



HUMAN
SCIENCES.UZ

ISSN 3093-8961

www.humansciences.uz

INSONSHUNOSLIK FANLARI JURNALI
JOURNAL OF HUMANITIES
ЖУРНАЛ ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК

2026

2-JILD | 3-SON

HUMANSIENCES.UZ

№ 3 (2)-2026

INSONSHUNOSLIK FANLARI JURNALI

JOURNAL OF HUMANITIES

ЖУРНАЛ ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК

TOSHKENT-2026

BOSH MUHARRIR:

Isanova Feruza Tulqinovna

TAHRIR HAY'ATI:

07.00.00 – TARIX FANLARI

Rajapov Mardonbek Qosimboy o'g'li
Tarix fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD).
E-mail: mardonbekoff@gmail.com
ORCID: 0000-0002-5245-6021

Xaynazarov Baxromjon Baxtiyorovich
Tarix fanlari doktori (DSc). Dotsent.
E-mail: bahrom_bek@mail.ru
ORCID: 0000-0002-1266-1557

Saidboboyev Zokirjon Abdulkarimovich
Tarix fanlari nomzodi (Ph.D.). Professor.
E-mail: zsaidboboev@yahoo.com
ORCID: 0009-0008-3960-2427

08.00.00 – IQTISODIYOT FANLARI

Urdushev Xamrakul
Iqtisodiyot fanlari nomzodi. Dotsent.
E-mail: xurdushev@gmail.com
ORCID: 0000-0003-4984-0214

Berdiyarov Baxriddin Tavasharovich
Iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc). Professor.
E-mail: bahriddin.bfa@gmail.com
ORCID: 0000-0001-8591-6840

Avlokulov Anvar Ziyadullayevich
Iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc). Professor.
E-mail: anvaravlokulovz@gamail.com
ORCID: 0000-0002-6683-8995

Norov Asror Egamberdiyevich
Iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc).
E-mail: a.norov@ilmiy.uz

Ostonokulov Azamat Abdulkarimovich
Iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc). Professor.
E-mail: a.ostonokulov@tsue.uz
ORCID: 0000-0003-2792-3174

Rustamova Sayyora Xatamovna
Iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori
(PhD). V.b Dotsent.
E-mail: rustamova0302@mail.ru

Shadiyev Xamid Azimovich
Iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc). Professor.
E-mail: su9795744@gmail.com

Nasirov Egamkul Ismailovich
Iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc). Professor.
E-mail: e.nosirov@tsue.uz
ORCID: 0000-0002-9355-1973

Kuliboev Azamat Shonazarovich
Iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori
(PhD). Dotsent.
E-mail: azamatkuliboyev@gmail.com
ORCID: 0000-0002-3357-070X

09.00.00 – FALSAFA FANLARI

Turdiyev Bexruz Sobirovich
Falsafa fanlari doktori (DSc). Professor.
E-mail: bekiuz0302@yahoo.com
ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3260-3327>

Bekbaev Rauf Rustamovich
Falsafa fanlari doktori (DSc). Dotsent.
E-mail: rauf.r.bekbaev@gmail.com
ORCID: 0000-0001-5072-3379

Yusubov Jaloliddin Kadamovich
Falsafa fanlari doktori (DSc). Dotsent.
E-mail: yusubovjaloliddin@gmail.com
ORCID: 0009-0003-1401-7997

Yuldashev Nurbek Normurodovich
Falsafa fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD).
Katta ilmiy xodim.
O'zbekiston.
ORCID: 0000-0002-4628-8789

Eshnazarova Farida Jo'raqulovna
Falsafa fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD).
Dotsent.
E-mail: faridaeshnazarova4@gmail.com
ORCID: 0009-0000-2496-4443

Parpiyev Muxammadjon Tolibovich
Falsafa fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD).
Dotsent.
ORCID: 0009-0000-1869-9348

10.00.00 – FILOLOGIYA FANLARI

Axmedov Oybek Saporbaevich
Filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc). Professor.
E-mail: oybekakhmedov1978@gmail.com
ORCID: 0009-0003-3122-1973

Samigova Xushnuda Batirovna
Filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc). Professor.
E-mail: kabsam@yandex.ru
ORCID: 0009-0005-2327-106X

Eshmo‘minov Asqar Allamurodovich
Filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc). Professor.
E-mail: asqar@list.ru

