



colloquium-journal

ISSN 2520-6990

*Międzynarodowe czasopismo naukowe*

Medical sciences  
Economic sciences  
Philological sciences  
Pedagogical sciences

№25(218) 2024



colloquium-journal

ISSN 2520-6990

ISSN 2520-2480

Colloquium-journal №25 (218), 2024

Część 1

(Warszawa, Polska)

Redaktor naczelny - **Paweł Nowak**  
**Ewa Kowalczyk**

Rada naukowa

- **Dorota Dobija** - profesor i rachunkowości i zarządzania na uniwersytecie Koźmińskiego
- **Jemielniak Dariusz** - profesor dyrektor centrum naukowo-badawczego w zakresie organizacji i miejsc pracy, kierownik katedry zarządzania Międzynarodowego w Ku.
- **Mateusz Jabłoński** - politechnika Krakowska im. Tadeusza Kościuszki.
- **Henryka Danuta Stryczewska** – profesor, dziekan wydziału elektrotechniki i informatyki Politechniki Lubelskiej.
- **Bulakh Iryna Valerievna** - profesor nadzwyczajny w katedrze projektowania środowiska architektonicznego, Kijowski narodowy Uniwersytet budownictwa i architektury.
- **Leontiev Rudolf Georgievich** - doktor nauk ekonomicznych, profesor wyższej komisji atestacyjnej, główny naukowiec federalnego centrum badawczego chabarowska, dalekowschodni oddział rosyjskiej akademii nauk
- **Serebrennikova Anna Valerievna** - doktor prawa, profesor wydziału prawa karnego i kryminologii uniwersytetu Moskiewskiego M.V. Lomonosova, Rosja
- **Skopa Vitaliy Aleksandrovich** - doktor nauk historycznych, kierownik katedry filozofii i kulturoznawstwa
- **Pogrebnaya Yana Vsevolodovna** - doktor filologii, profesor nadzwyczajny, stawropolski państwowy Instytut pedagogiczny
- **Fanil Timeryanowicz Kuzbekov** - kandydat nauk historycznych, doktor nauk filologicznych. profesor, wydział Dziennikarstwa, Bashgosuniversitet
- **Aliyev Zakir Hussein oglu** - doctor of agricultural sciences, associate professor, professor of RAE academician RAPVHN and MAEP
- **Kanivets Alexander Vasilievich** - kandydat nauk technicznych, profesor nadzwyczajny Wydział Agroiżynierii i Transportu Drogowego, Państwowy Uniwersytet Rolniczy w Połtawie
- **Yavorska-Vitkovska Monika** - doktor edukacji, szkoła Kuyavsky-Pomorsk w bidgoszczu, dziekan nauk o filozofii i biologii; doktor edukacji, profesor
- **Chernyak Lev Pavlovich** - doktor nauk technicznych, profesor, katedra technologii chemicznej materiałów kompozytowych narodowy uniwersytet techniczny ukraiны „Politechnika w Kijowie”
- **Vorona-Slivinskaya Lyubov Grigoryevna** - doktor nauk ekonomicznych, profesor, St. Petersburg University of Management Technologia i ekonomia
- **Voskresenskaya Elena Vladimirovna** doktor prawa, kierownik Katedry Prawa Cywilnego i Ochrony Własności Intelektualnej w dziedzinie techniki, Politechnika im. Piotra Wielkiego w Sankt Petersburgu
- **Tengiz Magradze** - doktor filozofii w dziedzinie energetyki i elektrotechniki, Georgian Technical University, Tbilisi, Gruzja
- **Usta-Azizova Dilnoza Ahrarovna** - kandydat nauk pedagogicznych, profesor nadzwyczajny, Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute, Uzbekistan
- **Oktay Salamov** - doktor filozofii w dziedzinie fizyki, honorowy doktor-profesor Międzynarodowej Akademii Ekoenergii, docent Wydziału Ekologii Azerbejdżańskiego Uniwersytetu Architektury i Budownictwa
- **Karakulov Fedor Andreevich** – researcher of the Department of Hydraulic Engineering and Hydraulics, federal state budgetary scientific institution "all-Russian research Institute of hydraulic Engineering and Melioration named after A. N. Kostyakov", Russia.
- **Askaryants Wiera Pietrowna** - Adiunkt w Katedrze Farmakologii, Fizjologia. Taszkencki Pediatryczny Instytut Medyczny. miasto Tasz kent

    SlideShare



INDEX  
INTERNATIONAL



COPERNICUS

 НАУЧНАЯ ЭЛЕКТРОННАЯ  
БИБЛИОТЕКА  
LIBRARY.RU

«Colloquium-journal»

Wydawca «Interdruk» Poland, Warszawa

Annopol 4, 03-236

E-mail: [info@colloquium-journal.org](mailto:info@colloquium-journal.org)

<http://www.colloquium-journal.org/>

# CONTENTS

## PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCES

*Lytvynenko V. Yu*

INNOVATIVE METHODS OF TEACHING THE FRENCH LANGUAGE IN TEACHING INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN UKRAINE ..... 3

## PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES

*Sohret Mammadova*

FOLK CREATIVITY AS THE MAIN SOURCE OF CHILDREN'S LITERATURE ..... 6

*Исаева Ф.Н.*

ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННОЕ РЕШЕНИЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ОТЧУЖДЕНИЯ В АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНСКОМ РОМАНЕ 2000-Х ГОДОВ ..9

*Fakhriyya N.*

ARTISTIC SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM OF ALIENATION IN THE AZERBAIJANI NOVEL OF THE 2000s .....9

*Поляков А.А.*

«ТРИУМФ ЭММАНУЭЛЕЙ» В РОМАНЕ Г. ДОРНИНА «ВЫСОКАЯ ЭРОТИКА КАТАСТРОФ» И В РЕАЛЬНОЙ ЖИЗНИ НАШИХ СОВРЕМЕННОКОВ.....14

*Polyakov A.A.*

"TRIUMPH OF EMMANUEL" IN THE NOVEL BY G. DORONIN "HIGH EROTICISM OF DISASTERS" AND IN THE REAL LIFE OF OUR CONTEMPORARIES.....14

*Поляков А.А.*

«ГЛУБОКОЕ БУРЕНИЕ» АЛЕКСАНДРА ЗАГРИБЕЛЬНОГО.....18

*Polyakov A.A.*

"DEEP DRILLING" BY ALEXANDER ZAGRIBELNY.....18

## ECONOMIC SCIENCES

*Azhar Shamran Jabur*

THE BANKING SYSTEM AND ITS ROLE IN ACHIEVING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN IRAQ (ANALYTICAL STUDY) .....22

## MEDICAL SCIENCES

*Mamadova S.E.*

*Hasanova V.A.*

*Kalbiyeva N.A.*

SELECTION OF TEMPORARY FILLING MATERIALS FOR HIGH-QUALITY SEALING OF THE TOOTH CAVITY .....31

*Kerimova G.E.*

*Feyzullayev E.I.*

*Rustamov E.A.*

ADHESIVE TECHNOLOGIES USED IN DENTISTRY. ....33

*Horbatiuk I., Bileychuk R.Yu., Ruda T.D., Harasym M.,; liunska P., Masikevych M., Bereziuk R.*

HERPES ZOSTER IN CHILDREN. A CLINICAL CASE FROM PRACTICE .....35

# PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCES

УДК 378

Lytvynenko V. Yu

Senior teacher

Department of theory and practice of foreign languages

Pavlo Tychyna Uman State Pedagogical University

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13754132>

## INNOVATIVE METHODS OF TEACHING THE FRENCH LANGUAGE IN TEACHING INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN UKRAINE

### **Abstract.**

The article examines one of the problems of teaching the French language - the need to introduce innovative technologies and methods of linguistic didactics into the process of learning French by students of language specialties. Special attention is paid to the use of communicative learning methods and the language classroom as methods of active development of students' communicative and linguistic-cultural competence.

**Keywords:** methodology; innovative technologies; language office; French; gaming technologies; project methodology.

**Statement of the problem.** Linguistic culture has always been and remains an integral component of human culture. Taking into account the integration of Ukraine into Europe and its standards, the problem of language learning as one of the means of intercultural interaction in the social and professional sphere is relevant for today. However, at this stage there is an acute problem of improving the quality of learning the French language - the lack of a sufficient number of educational and methodological literature and textbooks for all levels of education, which would meet modern requirements, incorporating the material necessary for the formation of communicative speech competences and the expansion of cultural and sociocultural students' knowledge of the French language, cultural characteristics of native speakers, their habits, traditions, norms of behavior and etiquette.

**The purpose of the article.** Consider methods of increasing the effectiveness of French language learning in pedagogical institutions of higher education.

**Analysis of recent research and publications.** The issue of increasing the effectiveness of learning foreign languages is devoted to the research of such scientists as H.M. Bros, M.V. Claren, L.V. Pirozhenko, O.I Pomitun and others. However, the vast majority of scientific works are related to the study of Romance and Germanic languages, the relevance of which is determined by their active use in the political and economic spheres of international relations. Today, teachers of the French language face the important task of optimizing the learning process, increasing the effectiveness of language learning by students. All extracurricular activities, non-traditional techniques, new methods of learning, all that the teacher brings to a regular lesson in a complex discipline, are used precisely for the purpose of creating internal motivation of students to study this subject.

**Presentation of the main research material.** The individuality of languages and cultures should be noted in the language learning process. Knowing another language acquires a special value if it is related to the un-

derstanding of the culture, knowledge about the relations, imaginations and stereotypes of the representatives of the language being studied.

**Presentation of the main research material.** To date, there is no single classification of teaching methods that covers the wide and diverse range of traditional and non-traditional methods of teaching French. It is impossible to stop at the use of certain methods separately. Effective teaching of the French language in pedagogical institutions of higher education can be achieved by a harmonious combination of traditional and non-traditional teaching methods. Innovative technologies include such approaches to language teaching as interactive teaching methods and the use of technical teaching aids. The term "interactive" is borrowed into the Ukrainian language from the English language and has the meaning "interactive". Interactive learning is, first of all, dialogic learning, in the process of which the teacher and student interact [1; p. 131].

The importance of interactive methods lies in the fact that students are not afraid to express their opinions, they can both agree and disagree with the expressed ideas of others. Such methods are divided into four methods of educational activity: paired (student-teacher, student-student), frontal (the teacher teaches a group or subgroup), group, individual [2]. Practice shows that interactive learning tools contribute to increasing motivation, consolidation of knowledge, development of creativity and communication skills of students. The use of interactive methods corresponds to the modern concept of education, which is based on the principle of active student activity. There are the following types of interactive approaches: 1. Project methodology. With the help of the project methodology, it is possible to achieve several goals at once - to activate and spread the vocabulary, to consolidate the studied lexical and grammatical material [3].

The project method can be implemented within the curriculum on almost any topic. Various tools can be used for the project task - multimedia presentations, drawings, collages, diagrams, tables, graphs and charts. The project is carried out according to a certain scheme: preparation (choice of the topic, formulation of the

problem and goal); organization of the project (drawing up an action plan, outlining tasks for each student); implementation of the project (search for necessary information, choice of method of implementation and presentation of the project); project presentation; summing up. The presentation of the project is carried out in the audience using multimedia tools 2. Game technologies. The term "game pedagogical technologies" includes a large group of methods and techniques for organizing the pedagogical process. The works of E. Passov, M. Skatkin, D. Elkonin [4] are devoted to the use of game methods in foreign language learning.

With the help of game technologies, students acquire problem-solving skills, practice using grammatical constructions, and practice linguistic and cultural realities. Game technologies, in turn, can be divided into the following types: Debate is considered an effective means of language teaching due to the fact that it provides an opportunity to develop all four language skills - listening, reading, speaking and writing. During debates on a given topic, students improve their listening and speaking skills, as well as their writing skills, as participants take notes on their opponents' responses in order to offer their own counterarguments. In particular, the implementation of this type of game technology requires serious preparation on the part of the participants, because students need to analyze the literature in accordance with the specified topic, draw up a synopsis plan and select the theses and provisions that are adequate for the communicative situation. Role-playing is an active method of learning, a means of developing the student's communicative abilities. Role playing helps to overcome language barriers of students, significantly increases the scope of their speaking practice [5].

In role-playing games, the social role relations of the participants are necessarily formed. Students are required not only to solve the task, but also to play their social role correctly [6]. When teaching the French language, it is possible to use such well-known forms of interactive methods as "Brainstorming", "Associative bush", "Mosaic", "Complete the phrase", "Taboo" and others. This type of game facilitates learning a certain grammatical form. The use of technical teaching aids is an integral part of innovative language teaching methods. Language training of foreign language specialists requires daily training, including simulation of the language environment in classrooms. Listening to audio recordings, watching cartoons and movies helps students feel the linguistic atmosphere of the country whose language they are studying. In this case, language classrooms, multimedia laboratories and interactive classes provide students with significant help and improvement of their foreign language skills.

The vast majority of interactive classes are designed for both group work in classes and independent work of students. Thus, the use of information technologies in the process of learning a foreign language helps to increase oral practice for each student, ensure high motivation for learning, and make the learning process more interesting. Modern language classrooms act as new means of teaching a foreign language. They are used to conduct various types of classes as a means of

presenting educational information, monitoring the assimilation of knowledge, developing certain skills in students, and automating the educational process. The language classroom is a classroom equipped with language systems for modern education. The speech system is a complex of sound engineering and projection equipment for reproduction and recording of audiovisual effects. Each of the workplaces is provided with a telephone-microphone headset with microphones of reduced sensitivity and directional activity. This design allows all students to talk out loud without disturbing each other.

Software is installed on the computers of the language classrooms, which has a large set of functions, which allows the teacher to effectively and interestingly conduct foreign language training: - the function of creating a class model (each teacher can create a class/s and register students in them); - screen broadcast (the teacher can broadcast what is happening on his screen to one or more students in full-screen or windowed mode. In full-screen mode, the broadcast occupies the entire screen, and the student cannot use other programs that are allowed in windowed mode); - demonstration of a student (the teacher can select a student to demonstrate his actions on the screens of other students; he can also communicate with the selected student, and other students can hear it); - remote control (in addition to screen broadcasting, the teacher can choose any programs to run on students' screens, allow or prohibit the use of certain programs, observe students' actions, stop computers) - drawing (the teacher can draw, write, insert autoshapes or making pencil marks on the student's screen, these actions are also available for demonstration to the whole class); - playback of video and audio materials (the teacher can play video and audio files over the network, add other audio and video files to the playlist, cut the video, add subtitles, make bookmarks for the necessary passages); - the webcam function (the teacher can broadcast video and sounds from the webcam on the students' screens, the function is useful for various phonetic exercises); - interactive whiteboard (allows the teacher and students to work with one interactive whiteboard at the same time, you can upload text files and pictures to the whiteboard; the function is useful for performing exercises in a group, solving crosswords, conducting quizzes, information on the whiteboard can be saved for later use); - tape recorder and tutor (intended for listening to educational material with subtitles in various learning modes; the teacher can define such tasks for the student to work with the tape recorder as listening to a sound file, recording his voice on a tape recorder, listening to his recording); - conversation in groups (the teacher can organize live oral and written learning in groups, the selected function will be performed simultaneously for all groups created in the class, the teacher and students of the selected group can hear each other, work on a written task in the form of text correspondence between the teacher and students, the teacher can connect to any group for conversation and sending text tasks); - conversation by topic (the teacher can create several educational topics with texts and pictures; the names of the topics will be visible and students can choose the topic

themselves and connect to the task); – exam (allows the teacher to create and edit exam forms; the teacher can create several thematic sections with questions, it is possible to create different types of questions: with multiple-choice answers, “correct/incorrect” questions, general questions, fill-in-the-blank questions, it is possible to determine the number of points for each question and limit the time for taking the exam, the program calculates points for all answers, except general questions, shows statistics); – survey (the function allows the teacher to ask questions and immediately get the answers of students, this function can be used to conduct quizzes, the teacher can mark the correct ones reward answers); – functions for the student (all functions and programs are controlled by the teacher, but the student has the opportunity to perform some independent actions during the lesson: send a text message to the teacher, "raise your hand" to attract the teacher's attention, send/receive files, work with the "tutor" function) [7].

An extremely interesting invention is the use of the functions of the interactive class system in booths for simultaneous translation, which enables students to translate without disturbing each other. And if the students' attention is distracted during translation in the classroom, then being in the booths, they have the opportunity to work individually. At the same time, the teacher can listen to each student (the teacher's monitor has cubicle numbers) [8]. Thus, the presence of a wide range of functions turns the language classroom into a powerful and effective tool for teaching a foreign language, makes it possible to use numerous digital educational resources in the educational process, which qualitatively increases the level of education and allows for a rational distribution of study time. The use of computer-oriented tools in the process of learning foreign languages contributes to increasing interest and general motivation thanks to new forms of work and involvement in the priority direction of scientific and technical progress; activation of training thanks to attractive and rapidly changing forms of information presentation, individualization of training; prompt access to information. The use of computer-oriented learning tools during the study of foreign languages significantly increases the intensity of the educational process, allows you to cover a significant amount of educational material, which is learned more firmly thanks to positive motivation.

**Conclusions.** The use of innovative technologies makes it possible to increase the efficiency of learning

the French language. The idea of creating educational programs using computers and video recordings, and introducing them into the process of learning a foreign language is extremely promising. Intensification of learning, as one of the important modern trends, dictates the need to modify a foreign language lesson, to turn it into a lesson - an excursion, a lesson - a conference, a lesson - telebridge. Taking into account the individual characteristics of students, the use of various forms of work in the teaching of the French language: independent, paired, group work are important means of improving the quality of education and education of students, allows better consideration of their individual differences, sphere of interests and provides students with the opportunity to achieve the planned result.

