

**SCIENCE**  
**PROBLEMS.UZ**

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Actual problems of social and humanitarian sciences  
Актуальные проблемы социальных и гуманитарных наук

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**2024**

# **SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ**

## **ИЖТИМОЙ-ГУМАНИТАР ФАНЛАРНИНГ ДОЛЗАРБ МУАММОЛАРИ**

*№ S/4(4) - 2024*

### **АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО- ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК**

**ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**ТОШКЕНТ-2024**

## **БОШ МУҲАРРИР:**

Исанова Феруза Тулқиновна

## **ТАҲРИР ҲАЙЪАТИ:**

### *07.00.00-ТАРИХ ФАНЛАРИ:*

Юлдашев Анвар Эргашевич – тарих фанлари доктори, сиёсий фанлар номзоди, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Мавланов Уктам Махмасабирович – тарих фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Хазраткулов Абдор – тарих фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети.

Турсунов Равшан Нормуратович – тарих фанлари доктори, Ўзбекистон Миллий Университети;

Холикулов Ахмаджон Боймаҳамматович – тарих фанлари доктори, Ўзбекистон Миллий Университети;

Габриэльян Софья Ивановна – тарих фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Миллий Университети.

### *08.00.00-ИҚТИСОДИЁТ ФАНЛАРИ:*

Карлибаева Рая Хожабаевна – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Насирходжаева Дилафруз Сабитхановна – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Остонокулов Азамат Абдукаримович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент молия институти;

Арабов Нурали Уралович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Худойқулов Садирдин Каримович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Азизов Шерзод Ўктамович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Божхона институти;

Ҳожаев Азизхон Саидалоҳонович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Фарғона политехника институти

Холов Актам Хатамович – иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Шадиева Дилдора Хамидовна – иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент в.б, Тошкент молия институти;

Шакарров Қулмат Аширович – иқтисодиёт фанлари номзоди, доцент, Тошкент ахборот технологиялари университети

### *09.00.00-ФАЛСАФА ФАНЛАРИ:*

Ҳакимов Назар Ҳакимович – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Яхшиликков Жўрабой – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Ғайбуллаев Отабек Мухаммадиевич – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат чет тиллар институти;

Саидова Камола Усканбаевна – фалсафа фанлари доктори, “Tashkent International University of Education” халқаро университети;

Ҳошимхонов Мўмин – фалсафа фанлари доктори, доцент, Жиззах педагогика институти;

Ўроқова Ойсулув Жамолиддиновна – фалсафа фанлари доктори, доцент, Андижон давлат тиббиёт институти, Ижтимоий-гуманитар фанлар кафедраси мудир;

Носирходжаева Гулнора Абдукаҳхаровна – фалсафа фанлари номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Турдиев Бехруз Собирович – фалсафа фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент, Бухоро давлат университети.

### *10.00.00-ФИЛОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:*

Ахмедов Ойбек Сапорбаевич – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Кўчимов Шухрат Норқизилович – филология фанлари доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳасанов Шавкат Аҳадович – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Бахронова Дилрабо Келдиёровна – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Мирсанов Ғайбулло Қулмуродович – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат чет тиллар институти;

Салахутдинова Мушарраф Исамутдиновна – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Кучкаров Раҳман Урманович – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент в/б, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Юнусов Мансур Абдуллаевич – филология фанлари номзоди, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Саидов Улугбек Арипович – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси.

#### 12.00.00-ЮРИДИК ФАНЛАР:

Ахмедшаева Мавлюда Ахатовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Мухитдинова Фирюза Абдурашидовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Эсанова Замира Нормуратовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикасида хизмат кўрсатган юрист, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳамроқулов Баҳодир Мамашарифович – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор в.б., Жаҳон иқтисодиёти ва дипломатия университети;

Зулфиқоров Шерзод Хуррамович – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Жамоат хавфсизлиги университети;