Axmedova Mehrinigor Bahodirovna
Filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc). Professor v.b.
E-mail: mexrishka82@mail.ru
ORCID: 0000-0003-1198-0326

Absalamova Gulmira Sharifovna
Filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori
(PhD). Dotsent.
E-mail: gulmirasharifovna@gmail.com
ORCID: 0009-0005-6105-4752

Salaxutdinova Musharraf Isamutdinovna
Filologiya fanlari nomzodi. Dotsent.
E-mail: salaxiddinovamusharraf@gmail.co
ORCID: 0000-0003-0534-5633

Ravshan Turakulovich
Filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori
(PhD). Professor.
E-mail: docravshanniyazov@gmail.com
ORCID: 0000-0002-6146-1789

Sanakulov Zayniddin Ibodullayevich
Filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori
(PhD). Dotsent.
O‘zbekiston.
E-mail: z.sanakulov@cspu.uz
ORCID: 0000-0002-6952-7738

Bawetdinov Muxammeddin Kazimbekovich
Filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori
(PhD).
E-mail: b_muxammed@karsu.uz
ORCID: 0009-0007-9826-175X

12.00.00 – Yuridik fanlar

Muxitdinova Firyuza Abdurashidovna
Yuridik fanlar doktori (DSc). Professor.
E-mail: feruza.mukhitdinova@gmail.com
ORCID: 0000-0003-1721-0189

Ilhombekov Jasurbek Ilxombek o‘g‘li
Yuridik fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD).
Katta o‘qituvchi.
E-mail: jafarbak22@mail.ru
ORCID: 0000-0002-9867-3363

Imomov Nurillo Fayzullaevich
Yuridik fanlar doktori (DSc). Professor.
E-mail: nurillo_1212@mail.ru
ORCID: 0000-0001-8090-842X

Pirmatov Otabek Shavkatovich
Yuridik fanlar doktori (DSc). Professor v.b.
E-mail: pirmatov.otabek.89@inbox.ru
ORCID: 0000-0002-0774-661

Ismoilov Shuhratjon Abdusaminovich
Yuridik fanlar doktori (DSc). Dotsent.
E-mail: ismoilov.shuhrat80@mail.ru
ORCID: 0000-0003-0947-6163

Matkarimov Kudrat Kalandarovich
Yuridik fanlar doktori (DSc). Dotsent.
E-mail: qudrat1979uzb@gmail.com
ORCID: 000-0003-0396-4027

Xudaykulov Feruzbek Xurramovich
Yuridik fanlar doktori (DSc). Dotsent.
E-mail: dr.profil14@gmail.com
ORCID: 0000-0002-4940-3762

Hakimov Komil Baxtiyarovich
Yuridik fanlar doktori (DSc). Professor.
E-mail: professorkomilkhakimov@gmail.com

Kadirova Moxigul Xamitovna
Yuridik fanlar doktori (DSc). Professor v.b.
E-mail: m.kadirova@tsul.uz
ORCID: 0000-0003-1450-7542

13.00.00 – PEDAGOGIKA FANLARI

Haqberdiyev Baxtiyor Rustamovich
Pedagogika fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori
(PhD). Dotsent.
E-mail: bahtiyor.haqberdiyev@mail.ru
ORCID: 0000-0002-2208-7827

Erkulova Feruza Melikuziyevna
Pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori
(PhD). Dotsent.
E-mail: feruzaerkulovauzb@gmail.com

Shirnazarova Zamira Allaberdiyevna
Pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori
(PhD). E-mail: zamira.sh@terdpi.uz
ORCID: 0000-0001-9870-6295

Oymatova Nilufar Mirjamolovna
Pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori
(PhD). E-mail: nilufar.oymatova@gmail.com

Eshchanova Xolida Xudayarovna
Pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori
(PhD). E-mail: eshchanovaxolida@gmail.com

Karshieva Dilbar Eshpulatovna
Pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori
(PhD). Dotsent.
E-mail: d.karshiyeva1986@gmail.com

Raxmatov Otabek Urinbosarovich
Pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori
(PhD). E-mail: rahmatov.otabek@inbox.ru
ORCID: 0000-0003-1288-3042

23.00.00 – SIYOSIY FANLAR

Turayev Abrar Saloxiddinovich
Siyosiy fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD).
Dotsent. E-mail: ijtimoiy2017@mail.ru
ORCID: 0000-0003-1741-6857

INSONSHUNOSLIK FANLARI elektron
jurnali 2025-yil 6-iyunda 830912-sonli
guvohnoma bilan davlat ro'yxatidan
o'tkazilgan.