#### References

1. Pentyliuk, M. I., Karaman, S.O., Goroshkina, O.M. (2005). *Methodology of Teaching the Ukrainian Language in Secondary Establishments*. Kyiv: Lentiv, 400 p. (in Ukr.)
2. Vorzatska, L., Kratasyuk, L. (2005). *Interactive Teaching Methods: Linguistic-and-Pedagogical Principles*. *Dyvoslovo*, 2, 5–9. (in Ukr.)
3. Wright, A., Betteridge, D., Buckby, M. (2006). *Games for language learning: Cambridge handbooks for language teachers*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 193 p. (in Eng.)
4. Kuts, M. O. (2016). *Imitation-Game Technologies in Teaching Foreign Languages in the Highee Technical Educational Establishments. Management of the Quality of Specialist Training*. Odessa: ODABA Publishers, 128–130. (in Ukr.)
5. Zozulia, I., Prysyzhna, O., Solodar, L. (2014). *The Main Modern Methods of Teaching Ukrainian as a Foreign Language. The Theory and Practice of Teaching a Foreign Language*, 9, 22–27. (in Ukr.)
6. Chernova, A. (2012). *Innovative Approaches in Teaching Ukrainian as a Foreign Language*. *Academic Notes of V. I. Vernadsky Taurian National University. Series "Philology. Social Communications"*, 25 (64), 1, 2, 318–322. (in Ukr.)
7. *Interactive class (IC). Computer class management system. Version 7.0 R2. Teacher's Guide*. Kyiv, 2013. (in Ukr.)
8. Maliuha, O. (2014). *The Issue of Interactive Methods of Teaching Foreign Language to Students of NonPhilological Specialties at the Final Stage of Higher Education*. *Youth and Market*, 2 (109), 86–69. (in Ukr.)

## PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES

*Sohret Mammadova*

*Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University*

*Head of the Department of Literature Teaching Technology, PhD in Philology, Associate Professor*

<https://orcid.org/0009-0006-6553-6385>

### FOLK CREATIVITY AS THE MAIN SOURCE OF CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

#### **Abstract**

*At every stage of its development, folk literature has served the aesthetic education of the people, becoming a moral weapon and a true school of education. Its creators are the wise elders of the people—white-haired fathers and mothers—and those who preserve it in their memories are the children and youth of the people. From the moment Azerbaijani children's literature began to take shape, folklore became its primary source of inspiration for creative expression.*

*The use of folklore in children's literature started becoming more refined from the late 19th century and by the early 20th century, folklore themes had become one of the leading subjects in children's works. This trend was particularly strong among the most talented children's poets of the time. Writers like M.Ə.Sabir, A.Səhhət, A.Şaiq, S.S. Axundov, M. Dilbazi, T, Elçin, İ.Tapdıq, and others drew on examples from children's folklore, such as lullabies, rhymes, riddles, and more, creating original works in this style. This article provides examples of Azerbaijani oral folklore genres such as riddles, tongue twisters, children's songs, proverbs, and fairy tales. The role of these genres in shaping children's moral and aesthetic development is explored.*

**Keywords:** *Fable, fairy tale, folk literature, genre, proverbs, riddle, source.*

The formation of Azerbaijani children's literature at the beginning of the 19th century, and its establishment as a distinct field, is closely tied to folklore and classical literature, which serve as its historical roots. In this sense, Azerbaijani children's literature owes much of its flourishing and growth to folklore. This broad use of folk sources is not unique to us but is a common feature in the development of children's literature among various nations. Folk creativity, with its profound ideals and aesthetic richness, has always been one of the main sources of children's literature (5).

How can we explain the strong influence of folk creativity on children's literature? Why, when the necessity to create literature for the younger generation in written form arose, did it begin with folklore? And why has children's literature, throughout its development, never severed its ties with folklore? The answer lies, first and foremost, in the remarkable harmony between the rich imagination of folk literature and the romantic nature of a child. To a child, life itself is a fairy tale. It is impossible to determine where life ends and the fairy tale begins. In the face of every difficulty and mystery, the child finds answers in tales.

The boundlessness of fairytale fantasy mirrors the limitless imagination of a child's world. The appealing storylines, sweet language, smooth narration, vivid characters, memorable traits, colorful events, internal dynamics, unexpected situations, an abundance of artistic tools, rich fantasy, optimistic spirit, and subtle humor make folk literature beloved by children. As we can see, folklore, with its wide and favorable opportunities, offers much to children's literature. Indeed, the connection between them is complex and profound. As K. Ushinsky said, "In its poetry, the people embrace the entire life of the child, all their interests, all their activities. The people have created the poetic laws of children's songs... The people have

grasped children's literary tastes with true genius. In general, the people are not only great artists but also great educators, and no one can compete with the pedagogical genius of the people" (9).

Since its inception, folk literature has never neglected the moral needs and aesthetic tastes of the younger generation, its future heirs, creating a valuable and rich artistic heritage for them. The fairy tales told by wise elders—grandparents—carry not only the innocence, simplicity, and purity of childhood dreams but also the wisdom of adults. Fairytales are not only sweet spiritual nourishment for a child's leisure time but are also considered a way to learn about life. Thus, "the people created an unparalleled literary heritage, where the skills of a powerful artist and a master educator converged, and it was only natural that this heritage would serve as a rich source and the best model for children's literature" (7).

#### **Variety of Genres in Folklore-inspired Children's Literature**

In folklore-inspired children's works, genre diversity is accompanied by an ability to meet the needs of every stage of a child's development to varying degrees. M.C. Cəfərov noted that the family is called "the first school of beauty," where children, even in a primitive way, gradually begin to sense and feel certain sources of beauty—whether in nature, in humans, or in human activities (3).

In this regard, lullabies hold special significance. Lullabies are the first window into beauty for a child's soul. Just as a mother's milk nurtures the physical growth of a child, lullabies serve as one of the main tools for spiritually nurturing a "speechless" and "voiceless" infant. At this age, it is impossible to find a more successful way to positively influence a child with words.

This is also a triumph of folk pedagogy:

*Lullaby I sing, for you to sleep,  
Into golden roses you may leap,  
Within those roses, soft and sweet,  
Find a dream, peaceful and deep.  
My dear, lay-lay, oh lay-lay!  
My rose, lay-lay, oh lay-lay!* (1)

The lullabies sung by mothers in a tender, soothing tone serve as the first step in cultivating aesthetic sensitivity in children from an early age. The rhythm, melody, and harmony of the lullaby—especially the repeated refrains like "lay-lay, oh lay-lay, my rose, lay-lay, oh lay-lay"—ignite the first sparks of emotional perception in children, fostering their ability to appreciate the world around them.

K. Chukovsky notes that "children receive their first impressions of poetry at the infant stage, when mothers sing them cradle songs and similar lullabies" (4). While lullabies are sung to infants from birth, rhymes and cooing songs (oxshama) are mainly sung to toddlers who are beginning to stand, walk, or hold themselves upright. This genre is especially favored for children between the ages of one and two.

Rhymes and cooing songs express various tones depending on the mother's intent. Professor P. P. Əfəndiyev's insight seems appropriate here: "The term 'cooing songs' is a general label for this genre. However, within these, we can find different examples that vary in content, which in Azerbaijani children's literature could be better categorized as wishes, nurture songs, amusements, terms of endearment, etc." (7).

Various poetic forms of folk genres such as lullabies, bayatis (quatrains), and riddles have inspired the creation of children's poetry. Examples include A. Şaiq's "A Mother's Lullaby to Her Son," R. Əfəndiyev's "The Lullaby Sound of a Mother," "The Four Seasons," Arifə's "Beside the Cradle," Rəbiə's "Ninni," Y. Əfəndizadə's "A Mother's Advice," A. Səhhət's "Two Children," and T. Elçin's "Mothers and Lullabies."

The preschool stage of childhood—between ages 3 and 7—comes with distinct requirements and interests. Without understanding these needs, it is difficult to fully appreciate the significance of many folk genres and their impact on a child's intellectual development. In other words, it's challenging to grasp or explain the importance of many examples found in Azerbaijani and other nations' folklore without considering the specific needs of children.

In our national folklore, we encounter numerous examples that are perfectly suited to children's stages of development, not only in terms of content but also rhythm and melody. In this regard, "counting songs" are particularly noteworthy. These are often used during children's play activities. Sometimes the play itself consists of these songs, and at other times, they serve as a tool for dividing children into teams.

Counting songs convey both real and imaginative descriptions of objects and their attributes, offering great potential to develop language precision, creativity, optimism, and wit in children:

*One is a flea,  
Two is a needle,*

*Three is a ring,  
Four is a bed,  
Five is a cradle,  
Six is an apple,  
Seven is a melon,  
Eight is a sparrow,  
Nine is a pitcher,  
Ten is a sickle.* (1)

What doesn't this word game, a precursor to children's play, offer? Counting to ten, arranging words harmoniously, expressing thoughts poetically, perceiving the internal connections between words, and experiencing the poetic imagery they create—all of these enrich the child's thinking.

A child's thought process is playful. They haven't yet developed the habit of concentrating on one thing for a long time. Moving their focus quickly from one object to another, swiftly replacing their thoughts about one thing with thoughts about another, is normal for a child's mind. Observing this characteristic with a psychologist's precision, S. Vurğun wrote: "A child's imagination is like a wandering star, constantly drifting. They resemble a butterfly, flitting from flower to flower, always in motion. Movement itself is the beauty of a child's activity" (10).

Riddles play a special role in a child's intellectual development. It is already an established fact in folklore studies that riddles originate from the enigmatic, metaphorical language of ancient people. Of course, the fact that riddles arose from the mysterious speech related to ancient socio-economic relations is not of interest to a child, and a child's mind struggles to grasp such concepts. The interrogative nature of riddles, their metaphorical expression, topics closely related to a child's world, their collective nature, and their playful character make them particularly appealing to children.

Elders, who possess deep life experience and keen observational skills, try to fit materials from everyday life into the framework of this genre. These materials should allow children to make comparisons, enabling them to draw conclusions from their limited experience. The principle of moving from the simple to the complex is fundamental in the creation of examples belonging to this genre.

Let's take a look at the following riddles:

*A herd of horses,  
Grazing in the field,  
When the time comes,  
Their skins crack.  
(Cotton)*

*It sleeps curled up,  
Its meat is used in medicine.  
It grazes though not a sheep,  
Lays eggs though not a chicken.  
(Turtle)*

These riddles are created as a result of factual observation of a specific object. Riddles do not arise as mere playful and entertaining material for two people's joyful game. When playing the riddle-solving game, participants are somewhat serious, trying to figure out the answer through real thinking. What makes this

game interesting for the child is the joy they feel from providing the correct answer to the riddle.

Thus, riddles also foster a serious attitude toward life in children, introducing them to challenges for the first time, teaching them endurance, and guiding them to find solutions. Riddles, with their broad scope and the richness of life's material, hold special significance for children. Objects or events that might seem extremely ordinary and lack any appealing qualities take on an artistic form when turned into riddles, possessing strong expressive and emotional power.

One of the fascinating genres for children in folk literature is seasonal and ceremonial songs. Ancient people's belief that every element of nature is alive and contains an eternal spirit led them to sanctify these elements. The people devised various rituals and ceremonies related to nature, often accompanied by songs. Examples include songs for "Sun rise!," "Mist," "Qodu-qodu," "Yel Baba," "Khidir Nebi," and others associated with Səməni (sprouted wheat) or the figure of Kosa, which is part of folk dramas.

Researchers correctly note that "These are short poetic appeals to spring, rain, the sun, and rainbows. They emerge even in early childhood, like other oral poetic examples in children's lives, and they are emotional games" (11).

In these songs, which children perceive as "emotional games," there is also a delicate and affectionate relationship between the child and elements like Yel Baba (Wind Father), spring, Samani, and others:

*Oh Yel Baba, Wind Father,*

*We offer you our respects, come Father. (1)*

Naturally, in the animist and totemist views of the people, not all plants, birds, and animals are sanctified, but a specific group is, and only these receive intense expressions of affection in the songs. However, the love stemming from ancient beliefs is accepted by the child as a general love for nature. This leads to a broadening of the sacred affection people once had for cows, oxen, horses, Səməni, and other plants and animals, extending it to swallows, pheasants, hares, cranes, roosters, nightingales, violets, roses, and lilies. It seems that one reason why these seasonal and ceremonial songs are still popular among children and continue to be loved and sung today is due to this quality.

One of the interesting genres for children is tongue twisters. In terms of developing children's language skills and refining their speech, tongue twisters play an invaluable role. A. Axmedov writes, "In the fifth stage of children's folklore, parents teach children to speak correctly and pronounce words properly. For this purpose, they use tongue twisters as a game. Tongue twisters not only help children master correct speech but also contain elements of folk wisdom and advice" (2).

Proverbs are another important genre in folk literature for children, which cannot be confined to any specific age group. Proverbs are relevant from the early school years and throughout one's life. They carry deep meaning and reflect various aspects of life. There isn't

an area of human life that isn't touched upon by proverbs.

Proverbs also focus on the upbringing and preparation of children for life. Children find answers to countless questions that intrigue them in proverbs:

*A coward is always afraid.*

*Strength lies in unity. (1)*

When discussing the main sources of children's literature, it is also essential to mention fables and fairy tales. Professor Qara Namazov rightly points out that "Fairy tales artistically depict primitive life, people's views on nature and daily life in all its breadth and depth" (8). The confrontation between good and evil forces in fairy tales and fables provides rich material to stir a child's emotions. The desire for the triumph of good forces becomes dominant in the child's heart, leading to the further growth of humane feelings. These qualities inherent in folklore have always been a focal point of written literature, and the folk spirit flowing through the most successful and accomplished works of literature has been reflected.

M. Gorky, V.G. Belinsky, and K.D. Ushinsky have always recognized the immense power of folk creativity, encouraging writers to draw from this inexhaustible treasure. K. Chukovsky wrote, "After many failures and doubts, I came to the conclusion that for all writers (whether strong or weak), the only compass is folk poetry" (4).

In Azerbaijani children's literature, the influence of folklore has also been versatile and continuous. As mentioned above, this strong tendency to draw from folklore in children's literature is not a coincidence.

#### References

- 1 Azərbaycan uşaq ədəbiyyatı antologiyası (tərtib edəni Məmmədova Ş ) IV cild, 1 cild, Bakı: ADPU, 2018, 254 s
2. Ахмедов Ш. Становление и развитие казахской детской литературы (АДД). – Алма.Ата: 1971, 678
3. Cəfərov M.C. Estetik tərbiyə, ailə və məktəb. - Bakı, Maarif, 1967
4. Чукowski К. стихи и сказки. От двух до пяти. -Москва: «Детская литература», 1981,
5. Əsgərli F , Schirli dünyanın memarı, Bakı: ADPU, 2012, 443 s.
6. Əsgərli F. Uşaq ədəbiyyatının mərhələli inkişafı .Bakı: ADPU, 2009, 351 s.
7. Əfəndiyev P. Azərbaycan şifahi xalq ədəbiyyatı. -Bakı: Maarif, 1981, 404 s
8. Namazov Q. Azərbaycan uşaq ədəbiyyatı , Bakı: 2007,443 s.
9. Uşinski K.D. Seçilmiş pedaqoji əsərləri. -Bakı, Azərənşr, 1953, 678 s.
10. Vurğun S. Balalarımız üçün gözəl əsərlər yaradaq. -Əsərləri. Altı cildə. Bakı, Azərbaycan EA nəşriyyatı, 1963, 567 s
11. Qafarlı R. Uşaq folklorunun janr sistemi və poetikası. "Elm və təhsil", Bakı, 2013, 456 s

*Исаева Фахрийя Наиль,*  
преподаватель

*Азербайджан, Мингячевирский Государственный Университет*

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13754147>

## ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННОЕ РЕШЕНИЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ОТЧУЖДЕНИЯ В АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНСКОМ РОМАНЕ 2000-Х ГОДОВ

*Fakhriyya Nail,*

*Ph.D., student, lecturer*

*Mingachevir State University*

## ARTISTIC SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM OF ALIENATION IN THE AZERBAIJANI NOVEL OF THE 2000s

### **Аннотация:**

*Актуализация проблемы отчуждения в современной литературе связана с необходимостью понимания его сущности и механизма в рамках единой концепции экзистенциализма в философской мысли. Отчуждение человека во многом связано с драматическими и трагическими факторами конкретного исторического процесса. В Азербайджанских романах 2000-х годов мотив отчуждения становится актуальным по разным причинам: на передний план привносится сегодняшняя неопределенность на фоне контрастов детства и взрослой жизни, поиск цели и смысла жизни, взаимоотношения личности и общества. Также героям приходится выбирать альтернативу на фоне меняющихся структур и историко-политических событий вместе с предшествующими им поколениями, их тянет в свой мир. Даже если это и не отражено в произведениях, условия войны влияют на мысли и эмоции героев как фоновое настроение и управляют ими.*

**Abstract:** *The actualization of the problem of alienation in modern literature is connected with the necessity of understanding its essence and mechanism within the framework of a single concept of existentialism in philosophical thought. Alienation of a person is largely connected with dramatic and tragic factors of a specific historical process. In Azerbaijani novels of the 2000s, the motif of alienation becomes relevant for various reasons: today's uncertainty against the background of contrasts of childhood and adulthood, the search for the purpose and meaning of life, the relationship between the individual and society are brought to the forefront. Also, the heroes have to choose an alternative against the background of changing structures and historical and political events together with the generations preceding them, they are drawn to their world. Even if this is not reflected in the works, the conditions of the war influence the thoughts and emotions of the heroes as a background mood and control them.*

**Ключевые слова:** *отчуждение, роман, современная литература, экзистенциализм, общество, одиночество.*

**Key words:** *alienation, novel, contemporary literature, existentialism, society, loneliness*

### **Introduction**

Contemporary Azerbaijani prose summarizes the aesthetic searches of the century by reflecting the characteristic features of the art of the time and defines the perspectives of the culture of the future with its artistic experience and stylistic innovations. The end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century can be considered a new stage in Azerbaijani literature in terms of topics and issues. All the complexity and contradictions of the period formed by the objective socio-historical conditions had a decisive effect on the moral requirements of literature. "... *renewal is an eternal process, and from this point of view, it is legitimate to expect a certain renewal process at least every twenty or thirty years in the history of the literature of any nation.*" [10, p.45]. The theme of alienation in contemporary Azerbaijani literature has become more relevant especially since the 90s of the last century. In the creative texts of the new century, attention to the problem began to be drawn to one degree or another in almost every novel.