Хайитов Хушвақт Сапарбаевич – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Асадов Шавкат Ғайбуллаевич – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Утемуратов Махмут Ажимуратович – юридик фанлар номзоди, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Сайдуллаев Шахзод Алиханович – юридик фанлар номзоди, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳакимов Комил Бахтиярович – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Юсупов Сардорбек Баходирович – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Амиров Зафар Актамович – юридик фанлар бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), Ўзбекистон Республикаси Судьялар олий кенгаши ҳузуридаги Судьялар олий мактаби;

Жўраев Шерзод Юлдашевич – юридик фанлар номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Бабаджанов Атабек Давронбекович – юридик фанлар номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Раҳматов Элёр Жумабоевич – юридик фанлар номзоди, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

#### 13.00.00-ПЕДАГОГИКА ФАНЛАРИ:

Хашимова Дильдархон Уринбоевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ибрагимова Гулнора Хавазматовна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Закирова Феруза Махмудовна – педагогика фанлари доктори, Тошкент ахборот технологиялари университети ҳузуридаги педагогик кадрларни қайта тайёрлаш ва уларнинг малакасини ошириш тармоқ маркази;

Қаюмова Насиба Ашуровна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Қарши давлат университети;

Тайланова Шохидат Зайниевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, доцент;

Жуманиёзова Муҳайё Тожиевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Ибрахимов Санжар Урунбаевич – педагогика фанлари доктори, Иқтисодиёт ва педагогика университети;

Жавлиева Шахноза Баходировна – педагогика фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), Самарқанд давлат университети;

Бобомуротова Латофат Элмуродовна – педагогика фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), Самарқанд давлат университети.

#### 19.00.00-ПСИХОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Каримова Василя Маманосировна – психология фанлари доктори, профессор, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети;

Ҳайитов Ойбек Эшбоевич – Жисмоний тарбия ва спорт бўйича мутахассисларни қайта тайёрлаш ва малакасини ошириш институти, психология фанлари доктори, профессор

Умарова Навбахор Шокировна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети, Амалий психология кафедраси мудири;

Атабаева Наргис Батировна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети;

Шамшетова Анжим Караматдиновна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Қодиров Обид Сафарович – психология фанлари доктори (PhD), Самарканд вилоят ИИБ Тиббиёт бўлими психологик хизмат бошлиғи.

Содиқова Шоҳида Мархабобевна – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон халқаро ислом академияси.

#### 22.00.00-СОЦИОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Латипова Нодира Мухтаржановна – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон миллий университети кафедра мудири;

Сеитов Азамат Пўлатович – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон миллий университети;

#### 23.00.00-СИЁСИЙ ФАНЛАР

Назаров Насриддин Атақулович – сиёсий фанлар доктори, фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент архитектура қурилиш институти;

Бўтаев Усмонжон Хайруллаевич – сиёсий фанлар доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон миллий университети кафедра мудири.

### ОАК Рўйхати

Мазкур журнал Вазирлар Маҳкамаси ҳузуридаги Олий аттестация комиссияси Раёсатининг 2022 йил 30 ноябрдаги 327/5-сон қарори билан тарих, иқтисодиёт, фалсафа, филология, юридик ва педагогика фанлари бўйича илмий даражалар бўйича диссертациялар асосий натижаларини чоп этиш тавсия этилган илмий нашрлар рўйхатига киритилган.

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#### Боғланиш учун телефонлар:

(99) 602-09-84 (telegram).

**07.00.00 – TARIX FANLARI**

<i>Курбанова Земфира Ибрагимовна</i> КАРАКАЛПАКСКАЯ ЖЕНЩИНА В УСЛОВИЯХ ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЙ КАРАКАЛПАКСТАНСКОГО ОБЩЕСТВА ПЕРВОЙ ПОЛОВИНЫ XX ВЕКА .....	10-18
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## **THE CONCEPT OF “DIALECT” AND “DIALECTISM”: ENGLISH DIALECTS AND THEIR FEATURES**

**Sobirova Zarnigor Rakhimovna**

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**Abstract.** The article provides the importance of dialects and their problem reaches enormous proportions. There is not a shadow of doubt that the topic being studied is relevant and important. Therefore, the relevance of the work is associated with an attempt to restore and interpret the meanings of some dialectisms in the works of foreign writers. The subject is dialectisms in all their diversity in literary texts of writers.