Muassis: "SCIENCEPROBLEMS TEAM"
mas'uliyati cheklangan jamiyati.

TAHRIRIYAT MANZILI:

Toshkent shahri, Yakkasaroy tumani, Kichik
Beshyog'och ko'chasi, 70/10-uy. Elektron
manzil: scienceproblems.uz@gmail.com

MUNDARIJA

TARIX FANLARI

Yusupov Shakir

AMIR TEMUR DAVRIDA XORAZM: XX ASR TARIXSHUNOSLIGIDA SIYOSIY VA TARIXIY-
MADANIY JARAYONLARNING YONDASHUV VA TALQINLARI5-10

Ubaydullayev Oybek

SHURABASHAT POTTERY AS ARCHAIC FORMS OF
ANCIENT POTTERY PRODUCTION 11-15

Matkarimova Nazokat, Matnazarova Dilorom

XORAZM XALQ SAN'ATIDA OILAVIY QADRIYATLARNING
MADANIY-KONSEPTUAL TALQINI 16-20

PSIXOLOGIYA FANLARI

Jurakulova Dildora

O'SMIRLARDA DESTRUKTIV XULQNI BARTARAF ETISH JARAYONIDA TARBIYAVIY
YONDASHUVINING INNOVATSION IMKONIYATLARI 21-24

Konratbaeva Ayjamal

TIL O'RGANISH JARAYONIDA GAPIRISH KO'NIKMASI SHAKLLANISHIDA PSIXOLOGIK
OMILLAR O'RNI 25-28

Article / Original Paper

SHURABASHAT POTTERY AS ARCHAIC FORMS OF ANCIENT POTTERY PRODUCTION

Ubaydullayev Oybek Sherzodbek o'gli

Master's student (2nd year), Faculty of History

Andijan State University

E-mail: oybekubaydullaev22@gmail.com

Tel: +998 50 109 00 12

ORCID: 0009-0001-5522-9561

Annotation. This article analyzes ceramic artifacts discovered at the Sho'rabashat site as archaic forms of ancient pottery production. The study examines the shape, production technology, and functional features of the vessels using archaeological and typological methods. The results show that Sho'rabashat ceramics provide important information about the lifestyle and craft traditions of the ancient population of the Fergana Valley.

Keywords: Sho'rabashat, archaeology, ceramic artifacts, ancient pottery, Fergana Valley, archaic ceramics, material culture.

SHO'RABASHAT SOPOLLARI QADIMGI KULOLCHILIKNING ARXAIK KO'RINISHLARI SIFATIDA

Ubaydullayev Oybek Sherzodbek o'g'li

Andijon davlat universiteti, Tarix fakulteti

2-kurs magistranti

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada Sho'rabashat yodgorligidan topilgan sopol buyumlar qadimgi kulolchilikning arxaik ko'rinishlari sifatida tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotda sopol idishlarning shakli, ishlab chiqarish texnologiyasi va funksional xususiyatlari arxeologik hamda tipologik usullar asosida o'rganilgan. Natijalar Sho'rabashat sopollari qadimgi Farg'ona vodiysi aholisi turmushi va hunarmandchilik an'analari haqida muhim ma'lumot berishini ko'rsatadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Sho'rabashat, arxeologiya, sopol buyumlar, qadimgi kulolchilik, Farg'ona vodiysi, arxaik keramika, moddiy madaniyat.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47390/hum-i3v2y2026/n02>

Introduction. The Sho'rabashat site occupies an important place in the system of ancient archaeological cultures of the Fergana Valley. The ceramic artifacts discovered at this site represent an important scientific source for studying ancient pottery traditions, production technology, and the level of material culture in the region. According to archaeological studies, the Sho'rabashat culture is closely connected with the ancient agricultural traditions of the Fergana Valley, and ceramic artifacts held a significant place in its material culture [9; p. 37].

In addition, the scientific study of archaeological findings, their preservation, and their transmission to future generations have gained particular importance in modern research. Archaeological artifacts preserved in museum collections, including ceramic objects, contain

valuable information about various periods of human history, and their scientific analysis plays an important role in studying the cultural development of ancient societies [10; p. 12].

