bildirir. Burada mənsub əşya kimi işləyən söz, daha doğrusu isim öz növbəsində iki qrupa bölünür: a)mənsub əşya müxtəlif heyvanlarla ifadə olunur; b)mənsub əşya geyim adları və şəxsi ehtiyacı ödəyən əşyalarla ifadə olunur, məsələn his horse-onun atı; his cat-onun pişiyi; my watch- mənim saatım; our money-bizim pulumuz. She patted his arm and looked at her shoes [P.Abrahams,17]. O, (qadın) onun qolunu (kişinin qolunu) sığalladı və onun ayaqqabılarına baxdı.

Nəzərə almaq lazımdır ki, ingilis dilində üçüncü şəxsin təkində cins kateqoriyası olduğu üçün, həmin şəxsin qadın və yaxud kişi olması açıq-aydın hiss olunur. Azərbaycan dilində isə yalnız o, onun qadına yaxud kişiə aid olması kontekst və situasiyadan aydın olur.

2. Mənsub əşya müxtəlif bədən üzvləri ilə ifadə olunur: my eyes-mənim gözlərim; their hounds-onların əlləri.

Wash she sleep out of your face [P.Abrahams,16]. Gözlərini aç.

3. Mənsub əşya insanın daxili vəziyyətlərini bildirən isimlərlə birləşir: his voice-onun səsi; your kindness-sənin mərhəmətin; onun baxışı-his stare.

I know your thoughts [P.Abrahams,89]. Mən sizin fikirlərinizi bilirəm.

4. Mənsub əşya müxtəlif növ insanlara aid əlaqəni bildirir: his friends-onun dostları; our guests-bizim dostlarımız; your wife-sizin həyat yoldaşınız.

They killed your wife and two of your children [P.Abrahams,88]. Onlar sizin həyat yoldaşınız və sizin iki uşağınızı öldürdü.

5. Mənsub olan əşya müxtəlif növ qohumluq əlaqəsi bildirir: his father-onun atası; their son-onların oğlu; your sister-sizin bacınız.

I want to talk to your brother [P.Abrahams,64]. Mən sizin qardaşınızla danışmaq istəyirəm.

6. Mənsub əşya müəyyən dərəcədə müəlliflik əlaqəsi bildirir; his letter-onun məktubu; her advice-onun məsləhəti; our advice-bizim məsləhətimiz.

That has been my dream, Zanny [P.Abrahams,51]. O, mənim arzum olub, Zəni.

7. Mənsub əşya müxtəlif növ müştərək əlaqəni bildirir; our flat-bizim mənzil; your window-sizin pəncərə; your street-sizin küçə.

You have forgotten your place [P.Abrahams,77]. Siz yerinizi unutmusunuz.

8. Mənsub əşya subyektə aid olan isimlərlə ifadə olunur: his sleep-onun yuxusu; his anger-onun hirs; his movement-onun hərəkəti.

His life will change there [P.Abrahams,30]. Onun həyatı orada dəyişəcək.

Aparılan tədqiqatlardan aydın olur ki, hər iki dildə mənsub əşya kimi müxtəlif mənə daşıyan sayıla bilən və sayıla bilməyən isimlər işləyə bilər. Əsas cəhər ondan ibarətdir ki, hər bir halda yiyəlik əvəzliyi mənsubluq anlayışının göstəricisi kimi çıxış edir.

Yiyəlik əvəzliliklərinin sintaktik xüsusiyyətlərindən danışarkən biz aşağıdakı mənzərə ilə rastlaşırıq. İngilis dilində yiyəlik əvəzlilikləri heç bir morfoloji əlamət qəbul etmədən aid olduğu sözlə yanaşma əlaqəsi zəmnində birləşərək ismi birləşmənin asılı komponenti kimi çıxış edir.

Q.Kazimov Azərbaycan dilində mənsuboyyyət anlayışının üç üsulla ifadə olunduğunu qeyd edir: a)analitik-sintetik üsul; b)sintetik üsul; c)analitik üsul [2, s.91-92].

Analitik-sintetik üsulda birinci tərəf yiyəlik hal şəkilçisi, ikinci tərəf isə mənsubiyyət şəkilçisi qəbul edir: mənim dostum, bizim ölkəmiz, sizin mənzil.

Sintetik üsulda birinci komponent düşə bilər. Danışan mənim dostum əvəzinə sadəcə olaraq dostum işləyir. Mənsubiyyət şəkilçiləri tarixən şəxs əvəzliliklərindən əmələ gəldiyindən sahib şəxs anlayışını da ifadə edir. Birinci komponentin işlənməsi onun vurğu altına düşüb-düşməməsindən asılıdır. Dostum, evim, anam və digər bu kimi sözlər sintetik üsul hesab edilir.

Analitik üsul yalnız birinci və ikinci şəxslərin cəminə aiddir: bizim bağlar, sizin nənələr, bizim ellər.

Qeyd edilənləri ümumiləşdirərək belə qənaətə gəlmək olar ki, yiyəlik əvəzliliklərinin işlənməsində hər bir dilə xas olan xüsusiyyətləri özündə əks etdirir. Müvafiq olaraq ingilis dilində analitizm, Azərbaycan dilində isə sintetizm ünsürləri üstünlük təşkil edir.

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Summary

The article deals with the use of the possessive pronouns in English and the ways of their expression in Azerbaijani. In both languages the possessive pronouns are used as one of the main means of expressing the category of possessiveness. The use of possessive pronouns reflects the grammatical structure of each language. In English analytical forms, but in Azerbaijan synthetic forms dominate.

Резюме

В статье рассматривается употребление притяжательных местоимений в английском языке и способы их выражения в азербайджанском языке. В обоих языках притяжательные местоимения используются как одно из основных средств выражения категории притяжательности. Использование притяжательных местоимений отражает грамматическую структуру каждого языка. В английском языке преобладают аналитические формы, а в азербайджанском языке преобладают синтетические формы.

Şifahi və yazılı dil üslubu

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Tarixi dialektologiya üzrə tədqiqatlar genişləndikcə və dərinləşdikcə dialektlərin yaranması barədə əlavə fikir və mülahizələr də meydana çıxacaqdır. Nitq mədəniyyəti baxımından lokal dil məsələsi ilə bağlı maraqlı cəhət budur ki, hər hansı ərazidə mövcud olan lokal dilin özünəməxsus sərbəst norması yaranmışdır. Bu normalar şifahi dil və yazılı dil ilə müqayisədə azlıq təşkil etdiyi üçün onlardan məhdud çərçivədə istifadə edilir.

Şifahi dil üslubu

Şifahi dil danışq dilinin cilalanmış və zənginləşmiş normalarının əsasında formalaşır. Danışq dili normaları nə qədər ümumişlək xarakter qazansa da belə onu şifahi dil ilə eyniləşdirmək mümkün deyildir. Danışq dili ilə şifahi dilin ən başlıca fərqləndirici cəhəti ondan ibarətdir ki, danışq dilində nitq aktının sərbəstliyi vardır. Ona görə də danışq dili ümumi normalar yaratmağa meyllidir. Şifahi dilin isə özünün xüsusi normaları yoxdur. Şifahi dil bir tərəfdən danışq dilinin ümumiləşmiş normalarını mənimsəyir, digər tərəfdən yazılı dilin icbari normalarından qidalanır. Şifahi dil ümumi ünsiyyət-informasiya xarakterinə də malik deyildir. Şifahi dil daha çox rəsmi danışqların, görüşlərin, mükəllimələrin, müsahibələrin, dövlət səviyyəli ünsiyyət-informasiya mühitinin dili kimi formalaşmışdır. Danışq dili daha çox xalq arasında formalaşmış təşəkkül tapdığı halda şifahi dil yüksək təbəqə arasında formalaşaraq işlədilmişdir. Şifahi dilin rəsmiyyət xarakteri də bu təməl üzərində bərqərar olmuşdur. Bir sözlə, şifahi dil yüksək təbəqənin elit dili kimi, bir qədər də qətiyyətlə desək, saray dili kimi formalaşmışdır. Yazının meydana gəlməsi şifahi dilin normalarının zənginləşməsinə və sabitləşməsinə səbəb olmuşdur. Qədim Romada, Yunanıstanda, Şərq ölkələrində meydana gəlmiş bələğətli dil, o cümlədən “Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud”da yazıya alınmış mətnlər təntənəli şifahi dilin bariz nümunələridir. Hələ qədimlərdə elit dil kimi formalaşmış şifahi dil müasir dövrdə öz ənənələrini rəsmi yığıncaqlarda, simpoziumlarda, məruzələrdə, radio-televiziya aparıcılarının nitqində davam etdirir. Azərbaycan dilinin şifahi dil üslubunun ən bariz nümunələri Ulu Öndər Heydər Əliyevin və Ölkə Predizendi İlham Əliyevin nitqlərində öz təcəssümünü tapır.

Şifahi dilin danışq dili ilə eyniləşdirilməsi daha çox hər iki informasiya vasitəsi şifahi yolla ifadə olunmasına görədir. Şifahi dili danışq dilindən fərqləndirən ən əsas cəhət isə onun əvvəlcədən düşünülmüş sistemləşdirilməsi və bir kompozisiya vəziyyətinə salınmasından ibarətdir. Bu mənada şifahi dil, bir növ proqramlaşdırılmış dil hesab edilir ki, bu proqramlaşdırılmada yazının mühüm rolu olur. Oudur ki, şifahi dil yazılı dil ənənələrinin inkişaf etdiyi və normaların sabitləşdiyi dövrdə daha mükəmməl qaydalara malik olmuşdur. Bu mənada şifahi dil yazılı dilin nitq vasitəsi ilə təzahür variantı səviyyəsində işlənmişdir. Əlbəttə ki, şifahi dil danışq dilinin təqlidi olmadığı kimi yazılı dilin də təkrarı deyildir. Danışq dilinin və yazılı dilin öz normaları olduğu kimi şifahi dilin də danışq dilinə və yazılı dilə əsaslanan xüsusi normaları vardır. Ancaq şifahi dil normaları danışq dilinə və yazılı dilə söykəndiyi halda həmin normalar nitq aktı vasitəsi ilə cilalanaraq sabitləşmə mərhələsi keçirir. Müasir dövrdə Azərbaycan dil artıq ikidillilik şəraiti yaşamadığından onun ənənələri daha da inkişaf edir. Şifahi dil sürətlə cilalanır, təkmilləşir, məntiqi ardıcılığa, dəqiqliyə, aydınlığa, səlisliyə, ritmikliyə, axıcılığa malik olur.

Azərbaycan Respublikasının 12 noyabr 1995-ci ildə qəbul olunmuş Konstitusiyasının 21-ci maddəsində deyilir ki, “Azərbaycan Respublikasının dövlət dili Azərbaycan dilidir”. Bununla Azərbaycan dilinin rəsmiyyəti təmin olunur. Rəsmi dildə isə informasiyalar həm yazılı, həm də şifahi dillə çatdırılır. Lakin dilçilik ədəbiyyatında nitq mədəniyyətinin metodologiyası tam müəyyən edilmədiyindən danışq dili ilə şifahi dilin hədudları bütövlükdə müəyyən edilməmişdir. Bir çox hallarda isə danışq dili şifahi dil kimi mənalandırılmışdır. Görkəmli dilçi professor Əbdülzəl

Dəmirçizadə şifahi dili səciyyələndirərkən yazır ki, “Ədəbi dilin şifahi və yazılı olmaq üzrə iki əsas növü vardır. Şifahi ədəbi dil daha əvvəl formalaşmışdır; lakin yazılı ədəbi dil yaradıldıqdan sonra da şifahi ədəbi dil yazılı ədəbi dil ilə müvazi yaşayır və inkişaf edir. Bizim dövrümüzdə ədəbi dilimizin hər iki növü müvazi surətdə xeyli inkişaf etmişdir. İndi qurultaylarda, radioda, ali, orta və ibtidai məktəblərdə səslənən şifahi ədəbi dilimiz olduğu kimi yüksək duyğuları, dərin fikirləri, geniş anlayışları ifadə edən yazılı ədəbi dilimiz də vardır”.¹

Ə.Dəmirçizadə şifahi dil haqqındakı fikirlərini “Müasir Azərbaycan dili” kitabında davam etdirərək yazır ki, Azərbaycan ədəbi dilinin hər iki növü şifahi və yazılı növü təqribən XI-XII əsrlərdən mövcuddur. Əlbəttə, şifahi dil nisbətən daha əvvəllər formalaşmışdır, lakin yazılı ədəbi dil yaradıldıqdan sonra da şifahi ədəbi dil ilə yanaşı işlənir və ümumi qanunauyğun yolla inkişaf edir. Əlbəttə, ilk dövrlərdə şifahi ədəbi dilin işlənmə dairəsi daha geniş, yazılı ədəbi dilin işlənmə dairəsi isə məhdud olmuşdur. Bununla belə, ədəbi dilin şifahi və yazılı növləri zənginləşmə, dəqiqləşmə mənbələri kimi daim bir-birinə qarşılıqlı təsir göstərmişlər”.¹

Göründüyü kimi, Ə.Dəmirçizadə danışmaq dili, şifahi dil və yazılı dil barədə oxucuda ümumi təsəvvür yaratmış olsa da burada danışmaq dili və şifahi dilin həddləri aydın seçilmir. Şifahi dil barədəki digər fikir və mülahizələrdə də onun danışmaq dilindən ayrılan cəhətləri barədə dəqiq, aydın, inandırıcı və konkret arqumentlər göstərilir. Çünki bu barədəki bütün fikir və mülahizələr nitq vahidlərinin orfoepiya deyilən tələffüz variantına əsaslanır. Tələffüz variantları isə aydın məsələdir ki, bütün məqamlarda vahid normalılıq yaradılmasına gətirib çıxartmır. Bunun nəticəsidir ki, danışmaq dilinin şifahi dil ilə eyniləşdirilməsi barədəki stereotip düşüncələr hələ də davam edir. Məsələn burasındadır ki, nitq vahidlərinin tələffüzündəki variantlıq eyni ilə orfoepiya lüğəti adı altında çap edilmiş vəsaitlərdə özünü göstərir. Məsələn, Əziz Əfəndizadənin Azərbaycan Dövlət Nəşriyyatı tərəfindən 1989-cu ildə nəşr olunan “Orfoqrafiya-orfoepiya lüğəti”ndə verilən nümunələrin tələffüzü Qərb regionlarına məxsus danışmaq variantına əsaslanır: *alçaq-alçax, balıq-balıx, qırıq-qırax, günlü-günnü, ağırlıq-ağırlıx, buludlu-buluttu, çimərlik-çimərrix, nasazlıq-nasazdix*.¹

Mövcud orfoepiya lüğətləri şifahi dilin normativlərinə həsr olunsa da onlarda verilən nümunələr tələffüzə bir-birindən fərqlənir. Şifahi dilin normaları ilə bağlı dərsliklərdə, vəsaitlərdə və məqalələrdə də bir-birindən fərqli nümunələr verilməsinə təsadüf edilir. Məsələn burasındadır ki, danışmaq dili ilə şifahi dil anlayışları, bir qayda olaraq bir-biri ilə eyniləşdirilmiş şəkildə təqdim edilmişdir. Məhz tərtib olunan orfoepiya lüğətləri də danışmaq dili adı altında şifahi dil üçün nəzərdə tutulmuşdur. Buna görə də tərtib edilən lüğətlərdə çoxlu tələffüz fərqlərinə rast gəlmək olur. Nitq mədəniyyəti məsələləri ilə əlaqədar M.Ş.Şirəliyev yazırdı ki, “Dil mədəniyyəti ədəbi dilin həm yazılı, həm də şifahi qolları ilə bağlıdır. *Yazılı ədəbi dil* əlifba, orfoqrafiya, terminologiya, durğu işarələri, *şifahi ədəbi dil* isə orfoepiya məsələlərini əhatə edir”.²

1982-ci ildə Nəsimi adına Dilçilik İnstitutunda hazırlanıb çap edilmiş orfoepiya sözlüyünün əvvəlində göstərilir ki, Azərbaycan dilinin orfoqrafiya lüğəti dəfələrlə çap olunmuş, təkmilləşmiş və yazı qaydalarımız nisbətən sabitləşmişdir. Lakin indiyə kimi danışmaq dilində bir sıra dolaşıqlıq və çətinliklər mövcuddur. Bir çox hallarda dilimizin tələffüz normalarına əməl edilmir”.³

Burada həmçinin qeyd olunur ki, “Ədəbi tələffüzümüzün əsasını Azərbaycan ziyalılarının danışığı təşkil edir. Bu ziyalılar müxtəlif rayonlardan olmasına baxmayaraq yazılı dilin təsiri altında ümumiləşmiş ədəbi dildə danışır”.³

Orfoepiya sözlüyü ümumiləşmiş ədəbi dil variantı kimi təqdim edilsə də burada danışmaq dili elementlərinin daxil edilməsinə daha çox yer verilir. Belə ki, məsələn, *yazılı dildəki alsaydım*,

¹ Dəmirçizadə Ə. Azərbaycan ədəbi dilinin tarixi. I h., Bakı, Maarif, 1979, s. 11.

¹ Dəmirçizadə Ə. Müasir Azərbaycan dili. Bakı, Maarif, 1972, s. 3-4.

² Nitq mədəniyyəti məsələləri. Bakı, Elm, 1969, s. 4.

³ Azərbaycan dilinin orfoepiya sözlüyü. Bakı, Elm, 1982, s. 3.

³ Azərbaycan dilinin orfoepiya sözlüyü. s. 5.

alaydım, danışanlar, qalanlar, odunlar almayacaq, bağlayır, danlayır, döşək, sönmək, döymək, hörük, hürmək, hürkmək, torpaqda, torpaqdan, alırlar, gəlirlər, bilirlər, itlər, daşlar, yerlər, qadınlar, gəlinlər kimi yazılan sözlərinin adi danışiq qaydasına uyğun olaraq *alseydim, aleydim, danışannar, qalannar, döşəy, sökməy, döyməy, hörüy, hürməy, hürkməy, torpaqda, torpağdan, alıllar, gəlillər, bilillər, itdər, daşdar, yerrər, qadinnar, gilənnər* şəklində tələffüz edilməsi tövsiyə olunur¹ ki, bu da bütünlükdə ana dili istifadəçilərinin məskun olduğu bütün əraziləri tamamilə əhatə etmir.

Şifahi dil ilə danışiq dilinin eyniləşdirilməsi barədəki fikirlər digər mənbələrdə də davam etdirilir. Nadir Abdullayev “Nitq mədəniyyətinin əsasları” adlı kitabında yazır ki, “Adi danışiq dilində *mənnən, plannan, alseydi* sözləri bu qaydada tələffüz olunur. Ədəbi dildə də bu tələffüz şəkilləri düzgün sayılır: *Salmandan-Salmannan, köçdü-köşdü, gəlinlər-gəlinnər, işlər-işdər, atlar-atdar, oxuyurlar-oxuyullar, gəlsəydi-gəlsəydi, görsəydi-görsəydi*”.²

Akif Bayramov, Ziyəddin Məhərrəmov və Mustafa İskəndərzadənin müəllifi olduqları “Azərbaycan dili və nitq mədəniyyəti” adlı kitabda göstərilir ki, “Ədəbi dilin şifahi forması ilə danışiq dili bir-birinə çox yaxındır. Buna görə də ədəbi dilin şifahi formasına aid normaları təyin etmək, dəqiq müəyyənləşdirmək çətin olur. ...hər bir ədəbi dil danışiq dilindən fərqli olaraq normalaşmış dildir. Ədəbi dilin bəzi normaları həm şifahi, həm də yazılı dil üçün ümumi, bəzi normalar ancaq yazılı dil üçün, bəzi normalar isə ədəbi dilin şifahi forması üçün səciyyəvi olur”.³

Burada şifahi dil ilə danışiq dili arasında fərqlərin mövcud olduğu göstərsə də şifahi dil, eyni zamanda orfoepiya ilə eyniləşdirilir: “Şifahi ədəbi dil üçün səciyyəvi olan qaydalara orfoepik qaydalar deyilir”.¹

Bunun ardınca isə norma yaxınlaşmaları ilə əlaqədar belə maraqlı bir mülahizə söylənilir: “Orfoepiya qaydaları sabit deyildir. O zaman keçdikcə dəyişir və təkmilləşir. Orfoepiya ilə orfoqrafiya arasındakı fərqlərin silinməsi dil dil üçün mühüm əhəmiyyətə malikdir. Hazırda qanunauyğun şəkildə bunların arasında yaxınlaşma prosesi sürətlə davam edir. Şübhəsiz ki, nəticədə bu proses bərabərləşməyə, yaxud da əhəmiyyətsiz dərəcəli fərqlərə aparıb çıxaracaqdır”.

Nitq mədəniyyəti məsələləri barədə yazılan əsərlərdə bir çox maraqlı fikir və mülahizələr irəli sürülsə də normalar və onların həddləri hələlik təyin edilməmiş qalır. Bununla birlikdə son zamanlar aparılan tədqiqatlarda şifahi dil və onun normaları barədə maraqlı fikirlər irəli sürülür.

Kütləvi informasiya vasitələrinin dili barədə çox maraqlı və ciddi tədqiqatlar aparmış professor Qulu Məhərrəmli bu sahədə görülən işləri xatırladaraq yazır ki, “Azərbaycan dilçilik elminin inkişafında böyük xidmətləri olmuş prof. Ə.Dəmirçizadə tədqiqatlarında bilavasitə TV dili haqqında danışmasa da şifahi nitqin bir sıra qaydalarının, xüsusi orfoepiya normalarının müəyyənləşdirilməsində xeyli iş görmüşdür. Onun şifahi nitq haqqında olan fikirləri “Müasir Azərbaycan dili” (fonetika, orfoepiya, orfoqrafiya) kitabında öz əksini tapmışdır. – (Dəmirçizadə, 1972). Burada şifahi nitqə aid bir çox müddəalar bu gün də TV dili kontekstində öz aktuallığını saxlayır. Akademik M.Şirəliyev “Azərbaycan dili orfoepiyasının əsasları” kitabında göstərdiyi kimi, ədəbi dilin yazılı qolunun funksional üslublarının normativ qaydalarının müəyyənləşdirilməsi sahəsində çox iş görülsə də bunu “... ədəbi dilin şifahi qolu haqqında demək mümkün deyildir. Halbuki müasir dövrdə şifahi dil sahəsinin işlənmə dairəsi çox genişlənməmişdir; biz hər gün radioda, televiziya, səhnədə, məruzələrdə, çıxışlarda müasir Azərbaycan şifahi ədəbi dilini eşidirik”.¹

Qulu Məhərrəmlinin şifahi dil məsələsi ilə əlaqədar aşağıdakı kimi polemik mülahizəsi xüsusilə maraqlı və diqqətəlayiqdir: “Televiziya nitqi adi danışiq dilidirmi? O nitq üslubları ilə necə əlaqədardır? Kütləvi nitqdə televiziya nitqi hansı yeri tutur, onun funksional üslublara münasibəti

¹ Azərbaycan dilinin orfoepiya sözlüyü. s. 6-15.

² N.Abdullayev. Nitq mədəniyyətinin əsasları. Bakı, Elm və təhsil, 2013, s. 150-158.

³ A.Bayramov, Z.Məhərrəmov, M.İskəndərzadə. Azərbaycan dili və nitq mədəniyyəti. s. 36-52.

¹ Yenə orada. s. 52.

¹ Şirəliyev M. Azərbaycan dili orfoepiyasının əsasları. Bakı, Elm, 1970, s. 3; Məhərrəmli Q. Televiziya dili. Bakı, Elm, 2002, s. 16-17.

necədir? TV nitqi ədəbi dilin yalnız şifahi növüdürmü? Əgər belədirsə onda onun ekstralingvistik xarakteristikası necədir? Bəlkə radio nitqi, qəzet nitqi kimi elə televiziya nitqi də “xüsusi dil”dir? TV nitqi ilə kino dili eynidirmi? Yoxsa TV nitqi ədəbi dilin xüsusi üslubi növüdür? kimi suallar ekranda “Nitq” termininin də ədəbi dilin yazılı və şifahi normalarının sintezi olan xüsusi (audiovizual) üslubi növü kimi qəbul edirik? Çünki burada həm yazılı həm də şifahi dilin qaydaları özünü göstərir və onlar birşələrkə TV-nin ümumi dil cizgilərini müəyyənləşdirir”.²

Bütün bunlarla yanaşı Qulu Məhərrəmli radio dilindən danışarkən müasir dövrdə şifahi dilin inkişaf perspektivlərinin genişlənməkdə olduğunu göstərir: “hazırda radio kütləvi kommunikasiya vasitəsi kimi sürətlə inkişaf edir və onun dili şifahi nitqin mühüm bir sahəsi kimi daha da cıllanır”.³

Şifahi dil həqiqətən də müasir dövrdə sürətlə inkişaf edir, təkmilləşir, zəngiləşir və hətta demək olar ki, onun ümumi istifadə mühiti öz informasiya məkanını get-gedə genişləndirir. Şifahi dilin normaları öz mənbəyini danışq dilindən və yazılı dildən almış olsa da onun zənginləşməsi nitq aktına bağlıdır. Prinsip bundan ibarətdir ki, şifahi dil daha çox ümumişlək xarakter qazansın. Şifahi dil danışq dilindən ənənəvi normaları mənimsədiyi kimi yazılı dildən də müəyyən icbari normaları qazanır. Ancaq bu icbari normalar yazılı dildə olduğu aktı vasitəsi ilə intensivləşir və intensivləşdikcə də kütləşir. Şifahi dilin normalarının kütləşməsi əlbəttə ki, asan və tezbaşagələn proses deyildir. Bunun nitq aktı vasitəsi ilə kütləviləşdirilməsindən ötrü ailədən bağçaya, bağçadan məktəbə keçən prosesdə inteqrasiya yaradılması vacibdir. Müstəqil dövlətçilik şəraitində bu prosesin çox da uzun çəkməyən bir zaman çərçivəsində baş verəcəyinə nikbinliklə ümid bəsləmək mümkündür.

Yazılı dil üslubu. Yazılı dil informasiyaların rəsmiyyət tələb etdiyi bir şəraitdə meydana çıxmışdır. Yazılı dilin vəzifəsi informasiyaların dəqiq, aydın, ardıcıl, məntiqli və variantsız ötürülməsindən, yayılmasından və çatdırılmasından ibarətdir. Yazılı dilin tətbiq edilməsi əlifbanın yaradılması dövründən başlayır. Yazılı dilin əsas prinsipini vahid normalılığa malik olmaqdan ibarətdir. Yazılı dilin qaydaları danışq dili üzrə formalaşmış ənənəvi normalara və sabitlik üzrə dil strukturuna məxsus icbari normalara əsaslanır. Yazılı dildə icbariliyin tətbiqi informasiya mübadiləsinin davamlı olması normalarda pərakəndəliliyin baş verməsi tələbinə əsaslanır. Danışq dili səviyyəsində yaranmış bədii nümunələrin yazıya alınması onların vahid yazı üslubu qaydasında mənimsənilməsi və saxlanması məqsədinə xidmət edir. Yazı və yazılı dilin normaları elmi, rəsmi-ışğuzar, publisistik və bədii üsluba tətbiq edilir. Məişət üslubu danışq dili normaları üzrə işlədilir. Ancaq məişətə aid informasiyaların özü də yazıya alına bilər.

² Məhərrəmli Q. Televiziya dili. Bakı, Elm, 2002, s. 26.

³ Məhərrəmli Q. Radio verilişlərinin dili və üslubu. Bakı, Elm və təhsil, 2011, s. 21.

NƏTİCƏ

Nitq mədəniyyətinin prinsipləri qanun səviyyəsində daimi fəaliyyət göstərir və dilin normalaşmasını təmin edir. Norma təminatı dilin strukturunun və sisteminin sabitliyinə xidmət edir. Normalar olmasa dildə pərakəndəlik və xaos baş verər, strukturda ağlasığmaz transformasiyalar baş qaldırır və sistemdə pozulmalar yaranır. Normalar obrazlı desək dilin canlı varlığıdır, onun daimilik nəfəsidir. Nitq mədəniyyətinin normaları ümumilikdə iki əsas funksiyanı yerinə yetirir. Birincisi dilin struktur və sistem vəhdətinin qorunması, ikincisi isə informasiya mübadiləsinin intensivləşdirilməsindən ibarətdir. Nitq mədəniyyəti o zaman özünün informasiya mübadiləsi vəzifəsini intensiv şəkildə yerinə yetirə bilər ki, normalarda mümkün yaxınlıq və vəhdət yaranmış olsun. Hansı dildə norma vəhdəti güclüdirsə o dildə informasiya axını intensiv keyfiyyət qazanır və həmin dil digər dillər içərisində özünün beynəlxalq nüfuzu ilə seçilir və fərqlənir. Azərbaycan dili müasir dövrdə müstəqil inkişaf mərhələsini keçirir. Onun normalarında da mütəmadi olaraq təkmilləşmə və sabitləşmə prosesi baş verir. Ona görə də Azərbaycan dili artıq beynəlxalq informasiya şəbəkəsinin layiqli və bərabərhüquqlu bir tərkib hissəsinə çevrilir.

УДК: 978-601-308-086

10.01.04.- Қазақстан Республикасы халықтары және шет елдер әдебиеті -Литература народов Республики Казахстан и зарубежья

ӘЛЕМ ЖӘНЕ ҚАЗАҚ ӘДЕБИЕТІНІҢ БАЙЛАНЫСЫ (ҚАЗАҚ ЖӘНЕ ТҮРІК ХАЛЫҚТАРЫ ЕРТЕГІЛЕРІ НЕГІЗІНДЕ)

Арыккаракызы Еркегуль Шаймардан

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Аннотация

Қай халықтың болсын өнер жағынан дамуында әдеби байланыстар сол ұлт әдебиетінің өркен жая өсуіне, оның әлеуметтік ықпалының күшеюіне септігін тигізеді. Қоғамның прогресс жолымен дамуы қажеттілігінен туған мәдени, әдеби байланыстардың өзіндік мол тарихы, бай мазмұны бар.

Әлем және түркі халықтарының ертегілерінде халық басынан кешкен ғасырлар ізі жатыр. Оларда халықтың елдік тарихы, қилы-қилы қиын асулары, халықтың мұң-шері, арман-мұраты бейнеленген.

Түркі халықтары ертегілеріндегі ортақ идеялар, халық басынан кешкен өмір шындығын фантастикалық негізге құра отырып баяндайтын қиял-ғажайып ертегілерінің символикалық, астарлы ерекшелігі біздің мақаламыздың өзектілігін танытады.

Кілт сөздер: ертегілер, әлем және түркі халықтары ертегілері, символика, тақырып, идея, әдебиет.

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УДК: 978-601-308-086

10.01.04.- Литература народов Республики Казахстан и зарубежья

Отношения между мировой и казахской литературой

(На основе сказок казахских и турецких народов)

Аннотация.

Литературные связи в художественном развитии любого народа способствуют росту литературы этого народа, усилению его общественного влияния. Культурные и литературные связи, порожденные необходимостью развития общества путем прогресса, имеют богатую историю и богатое содержание.

В сказках мира и тюркских народов есть следы веков народа. Они отражают историю страны, невзгоды людей, печали и мечты людей.

Общие представления в сказках тюркских народов, символические, образные особенности сказок, на фантастической основе рассказывающие о реалиях жизни народа, показывают актуальность нашей статьи.

Ключевые слова: сказки, сказки народов мира и тюркских народов, символика, тема, идея, литература.

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Relations between world and kazah literature
(Based on fairy tales of Kazakh and Turkish peoples)
UDC: 978-601-308-086

Summary.

Literary ties in the artistic development of any people contribute to the growth of the literature of this people, the strengthening of its social influence. Cultural and literary ties generated by the need to develop society through progress have a rich history and rich content.

There are traces of centuries of the people in the tales of the world and the Turkic peoples. They reflect the history of the country, the hardships of the people, the sorrows and dreams of the people.

General ideas in the tales of the Turkic peoples, the symbolic, figurative features of fairy tales, telling on a fantastic basis about the realities of the life of the people, show the relevance of our article.

Key words: fairy tales, fairy tales of the peoples of the world and Turkic peoples, symbolism, theme, idea, literature.

Қазақ халқының даңқты ақыны, ойшыл Шәкәрім «Бұл дүние – шыр айналған бір дөңгелек» [Кудайбердиұлы, 1998, с. 245]. – дейді. Бұл ақынның дүниетанымына қатысты әңгіме. Мұндай идеяны көптеген ғұламалар айтқан, бірақ оның ғылыми түрде концепциясын жасаған итальян философ Дж. Вико (Giambattista Vico 1668-1744) оның «Айналым теориясы» [Дж. Вико, 1996]. атты еңбегі өзінен кейінгілерге зор ықпал еткен ілім.