**Key words:** dialect, dialectism, literary language, creoles and pidgins, cockney, British English, American English.

## **“DIALEKT” VA “DIALEKTIZM” TUSHUNCHASI: INGLIZ DIALEKTLARI VA ULARNING XUSUSIYATLARI**

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**Annotatsiya.** Maqolada dialektlarning ahamiyati ko'rsatilgan va ularning muammosi juda katta hajmga yetadi. O'rganilayotgan mavzuning dolzarb va muhim ekanligiga hech qanday shubha yo'q. Shuning uchun maqolaning dolzarbliigi chet el yozuvchilarining asarlaridagi ba'zi dialektizmlarning ma'nolarini tiklash va izohlashga urinish bilan bog'liq. Yozuvchilarning badiiy matnlaridagi barcha xilma-xilligi bilan bog'liq bo'lgan dialektizmlar.

**Kalit so'zlar:** dialekt, dialektizm, adabiy til, kreollar va pidjinlar, kokni, Britaniya ingliz tili, Amerika ingliz tili.

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**Introduction.** Language is the main means of human communication. As a social phenomenon, language can only develop in society and reflect the phenomena that occur in it. Throughout the socio-historical development of society, the formation and selection of social speech norms for the use and pronunciation of words, as well as the use of grammatical, syntactic and lexical means of language, take place. These norms, developed in the process of language practice, are recorded in dictionaries and grammatical reference books.

Each literary language is characterized by a certain set of norms that allow the use of certain words.

Literary language is the language of manifestation of culture, which has a verbal form of expression. Within the literary language, the following languages are distinguished: written and everyday communication, official business documents, science, journalism, school education, etc. In our work, we consider the language of fiction.

**Research methods.** The literary creativity of writers gives the world not only new works, but also new words, and sometimes a new meaning of already existing words.

The language of fiction is very diverse in terms of content. To achieve expressive speech of characters, words and expressions from social and territorial dialects of the national literary language can be introduced into works. Writers quite often turn to the lexical and phraseological features of territorial dialects in order to more fully reveal the artistic intent and describe the character of the characters in the work.

The territorial version of the literary language is used in a certain territory as a means of communication among local residents. According to the dictionary of sociolinguistic terms, a territorial dialect is that part of the national language in which there are certain phonetic, grammatical, lexical and syntactic features characteristic of a particular territory.

In fiction, dialects play an important role. If writers of the 18th century used dialectisms mainly to describe the peasant, common speech of characters, then from the 19th century the purpose of using dialect vocabulary was the desire to truthfully describe the life of the people, to give local flavor, to show the specifics of life and culture.

The use of dialectisms in fiction gives the text color, expressiveness and originality. Each language, and the English language in particular, is exposed to the influence of contacting cultures, enriched with new nominations and structures, which manifests itself in fiction and gives a vivid individuality to the speech of the characters. In English-language literature, writers use territorial dialects to create a vivid image of the Scots and Irish.

Most words are incomprehensible to the modern reader and this prevents the revelation of deep ideas and meaning in works. Thus, the importance of dialects and their problem reaches enormous proportions. There is not a shadow of doubt that the topic being studied is relevant and important. Therefore, the relevance of the work is associated with an attempt to restore and interpret the meanings of some dialectisms in the works of foreign writers.

The object of study of this work is the works of Lewis Carroll, Oscar Wilde, Arthur Conan Doyle and Roald Dahl; The subject is dialectisms in all their diversity in literary texts of writers.

**Study of the problem.** Dialectology is the science of territorial varieties of language (dialects). The term “dialectology” comes from the Greek words *dialektos* “conversation, speech” and *logos* “concept, teaching”.

A dialect is a spoken version of a given language, which is used by a limited number of people connected by common territories in constant and lively communication with each other; The dialect does not have its own written norm.