In this regard, the analysis of the ceramic artifacts from the Sho'rabashat site makes it possible to identify the archaic forms of ancient pottery, their production technology, and their functional characteristics. This study is aimed at providing a scientific description of the ceramic artifacts discovered at the Sho'rabashat site as archaic manifestations of ancient pottery traditions.

Literature Review. A number of fundamental scientific studies serve as important sources in the study of Sho'rabashat and, in general, ancient pottery traditions in Central Asia. In his research, I. G. Narimanov highlights the significance of archaeological findings in the territory of Central Asia, including ceramic artifacts, their forms, and their role in identifying cultural layers [1; pp. 43–48].

Issues related to archaeological monuments and the material culture of Central Asia are also widely covered in the fundamental publication "Archaeology of the USSR," where ceramic artifacts of ancient societies and their chronological classification are analyzed on a scientific basis [2; pp. 129–136].

The material culture of ancient societies and the historical development of ceramic artifacts also occupy an important place in the studies of S. V. Kiselyov and M. E. Masson [3; 4]. The artistic culture of Central Asia and pottery traditions were examined by G. A. Pugachenkova, who analyzed the aesthetic and practical significance of ceramic artifacts [5; pp. 201–210].

The technological aspects of pottery production are discussed in the studies of N. A. Kibalchich and V. V. Gritsenko, which describe the manufacturing techniques and functional purposes of ancient ceramic objects [6; pp. 55–61; 7; pp. 171–174].

The ancient agricultural culture of the Fergana Valley was analyzed in the works of Y. A. Zadneprovskiy, where the role of the Sho'rabashat culture in the ancient archaeological processes of the region is demonstrated [8; p. 130]. In recent years, the Sho'rabashat culture has also been studied on the basis of modern scientific approaches, and its social and cultural characteristics have been interpreted through discursive analysis [9; pp. 37–44].

At the same time, the role of modern technologies in the preservation of archaeological findings and their introduction into scientific circulation is also particularly emphasized [10; pp. 12–16].

Methodology. This study applies archaeological and typological analysis to examine the ceramic artifacts discovered at the Sho'rabashat site. The findings were analyzed based on their form, structure, production technology, and functional characteristics. In addition, a comparative analysis was conducted with ceramic artifacts found at other archaeological sites in Central Asia. The research also employed methods of literature review, archaeological description, and generalization.

Results. The analysis of ceramic artifacts discovered at the Sho‘rabashat site shows that the majority of them were produced by hand. The cups are simple in shape, with thick walls and generally smooth surfaces, and they are either undecorated or have very minimal decorative elements. Most of them have a low neck and a wide mouth, indicating that they were used as everyday household vessels [8; p. 130].

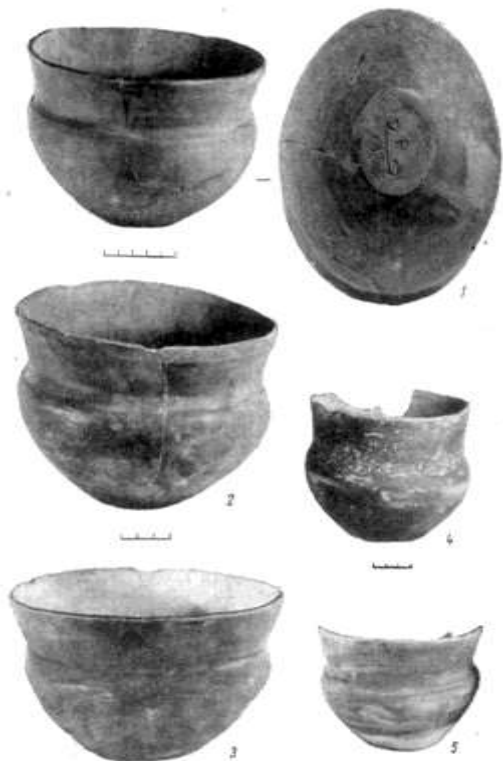


Рис. 27. Шурабашат. Чаши со слаженной окантовкой.

© Ю. А. Задворский

Figure 2. The image shows ceramic cups discovered at the Sho‘rabashat archaeological site. The vessels were handmade using the coil-building technique and are distinguished by their smooth surface and simple shape. Their functional character indicates that they were intended for everyday household use, particularly for consuming food and liquids.