Расымен де тарих – уақыт шеңберінде қайталанып отыратын бір тылсымға ие күш секілді.

Көркемдік дамудың әдеби процестік маңызды бір заңдылығы – әдеби байланыстар, әдебиет әлеміндегі тоғысулар, қарым-қатынастар, рухани байлықтар алмасулары. Қоғамның прогресс жолымен дамуы қажеттілігінен туған мәдени, әдеби байланыстардың өзіндік мол тарихы, бай мазмұны бар.

Қай халықтың болсын өнер жағынан дамуында әдеби байланыстар сол ұлт әдебиетінің өркен жая өсуіне, оның әлеуметтік ықпалының күшеюіне септігін тигізеді. Сөз өнерінде көрінген халықтың арман-мүддесін, өмір тарихын басқа халықтардың даму тарихымен ұштастыруға, сөйтіп, олардың өзара білісуіне, түсінісуіне, бірін-бірі құрметтеуіне дәнекер болады. [Сатбаева, 1974, с. 216].

Қазақ әдебиетінің тарихында ұлт әдебиетінің құнды да бай алтын қорынан мол орын алған ауыз әдебиеті үлгілері оның ішінде ертегілердің орны өте маңызды. Олардың басты құндылығы әлем халықтарының сөз өнері мұраларымен, әсіресе түркі халықтары әдеби мұраларымен тақырыптық-идеялық байланысында жатыр.

Ауыз әдебиетінің ықылым заманынан келе жатқан көне де мол мұраларының бірі – ертегі. Оның ертегі деп аталуының өзінен де, сол сияқты ертегілердің «Бұрынғы өткен заманда», «Баяғы өткен заманда», «Ерте, ерте, ертеде» деп басталуынан да оның атам заман туындысы екенін аңғару қиын емес.

Қай елдің ертегісі болсын, дәстүрлі қалыпқа айналған бастамасы болады. Қазақта:

Ерте, ерте, ерте екен,
Ешкі жүні бөрте екен,
Құйрығы келте екен,
Қырғауылы қызыл екен,
Құйрық жүні ұзын екен,

Немесе:

... Бар екен де, жоқ екен
Бәрі бақауыл екен,
Түлкі жасауыл екен, - деп басталса,
түрік ертегілерінде: «bir varmış bir yokmuş» деп басталып, қазақ ертегілері секілді:
«Bir varmış, bir yokmuş...
Evvel zaman içinde,
kalbur saman içinde,
ben diyeyim yüz
siz deyin bin sene önce,
küçük bir kasabada herkes
yeni bir ыла girmenin
heyecanını yaşıyormuş»

немесе:

«Bir varmış bir yokmuş.
Evvel zaman içinde,
develer tellal, pireler berber iken,
ben dayımın beşiğinde tıngır mıngır sallanır iken,
uzaklarda bir yerlerde bir saray varmış» [Masaloku.com.tr/egitim/].

деп басталады.

Жалпы дүниежүзі ертегілері хайуанаттар, қиял-ғажайып және тұрмыстық ертегілер сияқты түрлерге бөлінеді.

Қазақ ертегілерін академик М. Әуезов үш жікке (жанрға) бөледі: қиял-ғажайып ертегілер, хайуанаттар жайлы ертегілер, шыншыл ертегілер. Солардың ішіндегі ең көнесі, әрі ертегілердің мол саласы — қиял-ғажайып ертегілері. Бұл ертегілерде табиғаттың нелер тұңғыық сырларын әлі танымаған адам ойының сәбилік шақтары, соны білсем деген халық арманы, әлемді шарласам, жеті қат жер асты құпиясына үңілсем, тіршілік өмірін жеңілдетсем, жазира, жадыраған жайма-шуақ заманға жетсем деп армандаған халық қиялы бейнеленген.

Халықтық ертегілер өмір шындығын баяндайтын фантастикалық негізге құрылған көркем шығарма.

Қазақ ғалымы, академик Т.Жұртбай өзінің «Барлау тамыр» атты еңбегінде өте соны, ерекше бір пікір айтады.

Ол қазақ ертегілеріндегі – Бәйтерек ағашы туралы:

«Бәйтерек – түркі тектестердің түп атасының бейнесі.

«Ертөстік» ертегісі де, «Керқұла атты Кендебай», «Күн астындағы Күнекей қыз» да Түрік қағанаты мен Оғыз қыпшақ дәуірінен бұрын шыққан ертегілер. Мүмкін, оқиға құрылымы жағынан өзгеріске ұшырап, бір желі қосылып, бір желі алынып қалған болар.

Бірақ та ежелгі дәуірдің нысанасына айналған Бәйтерек аңыздың түпқазығы болып қалған.

Мұның астарында қандай тарихи оқиға жатыр, аңыздың тегі қайда апарады? Екінші осыларға ортақ тарихи оқиға қайсы?

Түгел сөздің түбі де, тегі де бір! Осы бәйтерек туралы ертегі өзінің өткенін түркі жұртымен байланыстыратын барлық халықта бар.

Арлы-берлі тарихты салыстыра пайымдай алатындай мағұлматы бар адамның кез-келген қазақ ертегілеріндегі оқиғалардың жаңғырығынан нақты тарихи оқиғаның елесін тани алады. Сондай-ақ әр елдің ертегі – аңыздарынан ұқсас тамырлар мен танымды табасың. Бұл жөнінде Ғалым Доскен таңғажайып салыстырулар жасап, тамаша қағидалық тұжырымдарға келіп еді...

Мысалы, Ғалымның (Ғалым Доскен) қазақ ертегілеріндегі Бәйтеректің нысаналық белгісі заман деген пікірі мен дәлелі сондай тосын, тың және нақты.

Бәйтерек – уақыт. Ертөстік те, Керқұла атты Кеңдебай да, Тазша да бәйтеректің түбіне келіп, осы заманға оралады. Олар біз жайлаған кеңістіктен өзге кеңістікте өмір сүріп келген. «Күн астындағы Күнекей қыздағы» алтын ағаш та сондай құдіретке ие.

Демек, Бәйтерек – қазақ үшін мәңгілік уақыттың белгісі».

Ойды дамыта талдау түптің түбіндегі мәселе...

Маған салса – әр оқиға Ертөстік пен Күнекей заманында-ақ елеске айналған өткен өмірдің нақты сағымы дер ем» [Жұртбай, 2020, с.18].

Ал, түрік халқының «Ejderha Kuyusu» («Айдаһар үңгірі») ертегісінде: «Bu bahçe o kadar güzel ki, dil ile söylenemez. Vezir bu güzelliğe hayran kalır. Bir yandan da, hiç kimseyi göremediği için korkuya kapılır. Kendi kendine, ‘Acaba buradakiler in midir, cin midir? Geriye dönsem mi, dönmesem mi?’ diye düşünür dururken, orada bulunan bir ağacın dibinde yedi başlı bir ejderhanın yattığını görür. Korkusundan hemen geri döner, yine saraya girip dolaşmaya başlar. Önüne gelen bir kapıyı açar bakar ki, içinde insan gövdeleri, kafaları, kokudan yanlarına varılmaz. Hemen kapıyı örter, başka birini açar. Orada birbirinden güzel üç kızın oturmakta, önlerinde birer gergef, nakış işlemekte olduklarını görür.

Kızlar veziri görünce, «Ey kardeş, sen buraya nereden geldin?» diye sorarlar. Vezir de anlatır. Kızlar onu dinledikten sonra, “Ey kardeş, burası ejderha kuyusudur. Ağacın altında uyumakta olan yedi başlı dev uyandığı zaman o mağarada gördüğün ölülerin bir parça yerlerini koparıp koparıp yer. O ölülerin hepsi de senin gibi bir ademoğluydu. Bu dev biz çalıp buraya getirdi, ama güzel olduğumuz için bizi ye meye kıyamadı. Onun için biz burada kaldık» [Masaloku.com.tr/egitim/]

Бұл ертегіде патша мен уәзірі алыс сапарға шығады да, жолшыбай бір таудың етегіне келгенде сол жердегі керемет әдемі баққа кездеседі. Қараса бақтың ішінде бір терең үңгір бар екен. Патшаның қалауымен уәзір бақтың ішіндегі үңгірге түседі. Үңгірдің ішінде төменге түсетін баспалдақ болады, сол арқылы төменге түскен уәзірдің алдынан керемет бір сарай кез болады. Оның есіктердің бірін ашса ағаштың түбінде ұйықтап жатқан жеті басты айдаһарды көреді және келесі есіктердің бірінде айдай сұлу үш сұлу қызға жолығады, ол қыздар уәзірден бұл жерге қалай келгенін сұрап біледі және өздерін де осы жерге ұрлап алып келген осы жеті басты дәу айдаһар екенін, оның адамзат баласын аяусыз қинап, олармен қоректенетінін айтады.

Ал Қырым халықтарының «Махмуд пен Жолдас» атты ертегісінде Қырымнан шыққан атақты Арзы деген саудагердің баласы Махмұдтың сапарында жолшыбай айдаһарға жолығатын эпизод: «Барлығы ұйықтаған уақытта, таңға жақын, ысқырған, желдетіп келе жатқан бір дыбыс жолдан қосылған адамның құлағына естіліпті. Орнынан тұрып қараса, бір айдаһар бұларды жұтайын деп келе жатыр екен. Сол кезде бұл адам қолына шолақ қылышын кесе ұстап, айдаһарға қарсы жүре беріпті» [<https://bilim-all.kz/article/2113-Mahmud-pen-ZHoldas>]. деп суреттеледі.

Аталмыш ертегілердің барлығында да айдаһар бейнесі немесе жылан патшалығы бар. «Патшасы – жылан бап. Бәрінің де сыртқы қабыршағы жылан, тегі адам.

Бұл тек ертегілік қияли бейне ғана ма? Назар салыңызшы:

Менің білуімше, атамның заманынан – Алып ер Тұңғадан – Ишпақайдан бері күн шығыстан түркі жұрты бес рет төңкеріле көшіпті.

1. Ишпақайдың көші – Мадай (Медая) Қырым – Кемер (кемерліктер) еліне б.д.д. VIII-IX ғасырда қотарыла қоныс аударды. Себебі: елін жылан жайлап алған (Геродотта, Страбонда солай жазылған)

2. Ғұн тәңірі құттары да – б.д.д 374-24 жылдары жыландардан ығысқан.

3. Аттила – Еділ патшаның тұсындағы ұлы қоныс аудару (ІҮ-Ү ғ.) кезінде ғұндарды жылы орнынан жылжитқан – жыландар.

4. Түрік қағанаты – Оғыз дәуіріндегі көштің себебі: Жыланбаптармен соғыста жеңіліс тапқан.

5. Құба қыпшақтардың Еуразияға қоныстануы (ІХ-Х ғ.). Сары ханның шежіресі бойынша жыландардан жеңілген. Қазіргі түрік жұртының да қоныс аударуына себепші жылан болған. Бұл неғылған қаптаған жылан! Бұл неғылған үрей!

Жыланнан қорыққан: Ишпақай – Ер Тұңа Иран мен кіші Азияны; Еділ – мен Құнан Қыпшақ – Еуропаны жаулап алады. Бірақ жыланға шамалары келмейді. Мәселе – мақұлық жылан да емес, жылан қабын киген жыланбапта! Яғни, «айдаһарлы ту ұстағандарда».

Ұрпақ ауыса келе бәрі әуелі аңызға, соңынан ертегіге айналған» [Жұртбай, 2020, с.21].

Ертегілерде халық басынан кешкен ғасырлар ізі жатыр. Оларда халықтың тұрмыс-тіршілігі, әдет-ғұрпы, елдік тарихы, қилы-қилы қиын асулары, халықтың мұң-шері, арман-мұраты бейнеленген.

Сондай-ақ халықтық ертегілер кейде өмір шындығын баяндайтын фантастикалық негізге құрылған көркем шығарма. Халық ертегілерінің негізі – өзінің тыңдаушысына ақыл-парасатты баяндайды. Адам арманының жарқын болашағына жөн сілтейді. Өмір күресіне бастайды.

XXI ғасыр күллі әлем – төрткүл дүниеде адамзат баласы бұрын-соңды жетпеген ақпараттық-технологияның қарыштап даму сатысының жаңа биігіне көтерілді. Ақпараттық ағынның кеңістікте таралу жылдамдығы мен жаһанға жайылу мүмкіндігі шексіз дәуірлеу кезеңіне аяқ басты.

Міне, осындай кезеңде дүниежүзі халықтарының көз алдында тұтастай бір халықтың десек болады «айдаһарлы ту ұстағандардың қолымен» (қазақ, қырғыз, ұйғыр т.б. азшылық ұлт өкілдері) мұсылман бауырларымыздың алапат зұлмат-зобалаңды бастан кешіп жатуы әрі осы қиянатқа, әлімжеттік шеңгеліне ілінген халық тағдырына араша түсерге ешбір күштің ықпал ете алмауы, адамзат баласының шарасыздығы таңдандырады... Адамзат қолымен жасалып жатқан қиянатқа қарсы тұрар күштің табылмауы, немесе бұл тақырыптың діндес, тілдес, бауырлас елдерде ашық айтылмауы адамзаттың ғасырлық кешірілмес күнәсі көркем әдебиет туындысы ретінде, символикалық тұрғыдан болса да, ертегі, миф түрінде болса да бір жазылып, айтылып тарихта қаларына сенемін.

Қиял-ғажайып ертегілерінің кейбіреуінде әдеттегі өмір мен қиял дүниесі араласып жатады да, олардағы хайуанаттар, жануарлар бейнесі арқылы жауыздықты, сұмырайлықты тұспалдау арқылы әшкерелеген. Ертегінің басты кейіпкері — қарапайым ғана адамдар. Бірақ ол небір айдаһарға не екі басты самұрыққа кездесіп, фантазиялық істер істейді.

Көп ертегілерде суреттелген әділдік пен жауыздық арасындағы күрес халықтың әділдікті аңсау арманынан туған. Әділдік пен адалдық жолындағы халық ортасынан шыққан қаһарман жалпы адам бақыты үшін ешбір қауіп-қатерден тайынбай, үрейлі алып күштерге қарсы айқасқа түседі. Талай қиыншылықтарды жеңіп, дегеніне жетеді. Мұндай ертегілерде адамның мылқау күшті (айдаһар, жалмауыз, дию, екі басты самұрық т. б.) жеңуін, Әділдіктің жеңуі ретінде бейнеленген.

«Миф – символдық ойлау жүйесі арқылы шындықты танып-білудің құралы.

Миф – кез-келген мәдени-уақыттық, кеңістік өлшемдерден тыс. Мифтің ерекшелігі: ойдың жүйеленбеуі, жалқы (субъекті) мен жалпының (объектінің) ажыратылмауы, табиғи (ғаламдық, жаратылыстық) және адамдық қасиеттердің біртұтастығы, антропоморфизм, бұрынғы (сакральды) және кейінгі (профаннды) уақыт т.б. іспетті сыпаттарға ие.

Шәкәрім мифті «ақыл көзі» [Жұртбай, 2020, с.14]. дейді.

Қиял-ғажайып ертегілерінің символикалық мәні – оның ақиқатпен астарласа білетін қуатында жатыр.

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UOT 008.

KAMIL INSAN: NƏSİRƏDDİN TUSI ESTETİKASINDA

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Açar sözlər: *mədəni insan, humanizm, mənaəviyyat, əxlaq, şəxsiyyət*

Müasir humanitar elmlərin predmeti sayılan “mədəni insan” probleminin araşdırılması və tədqiqi çağımızın ən aktual və təxirəsalınmaz məsələlərindən biridir. Düşüncə tarixinə nəzər saldıqda problemin qədim və orta əsrlərdə də aktual olması nəzərə çarpır. İnsan (fərd) ilk növbədə bioloji varlıqdır. Onun sosiallaşması, birgəyaşayış qaydalarına əməl etməsi üçün nələrdənsə imtina etməsi, və ya qadağalar, yasalar kodeksi yaradılmalı idi ki, bu da cəmiyyətin özü tərəfindən (ağsaqqallar, müdriklər) yaradıldı. Beləliklə, “Homo-sapiens”-in (ağıllı insan) yaranması ilə mədəniyyət yarandı. Ardınca fəlsəfə və digər elmlər yaranmağa başladı. Mədəniyyət və fəlsəfə cəmiyyəti nizamlayan, sosiallaşmanı, tolerantlığı, humanizmi bir sözlə cəmiyyətin xoşbəxtliyini bərqərar edən mexanizmə çevrildi. Düşüncə insanları müdriklər bu mexanizmi yaratmaqla bəşəriyyəti, istiqamətləndirdilər. Qədim Hind Vedaları (biliklər toplusu), Çin Daosizmi, Kunfutsi təlimi, antik Yunan müdrikləri, Sokrat və onun ardıcılıqları müdriklik, kamil insan, mədəni insan haqqında dəyərli fikirlər yaratmaqla bu gün üçün problemə çevrilən məsələnin uzaqgörənliklə izahını verdilər. Bu ənənə orta əsrlərdə də davam etdirildi.

Azərbaycanın dəyərli filosofu Nəsirəddin Tusinin geniş və çoxşaxəli yaradıcılığının mərkəzi obyektində kamil və müdrik insan problemi əsas yer tutur. XIII əsrdə sufi təriqətlərinin geniş vüsət tapdığı bir zamanda yaşayıb-yaradan Tusi sufi fəlsəfəsindən bəhrələnmişdi. «Əl-insan əl-kamil» yəni, kamil insan, «Əl-insan əl-həkim» yəni, müdrik insan problemi sufilər tərəfindən ortaya atılmışdı.

Ümumiyyətlə, «Əl-insan əl-kamil» ifadəsini bir termin kimi islam dünyasında ilk dəfə məşhur ərəb alimi Mühiyəddin Əbu Abdulla ibn Ərəbi (1163-1240) işlədib. islam irfanının atası hesab olun Mühiyəddin Ərəbidən sonra bu mövzu barəsində çoxlu mütəfəkkirlər fikir söyləmişdir. Əsasən sufi mütəfəkkirlərinin toxunduğu bu mövzuya Nəsirəddin Tusi də öz münasibətini bildirmişdir.

Böyük alim zamanəsinin ən məşhur sufi alimləri ilə dostluq etmiş və çox güman ki, sufilərlə fikir mübadiləsi aparmışdır. Sufilər isə insanın kamilliyinə, onun müdrikliyinə böyük önəm verirdilər.

Məşhur Azərbaycan fəlsəfə tarixçisi Zakir Məmmədov «Şihabəddin Yəhya Sührəvərdi (həyatı, yaradıcılığı və dünyagörüşü)» adlı kitabında orta əslərin məşhur təsəvvüf mütəfəkkiri, Sührəvərdilik adı altında geniş yayılmış təriqətin banisi, Azərbaycan filosofu Şihabəddin Yəhya Sührəvərdinin yaratdığı işraqilik fəlsəfi təliminin Nəsirəddin Tusinin dünyagörüşünə və eyni zamanda onun şagirdlərinin yaradıcılığına böyük təsir göstərdiyini qeyd edərkən yazırdı: “Tusiyə görə hər bir insan özünü kamilləşdirmək, özünü təkmilləşdirmək yolundan keçə bilər. İnsanların hamısı özlərinin mənfi xüsusiyyətlərini aradan qaldıra bilər. Bunun üçün onlar haqq yoluna qayıtmalı, Uca Yaradanın bizə bəxş etdiyi ağıl və təfəkkürdən bacarıqla istifadə etməlidirlər. Əgər insan bu dünyaya nə üçün gəldiyini anlaya bilmirsə, deməli, o, özü özünü anlaya, haqq yoluna qayıda bilməyəcək. Ağıl insana ona görə verilib ki, nəyin pis, nəyin yaxşı olduğunu ayırd edə bilsin”. (8)

Sufilər kimi Tusi də insanların öz nəfsini qorumaqla kamilləşməsinə inanırdı. «Kim bu dünyanın müvəqqəti olduğunu dərinlən dərk edə bilsə, o, dünya malına aldanmayacaq və nəfsini pisliklərdən qoruya biləcək. Nəfsini saxlaya bilən, onun qulu olmaq təhlükəsindən özünü

sığortalayan hər bir insan haqqı divanına alınıcaq və üzünə gedəcək.», “İnsan əgər düzgün ardıcıl, müstəqim xətlə (ən qısa yol ilə) hərəkət etsə tədriclə elm, mədəniyyət, bilik və hikmətə yiyələnsə, təkamülə qadir olan fitri istedadı hədləri aşaraq onu bir mərtəbədən başqa bir mərtəbəyə, bir dərəcədən o biri dərəcəyə yüksəldər, birbaşa gətirib arzu edildiyi məqsədə, ilahi nurun şəfəq saldığı ali məqama çatdırar və Allahın yaxın adamları cərgəsinə daxil edər, lakin yaradıldığı fitri dərəcədə oturub qalsa, cilovlu öz nəfsinin ixtiyarına versə, nəfsi onu aşağıya – heyvani mərtəbəyə cəvq edər. Günbəgün, anbaan alçalır, düşgünlük və naqisliyi artırır, yuxarıdan aşağıya yuvarlanan daş kimi az bir müddət ərzində onu rəzalət çirkabının ən dərin yerinə salar və bu onun dəhşətli sonu olar”(8, s. 248)

Əgər insanın özünü təkmilləşdirməsinə mane olan səbəblər özünü biruzə verməsə bu zaman ideal insan prototipi ortaya çıxmış olur. Tusinin nöqtəyi-nəzərinə insanın kamilləşməsinə, onun ideal bir şəxs kimi bərqərar olmasına, hər bir şeydən öncə, insanın heyvani arzu və şəhvani istəkləri mane olur. (8)

İnsanın mədəniyyət yaradan müstəqil və azad fəaliyyət qabiliyyətinin səbəbi onda şüurun, idrakin olmasıdır. Artıq intibah dövründə «ağıllılıq» «insanlıq» təzahürü kimi qəbul edilirdi. Çünki məhz ağılın olması insana təbiət cismi və Allahın əlində oyuncaq kimi deyil, şəxsi mənəvi məhsuldar qüvvəyə malik məxluq kimi fəaliyyət göstərmək imkanı vermişdi. Beləliklə insanın fəaliyyəti şüurun fəaliyyətinə bərabər tutulur.

Nəsirəddin Tusinin qələmə aldığı «Əxlaqi- Nasiri» əsəri həm sistematikliyi cəhətdən, həm də məzmun baxımından İslam dinində əxlaq düşüncəsinin kamillik dönməsinin ən önəmli nümunəsidir. Tusi dünya şöhrətli «Əxlaqi-Nasiri» əsərində şəhvəti və paxıllığı pisləyir, bu nüansların heyvani xüsusiyyət olduğundan insanın kamil və müdrik bir şəxs kimi formalaşması yolunda əngəllər törətdiyini yazırdı.

Kamillik haqqında fikirlərini «Övsafül əşraf» («Alicənab insanların xarakterləri və keyfiyyətləri») əsərində davam etdirən mütəfəkkir insanların bu yolda Allaha sığınmasını məsləhət görürdü. «İnsan, hər şeydən öncə, kamilliyə gedən yolda Uca Allaha sığınmalı, bütün fəaliyyətini də bunun üzərində qurmalıdır. O, həqiqəti sevməli, səbirli olmalı, sağlam həyat tərzini keçirməli, yaxşılıq etməyi özünün həyat idealına çevirməlidir.» (3, səh.14).

Kamilləşmə yolunu tutan şəxs maddi tələbatlara deyil, mənəvi tələbatlara önəm verməlidir. Kamil və müdrik insan kimi yetişmək istəyən hər bir şəxs üçün mənəvi tələbatların təmin edilməsində ən zəruri amillərdən biri hesab olunan elmi biliklərin toplanması prosesi ön plana gətirilməlidir.

İnsanın elmi və əməli fəaliyyətinin nəticəsində onun kamilləşməsi amili ortaya çıxır. Kamilləşmiş insan isə əbədi səadətə nail olur, bu zaman insan özünə mənəvi bir rahatlıq tapır.

Mütəfəkkirə görə insanın kamilləşməsi və müdrik insan kimi formalaşması prosesi anadangəlmə bir proses deyil. Fitri olmayan bu proses yalnız həyat yolunda elmi və əməli fəaliyyətin bir-birini tamamlaması zamanı ortaya çıxa bilər.

Haqq yolundan dönmə və dünya malına aludə olan insanın kamilləşməsindən heç söz gedə bilməz. İnsan kamilləşmək üçün öz nəfsinin köləsi olmaqdan imtina etməli, Allaha səmimi qəlbdən inanmalı və uca yaradana səcdə etməlidir. İbadət etmək insanın qəlbini paklaşdırır onu ülvə və saf hisslərə doğru səsləyir.

Tusinin ağır və məşəqqətli həyatı insanlar üçün müdriklik məktəbi olmağa əsl nümunədir.

Tarixçilərin dəhşətli və qorxunc bir həbsxana kimi qeyd etdiyi Ələmut həbsxanasında həyatın bütün acınacaqlı üzünü görəndə, bu həbsxanada həyatın əzablarına müdrikcəsinə sinə gələn Tusi hələ uşaqlıqdan kamil bir insan kimi ətraf aləmin diqqətini özünə cəkməyi bacarmışdı.

Tusinin «Seyr-ül sülük» əsərində təsəvvüfün əlamətləri nəzərə cəpdir, eyni zamanda onu da qeyd etmək yerinə düşərdi ki, «Seyr-ül sülük» ifadəsi təsəvvüf fəlsəfəsində insanın kamilləşməsi yolunda böyük bir anlam kəsb edir.

Seyr-ül süluk – ifadəsində seyr hərfi anlamda [arab](#) dilindən tərcümədə seyr etmək, gəzmək, Süluk isə girmək və getmək kimi mənaları ifadə edir. Bu ifadə təsəvvüf fəlsəfəsində nadanlıqdan elmə, mənfi əxlaqdan müsbət əxlaqi dəyərlərə, insanın öz vücudundan zəruri varlığın vücuduna doğru seyr etmək, başqa sözlə kamilliyə doğru hərəkət etməkdir.

Nəsirəddin Tusi sufilər kimi qeyd edirdi ki, Seyr-ül süluk vasitəsilə insan kamillik mərtəbəsinə ucala bilər: «Təsəvvüfə qədəm qoymuş hər kəs (salik) əvvəli şəriət, sonu həqiqət olan kamillik yolunu (təriqət) keçməlidir. Hal anı, keçici, məqam isə nisbətən sabit, dayanıqlı psixoloji vəziyyətdir. Məqam sufilərin cidd-cəhd sayəsində çatdıqları kamillik mərtəbəsidir.» (4, səh.395).

Təsəvvüf fəlsəfəsinə görə mənəvi kamillik yoluna qədəm qoyan insan yəni, salik hal və məqamlardan keçməlidir. Hər bir insan uca yaradana qovuşmaq yolunda öz ruhunu mərhələli olaraq inkişaf etdirməlidir. İbadət, तरीqət, mərifət, həqiqət (6).

Kamilləşmə yoluna qədəm basan insan maddi mahiyyət kəsb edən bədənini tərbiyə etməlidir. Əgər kamilləşmiş insanın ruhu mənfur xislətlərdən xilas olaraq yüksək zirvələri fəth edərsə, bu zaman zəruri varlıq olan uca yaradana daha yaxın olar.

Təsəvvüf fəlsəfəsinin ən başlıca qayəsi də elə insanı kamillik mərtəbəsinə qaldırmaq idi. Kamil insan əgər Ali varlığın dərgahına ucalarsa bu zaman insan şərəfli bir məqama çataraq həqiqət haqqında bilikləri əldə etmiş olur.

Kamil insan hər yönü ilə ideal və örnək bir insandır, ölümü, axirət gününü düşünmək kamilliyin ən səciyyəvi xüsusiyyətlərindən hesab olunur. Tusi kamillik anlayışına dini rəvnəq, dini anlam verir, yer üzünün əşrəfi olan insanın kamilliyini dindən ayrı düşünmək istəməzdi. Üç əsr sonra ekzistensializmin məşhur nümayəndəsi Syeron Kyerkaqor da əsl mövcudolmanın zirvəsində iman mərhələsini əsas götürərək əslində Tusi fəlsəfəsinə təsdiqləyirdi. O, ekzistensiyanın (mövcudolma) üç mərhələsini – estetik (donjuanist), etik (Sokrat) və iman mərhələlərini əsas götürməklə istər Sufizmdəki ibadət तरीqət mərifət və həqiqət, istərsə də Tusi fəlsəfəsindən məharətlə yararlana bilmişdir. (7)

Xacə Nəsirəddin Tusi «Əmirəlmöminin Əlinin(ə) fəzilətləri barədə risalə» əsərində müqəddəs «Qurani-Kərim»ə əsaslanaraq imam Əli ibn Əbutalibi (600-661) bir kamil insan kimi vəsf edir. Malik olduğu fəzilətləri nöqtəyi-nəzərindən peyğəmbərlərin içərisində ən üstün olan altı mürsəl peğəmbər hesab olunan Nuh, İbrahim, Süleyman, Əyyub, Musa və İsa peyğəmbər kamillik baxımdan Əmirəlmöminin Əli (ə) ilə bərabər tutmuşdur. Öz dini mənşəyi etibarilə şiə müsəlmanı olan Tusi imam Əlinin kamil insan olmasını bütün oxucularına nümunə göstərirdi.

Tusi bir müsəlman alimi kimi «Qurani-Kərim»ə istinadən insanın bütün yaradılanlardan yüksəkdə durduğuna inanırdı. Mümkün varlıq olan insan təbii zəif məxluq olması etibarilə öz qısa ömründə günah işlətməmək üçün Allaha sığınmalı, Allahın göstərişinə, əmrinə, buyruqlarına ciddi bir surətdə əməl etməlidir. Və sözsüz ki, insanın bu əməli fəaliyyəti elmi fəaliyyətlə vəhdət təşkil etməli, bir-birində ayrı düşməməlidir.

Nəsirəddin Tusi insanın kamillik və müdriklik yönündə təkmilləşməsində və ümumiyyətlə insanın ümumi tərəqqisinin formalaşmasında təhsilin, elmin oynadığı rolu yüksək qiymətləndirmişdir.

Tusi eyni zamanda çox uzaqgörənliklə tolerantlıq və multukulturalist ənənəsini əsas tutaraq qeyd edirdi ki, bir kamil insan bütün ayrı-ayrı dinlərə obyektiv münasibət göstərməli və bu dinlərin səciyyəvi xüsusiyyətlərindən olan dini ritual və adət-ənənələrin hamısına hörmət bəsləməlidir. “İnsanlar həm özünü, həm də nəslini mühafizə etmək üçün bir-birinin köməyinə möhtac olduqları kimi kamilliyə çatmaları üçün də bir-birlərinə ehtiyacları vardır. Belə olduqda hər adamın kamilliyi və bitkinliyi öz növündən olan adamlardan asılı olur. Deməli, o, qarşılıqlı kömək əsasında öz növü ilə ünsiyyət və əlaqə yaratmağa məcburdur” (8, s. 250)

Bununla belə dahi mütəfəkkir sanki çağımızdakı məzhəb çəkişmələrini sezərmiş kimi kamil insana din və məzhəb seçərkən çox ehtiyatlı olmağı da məsləhət görürdü. Çünki, dini mənsubiyyət

insanın dünyagörüşünün təməl ünsürlərini formalaşdırır. Əgər burada səhvə yol verilərsə o zaman kamil insan prototipinin formalaşması barəsində heç bir söhbət gedə bilməz.

Tusinin yaratdığı kamil və müdrik insan mücəssəməsi elmi, praktiki, əxlaqi və dini təməllərə söykənirdi. Bu təməllər içərisində ədalətli davranış da xüsusi bir əhəmiyyət kəsb edirdi. İnsan-insan və insan-cəmiyyət münasibətlərinin formalaşmasında, bərqərar olmasında ədalətlik amili, ədalətlik prinsipi xüsusi bir səciyyə kəsb edir. Kamil insan öz ədalətli və humanist fəaliyyəti ilə ətraf mühitdə nümunəvi davranış göstərməlidir. Kamil və müdrik insan öz kamilliyi ilə cəmiyyətin mənəvi cəhətdən təmizlənmiş zümərəsinə təşkil etməlidir.