Dialectisms are words, word forms, syntactic word forms, phonetic, accentological variants characteristic of any territorial dialects, included in literary speech and perceived as deviations from the literary norm. Dialectisms in a literary language act as a stylistic category, have limited use, are used in literary texts to convey local (dialect) speech (mainly in fiction, journalism, radio and television programs), as a social and characterological detail of a character’s speech, in the author’s speech as a dialect synonym for a literary word (its dialect phonetic, morphological version) to “revitalize” speech, its stylistic diversity, and also as a nomination that is absent in the literary language (mainly in ethnographic, geographical descriptions).

A sharp dissonance with established literary norms creates a vivid stylistic marking of dialectisms, introducing into the text stylistic diversity, expression of folk colloquial speech, spontaneity of modal assessment, accuracy in denoting the corresponding subject, phenomena characteristic of folk speech, the impression of an unconventional expression of thought.

Dialects are basically the dialects of the peasant population, which are still a means of oral communication among a significant part of the population of any country.

Every country has its own linguistic diversity. In a multinational state, different languages are used, and in any other state there are dialects. What amazes me about the UK is that there are so many different accents, even within the same city!

The dialects of the English language are the collection of dialects developed in the British Isles, resulting from the expansion of the British Empire and, after World War II, the influence of the United States around the globe. The number of dialects and English-based creoles and pidgins is quite large.

The English language does not have a central body coordinating its development, such as, for example, the Académie française for the French language, which leads to the absence of a unified language norm.

The two most common standardized dialects of English are the Southern British dialect-based "British (Royal) English" and the Midwestern American dialect-based "American (General American) English." In addition to these, there are other regional varieties of English, which in turn include many sub-dialects and dialects, such as Cockney, Scouse and Geordie in the UK; Newfoundland English in Canada or African American and Southern American English in the USA.

British (Royal) English.

Queen's English is the language spoken in each of the four parts of the UK: Scotland, England, Wales and Ireland. In each of the four parts of Great Britain, the English language has its own differences.

A Scot can be recognized by the main features of his speech, one of which is a very strong, booming sound [r]. Which sometimes sounds where it should not be in the speech of the inhabitants of southern England. In addition to a certain peculiarity of pronunciation [r], residents of Wales, Scotland, and Ireland use many regional words and expressions in their speech.

To convey the speech of a Scotsman in literature, words and phrases such as:

“wee” instead of “little”;

“aye” instead of “yes”;

“Idinna ken” instead of “I don’t know”;

“ye” instead of “you”.

Based on this, the speech of a Scot is not always understandable to a resident of the southern part of England.

As for the speech of the inhabitants of Ireland and Wales, they are characterized by melodic and uniform intonation. In turn, an affirmative sentence spoken by an Irishman will be perceived by an Englishman as interrogative.

To convey the speech of the Welsh in literature, words and phrases such as:

“look you” instead of “do you see”.

“boyo” instead of “man”;

And in Irish speech they use expressions such as:

“would you be after wanting for” instead of “do you want” and repeating the last phrases, for example, at all, at all;

“begorra” instead of “bygod”.

There are also a large number of regional dialects in the UK. Many large cities, as well as every county in Great Britain, have their own dialect. Some of the most recognizable and most distinct urban dialects are the London and Liverpool dialects.

Cockney (English cockney) is one of the most popular types of London vernacular, named after the dismissive and mocking nickname of Londoners from the middle and lower strata of the population.

According to legend, a true Cockney is a Londoner born within earshot of the bells of St Mary-le-Bow. A special feature of this dialect is its peculiar pronunciation, irregular speech and rhyming slang. You may also notice that some English-speaking actors, when imitating Cockney speech, use a fake accent, called "Mockney".

Typical features of Cockney speech are:

Skip sound [h]. For example, "not 'alf" instead of "nohalf".

Using "ain't" instead of "isn't" or "amnot".

Pronouncing the sound [θ] as [f] (for example, "faas'nd" instead of "thousand") and [ð] as [v] (for example, "bovver" instead of "bother").

Converting [aʊ] to [æ:], for example, "down" is pronounced [dæ:n].