The actualization of the problem of alienation in contemporary literature is related to the need to understand its essence and mechanism within the framework of the single concept of existentialism in philosophical thought. The alienation of man is mostly associated with the dramatic and tragic factors of a specific historical process. As scientific and technical progress develops, a gap is created between society and the natural environment, human spiritual development is defeated by the technological power of the world, and cultural values weaken.

The political and economic processes taking place in the world, the resulting cataclysms, and the igniting of the technical revolution determine the alienation of a person against the background of the global flow. A person who cannot even be the owner of his own destiny leaves the struggle because he realizes that he is controlled by an unknown mechanism: he is faced with the choice of either joining the flow and living like everyone else, or supporting that controlling mechanism and living well, or withdrawing into himself and showing passive protest by being alienated

from this order. The young man of the 2000s is a person who deeply feels the crises in the political and economic spheres in his personal life, brought up by the radical changes and concerns that are taking place not only in his country, but all over the world.

#### **Main part**

Gan Turali's novel "Mustafa" (2011) expresses the pain of the youth of the age in the image of the main hero, reflects his desire for existential freedom and his total alienation as a result of his efforts. The novel, which was created against the background of more journalistic incitement and philosophical thoughts, successfully expresses the spiritual experiences of people in the conditions of globalization. In the chain of cause and effect, we observe that the weakest link is the spiritual weakening of modern man.

Mustafa is a young man whose memory goes through zigzags. The despair created by the social chaos is also reflected in his personal life. Books are the only companion of a young man who is completely disgusted with the world. With this tool, his ideas fall into an idealistic direction, after a while he joins politics in the hope of making radical changes in society, but this time he is arrested and falls into despair again. Mustafa, who works as a teacher in the village, becomes even more lonely after three years of imprisonment. For Mustafa, books become an alternative world. The idealistic thinking presented by what they read contrasts with the terrible realities of life. Completely alienated from society and withdrawn, Mustafa often looks back and believes that something better is left in the past. In the novel, thanks to flashbacks and transitions to his story "Moonlight", which he wrote a few years ago, the hero's hopeless thoughts about the world, people and relationships are revealed. Mustafa has a pathological desire to distance himself from people; it seems to him that the multitude is an obstacle to his uniqueness.

Gan Turali's novel "Mustafa", which originates from Eastern and Western philosophical ideas, expresses the idea that "struggle is absolute, defeat is inevitable." Unfortunately, philosophical ideas and reasoning are realized in the novel more at the level of citation than becoming a fact of literature; the hero is a young man who memorizes what he has read and justifies his ideas as he comes to his place, in other words, his conclusions are formed more from books than from life. However, towards the end of the novel, the teacher who taught life to his student expresses what he learned from his own experience: "*Look, Akram, you are going to that city. I trained you not to become the next victim of that evil society. You will not be me. I know that. I have understood the reasons for my mistakes. I have explained those mistakes to you one by one. But I know you will make mistakes too. Life is not mathematics that you learn from notebooks and books. Life is both a book and a laboratory.*" [4, p.135].

Despite the dramatization of the situations, the novel is more an imitation of pain than a reflection of the grief of a young man. Mustafa is not a hero who has good reasons to run away from people and take refuge in solitude, a tormentor that suffered a lot, and who is ready to die for his ideals. "*There is no doubt that Gan*

*Turali tries to symbolize the social consciousness of Azerbaijani youth with the image of Mustafa; but he can "read" this society only to the extent that it is visible (deconstructive). In the last chapter, the novelist tries to look at his hero from the outside; this chapter is written by someone else, Deniz: after imprisonment, Mustafa "returns" to the province, to a quiet teaching life; as if with this: as observed throughout the novel, the stuckness of the public consciousness in the book (enlightenment) stage is reaffirmed...*" [2, p.35].

In Gan Turali's novel "Whip of fortune" (2016), self-awareness is already realized in parallel lines towards society and the inner world. In the work, the modern writer Mehdi's war is with the society that does not give him the value he deserves. In fact, this is not a struggle at all, but resentment, turning away. If the hero in the novel "Mustafa" declares that he fulfills his sacred duty, his main duty to humanity by writing the story "Moon light", Mehdi renounces it and withdraws into solitude due to the fact that the literature, which has completely lost its sanctity in the modern society where spirituality is eroded, turns against its essence. Mehdi does not choose the path of struggle either, he accepts its meaninglessness from the beginning, plunges into the whirlpool of drunken thoughts and begins to live a bohemian life. This moment of alienation described in the novel sums up the image of artists who withdraw and give up creativity because they cannot take the place they dream of in society. Nothing in his life can catch him, his thoughts are completely rooted in despair: "*Writing is an attempt to understand. How else can you explain the fact that writers live such a crazy life and are frivolous? They simply write down their attempts to understand life. Do you not see that many of them cannot speak about what they write? Because they are naive, pure. A person who understands life will not write a single word.*" [5, p.158]. Since Mehdi began to see art not through the mirror of aesthetics, but through the window of reality, and to evaluate the situation from this perspective, the idea of the unnecessaryness of literature alienates him from writing and the literary environment. Although this decision seems inevitable in the background of the hero's gains and losses in the novel, which creates a real picture of today with all its details, after a while he starts writing for the sake of Zeynab, who loves him.

Mehdi, the hero he created in his novel called "Whip of fortune", saves himself with art. In other words, the conclusions reached by Mehdi, the hero of Gan Turali, as a result of despair and disbelief, are realized in a completely different way in his work. The Sufi Mehdi created by Mehdi experiences the moment of alienation on the religious level: Sheikh Mehdi, who destroys the temple he worshiped and lived in for years, overcomes religious stereotypes and frees himself. Throughout the novel, his alienation from religious thought and religious people is reflected as a painful process. The Sufi Mehdi is looking for answers to his questions based on the dream of a woman. It is not at all easy to get away from the truths that he has believed and found for almost his whole life, and to completely change his path. Every question that he asked himself when he was alone, and he looked for answers in books,

in the words of his friend Abbas, and in his own heart, took him away from religion and the path of Sufism and brought him closer to a free and different way of thinking. As a result of alienation from religious thinking and sect, Sufi Mehdi finds his higher self, his "freedom". The reason for the clarification in his mind and the clarification of his thoughts is precisely the literature and the art of words that the writer Mehdi avoided. It is interesting that the writer Mehdi, who does not see art as a salvation in his life, writes the novel about him reaching the truth through art and struggling for this success. So, in fact, despite all his rebellion, Mehdi believes in the possibility of struggle in his ideal thought. He fulfilled Zeynab's persistent request and published the novel he had written, and on the day of the presentation, he committed suicide in front of the readers. Mehdi's last words confirm for the last time that he is, in fact, a hero alienated not from literature, but from a false literary environment: *"I betrayed myself by writing. This presentation, this suicide, is the punishment for my sin. God will surely forgive me..."* [5, p.219].

The novel "Leyli and Majnun" (2023), which highlights the main character's alienation from society against the backdrop of love, is a deconstructive work by Vahid Mammadli. Although written on the basis of classic plots, the protagonist of the novel, which gives a new essence to the idea and content, Gheys (Majnun), just like in classic texts, gains the "status" of obsession because of his love and affection. The reason that alienates him from the society and even his own family is the love that Gheys clings to in other thoughts "like crazy" and keeps alive in his existence. In the novel "Leyli and Majnun", which is based on the concept of Sufism, the main characters choose to reunite at the cost of condemnation by leaving their family and society as a whole in the path of love. What distinguishes this novel from the classic works "Leyli and Majnun" is the struggle of the lovers, their turning their backs on the society from which they were completely alienated on the way to meet each other. Although the reason for estrangement here seems to be only love at first glance, in fact, "breaking the cage" in the brain is only possible due to spiritual strength and free thinking. *"Vahid Mammadli's novel does not deny the classical idea, but it somehow overtakes it. The return of Majnun to Leyli is a return to himself, to his harmony, to himself."* [12, p.21]. Therefore, the idea of the novel "Leyli and Majnun" is more of an idea of freedom. Nevertheless, at the end of the play, the lovers can meet each other only as stars: *"The eyes of the lovers, embracing each other with longing, shone with a white light that dazzled both of them. The flood of light stretching across the sky gradually made the lovers invisible, and they themselves became light. After a while, this ball of light disappeared in the white light from the heavens, and the flood of light was drawn to the place from which it came. Dervishes (pious wanderers) watching this scene raised their hands and sang praises to you: - Thank you, great God. Your angels met and went to heaven..."* [9, p.156]. Thus, in the novel written by using elements of magical realism and postmodernism, the author emphasizes the inevitability of reality, the possibility of

turning one's back on society in this way only as a dream.. *"Freedom is never depicted as a possible outcome in the works of existentialist writers. Freedom is a horizon line that recedes as it approaches... The heroes of existentialist works cannot necessarily reach freedom; freedom is the way to freedom for them."* [6, p.59]. Majnun's freedom includes not only his personal self, but also Leyli's existence. So here Leyli is "another me", or the half of "me" that needs to be completed. If we take into account that the novel is based on the unity-body concept, where Leyli is God's light, particle, and therefore HIMSELF, the whole universe - Majnun treats Leyli as his essence, takes refuge in her as a way to God, as his home in the real world. In this regard, Leyli is the only exception who does not fall into the so-called "others" who are sympathetic, because she is not an other, but a complement, a whole. Literary critic Elnara Akimova, who calls the novel "a meeting of two different worldviews, two different worlds with all its aspects", interprets Majnun's escape from people and refuge in the forest as a meeting of different worlds: *"The world Majnun lives in is full of cruelty and evil, and his inclination to the forest is a sign that he finds a more civilized, more comfortable way of life there. The author expresses this contradiction by contrasting two environments - the forest with different inhabitants and the world inhabited by people. A symbolic tone is also motivated by a protest against the shrinking role of love in the world. A world that is industrializing day by day, modernizing, subject to the new reality that leaves everything to the hands of robots, accepting the voluntary renunciation of emotions, and on the other side, thinkers who hope to save the world with love."* [1, p.7]. Society has moved so far from its original essence that it considers it wrong not to marry without love, but to be with the one you love.

In the novel "Leyli and Majnun", love is the embodiment of divine purity, because it reflects the point of a person's integration with another person, a person who loves and struggles with society on the path of his love, and a person who is alienated from it and separated from it is a person who achieves his existential freedom. However, in works where love is not presented with such mystical-fantasy, magic-realist shades, it is impossible for it to provide absolute freedom, as love is based on rational thinking and calculations. Tunjal, the hero of Aydın Talibzade's novel "Abuhubb", considers love to be the booty of freedom. It is precisely this tendency to freedom that attracts Fariza: *"Tunjal's unique free behavior and boundless sense of freedom attracted Fariza like a magnet. All the men he saw around him depended on someone, something: they depended on their positions, money, parents, rich relatives, fame, cars, wives, mistresses, children, apartments, villas... Tuncal did not depend on anyone or anything. He could die whenever he wanted, he wouldn't even say "ugh": he didn't feel sorry for himself and said, "Oh God, I'm saying goodbye to life."* [7, p.114-115]. The reason for Tunjal's absolute freedom is his desire to free himself from all relationships and responsibilities. But to what extent can he achieve this?! He considers only love

beyond happiness and unhappiness as "true love". In other words, as a result, Tuncal, who considers feelings that are not bound by any means, does not impose a sense of responsibility on individuals, and does not make lovers dependent on each other, as true love, only at the end, after losing everything, realizes that the existence of true love within the framework of absolute freedom is impossible: "all human against the background of alienation from relationships, including love, is freedom really the freedom that a person needs?" he is helpless in front of the question.

According to existentialist thought, alienation does not arise only on the basis of economic relations, as in Marxism; behavioral stereotypes imposed by society on an individual can distance a person from his true essence. According to J.P.Sartre's theory of alienation, society deprives a person of personal freedom by imposing universal standards of interaction on a person. Society, family, loved ones, which the French thinker summarized under the name of "others", are unable to understand and empathize; they can only hinder individual development and personal freedom.

The core of Hadiyya Shafagat's first novel, which was created as a result of the search for new artistic experiments, which has been engaged in poetry creation for many years, is man's desire for existential freedom and alienation from society. The priority for the novel "Distant People" (2023) suggests a new concept of identity in a development different from the dominant stylistic principles of traditional prose. Techniques such as stream of consciousness and internal monologue revive the projection of the heroes' view of the world from their inner world.

In accordance with the closed model, the novel, distinguished by the special organization of the plot, uses various non-plot elements based on retrospection and multifacetedness, intertextual connection. In the development of "Distant People", stream of consciousness acts as one of the main means of plotting. Thanks to the flow of consciousness combined with the memory technique in the novel, which makes free transitions in time and space through associations, the inner world of the female protagonist opens up, and it becomes possible to go down to her memories, spiritual pains and injuries, starting from her current thoughts. This prominent feature makes it possible for the female protagonist to become alienated from society, and thus not only to herself, but even to her past. In the novel, all of whose characters are nameless, the social reality leaves a deep mark on the character and life of the citizen, forms psychological traumas, the existential situation becomes real, and the fate and essence of the individual is connected with the fate of the nation and the state.

Hadiyya Shafagat's novel "Distant People" brings to the fore the issues of today's uncertainty, the search for purpose and meaning of life, and the relationship between the individual and society against the background of family problems, the contrasts of childhood and adulthood. In the novel, the woman has to choose an alternative against the backdrop of changing structures and historical and political events together with the generations before her, and withdraws

into her own world. Erich Fromm notes that a person who isolates himself is actually not only not happy with it, but even feels anxiety because of it: "*Isolation breeds anxiety out of anxiety, and ultimately anxiety always comes from it. To be isolated means to be separated from the surrounding world without being able to benefit from human capabilities and power. Therefore, being isolated means not being able to influence the environment, people and generally everything that surrounds us, more precisely, powerlessness; therefore, the surrounding world can reach out to my rights, and I cannot defend myself.*" [13, p.3]. Fear buried in the subconscious is the ruler even in a deserted place. Heroes who are alienated from society and its stereotypes at the first stage, later become alienated from themselves. Because their wishes and desires cannot be concretely defined, their fates do not lead to a conclusion. Although escape from society is seen as a way of salvation, it is as if they do not know what to do in this sheltered world, as if they are not sure that their desire is to get away.

The novel becomes existential with both the male and female protagonist's quest for absolute freedom. "*Existentialism, which gives people the opportunity to choose, resists alienation due to its main typological feature. "Distant people" has both: existential loneliness, the freedom of choice, and the inability to achieve absolute freedom. Of course, freedom is conditional here; because going is a dream and its realization is possible only within the framework of a dream, hallucination.*" [11, p.16] In the novel "Distant People", the path taken by those who want to move away is the distance they travel in thought and imagination, but in reality they count on the spot. Consequently, they live in a sense of alienation not only to society, but to life as a whole, creation, existence, nothingness - everything. Because the life they think is helplessness is like a prison life, the illusion of happiness or peace can make them happy only in imagination. The old man, the old woman, the young man in the novel - everyone goes on the road just to go, not to reach. From this point of view, Hadiyya Shafagat's novel "Distant People" based on the motive of alienation can be read as a parable about the road.

Svetlana Turan's novel "The Wave" (2010, 2019) is another work in which the reason for alienation from society stems from family and childhood traumas. The reason for the estrangement of the nameless hero of this work is not only because he is mentally but also physically traumatized. There are valid reasons for my cold and withdrawn nature. According to the hero of the novel, a person is a being who does not fit into the society and cannot find a place for himself in its general picture. He cannot find any meaning in everyday life, and the concepts and frameworks defined by others seem very meaningless to the young hero. In this respect, the hero of Svetlana Turan's novel "The Wave" can be compared with Meursault in Albert Camus's "The Stranger" (1942). It is true that Meursault comes to these ideas knowing the deep philosophical roots of the idea of the absurd. In the novel "The Stranger", which is considered a manifesto of A. Camus's idea of absolute freedom, Meursault can easily violate the

generally accepted norms of society. The nameless hero of "The Wave" feels good only when he "communicates" with the sea and waves, partially overcomes his loneliness, and the beauty of the sea brings peace to his heart. Meursault's true emotions also show themselves only in relation to nature; loves the sun and the sea, feels comfortable in nature. A sense of the meaninglessness of life reinforces the idea that nothing matters in him, he considers the anxiety of consequences and the framing of one's self to be pointless. Meursault has lost his connections with the surrounding world and spends his days with momentary desires and fleeting dreams. He is not interested in anything spiritual, only satisfying his physical needs. In both novels, the sufferings of the heroes against the background of existential anxiety and, as a result, self-isolation from society are in the foreground.