Nəsirədin Tusinin gəlidi qənaətə görə, nəfsi-izzəti cilovlamağı bacarmaq, ağılı ilə hisslərinə qələbə çalmaq, şərəfəli ölümü rəzalətli yaşamaqdan üstün tutmaq, humanist, bəşəri əməllər - müdrikliyin və kamilliyin yaranmasına səbəb olur. Mütəfəkkir müdrikliyi, kamilliyi iffətli və şücaətli olmaqdan ayrı görmürdü. Tusi insanlarda mövcud olan bütün mənəvi qüsurların, əxlaqi nöqsanların səbəbini iradi cılızlıqda görürdü. Mütəfəkkirə görə fiziki zəiflik insanlardakı iradi cılızlığın başlıca arqumentidir. Tusidən sonra bir sıra məşhur alimlər də insanlarda baş verən bir sıra qeyri-əxlaqi hərəkətlərin başlıca səbəblərini bilavasitə iradi cılızlıqla, fiziki zəiflik və mənəvi düşgünlüklə bağlı olduğunu izah etmişlər. Tusinin qənaətinə, insanın iradi cəhətdən tərbiyə olunması onun fiziki və mənəvi yetkinliyinin formalaşmasına təkan verir və insanın kamil və müdrik bir şəxsiyyət kimi formalaşmasında əsas rol oynayır.

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Perfect man: Nasiraddin Tusi in aesthetics

Summary

The problem of cultural man is looked in terms of cultural heritage in the article. EAST Sufism in the Middle Ages and problems of human enlightenment in Nasraddin Tusi s creation are expanded. The main theme – the mature man, his qualities and attraction in Nasraddin Tusi s creation are shown. Also tolerance and traditions of multiculturalism are elucidated in the centre position by Tusi s creation.

Keywords: cultured person, humanism, culture, moral, personality

Linguocultural aspects of phraseological units in Comparative analysis of Azerbaijani, English and German languages

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Key words: *linguoculturology, diachronic evolution, turkologist, phrasemes, intersystematic languages, idiomatic expressions, pragmalinguistics, the calque of phraseological units.*

Abstract: In modern linguistics, the study of the language by means of human thinking, thinking, national-cultural features is considered to be one of the most debatable problems. It is when comparing languages that language units - especially phraseological units-reflect the culture and way of life of the people, so interest in investigating and revealing linguoculturology in more depth is growing day by day. That is why this issue is one of the urgent problems of modern linguistics. In this regard, linguoculturological study of the comparison of phraseological combinations of three languages from an etymological point of view is an indicator of its importance and inevitability. Herein, in the article I tried to draw attention in revealing the similarities and differences of phraseology of English and Azerbaijani, Azerbaijani and German languages, which are not related to each other.

Phraseology is considered to be the mirror of a nation and treasure of a language. As phraseological units mostly can be found in literary works, it might be part of a nation's creative-logical mind evolution. It is in phraseological combinations that one can clearly examine examples of diachronic and synchronic evolution of the language. In this regard, since phraseological units are inherent in a particular people, when translating them into other languages or making their lexical-semantic comparison, many difficulties and problems arise in front of them, which in themselves are more thoroughly studied by linguists of these units, which entails the emergence of their features and the conduct of their correct teaching.

Prominent turkologist, linguist M.Mirzaliyeva stated in her work of "Theoretical problems of phraseology of Turkic languages", "the lack of scientific research of phraseological units in the historical aspect, the lack of involvement in perfect diachronistic research negatively affects the development of synchronous phraseology. It goes without saying that the lack of detection of historical connections and relationships contributes to the emergence of difficulties in solving a number of theoretical problems of phraseology". [1, p.21] I support her with this idea in a completely positive way. In addition, there is a point where the opinions of many linguists coincide, that each language has its own phraseological system and is constantly developing. As I mentioned earlier, phraseological units are reflected in fiction and spoken language, and in this regard, in the course of their historical and comparative study, it is necessary not only to study the work of this or that writer, but to give a scientific explanation of the reasons for the occurrence, conditions and changes of phraseological units, I think, the chronology of phraseological system should be researched in details.

As F. Huseynov said, "the phraseology of the modern language is the product of a long historical development that goes back to the pre-writing period of history. But most of the phraseological means of the language are formed and fixed in the written period of the history of the language. [2, p.50]

In modern linguistics, the study of the language by means of human thinking, thinking, national-cultural features is considered to be one of the most debatable problems. It is when comparing languages that language units - especially phraseological units-reflect the culture and way of life of the people, so interest in investigating and revealing linguoculturology in more depth is growing day by day. That is why this issue is one of the urgent problems of modern linguistics. In this regard, linguoculturological study of the comparison of phraseological combinations of three languages from an etymological point of view is an indicator of its importance and inevitability. Herein, in the article I tried to draw attention in revealing the similarities and differences of phraseology of English and Azerbaijani, Azerbaijani and German languages, which are not related to each other.

One of the main issues related to inter-linguistic correspondences is the determination of factors of inter-linguistic phraseological equivalence. According to A.S. Reichstein " the presence or absence of structural-semantic equivalents in comparable languages can be predicted with some probability by the nature of the language being translated. These features include the component composition of phraseological units, the syntactic structure, the semantic and formal phraseological mechanism, and the totality of stylistic features" [3, p.35].

One of the important issues facing linguists regarding phraseology is its grouping, classification. In this area, academician V.V. Vinogradov, the great contribution that he brought, is undeniable. With his name, the emergence of phraseology as a linguistic sphere is inextricably linked. The academician defines the subject, volume and tasks of phraseology, highlights various types of phraseological units, gives their synchronous classification. [4, p.35].

In general, various classifications of phraseologisms in linguistics are given. Perhaps one of the most pressing problems of phraseology is the emergence of differences and similarities between its types. In one of the more common classifications, five types of phraseologisms are indicated: idioms, catchphrases, sayings of wisdom , proverbs, riddles. [7, p.58]. Here we find variations in the opinions of linguists. As linguist T.Quliyev noted in his monograph on "Idiomatic combinations intersystematic languages":

" The Language units that cannot be accurately translated in another language are attributed to idioms. This understanding of the idiom also contributed to the expansion of its volume. Thus, the term idiom has been extended to separate words, as well as whole phrases." [7, p.59].

In fact, the concept of idiomatics was introduced into linguistics by V.V.Vinogradov, however he did not succeed in making a barrier between idioms and phraseological units. Unlike him, A.Shakhmatov, taking into account lexical and grammatical forms, divided into four groups from a syntactic point of view of word combinations, which are divided into their component parts and are not divided [6, p.150].

Phraseological units are studied not only as a linguistic phenomenon, but also as a means of strengthening the experience and mentality of the Ethnos, as a means of presenting extralinguistic information about a person and as one of the ways of reflecting the culture of the people. However, to date, the basic concepts related to the field of phraseology have not been unambiguously defined, there are different points of view on many issues. This applies even to such basic issues as the definition of the concept of phraseology and the limitation of its composition. The study of phraseological units in any aspect is impossible without understanding the indicated issues. It is especially important to clarify the above and other features. The study of phraseology in cognitive linguistics and pragmalinguistics is considered one of the main factors. The great abundance of approaches and research simply does not cause difficulties, but rather hinders in solving any research issues. The indicated problems are the need not only to clarify phraseology as a branch of science, but also to study phraseological units taking into account the achievements of various directions of linguistics.

Instead of focusing on the communicative and human-cultural factor of phraseology, scientists conducted research, giving more insight into the stages of development from the structural-semantic paradigm to the anthropological paradigm. Due to the noted feature, a brief analytical review of the paths of phraseology as a linguistic discipline is not only interesting, but also necessary.

The historical approach to phraseological units, the study of them etymologically makes it possible not only to study the history of the people to whom phraseological units belong, but also to study the history of the language of that people. [8, p.55]. It also shows the individual character of phraseological units. For the first time in the language, the nominative meanings of words arose. Free combinations were formed from these words, and then figurative meaning was added to them, which in itself is led to phraseological combinations. Continuing its development in phraseological combinations, it turns into a complex word at the stage of the establishment of the language. [8, p.56].

According to N.M.Shansky's interpretation, the lexical analysis of words is significant in the etymological study of phraseological units of cognate languages, and it is in this way that one can determine which phraseologism is formed from a free word combination, and which is created according to the model. Our linguist Q.Ch.Mahmudova noted that when conducting a comparative study of phraseological units of Turkic languages, first of all, it is necessary to include their etymological explanation [8, p.57]. I completely agree with her opinion. She further, referred to the emergence of phraseological units of the associative type, substantiates the fact that words in the composition of free word combinations lose their first nominative meaning in the process of phraseology and acquire metaphorical meaning, thus becoming a phraseological unit. The role of proverbs, sayings, aphorisms and words of wisdom in the formation of phraseological units of the sentence type is specifically emphasized by G.Ch.Mahmudova emphasizes in her work that she demands that they should be attributed to phraseology, with the exception of a very small part, which does not have a figurative meaning. [8, p.59]

Another topical issue related to phraseological units is the emergence of problems such as semantic integrity, their main differential sign, translation into other languages, or non-translation, or finding phraseological equivalence, functional-semantic complicity.

Presently, the linguistic features of phrasemes are studied in relation with communicative and national-cultural language processes. Particular attention is paid to the study of the linguistic factor in a person, that is, the influence of the general picture of the world on a person, the formation of his linguistic and cultural-national consciousness.

The observations presented draw attention to the fact that science does not stand still. In modern scientific paradigms, the derivational properties of phraseological units, the properties of phraseological values, the interaction of components are examined in more depth. If earlier in phraseology the presence of only connotative aspects was indicated, now its pragmatic potential is considered. Previously, scientists argued about the impossibility of creating an ideological classification of compounds, at present this problem does not seem insoluble, as evidenced by the numerous studies carried out in this direction, the development of the principles of classification. With the development of the anthropological paradigm, it became necessary to study phraseological units in the aspect of intercultural communication problems, the linguoculturological aspect, the study of the national-cultural characteristics of gender characteristics occupy a more relevant place.

Conducting a study of comparative idiomatic transformative ways of Azerbaijani and English languages, in his dissertation, T. Guliyev identifies similar and different structural types in the typological analysis of the idiomatic system of different languages and comes to the following conclusions: [9, p.8].

1. Both languages have idiomatic units that differ in word order. For example, ing. *to cross the T's and dot the I's—to dot the i's and cross the t's* in Azerb. “*finish the matter*”, *to keep a straight face—to keep one's face straight* “*try not to laugh*”; azerb. “*open your mouth and close your eyes—close your eyes and open your mouth*”;

2. The components of a number of idiomatic units are able to be replaced by other words, while not compromising integrity and meaning. For example, ing. *to shut (or to close) one's eyes to something* “*to turn a blind eye to something*” *to be stony (or flat) broke* “*to be free*”; azerb. *blood hit the brain(or head), a rabbit with ears (or ears) does not fit (or does not enter) into the mouth*;

3. In both languages, idiomatic units are observed, which do not have idiomatic variants, structural synonyms, and no substitution is possible in their components. For example, ing. *to kick the bucket* “*to die*”, *to smell a rat* “*to feel danger*”; azerb. *smear, face, raise hands*;

4. Archaisms are also observed in the composition of some idiomatic combinations of both English and Azerbaijani languages. For example: ing. *at bay* “*in a dead end*”, *hue and cry* “*chase*”, *in a trice* “*in an instant*”, *tit for tat* “*in Azerb. “blood to blood”, to leave someone in the lurch*” to escape leaving someone in distress and danger”; azerb. *Jinni Jafar horde; Mazandaran Jackal; we came and reached Maranda; here I am, the blind caliph in Baghdad; Hasan smokes a hookah and Hussein smokes a hookah; plant a tree of Gadir; catch the snake to Sayyid Ahmed Alil; this Hana is not from that HANA; the tail of a rooster to appear; to stay in Waleyli*. [9, p.9]. It is because of these features that, as the author noted, it is very difficult to translate or reciprocate from Azerbaijani into another language. To do this, it is necessary to deeply study and study the linguoculturological aspects of peoples.

In his book “basics of Azerbaijani language phraseology” Bayramov calls the nominative meaning of the word as the first historically used, the first meaning and notes its explanation with examples. “Head. This word is used as the name of a member in the body of a person or other living beings: there is no correlation between his head and body. Here the word “head” has a nominative meaning, acting in its initial meaning”. Later, the author says that this word is used in other meanings in the Azerbaijani language, such as the head of a tree, the head of a river, the head of a table, and these meanings are later formed in the language on the basis of the first meaning of the word “head” and retain the trace of that meaning to one degree or since the correctional meaning of the word arises in the language later, from the main nominative meaning, it is more clearly noticeable, concretized, mainly within word combinations, that is, in relation to other words”. That is why the author notes that in explanatory dictionaries or translation dictionaries the nominative meaning of the word is given in advance. That the nominative meaning of the word correction is also its figurative meaning, and this is largely due to literary criticism, H.Bayramov states. [10, pp.18-19]. In addition, the author opposes the consideration of the free word combination as a phraseological unit with the use of the word in the nominative sense of correction in the works mentioned in the Azerbaijani language, and tries to prove by examples that it creates confusion in the language.

According to some researchers, M.A.A.Gurbanov, S.Murtuzayev spoke about the lack of translation of Azerbaijani phraseological units into other languages or obstacles to finding a solution. They tried to explain this mainly because of the genealogical nature of the language. For example, the phraseological unit in each of the languages belonging to the family of Indo-European languages belongs only to that language, so it cannot be translated into another language from the same family. For example, in Russian the phrase “*одеть с иголки*”, which is used in the meaning of “dress neatly”, in Romanian from the same language family is expressed in a completely different meaning “as if removed from the jade.” [10, p.62-64]

H.Bayramov makes another comparison, revealing an interesting fact: “the use of the phraseological unit “*put in the pocket(cibinə qoymaq)*” in the Turkish language in the form of “take

out of the pocket", which is used to express the difference between two persons in one aspect or another in the Azerbaijani language, and the absence in our language of the stable combination as "agiz atmak", which means "to praise oneself" is missing. In addition, observations show that some of the phraseological units in the Azerbaijani language have the same lexical composition in non-related languages and are used in the same sense. The difference lies in the fact that these stable combinations are used by each language in its own word. For example, in "Kitabi-Dede-Gorgud" the phraseological unit used in the form of "bite the finger" and existing in the modern Azerbaijani language in the form of "bite the finger" in French "s'en mordre les doigts (or les pouses)", in Persian it is quite appropriate, while in Talysh language "angyshte BA Gav qate" "that is," to grab a finger in the mouth "only the verb component In Azerbaijani," take yourself in hand "in English is" take oneself in hand"; in Azerbaijani, "take revenge" in German is "Rache nehmen"; "lose your head"—phraseological units with the same lexical composition and meaning as "den Kopf verlieren". [10, p.66]

As a result of these facts, the author states that a certain part of the phraseological units used in the Azerbaijani language have historically been in common with most of the Turkic languages, which can be explained mainly by the interweaving of peoples as a result of historical events and remains in modern times. According to H. Bayramov's reasoning, some of the stable compounds used in our language are the calque of phraseological units in the Russian language. A small number of phraseological units of the Azerbaijani language are identical to the corresponding stable combinations of the Persian language in terms of their lexical composition, the characteristic of the syntactic connection between them and their common meaning. The author believes that rather than translating phraseological units from one language to another, it should be emphasized whether there is a reciprocal one. Later, H. Bayramov quoting R.A. Budagov's statement, he notes: "a number of linguists, when studying idioms, say about their "national peculiarity" or "lack of connection with the national aspect". But this is not the case, each language perceives this or that idiom in its own way, so linguists need to see this feature between languages, to study not only different features, but also similarities between languages in the internal form of the word and a number of other phenomena. [10, p.67]

Taking all this into account, when studying phraseological units denoting a "human feature" in both German, English and Azerbaijani, it is possible to conclude that many of these phraseological units have passed the calque way from Russian into our language. But many of them are connected with historical and cultural ties. For this reason, making fundamental research of phrasemes shouldn't be done without considering linguocultural aspects of languages.

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About the common alphabet of Turkic peoples

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Summary

After the independence of the Turkic-speaking republics of the former Soviet Union, the interest in investigating the orthographic and orthoepic problems, phonetic, lexical-semantic and grammatical layers of the Turkish languages on a diachronic and synchronic level, on a comparative-typological level, has increased, and a number of studies have been conducted in this field. Common alphabet and spelling problems among the Turkic peoples are of great political and social importance for the science of Turkology today. It should be noted that, although a number of studies have been conducted recently, both in Azerbaijan and in the Turkic world, regarding the common language of communication for Turks, the problems of alphabet and spelling on the way to a common language of communication have not yet been subject to systematic and comprehensive research, and disagreements in this field still exist today.

Common spelling and alphabet problems are one of the issues that have always gained special relevance as an object of discussion among the Turkic peoples. From the beginning of the 20th century until now, this problem has been in the interest of each of the Turkic-speaking peoples as a necessity. It is clear that it is impossible to create a common communication and a common spelling among the Turkic peoples without solving the issue of a common alphabet. Therefore, researching various topics in Turkology in this direction is of great scientific importance.

Spelling rules of all nations with developed literary languages and spelling dictionaries. Literary language with certain, stable, standardized grammatical-lexical forms and units constantly interacts with spoken language and dialects and other languages in the process of its activity and development.

In this process, it is important to formulate certain laws to ensure the stability of those norms. The common alphabet, spelling and communication language of the Turkic peoples of these laws orthography as a whole defines and determines the correct spelling of words and all their grammatical forms in writing.

Turkic languages are not very different from each other. Both their genetic, typological, and grammatical structures, commonalities of the main vocabulary have led to their unification in one language family - the family of Turkic languages. It is because of this commonality that almost all of this language group can easily understand each other.

Keywords: alphabet, Turkic languages, studies, orthography.

When talking about the phonetic, lexical and grammatical structure of Turkic languages, it is based on the written monuments after the 6th century, and their ancient structure is hypothesized. In addition, it is scientifically justified to make an opinion based on the stability of the structure of Turkish languages by summarizing the materials of modern Turkish literary languages.

The grammatical structure of Turkic languages has gone through a long and rich development path, improved and polished over time, formed under the interaction and influence of both related and non-related languages.

In the phonetic system of modern Turkish languages, along with common features, the presence of many individual features is the product of the laws of this historical development.

At the beginning of the 20th century, the ideas of a common Turkish language and a common Turkish alphabet were propagated primarily due to the great expansion of the Turkic movement during this period. Both in Turkey and among other Turkic peoples, nationalist forces turned Turkism into a great movement. The great historical changes that took place in the socio-political life of Turkic-speaking peoples in the 90s of the 20th century, as a whole the coming together of the Turkic world and its unification for national foundations has led to the emergence of new problems. After a 70-year break, during the period of independence, followers of the ideas of common Turkism expanded this movement and started practical activities.

At the moment, Turkological linguistics is more interested in issues related to separate Turkic languages, as well as problems common to the unified communication of all Turkic-speaking peoples. One of them is the creation of a common communication language among Turks. At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, Ismayil Bey Gaspıralı, who was originally a Crimean Tatar, and the newspaper "Tarjuman" published by him, played an exceptional historical role in spreading the idea of a common Turkish literary language. In general, the common literary language has always been a matter of debate. Along with those who opposed this idea, there were those who supported it. The mentioned issue was continued until the 30s, when repression began in the last century.

Creating a common communication language for related peoples is of particular importance in their political and social life. A common literary language is an indispensable tool for the creation and expansion of scientific, cultural, economic and political relations. Like other nations, each nation representing the Turkic world has historically had its native, rich literary language.

These numerous Turkish literary languages, of course, differ from each other to a greater or lesser extent. Those differences show themselves more prominently in all components of languages, especially in language units that make up the vocabulary. In the era we live in, there is a great need to create a common Turkish literary language for the Turkic peoples. Creating a common language is the need of the hour, and it is high time to take serious steps in this area.

Historically, very few nations have had their own alphabet. Those peoples who did not have an alphabet created their own alphabets based on existing alphabets during certain periods of cultural development.

Among the Turkic peoples in the direction of alphabet reforms the work continues from the beginning of the 20th century to the present day. In 1938-40, the USSR alienated the Turkic peoples by changing their alphabets in order to separate them.

The independence and freedom achieved by the Turkic peoples within the USSR in 1991 revealed the need to restore the Latin alphabet. This necessity arose from the demand of the time. In the early stages of independence, the issue of the alphabet was a subject of wide discussion in the republic. Among the Turkic nations in the post-Soviet space, Azerbaijan was the first to consider the introduction of the Latin alphabet necessary to join the world writing civilization.

The topics of creating a single alphabet and a common language of communication among the Turkic peoples have always been the subject of discussion at the conferences held. The most important work to be done in this direction is to ensure the transition of all Turkic peoples to a common alphabet and solving spelling problems. But for the realization of the process, it took a short time for some Turkish republics that first used the Cyrillic alphabet the transition to the Latin alphabet should take place during Thus, the current delay in the process of transition to Latin script is perhaps one of the biggest problems on the way to a common language of communication.

The creation of a common alphabet is a must on the way to a common Turkish language. It is impossible to create a common communication language without a common alphabet. The

common alphabet should be based on Latin script. Right now since it is the age of technology, all computers and technical means of communication also operate on the basis of the Latin alphabet. Common signs for common sounds in Turkic languages should be used in the new common Latin alphabet to be created. Also, as far as possible, this Latin alphabet should be the common alphabet, spelling and communication language of the Turkic peoples, practical and easy. Common sounds and elements in all Turkic languages should be considered for a common alphabet.

Common alphabet and spelling problems among Turks are of great importance and relevance for the science of Turkology today. Although a number of studies have been conducted on the common language of communication for Turks both in Azerbaijan and in the Turkic world, there has never been a systematic approach to the problems of alphabet and spelling on the way to a common language. However, in order to create a common language, which is the biggest condition for ensuring a common cultural unity, a single alphabet and spelling rules must first be developed.

The introduction of a common alphabet is important to ensure mutual understanding between Turkic-speaking countries, to accelerate integration processes and to coordinate scientific research more broadly. The formation of a common language of communication between the Turkic peoples is one of the most urgent problems facing the science of Turkology.

It is impossible to achieve concrete results in this field without having a common alphabet and without solving the shortcomings in spelling issues. In this sense, the alphabet and spelling in Turks researching problems and determining ways to solve these problems are always relevant.

Language and alphabet confirm the existence of each nation is one of the factors. Alphabet is a set of graphic signs used in the writing of this or that language, arranged in the order accepted for that language. The alphabet is very important in the development of the literary language.

The issue of the alphabet was considered necessary for the cultural development and progress of each era. "It was known whether the Huns had their own alphabet or whether they used the Sogdian alphabet. Therefore, even the creation of writing in one or another language in history or providing information about the existence of writing does not prove that the unique writing (alphabet) of that language exists.

The most widely used writing systems of the Turks were the Goyturk, Uyghur, Arabic, Latin and Cyrillic alphabets. Despite the fact that the alphabet is just a system of signs in linguistics, it should be noted that not only belief systems, but also political and social events led to the acceptance of alphabets and even the adoption of the alphabet by societies.

Goyturk alphabet. Goyturk, or Orkhon-Yenisei script, which is often mistakenly called runic or runic script in scientific literature.

We still do not have accurate information about the history of the ancient Gayturkian alphabet. So far, only assumptions have been put forward about when and where the Goyturk alphabet (writing) was created.

The first alphabet in which Turkish was written by the Turks is the Goyturk script.

Throughout their long history, the Turks have been in contact with other cultures in large areas and were forced to use many alphabet systems under various influences. It is also known from historical sources that the first alphabet of the Turks was the Goyturk alphabet used in the Orkhon-Yenisei monuments.

Thus, the history of the use of the Gayturk writing system among the Turks begins in the 7th century AD. Based on archaeological, historical and geographical sources, we can say that this writing system spread not only between Lake Baikal and the Altai mountains and around the Yenisei, but also in the Talas river valley in the west of Asia and in the North Caucasus, thus extending to Europe.

The boundaries of the works written in the Goyturk writing system extend from the seventh to the eleventh century BC, covering an area of about 30 million kilometers from Western Central Europe to the Pacific Ocean, from Afghanistan to Northern Siberia.

Mani alphabet. In the middle of the 8th century, when Turkish works were written using the Goyturk writing system, in 745, the second of the great Turkic khanates in Mongolia, the Uyghur Khaganate, was established. The mani of Böğü Kagan, the grandson of Kutlug Bilge Köl Kagan, who made this Turkic region, which goes by the name of Tokuz Oguz in the Goyturk monuments, became a khagan.

As a result of his acceptance of his faith and his people's acceptance of it, the Mani alphabet was added to the writing systems used among the Turks.

The Mani alphabet was introduced among the Turks from the first half of the 8th century to the middle of the 9th century after the appreciation of the teachings of the Mani faith by the Uyghur Khan Bogu and acceptance of this belief.

It was used in the East Turkestan region, and was soon abandoned

has been done. The Mani script is historically significant in that it was the first alphabet adopted by the Turks under the influence of a belief system.

Sogdian alphabet. The Chinese and Sogdians were the most powerful groups under the control of the Uyghur Khaganate. Since the adoption of the Mani faith, the Sogdians began to take part in the state administration of Bogu Khan. Most of them were believers in Mani belief.

"Even if the Turks used it at a certain level between the 8th and 11th centuries, this script did not have a significant role in the heritage of the Turkish language."

The first example written in Turkish with this alphabet during the Uyghur era is the Karabalgasan script. Although the exact date of this monument is not known, it is claimed that it belongs to the 9th century.

The Sogdian alphabet, which consists of 22 signs, is written from right to left. In addition to huge mistakes in spelling, in the middle of the writing capital letters are used.

The Sogdian alphabet was introduced to the Turks in the 8th century and was Turkified in a short time and received the name of the Uyghur alphabet. The reason why this script is used by Turks, which is extremely weak in terms of expressing Turkic sounds, is trade. The language and script used by the Sogdians, who controlled the economy of the time without a state, were adopted in Turkestan. In return, the Sogdians became Turkic over time thanks to the goodwill shown by the Turks to them, their language and alphabet.

Uyghur alphabet. It is not clearly stated in the historical sources when the Uyghur alphabet began to be used. According to A. von Gaben: "The first text samples with the Uyghur alphabet were written between 750 and 827 by Turkic tribes who came to Kocha before 840."

The famous Turkologist Saadet Çağatay claims that the texts found during his researches and archaeological excavations are not dated, and thus the exact history of the use of the Uyghur alphabet is not known.

Latin alphabet. The only alphabet used by Turkic peoples without being under any religious and political influence is the Latin alphabet. There are very different approaches to the history of the Latin and Roman alphabet in scientific literature.

Latin, whose oldest territories belong to the VI-VII centuries BC Although there are certain approaches among researchers that the origin of the alphabet is the Greek (Greek) alphabet, currently there is no common opinion about the exact origin of this alphabet. The researchers suggest that "the Etruscan alphabet is a bridge between the Greek and Latin alphabets". It is for these reasons that most of the letters that have passed into the English and other modern alphabets have been taken from the Etruscans.

The ancient Latin alphabet was formed on the basis of the early Greek alphabet. The development of the alphabet and its present state is related to the change of writing media.

The wider and official use of the Latin alphabet by the Turkic peoples began in the 1920s. Among the Turkic peoples, the Yakuts used the Latin alphabet for the first time. As a result of the alphabet reforms that began in 1920 in Azerbaijan and the Turkic world, in 1929, the Turkish alphabet (Yanalif), which was combined on the basis of the Latin alphabet, was used. In the Republic of Turkey, it was switched to the Latin alphabet from 1928. After the collapse of the USSR in 1991, the alphabet movement in the independent Turkic peoples has been revived, but unfortunately, the Latin alphabet has not been officially adopted in any Turkish republic except Azerbaijan for 26 years.

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TRANSLATION, ITS TYPES AND COMPOSITION

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Translation is a science with a very ancient history. During translation, any text in a language is translated into another language, and as a result, an idea in the previous language is tried to be understood by the other person. The text or language to be translated is called the "source text" or "source language", and the translated and resulting text is called the "target text" or "target language".

Translation plays an important role in the cultural development of mankind. In the field of translation, the people of one country learn about the everyday life, history, literature, scientific achievements, etc. of the peoples of other countries. Probably, there is no person who does not appreciate the role of translation in human society and its development. Translation has been and continues to be one of the most powerful means of connecting the whole world together. Translation plays such a role in the mutual understanding of different tribes, peoples and nations that without it, they would be isolated from each other and would not develop at all. Translation is an act that provides the basis for nations to approach each other, become friends, benefit from each other's development and cooperate with each other. People have understood this since ancient times and have spent their lives in this necessary art. If it were not for the art of translation, today we would not be able to benefit from the science and culture not only of the West, but also of the East, which we are a part of.

The art of translation has an important role in teaching any language. Thus, learning and teaching translation techniques makes this work significantly more accessible. Comprehension of the given text is very important during translation. This important factor should be emphasized in mastering the main content. It is from this point of view that dictionaries are of special importance. Translation of the text requires certain competence, knowledge and skills.

It is well known that translation dualism, or the struggle between literal translation and semantic translation, has continued throughout the history of translation. The reason for the emergence of such dualism is the fact that in the process of translation, two cultures - the original and the translated culture - collide or enter into a dialogue. Of course, in translation, the selection of the adaptation strategy of the translated text is always one of the most serious issues of both theoretical and practical translation. However, this issue cannot be attributed only to the art of translation.

The activity of the translator is of two types: oral and written. Oral translation (or interpretation) and written translation are organically connected.

A person who does not know the features of written translation and its basics cannot be successful during interpretation.

Translator acquires most of the habits of oral translation during written translation.

The main aspects of the difficult psychological activity of a translator engaged in interpretation are: perception of the material to be translated, its understanding, special translation habits, interpretation of the original material by means of another language. Especially during interpretation, when there is no opportunity to repeat sentences, phrases, the translator's

memory is of great importance. Perception and understanding. The correct hearing of the text by the translator is one of the main factors during oral translation. Seeing the person speaking, or at the same time mastering the speech by means of reproduction, makes the work of the translator much easier.

One of the characteristics of interpretation is that the material cannot be analyzed at length, and it requires a certain amount of spontaneity and immediate evaluation of the audio material heard. All this makes it difficult to translate spoken speech, despite the fact that it has an easier structure than written translation material. Clear and fluent speech during interpretation is one of the main conditions for correctness of the speaker's pronunciation. Thus, in order to understand oral speech correctly, it is necessary to know phonetically correctly structured and relatively fast speech. This feature is more characteristic of the language, which is rich in emphatic sounds. Difficulties such as speaking for a short period of time and not repeating the speech during the interpretation can be overcome in a certain way when the perception and acquisition of the speech meets with its understanding. For the successful translation of foreign speech, it is necessary to directly understand it.

Of course, the complete perception and understanding of the speech depends on its character. If the subject of the plot of the material is interesting, the thinking process in the translator's mind is strengthened and his/her attention is easily focused on the speech. Otherwise, the translator should make extra effort and force, mobilize all his/her will. Attention in interpretation is one of the main factors on which the translator relies. One of the factors that weakens the speed and fluency of the translation is the fact that individual words and phrases in the speech are not understood by the translator. That is why the vocabulary of a translator engaged in interpretation should be very rich. The translator must know the meaning of the main words of the original in order to translate more or less successfully. Of course, this does not mean that he/she may not know the meaning of the rest of the words. As you know, each word gives a kind of color to the text. Comprehension of foreign speech is determination of the meaning of its main meaning-carrying words in lexical-grammatical unity. The translator should seriously prepare for this, especially in the field in which he/she will work in the future.

Types of translation

There are two forms of translation, written and oral. Interpretation itself is divided into "consecutive and simultaneous" interpretation. "Whisper interpretation" and "Sign language interpretation" are also included in simultaneous interpretation.

Written and oral translation

In the translation process, speech is written and spoken. Both types of translation require the specialist to have excellent knowledge of working languages, extensive knowledge of the relevant field, and certain skills. In addition to these requirements, there are a number of important aspects that distinguish written translation from oral translation. First of all, written translation involves the translation of a written source text into another language, while oral translation (or interpretation) involves the translation of an oral text into another language. In terms of time, oral translation involves immediate translation of the text, while written translation does not have this urgency. That is, in oral translation, time does not wait for the translator, he/she hears the original text once. In written translation, since the material is obvious, the translator can review any point many times and correct the mistakes he/she made. Therefore, while the written translator has enough time and opportunity to refer to various sources during the work, the problem in oral translation should be solved on the spot. Translator does not have the opportunity

to look for any source, so he/she has to rely on his/her own knowledge and habits. While accuracy is expected to be 70% in interpretation, this indicator is 99% in written translation.

Consecutive interpretation

In consecutive interpretation, the interpreter first hears a certain part of the speaker's speech, and when the speaker is silent, he/she translates that part into another language as it is. During consecutive interpretation, the speaker usually takes a break every 1-5 minutes (at the end of each paragraph or idea), creating conditions for the translation of the text. Another source indicates that the speech may take 15 minutes. At this time, the interpreter takes notes for himself/herself. There are also cases in the history of translation when the speaker speaks for an hour without interruption, and then turns to the interpreter for interpretation. Some interpreters advise that the speaker may be asked to stop when the memory is sufficiently loaded. One of the most important requirements for a consecutive interpreter is his/her note-taking ability. Because it is very difficult to memorize an entire paragraph without losing detail. Other characteristics include short-term memory, good presentation skills, and persuasiveness. A person can remember a few words in a minute, but it is not a question of whether or not he/she can remember a few words in sequence. When listening to a certain piece continuously, one's memory is loaded. If the main points of the speech are written down in the form of notes, then the interpreter is not tired and the work done is effective.