In some of the discovered samples, a slightly outward-curving rim and subtle convex belt-like lines on the body can be observed. This indicates that the vessels were shaped using a hand-forming technique during the production process. In terms of their form and technological characteristics, such ceramic objects are typical of the ancient pottery traditions of Central Asia and demonstrate their archaic features [7; pp. 171–174]. Additionally, ceramic lids and certain technological items are also found among the discoveries.

Discussion. The archaeological ceramic artifacts discovered at the Sho‘rabashat site, particularly the cups depicted in this image, represent a vivid example of ancient pottery culture. In terms of their form, structure, and production technology, these vessels provide

НАХОЖДЕНИЯ ВОКРУГ МЕДИА
135
видность краевых изделий украшением рассмотрен статистические подходы
анализа, оставленные дельцами рух (табл. 13–14). Полный сбор и подотчет боль-
(рис. 29, 1–3). Иными образцами краевых этого парамического материала, добытого

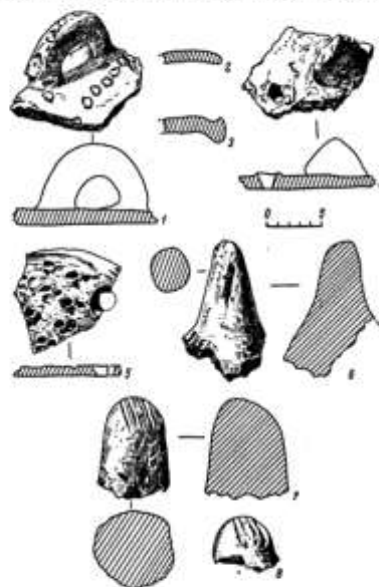


Рис. 29. Шурабашат. Крышки (1–4) и стержни (5–8).

со связующими или краем, и особенно вы-
деляется крышка с внешней горизонтальной
и круглым отверстием.
Для суждения о месте отдаленных типов
керамики в комплексе Шурабашата

в 1957 г. из верхнего горизонта раскопа II
(3200 фрагментов), образует в известной
мере коллекцию, соотносимо видам
керамики, употребленной на соседне-
м.

information about the daily life and craft traditions of the population that lived in the early first millennium BCE [1; pp. 43–48].

The surfaces of the vessels are smooth, and their shapes are simple and oriented toward practical purposes; in most cases, they were handmade and fired in an open fire [2; pp. 129–136]. This can be observed from the uneven thickness of their walls, the irregularity of the rim, and the absence of glaze [3; pp. 102–110].

Such ceramic artifacts were widespread in Central Asia, and their archaeological analysis makes it possible to determine the chronological state of cultural layers [4; pp. 75–82]. In addition, the techniques of processing and decorative styles help to identify differences between pottery schools [5; pp. 201–210]. Most of the finds consist of simple functional vessels that were used for cooking, storage, and serving food [6; pp. 55–61].

In some vessels, slight bends in the rim, belt-like convex ridges, or carvings on the lower part of the body can be observed. These elements were intended not only for aesthetic purposes but also to ensure convenient use [5; pp. 112–114]. In particular, the marks or stamp observed on the bottom of vessel No. 1 may be related to the ancient practice of placing a maker's mark or to a specific pottery workshop.

Such marks were usually used to distinguish a particular craftsman or a local workshop. The overall appearance of the vessels indicates that they were mainly used for drinking liquids, consuming food, or storing small grains. The smallest vessel may have been used by children or possibly for ritual purposes. The undecorated and practical nature of the Sho'rabashat ceramics suggests that their primary function was to meet everyday needs [7; pp. 171–174].

However, behind this simplicity lies the experience of ancient potters who had a good knowledge of materials and firing techniques. Through these findings, we can imagine the lifestyle, technological capabilities, and aesthetic views of the population of the Sho'rabashat period. The types of Sho'rabashat ceramic artifacts differ from one another in terms of the composition of the clay mass, manufacturing methods, glazing, decoration, and function. Nearly all ceramics discovered at the site (except for types IV and V) were produced by hand [8; p. 130].

The recovered materials indicate that the vessels were made using the coil-building method (that is, in the form of clay strips). In some fragments, the joints where the clay coils were connected remain visible. In particular, in cups (vessels) with narrowed necks, the rims were produced separately and later attached to the body of the vessel [8; p. 130].