Although the influence of Albert Camus's attitude to the absurd and "The Stranger" on Svetlana Turan's novel is clear, while Meursault is a character who is unable to love with deep emotions and experiences transient feelings, "The Wave" loves the hero, but does not have the courage to reveal his feelings to his lover. The reason why he can't express his feelings to the other party is that he can't live in the here and now and looks to the future. He always sees the future as shadowy and foggy against the background of the darkness of the past, and because this keeps him constantly worried, he finds comfort in his solitude. He expects a danger behind every step, a blow from the other side, a trap. This is a characteristic, common aspect not only for the novel "The Wave", but for works that bring up the topic of alienation as a whole. He takes so long to make a decision about confessing his feelings to the girl he loves that it's too late: "I was still fast asleep when Imran called me in the morning because I went to sleep late. What Imran told me on the phone woke me up not only from my sleep, but also from my dreams and aspirations. It reminded me that everything is fleeting. He reminded us that nothing is in our hands. I realized with a heavy heart that the decision I made with difficulty a day ago was pointless..." [8, p.206]. The pain of a delayed decision on his love pushes the hero to a radical step: he leaves his mother, on whom he has depended for life. The boy's leaving his mother is interpreted as a symbol of breaking the boundaries and gaining freedom.

### Result

In "Man for Himself" (1964), psychoanalyst Erich Fromm sees the cause of everything in man's lack of confidence in his own strength: "*Because we no longer trust our own strength, we lost our faith in people in general, in ourselves, in our abilities to create and build. If we do not believe in our judgments, then we do not have a conscience in the humanistic sense of the word. We are a herd who believe that the path we are on will surely lead us to the goal we desire, because we see others taking the same path. Even though we walk in the dark, we walk boldly because we hear others whistling as we do.*" [13, p.189]. As the desire to

simplify life goes to extremes, over time everything becomes banal, the process of vulgarization is taking place in all social spheres. Thus, everything that was once preached against the personal ideals of the individual - universal values, social goals and objectives, general ideals, etc. becomes completely meaningless and loses its importance. The most diverse forms of pressure and oppression on the individual (economic, political, social, moral, religious, aesthetic, informational) lead to the dehumanization of the person and society, the loss of values and the destruction of ideals. Against the background of all these thoughts, a person lives in isolation from society, but over a long period of time, the passing of a person's life as a life outside of society, away from social consciousness, is rooted in the mood of lack of content. If at first the alienated hero feels himself different from others, lonely in this background, after a certain period of time, he becomes alienated from his solitude - himself and nature, and human life as a whole seems unnecessary.

Acquaintance with the novels of the 2000s shows that the heroes do not always withdraw helplessly after the struggle; From the beginning, there are also those who put up with defeat and raised the flag of surrender without starting the struggle for life and happiness. Their goal is not to win in life, despite all their difficulties and hard faces, but to prove to everyone, to themselves, to life itself, that life is not a place to live.

### Bibliography

1. Akimova, E. Leyli və Məcnun – varlığı və dünyanı eşqlə tanımaq // – Ədəbiyyat qəzeti, 2023, 17 iyun, s.6-7
2. Əlişanoğlu, T. Müasir Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı öçerkləri: Qan Turalının həyat paradigması // – Ədəbiyyat qəzeti, 2023, 30 sentyabr, s.34-37
3. Fromm, E. Sevmək sənəti // – Bakı: Qanun, 2012, 143 s.
4. Qan Turalı. Mustafa // – Bakı: Qanun, 2011, 154 s.
5. Qan Turalı. Fələk qırmancı // – Bakı: Mütərcim, 2016, 217 s.
6. Quliyev, Q. Qərb ədəbiyyatında ekzistensializm // – Bakı: Cahan, 1998. №4, – s.58
7. Talıbzadə A. Əbuhübb (M+O+N+A+M+O+R) // – Bakı: Qanun, 2014, 320 s.
8. Turan, S. Dalğa // – Bakı: Köhlən nəşriyyatı, 2019, 212 s.
9. Məmmədli, V. Leyli və Məcnun // – Bakı: Qanun, 2023, 160 s.
10. Sözüümüz eşidilənədək (Yazıçı Anarla təhqidçi Aydının dialoqu). // Ulduz, 1987, №6, 44-45 s.
11. Vahid, M. Yeni ədəbiyyatı tanıdaq: Hədiyyə Şəfaqət - "Uzaq adamlar" // – Ədəbiyyat qəzeti, 2024, 16 mart, №10 - s.16-17.
12. Vahid, M. Məcnunluq – yaradıcı insanın stixiyası, Leyli – ilham mənbəyidir // – Ədəbiyyat qəzeti, 2023, 5 avqust, s.20-21
13. Фромм, Э. Человек для себя / пер. с англ. А. В. Александровой. \ Москва: Астрель, 2012. 348, [4] с

Поляков Андрей Анатольевич.  
Независимый исследователь.

«ТРИУМФ ЭММАНУЭЛЕЙ» В РОМАНЕ Г. ДОРОНИНА «ВЫСОКАЯ ЭРОТИКА КАТАСТРОФ»  
И В РЕАЛЬНОЙ ЖИЗНИ НАШИХ СОВРЕМЕННОКОВ.

Polyakov Andrey Anatolyevich.  
Independent researcher.

"TRIUMPH OF EMMANUEL" IN THE NOVEL BY G. DORONIN "HIGH EROTICISM OF  
DISASTERS" AND IN THE REAL LIFE OF OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

**Аннотация.**

Г. Доронин в романе 2017 года «Высокая эротика катастроф» рассматривал вопрос использования эротики для построения Нового Мирового Порядка и давал прогноз развития событий в этом ключе. К сожалению, жизнь и фантазии манихео-гностических руководителей крупнейших и самых влиятельных стран способна переплунуть фантазии писателей и привести к реальному построению такого общества, что любая антиутопия по сравнению с ним будет казаться детским лепетом.

**Abstract.**

G. Doronin in the 2017 novel "High Erotica of Disasters" considered the issue of using eroticism to build a New World Order and gave a forecast for the development of events in this vein. Unfortunately, the life and fantasies of the Manichaeo-Gnostic leaders of the largest and most influential countries are capable of surpassing the fantasies of writers and leading to the real construction of such a society that any dystopia in comparison with it will seem like child's play.

**Key words.** Naming system, Manichaeological-Gnosticism, Dystopia, Erotica, Love, "Emmanuel", Emmanuel Macron, Catastrophe, End of the World (Stories), New World Order, Transgenders, Olympics 2024.

**Ключевые слова.** Система поимения, манихео-гностицизм, антиутопия, Эротика, Любовь, «Эммануэль», Эмманюэль Макрон, катастрофа, Конец Света (Истории), Новый Мировой Порядок, трансгендеры, Олимпиада-2024.

Середина 2017 ознаменовалась триумфом сразу двух Эммануэлей. В мае Президентом Франции стал Эмманюэль Макрон. А в Казахстане в июне и в июле вышли 6 и 7 номера литературно-художественного журнала «Простор», в которых был опубликован антиутопический роман Г. Доронина «Высокая эротика катастроф» [1] в котором был описан «триумф Эммануэль». Оба этих явления показали торжество сексуального поимения других с помощью разврата и растления общества в целом, и отдельных его представителей, которые поддали порока. Причем доронинской фантастической антиутопии далеко до того, к чему привела победа извращенного разума отдельных представителей человечества с манихео-гностическим сознанием, дорвавшихся до власти.

Геннадий Доронин смог предсказать кое-что из того, до чего может дойти извращенное сознание людей, стремящихся к власти и воплощению своих изуверских замыслов, но не смог даже представить себе до чего могут додуматься властвующие манихео-гностики, упорно стремящиеся воплотить в реальность свои идеи. И не только воплотить их в своих странах, но и распространить их по всему миру. Иначе им нельзя, ведь они, стремятся построить Новый Моровой Порядок, который будет строиться «на единении всего человечества». И главной скрепой у них стала эротика.

Должен сказать, что я вовсе не ханжа и отношусь прекрасно к настоящей эротике. Той самой, которая отражает красоту человеческого тела. Как

гетеросексуала меня привлекает женская обнаженная натура, при этом красота тел отлично сложных, мускулистых мужчин вызывает у меня белую зависть и желание стать на них похожим. Привлекательно в эротике и отражение в ней чувственной стороны любви между мужчиной и женщиной. Эта красота побуждает делать все возможное, чтобы доставить любимому человеку наслаждение, которое будет еще сильнее скреплять отношения влюбленных. Что и является одним из способов «доброто поимения» другого человека. Но в этом же, кроется и опасность. Секс позволяет одному человеку управлять другим, так он превращается в орудие власти. Все мы, в разумном возрасте пережившие горбачевскую Перестройку, помним как эротика, порнография и сексуальная революция повлияли на сознание советских людей, подталкивая их получать наслаждение любой ценой. Всплеск сексуальной энергии пробуждал в некоторых людях агрессию, необходимую для крушения старой жизни и завоевания выгодных позиций в новом буржуазном обществе. Сексуальные наказания, практиковавшиеся ранее лишь в закрытых обществах, таких как тюрьма и армия, стали упоминаться и в среде простых людей. Конечно же, эта практика вряд ли получила реальное воплощение в жизни, но в речи простых работников произошла смена обозначения возможного наказания. Если в советские времена провинившемуся работнику говорили, что его начальник вызывает «на ковер», то сейчас чаще говорят о том, что начальник вызывает

провинившегося для того, чтобы того «вступить с ним в соитие». В результате всего этого эротика и сексуальная революция изменили мышление отдельных людей и общество в целом.

Эротика и сексуальная революция позволяют перевести человечество в фазу атомарных людей, точнее ионных. Люди-единицы, обуреваемые сексуальным желанием, взаимодействовать со всем, что только существует на свете и образуют множество связей, подобных тем, что мы видим на примере ионной кристаллической решетки обычной поваренной соли. Это должно привести мир в фазу однородной массы, из которой, по мнению манихео-гностиков, он был создан Творцом. А Творцом и Правителем Мира манихео-гностики считают Дьявола-Сатану, называемого еще Люцифером, за тот свет, который исходил от него, когда он творил нашу Вселенную. Да и сейчас, поглощая все, что только попадает в зону его притяжения, он испускает свет, подобно тому, что мы видим при поглощении «черной дырой» находящихся в зоне ее воздействия звезд. Сатана создавал Вселенную из себя. Сам же он ранее являлся частью Единого Бога, но был отделен от Него в отдельное существо по ошибке Божественной Мудрости (Софии). Главной задачей манихео-гностики видят в воссоздании сначала однородной массы, которая должна пожелать отдаться в полную власть Сатаны, который затем должен будет вернуть все «Богово Богу», то есть вместе со всей созданной им Вселенной. Сделать это он будет должен вместе с осознавшей свою ошибку Мудростью. После всего этого все человечество и большая часть материального мира перейдет в энергетически-волновую фазу небытия – нирвану, а все «герои-манихео-гностики», доведшие мир до состояния этой катастрофы займут лучшие места у Престола Господня, как «Его верные рабы».

Манихео-гностицизм очень удобен, как идеология оправдывающая захват власти и удержание ее всеми возможными средствами. Уже не является секретом, что советская партийная верхушка состояла из манихео-гностиков, исповедовавших гносеологическое познание мира. А их идеология о том, что советский социализм является «государственным капитализмом» привела к оправданию превращения оного в капитализм частный, с введением частной собственности и превращению высших чиновников и верхушки партийного аппарата в капиталистов-олигархов, «поимевших» не только своих сограждан, но и граждан других, ранее зависевших от СССР стран. Самых же их, вместе с бывшими гражданами всего соцлагеря «поимели» руководители «победивших» капстран, в основном западных: США И Западной Европы. Что и было признано сначала советскими, а затем и постсоветскими руководителями. Причем все это при Горбачеве начиналось под предлогом «продолжения ленинской революции» и модернизации социализма, со скорым построением коммунизма и с тем, что «каждая советская семья будет иметь к 2000 году свою собственную квартиру». Тогда произошло то, о чем писал Олжас Сулейменов: «...Бжезинский назвал отношения держав в холодной

войне Большой Шахматной Игрой... Борис Олейник довольно доходчиво объяснил одну из главных причин гроссмейстерской победы» черного» Запада: нашими белыми фигурами и пешками руководил король, который казался белым, однако оказался черным. Он играл в поддавки, откровенно уступая «черным» все выигрышные позиции и, в конце концов, даже его пешки увидели в собственном короле самого изощренного противника. Но поздно... Прозрения ценны до воплощения предвиденного. Не помню случая, чтобы кто-то оценил их вовремя. Поэтому в нашей истории вместо прямых дорог в светлое будущее – сплошные зигзаги... Поэтам, знающим не только правила настольных игр, но и законы развития драматических сюжетов, уже видно, что Большая Шахматная Игра вот-вот превратиться в шашки. В общий мат человечеству. Голоса, вопиющие в пустыне, предупреждают, что новые черные князья в безукоризненно светлых доспехах поведут наши растерянные народы под зигзаги молний. Как этому противостоять одному, отчаянно независимым, беззащитным?... Борис Олейник довольно доходчиво объяснил одну из главных причин гроссмейстерской победы» черного» Запада: нашими белыми фигурами и пешками руководил король, который казался белым, однако оказался черным. Он играл в поддавки, откровенно уступая «черным» все выигрышные позиции и, в конце концов, даже его пешки увидели в собственном короле самого изощренного противника. Но поздно. Об этом опоздании вопиет яростная книга Бориса Олейника «Черный князь».[2].

А как с этим еще можно бороться? Только разоблачая замыслы и методы «врагов человечества», которые стремятся «поиметь» других с помощью богатства и власти, закреплением и упрочнением своих позиций с помощью обмана, подменой понятий и ценностей. Вместо утверждения ценности Любви и Реальной Жизни они утверждают торжество Эротика и Вымысла. Любовь – это настоящее, Живое, а Эротика – ненастоящее, прекрасная, притягательная, но все же неживая мертвечина, натюрморт. Живое остается, продолжает жить, а неживое – гибнет, превращается в камень. Живое со временем гибнет и разрушается, но все же по возможности продолжает существовать в виде потомства. А мертвое – уже мертвое, оно может превратиться в окаменелость, скульптуру, картину, фильм, литературное произведение и все это насквозь фальшиво. Но зато вечно, как золото. Вспоминается реклама одного из первых советских коммерческих банков о его связи с «вечными ценностями», т.е. с деньгами и золотом и древнеегипетскими пирамидами. Это самый край пятого измерения и системы поимения. Человеческое желание «иметь», дать всему «свое имя» приводит мир к катастрофе. Только так, лично уничтожив Мир, остановив, таким образом, развитие Истории можно заполучить себе такое «имя», которое больше никто не сможет «низвергнуть с пьедестала». И остаться «в памяти народной» Последним и Величайшим из всех Повелителей Мира», «Создателем Нового Всемирного Порядка».

О чем-то подобном мечтал Генерал из романа Доронина. Все его способы добиться желаемого подобны тому, как действуют гностики. «Поимение других» здесь связано с воплощением идеи «нового мира» в виде однородной массы. Чему должен служить Новый Вавилон – огромная башня-город, строящийся из мусора на старой городской свалке. Здесь смешивается все, что когда-либо было произведено на свет. Даже люди. С помощью эротики люди привлекаются в город и там уже их «растлевают по полной». «Поимение» с помощью растления доходит даже до смены половой ориентации. Так героиня Маша, ранее вступающая в половую связь только с мужчинами, вступает в лесбийскую связь с женщиной. Смешивание в однородную массу облегчается введением новой моды (уни-секс), когда невозможно по внешнему виду человека, по его одежде, причёске и т.д. определить пол человека. Создателем этого «нового мира» мало одного своего Нового Вавилона, они хотят расширить его границы, как можно шире. Ведь по взглядам манихео-гностики Конец Света (Истории) станет возможным только когда все человечество и вообще все на Земле превратится в единую однородную массу. Для этого создается Экспедиция, в которую включены все люди связанные с Новым Вавилоном. Члены этой Экспедиции путешествуют по реке и агитируют людей вступить в их сообщество. Находится много желающих воплотить эту идею в жизнь. Даже устраивают фестиваль эротики имени Эммануэль, хотя мало кто знает, что это за персонаж. Возможность использования этого имени для лиц обоих полов еще больше способствует смешиванию в однородную массу. Многие думают, что Эммануэль – мужчина, персонаж какой-то любовной истории. Ему стали посвящать свои произведения создатели эротических произведений. Однако же настоящая Эммануэль была женщиной, героиней эротических фильмов весьма хорошо послужившей растлению советской публики, особенно посетителей видеосалонов конца 80-х – начала 90-х годов двадцатого века.