Simultaneous interpretation

One of the two forms of interpreting is simultaneous interpretation, which takes place at the same time as the actual speech. A simultaneous interpreter sits in a cabin with special equipment, translates the speech he/she hears through headphones and says it into a microphone. Depending on the order of the words in the sentence, the fact that in some languages the news comes at the end causes difficulty in simultaneous interpretation into English. Because it is not known whether the thought is affirmed or denied if the sentence is not complete. Therefore, sometimes the simultaneous interpreter has to translate the sentence at the expense of his/her understanding. Therefore, simultaneous interpretation requires a strong hearing ability and a broad worldview from the specialist. Interpreter is required to gather his/her thoughts for at least half an hour. Taking into account this physical ability of the interpreter, in the simultaneous interpretation cabin, interpreters need to replace each other every 20 minutes or half an hour. The history of simultaneous translation dates back to the middle of the 20th century. This type of translation was used for the first time at the Nuremberg trial. Since then, many conferences have been held, and participants listen to speeches in their own language or in one of the international languages at approximately the same time. Simultaneous interpretation is considered appropriate and convenient for many people speaking different languages, diplomatic negotiations, as well as other processes. This is due to the fact that the time decreases in simultaneous interpretation, that is, the text and its translation end at the same time. Simultaneous interpreting is also called "conference interpreting" because it is used more often at UN sessions and international conferences.

Whispered interpretation

The other most common form of simultaneous interpretation is whispered interpretation. Whispered interpretation is also called "ehuchotage" in French. This type of interpretation is usually used in events where the number of foreign representatives speaking the target language is small. During a whispered interpretation, an interpreter sits next to a foreign representative and

whispers what he/she heard in representative's ear in such a way that only this person who needs the translation hears it, and does not disturb other representatives. When two people need interpretation, the interpreter sits in the row behind them so that he/she can whisper in the right ear of one of the guests and in the left ear of the other. If there are more than two people who need translation, the translation of two or more interpreters is used. In this case, the translation of one interpreter can be delivered to several people with a special device.

Sign language interpretation

"Sign language" refers to a sign system consisting of gestures, facial expressions, and body movements used by deaf people as a means of communication. These signs are used both among deaf people and among people with normal hearing who communicate with them. The conversion of normal spoken speech into sign language or, conversely, the conveyance of an idea in sign language into normal speech is called transliteration. This process occurs when both parties, i.e. the person with hearing impairment, as well as the person with normal hearing communicating with him/her, are representatives of the same language. When the parties speak different languages, the intervention of a third party - the participation of a sign language interpreter - is needed to express their opinion in sign language or verbally. Sign language interpreting is done simultaneously, and unlike traditional forms of simultaneous interpreting, it requires the interpreter to work directly in front of a hearing-impaired audience rather than using an isolated cabin and headphones. In this case, the interpreter has to convert the spoken speech he/she hears into sign language, and what is expressed in sign language into ordinary speech. Specialists working in this field of translation should pass a certain course and study such subjects as sign language, culture of hearing impaired people, finger spelling, structure of sign language, basics of diction, pronunciation, etc.

COMPOSITION OF THE TRANSLATION

Interpreting while accompanying various delegations, interpreting excerpts, as well as simultaneous interpreting finds its design in oral speech. Therefore, it is necessary to be more careful when preparing an oral interpretation than a written translation. In order to be able to give an idea successfully and formulate it correctly, it is necessary to know well the means of expressing these ideas in a foreign language. These tools are phonetics, vocabulary and grammatical structure of that language.

The phonetic aspect of the language means the correct and precise pronunciation of each of its sounds and words, giving the intonation specific to this language, on the basis of which written speech is built. During interpretation, phonetics helps to understand the translation faster. The vocabulary of the language provides the "building material" necessary for the interpreter to compose the text. The richer the interpreter's vocabulary, the more accurately he/she interprets any text or speech in another language, the better he/she reveals the meaning of each word in the context.

As for the grammatical structure, it should be said that the correct reflection of phonetics in another language depends on the extent to which its grammatical structure is mastered.

How to compose a speech during interpretation?

Work on the written speech is the basis of the competent translation of the translation. As mentioned above, the preparation of oral translation can be reflected in both oral and written speech. But there is a big difference between oral speech and written speech. For example: in oral speech, the possibility to think about any word or expression is limited. This is the biggest difficulty of interpretation. So, in general, oral speech is simple in its structure, violations of grammatical rules are more frequent here, emotionality of speech, intonation, facial expressions, various actions, can be expressed with pauses. All this makes it easier to understand the idea in another

language. The written translation allows you to think about the expression of the idea, it is more perfect from the point of view of syntax. The ability to think about the word makes the task of writing a translation easier. At the same time, the lack of movements, facial expressions, intonation and pauses that facilitate the translator's work during oral translation also complicates written translation. One of the difficulties of writing the oral translation is that sometimes the nature of the work does not allow to think and work on the words even a little. This deprives it of its only advantage.

In order to build the oral as well as written composition, it is generally necessary for a translator to work hard on the written speech. It is in written speech that one or another flaw in the form and content of thinking is revealed. Only the written speech makes the idea particularly precise, clear and thereby develops the thinking itself. Good mastery of written speech helps to build oral speech correctly, to make it more coherent, rich in terms of its lexical composition, and grammatically fluent. Therefore, the basis of the work on the preparation of the translation is written speech, which includes various types of written translation. The composition of the translation is of great importance because it is a kind of criterion and measure of the translator's entire work. The success or failure of a translation depends on its composition. The composition of the translation reveals the extent to which the speech was perceived and understood. The design of the translation also allows us to think about the extent to which the translator's habit of thinking from one language to another has developed, as well as the adaptation of speech and hearing during simultaneous interpreting. The development of the memory is often checked too. From here, it becomes clear how important it is to accurately and clearly express the main meaning and content during translation. When interpreting, the interpreter often does not have this quality, so the quality of the translation decreases. During the interpreting, it is necessary to make the translation fluently, without pausing, repeating, or coming back to what was said. In addition to all this, the interpreting should be expressive at the same time, in other words, it should sound the same as the original in terms of intonation and logical emphasis. Only oral speech structured in this way can be accurately and clearly conveyed to the listener. The fluidity of the interpreting means the whole, uninterrupted flow of the speech, without the unnecessary division, as well as unhurried expression. The lack of fluidity of the interpretation is its bad feature. In order to solve the lexical and syntactic difficulties encountered, it is possible to reduce the speed of the translation a little at first. For example, use sloppy talking. Repeat, return to what was said. All this is usually due to syntax difficulties. At the same time, the interpreter measures the easiest way and starts translating the sentence from the beginning. But a very valuable and necessary quality for an interpreter is the ability to express any expression and idea without harming the syntax.

Cases of deviations from the original during the composition of the interpretation.

It has already been mentioned above that in most cases, the preparation of an oral translation takes place in conditions where the speech is spoken only once, and this feature requires a particularly good memory. Depending on whether the perceived speech is more or less easy or difficult, the memory task is also easy or difficult. At the same time, thought processes are always either in accordance with the composition of the translation, occur simultaneously with it, or immediately precede it. It is this feature that, depending on the translator's experience, makes it possible to express a relatively broad idea in the original briefly and vice versa. Sometimes it is even possible to encounter cases of violation of the sequence of perceived material. These necessary processes are reflected by deviating from the original in one way or another during the adjustment of the translation. What are the most characteristic of such deviations from the original.

The first of these is the condensing of a relatively broad idea in the original during interpretation. Meanwhile, some minor details may not be reflected in the interpretation. Condensation of material helps the activity of memorizing for meaning. During the composition of

the translation, such a generalization should serve to highlight the main meaning. However, such a generalization is only based on certain experience and specific knowledge.

Second: it is the clarification of the given material that is concise and specific in the original, relatively broad expression, clarification of individual details. Of course, deviating from the original during the compilation of the translation has its positive aspects, as well as its negative aspects. The positive aspect is that this time leads to the development of logical thinking, which is very necessary as an aid to the interpreter in the compilation of the translation. The negative aspect is that when expressing the content and meaning of the original, too many additions and unnecessary expressions may be allowed, or on the contrary, it will not be fully reflected in the translation. Thus, concretizing the material or clarifying its individual details only serves to make the original better.

Third: the sequence of the given material undergoes a certain change. In this case, an unpleasant defect such as distortion of the original occurs during the composition of the interpretation. In some cases, even the disruption of the sequence facilitates interpretation a little. However, it should not be forgotten that the need to maintain accuracy during the interpretation of some materials, for example, official documents, and the fact that the perfection of the interpretation may be violated in general, requires compliance with the interpretation sequence.

Fourth: some reductions and additions. We mentioned above that when summarizing the material, some details that do not harm the integrity of the text and its content can be omitted. However, if the material is devoid of such details and it is necessary to translate it in its entirety, then the interpreter is faced with the fact of shortening the material, which always reduces the quality of the interpretation. It is necessary to be able to distinguish the generalization (condensation) of the material from its reduction. Also, it is necessary to distinguish the concretization of the material, the explanation of its individual details, and making additions to the material. Adding facts or opinions unrelated to the material leads to its distortion.

The fifth is the distortion of the translation material. This defect occurs as a result of not understanding its text during the perception of the original. Also, as mentioned above, unnecessary additions to the original also lead to its distortion. Eliminating the causes of distortion is the first task of the interpreter. One of the situations that often arise during interpretation is that the interpreter has difficulty finding the equivalent of this or that word or phrase. Of course, it is possible that a word or phrase used in one language does not have an exact and correctly expressed equivalent in another language. However, in the meantime, it is necessary to find appropriate means to correctly express the idea given in the original. For this, the possibilities of any language are limitless. Thanks to the flexibility and sharpness of thinking, the interpreter should be able to get out of the situation and replace the words and phrases he does not know with other means. One must be very careful when interpreting by descriptive means. Especially when working in the field of terminology, where great precision is required, the interpreter must be able to move from doubtfully adequate translation to descriptive translation. Translation by descriptive means coincides more with the early days of the interpreter's activity.

Finally, concluding the considerations about the composition of the interpretation, it is necessary to touch on one more issue: A written translation from a foreign language to a native language is usually more successful. However, during interpretation, on the contrary, lack of time, hearing the speech once, etc. prevents a good understanding of the speech, the transfer of thought from one language to another, and the quality of the interpretation is obtained. A translator engaged in simultaneous interpretation encounters this fact more often. This is explained by the fact that when receiving a speech in the native language, the preparatory work for composing the translation requires less effort. Thus, the adaptation of all the above-mentioned factors during the composition of interpretation, their timely and appropriate use is the basis of a quality interpretation.

Многозначность в процессе общения в современном английском языке

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Абстракт

Будучи сложным процессом, проблема многозначности языка непосредственно связана с проблемой омонимии. Отличительной чертой является то, что многозначность означает использование определённого слова несколькими способами. Действительно, фонетический и орфографический комплекс выражает несколько объектов, признаки и характерные черты, определяет различные признаки и особенности данных процессов. Например, задняя часть (задняя сторона человека, животного, спина, талия, бок, задняя часть какого-то предмета, обратная сторона, а также место, помощь, покровитель, поддержка, расположение от задней линии фронта во время войны; класс // аудитория (классная комната и определенная группа людей); брать (брать, забрать // покупать и получить звание, имя, степень, забрать, завоевать) и т. д. Таким образом, оно может выступать в качестве названия многих разных вещей и событий.

Использование слова в нескольких значениях не создает недопонимания при общении. Потому что значение слова каждый раз разъясняется и уточняется посредством текста и контекста. Именно текст выявляет многозначность слова. В речи слово каждый раз выступает в одном из своих значений. Текст определяет и уточняет значение слова. В своё время Я.Вандриес очень правильно уточнил определяющую роль текста в выявлении того или иного значения слова: "Значение слова каждый раз определяется с помощью текста. Несмотря на многозначность слова именно текст конкретизирует его "специальное" значение". [5. стр. 72].

Ключевые слова: многозначность, омонимия, значение слова, словарный запас, лексическая единица

Введение

Р.А.Будаков отмечает, что "текст исключает многозначность слова, всегда направляет его в определенном направлении слово как лексическая единица многозначно, но когда оно используется, оно всегда стремится к однозначности" [4. стр.71].

Например, в азербайджанском языке слово "голова" многозначно. Черепная часть головы – это первоначальное значение слова "голова". В дополнение к этому значению слово "голова" также имеет следующие значения:

1. Разум, сознание;
2. Самая верхняя часть чего-то, холм, вершина (вершина дерева, вершина горы);
3. Толстый, закругленный кончик объекта, горка (головка колышка);
4. Край, сторона, бок (столешница);
5. Место, где все началось, начало (начало реки, начало недели);
6. Конец, край, конец чего-либо (верхняя часть ковра);
7. Передняя, основная часть судна (передняя часть судна);
8. Верхнее, респектабельное место (основное место мероприятия);
9. Счетная единица – члены семьи, количество животных (пять голов и т. д.);

10. Старший по должности: руководитель, первый, старший (главный инженер, главный научный сотрудник);

11. Отличный, высший, лучший, самый выборочный (главный товар).

Разъяснение этих значений возможно через текст. Только одно из этих значений используется каждый раз, в зависимости от характера и цели текста. Разъяснение этих значений возможно через текст. Только одно из этих значений используется каждый раз, в зависимости от характера и цели текста. Помимо вышесказанного, в азербайджанском языке есть много глаголов, фраз, используемых со словом "голова": начать сначала, объяснить, быть спокойным и т.д. и т.п.

"Голова" – 1. верхняя часть тела человека, в которой находится мозг, верхняя или передняя часть животного: голова болит, покачать головой, понурить голову.

2. Суждение, сознание: рассудок, ясная голова, светлая голова "умная голова"

3. О человеке с отличным умом

4. Лидер, начальник, руководитель на какой-то работе

5. Военное или гражданское имя: главный начальник, главный бухгалтер

6. Второстепенное – передняя часть движущейся массы или группы "голова демонстрации".

Интересно, что, сравнительный анализ семантической способности лексических единиц многозначного слова "голова~head" в азербайджанском, английском и русском языках показывает, что контекст, то есть текст играет решающую роль в реализации полисемии. Уточнение этих значений осуществляется посредством текста. Согласно характеру и назначению текста используется одно из этих значений.

Это мнение соответственно находит своё отражение в присущем английскому языку значению слова "head~голова". В лингвистике многозначность слова является одной из самых сложных и оспариваемых проблем. Более того, определённое количество лингвистов долгое время отрицали наличие многозначности в языке. По мнению А.А.Потебняка, каждое значение относится к определённому слову: "Там где есть 2 значения, обязательно имеется 2 слова". [12.стр. 98].

В.Щерба также отрицает многозначность слова. По его мнению "Даже мысль о нескольких значениях одного слова является ошибкой. Потому что, это формальная и типографическая точка зрения. На самом деле количество слов эквивалентно фонетическому значению слова". [14.стр. 107].

Р.А.Будагов пишет: "Полисемия не нарушает совокупности формы и значения слова. Это соотношение может быть нарушено в случае, если значение слова статично и неизменно. На самом деле, значение слова – это постоянно меняющееся историческое событие. Форма слова находится в обоюдном взаимоотношении со значением, которое постоянно меняется, а не с неизменчивым значением слова.[3.стр. 15].

Автор, основываясь на это суждение, твердо подтверждает, что "нельзя отрицать многозначность слов, потому что оно исходит из способности человеческого мышления обобщать окружающие явления, в результате чего одним словом модно выразить несколько понятий". [4. стр.47).

В настоящее время существование многозначности слов в науке о лингвистике неоспоримо среди ученых. Как и в русистике, в тюркологии и германизме в последнее время уделяется особое внимание этому вопросу. Это связано с тем, что будучи семантической универсалией, многозначность относится к многосистемным языкам, но методы её выражения и парадигматические особенности могут быть уникальными в каждом языке. Однако следует отметить, что общие универсальные свойства многоязычных слов преобладают в изучаемых нами языках. Например, в азербайджанском, русском и английском языках различные вышеупомянутые значения слова "голова", указывают на правильность нашего мнения.

Несмотря на то, что проблема многозначности в азербайджанской лингвистике не была всесторонне исследована на основе трех различных языковых материалов, некоторые аспекты этой проблемы были изучены в лексикологических или семасиологических исследованиях. О многозначности слова немного упоминается в нормативных учебниках по грамматике и лексике. Но каждый раз уделяется внимание определенному аспекту проблемы. Например, автор книги «Основы лингвистики» Н. Мамедов говоря о многозначности слов в основном упоминает о его происхождении. Качество многозначности автор связывает с выявлением его второстепенного значения. [11.стр. 14).

Сравнительно всесторонне многозначные слова описаны в книге С.Джафарова "Лексика современного азербайджанского языка". В первую очередь автор стремился выяснить суть многозначности слова, выявить причины использования различных значений и роль текста в уточнении этих значений.

В последнее время кандидатская диссертация, посвящённая многозначности азербайджанской лингвистики тоже привлекает внимание. [6.стр.210.]

Однако, наряду с этим ряд аспектов многозначности, включая проявление полисемии в многосистемных языках и ее всестороннее сравнительное исследование, до сих пор имеют место в азербайджанской лингвистике. Под понятием многозначности подразумевается то, что слово имеет сложную семантическую систему, помимо своего основного значения, а также несколько второстепенных значений. В связи с этим следует отметить, что, хотя группа ученых называет вторичные значения переносными (Е. М. Калкина-Федорук, Н. М. Шанский, Н. Мамедов), другие учёные оценивают эти значения как вторичные значения, исходя из того факта, что у каждого из этих значений по отдельности есть способность иметь переносное значение. (К.А. Аллендорф, С. Джафаров). Эта разница во мнениях объясняется сложностью семантики многозначного слова. Известно, что метафорическое значение слова основано на его первоначальном значении, а именно на его номинативном значении, и, таким образом, действует как ядро других значений в языке. Существование переносного значения невозможно без номинативного значения. Метафорический смысл всегда имеет основное значение и зависит от него. Например, главное значение слова "рука" в азербайджанском языке понятно даже без текста. В результате сходства слово "рука" также может быть названием чего-то другого. Например, рукав рубашки, ветка дерева и т. д. Эти значения получены из номинативного значения слова "рука" и составляют семантическую структуру этого слова.

Другие примеры: глагол "нести" имеет несколько значений и несколько вторичных значений:

- 1) Отнести какую-то вещь из одного места в другое место, взяв его в руки или на спину (отнести чемодан).
 - 2) Направлять чье-то действие: помогать им двигаться параллельно (водить детей в театр)
 - 3) Взять с собой.
 - 4) Похищение (шакал похитил курицу)
 - 5) Переносное: выиграть, победить, (выиграть).
 - 6) Переносное: удалить, стереть, очистить, удалить (удалить пятно).
 - 7) Переносное: Уничтожение, ликвидация, удалить (унёс целые фрукты)
 - 8) Быть причиной затраты, использования, отнять (на это ушло около пяти дней).
 - 9) Переносное: рвать, есть, резать, тащить, испортить.
 - 10) Осуществлять, выполнять (работать).
 - 11) Управлять, стоять во главе, руководить, вести руководство, вести (проводить собрания).
 - 12) Переносное. Вскружить голову, свести с ума (сонливость, лекарство вскружило голову).
- [13.стр.12].

Слово название: 1) Все слова, относящиеся к ономастической лексике: антропоним, топоним, теоним и т. д.

2) слава // общее мнение о человеке (доброе имя, ник, жалость, плохое имя);

3) словесный знак чего-либо (название книги);

4) официальный ранг, адрес (почетное имя), определяющее специальность или должность в любой сфере деятельности;

5) образное. Основным оправданием название действия, работы при значении основного оправдания, причины и так далее. [13.стр.23].

Как видно, эти слова в азербайджанском языке многозначны: есть одно основное значение и несколько второстепенных значений. Объединяясь эти значения образуют систему значений слова. Это не может быть вторым центром, потому что нет второго основного значения слова. Следующее мнение В. Виноградова об этом очень ценно: "Различение основного значения слова очень важно. Потому что другие значения сосредоточены вокруг него. В связи с этим распознавание слова всегда является первым и главным лексико-семантическое ядром слова." [7.стр.15]. Лексико-семантическое ядро многозначного слова состоит из его основного значения. Основное значение слова может быть лишь номинативное значение слова. Связь между значениями является доказательством многозначности этого слова. Следует отметить, что большинство слов в азербайджанском и русском языках имеют основное (номинативное) и вторичное значения. Для дальнейшего доказательства этого пункта давайте обратимся к некоторым многозначным словам в русском и английском языках. Например, в русском языке слово "рука" имеет следующие значения:

1) Часть тела, от плеча до пальцев: Заложить руки за спину. Скрестить руки на груди. Взять в руку. Погладить рукой.

2) Выражение, обозначающее качество и символ работы какого-нибудь мастера, художника в значении определения: умелые руки.

3) Линия.

4) Во множественном числе – руки-забота о сотрудниках, людях, которые что-то делают: поддерживать, протянуть руку

5) Устаревший: согласиться выйти замуж, "сдаваться"

6) При использовании с предлогом "под" означает состояние, настроение: под веселую руку; под сердитую руку; под пьяную руку и т.д.

Как видно, в русском языке второстепенные дополнительные значения слова "рука" зависят от номинативного значения этой единицы.

Второстепенные дополнительные значения в английском языке слова "hand-рука" непосредственно связаны с основным значением этой единицы. В то же время следует отметить, что концепция лексического значения как в азербайджанском, так и в английском и русском языках противоречит лексической изоляции, то есть сопоставляется наличие постоянного лексического значения определённого звукового комплекса, например, в изучаемых языках: palid – дуб; çit – cotton – хлопок; raxıllıq etmək – to envy – завидовать; qəm – a sorrow – грусть и др. слова характеризуются смысловой гармонией, они однозначны. Отношения и относительность между однозначными и многозначными словами в одном или другом языке, а также определение того, какие лексические единицы более склонны к многозначности и однозначности неопределимы для будущих исследований в области теоретической лексикологии. В то же время важно определить типы многозначности в разных языках, поскольку сочетание разных значений в одном слове и взаимосвязи между этими значениями не всегда одинаковы в разных языках, что указывает на специфику семантической структуры этих языков.

Многозначность является продуктом языкового обобщения из-за сущности слов. Многозначность проявляется во многих языках и выступает как семантическая (статичная) универсалия. Однако следует отметить, что в некоторых языках, таких как языки австралийских аборигенов, которые считаются агглюнативными, многозначность выражена более слабо, чем в азербайджанском, английском и русском языках. Например, в связи с тем, что обобщение в языке аранда, состоящем из 10 000 слов является довольно слабым, имеется много слов, которые выражают определенные вещи, но слов, которые выражают абстрактные понятия, практически не существует. Например, хотя имеются названия многих животных в этом языке, нет слова для общей концепции животных. Таким образом, конечно, многозначность слабо развита в этих языках [2.стр.74].

Многозначность - историческое событие. Будучи основной единицей языка, слово постоянно развивается. Наряду с его формой, значение постоянно меняется. Слово проходит долгое и многоступенчатое развитие. Г.Б. Антрушина, который был особенно вовлечен в историю исследования слов об этом пишет: "Изучая форму и семантику современного слова, следует отметить, что его современное состояние является лишь одним из аспектов его общего развития: его нынешние форма и значение являются логическим следствием его будущих форм и значений". [1.стр. 3].

Действительно, их содержание претерпело существенные изменения в ходе исторического развития. Помимо появления новых слов и выражений в словарном запасе языка, также происходят определенные изменения в семантической структуре слов. Это связано с тем, что старые слова имеют новое значение. Старое слово может быть использовано в новом смысле в связи с определенными социально-историческими процессами.

Невозможно постоянное увеличение количества слов в языке, потому что, если каждое новое понятие будет называться новым словом, то словарный запас будет в таком состоянии, что его невозможно будет использовать. Учитывая этот момент академик В.В.Виноградов отмечает, что "Специфика опыта бесконечна, в то время как словарный запас самого богатого языка довольно ограничен" [8.стр. 15].

Вот почему человек использует слова в языке для обозначения каждого события и предмета. Однако важно отметить то, что "каждое понятие находится в определенных отношениях с другими понятиями". [8. стр. 16].

Именно эта функция (сходство и близость) позволяет легко использовать слова в качестве названий других вещей. То есть название предмета или события переходят и к другому предмету и называют его. В результате этого процесса семантическая структура слова также усложняется. В дополнение к прямому значению слова также возникает ряд переносных значений. Прямые и переносные значения вместе составляют многозначность слова. Большинство слов в азербайджанском языке многоязычны. Язык, который обладает многозначными словами является выразительным, значимым, эффективным и образным. Потому что легче выразить разные идеи через многозначные слова, например, в азербайджанском языке:

Слово "правило" используется в следующих значениях:

1. Порядок, аккуратность, правильное состояние чего-либо; быть в порядке. Сохранение документов в порядке.
2. Приказ, показывающий конкретные методы проведения мероприятия, церемонии и т.д. Правила выборов.
3. Метод, способ, стиль: должны работать с новым правилом.
4. Неспособный, непроходимый, неподвижный, предотвращенный: Закрытая дорога. Закрытый светофор.
5. Завершённое, законченное: председатель объявил совещание закрытым.

Большинство многозначных слов в азербайджанском языке - это простые слова, такие как голова, рука, ветка, дерево, ночь, день, утро, вечер, свет, снег, снег, шторм, весна, зима, спать, вставать, падать

В русском языке большинство многозначных слов являются простыми словами. Например, в русском языке в толковом словаре даются следующие значения для слова "клад":

Клад: 1) Деньги, ценные изделия, спрятанные в секретном месте или под землёй в кувшине, в сундуке и т.д. [10. стр.17].

Интересно то, что имеется несколько значений слова "ball" (кувшин, мяч):

- 1) шар
- 2) мяч
- 3) удар мячом ~ a good ball – хороший удар
- 4) бейсбол
- 5) пуля
- 6) пиллюля и т.д.

Заключение

Результаты, полученные из обсуждаемой статьи, можно обобщить следующим образом: полисемия иногда может привести к недоразумениям и двойному значению. Хотя это совершенно разное лексико-семантическое событие (одно и то же слово или разные слова), между этими двумя категориями существует взаимодействие. Хорошо известно, что омонимы возникают не только в результате случайного одинакового произношения, (например, мокрость – влажность и возраст – год, возраст; дрожжи - йогурт, дрожжи для теста и дрожжи - верблюд; написание - алфавит и написание - равнина, пустыня), но и в результате деления многозначности, то есть образуются в результате семантических процессов. Таким образом, одним из значений многозначного слова является то, что слово можно отделиться от системы значений слова и действовать как самостоятельное слово. В результате образуется омоним.

Например, Луна является спутником Земли, и одна из частей года, богатство и есть – наличие чего-либо, пожертвование - зарплата и пожертвование - часть изделия для одежды и т.д.

Следовательно, это конец семантической трансформации многомерного слова. Это происходит в результате деления в семантическом составе слова. Установлены разные критерии, чтобы связать момент друг с другом. Самым простым из них является критерий, предложенный Ж. М. Галкиной-Федорукиным и давно используемый французской лексикографией, на котором основан принцип синонимии. Автор рекомендует просто выбирать синонимы, которые являются синонимами слов той же фонетической структуры, чтобы отличить многозначность от омонимии. Если выбранные слова не являются синонимами друг друга, тогда эти слова являются омонимами. [9. стр.16].

Summary

The results obtained from the discussed article can be summarized as follows: polysemy can sometimes lead to misunderstandings and double meaning. Although this is a completely different lexical-semantic event (the same word or different words), there is an interaction between the two categories. It is well known that homonyms arise not only as a result of random identical pronunciation, (for example, wetness - moisture and age - year, age; yeast - yogurt, yeast for dough and yeast - camel; spelling - alphabet and spelling - plain, desert), but also as a result of division of polysemy, that is, formed as a result of semantic processes. Thus, one of the meanings

of a polysemantic word is that a word can be separated from the system of meanings of a word and act as an independent word. As a result, a homonym is formed. For example, the Moon is a satellite of the Earth, and one of the parts of the year, wealth is - having something, donation - salary and donation - part of a garment item, etc. Hence, this is the end of the semantic transformation of a multidimensional word. This occurs as a result of division in the semantic composition of the word. Different criteria have been set to relate the moment to each other. The simplest of them is the criterion proposed by Zh. M. Galkina-Fedorukin and has long been used by French lexicography, on which the principle of synonymy is based. The author recommends simply choosing synonyms that are synonyms for words of the same phonetic structure to distinguish polysemantic words from homonymy. If the selected words are not synonymous with each other, then these words are homonyms. [9. page 16].

Xülasə

Müzakirə olunan məqalədən əldə olunan nəticələri bu şəkildə ümumiləşdirmək olar: polisemiya bəzən anlaşılmazlıqlara və ikili mənaya səbəb ola bilər. Bunlar tamamilə fərqli leksik-semantik hadisə olsa da (eyni söz və ya fərqli sözlər), bu iki kateqoriya arasında qarşılıqlı əlaqə mövcuddur. Omonimlərin eyni tələffüz nəticəsində meydana gəldiyi yaxşı məlumdur (məsələn, nəmlik - rütubət və yaş - il; maya - qatıq, xəmir və maya üçün maya - dəvə; yazı - əlifba və yazı – düzən, səhra), bununla yanaşı omonimlər həm də çoxmənalılığın bölünməsi nəticəsində, yəni semantik proseslər nəticəsində əmələ gəlirlər. Beləliklə, polisemantik bir sözün mənalarından biri də sözün mənalar sistemindən ayrılaraq müstəqil söz rolunu oynamasıdır. Nəticədə isə omonim əmələ gəlir.

Məsələn, Ay Yerin peykidir və ilin hissələrindən biridir, Например, Луна является спутником Земли, и одна из частей года, богатство и есть – наличие чего-либо, пожертвование - зарплата и пожертвование - часть изделия для одежды и т.д.

Bu səbəbdən çox ölçülü bir sözün semantik çevrilməsinin son həddi budur; Bu, sözün semantik tərkibində bölünmə nəticəsində baş verir. Anı bir-biri ilə əlaqələndirmək üçün fərqli meyarlar təyin edilmişdir. Bunlardan ən sadə olanı, J. M. Galkina-Fedorukinin təklif etdiyi və sinonimlik prinsipinin əsas götürdüyü Fransız leksikoqrafiyası tərəfindən uzun müddət istifadə edilən meyardır. Müəllif çoxmənalılığı omonimlikdən ayırmaq üçün sadəcə eyni fonetik quruluşdakı sözlərin sinonimi olan sinonimlərin seçilməsini tövsiyə edir. Seçilmiş sözlər bir-biri ilə sinonim deyilsə, bu sözlər omonimlərdir. [9. səhifə 16].

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УДК 808.2

ПОТЕНЦИАЛ УСРЕДНЕННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ В РАЗВИТИИ МЕЖКУЛЬТУРНЫХ КОММУНИКАЦИЙ В ЛОКАЛЬНЫХ ЦИВИЛИЗАЦИЯХ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ СЛАВЯНСКОЙ ЦИВИЛИЗАЦИИ)

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Аннотация. В статье предлагается решить ряд проблем формирования единого информационного пространства славянских народов и мировой цивилизации посредством использования ойкуменической теории нации, концепций этносизма, этнолингвопанизма, создания среднеславянского языка и системы усредненных языков для групп родственных языков, среднемирового языка и глобальной единой системы письменностей. Предложен проект прорывного инновационного модернизационного повышения внутригосударственного и международного социального статуса национального славянского языка (на примере белорусского языка) посредством создания близкородственного среднеславянского языка.

Ключевые слова: среднеславянский язык, ойкуменическая теория, славянские народы, славянская цивилизация, межкультурные коммуникации.

Abstract. The article proposes to solve a number of problems in the formation of a single information space of the Slavic peoples and World civilization through the use of the oikumenic theory of the nation, the concepts of ethnosism, ethnolinguapanizm, the creation of averaged Slavic language and the system of averaged languages for groups of related languages, the averaged world language and the global unified writing system. The study is aimed at the breakthrough innovative modernization of the domestic and international social status of the national Slavic language (on the example of the Belarusian language) through the creation of a closely related averaged Slavic language.

Key words: averaged Slavic language, oikumenic theory, Slavic peoples, Slavic civilization, intercultural communications.