There is also evidence that some vessels were produced using a cloth mold (template). Usually, the traces of the cloth were smoothed out, but on one fragment they were accidentally preserved. Since the majority of the ceramics discovered at Sho'rabashat were handmade, the entire ceramic assemblage demonstrates an archaic appearance, characterized by its ancient and simple form [8; p. 130].

Among the lids discovered at Sho'rabashat, there are examples of various shapes and decorations. Some lids are decorated with small depressions made by pressing with a finger, which indicates that they had not only practical but also aesthetic significance. One of the lids has a low neck and a round hole, distinguished by its downward-curving edge.

These findings help to better understand the place of different ceramic types at Sho'rabashat. In 1957, excavations in the upper layer of Sector II yielded 5,305 ceramic fragments, which clearly demonstrate the types of pottery that were most widely used in this

area. In addition, the objects depicted under numbers 6–8 are ceramic stirrers (stergils). They are pointed or rounded in shape and may have been used as technological tools (for example, in weaving or textile production) or possibly for ritual purposes. Their smooth surface and form indicate that a special shaping technique was used in their manufacture.

Conclusion. Through the ceramic artifacts discovered at the Sho‘rabashat site, important scientific conclusions can be drawn about the lifestyle, production traditions, and aesthetic views of the ancient population. Although these objects were handmade using the coil-building technique and were generally unglazed and undecorated, they met the functional, practical, and ritual needs of their time.

The form of the ceramic vessels, their production technology, and the marks observed on some of them indicate that the activities of ancient potters were already well established. Archaeological analyses show that the Sho‘rabashat ceramics belong to archaic periods, which provides grounds to recognize this site as one of the earliest pottery centers in Uzbekistan. These findings serve as an important scientific source for identifying and periodizing the cultural layers formed in ancient times in Central Asia, as well as for studying intercultural connections.

Adabiyotlar/Literatura/References

1. Нариманов, И. Г. Древности Средней Азии / И. Г. Нариманов. — Ташкент : Фан, 1980. — 215 с. — С. 43–48.
2. Академия наук СССР. Археология СССР. Том I / отв. ред. Б. А. Рыбаков. — М. : Наука, 1965. — 490 с. — С. 129–136.
3. Киселёв С. В. Древняя история Южной Сибири / С. В. Киселёв. — М.: Изд-во АН СССР, 1949. — 327 с.
4. Массон М. Е. Очерк истории Узбекистана (с древнейших времён до наших дней). — Ташкент: Узгосиздат, 1951. — 280 с.
5. Пугаченкова Г. А. Художественная культура Турана. — Ташкент: Фан, 1971. — 365 с.
6. Кибальчич Н. А. Гончарное производство древнего Узбекистана. — Самарканд: Изд-во САГУ, 1964. — 198 с.
7. Гриценко В. В. Примитивная керамика Средней Азии. — Душанбе: Дониш, 1967. — 210 с.
8. Заднепровский Ю. А. Древнеземледельческая культура Ферганы / отв. ред. В. М. Массон. — М.; Л.: Изд-во АН СССР, 1962. — 130 с.
9. Рузибоев С., Убайдуллаев О. Дискурсивный анализ культуры Шурабашат // *Jahon sivilizatsiyasi tizimida Farg‘ona vodiysi qadim va o‘rta asrlar tarixi hamda madaniyati: tadqiqot muammolari va ularning tahlili. II xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjuman materiallari to‘plami.* — Andijon, 2025. — Б. 37–44.
10. Khudoyorov N. M., Ruziboev S. S. Prospects of Using Modern Technologies in the Conservation of Findings in Museum Collection Funds // *Texas Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies.* — 2024. — Vol. 37. — Б. 12–16.



SAYT: <https://humansciences.uz>

HUMANSIENCES.UZ

№ 3 (2)-2026

INSONSHUNOSLIK FANLARI JURNALI

JOURNAL OF HUMANITIES

ЖУРНАЛ ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК

INSONSHUNOSLIK FANLARI elektron jurnali 2025-yil 6-iyunda 830912-sonli guvohnoma bilan davlat ro'yxatidan o'tkazilgan.

Muassis: "SCIENCEPROBLEMS TEAM" mas'uliyati cheklangan jamiyati.

TAHRIRIYAT MANZILI:

Toshkent shahri, Yakkasaroy tumani, Kichik Beshyog'och ko'chasi, 70/10-uy. Elektron manzil: scienceproblems.uz@gmail.com