И ведь, казалось бы, что это все «должно быть хорошо», поскольку должно было привести к единению человечества, росту взаимопонимания между людьми. Именно так афишировали свой замысел создатели проекта «Новый Вавилон». Точно также, сходными идеями прикрываются нынешние манихео-гностики, пришедшие к власти в ряде западных могущественных стран, имеющих огромное влияние на мировое сообщество. И вот что интересно: часть их провозглашает себя либералами, а часть – левыми (социалистами). Видимо прав был В.И. Ленин, когда говорил о том, что если сильно поворачиваться влево, то можно повернуться и стать крайне правым. Так было с верхушкой КПСС во время горбачевской Перестройки. Подобное сейчас происходит с частью современных левых на Западе. Пример Эммануэля Макрона, который на выбор представлял французских социалистов, но придя к власти ввел законы защищающих интересы богатейшей верхушки Пятой Республики. К тому же Макрон и сам является одним из состоятельнейших людей своей страны. Где то я читал о том, что

нынешний французский президент может быть масоном. Учитывая, что масоны относятся к манихео-гностикам, можно понять, что Макрон пытается проводить политику, соответствующую их идеологии. Только все это выглядит через чур уродливо. «Свобода, равенство и братство» воплощаются через призму эротики. Мол, перед эротикой все равны. А значит можно все смешать в единую кучу, создав, таким образом, однородную серую массу. Здесь смешивается все живое и неживое. «Окно Овертона» очень помогает «иметь» других. Оно работает с «именами»: позволяет «менять знак» и присваивать чему либо новое «имя». Так был разрушен коммунистический (социалистический) строй, развалены СССР и зависевший от него соцлагерь. В США эта технология сначала позволила просто уравнивать права «чернокожих» и «белых». А сейчас местами на Западе «белые» стыдятся своего цвета кожи и даже извиняются перед неграми за то, что отличаются от тех цветом кожи. Между тем в Африке есть река Нигер и страна Нигерия и тамошние «афроафриканцы» не протестуют против того, чтобы называли «неграми». Просто для «афроамериканцев» претендующих на восхождение по иерархической лестнице опирающихся на них, а точнее использующих, «имеющих» их белых политиков такая ситуация является отличным средством «поимения» других. Точно также срабатывает «окно Овертона» и в гендерном вопросе. На Западе запрещают слова «мужчина» и «женщина», «мать» и «отец». Вместо этого внедряется понятие множества полов и возникают названия «родитель №1» и «родитель №2». Только опять же где тут справедливость? А вдруг «родитель №2» возмутится и захочет стать «родителем №1»? А множество полов позволяет «окну Овертона» привести общественное сознание к принятию таких неоднозначных сексуальных явлений как зоофилия, некрофилия и др., которые обычно воспринимаются простыми людьми как гадкое извращение. Сексуальные игрушки, являющиеся имитациями половых партнеров или их отдельных органов, помогают сексуальному смешиванию живого с неживым. Порой дело доходит до такого абсурда, как законное (зарегистрированное государством) замужество женщины за ее канделябром или еще за каким-нибудь предметом, отдаленно напоминающим фаллос. Происходит даже смешивание людей по возрастам, что приводит к пропаганде и даже насаждению педофилии. Звучат голоса о том, чтобы разрешить половые отношения сначала между детьми. А затем, глядишь, скажут, что дети могут заниматься сексом не только между собой, но и со взрослыми. И эта программа уже работает. Так в одном из штатов США педофилию узаконили настолько, что на любого выступающего против нее могут завести уголовное дело. Дело дошло до того, что некоторые люди меняют пол для того, чтобы достичь успеха там, где они оказывались «слабаками» в рамках своей половой принадлежности, либо для облегчения и улучшения своей жизни. Говорят, что на Западе мужчины-заклученные порой заявляют, что чувствуют себя женщинами и их переводят в женские тюрьмы, где они начинают вести себя по-мужски и при этом насилюют своих сокамерниц. Точно также любой человек может объявить, что чувствует себя пред-

ставителем противоположного пола и сможет абсолютно свободно пользоваться туалетом для представителей противоположного пола. В спорте эта тенденция отлично проявилась на Парижской Олимпиаде-2024, в которой участвовали трансгендеры, в основном мужчины, объявившие себя женщинами, а потому побеждавшие с результатами, соответствующими женским нормативам. Организаторы Олимпиады-2024 показали себя отличными манихео-гностиками, стремящимися превратить весь мир в однородную массу. Они не только пропагандируют смешивание полов, но и смешивание людей с отходами их жизнедеятельности. Разразившийся скандал с загрязненной канализационными стоками протекающей через столицу Франции реки Сена, привел к отмене проведения соревнований на открытой воде этой реки. По сути дела людей пытались смешать с фекалиями.

И это все делается в рамках религиозной идеологии манихео-гностицизма. Все это должно приблизить манихео-гностиков к Престолу Господню, после того, как они устроят Конец Света. Все это им также выгодно потому, что позволяет получить и удерживать власть, а также является отличным источником обогащения. Г. Доронин в своем романе писал, что на строительство Нового Вавилона, сплав по реке и проведения праздничных мероприятий Фестиваля Эротики выделялись огромные деньги, большая часть которых пропала, наверняка попав в карманы, организовавших все это дело Генерала и его супруги. Кроме того, к сплавщикам присоединялись неизвестные личности, которые были не прочь кормиться за чужой счет и оторвать кусок от чужого пирога. Строительство Нового Вавилона также привлекало всяких авантюристов и даже смогло разбудить гигантскую сороконожку Кло – огромное чудовище, грозившее уничтожить мир, если люди не станут его кормить и развлекать. И развлечение это должно было быть конечно же эротическим: чудовище мечтало наблюдать за сексуальным поведением прекрасных юношей и девушек, которые человечество должно было поставлять для его утех.

Вся эта «эротическая ситуация», когда люди пытаются «иметь» других ведет к обострению обстановки, как на международной арене, так и внутри государств. А это в свою очередь ведет к «гонке вооружений» и созданию все более совершенных видов оружия. Г. Доронин описал историю Пулеметграда – города оружейников, провалившегося под землю. Скорее всего это произошло вследствие действия, вышедшего из под контроля нового вида оружия. И это оружие стало действовать против всего, что было связано с Новым Вавилоном и даже против самого этого города. Провалился сам Новый Вавилон и Генерал с его армией и ядерными ракетами, которые он хотел использовать против зажавшейся гигантской сороконожки и само чудовище. Весь мир рухнул. Катастрофа, вызванная воцарением в мире Эротики, отвергающей Любовь ради установления Нового Порядка, привела к

Концу Света, разрушению Старого Мира. Но, как и предполагал Генерал, Вселенная устояла, она возродилась опять, на том же «месте», где ее застала Катастрофа. Но это была другая Вселенная в которой не было причины, приведшей к Катастрофе, т.е. – Эротики Эммануэль. По крайней мере, из персонажей романа, в Новом Мире упоминаются лишь главный герой Бочаров и журналистка, которые раньше любили друг друга, но предали свою любовь, следуя каким-то своим личным соображениям, отвергающих присутствие в их жизни Любви. Они в один день, в соседних ресторанах сыграли свадьбы, соединив свои судьбы с нелюбимыми людьми, с которыми их связывала только эротика, связанная с прошлыми, пережитыми катастрофами и ожидаемыми новыми катастрофами. Но несмотря ни на что они все же носили в своих сердцах память о прежней любви. Выжив в Катастрофе, они несли в своих сердцах воспоминания об этой любви, помогшей им выжить, они, спустя много лет, встретились, и стали жить вместе.

У Доронина Любовь правит Миром и не прощает предательства. Она предостерегает отвергающих ее и пытается наставить людей на путь истинный. Так подземные толчки, приведшие позднее к Катастрофе, в первый раз произошли, когда Бочаров и журналистка предали свою любовь и одновременно создали семьи с нелюбимыми людьми. А торжество Эротики, которую противопоставили Любви, привело к Катастрофе Вселенского масштаба и гибели прежнего Мира, который, однако же, смог возродиться вновь, только в лучшем качестве.

Хорошо Автору, который может в своем произведении сделать все так, как ему хочется, и показать все в желаемом свете. Но все это будет вымыслом, и при всем своем реализме будет отражать лишь то, о чем хочет сказать Автор. Реальность же отражает все краски Жизни и все ее стороны, а поэтому, как мы видим, Реальность может оказаться порой круче и опаснее любой вымышленной Антиутопии. В жизни очень сложно, а порой и невозможно победить тот абсурд, который создают нам «сильные мира сего», пытаясь нас «поиметь». Но все, же сказанное нами слово может отозваться в душах тех людей, которые его услышат, задумаются, сопоставят с тем, что наблюдают. А затем станут противостоять тем, кто пытается всеми способами получить власть над человечеством и воплотить свои изуверские замыслы, ради вымышленных кем то идеалов.

#### Ссылки:

[1]. Г. Доронин. «Высокая эротика катастроф»// «Простор», № 6 -7 2017 г.

[2]. Олжас Сулейменов. «Прозрения ценны до воплощения предвиденного». Газета «Еженедельник 2000» (Украина) 23 -29 октября 2015г. //О. Сулейменов. Собрание сочинений, том 13, Статьи и выступления, – Алматы, Издательский дом «Библиотека Олжаса», 2021, стр.288 – 289.

*Поляков Андрей Анатольевич.  
Независимый исследователь.*

**«ГЛУБОКОЕ БУРЕНИЕ» АЛЕКСАНДРА ЗАГРИБЕЛЬНОГО.**

*Polyakov Andrey Anatolyevich.  
Independent researcher.*

**"DEEP DRILLING" BY ALEXANDER ZAGRIBELNY.**

**Аннотация.**

*В статье автор рассказывает о том, что обязан А. Загрибелному тем, что автор «Нефтянки» натолкнул его на мысль, приведшую к созданию гипотезы о влиянии психологии поимения на происхождение языка и слов. А также рассматривается описание автором «системы поимения» на примере работы на нефтяных промыслах Казахстана, где автор «Нефтянки» и «Буровых хроник» проработал много лет и знает всю изнанку работы этих предприятий.*

**Abstract.**

*In the article, the author talks about how he is indebted to A. Zagribelny for the fact that the author of "Oil Industry" gave him an idea that led to the creation of a hypothesis about the influence of the psychology of naming on the origin of language and words. The author's description of the "system of naming" is also considered using the example of work in the oil fields of Kazakhstan, where the author of "Oil Industry" and "Drilling Chronicles" worked for many years and knows the whole inside story of these enterprises.*

**Ключевые слова:** система поимения, сложение сил, этимология, звукоподражание, А. Загрибелный, «Нефтянка», «Буровые хроники».

**Key words:** system of naming, addition of forces, etymology, onomatopoeia, A. Zagribelny, "Oil Industry", "Drilling Chronicles".

Чем мне дорого творчество А. Загрибелного, так это тем, что в нем либо выражается мысли во многом совпадающие с моими чувствами и переживаниями. Либо я нахожу в нем для себя, что-то новое и значимое, оно большое напоминает «волшебный пинок», заставляющий двигаться в нужном и, главное интересном для меня направлении. Правда, я прочитал всего лишь две его повести: «Нефтянка»[1] и «Буровые хроники»[2], но мне этого достаточно, чтобы считать его своим учителем. Правда, не знаю, насколько он будет рад, тому, что у него появился такой ученик, но как бы там, ни было, именно он подвел меня к созданию новой этимологии, основанной на совмещении звукоподражания и жестикуляции.

В моей теории речь идет не только о звуках издаваемых животными, но и о звуках, которые получаются в результате взаимодействия стихий и разных объектов. Я – сельский житель, постоянно слышу все эти звуки и вижу, как наша речь стремится отразить это взаимодействие. Наши предки могли изображать жестами какое-то событие и проносить звуки, сопровождающие это событие.

В «Нефтянке» есть эпизод, когда герой задумывается над тем, что во многих языках мира существует слово обозначающее бурение, вращение и звучит оно во многих языках почти одинаково. Загрибелный пришел к выводу, что, возможно, это осталось от праязыка, на котором разговаривало працеловечество. «Бура-крути!» – кричал пожилой мастер... Раньше Грише не приходило в голову, как похожи по звучанию и значению казахское «бура», русские «бурить, буран» и английское «boring». Корень некоего праязыка, обозначающий вращение,

продырявив тысячелетние звуковые напластования, сохранился у разных народов почти неизменным).

Задумался я, было над этим примером, и стал искать нечто похожее в других словах. Однажды я услышал, как качающееся старое дерево издавало звук «др» и подумал, что может быть поэтому его и назвали «древом» - «деревом»? Так потихоньку у меня набралось так много материала, что получилась статья, которую опубликовал польский международный научный журнал Colloquium-journal [3].

Я создал свою теорию системы поимения задолго до того, как мне повстречались произведения А. Загрибелного, но когда я читаю «Нефтянку» и «Буровые хроники» я нахожу аналогии с основами своей теории. Система поимения – это система взаимодействия всего со всем, с чем оно может взаимодействовать. И в результате каждого такого взаимодействия остается след в виде имен, которые присваиваются всем объектам-субъектам этого взаимодействия. Очень показательна в этом случае притча о том, как моряк, попавший на остров амазонки, сумел спасти себе жизнь, выказав амазонкам желание, чтобы его убила «самая некрасивая» из них. Его жизнь была спасена, т.к. ни одна из женщин-воительниц не захотела присвоения себе имени «самой некрасивой».

Одним из межличностных и межгрупповых взаимодействий является секс, который упоминают даже при взаимодействиях несексуального характера. Так в «Нефтянке» лирический герой ругал иностранцев, которые «имели» как местных работников, так и казахстанские недра. «Вы пришли сюда вы...ть эту страну и выкачать свои грязные

деньги! Вы считаете нас дерьмом! Уе...те отсюда,слишком много вас таких ублюдков». При этом обе конфликтующие стороны называли противника «куском дерьма».

А в «Буровых хрониках» описывался скандал с турецкими специалистами, заявлявшими местным работникам, что «днем имеют их самих, а по ночам - их жен».

При этом сами западные руководители сознают, что все, что они делают. Один из них говорил: «Это экономика викингов – ограбить, сжечь и идти дальше. Я не знаю, почему мы так делаем. Так не должно быть». Ведь не делается так в их родных странах. Но они считают, что им все можно, поскольку чувствуют себя победителями бывшей «империи зла». И главный герой протестует против такого «поимения». «– Да, над нами экспаты открыто смеются, как над туземцами! – вскипел Григорий... – Я не знаю, что это,... но нами всеми владеет какой-то дух, какой-то древний аруах всеобщей бабьей покорности. Мы, как срамные девки, раздвинули ноги, расслабились и якобы получаем удовольствие. Вас это не унижает? Мне – гадко!» Главный герой возмущается, когда экспаты неодобрительно, презрительно и унижительно относятся к простым местным трудягам: «...Френк, усевшись на диван, принялся жаловаться Джойсу, как оралман чуть не ударил его ключом и какие они тупые, эти здешние рабочие, и как их трудно заставить что-либо делать быстро и правильно. То ли алкоголь окончательно разморозил мозги, то ли вид Айгуль довел до критической температуры, но Григорий уже не мог сдержаться.– Да, они ленивые, да, они любят поесть и поспать, да, они гораздо лучше пасут овец, чем крутят гайки, – вклинился он в разговор тихим, но упрямым голосом, с каждым «да» повышая тон. – Да, их можно критиковать за это. Но почему же ты, так презирающий их, приехал и торчишь здесь? А хочешь, я тебе скажу – почему? – Да потому, что ты ничего приличного не можешь найти у себя дома. Потому что такой гнилой психопат, как ты, никому там не нужен. А здесь ты самоутверждаешься и тешишь свои амбиции. Да ты должен кланяться этим добродушным, гостеприимным людям, что дали тебе возможность зарабатывать на их горбу огромные мани-мани. А ты поносишь их самыми грязными словами. Ты – изгой, хищная, безнравственная тварь и вдвойне достоин презрения... – Вы купили нас, но так и не поняли, куда вы попали! Бывший Союз – это не какая-нибудь Ливия, это не третий мир! И учти, факинг ты Факе, если б русские только жрали водку и спали, они не остановили бы немцев под Сталинградом и не полетели первыми в космос... – И я бы хотел, – не слушая его, продолжал Григорий, – чтоб весь мир узнал, какие среди вас, приезжающих сюда из ваших сраных, зажратых стран, водятся подонки и ублюдки. Жена тебе дома отрезала яйца, смотри, как бы здесь тебе еще чего не обрезали».