Славянская общность народов внесла и вносит оригинальный и значимый вклад в мировую историю и мировую цивилизацию, поэтому она способна самоорганизоваться в форме локальной цивилизации. Славянской общности народов целесообразно сформировать у своих членов славянское локально-цивилизационное мировоззрение. Фундаментальной идеей локального цивилизационного мировоззрения является идея цивилизационизма, идея цивилизационной солидарности, единства исторических корней и исторической судьбы народов, относящихся к данной локальной цивилизации, необходимости их сотрудничества. Для перспектив развития Славянской цивилизации в современной мировой информационной цивилизации большое значение имеет идеология

славянизма, являющаяся идеологией имеющей целью формирование Славянской локальной цивилизации.

В современную эпоху глобализации и формирования мировой информационной цивилизации важно решение проблем формирования единого информационного пространства славянских народов. Языковые барьеры, как обусловленные различием языков, так и различием их письменностей, являются препятствиями развитию данного единого информационного пространства. Рассмотрим пути решения этих проблем посредством использования ойкуменической теории нации [1, 2], концепций этнолингвопанизма [3], этносизма [1], создания усредненных языков и среднемирового языка [4, 5].

Для обеспечения единства Человечества и сохранения его многообразия целесообразно создание системы усредненных языков для групп генеалогически родственных языков, а в дальнейшем создание среднемирового языка посредством усреднения в многообразии усредненных языков и изолированных языков на основе ностратической (бореиской) концепции, концепции языковых универсалий и статистических методов усреднения языковых феноменов. Создаваемый таким путем всемирный вспомогательный язык межкультурного, межнационального общения, накопления мировой информации и глобального обучения способствовал бы решению многих глобальных проблем мировой цивилизации и духовному взаимообогащению всех локальных цивилизаций и народов. Создание среднемирового языка могло бы выступить как путь языковой и культурной конвергенции Востока и Запада, восточных и западных цивилизаций в системе единого Человечества [4, 5].

Имеющую большое значение для развития Славянской цивилизации проблему повышения социального статуса славянских языков рассмотрим на примере белорусского языка. Повышение социального статуса белорусского языка, являющегося государственным языком Республики Беларусь, выступает как одна из важнейших задач общества и государства в формировании и сохранении национальной и государственной идентичности в процессе глобализации. Для реализации этой цели предлагаем использовать концепцию прорывного инновационного повышения внутригосударственного и международного социального статуса белорусского языка (и каждого отдельного национального славянского языка) посредством создания близкородственного среднеславянского языка.

После достижения независимости Республикой Беларусь и белорусской нацией делаются большие усилия для подъема внутригосударственного и международного социального статуса белорусского языка. Осуществляется государственная программа по поддержке развития белорусского языка как государственного языка страны. Однако в этом направлении есть еще много трудностей и нерешенных проблем. Мы предлагаем обеспечить инновационное прорывное повышение внутригосударственного и международного социального статуса всех славянских языков, в том числе и белорусского языка, посредством создания близкородственного среднеславянского языка, имеющего потенциальные возможности для превращения в международный язык, признаваемый ООН. Для достижения этой цели требуется решение следующих задач: 1) создать лингвистическую нормативную систему усредненного славянского языка; 2) создать координированную и унифицированную систему алфавитов национальных славянских языков и среднеславянского языка; 3) Создать компьютерные переводческие программы с национальных славянских языков на среднеславянский язык и обратно, с среднеславянского языка на международные языки (английский, русский, китайский, арабский, французский и испанский языки) и некоторые национальные языки и обратно; 5) Развить информационные ресурсы на среднеславянском языке; 4) создать координированную терминологическую систему славянских языков и среднеславянского языка.

В связи с проблемой координации развития терминологии на славянских языках целесообразно отметить, что система научных терминов ныне создается и развивается на многих славянских языках, но, к сожалению, без координации друг с другом. Для преодоления этой тенденции, ведущей к потере взаимопонятности родственных славянских языков, предлагается создать координирующую терминологическую систему славянских языков в сфере научной терминологии.

Метод создания такой координирующей терминосистемы славянских языков основан на математической процедуре выбора для выражения каждого из научных понятий оптимального термина с точки зрения критериев наличия данного термина для выражения данного понятия: 1) в большинстве родственных славянских языков; 2) у большинства личностей, говорящих на данных родственных славянских языках; 3) в течение наибольшего промежутка времени; 4) с наибольшей семантической близостью. Эти четыре критерия берутся в различных вариантах соотношения между собой с помощью определенной системы коэффициентов в математических формулах, применяемых для создания усредненных языков [4, 5]. В интерпретации этих формул вместо понятия "слово усредненного языка" следует использовать понятие "термин координирующей терминосистемы".

Основными этапами разработки такой терминосистемы славянских языков являются: 1) отбор наиболее употребительных и значимых научных понятий, составление словника на базисном языке, в качестве которого целесообразно выбрать язык, с которого существует необходимая система терминологических словарей на большинство славянских языков; 2) разработка программ компьютерной обработки фонда терминов славянских языков и координирующей терминосистемы славянских языков; 3) составление машинного фонда терминов применяемых для выражения этих понятий в славянских языках; 4) обработка данных и получение результатов.

Предполагаемыми результатами являются соответствующие многоязычные словари.

Эти словари в форме интернет ресурсов и в опубликованном виде могли бы применяться в области разработки терминосистем славянских народов. В перспективе это будет способствовать взаимной кооперации славянских народов, их научных, интеллектуальных потенциалов в решении сложных проблем, стоящих перед ними и перед мировым сообществом в целом.

Для социально-экономического развития Республики Беларусь выполнение проекта создания усредненного славянского языка, среднеславянского языка имело бы большое значение, так как позволило бы оперативно, без очень больших затрат собственных ресурсов, коллективными усилиями всех славяноязычных народов и структур ООН, получать основную мировую информацию и передавать миру свою информацию на близкородственном мировом среднеславянском языке. Это подняло бы социальный статус и имидж белорусского языка почти до уровня международных, мировых языков. В свою очередь, это привело бы к повышению и его внутригосударственного социального статуса. В эпоху современной информационной цивилизации роль быстрого освоения мировой информации и распространения своей информации в мировом информационном пространстве имеет стратегическое значение для успешного прорывного инновационного развития и повышения конкурентоспособности Республики Беларусь. Данная программа предоставляет стратегически важную историческую и геополитическую возможность самосохранения и успешного саморазвития Республики Беларусь, белорусской нации и белорусского языка на основе опоры на сотрудничество и взаимопомощь родственных славянских народов. Иначе, белорусский язык, может быть, будет оттеснен из основных сфер социальной жизни такими международными, мировыми языками как русский и английский языки, или подвергнется их очень сильному деформирующему воздействию. В

результате этого языковая, национальная и государственная идентичность населения Республики Беларусь может испытать большие колебания и стать нестабильной в процессе глобализации и мощного воздействия ряда геополитических акторов. Это противоречит национальным интересам и национальной безопасности Республики Беларусь.

В процессе формирования мировой информационной цивилизации для каждого славянского языка целесообразно создание компьютерных программ преобразующих тексты на алфавитах других славянских языках в тексты на алфавите данного славянского языка, что позволит увеличить скорость чтения текстов написанных на другом славянском языке. Целесообразно создание компьютерных программ для перевода с одного славянского языка на другой. При этом перевод на среднеславянский язык мог бы служить основным этапом для последующего перевода на другие славянские языки. Необходимо увеличить информационные ресурсы в Интернет на национальных славянских языках и на среднеславянском языке. Осуществление этих предложений способствовало бы развитию Славянской цивилизации в системе мировой информационной цивилизации. Реализация изложенных в данной статье проектов выступила бы как фактор инновационного развития славянских народов и мировой цивилизации. Это способствовало бы сохранению и развитию каждой из славянских наций. В том числе, это способствовало бы инновационному развитию Республики Беларусь.

Усредненный славянский язык предлагается создать инновационным методом усреднения языковых норм всех славянских языков с использованием методов математической и компьютерной лингвистики [4, 5, 6]. Усредненный славянский язык будет понятен без дополнительного изучения большинству славяноязычных личностей на основе знания своего родного языка. Усредненный славянский язык выступал бы в функциях добровольно используемого языка межславянского межнационального общения. На усредненном славянском языке общим трудом всех славянских наций удалось бы накопить информацию общеславянского и общечеловеческого значения, достаточную для конкурентоспособности с международными языками. В итоге Славянская цивилизация могла бы выдвинуть этот язык на статус одного из международных языков, признаваемых ООН. Усредненный славянский язык смог бы обеспечить отсутствие привилегированного положения национального языка отдельной славянской нации, равноправие славянских языков, способствовал сохранению и развитию каждого из них в своих государствах в качестве государственного языка. Каждая славяноязычная личность, в том числе и личность с белорусской языковой личностью, получила бы в дополнение к информационному ресурсу на родном национальном славянском языке ещё и огромный информационный ресурс на понятном без изучения международном языке усредненный славянский язык и тем самым её интеллектуальный духовный потенциал стал бы конкурентоспособным в современной мировой цивилизации, человеческий капитал каждой славяноязычной нации резко возрос бы, поднявшись на качественно новый, современный мировой уровень. Это откроет для представителей славянских наций огромные возможности для всестороннего развития и сотрудничества.

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Biological Sciences

COLLECTION AND EVALUATION OF WILD POMEGRANATES SPREAD IN AZERBAIJAN

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In our study, wild forms of *P.granatum* L., one of two species of the genus Punica, were used. This study was carried out on wild-growing pomegranate genotypes distributed on the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan in 2015-2018. The research work was carried out by studying the genotypes of wild pomegranates common in the region, taking into account such criteria as regular high yield, strong vegetative growth, sufficient flowering, abundant fruiting, short flowering period, disease resistance and lack of fruit cracking. After appropriate genotypes were selected, each genotype was labeled. In the period from September to November, when the fruits reached sufficient acidity, the harvesting period was determined, during the harvesting period, five fruit samples were taken from the tree for each identified genotype and a pomological analysis was performed. The physical properties of the fruits were evaluated by a graded evaluation method. Fruit mass, fruit diameter, calyx diameter, fruit height, calyx height, fruit shape index, calyx index, rind thickness, rind mass, rind length, rind width, mass of 100 rinds, juice yield, sugar, acidity, rind color, rind the proportion to the mass of the fruit was determined. In the research work, an assessment was made of five samples of fruits taken from the wild-growing genotype of the pomegranate, common on the territory of our republic, and the average values of these indicators were calculated. It has been established that the mass of the fruit is 65-90 g, the height of the fruit is from 40 to 60 mm, the diameter of the fruit is 43-68 mm, the volume of juice is 25-35 ml, the weight of 100 gills ranges from 15-26 g. When assessing the taste of fruits of genotypes, it was found that all genotypes are sour. In the study of the color of the fruit peel, it was found that 10 genotypes are light pink, 32 genotypes are pink, 20 genotypes are bluish, 8 genotypes are yellow, 10 genotypes are greenish-yellow, 10 genotypes are red. According to another pomological trait of seed hardness, the seeds of all genotypes were hard. The genotypes of wild pomegranate studied by us were highly appreciated in terms of the size of the fruit, the volume of fruit juice, and can be recommended as preferred in the production of punonic acid.

Medical Sciences

Әйелдер кеңесі мен босанудан кейінгі бөлімнің босанушы әйелдердің нәрестені емізуге дайындауға әсері және емізу барысында жиі кездесетін мәселелер

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Түйін: Емшек сүтімен емізу әйелдің репродуктивті процесінің маңызды кезеңі болып табылады және оның ана мен бала денсаулығы үшін пайдалылығын көптеген зерттеулер дәлелдеп отыр. Бұл мақалада Алматы қаласы «Акушерия, гинекология және перинотологиялық ғылыми орталығындағы» КЕАҚ босанушы әйелдер арасында әйелдер кеңесі мен босанудан кейінгі бөлімнің босанушы әйелдердің нәрестені дұрыс емізуіне әсері және емізу барысында жиі кездесетін мәселелерге байланысты жүргізілген сауалнама нәтижесі қарастырылған.

Түйінді сөздер: Емшек сүтімен емізу, жүкті әйелдер, босанушы әйелдер.

Оценка влияния подготовки к грудному вскармливанию в сравнении женской консультации и послеродового отделения в условиях стационара и наиболее часто встречающиеся проблемы при грудном вскармливании.

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Аннотация: Грудное вскармливание является важным звеном репродуктивной системы женщины. Польза исключительно грудного вскармливания для здоровья матери и ребенка доказана многочисленными исследованиями. В данной статье рассмотрены результаты анкетирования среди родильниц АО «Научного центра акушерства, гинекологии и перинатологии» г. Алматы по вопросам оценки влияния подготовки к грудному вскармливанию в сравнении женской консультации и послеродового отделения в условиях стационара, а также наиболее часто встречающиеся проблемы при грудном вскармливании.

Ключевые слова: грудное вскармливание, беременные, родильницы.

The effects of the women's consultation and the postpartum department on the proper breastfeeding of women in labor and the most common problems with breastfeeding

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Abstract: Breastfeeding is an important link the reproductive system of a woman. The benefits of exclusive breastfeeding for the health of mother and child have been proven by numerous studies. This article discusses the results of a survey among maternity hospitals of JSC «Scientific Center of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Perinatology» in Almaty on the assessment of the impact of preparation for breastfeeding in comparison with the antenatal clinic and the postpartum department in a hospital, as well as the most common problems with breastfeeding.

Keywords: breastfeeding, pregnant women, women in labor.

Өзектілігі: Барлық негізгі Денсаулық сақтау ұйымдары емшек сүтімен емізуді нәрестелердің оңтайлы тамақтану көзі ретінде санайды, өмірдің алғашқы алты айында тек емшек сүтімен емізу қарастырылған. Алты айдан кейін қосымша тағамдарды енгізуге болады. Көптеген ұйымдар кем дегенде бір жыл емізуді қолдайды, ал Дүниежүзілік денсаулық сақтау ұйымы кем дегенде екі жыл емізуді ұсынады. Ана үшін емшек сүтімен емізудің артықшылықтарына сүт безі қатерлі ісігі, аналық без обыры, босанғаннан кейінгі депрессия, гипертония, жүрек-қан тамырлары аурулары және 2 типті қант диабеті қаупінің төмендеуі жатады. Емшек сүтімен қоректенетін нәрестелерде атопиялық дерматит пен гастроэнтериттің даму қаупі төмендейді және баланың IQ жоғары болады[1].

Адамның емшек сүті дұрыс тамақтануды және көптеген биологиялық белсенді денсаулық факторларының болуын қамтамасыз ету қабілетіне байланысты жаңа туған нәрестелерді тамақтандырудың оңтайлы режимі болып саналады. Емшекпен емізу нәрестелердің денсаулығының жақсаруымен және иммунитеттің дамуымен, асқазан-ішек жолдарының ауруларының аз болуымен және жасанды тамақтандырылған нәрестелерге қарағанда өлім-жітімнің төмендеуімен байланысты. Емшек сүті өсіп келе жатқан нәрестені негізгі қоректік заттармен қамтамасыз етіп қана қоймайды, сонымен қатар патогендердің адгезиясын болдырмау және пайдалы микробтардың ішекті колонизациялауына ықпал ету арқылы нәрестелердің денсаулығын одан әрі нығайтатын комменсальды бактериялардың көзі болып табылады[2].

Зерттеудің мақсаты: Босанушы әйелдер арасында әйелдер кеңесі мен босанудан кейінгі бөлімнің босанушы әйелдердің нәрестені дұрыс емізуіне әсер етуін және емізу барысында жиі кездесетін мәселелерді сауалнама жүргізу арқылы анықтап, бағалау.

Зерттеу әдісі мен материалдары: Зерттеуде Алматы қаласы «Акушерия, Гинекология және перинатологиялық ғылыми орталығындағы» босанушы әйелдер арасында әйелдер кеңесі мен босанудан кейінгі бөлімнің босанушы әйелдердің нәрестені дұрыс емізуіне әсері және емізу барысында жиі кездесетін мәселелерге байланысты жүргізілген сауалнама нәтижесі қарастырылған. Сауалнамаға 50 босанушы әйелдер қатысты. Сауалнама 17 сұрақтан құралған. Пациенттердің орташа жасы $\pm 30,98$.

Зерттеу нәтижесі: Сауалнамаға 50 босанушы әйелдер қатысты. Пациенттердің орташа жасы $\pm 30,98$. Сауалнамаға қатысқан босанушы әйелдер 4 топқа біріктірілді. №1 топ анамнезінде бірінші рет босанушы әйелдер - 16% , №2 топ анамнезінде екінші рет босанушы әйелдер – 26%, №3 топ анамнезінде үш рет босанушы әйелдер – 28%, ал №4 топ анамнезінде төрт және одан жоғары босанушы әйелдер – 30% жатқызылды.

Кесте - 1

Сауалнама нәтижесі:		Топтар:				
		1	2	3	4	n=50
Сауалнамаға қатысушы босанған әйелдердің орташа жасы		$\pm 22,38$	$\pm 29,31$	$\pm 30,36$	$\pm 37,67$	$\pm 30,98$
Қатысқандар саны		16%	26%	28%	30%	100%
Емшек сүтімен емізу	Оң +	14%	26%	28%	30%	98%
	Теріс –	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Емшек сүтімен емізудің	байға дейін	0%	0%	00%	0%	0%
	1жасқа дейін	4%	14%	12%	10%	40%
	2жасқа дейін	8%	10%	16%	18%	52%

жоспарлы уақыты	мүлде емізбеймін	4%	2%	0%	2%	8%
Емшек сүтімен емізбеу	Емшектен сүт шықпайды	4%	0%	0%	2%	6%
	Денсаулығыма байл.	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%
	Басқа себеп	0%	2%	0%	0%	2%
Емізудің пайдасы	Бала денсаулығы	16%	24%	26%	24%	90%
	Ана денсаулығы	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%
	Жүктіліктен сақтайды	0%	2%	2%	4%	8%
Жүктілік кезінде әйелдер кеңесінің емізу туралы ақпарат беруі	ия	10%	20%	26%	30%	86%
	жоқ	6%	6%	2%	0%	14%
Қосымша ақпарат алған	ия	8%	22%	26%	28%	84%
	жоқ	8%	4%	2%	2%	16%
	интернеттен	6%	8%	6%	18%	38%
	Акушер гинеколог	2%	6%	18%	4%	30%
	ЖТД	0%	4%	2%	6%	16%
Босанудан кейінгі бөлімнің емізу туралы ақпарат беруі	ия	12%	26%	24%	30%	92%
	жоқ	4%	0%	4%	0%	8%
Қай жерден көп ақпарат алдыңыз?	Әйелдер кеңесі	8%	4%	18%	14%	44%
	Босанудан кейінгі бөлім	8%	22%	10%	16%	56%
Емізу техникасын	білемін	10%	26%	28%	30%	94%
	білмеймін	6%	0%	0%	0%	6%
Емізу барысындағы жиі кездесетін проблемалар	Сүттің аз болуы	2%	6%	8%	8%	24%
	Емшек ұшы жетілмеуі	4%	4%	2%	4%	14%
	лактостаз	2%	8%	8%	6%	24%
	Емшек ұшындағы сызаттар	6%	8%	10%	12%	36%
	Емшек ауыру сезімі	0%	2%	0%	2%	4%
	Бала дұрыс сормауы	2%	6%	4%	0%	12%
Емізу жиілігі	Бала талабына сай	12%	22%	20%	24%	78%
	5-6 рет	0%	4%	0%	2%	6%
	7-8 рет	2%	0%	6%	2%	10%
	8-12 рет	2%	0%	2%	2%	6%
Емізу уақыты	15 мин	4%	10%	6%	6%	26%

	30 мин	10%	14%	18%	14%	56%
	45 мин	0%	0%	2%	6%	8%
	1 сағ	2%	2%	2%	4%	10%
Жасанды қоспаны қашан бересіз?	бермеймін	10%	18%	24%	26%	82%
	байынан	2%	4%	0%	0%	6%
	Босанған соң	4%	2%	0%	2%	8%
	3 айынан	0%	2%	0%	2%	4%
Осы кездегі босануы	Кесар тілігі	6%	10%	10%	12%	38%
	Өздігінен босану	10%	16%	18%	18%	62%
Емізу қалпы	Жатып емізу	12%	10%	18%	14%	54%
	Жартылай отырып емізу	4%	16%	10%	16%	46%

Зерттеу нәтижесіне сүйенсек, 98% сауалнамаға қатысқан босанушы әйелдер баланы емшек сүтімен емізуді қолдайды. Баланы емізу ұзақтылығында 2жасқа дейін емізуді жоспарлағандар 52%, 1жасқа дейінемізуді жоспарлағандар 40% құрады. Емшек сүтімен емізу бала денсаулығын нығайтады деп 90% әйелдер жауап берді. Жүктілік кезінде әйелдер кеңесінің емізу туралы ақпарат беруі 86% құраса, 14% әйелдерге әйелдер кеңесі ақпарат бермеген. Қосымша ақпаратты 38% әйел интернет желісінен алған. Босанудан кейінгі бөлімнің емізу туралы ақпарат беруі 92% құрады. Әйелдердің ақпаратпен қамтамасыз етуде 56% босанғаннан кейінгі бөлімді таңдаса, 44% әйелдерге әйелдер кеңесі ақпараттандыруы қанағаттандырған. 94% әйелдер емізу техникасын білетіндігін айтқан. Десе де, емізу барысында әйелдерде кездесетін жиі мәселелердің болатындығы сауалнама барысында анықталды. 36% жиі мәселе емшек ұшындағы сызаттар болды. 78% босанушы әйелдер бала талабына сай

емізетіндігін көрсетті. Емізу уақытын 56% 30 мин құрады. 82% әйелдер жасанды қоспаны қолданбайды.

Қорытынды: Сауалнамаға қатысқан босанушы әйелдердің көпшілігі бала емізуді дұрыс санайды. Әйелдер емізу техникасын білетін болса да, жиі емізу барысында мәселелерге жолыққан. Әйелдер кеңесі мен босанудан кейінгі бөлімнің ақпарат беруінің маңыздылығы сауалнамада анықталды. Бірақ, институтқа босануға келген әйелдер Қазақстанның әр түкпірінен келгендіктен, кей жерлердің әйелдер кеңесі мен босанудан кейінгі бөлімнің мүлде ақпарат бермейтіндігін босанушы әйелдер аз да болса растап отыр. Емізу бойынша кеңес беру босанушы әйелдің босанған бала санына байланысты болмауы керек. Емізу техникасын білемін деп жауап берушілердің көптігіне қарамастан, сауалнамада емізу барысында кездескен мәселелер де босанушы әйелдердің емізу техникасында қателіктер барын нақтылайды. Бала емізуге босану түрі, атап айтқанда кесар тілігі немесе өздігінен босану өз әсерін тигізбейді. Әйелдердің басым көпшілігі бала талабына сай емізуді таңдады. Баланы емшек сүтімен емізуде ешқандай лимит жоқ, яғни баланың туыла сала емізу жиілігі мен оның жасына байланысты емшек сүтіне қажеттілігі әр түрлі болуына байланысты, емізу жиілігі де әр түрлі болады. Сауалнамадағы қатысушыларда емізу уақыты орташа 30 мин құрады. Ең қуантатыны жасанды қоспаны қажет етпейтін аналардың көптігі. Бала өмірінің алғашқы айларында, жылдарында ана сүтінің бала денсаулығы үшін маңызы зор екенін аналарымыздың білетіндігі сауалнама барысында анықталды. Сонымен қатар, емшек сүтімен емізу ананың өз денсаулығына да пайдасы бар екендігін аналарымызға сауалнама толтыру барысында түсіндірдік. Қорытындылай келе, емшек сүтімен баланы емізу ең бірінші бала үшін, сонымен қатар ана үшін маңызды екендігін, ана сүті қажеттілігін, болашақ аналарға, босанған аналарға түсіндіру жұмыстарын жүргізуді нығайту қажеттілігі әйелдер

кеңесіне де, босанғаннан кейінгі бөлімге де қажет екендігі сауалнама барысында анықталып отыр.

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Алиментарлы тәуелді остеопороздың даму қаупі факторларын бағалау.

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Өзектілігі.

Алиментарлық тәуелді аурулардың ішінде 3-ші орын алатын, дамуы қауіп факторы тамақтану құрылымының бұзылуы болып табылатын остеопороз - сүйек массасының төмендеуімен және сүйек тінінің микроархитектоникасының бұзылуымен сипатталатын қаңқаның жүйелі ауруы, сүйек сынғыштығы санының ұлғаюына және олардың сыну қаупінің жоғарылауына әкеледі. [2, 4–6, 8, 12, 27, 28].

Остеопороз – көп факторлы патология. Остеопороздың тәуекел факторлары және онымен байланысты сүйек сынықтары өзгертілетін (потенциалды түрде өзгертілетін) және өзгертілмейтін болып жіктеледі. Бірнеше тәуекел факторларының бірігуі жинақталған әсер етіп бірге жүреді, яғни олардың санының ұлғаюымен, остеопороз қаупі және сүйек сынуы артуына әкеледі. [25, 34]

Остеопороз дамыған елдерде және егде жастағы адамдардың арасында жиі кездесетін ауру екені белгілі. Бұл ауру жиі мүгедектік пен мезгілсіз қайтыс болу жағдайларына әкеліп соқтырады, сондай-ақ оған жүргізілетін ем кез келген ел үшін экономикалық мәселе болып отыр. Бұл жағдай алдағы 50 жылда халықтың тұтастай қартаюы нәтижесінде нашарлауы мүмкін, және оның салдары ретінде остеопорозбен сырқаттанушылық артады деп болжануда. Болжамдарға сәйкес, республика халқының саны 2035 жылға қарай 13,4%-ға және 2050 жылға қарай 24,8%-ға өскен кезде егде жастағы топтағы халықтың үлесі айтарлықтай жылдамырақ артады. Осылайша, 2035 жылға қарай халықтың жасы ұлғаяды 50 жас 35 пайызға, 70 жастан асқандар 95 пайызға өседі. 2050 жылға қарай өсім тиісінше 64 %, 152 % құрайды. [1]

Жыл сайын бұл ауру бүкіл әлем бойынша 200 миллионға жуық әйел зардап шегеді. Әйел адамдардың шамамен оннан бір бөлігі 60 жаста, бестен бір бөлігі 70 жаста, бестен екісі 80 жаста және үштен екісі 90 жаста.

Әрбір 3 секунд сайын бұл аурумен ауыратын науқастардың арасында сүйек сынуы тіркеледі. Жалпы, статистикаға сәйкес, жыл сайын 9 миллионға жуық адам осы себепті сынықтар алады. Ең жиі кездесетіні- дистальды білек, омыртқа сынықтары, ал ең ауыр сынық - жамбас сынуы, одан кейін науқастардың 40% -ы сынғаннан кейінгі бірінші жылы өлімге әкеледі.

Қазақстанда күн сайын сан сүйегінің проксимальды сүйектерінің 32 остеопороздық сынуы тіркеледі. Сарапшылардың пікірінше, 2050 жылға қарай дистальды білек және проксимальды иық сүйегінің сынуы бар науқастар санының екі есеге дерлік өсуін күтуге болады, сонымен қатар жамбас сүйектері сынған науқастар санының 140% -ға өсуі күтілуде. Біздің елімізде остеопороздың эпидемиологиясын зерттеудің перспективті бағыты әр түрлі

әлеуметтік топтарда, аумақтық ерекшеліктерін негізге ала отырып, остеопороздың тәуекел факторларын зерттеу болып табылады [2]. Шетелде жүргізілген зерттеулердің нәтижелерін біздің Республикамыздың халқына қолдану мүмкін емес, ол генетикалық, әлеуметтік-экономикалық және мәдени ерекшеліктерге байланысты қиындық тудырады. Қазақстан аймақтарындағы остеопороздың таралу деңгейінің әртүрлілігі, біздің еліміздің қалаларында өзіндік жеке зерттеулер жүргізу қажеттігін туындатып отыр.

Қазіргі уақытта, аурудың пайда болуына әкелетін көптеген тәуекел факторлар, соның ішінде, алиментарлық факторлар белгілі болды. Ең көп таралған остеопороздың алиментарлы қауіп факторлары - жеткіліксіз кальций қабылдау, оның ішінде сүт өнімдері, шамадан тыс тұз қабылдау, шектен тыс кофеин тұтыну болып отыр.

Осы зерттеуіміздің мақсатына сәйкес, Ақтөбе облысының тұрғындары арасында остеопороздың қауіп факторларының және соның ішінде алиментарлы факторлардың таралуы зерттеліп, остеопороз даму қаупіне гигиеналық баға берілді.

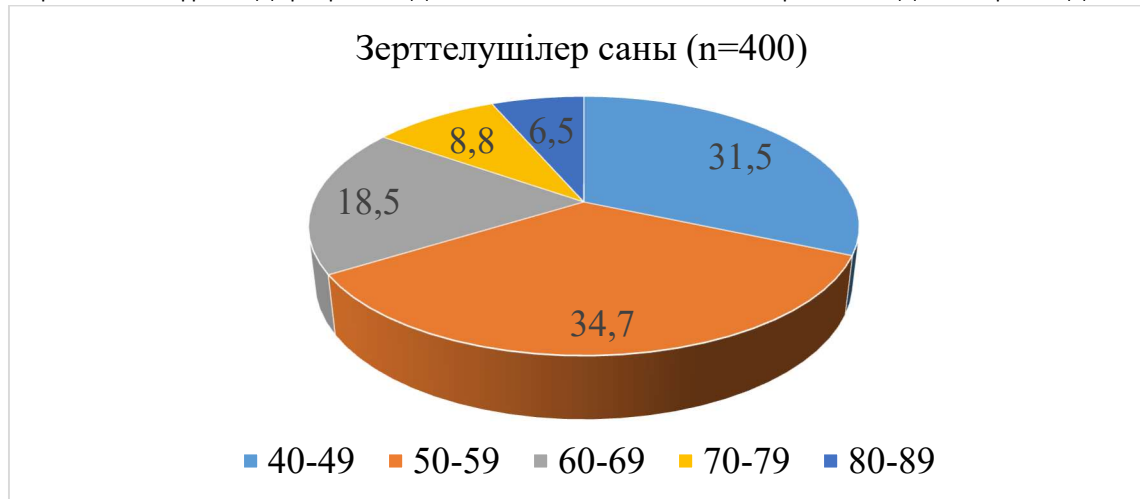
Зерттеу жұмысының мақсаты – Ақтөбе облысы тұрғындары арасындағы остеопороз сырқатының таралуын зерттеу барысында түрлі факторлардың үлесін бағалау.

Материал және әдістері.

Ақтөбе облысының тұрғындары арасында сауалнама жүргізу барысында алынған мәліметтерді статистикалық өңдеп, салмақ-бой көрсеткіштері мен дене салмақ индексін есептеу және остеопороз сырқатының таралу деңгейін гигиеналық талдау.

Нәтижелері және талқылауы

Зерттеу барысында Ақтөбе облысында тұратын 40 жастан асқан 400 тұрғынға сауалнама жүргізілді. Сауалнамаға 200 ауыл және 200 қала тұрғындары қатысты, оның ішінде сауалнамаға қатысқан ер мен әйел үлесі бірдей болды. Сауалнама Ақтөбе облысы Қобда аудандық орталық ауруханасында және Ақтөбе қаласы №1 қалалық емханасында жүргізілді. Зерттелген тұрғындар арасында басым бөлігі 50-59 жас аралығындағылар болды.

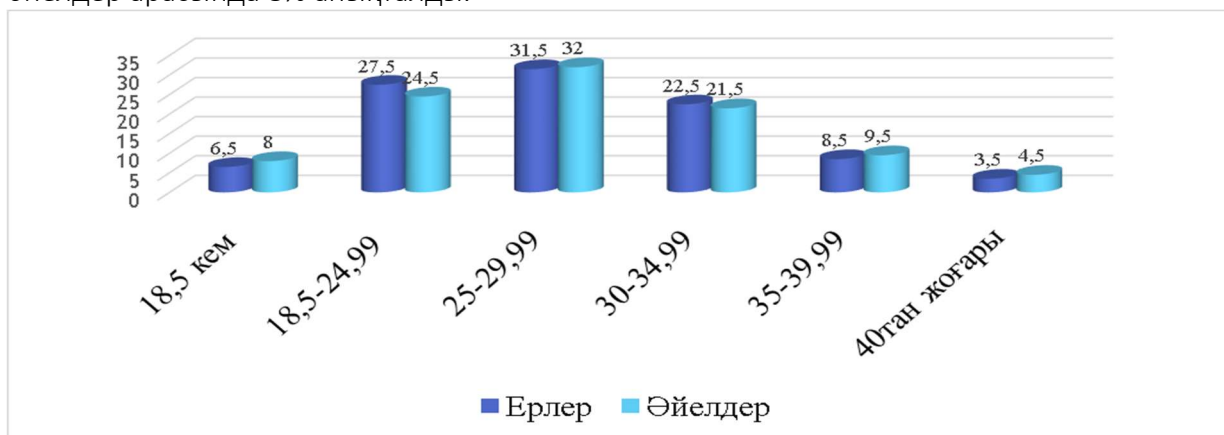


Жүргізілген зерттеу нәтижелері бойынша салмақ -бой көрсеткіштері есептелді. Жалпы зерттеуге қатысқан тұрғындардың орташа саны 56 жасты құрады.