Using rhyming slang. For example, "feet" - "plates of meat", instead of "head" - "loaf of bread"; Sometimes such phrases are shortened to form a new word: "loaf" instead of "loaf of bread".

Using a glottal stop instead of [t] between vowels or sonants (if the second of them is not stressed): bottle = "bo'l".

Pronunciation of "dark" l as a vowel: Millwall as [mɪowɔ:] "myouo".

Using labiodental [v] instead of [r], which sounds reminiscent of [w]. ("Really" instead of "really").

Omitting the [t] sound at the end of a word, example: [fui] instead of [fart].

**Discussions.** Another such dialect is the Scouse dialect. Scouse has a fast, highly accented manner of speaking, with a range of rising and falling pitches atypical of many northern English dialects. But, despite the fact that Scouse is an urban dialect, different parts of the city have their own characteristics. For example, in the southern part of the city the accent is softer, lyrical, and in the north it is rough and hard. Basically, discriminating data can be identified when pronouncing vowels. While the northern part of the city does not pronounce words like "book" and "cook" according to the normative pronunciation, those in the southern part of the city do. It was once common throughout the UK to use the long [u:] in such words, but this pronunciation is now prevalent only among residents of Northern England and Scotland.

American (General American) English.

American English is the main language in the United States, but despite the fact that this version is used everywhere, there is no law yet that it is the official language.

American English, or American English, differs significantly from British English. American English can be called simplified English. Unlike the British version, the American version is easy to understand and is also more flexible and open to change.

Let's look at the main differences between the options.

Unlike the American version, intonation patterns predominate in the British English language.

In unstressed syllables in American English, the suffix -our is often replaced by -or: color, labor, flavor, humor, parlor. The ending -re is replaced by -er: center, meter, liter, theater.

In American English there is a loss of double consonants, as, for example, in traveler, traveling.

In American English, the usual spelling is check, not check, tire, not tire; the letter combination ct is replaced by x:

connexion (connection)

kerb is written as curb,

grey as gray.

This spelling of words does not seem incorrect to an American, but to a British person it is a mistake.

Also in British English, words ending in -se are verbs, and -ce are nouns (license – licence). In American English, all homonymous pairs of verb and noun are written the same way in -se: pretense, practise, devise, advise.

Another noticeable difference is the use of prepositions and articles. In some cases, American English does not have prepositions and articles where they are normally used in British English, and vice versa. For example, Americans usually say:

We work nine through five (Am) — We work nine till/to five (Br);

It's a quarter of five (Am) — It's (a) quarter to five (Br);

It's twenty after five (Am) — It's twenty past five (Br);

in school, in hotel (Am) — at school, at hotel (Br);

in weeks (Am) — for weeks (Br);

in ages (Am) — for ages (Br);

different to (Am) — different from (Br);

on the street (Am) — in the street (Br);

He's in the hospital (Am) — He's in hospital (Br).

But the biggest and most noticeable difference is the pronunciation. This can easily be detected in the pronunciation of [r] in the words: port, more, dinner. While this sound is not pronounced in British English, in Scotland it is the dominant sound in speech.

Also, some words in American English are pronounced with a different accent than in British English.

American English is a "common dialect of American English" or Midwestern American because not only is it used by the majority of the country's population, but it is also used on national television.

**Conclusion.** This topic, despite its study, remains interesting and informative for the reader, due to the fact that this issue includes a lot of linguistic, regional, geographical and historical material. And when starting to write my work, I had to study many scientific and journalistic articles on the history and geography of England. And it was by combining the history of England with geographical features that I tried to consider, analyze and describe the various dialects and dialectisms encountered in the works I read.

This work has practical significance, since when studying a foreign language, we are constantly faced with the use of dialect structures in oral and written speech, which means we must understand them competently. The collected materials can be used by students and teachers in English lessons and for extracurricular reading.

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## ИЖТИМОЙ-ГУМАНИТАР ФАНЛАРНИНГ ДОЛЗАРБ МУАММОЛАРИ

*№ S/4(4) – 2024*

### АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО- ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК

#### ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

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