Выступает главный герой и против тех, местных специалистов, которые поддерживают действия иностранного руководства компании: «– А ты, патриот, что свои зенки пялишь? Иди, спроси у

него – почему мою землю насилуешь? Скажи им: «Что ж вы делаете, сволочи?» – Вот такой ты патриот долбаный! Стал иметь свою штуку баксов и сразу забыл, что половина твоих соплеменников едва на доллар в день перебивается. Всякие ворюги твою землю жуют и дрючат во все дырки, а ему, видишь, русские мешают. Где-нибудь в Альберте и в Луизиане, небось, факела не горят. И штуцера стоят нормальные. Пойди, скажи своему сородичу – Берикку, бывшему инспектору: «Что ж ты, фак ю, сука продажная, позволяешь горизонты гробить!» – Как я скажу против старшего, и разве от него зависит, если наверху решили, – слабо отбивался Амантай. – Так они все вместе твою страну грабят, продали вас с потрохами, газ горит, вода в скважины идет, платят мизера, выручка в чужих банках, – орал Григорий...» Здесь очень показательно изображается система сложения сил для поимения чего-то или кого-то о которой автор тоже упоминает, приводят очень интересные примеры: «...частенько Григорий оставлял музыку и отправлялся в теннисную, которая была отличным объектом для наблюдения того, что Григорий называл для себя – эффектом неустойчивых флуктуаций. Следя за движениями играющих, мельканием белого шарика на зеленом столе и мерцанием под потолком люминесцентной лампы, где электроны, прыгая с орбиты на орбиту, под особый, почти неслышимый гул излучали кванты света, Григорий пытался предопределить течение и результат игры по одному ему внятному признакам. С детства он был чувствителен к электромагнитным полям и без компаса с закрытыми глазами мог показать направление на Север. Что-то передалось ему от деда по матери, которого всегда звали в деревне, если требовалось отыскать лучшее место для рытья колодца. Григорию были хорошо знакомы безотчетные полуощущения лозоходов, когда «рамочка» – два согнутых, зажатых в кулаках электрода поворачивались сами собой, и вертикаль от их перекрещивания точно указывала водопроводную трубу или силовой кабель под землей. На своих интуитивных догадках он соорудил теорию, которую теперь пытался проверить на практике. Она заключалась в следующем: при накале страстей во время спортивного состязания или при интенсивном обсуждении какого-нибудь острого вопроса возникает возбуждение, ажиотаж, который может приходиться в резонанс с некоторыми фоновыми импульсами и волновыми процессами в окружающем мире. Статистика наверняка подтвердит увеличение числа телефонных звонков в момент прихода волн взрыва солнечной активности. Мы – живые объекты и, так или иначе, реагируем на внешние сигналы, откуда бы они ни шли – от сотового телефона или из дальнего космоса, от лунных приливов или тектонических подвижек Земли, нас пронизывает космический ветер, мы – участники полей всемирного тяготения. Осознанно или безотчетно ловя эти резонансы, можно было идти по гребням волн вперед, подстраиваясь и даже влияя на ближайшие случайные моменты в свою пользу. Тут требовался определенный баланс чувствительности и спокойной рефлексии. Глуховатый

просто не расслышит. Слишком возбудимый не выдерживает, сбивается, им овладевает внутреннее беспокойство, которое ищет выход, проявляясь в страхах и нервных срывах, а у неорганизованных руководителей – в частых бессистемных вопросах и отдаче бестолковых распоряжений.

Григорий заметил, что уловить всплески вибраций гораздо легче в присутствии какого-нибудь электрического, издающего фоновый шум прибора – будь то гудящий трансформатор, люминесцентная лампа, кондиционер, пылесос, холодильник или компьютер. Питающая их огромная разветвленная сеть электропередач с ее переменным током в пятьдесят герц и неизбежной вибрацией, как огромная антенна, улавливала и усиливала флуктуации частот волн внешней энергии, которые одновременно одинаково возбуждающе действовали и на людей, и на электрические машины, и оставалось в кажущемся хаосе поймать волну и чутким ухом идти по ней, реагируя на пики и спады сложной, самоорганизующейся полифонии. Это была информационная музыка Земли в потоке сознания космоса, которая порой любопытным образом предсказывала реакции окружающей среды и людей. После распада Союза и расцепки единой энергосистемы Григорию показалось, что человечество лишилось самого огромного в мире органа чувств – некоего гигантского энергоскопа, но и тех обломков, что остались, хватало для его умозрительных опытов. К сожалению, местные электростанции отвратительно держали частоту и напряжение. В Америке и то и другое гораздо устойчивее, а частота тока выше на десять герц. Может, поэтому у них там все вращается быстрее, задавая четкий ритм экономике? А у нас порождает головную боль от скачков в сети, перегоревших телевизоров и холодильников.

На этом инструменте, состоящем из опутавших пространство бесчисленных проводов-струн, можно было даже сыграть. Если в нужный момент вставить маркирующее слово или жест, а затем в точке ощущаемого следующего пика повторить его, у окружающих возникал легкий шок, как от удачной шутки или точного попадания в цель, хотя эта цель была абсолютно невидимой. Производилось впечатление, хотя никто толком не понимал, в чем, собственно, соль.

Уловив закономерность, он неоднократно пытался воспользоваться ею, но внешний мир в следующее мгновение произвольно расширялся, преобразовывался, поглотив познанную связь, точь-в-точь как наблюдения физика-ядерщика влияло на наблюдаемый микромир. И Григорий не вполне понимал – происходит это объективно или только в его воображении, или законы мик-ромира, прихотливая конфигурация и тонкая игра полей действуют и в сознании тоже?

Люди же, над которыми секунду назад от прозрения он чувствовал свое превосходство и даже некую таинственную власть, теперь оказывались умнее, глубже и, скорее всего, давно интуитивно чувствовали то, что ему только сейчас пришло в голову. Но оттенков цвета, теней и звуков вокруг,

кратких движений травы, форм облаков становилось больше, словно резко повышались разрешение и число пикселей в растровом файле его внутреннего компьютера.

Вот дерево – языки листьев лижут воздух. А кто такие – люди? В какие игры играет с нами природа? В какие игры мы играем с ней, и почему лучше всего это выражает музыка? Новое знание помогало создавать метафоры, но не побеждать в теннис».

Именно в сложении сил видит главный герой «Нефтянки» выход из ситуации. Нужно, чтобы все местные, и русские и казахи стали совместно действовать против «варягов», по-хозяйски действующих на их земле. Но борьба с «плохим поимением» иностранцами осложняется с необходимостью борьбы со своими же, местными любителями «урвать жирный кусок», действующих методами ни чуть не лучше западных.

Автор в обоих произведениях приводит примеры того, как отдельные люди и даже организации пытаются «поймать» других, порой нанося вред и себе. Очень показательен пример из «Нефтянки», когда воруя нефть, молодой человек напился сырой нефти, содержащей большое количество ядохимикатов, применяемых для добычи нефти из скважины. Героиня «Нефтянки» Айгуль своим поведением очень напоминает казахстанскую нефтяную промышленность, которая ради сиюминутной выгоды готова отдаться кому угодно, хоть своим, хоть иностранцам.

В этой же повести приводится пример того, как многие американские жены «имеют» своих мужей, заставляя их прокалывать яички, проводя, таким образом, кастрацию, во избежание в будущем случайных беременностей.

«Хроники бурения» являются не только тематическим продолжением «Нефтянки», но и смысловым. Автор и здесь пытается найти выход из создавшейся ситуации. Только в «Хрониках бурения» он с этим как бы смиряется, ведь жить то как то надо... Он и работу находит себе в месте, выгодно отличающемся от предыдущего, но тоже управляемом западными экспатами. Правда дела здесь идут не совсем хорошо и западных хозяев сменяют китайские. Это приводит к смене не только управляющей элиты, но и специалистов «попроще». Вместо американца Френка приходит китаец Юй.

В меняющемся мире главный герой вынужден приспособливаться по-новому. И это не впервой. Так бывает у всех. Мы все постоянно ищем для себя место потеплее, получше. Главный герой «Хроник» понимает, что все хотят «иметь» и это неплохо. Разве плохо хотеть иметь семью, дом, друзей, машину, много денег... В самом этом нет ничего плохого. Главное в том, как ты всего этого добиваешься! И когда ты имеешь возможность видеть то, кто как всего добивается, ты можешь и сам их «поймать» - присвоить им свое имя того насколько хотел бы иметь с ним дело дальше.

В «Нефтянке» герой ругал западников за то, что они «имели» местных работников своей компа-

нии, но в тоже время находил, что этим самым работникам жилось все же лучше, чем работникам отечественных нефтяных компаний. В «Хрониках» же западников сменяют китайцы. И тут наступает смена порядков. Специалисты, даже (особенно) китайские вынуждены работать за плату, которая гораздо ниже, чем была у экспатов с Запада. Да и люди это совсем другие, замкнутые, закрытые, постоянно боящиеся контроля со стороны «партийных органов», и даже «политруков» из спецслужб.

Главный герой обоих произведений вынужден искать «свое место» в системе поимения. Для этого он пытается понять, как работает, действует эта система, для того, чтобы иметь возможность влиять на нее и, может быть, получить лучшее место в ней. Вследствие этого горизонты его познания расширяются так сильно, что начинают упираться в эзотерику, оттого, что современная наука не способна дать ответы на все вопросы. Остаётся лишь осознавать, что все мы живем в мире взаимодействия двух начал: женского и мужского, когда кто-то или что-то становится либо отдающей, либо принимающей стороной, вследствие чего и происходит «поимение». Главный герой «Нефтянки» понимает, что рано или поздно такая система «поимения» исчезнет вследствие того, что «иметь» больше будет нечего. Черные дыры (женское начало) сначала поглощают все звезды (мужское начало), а затем и друг дружку. И оставшаяся в одиночестве черная дыра-победительница однажды исчезнет и сама. После чего начнется акт нового Творения и нового «имения». Так, что, сколько ни пытайся урвать побольше, всегда найдется тот, кто сможет «поиметь» либо лично тебя, либо «поиметь» тебя через твоих потомков.

Главный герой «Буровых хроник» понимает, что в его шестьдесят лет не стоит «менять свое

имя». Не стоит уезжать в Россию, которой он не нужен. Тем более, что в Казахстане его все устраивает. Он нашел здесь свое место, ему здесь не плохо. Тем более, что по характеру своему он хоть и русский, но больше похож на номада, кочевника. Ему и тенгрианское восприятие мира ближе, чем какое либо другое. Он понимает, что ему не стоит пытаться искать новых друзей и коллег, когда у него есть старые, проверенные, готовые при случае оказать поддержку. Он сохраняет общение с бывшими коллегами и получает приглашение от своего бывшего босса, американца Френка, работать в другой западной нефтяной компании. Мне все это близко. Я сам родился в Казахстане. Но уехал в конце 90-х в Россию, принял там гражданство. Но, особо там никому оказался не нужен. Сейчас я сижу у себя на малой родине, ухаживаю за больной мамой, единственному на свете человеку, которому я был нужен всегда... Хорошо, что на свете есть люди, которым ты всегда нужен! Спасибо автору за его «глубокое бурение», показывающее пласты не только происходящих на нефтепромыслах событий, но и пласты, залегающие в человеческих душах! Недаром лирический герой «Хроник» выказывал надежду, что и у его произведение найдутся благодарные читатели.

#### Ссылки

- [1]. А. Загрибельный. Нефтянка. // Простор. №1-2 2011
- [2]. А. Загрибельный. Буровые хроники. // Простор. №4-5 2024
- [3]. Поляков А. А. Психология и происхождение слов в русском языке, в языках других индоевропейских народов, а также, возможно, и в языках других семейств, групп, ветвей и проч. // Colloquium-journal 26 (50), часть 6, от 10.12.2019, стр. 46 – 54.

# ECONOMIC SCIENCES

*Azhar Shamran Jabur*

*Assist. Prof. Dr.:*

*University of Wasit/ College of Administration & Economics*

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13754156>

## THE BANKING SYSTEM AND ITS ROLE IN ACHIEVING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN IRAQ (ANALYTICAL STUDY)

### **Abstract.**

*The banking system, through the work of banks, has a major role in achieving economic development in various countries, whether developing or developed countries, through the financing methods provided by banks to various productive sectors in the country for economic development. Many developed countries consider the development of banking activity in them one of the basic indicators to measure the development in economic activities through increasing banking awareness among individuals, represented by individuals depositing their money and savings with banks, i.e. increasing public confidence in banks, and this is due to the economic, political, security and stable conditions of the country. Investment of that money by banks by lending it to individuals and other institutions with a certain interest, especially in financing investment projects and within an agreed period of time, and this means achieving Economic development in the country, especially if these loans are used in productive investment projects. Therefore, it can be said that banks contribute to achieving economic development through their contribution to the formation of GDP, but the percentage of their contribution is low in Iraq compared to developed countries because the gross domestic product in Iraq depends largely on the contribution of the revenues of the oil sector in its formation as a rentier country and the productivity of its other sectors are almost suspended due to the conditions of the problems experienced by Iraq. Therefore, we recommend activating the role of banks in Iraq by increasing banking awareness among members of society and encouraging individuals to deposit and borrow from banks and using these loans to finance productive economic investment projects through banks' selection of good projects and financing them in order to achieve the economic development of the country.*

**Keywords .** *Banking System, Rasheed Bank, Rafidain Bank, Iraq.*

### **Introduction.**

Banks have a major and important role in the process of economic development through financing various economic sectors, especially in light of globalization, banks have recently witnessed great developments in their work in order to provide banking services as best as possible and at the lowest possible cost and as soon as possible through the use of modern technology and its application to the work of banks in order to increase the confidence of individuals in banks and increase their dealings with the banking system and deposit their money with banks instead of saving and hoarding their money with them and this means that Banks are working to distribute their financial resources in various areas of investment through deposits they have by members of society and keep part of these resources in the form of reserve cash balances to face emergency situations, so it can be said that all that has increased the efficiency of banking work led to attracting deposits by members of society and then refinancing them through credit activity towards productive projects, and this in turn works to increase domestic production and reduce unemployment rates and thus achieve development economic in the country.

### **Research hypothesis**

The research proceeds from the following hypothesis that the banking system through the work of banks and the Central Bank of Iraq has an important and essential role in stimulating investment opportunities and working to increase them and thus achieve economic development in Iraq.

### **Search problem.**

The problem of the research is that there are problems in the country that affected the performance of the banking sector in financing investment projects and thus negatively affected the achievement of economic development in Iraq.

### **Research Objectives**

The objectives of the research are the following points:

1. I am a man of the same age Study and analyze the work of banks and their importance in achieving economic development in Iraq through the positive impact on GDP and other economic variables that work to achieve economic development in Iraq.

2. Study and analysis of loans and deposits provided by Iraqi banks in achieving economic development.

### **The importance of research.**

The importance of the research is to know the role played by banks in achieving economic development in Iraq through loans and deposits with banks and how to use these loans to finance productive investment projects in order to achieve economic development in the country.

### **Search limits**

Spatial boundaries. Iraq, Rasheed Bank, and Rafidain Bank.

Time limits. Post-2004 Iraq data.

### **Research Methodology**

In order to prove the validity of the hypothesis from which the research was launched, the descriptive

analysis approach was adopted through the analysis of data related to banks and economic development in Iraq, and then we reached the conclusion, which includes a sentence of conclusions and recommendations.

The banking system and its role in achieving economic development in Iraq after 2004

Here in this topic, the reality of the banking system in Iraq is studied and analyzed through the work of banks by taking a sample of banks, which are represented by Al-Rasheed Bank and Rafidain Bank and their role in achieving economic development in Iraq and can be addressed as follows :

### **1.1. Banks in Iraq and their role in achieving economic development in Iraq after 2004.**

The role played by banks in achieving economic development in Iraq has become important and essential for the Iraqi government, if the Iraqi government confirmed it through the preparation of annual development plans in order to achieve the development process of the country, especially since Iraq has gone through very difficult circumstances that affected the reality of economic development in it, the emergence of globalization and developments that have occurred in the world have appeared significant changes to the services provided by banks as a result of the development in the world, such as interest in the application of performance standards and standards Financial technology and increasing the contribution to the formation of the country's GDP through the availability of funds for investment and increasing investment in various economic productive sectors of the country.<sup>(2)</sup>

The banks are working to stimulate savings and increase it through the deposit of deposits in banks and link those savings to economic investment projects and achieve an economic return development at the country level, hence the importance of banks and their role through financing in order to provide financial resources to get rid of the gap between the increasing demand for investment and limited savings in the Iraqi economy as there is a great demand for bank financing by individuals and institutions, which in turn affects the reality of economic development in Iraq In a very large way, it has recently appeared that there are more than (75 ) countries that have banking institutions that contain these countries on more than ( 292 ) banks in order to conduct banking transactions, and there are many methods that financial institutions and banks can use in financing operations, and these methods are represented by two important types, namely financing methods on the basis of sharing the return on investment, first, and secondly, through financing methods based on debt, and thirdly, it depends on financing methods that are based on participation. In the return on investment, i.e. speculation, it is one of the most common methods in the work of banks, especially commercial banks.

The bank credit granted by banks varies in terms of its long term, whether it is long-term, mediumterm or short-term, as well as differs in terms of its purpose and in terms of guarantees provided in order to obtain it in order to finance the productive sectors or cover the needs of individuals and institutions, and the political, economic and security conditions and problems experienced by Iraq from the occupation and war of ISIS and the Corona pandemic led to reducing opportunities for economic development in Iraq at the present time and that matter It negatively affects the reality and goals of economic development to be achieved until 2030 due to the global economic problems that hit the economies of the entire world as a result of the Corona pandemic, but achieving economic development in Iraq requires the adoption of economic policies represented in the following:

1. Promoting and stimulating government investment policies by achieving the goals of economic development in the country through education and health, ensuring social justice, ensuring the distribution of investment at the local level, adopting large economic projects that support economic development, as well as activating the role of the private sector in the country by strengthening partnership and work between the public sector and the private sector for the purpose of stimulating investment in various fields and various sectors, and this stimulus is through financing by Iraqi banks.(4)

- 2 . Formulating development programs aimed at achieving integration and balance and working to stimulate investment spending.

3. Work on the development of infrastructure that is of high quality in order to promote economic development programs.

4. Take laws and decisions that lead to the efficiency of the planning process to achieve economic development in Iraq.

Here in this research we will take a sample of the banks represented by Rafidain Bank and Rasheed Bank and can be addressed as follows.

#### **1.1.1. Rafidain Bank in Iraq .**

It is the first Iraqi commercial bank established in Iraq under Law No. 33 of 1941 and began its work on 19/5/1941 and was the beginning of its work with a capital of ( 50 ) million Iraqi dinars, the credit activity is one of the investment operations carried out by Rafidain Bank, as well as financing various sectors and investing money in accordance with economic policies in order to achieve economic development in Iraq, as the activity and services of Rafidain Bank are represented by providing the smart card, Selling dollars to individuals, providing advances and loans to individuals and institutions, bank credit, and opening a current account.