Кесте - Зерттеуге қатысқан адамдардың салмақ - бой көрсеткіштері

	Зерттеуге қатысқан адамдар саны	Орта жасы	Орташа бой ұзындығы, см	Орташа дене салмағы, кг
Әйел	200	56,61±0,2	159,68±0,17	74,05±0,35
Ер	200	57,8±0,6	168,11±0,45	78,23±0,24

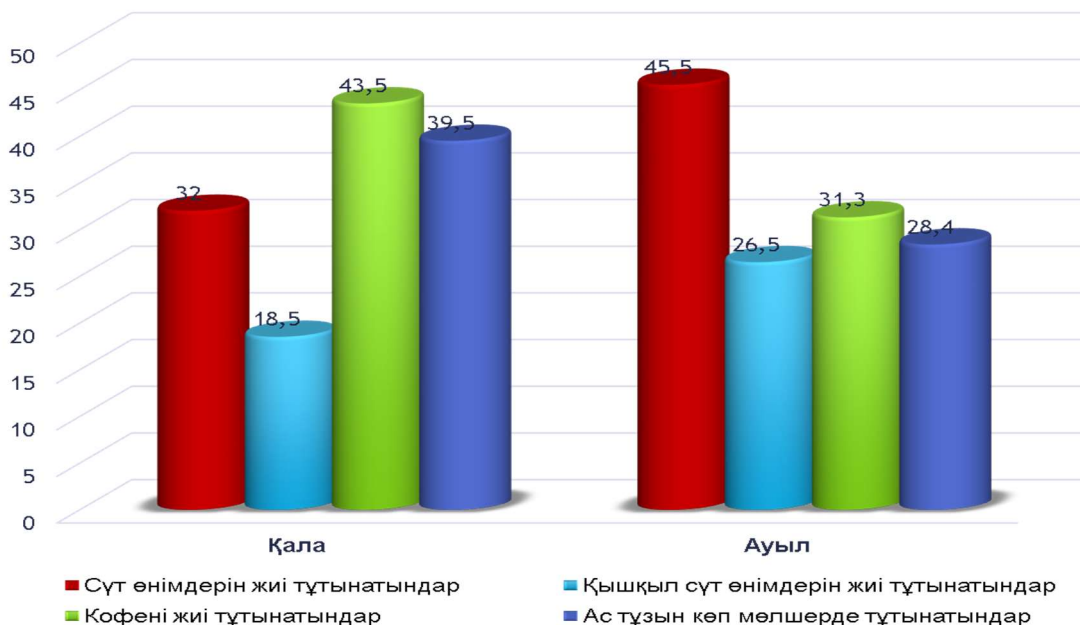
Зерттелушілердің дене салмақ индексі есептеу нәтижесі бойынша остеопороздың тәуекел факторы болып есептелетін төмен салмақ индексі 20 кг/м² төмен ерлер арасында 6,5%, әйелдер арасында 8% анықталды.



Зерттелушілердің дене салмақ индексі көрсеткіштері

Қазіргі уақытта, аурудың пайда болуына әкелетін көптеген тәуекел факторлар, соның ішінде, алиментарлық факторлар белгілі болды. Ең көп таралған остеопороздың алиментарлық тәуекел факторлары- жеткіліксіз кальций қабылдау, оның ішінде сүт өнімдері, шамадан тыс тұз қабылдау, шектен тыс кофеин тұтыну болып отыр. Остеопороздың тағамдық факторларын зерттеу кезінде «тағамдық кальций» негізгі көздерінің бірі ретінде сүт өнімдерін тұтынуға баса назар аударылды. Қазіргі уақытта, тағаммен жеткілікті кальций қабылдау сынықтар қаупін азайтатыны дәлелденген. Жүргізілген зерттеулерде кальций жасқа тәуелді сүйек жоғалуын баяулатады және сынықтар қаупін төмендететіні көрсетілген.

Тұрғындардың нутриционалдық статусы



Сонымен қатар жеткілікті түрде сүт өнімдерін тұтыну мен ұрпақты болу жасындағы әйелдерде жоғары сүйек минералды тығыздығы арасындағы сенімді байланыс жөнінде деректер келтірілген. Осыған сәйкес біздің зерттеуімізде Ақтөбе облыс тұрғындарының басым бөлігінде кальций қабылдау физиологиялық қажеттіліктері қалыпты деңгейінен төмен екенін анықталып, мынадай нәтижелер көрсетті: сүт өнімдерін жиі тұтынатын қала тұрғындары 32%, ауыл тұрғындары арасында 45,5%, қышқыл сүт өнімдерін жиі тұтынатын қала тұрғындары 18,5%, ауыл тұрғындары арасында 26,5 %. Бұл деректер әйелдер арасында жеткіліксіз кальций тұтыну тәуекелі ерлерге қарағанда әлдеқайда жиі

туындайтынын көрсетеді. Ас тұзын асыра пайдалану жөніндегі сұрақтың жауабын талдау кезінде ауыл тұрғындарына қарағанда қала тұрғындары 39,5% құрап, тұзды тым көп қолданатыны анықталды. Қою шай мен кофені зерттелген адамдардың арасында 43,5% қала тұрғындары және 31,3% ауыл тұрғындары қолданатыны анықталды.

Сауалнама нәтижелері



Шылым шегу ерлерде айтарлықтай басым тәуекел фактор болды, ал әйелдерде тек елеулі дәрежеде көрінді. Әйелдер арасында темекі шегудің таралуы салыстырмалы түрде төмен болды. Науқастарды жасын ескере отырып, бұрын бұл әдет аз таралған болуы мүмкін. Қазіргі уақытта, темекі шегу остеопороздың елеулі тәуекел факторларына жатқызылады. Сауалнама нәтижесіне сәйкес шылым шегетін адамдар саны қала тұрғындары арасында басым 22% құраса, ал ауыл тұрғындары арасында шылым шегетіндер саны 13,5% құрады.

Ішімдікті шектен тыс қолдану, әсіресе, ерлер үшін маңызды қауіп-қатер факторы және біздің аймақ үшін көбірек тән болып шықты, ал әйелдер арасында ішімдікті қолдану аз белгіленген. Сауалнама нәтижесі бойынша зерттеуге қатысқан 200 зерттелуші ер адам арасында аптасына 1 – 2 рет ішімдік тұтынатындар ауылдық жерде басым болды олардың саны 15%, аптасына 3-4 рет тұтынатындар саны 8%, айына 1 – 2 рет тұтынатындар саны 26% құрайды, айына 1 реттен сирек тұтынатындар 28% құрады. Ал әйелдер арасында жалпы ішімдік тұтынатындар саны қала тұрғындары арасында басым болды. Жас аралығына сәйкес 50-59 жас топтары арасындағы әйелдердің алкаголь тұтыну көрсеткіші басқа жас аралығындағыларға қарағанда жоғарғы көрсеткішті 27 % құрады.

Зерттеу нәтижесі бойынша ата – анасында сүйек сынуы болғандар тұрғындар арасында қалада 21%, ал ауыл тұрғындарында 10% да ғана кездесті.

Остеопороз және остеопороздық сынықтар үшін ең маңызды тәуекел факторы, аздаған жарақатта сынықтардың болуы. Өмір сүру ұзақтығы артқан сайын остеопороздық сынықтар жиілігі де артады. Зерттеуімізден алынған деректер осы жағдайды растайды. Көптеген зерттеулер негізінде егде жаста (65 жастан асқан) кез келген дене бөлігінде болған сүйек сынуы кейіннен болатын сынықтар қаупін 2,2 есеге арттыратыны дәлелденген. Бұл жиі тиісті назар аударылмайтын өте маңызды тәуекел факторлардың бірі болып табылады. Зерттелуші адамдардың ересек жағдайында аздаған жарақатта сүйек сынулары болуы сауалнама нәтижесіне сәйкес қала тұрғындарының арасында жиірек кездесетіні анықталды.

Қорытынды.

Жүргізілген зерттеу нәтижелеріне сүйене отырып, Ақтөбе облысы тұрғындары арасында остеопороздың алиментарлы қауіп факторларының жоғары таралғанын анықтадық: сүт өнімдерін сирек тұтынатындар 43,5%; қышқыл сүт өнімдерін мүлдем

тұтынбайтын зерттелушілер 36%; тұзды асыра пайдаланатындар 34,0%; кофені күніне 3-4 рет қолданатындар 44,5%.

Сауалнамадан алынған мәліметтерге сәйкес, облыс тұрғындарының 55,5% остеопороз сырқаты жөнінде хабардар болып шықты. Соның ішінде әйел адамдардың басым көпшілігі (70,3%) осындай ақпаратқа ие екені белгілі болды. Алайда ауыл тұрғындары мен қарт адамдар арасында остеопороз мәселесі бойынша хабардар болғандар саны жеткіліксіз. Бұл мәселе жөнінде қала тұрғындары (65,4%) хабардар болу деңгейі жоғары және остеопороздың алдын алу шараларын жиі қолданатыны анықталды. Осы алынған зерттеу нәтижелеріне сәйкес, Ақтөбе облысы тұрғындарында остеопороздың алиментарлы тәуелді факторларның жоғары таралуы остеопороздың даму жиілігінің артуына себеп болады, ол алдағы уақытта осы сырқаттың облыс бойынша аурушаңдық деңгейінің жоғарылауына әкеліп соқтыруы мүмкін.

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Historical Sciences

“I ŞAH ABBASIN BADIYASI” ÜZƏRİNDƏKİ KİTABƏLƏR

Afaq Əli qızı Quluzadə

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Açar sözlər: Naxçıvan, epigrafiya, mis qablar, Möminə xatun türbəsi, medalyon

Keywords: Nakhchivan, epigraphy, copper vessels, Momina Khatun tomb, medallion

Epigrafiya irsinin bir bölümünü də üzərində ərəb və fars dillərində kitabələr, həndəsi ornament və nəbatəti naxışlar nəqş edilən mis qablar təşkil edir. Xalqımızın qədim tarixə, yüksək bədii zövqə, zəngin məişət mədəniyyətinə malik olduğunu göstərən bu dəyərli nümunələr Naxçıvanın orta əsrlər dövrü epigrafiyasının hərtərəfli tədqiq edilməsinin aktual məsələlərindən biridir.

1920-ci illərdə Azərbaycan hökumətinin verdiyi bir sıra qərar və qətnamələr, Azərbaycan Arxeoloji Komitəsinin və Azərbaycan Tədqiq və Təbəbbü Cəmiyyəti (ATTC) kimi elmi cəmiyyətlərin təşkili, milli sərvətimiz olan maddi mədəniyyət abidələrinin və incəsənət nümunələrinin qeydiyyatına alınması, toplanılması, mühafizəsi və tədqiqi sahəsində atılan mühüm addım idi.

ATTC-nin təşəbbüsü ilə 1924-cü ilin 21-24 sentyabrında Bakı şəhərində çağırılan I Ümumazərbaycan Ölkəşünaslıq qurultayının qətnaməsində xalq sənəti nümunələrinin toplanılması, ölkənin mərkəzi və yerli muzeylərinin qədim əşyalar hesabına zənginləşdirilməsi nəzərdə tutulurdu [1].

1926-cı ildə Naxçıvanda yaradılan muzeyin fondunun qurulması və zənginləşməsində ATTC Naxçıvan şöbəsi əhəmiyyətli rol oynadı [2, s. 115-127].

Tarixi mənbələr Naxçıvan yaxınlığında mis mədənlərinin olduğunu yazmışlar. Orta əsr səyahətçilərinin gündəliklərində də Naxçıvanda sənətkarlıq səxslərində hazırlanmış mis qablar haqqında məlumat verilir. Naxçıvan Dövlət Tarix Muzeyinin fond və ekspozisiyalarında yerli ustaların metalda hazırladıqları çoxlu sayda maddi mədəniyyət nümunələri qorunub saxlanılır. Həmin nümunələr sırasında mis məişət əşyaları – dolça, qazan, sərpüş, məcməyi, sini, satıl, aftafa, su parçı, hamam ləvazimatı, cam, kasa, pıyalə və çıraqlar xüsusi yer tutur.

Naxçıvan Dövlət Tarix Muzeyinin fondunda saxlanılan mis qabların üzərindəki kitabələr tədqiqatə cəlb edilmişdir [3, s.123-125; 4, s.108-118; 5, s.115].

Naxçıvan Dövlət Tarix Muzeyinin ekspozisiyasında bir neçə il əvvəl fonda daxil olan, Nehrəm sənətkarlarının Şah I Abbasın Naxçıvana səfəri münasibətilə düzəldikləri bir mis badya qorunur [6]. Badyanın gövdəsi dəyirmidir, hündürlüyü 25 sm, ağzının çevrəsi 131 sm, diam. 81 sm, altlığının çevrəsi 42 sm, diametri 22 sm-dir. Badya hündür olmayan dairəvi ayaqlıq üzərindədir və qalaylanmışdır. Ağız hissəsi kənara qatlanaraq gövdəyə bərkidilmişdir. Badyanın xarici səthinin dekoru beş haşiyədən ibarətdir. Hər bir haşiyənin kənarlarına xətt çəkilməklə bir-birindən seçilir.

Birinci haşiyə daxilində (ağızdan 0,5 mm aşağıda) kiçik şaquli xətlər cızılıb. İkinci haşiyədə yenə bu cür xətlərin fonunda işlənən dördbucaqlıların yan bucaqları bir-birinə bitişikdir. Dördbucaqlılar daxilində stilizə edilən dördləçəkli çiçək nəqş edilmişdir. 1 -ci və 2-ci haşiyələrin bəzək elementi 4-cü və 5-ci haşiyələrdə təkrar edilir. 3-cü haşiyədə 14 uzunsov xonça (kartuş) yerləşdirilib.

Mis əşyalar üzərində uzunsov, yaxud dairəvi xonçalar adətən bitişik deyil, ayrılıqda nəqş edilir. Burada xonçanın aşağı və yuxarı kənar xətləri yan tərəflərdə birləşmədən dalğavari şəkildə yuxarı qalxıb dairəvi “medalyon” əmələ gətirir. “Medalyonlar”ın daxilində iki cür naxışın

birləşməsindən səkkizləçəkli çiçək təsviri yaradılmışdır: dördguşəli 1-ci naxışın dairəvi mərkəzindən 4 ədəd dairəvi ləçək ayrılır və səkkizləçəkli çiçək təsviri yaranır.

Medalyonun dörd bir kənarında göz şəklində bəzək elementi işlənmişdir. Bu cür naxış elementi Möminə xatun türbəsinin sütunlarından birində kaşılı kərpiclə işlənmişdir (Naxçıvan şəhəri, XII əsr). Bu naxış elementinə keramik qablar üzərində də rast gəlinir. Haşiyələri sonda dalğavari xətt tamamlayır. Haşiyə və kitabələrin nəqş edildiyi xonçalarda kiçik düz xətlərin cızılması ilə tor şəkilli fonun yaradılmasına, tədqiqatçıların fikrincə, XV əsrdən başlayaraq bütün XVI əsr boyu, bəzən XVII əsrin əvvəllərində rast gəlinmişdir.

Xonçalarda fars dilində şeir yazılmışdır. Şeirin misraları hər bir xonçada bir sətirdə nəqş edilsə də bəzi söz və hərflərin sətir üstünə qaldırılması kitabələrin görünüşünə bir yaraşlıq verir.

این ظرف همیشه
پر ز نعمت بادا
دایم بمیان
اهل صحبت بادا
هر کس خورد
طعام گوید
یقین
بر صاحب بادیا و
این طعام
رحمت بادا
تا دور گردان
آفت معمور
گردان بلای
ناگهانی دور گردان

Tərcüməsi:

"Bu qab həmişə
Nemətlə dolu olsun
Daim söhbət əhli
Arasında olsun
Hər kəs yesə
yeməyi, deyər
Yəqin,
bu taam və badya
Sahibinə rəhmət olsun
Ta ömür boyu
Aqibatını uğurlu et!
Qəfil bəlanı
uzaq et!"

Kitabələrin bəzi xüsusiyyətləri: Xonçalarda bir sətirdə yazılan poetik misraların ayrı-ayrı heca və hərfləri bəzən sətir üzərinə qaldırılmışdır. Sözlərdə bəzi hərfaltı və hərfüstü nöqtələri dörd ədəd dördbucaqlıdan ibarət ornament elementi əvəz edir. Bu element birinci və beşinci haşiyələrdəki təsvirin təkrarıdır. Eyni zamanda kitabələrdə iki yarpaqlı, üçləçəkli gül budağı yer alır. Xonçalar daxilində tək, yaxud qoşa şəkildə işlənən bu nəbatəti təsvir bəzi halda şaquli, bəzən isə üfqi vəziyyətdə nəqş edilmişdir. بلای ifadəsinin ب sözündə birinci hərf ب özündən sonrakı ل hərfinin yuxarisından başlayır; ی hərfinin sonu çox uzadılaraq budağa bənzədilmiş və üstündəki üç yarpaq təsvirinə birləşdirilmişdir. بر sözünün ص hecası üzərində çoxləçəkli gül, ب hərfi üzərində üçləçəkli gül budağı nəqş edilib.

Bütövlükdə ayrı-ayrı söz, heca və hərflər üzərində ustalıqla nəbatı naxışların yer alması xonçaların cəlbədiciliyini artırır.

Badyanın səthində narin xətlə fars dilində kiçik kitabələr cızılmışdır. Sonuncu haşiyədən aşağıda محمد نحري - Məhəmməd Nehrəmi imzası oxunur. Həmin kitabələr, görünür, sonradan yazılmışdır.

Şeirir bir neçə beytinə Azərbaycan Xalçası və Xalq Tətbiqi Sənəti Muzeyi, Milli Azərbaycan Tarixi Muzeyi, İçəri Şəhər Tarix Muzeyi, Rüstəm Mustafayev adına İncəsənət Muzeyi, Xaçmaz tarix-diyarşünaslıq muzeyinin fondlarında qorunan və bir çox mis məişət əşyaları üzərində də rast gəlinmişdir [5]. Muzey fondlarındakı əşyaların kitabələrinin müqayisəsi göstərdi ki, müxtəlif növ qablar (mətbəx, süfrə, məişət qabları) üzərində əşyanın adı onun təyinatına uyğun yazılmışdır: دیک - qazan [5, inv.4296, s.14], مجمیه - məcmeyi [5, inv.№1574, s.22; tarix yazılmamışdır; inv.№5822, s.72, 1857-ci il], بادیه - badya [5, inv.№9069, s.26, 1878-ci il; inv.№1579, s. 54, 1890-cı il].

Naxçıvan Dövlət Tarix Muzeyinin ekspozisiyasındakı badyanın kitabəsinin ilk misrasında əşyanın nəqş edilən این ظرف - "bu qab"- adı ümumilik bildirir. Səkkizinci sətirdə qabın növünə uyğun olaraq daha dəqiq- این بادی - "bu badya" şəklində yazılmışdır.

Naxçıvan Dövlət Tarix Muzeyi nümunəsində şeirin dördüncü sətirdəki دایم بمیان اهل صحبت - "daim söhbət əhli arasında olsun" cümləsinin digər nümunələrdə fərqli variantını görürük. Belə ki, "Azərbaycanın epigrafiq abidələri" toplusunda cəmləşən bir sıra əşyaların kitabəsində nəqqaşlar بزم صحبت (qonaqlıq) sözü ilə əvəz etmişlər. Bu da ayrı-ayrı nəqqaşların geniş bədii təxəyyülə malik olduğunu göstərir.

Sankt-Peterburqda Dövlət Ermitajının kolleksiyasında saxlanılan bir ədviyyat qabı üzərində şeirin sonuncu iki beyti - تا دور گردان اقبه معمور بلای ناگهانی دور گردان - bir qədər fərqli şəkildədir:

الهی عقبه معمور کرد/ بلای (نا) گهانی دور کرد

"İlahi işlərin gedişini xeyirli etdi, gözlənilməz bəlanı uzaqlaşdırdı" [2, s.67].

Bu beytə "Toplu"dakı bəzi əşyaların kitabələrində rast gəlinir [5].

"Toplu"dakı əşyaların bir qisminə tarix göstərilməmiş, tarixləri qeyd edilən kitabələr isə əsasən XIX əsrin orta və son onilliklərini əhatə edir.

M. Nemət yazır ki, "L.Kərimov adına Azərbaycan Xalçası və Xalq Tətbiqi Sənəti Dövlət Muzeyinin fondundakı mis qablar XVII-XVIII əsrlərə aiddir. Bu cəhətdən Xalça muzeyinin fondu böyük əhəmiyyət kəsb edir" [5, s.4]. Lakin topluda XVII əsrə aid əksini tapan kitabələrin sayı azdır.

Naxçıvan Dövlət Tarix Muzeyinin və Naxçıvanın digər muzey fondlarındakı tədqiqatlarımız göstərdi ki, Naxçıvan misgərlərinin XV-XIX əsrdə düzəltmələri onlarla mis məişət əşyaları günümüzədək qorunub saxlanılmışdır. Onların üzərindəki kitabələrdə qeyd olunan əşya sahibinin, usta və nəqqaşların adları, xüsusilə süjetli kompozisiyaların, həndəsi, nəbatı ornamentlərin, naxışların, xalq inamları ilə bağlı təsvirlərin araşdırılması mədəniyyət və incəsənət tarixinin öyrənilməsi üçün əhəmiyyət daşıyır.

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Şəkil 1. 2-ci və 3-cü xonçaların kitabəsi



Şəkil 2. 6-cı və 7-ci xonçaların kitabəsi

ІСТОРИЧНІ АСПЕКТИ РОЗВИТКУ ТА СТАНОВЛЕННЯ ЖІНОЧОГО ХОКЕЮ НА ТРАВІ В УКРАЇНІ НАПРИКІНЦІ ХХ СТ. НА ПРИКЛАДІ ХОКЕЙНОГО КЛУБУ КОЛОС М. БОРИСПІЛЬ

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Анотація. Хокей на траві – одна з найбільш древніх спортивних ігор. Поява на Європейському континенті ігор, схожих з хокеєм, історики пов'язують з пануванням римлян. Римські воїни принесли з Греції паганіку – гру зігнутою палицею і м'ячем, обтягнутим шкірою і набитим пір'ям. У сучасному вигляді хокей на траві з'явився у ХІХ ст. в Англії. Базою розвитку були школи та університети.

До 60-х років ХХ століття хокей на траві в Україні належного розвитку не отримав. Лише в 1969 р. в цю гру почали грати чоловіки, а перші жіночі команди з'явилися в кінці 70-х рр. ХХ ст.

Починаючи з московської Олімпіади (1980 р.), до програми ігор були включені змагання серед жіночих команд. Збірні команди СРСР (жіноча і чоловіча) вибороли бронзові нагороди Олімпійських ігор у Москві (1980р.), чим започаткували масовий розвиток цього виду спорту і в Україні, тому що до складу збірних СРСР входили й українські спортсмени [4].

У другій половині ХХ століття хокей на траві в Україні почав розвиватися завдяки осередкам в Чернівцях, Києві, Кривому Розі, Черкасах, Шостці та ін. Команди брали участь у Чемпіонаті СРСР в Першій лізі. Але потрібно було виходити на більш високий рівень, чим Перша ліга, і в Державному комітеті по фізичній культурі та спорту України, який тоді очолював Бака Михайло Михайлович було вирішено створити потужну жіночу команду в Київській області.

Ключові слова: хокей на траві, турнір, історія, спортивні ігри.

Постановка проблеми. Відомо, що функціонування сфери фізичної культури і спорту тісно пов'язане із соціально-економічними умовами суспільства на певному етапі історичного розвитку. Знання особливостей діяльності тієї або іншої сфери дозволить не тільки критично оцінювати сучасний стан галузі, але і прогнозувати подальший її розвиток. Не виключенням є функціонування спортивного руху взагалі та окремих видів спорту зокрема. Предметом нашого дослідження є історичні аспекти формування осередків з розвитку хокею на траві у Київській області.

Наприкінці 70-х рр. ХХ ст. головою районного спорткомітету Бориспільщини був Григорій Білим. Керівництвом були створені умови для розвитку спортивної галузі в регіоні: футболісти "Кооператора" були чемпіонами області; у кожному селі існували футбольні команди. Легкоатлети (бігуни, стрибуни, метальники) здобували призові місця на

республіканському рівні. Щороку проводилися змагання між колективами фізкультури в районному центрі. Ці свята завжди сприяли залученню різних мас населення до занять фізичною культурою і спортом [6].

Хокей на траві вважався видом спорту, який потужно і стрімко розвивався. Саме він став темою дискусії при зустрічі Григорія Білима та відомої української спортсменки Алли Гресь. На її думку, хокей на траві користується популярністю у молоді. Керівництво, звичайно, розуміло, наскільки приваблива мета – створити під егідою бориспільського району жіночу хокейну команду майстрів, яка в перспективі могла б вийти на всесоюзну арену. Але створення нового колективу неодмінно мали спричинити проблеми, які потребували оперативного вирішення. Зробити важливий крок допомогла підтримка голови республіканської федерації хокею на траві Миколи Якимовича Дерябіна. Цього невтомного громадського працівника, зазвичай звикли бачити в міністерствах і відомствах, яким підпорядковані підприємства з виготовлення спорядження та форми для літнього хокею. Чимало зусиль доклала федерація для створення спортивних баз в республіці. За декілька років були побудовані інфраструктурні об'єкти в Полтавській, Харківській, Чернівецькій областях [7].

Після приїзду М.Я. Дерябіна до Борисполя, було обговорено ряд першочергових питань з реконструкції стадіону до запрошення тренерів. Комплектування команди займалися фахівці з Казахстану. Вихованок місцевих шкіл було недостатньо для створення боєздатного колективу, тому були запрошені спортсменки з інших міст, зокрема Полтави.

Аналіз останніх досліджень і публікацій. На сьогоднішній день питання виникнення та розвитку хокею на траві в Україні досліджено частково. Опрацювання літературних джерел дало змогу визначити, що короткі історичні відомості про гру містяться у підручних, збірниках, періодичних виданнях, але вони висвітлюють тільки окремі аспекти даної проблематики.

Мета статті. Аналіз та узагальнення даних літературних джерел щодо особливостей розвитку жіночого хокею на траві в центральному регіоні України на прикладі ХК Колос м. Бориспіль.

Методи дослідження. У процесі дослідження використовувалися історико-порівняльний метод, бібліографічний, статистичний методи, аналіз і узагальнення даних літературних джерел.

Результати дослідження. У 1980 р. бориспільський «Колос» дебютував в першій лізі союзного чемпіонату серед жіночих команд. Основний склад «Колоса» майже повністю був сформований з гравців команди «Спартак» (Київ), яка в дебютному чемпіонаті СРСР в 1979 р зайняла останнє місце і в результаті залишила вищу лігу. Лідерами «Колоса» стали колишні гравці «Спартака» – воротар Ніна Дашко, півзахисниця Олена Кухтіна, Ольга Осипюк, Олена Загородько, Наталя Федорчук, форварди Анна Тафапольска, Валентина Євтушенко, Алла Гресь. Команду очолив заслужений тренер Узбекистану Анатолій Кузнецов. Завдання на сезон були скромними – втриматися в першій лізі. Однак «Колос» стартував так жваво, що вже до кінця першого кола очолив турнірну таблицю. Натхнені вдалим початком, тренерський штаб і керівництво команди вносять корективи у свої плани – перед гравцями ставиться мета посісти перше місце і вийти у вищий дивізіон [11].

На фініші сезону головним суперником «Колоса» став харківський «Авіаінститут». Обидві команди завершили турнір з однаковою кількістю очок і долю першого місця вирішив додатковий матч на нейтральному полі в Ленінграді. У дуже нервовому поєдинку рівних суперників переміг «Колос» 1:0. «Золотий» гол забила капітан бориспільської команди Валентина Євтушенко. Таким чином дебютант першої ліги відразу ж став переможцем чемпіонату. Сплав досвіду і молодості допоміг «Колосу» закріпитися у вищій лізі. Команда виступила не дуже яскраво, але запам'яталася вражаючими перемога над лідерами –

«Скіфом», «Крилами Рад» і дворазовим чемпіоном країни «Андіжанкою» – 3:0. Наступні два роки стали визначальними для бориспільської команди [10].

У 1982 р. в «Колос» прийшла група гравців з харківського «Авіаінституту», який в попередньому сезоні вибув до першої ліги. Це воротар Віра Сердюк, захисники – Лариса Дрьопіна і Зоя Сердюк, півзахисники – Тетяна Чотчаєва, Лариса Чучман, Любов Рабінець, форварди – Галина Омельченко і Ольга Гусєва.

У команді з'явилися також воротар Наталія Ісаєнко і форвард Ірина Парафіяльна. Починав сезон з клубом в якості тренера Лодіар Ігнат'єв. Алла Гресь була граючим тренером. У 1982 р. «Колос» виступив невдало, посівши 9 місце. Керівництво команди запросило на посаду головного тренера Володимира Олександровича Меньшикова (1920-2000), майстра спорту СРСР, заслуженого тренера СРСР (1957).

Разом з ним в команду з приїхали капітан збірної Союзу Нателла Краснікова (за «Колос» (Бориспіль) грала з 1982 по 1987 рр.), заслужений майстер спорту. До команди приєдналися і сестри Олена і Ольга Кондруцькі, які також були членами збірної СРСР. З Алма-Ати була запрошена лідер місцевого «Зв'язківця» Зоя Валуйська. За один сезон Меньшиков зробив неможливе. Скромний клуб з Борисполя став чемпіоном СРСР, надовго отримавши прописку серед лідерів радянського жіночого трав'яного хокею. У 1985 р. команду очолив Леонід Костянтинович Величко. Під його керівництвом «Колос» став чемпіоном СРСР 1985 р. та срібним призером 1986 р. У 1986 р. на посаду тренера команди було запрошено Михайла Петровича Безрукова (в «Колосі» (Бориспіль) по 1991 рр.), заслуженого тренера СРСР. У 1977-1986 рр. старший тренер команди СКІФ (Москва) – чемпіона СРСР 1982 та 1984 рр., володар кубку СРСР 1982 та 1983 рр. У 1988-1991 рр. тренер жіночої команди СРСР – бронзового призера чемпіонату Європи 1991 р. та молодіжної збірної команди СРСР – бронзового призера чемпіонату Світу 1989 р. З 1988 по 1992 рр. – президент Федерації хокею на траві СРСР [10].

Надалі команда ще чотири рази (1987, 1988, 1989, 1991 рр.) ставала переможцем союзного чемпіонату.

В роки незалежної України бориспільський «Колос» 12 разів виборював золоті медалі чемпіонату України з хокею на траві: володар Кубка кубків європейських країн 1997 р.; переможець міжнародних турнірів у Європі та США 1993-2002 рр.; бронзовий призер Кубку європейських чемпіонів 2000-2001 рр.; срібний призер Кубку європейських чемпіонів 2002 р.; базова команда національної збірної команди України; фіналіст Чемпіонату світу 2002 р. у Австралії; Фіналіст Чемпіонату Європи 2003 р. в Іспанії [4].

Всі заслуги бориспільського хокею на траві цього періоду пов'язані з іменами Віктора Григоровича Щегеля – президента хокейного клубу та Тетяни Жук – головного тренера команди «Колос» (м. Бориспіль), тренера збірної країни та заслуженого тренера України [5].

Під їх керівництвом підвищували, шліфували свою майстерність гравці основного складу команди та національної збірної команди України: Котляренко Вікторія, одна з кращих гравців Європи та світу. Кобзенко Тетяна, неодноразово входила до когорти претенденток на звання гравця року ФІН. Була визнана кращим гравцем Олімпійського відбірочного турніру 2004 р. Саленко Тетяна, Фрітче Олена, Дудко Марина, Коломієць Світлана, Литвинчук Марина, Ковалівська Ірина, Іваненко Олена, Новик Вікторія і Шабуніна Сюзана.

Отже, наприкінці ХХ ст. в центральній Україні існував великий центр жіночого хокею на траві в м. Бориспіль, який дав поштовх розвитку нового виду спорту на теренах України. Здобутки Всесоюзного та Європейського рівня свідчать про вагомий внесок команди центрального регіону в розвиток хокею на траві України.

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Technical Sciences

Технология уплотнения просадочных грунтов статистическими и динамическими методами

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Подготовка оснований зданий и сооружений на лессовых просадочных грунтах, особенно со вторым типом грунтовых условий, является сложной и требующей дополнительных денежных и материальных затрат.