**Loans and Deposits with Rafidain Bank in Iraq for the Period 2004-2020 (Million Iraqi Dinars)**

Years	Loans	Deposits
2004	1173239287	7274508133
2005	129188309	6310612011
2006	122250429	9338694391
2007	259649137	15664458139
2008	689202173	22022703946
2009	1136191799	19223802909
2010	3579192308	24235827970
2011	7486561094	26950651508
2012	11466033626	29457425907
2013	6350947937	2274278616
2014	12517345711	34047613298
2015	12322490531	31127527678
2016	6350947937	227478616
2017	12343348525	30116331694
2018	12387448961	34696359047
2019	13301129232	27932489621
2020	13311128242	28732478632

Source: Ministry of Planning, Central Bureau of Statistics, Analytical financial indicators of banking and insurance activity for the public and private sectors for the period 2004-2020.

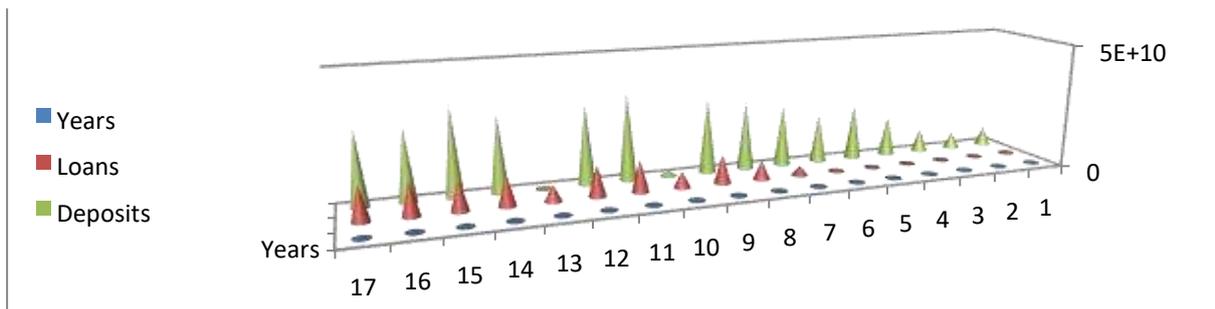


Figure 1: Loans and deposits with Rafidain Bank in Iraq for the period 2004-2020 (million Iraqi dinars)

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the data of Table No. (1) through the use of the program ( Excel).

From the above table, we note that the loans provided by Rafidain Bank were low in 2004, 2005, 2006 as a result of the difficult circumstances that the country went through as a result of regime change, but in 2007 and 2008 loans began to rise, due to the improvement of the general situation of the country, whether political or economic, as the loans of Rafidain Bank for the year 2007 amounted to approximately (7 3 1 9 4 6 9 5 2) Iraqi dinars and loans during 2008 Approximately (3 7 1 2 0 2 9 8 6) Iraqi dinars as shown in the table above.

In 2010, Rafidain Bank granted loans to employees, and this led to an increase in loans provided by the bank and became approximately (8 0 3 2 9 1 9 7 5 3) Iraqi dinars, and in 2014-2015, due to the entry of ISIS into Iraq, it led to a decrease in loans provided by banks, as it became approximately (11754371521) Iraqi dinars during 2014 and approximately (12517345711) Iraqi dinars during 2015. As shown in Table 1, then loans be-

gan to rise gradually during 2019 and 2020 to reach approximately (2 3 2 9 2 1 1 0 3 3 1) dinars during the year 2019 and (13311128242) dinars during the year 2020, because the bank granted loans to all segments of employees in order to improve their social status, The loans provided to institutions and investment entrepreneurs with regard to Rafidain Bank deposits, which were low During the years 2004, 2005 and 2006, it amounted to (3 3 1 8 0 5 4 7 2 7) Iraqi dinars during the year 2004 and amounted to approximately (1 9 3 4 9 6 8 3 3 9) Iraqi dinars during the year 2006, which are low amounts as a result of the difficult economic conditions and problems experienced by the country during those years, which affected the public's confidence in the bank as well as led to a lack of awareness. Banking with individuals and institutions in Iraq during the three years mentioned above, and then deposits with Rafidain Bank began to rise during the years 2007 2008 2009 in order to improve the country's political, economic and

security conditions and this means increasing the confidence of individuals in the bank and the government as we note that the public's confidence in banks is linked to the economic, security and political conditions of the country, the more good the conditions, the more confidence of individuals in banks and this means depositing their money in banks instead of hoarding or saving them with them We note from Table 1 The amount of deposits with Rafidain Bank began to increase during the years 2017 2018, 2019 due to the improvement of the security and political conditions of the economy and because of the gradual improvement of the country's conditions and we note from the table that

the percentage of gross domestic product in Iraq depends very much on the export of oil only and the import of goods and services from abroad in addition to that it is witnessing a halt to other economic sectors such as agriculture, industry, trade and other sectors that have a contribution to the formation of domestic product For example, in 2004 the proportion of crude oil in the composition of GDP was approximately 95.57% while industry was 75.1% is a very low percentage and the rest of the other sectors also constituted very low percentages that do not exceed (10%).<sup>(5)</sup>

We note from the following table that the GDP ratios in Iraq from loans and deposits to Rafidain Bank are very low rates as shown in the following table:

Table (2)

**GDP Ratios of Loans and Deposits (Rafidain Bank) In Iraq for the period 2004-2020 million dinars**

Years	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	GDP Ratios from Loans 100%	GDP Percentage of Deposits 100%
2004	47959000	4.08	0.65
2005	73533000	56.91	1.16
2006	95588000	78.19	1.02
2007	111455813	42.92	0.71
2008	157026062	22.78	0.71
2009	130642187	11.49	0.67
2010	167099204	4.66	0.68
2011	217327107	2.90	0.80
2012	254225490	2.21	0.86
2013	273587529	4.30	12.02
2014	258900633	2.06	0.76
2015	191715791	1.55	0.61
2016	171490000	2.70	75.38
2017	464701138	3.76	1.54
2018	251064500	2.02	0.72
2019	223412523	1.67	0.79
2020	213422122	1.60	0.74

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the data of Table No. (1) and the first column of Table (2).

This means that banks have a role in achieving economic development through GDP and other economic variables, but in Iraq their contribution is very small and low, since the gross domestic product in Iraq depends in its composition on the oil sector, as we mentioned earlier, and that loans granted by banks are not used to finance investment projects because investment projects mean increasing domestic production and

means the optimal use of economic resources and means reducing unemployment rates and thus achieving economic development in the country Rather, loans are used for non-productive and non-investment projects, and if they are non-investment, they are unprofitable, so the projects must be studied by banks so that the loans granted to these projects are feasible and work to achieve the economic development of the country.

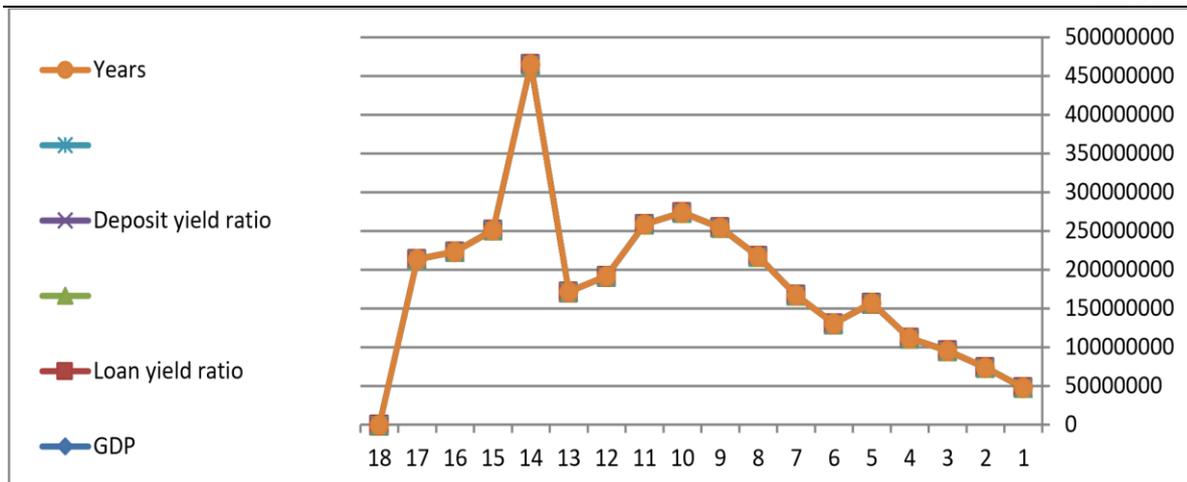


Figure (2) GDP Ratios of Loans and Deposits (Rafidain Bank) in Iraq for the Period 2004-2020

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the data of Table No. (2) through the use of the program ( Excel).  
1 - 1-2. Rasheed Bank in Iraq.

One of the most important Iraqi banks that was established during 1988 and is the second and largest government bank in Iraq this bank to invest money and provide financing and provide other banking services in order to support and achieve economic development in Iraq by supporting the Iraqi economy in its various sectors through loans provided to all economic sectors, individuals and institutions and that its capital reached

one billion Iraqi dinars in 2001 and there are many services provided by the bank are as follows: - (7) Draft resolution

- 1- Advances and loans.
- 2- Granting credit facilities.
- 3- Open a current account.
- 4- Accepting deposits of all kinds, as shown in the following table:

Table No. (3)

**Loans and deposits with Al-Rasheed Bank in Iraq for the period 2004-2020**  
Million Iraqi Dinars

Years	Loans	Deposits
2004	45292606	2895508893
2005	42289665	2594621722
2006	40487808	1283600000
2007	127099294	3179303712
2008	278293402	4755991200
2009	433497542	8061337181
2010	915661329	11436995320
2011	5829228810	1283600000
2012	3726295853	15070728345
2013	468042216	5323592899
2014	5829228810	1283600000
2015	5557125430	14534386672
2016	4846289557	52784503775
2017	4564010767	14257907303
2018	4722906665	16454847047
2019	5829228810	15514807205
2020	5829228810	15514807205

Source: Ministry of Planning, Central Bureau of Statistics, Analytical financial indicators of banking and insurance activity for the public and private sectors for the period 2004-2020.

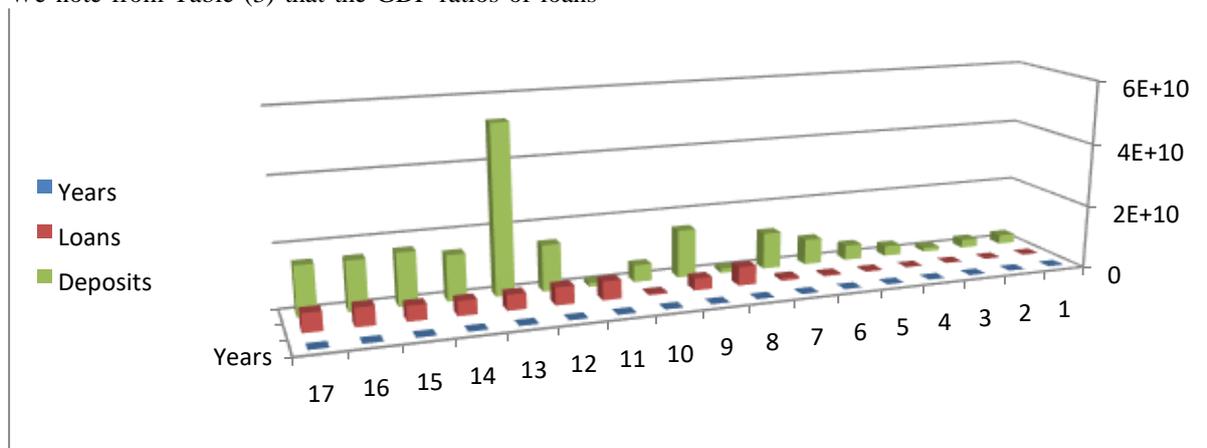
As we mentioned before, between loans and deposits depend on the security and political conditions of the country. The more independent those conditions are, the greater the public's confidence in the bank and

the Iraqi government. This means that individuals deposit their money and savings with banks, and therefore the bank grants these deposits in the form of loans of different kinds by facilitating investment operations for

projects, institutions and individuals. This has a big role in achieving economic development in Iraq. Financing investment projects means increasing productivity and increasing GDP. Achieving high levels of employment also means achieving the economic development of the country, and this is achieved in the event of stability of the economic, security and political conditions in Iraq. We note from Table (3) that the GDP ratios of loans

and deposits of Al-Rasheed Bank are very low during the study period, and as shown in the table, except for the period from 2004-2008, the percentage of output from loans was high compared to other years, and this means that the GDP was much greater than the loans granted during the period 2004-

2008. (6) Introduction of the Protocol.



Shape (3) Loans and deposits with Al-Rasheed Bank in Iraq for the period 2004-2020

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the data of Table No. (3) through the use of the program ( Excel).

Table (4)

**GDP Ratios of Loans and Deposits (Rasheed Bank) for the Period 2004-2020 Million JD**

Years	GDP Ratios from Loans 100%	GDP Percentage of Deposits 100%
2004	105.88	1.656323699
2005	173.87	2.834054744
2006	236.09	7.446868183
2007	87.69	3.505667376
2008	56.42	3.301647446
2009	30.13	1.620601943
2010	18.24	1.461041115
2011	3.72	16.93106162
2012	6.82	1.686882572
2013	58.45	5.139151964
2014	4.44	20.16988415
2015	3.44	1.31904975
2016	3.53	0.324887017
2017	10.18	3.259252064
2018	5.31	1.525778388
2019	3.83	1.439995483
2020	3.66	1.375602798

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the data of Table No. (3) and the first column of Table (2).

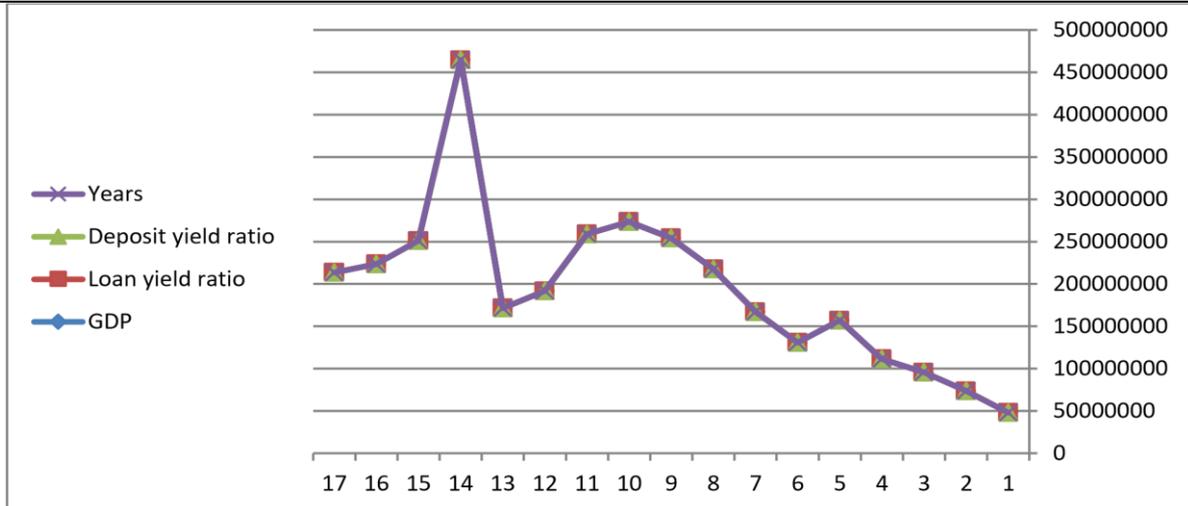


Figure (4) GDP Ratios of Loans and Deposits (Al-Rasheed Bank) for the period 2004-2020

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the data of Table No. (4) through the use of the program ( Excel).

## 1-2 . Banking indicators that stimulate economic development in Iraq.

There are banking indicators that stimulate economic growth in Iraq, such indicators are as follows:

(1).

### 1. Banking Credit Activity:

Credit activity is a major and important indicator to achieve economic development in Iraq and this can be achieved through the following points:

A- Expanding the granting of bank credit to the private sector, as the percentage of the total credit granted to the private sector in the total bank credit reached approximately (52%) during 2020, while the percentage was (50%) during 2019.

B- Supervising the banking system in order to achieve the required objectives.

## 2 .Banking Performance Measurement

### Index:

With regard to the indicator of measuring banking performance, it can be measured through the efficiency of capital performance and the liquidity ratio, the capital adequacy ratio reached (15%) for Rafidain Bank during the year 2020, and that percentage exceeds the standard ratio of (12%). While Al-Rasheed Bank has a capital adequacy ratio of approximately (11%), which is less than the standard ratio, and this means that the bank is exposed to risk.

### 3 .Indicator of raising the banking density.

It means the increase in the number of branches of private banks and government banks and can be explained as follows:

a. The number of branches of operating government banks reached during 2020 approximately ( 150 ) branches in Baghdad, while it was ( 140 ) branches during 2019.

b. The number of branches of government banks operating in the governorates reached approximately (279) branches during 2020, which is equal to the number of branches during 2019.

c. The number of private banks operating during 2020 reached approximately (174) branches in Baghdad, while the number of branches reached (169) branches during 2019.

d. The number of private banks operating in the governorates reached approximately ( 455 ) branches during 2020 compared to (454 ) branches during 2019.