В Южном Казахстане накоплен определенный опыт применения гидровзрывного метода уплотнения просадочных грунтов, но с определенными усовершенствованиями.

Основной недостаток гидровзрывного метода заключается в невозможности сразу производить строительные-монтажные работы на уплотненной площадке из-за заболачивания водой замачивания верхней зоны, а также трудности выдергивания дренажно-взрывных труб в виду сложности передвижения строительных кранов по переувлажненной поверхности грунтов котлована. Учитывая эти недостатки, нами предложен новый способ, который устраняет вышеназванные недостатки гидровзрывного метода (рисунок 1).

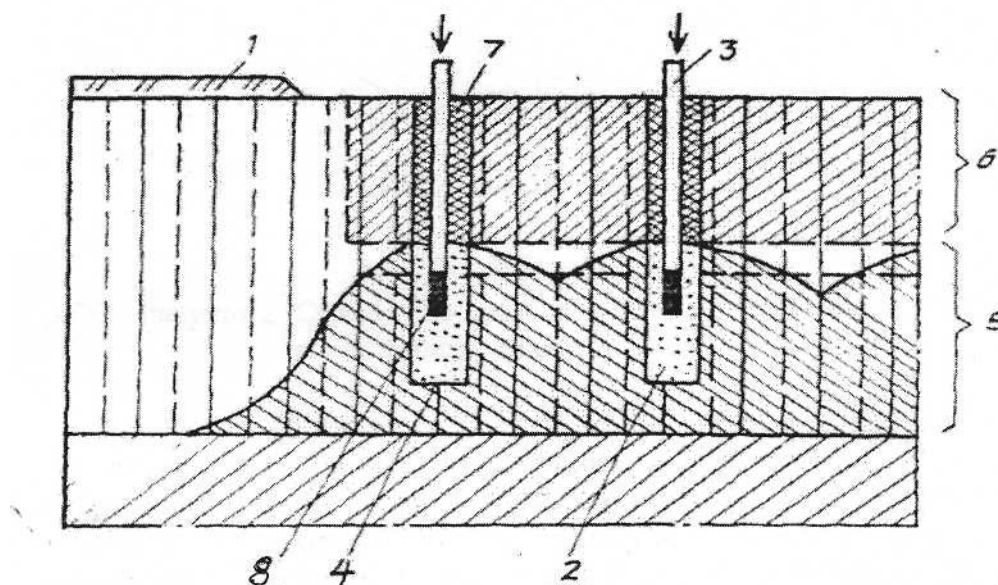


Рисунок 1. Схема обустройства котлована перед замачиванием и взрывами.

Для этого в пределах уплотняемой площади производят срезку растительного слоя 1, бурят дренажно-взрывные скважины 2, устанавливают в них трубы 3, затрубное пространство заполняют дренажным материалом 4 до верхней границы зоны замачивания

5, а в верхней не замачиваемой зоне 6 - водонепроницаемым материалом 7, например мягкой глиной или цементным раствором. После этого производят замачивание просадочной толщи грунта в зоне 5 подачей воды через трубы 3. При условии стабилизации просадок замачивание прекращают, дно трубы 3 герметизируют, например заливают цементным раствором, затем в трубах 3 размещают заряды взрывчатого вещества 8 в замоченной зоне 5 и производят взрывы. Наличие не замоченной зоны 6 в верхних слоях уплотняемого основания создает сейсмозащитный экран, который позволяет более целенаправленно использовать действие взрыва в замоченном грунте, более полно разрушать структурные связи ослабленного замачиванием просадочного грунта.

После просадки (рисунок 2) производят частичное удаление незамоченного грунта зоны 6, извлекают трубы 3 и уплотняют оставшуюся часть недоуплотненного слоя 9 тяжелыми трамбовками.

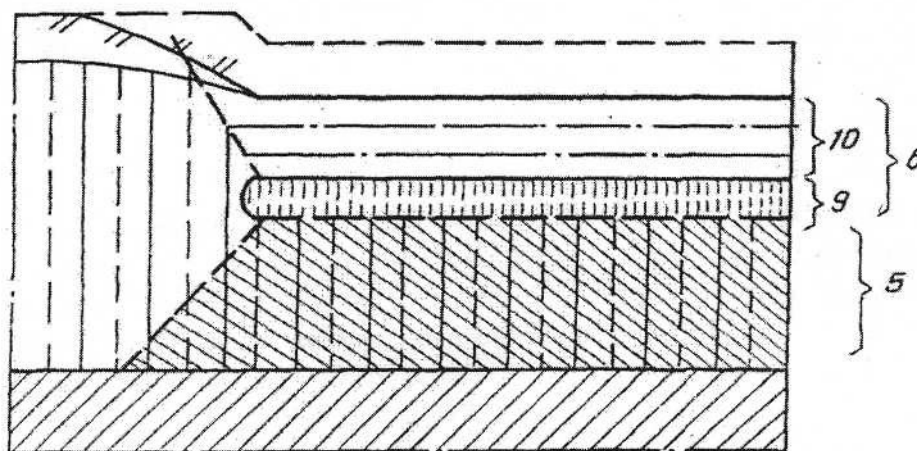


Рисунок 2. Схема уплотнения верхней буферной зоны после производства взрывов.

Для устранения неравномерных деформаций грунта в период стабилизации осадок после взрыва, на уплотненный тяжелыми трамбовками слой грунта буферной зоны 9 укладывают компенсационную переуплотненную грунтовую подушку 10. Грунт подушки 10 укладывают послойно и уплотняют при оптимальной влажности тяжелыми трамбовками или катками с заданной степенью переуплотнения грунта $N_{\epsilon} > 1$. Степень переуплотнения выделенного слоя определяется отношением

$$N = \frac{P_n}{P_{крп}}$$

где P_n , $P_{крп}$ - плотность сухого и средняя по слою критическая плотность грунта подушки, г/см³.

При $N_{\epsilon} = 1$ - грунт находится в нормально уплотненном состоянии, а при $N_{\epsilon} > 1$, $N_{\epsilon} < 1$ - в переуплотненном и недоуплотненном состояниях соответственно.

Механизм компенсации неравномерных деформаций в подушке действует следующим образом. При неравномерных деформациях нижележащего грунта 5 переуплотненная подушка 10 испытывает разгрузку снизу, что вызывает в ней распорные или сжимающие горизонтальные и вертикальные напряжения. Под действием этих напряжений частицы грунта перемещаются относительно друг друга, что вызывает разрыхление переуплотненной грунтовой подушки 10, проявляется эффект дилатансии

грунтов. Разрыхление грунта подушки компенсируют неравномерные деформации, вызванные просадкой.

Проектная плотность подушки P_n определяется из условия, чтобы грунт подушки, при полном водонасыщении его, находится в нормально-уплотненном состоянии, т.е. значение P_n должно соответствовать критической плотности грунта P_{kpn} , определяемой при условии полного водонасыщения и давления по подошве фундамента на грунт подушки.

Степень влажности грунта подушки после укладки каждого слоя снижают до $S_r = 0,2-0,3$ путем подсушивания. В таком состоянии грунтовая подушка будет обладать максимальной компенсационной способностью, т.е. способностью существенно разрыхляться при деформировании и погашать неравномерные посадки.

Толщину компенсационной переуплотненной подушки определяют из зависимости

$$H_n = \frac{\Omega \ln(T) - S_{доп}(1 - A)}{K_n \left(1 - \frac{\rho_n}{\rho_{kpn}^{об}}\right)},$$

где A - коэффициент, характеризующий степень компенсации неравномерных деформаций; K_n - коэффициент, учитывающий степень нарушения структуры грунта подушки; $P_n, P_{kpn}^{об}$ - плотность сухого и обобщенная критическая плотность грунта подушки; $S_{доп}$ - допускаемые неравномерные деформации; T - время условной стабилизации осадок; Ω - коэффициент пропорциональности приращения неравномерных осадок при стабилизации деформаций грунта после взрыва.

Значение коэффициента A изменяется в пределах от 0 до 1. При $A=0$ компенсационные свойства переуплотненных грунтов не учитываются. При $A=1$ неравномерные деформации нижнего слабого грунта полностью компенсируются подушкой; при $0 < A < 1$ наблюдается частичная компенсация деформаций, а оставшаяся часть неравномерных осадок воспринимается конструкциями здания. Значение A целесообразно назначать по результатам технико-экономического расчета.

Коэффициент нарушения структуры грунта K_n определяется в натурных или лабораторных условиях. Он изменяется в пределах от 0 до 1. При $K_n = 0$ структура подушки не нарушается, при $K_n > 0, K_n = 1$ происходит частичное или полное нарушение структуры грунта, переупаковка его частиц, разрыхление подушки и компенсация неравномерных просадок. При неравномерном деформировании грунта подушки, вызванного просадкой нижележащего грунта, K_n находится в пределах, указанных в таблице:

грунты	пески			супеси	суглинки	глины
	Крупно-зернистый	Средне-зернистый	Мелко-зернистый			
K_n	0,15-0,30	0,20-0,33	0,25-0,35	0,2-0,35	0,1-0,2	0,05-0,2

Достаточно высокая компенсационная способность переуплотненного грунта подушки возможна в мало влажном грунте подушки при $S_r=0,0-0,45$. Поэтому с целью предохранения грунта от увлажнения на откосы котлована и подстилающий подушку грунт при необходимости укладывают водозащитные экраны.

Применение предлагаемого способа уменьшает расход воды на замачивание грунта, сокращает сроки выполнения работ по подготовке оснований, компенсирует

неравномерные деформации, повышая эксплуатационную надежность возводимых сооружений.

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Geological and mineralogical sciences

УДК 547.518

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Аннотация. Модель поверхностного каркасных углеводородов представляет интерес для выяснения роли поверхностной энергии в физических процессах, протекающих в области наноразмеров. На основе эмпирической модели может быть проведено определение толщин поверхностного слоя и поверхностной энергии каркасных углеводородов, и определено влияние поверхностного слоя на физические и химические процессы. Различие в толщине поверхностного слоя обуславливает резкое отличие свойствах, в частности, в их поверхностной энергии, которая определяет их механические и другие физические свойства.

Ключевые слова: *поверхностный слой, наноструктура, поверхностная энергия, атомный объем, размерный эффект, углеводород, адамантан, алмаз, эмпирическая модель.*

Введение

В работах [1,2] рассмотрена толщина поверхностного слоя атомарно-чистых металлов, она изменяется в пределах 2-6 нм. В работе [3] определена толщина поверхностного слоя $d(I)$ угольного вещества (см. таблицу 1). Она колеблется в пределах 150-200 нм, что на два порядка превышает толщину слоя атомарно-чистых металлов (таблица 2). В [4] была описана идея (В.И. Касаточкина), по которой углеродная сетка в угольном веществе сопровождалась боковые цепями, по которым эти сетки сшиваются в

виде кристаллитов и сама углеродная структура превращается в полимер (см. рис. 1 а). Поскольку макромолекула угля, а точнее ее ядро по Ван-Кревелину, представляет собой бензольное кольцо

CH_2), которое обладает значительной прочностью связи (см. рис. 1 б) [4]. Напротив, его боковые группы образуют углеводороды с различной степенью полимеризации и потому термически слабо устойчивы. Из-за того, что ядро макромолекулы угля по структуре одинаково у всех каменных углей, то их многообразие обусловлено числом бензольных колец, а также составом и числом боковых групп.

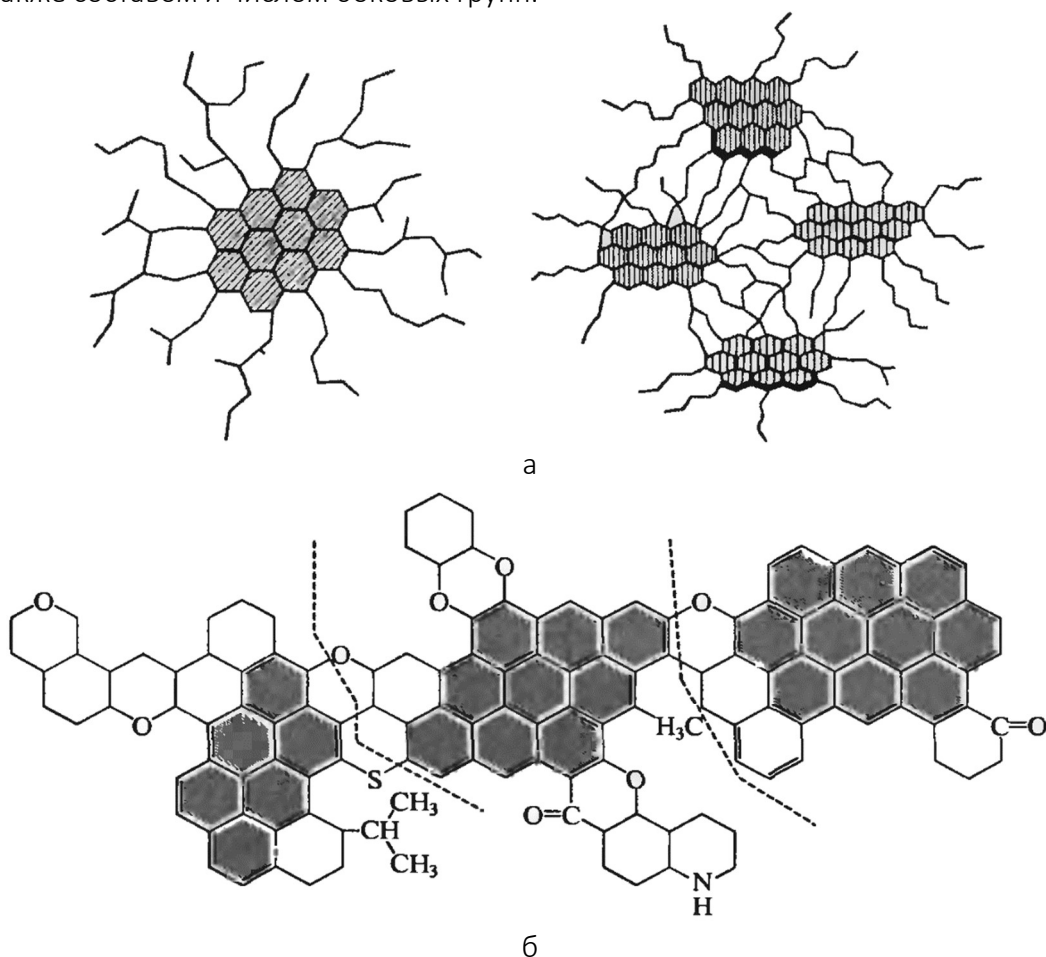


Рис. 1. а – модель угля по Касаточкину, б – модель угля Ван-Кревелина [5].

Таблица 1 - Толщина поверхностного слоя угольного вещества

Уголь, марка	М – молярная масса (г/моль)	ρ – плотность (г/см ³)	d(I), нм	d(II), нм
Бурые Б	1575	1,25	214,2	2142
Длиннопламенные Д	1578	1,35	198,7	1987
Газовые Г	1448	1,24	198,5	1985
Жирные Ж	1400	1,25	190,4	1904
Коксовые К	1351	1,27	180,8	1808
Отощенно- спекающие ОС	1340	1,29	197,4	1974
Тощие Т	1332	1,31	172,8	1728
Антрациты А	1310	1,47	151,5	1515

Таблица 2 - Параметр d(I) чистых металлов (Me) [6]

Me	d, нм	Me	d, нм	Me	d, нм	Me	d, нм	Me	d, нм	Me	d, нм
Li	2.2	Sr	5.9	Sn	2.8	Cd	3.4	Fe	1.2	Gd	3.4
Na	4.5	Ba	6.6	Pb	3.1	Hg	1.8	Co	1.1	Tb	3.3
K	7.7	Al	1.6	Se	2.8	Cr	1.2	Ni	1.1	Dy	3.3
Rb	10.0	Ga	2.0	Te	3.5	Mo	1.8	Ce	3.6	Ho	3.2
Cs	12.1	In	2.7	Cu	1.2	W	1.6	Pr	3.5	Er	3.2
Be	0.8	Tl	2.4	Ag	1.7	Mn	1.1	Nd	3.4	Tm	3.1
Mg	2.4	Si	2.0	Au	1.9	Tc	1.4	Sm	3.4	Yb	4.2
Ca	4.4	Ge	2.4	Zn	1.6	Re	1.5	Eu	5.0	Lu	3.0

Экспериментально толщину $d(l)$ можно определить методом скользящих рентгеновских лучей. Так для золота и кремния получено [7] $d(l) = 1,9$ и $2,1$ нм соответственно, что совпадает с таблицей 2.

Сравнение таблиц 1 и 2 показывает, что толщина поверхностного слоя угольного вещества на два порядка больше толщин чистых металлов.

Рассмотрим толщину поверхностного слоя углеводородов каркасного строения, которые благодаря своей высокосимметричной алмазоподобной структуре обладают рядом уникальных свойств, к которым следует отнести, прежде всего, высокую термическую устойчивость. Из углеводородов каркасного типа рассмотрим следующие: адамантан $C_{10}H_{16}$, диадамантан $C_{14}H_{20}$, твистан $C_{10}H_{16}$ – изомер адамантана, кубан C_8H_8 (см. рис. 2). Адамантан и диадамантан представляют собой трициклические углеводороды, твистан – терациклические, а кубан – пентоциклические углеводороды.

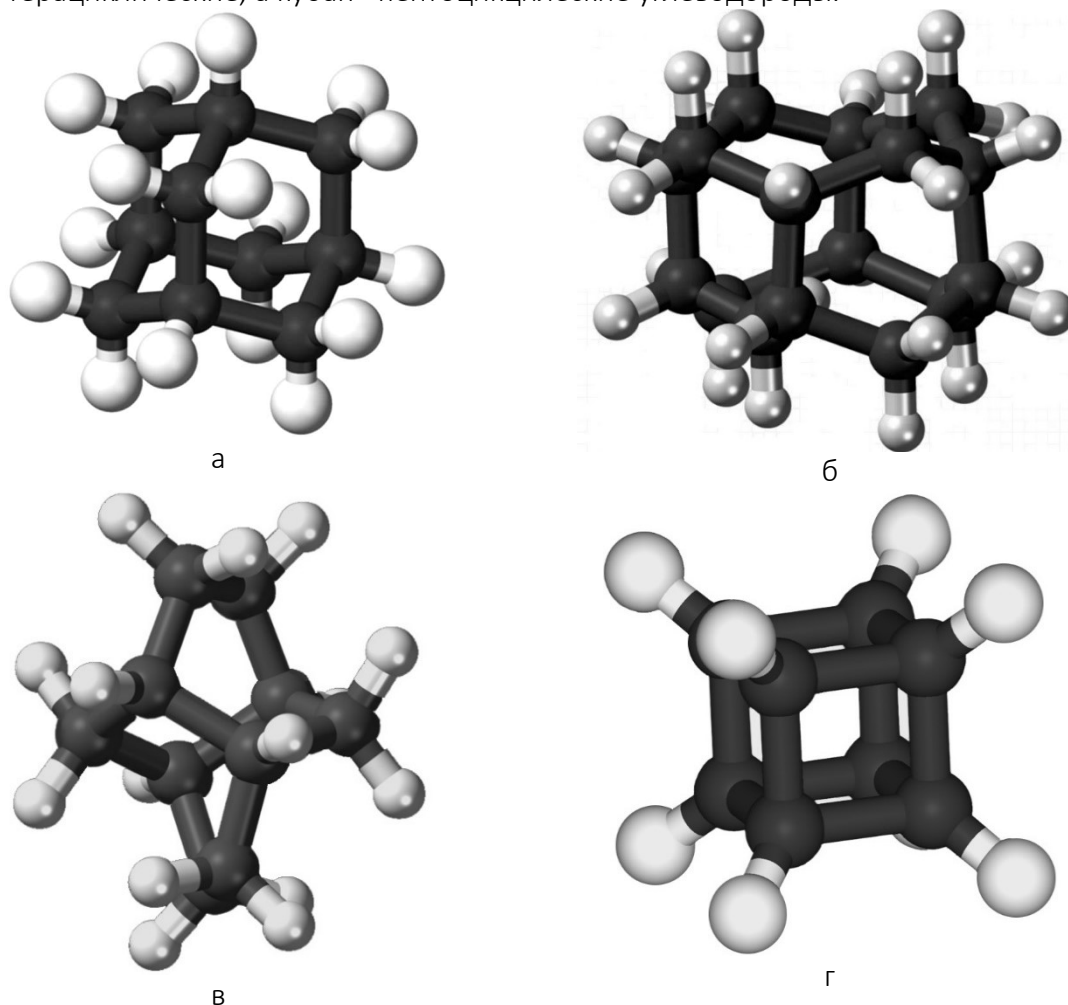


Рис. 2. Строение углеводородов (УВ) каркасного типа; а – адамантан $C_{10}H_{16}$, б – диадамантан $C_{14}H_{20}$, в – твистан $C_{10}H_{16}$, г – кубан C_8H_8 .

Построим модель поверхностного слоя каркасных УВ для выяснения роли поверхностной энергии в физических процессах, протекающих в области наноразмеров.

Толщина поверхностного слоя и поверхностная энергия каркасных углеводородов

В работе [1,2] для толщины поверхности получено соотношение:

$$d(I) = 0,17 \cdot 10^{-9} \nu. \quad (1)$$

Уравнение (1) показывает, что толщина поверхностного слоя $d(I)$ определяется одним фундаментальным параметром – молярным (атомным) объемом элемента ($\nu = M/\rho$, M – молярная масса (г/моль) [8], ρ – плотность (г/см³)), (см. рис 3а), который периодически изменяется в соответствие с таблицей Д.И. Менделеева. В таблице 2 и нарисунке 2 показана толщина поверхностного слоя $d(I)$ чистых металлов.

Толщина поверхностного слоя угольного вещества

Чтобы по формуле (1) рассчитать толщину поверхностного слоя угольного вещества, нужно знать молярную массу и плотность. Воспользуемся работой [8], показано, что такая характеристика, как «молекулярная масса» угля, достаточно хорошо отражает степень метаморфизма, а также является определяющей для изучения состава и строения угольного сырья. В этой работе приведены методики расчета молекулярной массы на 100 атомов углерода или на 100 атомов органической массы угля, что зависит от принятой к рассмотрению среднестатистической структурной единицы. Полученная модель выглядит следующим образом (рис. 3):

$$M_{100} = 130,385 \cdot C - 1,941 \cdot O - 14042 \cdot f_e + 461,909 \cdot N, \quad (2)$$

где M_{100} – молекулярная масса на 100 атомов углерода; C , O – содержание в топливе углерода и кислорода соответственно по данным элементного анализа, f_e – показатель степени ароматичности органической массы угля, N – число парамагнитных центров.

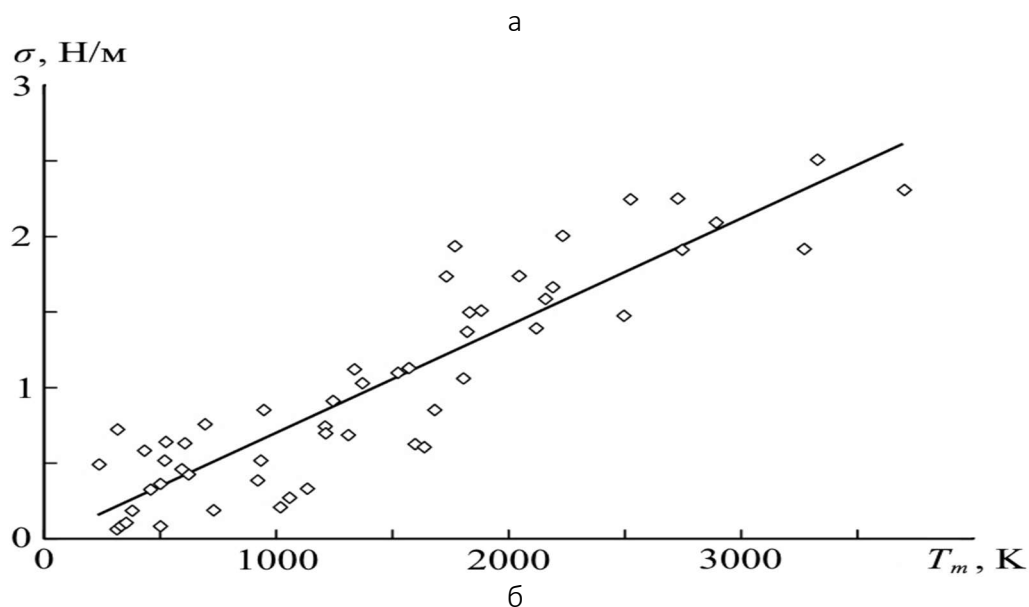
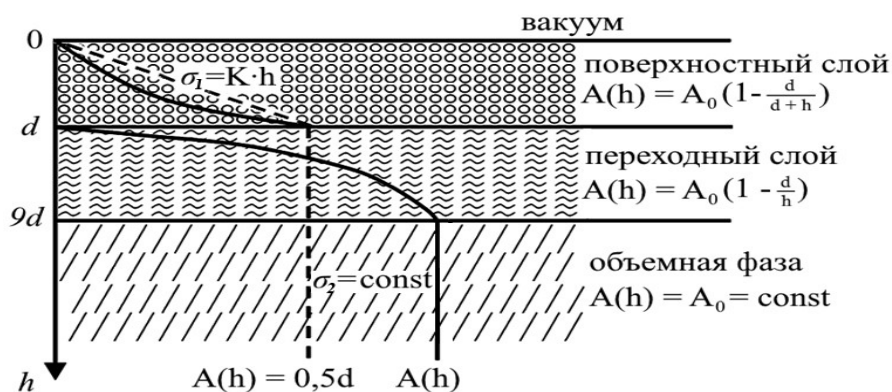


Рис. 3. Схема поверхностного слоя карбасных углеводородов: а – схематическое изображение поверхностного слоя [1], б – коррелятивная зависимость поверхностного натяжения(поверхностной энергии σ) от температуры плавления [1, 6].

В работах [1, 3] показано (см. рис. 3 б), что эмпирически выполняется соотношение для поверхностной энергии:

$$\sigma = 0,7 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot T_m, \text{ (Дж/м}^2\text{)}, \quad (3)$$

где T_m – температура плавления, К.

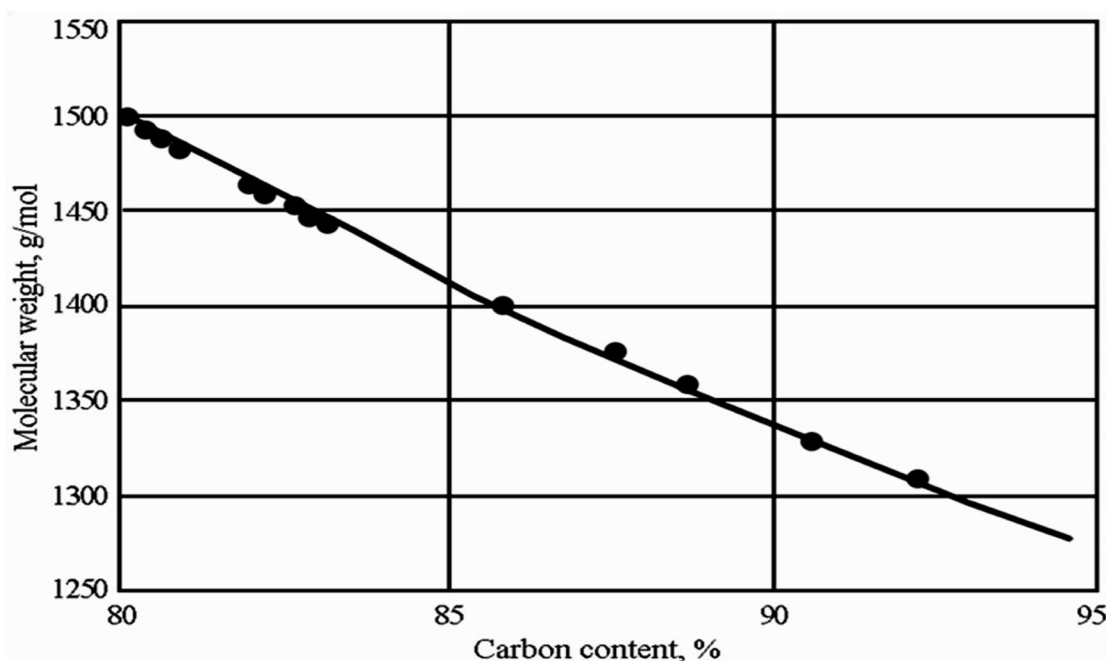


Рисунок 4 – Зависимость молекулярной массы от содержания углерода [8]

В Таблице 3 показаны результаты расчетов по формулам (1) и (3).

Таблица 3. Толщина поверхностного слоя и поверхностной энергии каркасных углеводородов

Углеводород	T_m , К	M , г/моль	ρ , г/см ³	$d(I)$, нм	σ , мДж/м ²
адамантан	541	136,230	1,070	21,6	378,7
диадамантан	518	188,314	1,092	29,3	362,6
твистан	438	136,230	0,976	23,7	306,6
кубан	404	104,150	1,290	13,7	282,8

Сравнивая данные, представленные в таблицах 1 и 3, можно утверждать, что уголь имеет толщину поверхностного слоя на порядок больше, чем толщина поверхностного слоя каркасных УВ. В тоже время толщина поверхностного слоя каркасных УВ также на порядок больше слоя атомарно-чистых металлов (~ 2 нм) и для алмаза ($d(I) = 8,2$ нм) (таблица 3) [7]. Для адамантана постоянная кристаллической решетки равна $a = 0,9426$ нм и для слоя $d(I) = 21,6$ нм, тогда имеем $n = d(I)/a = 23$ монослоя в этой структуре. Для алмаза – $a = 0,356$ нм, тогда имеем $n = d(I)/a = 23$ монослоя. Для графита по оси a величина $d(I)_a = 8,0$ нм, а вот по оси c мы имеем толщину слоя около 1,5 нм и количество монослоев всего 2 [7]. По оси c графит можно расколоть и создать один монослой, превратив его в графен.

Для каркасных углеводородов определить поверхностную энергию в твердом состоянии довольно затруднительно, поскольку их молекулы на поверхности практически не двигаются, что существенно отличает их от жидкости. С начала 20-го столетия были разработаны различные методы определения поверхностной энергии твердых тел. Обзор этих методов был проведен в работе [5]. В работах [1, 7] предложены методы определения поверхностной энергии твердых тел по размерной зависимости микротвердости или электрического сопротивления осаждаемых покрытий. Для адамантана поверхностная энергия равна 378,7 мДж/м² (таблица 3), а экспериментально наблюдаемая по

микротвердости - 372 мДж/м² и по электрическому сопротивлению – 384 мДж/м², то есть отличие в пределах погрешности эксперимента.

Размерные эффекты каркасных углеводородов

Из рис. 3 а следует, что поверхностный слой $d(I)$ представляет собой наноструктуру (см. Таблицу 2), где наблюдаются размерные эффекты I рода. Размерные эффекты в слое $d(I)$ определяются всем коллективом атомов в системе (коллективные процессы) и присущи только наночастицам и наноструктурам[9]. В слое $d(I)$ с атомами происходит реконструкция и релаксация, связанная с перестройкой поверхности (см. рис. 5) [10].

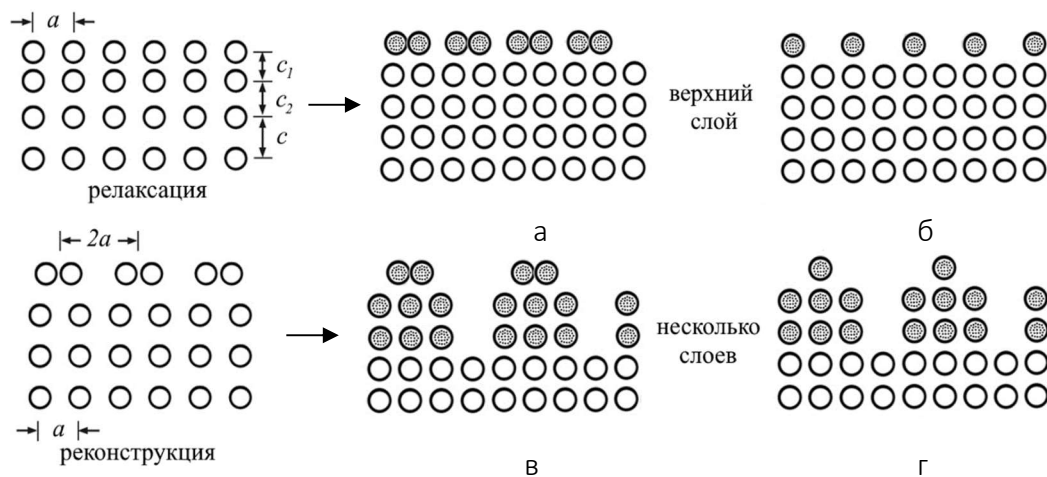


Рис. 5. Преобразование поверхности в наноструктуре: релаксация → верхний слой (а, б); реконструкция → несколько слоев (в, г) [10].

У каркасных УВ наблюдается реконструкция, поскольку число монослоев больше 20. В слое $d(I)$ все физические параметры подвержены размерным эффектам, включая и поверхностную энергию. А.И. Русанов показал [11] (стр. 190, уравнение (VIII.55) справедливо в случае малых радиусов кривизны, когда $r \approx d(I)$), и что ее величина линейно зависит от размера h (см. рис. 2 а):

$$\sigma = K \cdot h = K \cdot d(I), \quad (4)$$

где K – коэффициент пропорциональности, зависящий от температуры и состава фазы.

Слой $d(II)$ простирается, примерно, до размера $d(II) \approx 9d = d_\infty$, т.е. где начинается объемная фаза. С этого размера начинаются размерные свойства, которые называют размерными эффектами II рода [9]. Этот размер для наноструктур связан с неким критическим параметром: длиной свободного пробега носителей в явлениях переноса, размерами доменных стенок, диаметром петли Франка-Рида для скольжения дислокаций и т.п. [12, 13]. Часть эффектов, таких как поверхностная энергия, является величиной постоянной.

Работа адгезии каркасных углеводородов

Из рис. 3 а следует, что поверхностная энергия разделяет кристалл углеводорода на две части – σ_1 (для размера $d(I)$) и σ_2 (для переходного слоя $d(II)$ и объемной фазы) (см. рис. 6 а). Эта работа по разделению поверхности одного материала называется работой адгезии или аутогезии[14]. При $h = d(I)$ происходит фазовый переход из фазы 1 в фазу 2 (см. рис. 3 а), который меняет знак эффекта Холла-Петча на обратный (см. рис. 5 б) [15].

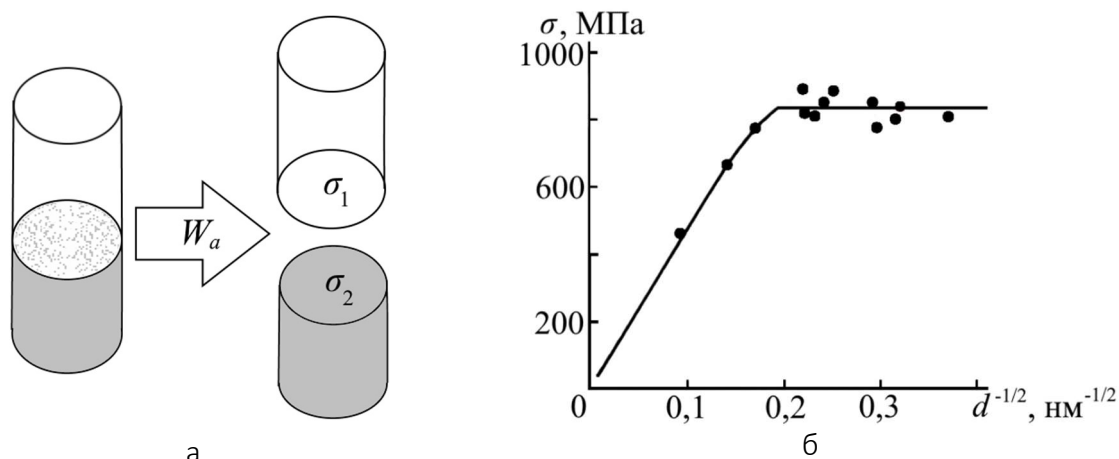


Рис. 6. Схема работы адгезии: б а – работа адгезии, б – обратный эффект Холла-Петча на наноструктуре меди [15].

Работа адгезии равна [14]:

$$W_a = \sigma_1 + \sigma_2 - \sigma_{12} \approx \sigma_1 + \sigma_2, \quad (5)$$

где σ_{12} – поверхностная энергия на границе раздела фаз, которая пренебрежимо мала, в силу фазового перехода II рода (рис. 3а). Чтобы рассчитать σ_1 по формуле (3), нужно учесть размерную зависимость температуры плавления по формулам [1]:

$$T(h) = T_0 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{d(I)}{h}\right), h \gg d(I);$$

$$T(h) = T_0 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{d(I)}{d(I) + h}\right), 0 \leq h \leq d(I), \quad (6)$$

где T_0 – температура плавления массивного образца.

Работа адгезии для каркасных углеводородов, рассчитанная по формуле (4) с учетом σ_1 по формуле (6) и представлена в таблице 4.

Таблица 4. Работа адгезии для каркасных углеводородов.

Углеводород	W_a , мДж/м ²	Углеводород	W_a , мДж/м ²
адамантан	509	твистан	398
диадамантан	455	кубан	402

Сила адгезии $F = \sigma_1 \cdot d(I)$ и для адамантанаона равна $F = 2,6 \cdot 10^{-9}$ Н. Сила адгезии для адамантана отвечает межмолекулярному взаимодействию.

В слое $d(I)$, при реконструкции (см. рис. 5) из-за некомпенсированности поверхностных атомов, возникают напряжения ε_{in} . Внутренние напряжения ε_{in} можно вычислить по формуле [14]:

$$\varepsilon_{in}^2 = [(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2) / d(I)] \cdot E. \quad (6)$$

Здесь все величины в формуле (6) известны, кроме модуля Юнга E , приближенное значение которого мы возьмем из работы [16]. Рассчитанные значения внутреннего напряжения ε_{in} представлены в таблице 5.

Таблица 5. Внутренние напряжения ε_{in} для каркасных углеводородов.

Углеводород	ε_{in} , МПа	Углеводород	ε_{in} , МПа
адамantan	45	твистан	35
диадамantan	40	кубан	36

Выводы

Экспериментальные исследования показывают, что увеличение внутренних напряжений в слое $d(I)$ приводит к уменьшению адгезиционной прочности и возникновению обратного эффекта Холла-Петча (см. рис. 6 б).

Полученное уравнение (1) показывает, что толщина поверхностного слоя $d(I)$ определяется одним фундаментальным параметром – молярным (атомным) объемом элемента. Для каркасных углеводородов эта толщина равна от 13 до 30 нм, то есть представляет собой наноструктуру. Эта толщина на порядок больше толщины поверхностного слоя чистых металлов, но на порядок меньше толщины поверхностного слоя угольного вещества, в основе которого лежит бензольное кольцо и представляет трехмерный природный полимер.

«Настоящее исследование финансировалось Комитетом науки Министерства науки и высшего образования Республики Казахстан (грант ИРН АР 14972877 «Разработка методов прогноза внезапных выбросов угля и газа на основе изучения нанопокрyтия угля»).

Авторы выражают благодарность сотрудникам лаборатории «ИЛИП КОРМС» при НАО «Карагандинский технический университет имени Абылкаса Сагинова» за помощь в организации проведения исследований.

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Legal Sciences

Several steps for ensuring the nuclear safety of Ukraine

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One of the goals of the Convention on Nuclear Safety is "to promote a high level of nuclear safety worldwide» through strengthening national measures and international co-operation¹.

Today ensuring nuclear safety worldwide became a priority in view of events that are taking place in Ukraine and Europe. Over the 7 months of the war in Ukraine, Russia and its military units have created threats for objects of peaceful use of nuclear energy in Ukraine. The capturing and occupation Chornobyl nuclear power plant (city Chornobyl Kyiv region), Zaporizhzhia nuclear power plant (city Energodar Zaporizhzhia region), shelling of the South-Ukrainian nuclear power plant (city Yuzhnoukrainsk, Mykolayiv region), Neutron Source Facility «Source of Neutrons» of the National Science Center «Kharkiv Institute of Physics and Technology» (city Kharkiv) have led to the emergence of new threats for nuclear safety worldwide and need to address this issue.

Nowadays 442 nuclear reactors are operating in the world with a total net installed power capacity of 392,61 GW² and 54 nuclear reactors with a total power capacity of 54,4 GW³ were under construction³. The first place in nuclear power production in the world is occupied by the USA (95,52 GW), France (61 GW), China (52,17 GW), Russia (27,73 GW), Japan (31,68 GW), Korea (23,09), Canada (13,62 GW), Ukraine (13,11)⁴.

According to the World Nuclear Association, nuclear power supplies about 10% of the world's electricity and is the second-largest source of low-carbon energy in the world. (⁵, p.53; ⁶; ⁷).

The States with the largest number of reactors are the USA (93 reactors), France (56 reactors), China (55 reactors), Russia (37 reactors), Japan (33 reactors), Korea (24 reactors), India (23 reactors), Canada (19 reactors), Ukraine 15 reactors)⁴.

It should be emphasized that most the nuclear power plants have operating lifetimes of between 20 and 40 years⁸. Today two of each of the three nuclear reactors have been operating for more than 30 years⁹. Therefore, ensuring the nuclear safety is a priority in such conditions.

The International Atomic Energy Agency (hereafter – the IAEA) is an international organization that sets standards for nuclear safety and provides countries with technical assistance and promotes "the exchange scientific and technical information on peaceful uses of atom energy"¹⁰. These safety standards provide the fundamental principles, requirements and guidelines to ensure nuclear safety and are made up of three series of publications: the Safety Fundamentals (describes fundamental objectives and principles of protection and safety), the Safety Requirements (sets the requirements of protecting people and environment now and in the future), the Safety Guides (releases recommendations and guidance on how to adhere to the requirements). For example, standards of construction, commissioning, operation, and protection from certain events created by nature and persons are among the IAEA safety standards¹¹.

IAEA safety standards are not legally enforceable in the Member States, however, most countries implemented international standards of nuclear safety in their national systems.

There are no documents in the system of IAEA's standards that regulate the safety of nuclear installations in war conditions or the event of their seizure. Moreover, there is no international legal act that contains provisions to protect nuclear power plants from a full-scale military attack.

Article 56 of the Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions of 12.08.1949 only states that "nuclear electrical generating stations, shall not be made the object of attack, even where these objects are military objectives, if such attack may cause the release of dangerous forces and consequent severe losses among the civilian population"¹².

About protection of nuclear installations devoted to peaceful purposes against armed attacks and prohibition of armed attacks is also mentioned in the Decision of the IAEA General Conference GC (53)/DEC/13 of 2009 13, resolutions of the IAEA General Conference GC(XXIX)/RES/444¹⁴ and GC(XXXIV)/RES/533¹⁵.

Ukraine as a member of the IAEA has implemented international standards of nuclear safety in its legislation as well. The international nuclear safety standards have been reflected in the Laws of Ukraine "On the application of nuclear energy and radioactive safety"(1995)¹⁶; "On licensing activity in the area of nuclear energy utilisation" (2000)¹⁷; in the Orders of The State Nuclear Regulatory Inspectorate of Ukraine "On approval of the General requirements for the continued operation of the power units of the NPP in the overdesign period according to the results of the periodic safety re-evaluation (2004)¹⁸", "On approval of the General Regulations on Safety of Nuclear stations" (2007)¹⁹, "On approval of the requirements for the safety assessment of nuclear plants" (2010)²⁰, "On approval of requirements for periodic re-evaluation of the safety of power units of nuclear plants" (2017)²¹, "On improvement of the regulatory and legal acts of management of ageing of nuclear stations" (2017)²².

Nevertheless, any nuclear power plant worldwide is not designed with taking into account needing to protect against armed attack.

To address this issue at the meeting of the Board of Governors of the IAEA seven indispensable pillars of nuclear safety and security were outlined, which completely correlate with the IAEA safety standards, these include supporting the physical integrity of all nuclear facilities, ensuring full functioning of all equipment, safety and security systems, the ability of the operating staff make decisions and perform their duties without excessive pressure, ensuring reliable power supply, availability of uninterrupted supply chain and transportation to and from the facilities, availability of effective radiation monitoring systems at the facility and beyond, as well as measures of preparedness and response to emergencies; availability of reliable communication with the regulator and other involved parties²³.

However, these pillars, unfortunately, don't operate at all. The report of IAEA after the visit of the Zaporizhzhia nuclear power plant recorded violations of all seven pillars at once, provided a summary of the consequences of the military actions and the situation in Ukraine in the nuclear safety as well as evaluation of compliance with nuclear safety standards and recommendations for further actions²⁴.

Ukraine as nobody knows what can be negative consequences for the population and the environment from the disaster at the nuclear power plant. Even 36 years after the Chornobyl nuclear power plant disaster, it is impossible to fully assess all the losses and negative consequences for the population and the environment.

Therefore, the development of new IAEA standards for protecting nuclear power plants against armed attacks is a priority worldwide. Of course, Ukraine is taking all possible measures to prevent the consequences of a nuclear threat. Zaporizhzhia nuclear power plant is still connected to the Ukrainian energy system, and is officially managed by the Ukrainian State Enterprise

"National Nuclear Energy Generating Company Energoatom". The management of the plant is provided by Ukrainian operational personnel under the observation of the military personnel and the representatives of Rosatom that is the operator of all Russian nuclear power plants.

Power outages and human or military errors can lead to a nuclear disaster at the Zaporizhzhia nuclear power plant.

The international community must cooperate to eliminate the grave nuclear threat and make sure all necessary steps are being taken as well. Such measures include: 1) addressing all issues with uninterrupted power supply of the nuclear power plant, human or military errors; 2) forcing Russia at the diplomatic level to remove its military units and representatives of Rosatom from the Ukrainian nuclear power plant; 3) establishment of the safety zone for Zaporizhzhia nuclear power plant; 4) establishment the new safety standards against military attacks; 5) rethinking and establishing legally binding compliance with all IAEA standards.

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Literature

UOT 82

AZƏRBAYCAN ƏDƏBİYYATININ GÖRKƏMLİ NÜMAYƏNDƏSİ: MİRZƏ FƏTƏLİ AXUNDZADƏ

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Although the period in which Mirza Fatali Akhundzade lived was contradictory, he left an indelible mark in the memory of our people with his activities and works. The outstanding writer worked for the education of the people, the increase of their worldview, the placement of the ideas of enlightenment in the national thinking, and the development of the national thinking. Akhundzade can be considered one of the founders of the ideology of enlightenment. He was not only engaged in artistic creativity, but also seriously worked in the direction of improving the alphabet of our language. The alphabet prepared by him attracts attention as it is one of the first steps taken in this field in Azerbaijani science. Mirza Fatali Akhundzade also attracts attention as the author of realistic artistic prose, the first work of the narrative genre in our literature. His activity in the field of dramaturgy laid the foundation for the formation of a new literary genre in our national literature. The article examines the life and creativity of the outstanding artist, and studies the ideas and thoughts put forward by him in his work. The conducted research and analysis and the results allow us to say that Mirza Fatali Akhundzade is remembered as an artist who created his own style not only in the scientific, literary and cultural environment of the 19th century Azerbaijan, but also in the Caucasus as a whole, including in the Eastern literature of the world.

Keywords: Akhundzade, Azerbaijani literature, enlightenment, artistic work, alphabet, language, dramaturgy

Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı əsrlərin keşməkeşli sınağından çıxaraq zənginləşmiş, daim inkişaf edərək müasir dövrümüzədək gəlib çatmışdır. Söz yox ki, milli ədəbiyyatımız cistər Cənubi Qafqazda, istərsə də dünyada yetirdiyi görkəmli simaları ilə ön sıralardan birini tutmaqdadır. Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı tarixində XIX əsr xüsusi mərhələ təşkil edir. Bu dövr ədəbiyyatımızda bir sıra yenilikləri ilə yadda qalır. Belə ki, milli ədəbiyyatımızda maarifçilik ideyasının yaranması və inkişafı, satirik poeziyanın ilk təməllərinin atılması, tarixi povest, drama və faciə janrlarının əsasının qoyulması faktlarına əsaslanaraq sözügedən dövrü ədəbiyyat tariximizdə mühüm bir dövr kimi dəyərləndirmək olar. Baxmayaraq ki, bu dövr Azərbaycanın siyasi, sosial-iqtisadi həyatında ağır bir dövr idi. Rusiya-İran, Rusiya-Osmanlı imperiyası arasında gedən hərbi əməliyyatlar, ölkəmiz bu əməliyyatların əsas meydanlarından biri olması və son nəticədə müstəqilliyimizin itirilməsi, Türkmənçay müqaviləsi ilə torpaqlarımızın iki yadelli dövlət arasında bölüşdürülməsi həyatın bütün sahələrinə olduğu kimi, elmi, ədəbi və mədəni inkişafa da mənfi təsir göstərmişdir. Bununla belə

Azərbaycanda istər elm, istər təhsil, istərsə də ədəbiyyat və mədəniyyət inkişaf edirdi. XIX əsr bir çox görkəmli söz ustasının yaşayıb fəaliyyət göstərdiyi bir dövr olmuşdur. Şübhəsiz Çar Rusiyasının Şimali Azərbaycanı ilhaq etməsi azadlıq, suverenlik kimi məfhumların süqutuna gətirib çıxarsa da, qərb yönümlü maarifçi hərəkət çar rusiyası vasitəsilə ölkəmizi də əhatə etdi. Bu dövr maarifçilərindən Mirzə Şəfi Vazeh, İsmayıl bəy Qutqaşanlı, Abbasqulu ağa Bakıxanov, Mirzə Fətəli Axundzadə və s. kimi onlarla ziyalıların yaşayıb yaradıcılıqla məşğul olduğu dövr kimi xarakterizə oluna bilər. Onlar içərisində öz xidmələrinə görə M.F.Axundzadənin adı xüsusi qeyd olunmalıdır.

O, 1812-ci ildə Şəki şəhərində doğulub. Atası Mirzə Məhəmmədağa və anası Nanə xanım idi. Ailə 1814-cü ildə Təbriz şəhəri yaxınlığındakı Xammə qəsəbəsinə köçmüş və Fətələ 13 il ərzində ailəsi ilə birgə Cənubi Azərbaycanın müxtəlif bölgələrində yaşamışdır. Nəhayət, 1825-ci ildə Şəkiyə qayıdan Mirzə Fətəli 1832-ci ildə Gəncə şəhərində Mirzə Şəhi Vazehdən dərs almışdır. Mirzə Fətəli Axundzadənin həyat və yaradıcılığı ilə bağlı araşdırma aparan tədqiqatçıların gəldiyi ümumi nəticə ondan ibarətdir ki, Mirzə Şəfi Vazehlə tanışlıq gələcəyin böyük ədibi olacaq Mirzə Fətəlinin həyatında ciddi dönüş yaratmışdır. Aldığı təhsil, bilik və bacarıq onun gələcəyin görkəmli maarifçisi kimi yetişməsinə əsaslı zəmin yaratmışdır.

Axundovun nəzəri-estetik fikirlərinin formalaşmasında aydındır ki, onun yaşadığı mühitin, tanış və ünsiyyətdə olduğu mütərəqqi ziyalıların, oxuduğu klassik və dünya ədəbiyyatı nümunələrinin çox böyük təsiri olmuşdur. Nizami Gəncəvi, Homer, [Firdovsi](#), [Sədi Şirazi](#), [Uilyam Şekspir](#), Cami, Puşkin və s. kimi klassiklərin əsərlərini mükəmməl bilməsi onun sənət və sənətkar haqqında estetik zövqünün formalaşmasında çox böyük rol oynamışdır.

Böyük mütəfəkkirin fəlsəfə, ədəbiyyat, sənət haqqında fikir və mülahizələri əsasən onun [Kəmalüddövlə məktubları](#) adlı fəlsəfi traktatında, eləcə də "Föhrisi-kitab"(1859), "Nəzm və nəsr haqqında"(1859), "Tənqid risaləsi"(1860), "İranın yüksək millət qəzetəsi haqqında kritika"(1866), "Mirzə Ağanın pyesləri haqqında kritika"(1871) və s. bu kimi məqalələrində böyük mütəfəkkirin sənətdə realizm, ənənə (tendensiya), bədilik və onun meyarları, məzmun və forma vəhdəti, ideya və müasirlik, tənqid və onun əhəmiyyəti və s. bu kimi məsələlərlə bağlı fikir və mülahizələri öz əksini tapmışdır.

Axundzadənin maarifçi fikirlərinə həm bədii əsərlərdə, həm də elmi və fəlsəfi əsərlərində rast gəlirik. Ümumiyyətlə Axundzadə bütün əsərlərində elmi-maarifi, ağıl hər şeydən üstün bilir. Səadət və qurtuluşu məhz elmdə, maarifdə görür. "Beləliklə, bəşər övladına səadət və qurtuluş ancaq o zaman nəsis olacaqdır ki, istər Asiyada və istərsə də Avropada, insanın şüuru tamamilə əbədi həbsdən xilas olacaq və bütün işlərdə və tənqiddə hədislər deyil, insanın ağılı yeganə dəlil, sənəd və hakimi-mütləq olacaqdır" (Axundzadə, 2005: s. 188).

Ədəbiyyat tariximizdə [dramaturgiyanın](#), realist bədii nəsrin, ədəbi tənqidin ilk nümunələrini yaradan Axundov həmin janrların nəzəri-estetik prinsiplərini də hazırlamışdır. Böyük mütəfəkkirin bütün ədəbi və nəzəri irsində ən başlıca meyar sənətin, ədəbiyyatın real həyatı nə dərəcədə əks etdirməsi, idraki və tərbiyəvi əhəmiyyəti, xalq həyatı ilə birbaşa əlaqəsi ilə bağlıdır. Elm və təhsil vasitəsi ilə mədəniləşmək, xalqa məxsus elmi və ədəbi irsi mühafizə etməyi bacarmaq, tərəqqiyə mane olan hər şeyə qarşı amansız mübarizə aparmaq Mirzə Fətəlini daim düşündürən, qayğılandırان məsələlər olmuşdur. Elə buna görə də o, əlifbanı dəyişməyi bu yolda atılan ən vacib amillərdən biri sayırdı.

Axundzadə düşüncəsində insanların kamilləşməsi, əsl insan kimi yetişməsi, daim maariflənməsi, elmi biliklərə yiyələnməsi ən ümdə məsələlərdən idi. Ona görə də onun elm haqqındakı fikirləri diqqəti cəlb edir: "Beşinci vəzifə bundan ibarətdir ki, insan elm ardınca getməlidir. Altıncı vəzifə bundan ibarətdir ki, insan hər yerdə elmi yaymağa çalışmalıdır (Axundzadə, 2005: s. 191).

Görkəmli ədibin maarifçi görüşləri içərisində teatr və mətbuat problemi daha qabarıq şəkildə diqqəti cəlb edir. Hər iki sahənin inkişafının vacibliyi və önəmini anlayan Axundzadə bu istiqamətdə xeyli işlər həyata keçirmişdir. Təsədüfi deyil ki, Azərbaycanda teatr məhz

Axundzadənin ölməz komediyaları zəminində yaranmışdır. 1873-cü ildə [Həsənbəy Zərdabi Nəcəf bəy Vəzirova](#) birlikdə [Bakı](#) məktəblərinin birində məşhur "Hacı Qara" əsərinin tamaşasını göstərməklə Azərbaycanda, həm də ümumən türk-müsəlman aləmində teatr hərəkatının əsasını qoymuşdur. Mirzə Fətəli Axundovun komediyalarında Azərbaycan qadınlarının timsalında ilk dəfə Şərq qadınlarının səhnə obrazları yaradılıb. XIX əsrdə teatr səhnəsində Azərbaycan qadınının səhnədə kişilərlə birlikdə gülüb danışmasını göstərmək hünər tələb edirdi. Zamanına görə bu böyük işi də Mirzə Fətəli Axundzadənin əsərlərini səhnəyə çıxarmaqla Azərbaycan maarifçiləri həyata keçirməyi bacarmışlar.

Bəhs etdiyimiz dövrdə dünyəvi məktəblərin formalaşması, həmin məktəblərdə anadilli dərslərlərin tədrisən ortaya çıxması məhz maarifçilik hərəkatının dinamik inkişafından xəbər verməkdə idi. "Kritika" əsərində qəzetin önəmini vurğulayan ədib qəzetin münşisinə belə məsləhət verir ki, qəzetin gənc nəslin formalaşmasında bir başa təsirini nəzərə alaraq onlar üçün faydalı olacaq məlumatları vermək gərəklidir. "...yeni tərbiyə tapan gəncləri təşviq etmək üçün alimlərin, fəzillərin, filosofların, həkimlərin, şair və ordu sərkərdələrinin ən məşhurlarının həyatını dəxi yazı bilərsən". Həmçinin o, bununla kifayətlənmir və qeyd edir ki, "məktəblər açmaq və uşaqların tərbiyəsi işinə əhəmiyyət verilməsi və bunun kimi məsələlər haqqında özünün və ya qeyrilərinin fikir və tədbirlərini göstərməlisən" (Axundzadə, 2005: s.175).

Mirzə Fətəli Axundzadənin doğma dilimizə göstərdiyi diqqət dəyə bilərik ki, dövrünə görə atılmış ən mütərəqqi addımlardan biri olmuşdur. Ömrü boyu dilimizin saflığı, təmizliyi uğrunda mübarizə aparan görkəmli xadim hətta ərəb qrafikalı əlifbamızı sadələşdirməyə çalışmışdır. Axundzadənin əlifbamızla bağlı söylədiyi fikirlər onun ürək yanğısından, milli kimliyimizə bağlılığın doğan təbii bir yanaşma kimi dəyərləndirilə bilər. O yazır: "...Ərəblər bizə qələbə çaldıqdan sonra dinlərini bizə qəbul etdirdikləri kimi, dillərini də bizim dilimizə qatmışlar və bizi məcbur etmişlər ki, öz dilimizdə yazılan kitabları oxuyub başa düşmək üçün ərəb dili və onun qaydalarını da bilək. Buna görə biz məcburuq ki, farsca yazılmış əsərləri anlamaq üçün iki dil və türkcə yazılmış əsərləri başa düşmək üçün üç dil öyrənmiş olaq" (Axundzadə, 2005: s. 227). Bu mükəmməl ideyaların müəllifi məsələyə münasibət bildirərkən başqa xalqların, o cümlədən ingilislərin, yunanların dillərini yada salır və göstərir ki, onlar öz dillərində olan əsərləri anlamaq üçün hər hansı bir yad dili öyrənməyə gərək duymurlar. Azərbaycan əlifbasını təkmilləşdirməyə çalışan müəllif hətta bu ideyaları Osmanlı imperiyasının Sultanına da təqdim etmişdir. Lakin təəssüflər olsun ki, onun əlifba ilə bağlı arzuları sağlığında həyata keçmədi.

Ədibin maarifçilik görüşləri Azərbaycan ədəbi və elmi fikir tarixində bir çox yeni yanaşmanı özündə ehtiva edir. Onun banisi olduğu, müdafiə etdiyi fikirlər dahi ədibdən sonra bir sıra maarifçi ziyalının formalaşmasında əsas rol oynamışdır Axundzadə haqqında yazılan bir sıra bədii əsərlərdə də ədibin maarifçi görüşləri əks olunmuşdur. Belə əsərlərdən Şəfaət Mehdiyevin "Mirzə Fətəli" pyesi, Ə.Haqverdiyevin "Xəyalat" dramı, Arif Mədətovun "İdrak işığında" pyesi, Hüseyn Hüseynzadənin "Ürəklər birləşəndə" poeması və başqa əsərləri sadalamaq olar. Həmin əsərlərdə ayrı-ayrı obrazların simasında Axundzadənin maarifçilik sahəsində həyata keçirməyə çalışdığı ideyalardan bəhs olunmuşdur. Belə ki, Şəfaət Mehdiyevin qələmə aldığı "Mirzə Fətəli" pyəsində Axundzadənin əlifba layihəsi haqqında fikirləri ilə qarşılaşırıq. Əsərin başlıca ideyası ilə bağlı aşağıdakı sitatı göstərmək yetərli olur ki, biz Axundzadənin başlıca amalı anlayaq: "...əlifba dəyişmədikcə cəhalət bitməz, insanlar savadlana bilməz" (Mehdiyev, 2012: s. 33).

Ə.Haqverdiyevin "Xəyalat" dramı və Arif Mədətovun "İdrak işığında" pyəsində əlifba islahatı ilə bağlı da müəyyən faktlar öz əksini tapmışdır. Görkəmli ədibin öz amalı gerçəkləşdirmək üçün İstanbula, Təbrizə getməyindən danışılır. Axundzadə düşünür ki, əhalinin bu qədər "külliyan bisavad" olmasının səbəbi məhz ərəb əlifbasının çətinliyidir. Ona görə əlifba islahatı insanların savadlanması üçün atılmalı ilk və ən vacib addımdır. Əsərlərdə Axundzadənin əlifba islahatları ilə bağlı yazışmalarına da rast gəlmək mümkündür (Haqverdiyev, 2005:).

Həmçinin biz Hüseyn Hüseynzadənin “Ürəklər birləşəndə” poemasında da görkəmli ədəbin obrazı ilə qarşılaşırıq. Poemada onun müəllimlik fəaliyyəti və məktəblə bağlı fikirlərinə qısaca yer verilmişdir. Müəllif Axundzadənin məsuliyyətli və qayğıkeş bir müəllim olduğunu vurğulayır. O, şagirdlərinin dərsləri ilə yanaşı həyatları, problemləri ilə də maraqlanır. Məktəbin önəmini böyük bir həyəcanla anladan obraz, səadəti ancaq elmdə və məktəbdə görür. Axundzadə obrazına görə cəhalət xalqı təkcə mənəvi cəhətdən kor etmir, eyni zamanda həkimsiz, müalicəsiz qalan insanlar xəstəliklərdən əziyyət çəkir. İnsanlar xəstələndikdə həkim tapmır, tapanda isə ona müraciət etmir. “İmamların qarşısında” sürünməyə üz tuturlar. Şair Axundzadənin ümidlərini pirlərə, qəbristanlıqlara, ziyarətgahlara bağlayan xalqı gördükdə çox heyfsləndiyini, ruh düşkünlüyü yaşadığını yazır. Elmin, təhsilin azlığı, insanların cəhalətə qurşanıb elmdən uzaq düşmələri onu sarsıdır (Hüseynzadə, 1975:)

Əsərlərdə elm-sənət adamlarına rejimlərin pis münasibəti və Axundzadə obrazının bu cür hallara qarşı qətiyyətli duruşu, adları çəkilən, insanların savadlanması və maariflənməsi uğrunda çalışan ziyalıları müdafiə etməsi də onun maariçi görüşlərini əks etdirir.

Qərb dünyasının, xüsusilə Avropanın sürətli sosial-iqtisadi və mədəni inkişafını görən böyük mütəfəkkir Qərb müəlliflərinin elm və ədəbiyyata dair əsərlərinin Şərqdə yayılmasının önəminə də diqqət yönəldir. Avropa düşüncəsini, demokratik ideallarını yaymağın, xalqı düşünməyə, elmə və maarifə yönəltməyin yollarından biri kimi məhz bunu görür. Həmçinin o, gördü ki, bu iş olduqca çətin mərhələdir. Ona görə ki, əsasən, rus dilində mövcud olan bu nümunələrin Azərbaycan dilinə tərcüməsinə ehtiyac var idi. Lakin bunu edəcək savadlı şəxslərsə hələlik Azərbaycan mühitində yetişməmişdir. Bütün bunlara görə də Axundzadə xalqın ziyalı təbəqəsinin üzərində ağır bir yük olduğunu düşünür.

Bizə qədər aparılmış tədqiqatlara istinadən deyə bilərik ki, Mirzə Fətəli Axundzadə Yaxın Şərqdə maarifçilik hərəkatının ilk görkəmli nümayəndəsi və ideoloqudur. Onun maarifçilik fəaliyyəti çoxcəhətliliyi ilə öz müasirlərindən seçilməklə yanaşı bir çox maarifçinin yetişməsində mühüm rol oynamışdır. Söz yox ki, kiçik bir məqalədə Mirzə Fətəli Axundzadə kimi görkəmli bir simanın fəaliyyətinə işıq tutmaq bir qədər çətinidir. Məqaləmizdə dahi mütəfəkkirin həyatı və maarifçilik fəaliyyəti, Axundzadənin obrazının yaradıldığı bəzi əsərlərdə ədəbin mütərəqqi ideyalarının əksini tapması kimi məsələlərə yer verdik. Düşünürük ki, bugünədək Mirzə Fətəli Axundzadə ilə bağlı aparılmış araşdırmalarla kifayətlənmək olmaz. Gələcəkdə bu istiqamətdə daha geniş araşdırmaların aparılmasına ciddi ehtiyac vardır.

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ISBN 978-3-80-074016-1



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Proceedings of the 1st International Scientific Conference
«Scientific results» (October 20-21, 2022). Rome, Italy, 2022. 302p

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