## 4. Improving the services of the banking sector.

The banking sector services are upgraded through the modernization of electronic payment systems because they are one of the important measures on which to measure the degree of development of the banking system in Iraq and that electronic payment systems are as follows:

a. Directing all banks and licensees to provide mobile banking application service in accordance with the strategy of the Central Bank in order to improve banking services and achieve financial inclusion. <sup>(8)</sup>.

b. The total online payment recorded approximately 63% via mobile phone.

c. An increase in the number of expenditure units for employees whose salaries are domiciled in banks, as it reached approximately ( 6 7 0 2 ) spending units during the year 2020 for approximately ( 9 8 5 7 6 8 ) employees .

f. As for the preparation of open bank accounts, the preparation of electronic cards, the preparation of the scope of sale, the preparation of withdrawal points, the preparation of electronic wallets, and the preparation of ATMs, as I mentioned according to the report of the Central Bank of Iraq for the year 2020, it can be mentioned as follows:

1- The number of open bank accounts reached ( 6 9 9 8 2 1 6 ) accounts and increased from 2019 by 100% completely.

2 - The number of electronic cards was (8 0 4 9 4 7 1 1) cards, while the number of cards during 2019 was equal to (5 2 7 6 0 5 0 1) cards.

3-POS reached (1,0457) points during 2020 as mentioned above, while it reached (6,22,22) points during 2019.

4- The number of POS cash withdrawal points was (6 9 7 9 3 1 points during 2020 while it was equal to (7 7 6 1 1) points during 2019.

5. The number of e-wallets reached (5 3 2 6 22 1) portfolio during 2020 while it reached (7 9 7 3 0 4) portfolio during 2019.

6. The number of ATMs reached (0 4 3 1) during 2020 while it was equal to (4 1 0 1) during 2019.

In order to stimulate the role of the banking sector in activating economic activity and achieving economic development, the Deposit Insurance Company was established, which included private and government banks and foreign banks, which were distributed by (44) banks (22) of which commercial banks and (6) of which government banks and ( 16 ) foreign banks that this company has a great and essential role in protecting the banking sector by providing cover to guarantee the deposits of individuals with Iraqi banks, which are licensed by the Central Bank.

### **1-3. The role of the Central Bank of Iraq in achieving economic development in Iraq.**

The Central Bank has an important and main role in solving the economic crises experienced by Iraq and developing solutions to mitigate the social and economic effects of those crises to which Iraq was exposed as follows: **First. Corona Covid 19 pandemic crisis:**

The Central Bank worked to confront this crisis through the following measures:

1. The Central Bank's support, in cooperation with Iraqi banks, has raised approximately (44) million Iraqi dinars during 2020 in order to meet the needs of this health crisis, prevent the spread of this epidemic and provide medical supplies for the purpose of reducing the mortality rate and the high cases of recovery.

2- The Central Bank announced the postponement of the payment of financial installments incurred by the beneficiaries of loans for investment and non-investment projects, stressing the bank not to increase the interest as a result of postponing the payment of installments for a period of six months

3- Postponing the payment of installments for tourism sector projects for a longer period until recovery from the Corona epidemic.

4- Directing the Central Bank to the initiative of one trillion Iraqi dinars and reducing the interest rate to approximately (5.3%) after it was equal to (8.4%) for individual borrowers within the bracket (1 to 20) million Iraqi dinars, as well as reducing the interest from (3.6%) to (4%) for individual borrowers within the bracket (21 million to 1 billion Iraqi dinars).

### **Second. Oil price news crisis and the impact of the OPEC agreement:**

The Central Bank, in conjunction with the Iraqi banking system, worked to finance the financial deficit in its budget in 2020, as treasury transfers to the Central Bank of Iraq, which were issued by the Iraqi Ministry of Finance based on the Foreign and Local Borrowing Law, were deducted during the year 2020 and amounted to approximately (26) trillion Iraqi dinars, as well as according to the decisions of the Board of Directors of the Central Bank No. 184 during the year 2020 There has been a package of reforms to devalue

the exchange rate and achieve macro stability in the economy.

The role of the Central Bank of Iraq is also evident in achieving economic development in Iraq by encouraging and stimulating real investment by stimulating banking credit activity and directing it towards productive and development projects in a way that works to achieve the optimal use of economic resources, reduce unemployment rates, raise productive levels, achieve economic development in various economic sectors of the country and confirm the role of the Central Bank of Iraq in stimulating investment. The Central Bank has continued, through cooperation with Iraqi banks, to provide bank financing and bank credit towards investment projects, during 2015 the Central Bank of Iraq presented an exceptional initiative in order to address the lack of liquidity to address recessions in the Iraqi economy, reduce poverty and unemployment, stimulate economic growth rates, as well as develop and expand productive projects and work on the spread of new projects, the Central Bank has presented an initiative (one trillion Iraqi dinars), the purpose of which is to finance medium and small projects. The total loans provided by the Central Bank of Iraq in 2015 and until 2020 amounted to approximately (8 7 4. 2 2 3) billion Iraqi dinars.

### **Conclusions and recommendations:**

**First: Conclusions:** The research reached a number of conclusions that can be mentioned in the following points:

1. The banking system in Iraq contributes to achieving economic development, but at a low rate due to the economic, political and security conditions experienced by Iraq.

2. The percentage of the contribution of the banking system in the formation of GDP in Iraq is very low because the GDP depends in its composition on a very large percentage on the oil sector and a very low percentage that may not exceed (10%) as the contribution of other economic sectors in its formation.

3. The volume of deposits with banks by individuals and institutions depends to a very large extent on the security situation and political stability of the country because the loans granted by banks depend on those deposits.

4. The Iraqi banking system contributes to stimulating investment projects through loans granted to those projects, whether medium-term or long-term for the purpose of achieving economic development in Iraq.

5- Bank loans are one of the most important sources of financing for individuals, institutions and projects and have a positive impact on the economic reality of Iraq.

### **Second: Recommendations:**

1. Keep abreast of the Iraqi bank of developments and modern technologies used in the banking system in developed countries.

2. The need for the Iraqi banking system to abide by the instructions and laws of the Central Bank in order to achieve the goal of the Central Bank in achieving economic development in Iraq.

3. Cancel the conditions that hinder some economic projects in order to obtain financial financing by Iraqi banks.

4. Encouraging institutions and individuals to borrow from Iraqi banks and directing those loans towards productive projects in order to achieve economic development in the country through the banking system.

5. Countries contracted with productive projects in Iraq in order to encourage their local product and rely on it without importing from abroad in meeting the local need of the country and thus achieving high levels of production, reducing unemployment rates and raising the percentage of economic sectors in the formation of GDP.

**Sources:**

1- Central Bank of Iraq, Central Bank of Iraq Report on Achieving Sustainable Growth, Department of Statistics and Research, Department of Macroeconomics, 2020.

2- Malcolm Gibbles, Michael Romer, Development Economics, translated by Taha Abdullah Mansour and others, Mars Publishing House, Saudi Arabia, 1991.

3- SLAVIN STEPHEN ,ECONOMICS ,SIXTH EDITION ,NEW YORK CITY ,MC GRAW HILL,2002.

4-SLavin Stephen , Economics , seventh , Mc Graw Hill companies ,New York ,USA, 2005.

5-Frederic S mishkin The economics of money banking and financial markets Ed5 ,Addison –Wesley long man,inc ,1997.

6-Ahmed Aref Al-Assaf, Mahmoud Hussein Al-Wadi, Planning and Economic Development, Dar Al-Masirah for Publishing, Distribution and Printing, Amman, 2011.

7- Maram Tayseer Mustafa, The Role of the Banking Sector in Financing Palestinian Economic Development, Master Thesis, Islamic University, Faculty of Commerce, Gaza, 2012.

8- Mazhar Mohammed Saleh, Monetary policies of the Central Bank of Iraq and the requirements of stability and economic growth, 2008.

## MEDICAL SCIENCES

**Mamadova Shafag Elif**

*Doctor of Philosophy in Medicine, Assistant  
Department of Therapeutik Dentistry*

**Hasanova Vafa Agahan**

*Department of Orthopedic Dentistry assistant*

**Kalbiyeva Nargiz Alibakhish**

*Department of Pediatrik Dentistry Assistant*

*Azerbaijan Medical University*

*Baku, Azerbaijan*

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13754164>

### SELECTION OF TEMPORARY FILLING MATERIALS FOR HIGH-QUALITY SEALING OF THE TOOTH CAVITY

#### **Abstract.**

*In endodontic treatment, an important task is to ensure the tightness of the obturation along the entire length of the root canal. After filling the canal, regardless of the method, microscopic pores remain and the marginal seal of the seam is broken. All filling materials are usually water-soluble, which leads to micropenetration. Despite a sufficient number of studies on sealing the apical part of the root canal, the problem of reliable sealing of the root canal orifice requires more attention. Due to the loss of dental tissue volume, temporary filling materials are often used to close the dental cavity, but most of them do not provide reliable sealing. The purpose of the study is to evaluate the tightness of various temporary fillers. A study was conducted on the permeability of temporary materials through staining after 7 and 14 days on 30 extracted incisors and canines. The teeth were divided into 3 groups: "Tempofil", "Unifas" and "Ketac molar". As a result, after 7 days, in the first group micropenetration was in 100% of cases, in the second – in 60%, in the third – in 40%.*

**Key words:** *root canal, endodontic treatment, temporary fillings*

When carrying out endodontic treatment, one of the most important tasks is to ensure the tightness of the obturation along the entire length of the root canal from the mouth to its apical part, as well as maintaining the tightness in the long term. As is known, after filling a root canal, regardless of the method used, pores remain at the microscopic level, violations of the marginal seal at the dentin-sealer, sealer-gutta-percha border. In turn, all sealers, without exception, are water-soluble to one degree or another, resulting in micro-seepage. Microleakage through the apical foramen and methods for ensuring the tightness of the apical part of the root canal have been sufficiently studied and published both in foreign literature . [1, 2, 5, 6]. However, in our opinion, a small amount of work has been devoted to the problem of reliable sealing of the tooth cavity (root canal mouth). After endodontic treatment, a large volume of hard tooth tissue is lost and permanent restoration or the manufacture of an orthopedic structure is not always possible. Therefore, for a certain period, the tooth cavity is closed with temporary filling material [3]. According to the literature, the majority of temporary fillings do not provide reliable sealing of the tooth cavity. This is due to the fact that due to prolonged use, under the influence of saliva, the temporary filling dissolves and allows oral fluid to enter the tooth cavity. Consequently, the orifice of an obstructed root canal can become a "gate of entry" for re-infection of the root canal. In the absence of reliable isolation of the tooth cavity, bacterial infection is observed within a period of 20 days to 4 weeks in 50% of cases. Therefore, in order to prevent the penetration of bacteria into the root canal system for the period between patient appointments, a

temporary filling must hermetically seal the tooth cavity [2, 4, 7]. The purpose of the study is to study and give a comparative assessment of the consistency of materials used as temporary fillings after endodontic treatment in relation to sealing the tooth cavity. To achieve this goal, the following tasks were formulated: 1 to conduct a microscopic study of the marginal permeability of materials used as temporary fillings; 1 give a comparative assessment of the sealing of the tooth cavity depending on the type of material. Materials and methods. The quality of sealing of the dental cavity with temporary fillings was studied by assessing their permeability to passive dye after 7 and 14 days. The studies were carried out on 30 incisors and canines of the upper jaw removed according to indications. After mechanical and medicinal treatment, followed by drying, the root canals were filled using the lateral condensation method. The roots of the teeth were then covered with molten wax up to the level of the enamel-cement junction to prevent microleakage through the apex of the tooth. Depending on the type of filling material, the teeth were divided into 3 groups of 10 teeth each. The cavities of the teeth of the first group were filled with dentin paste "Tempofil", for the teeth of the second group they used zinc-phosphate cement "Unifas", for the third group - glass ionomer cement "Ketac molar". The average height of the filling was  $4.5 \pm 0.1$  mm. Next, the teeth were immersed in a vessel with dye (2% aqueous solution of methyl blue) and placed in a thermostat at a temperature of  $37 \pm 10$  C, having previously divided each group into 2 subgroups of 5 teeth each. The first subgroup of teeth was kept in the dye for 7 days, the second for 14 days. At the end of the specified time, in

laboratory conditions, the teeth were dissected in a vertical plane passing through the longitudinal axis of the tooth (Fig. 1). The prepared thin sections from the obtained samples were examined under a Technival stereomicroscope (Carl Zeiss Jena, Germany), (up to x50) and a MeF-3 optical microscope (ReichertJung, Austria), (more than x50). The permeability of the dye was determined as the average value of the data from n experiments using the formula: where L is the average permeability value;  $\Delta h_i$ —staining height of the i-sample, mm; n is the number of samples. Research results. As a result of studying the samples kept in the dye for 7 days, it was revealed that in the teeth of the first group, microleakage of the dye occurred in 100% of cases. The dye penetrated into the structure of the filling throughout its entire thickness, at the filling-tooth border, as well as into the mouth of the root canal to a depth of about 0.5 mm (Fig. 2). Studies of samples from the second group showed that dye penetration was observed in 60% of cases (Fig. 3). In samples of the third group, dye penetration was recorded in 40% of cases (Fig. 4). Zinc phosphate cement “Uniface” and glass ionomer cement “Ketac molar” allowed the dye to penetrate into the tooth canal to varying depths only at the edges of the filling. Studies of teeth that were kept in the dye for 14 days showed the following results. In the samples of the first group, penetration of the dye into the root canal and its distribution along the gutta-percha in the apical direction were observed (Fig. 5). In the second group, complete staining of the root filling to the mouth of the root canal was found in 80% of cases.

In the second group, staining of the root filling was found in 60% of cases. The average dye penetration depths are shown in Fig. 6. The diagram illustrates that

the greatest depth of dye penetration was recorded using Tempofil dentin paste.

### Conclusions

1. The best sealing of the tooth cavity and isolation of obstructed root canal mouths is provided by a filling made of glass ionomer cement.

2. The maximum time for using a temporary dentin filling should not exceed 7 days.

3. The thickness of the temporary filling must be at least 5 mm.

### References.

1. Beer R., Bauman M.A., Kiel'basa A.M. Illjustririvannyj spravochnik po jendodontologii. — M.: «MEDpress-inform», 2006. — S. 184.

2. Zinov'eva O.E., Hatrutdinova H. M. Ocenka rezul'tatov jendodonticheskogo lechenija: vlijanie fazy vremennogo vosstanovlenija // Klinicheskaja stomatologija. — 2006. — №4. — S. 38–39

3. Tronstad L. Klinicheskaja jendodontija. — M.: «MEDpressinform», 2006. — S. 192–193.

4. Makeeva I.M., Vorob'eva O.V., Zhohova N.S., Glazov D.O. Germetizacija ust'ja kornevogo kanala posle obturacii // Majestro. — 2000. — № 1. — S. 12–15.

5. Polonejchik N.M., Chistjakova G.G. Sravnitel'naja ocenka apikal'nogo prosachivanja kornevyh silerov // Stomatologicheskij zhurnal. — 2006. — № 1. — S. 11–12.

6. Madison S., Wilcox L. An evaluation of coronal microleakage in endodontically treated teeth // J. Endod. — 1998. — V.14. — R. 455–458.

7. KhayatA., Lee S. Human penetration of coronally unsealed obturated root canals // J. Endod. — 1993. — V.19. — R. 458–461.

**Kerimova Gulyara Elhan**

*Candidate of Medical Sciences, Associate Professor*

**Feyzullayev Eldar Islam**

*Department of Orthopedic Dentistry, Assistant*

**Rustamov Elshan Anvar**

*Doctor of Philosophy in Medicine, Assistant*

*Azerbaijan Medical University*

*Baku, Azerbaijan*

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13754175>

## ADHESIVE TECHNOLOGIES USED IN DENTISTRY.

### **Abstract.**

*The introduction of VI generation adhesives marks a significant advancement, allowing for effective bonding to both enamel and dentin through a total bonding method. By offering comparable adhesion strength to traditional acid etching methods while simplifying application, these modern systems promise to improve clinical outcomes and patient satisfaction.*

**Key words:** *Adhesive, chemical composition, physical properties, mechanism of action*

Due to the rapidly changing situation in the dental materials market, as a result of the constant emergence of new adhesive systems, it is important for the practitioner to choose an adhesive that gives reliable and durable results. Bonding systems differ from each other in many respects: chemical composition, physical properties, mechanism of action, etc. Despite this, the doctor at a clinical appointment is faced with a choice of which adhesive system to choose in a particular clinical case. Until recently, the development of dental adhesives was represented by five generations of bonding systems, the difference of which is the method of processing the smear layer. With first generation adhesives, conventional bonding methods were used with less hydrophilic enamel to provide a bond on highly hydrophilic dentin tissue: after etching, a universal adhesive was applied [1]. When using second generation adhesives, an attempt was made to include a smear layer, which was removed in first generation systems. The goal was to infiltrate the blurred layer with monomers and thus stabilize it. Generation III adhesives emerged from the realization that hydrophilic dentin must be transformed into a hydrophobic state to provide a stronger bond with non-polar adhesives. Therefore, the bonding process was divided into the following steps: 1. Etching only the enamel. 2. Treatment of dentin by etching with special conditioners, often containing maleic acid (maleic acid is weaker than phosphoric acid, however, it is capable of dissolving or changing the eroded layer). 3. Infiltration of treated dentin with a primer: hydrophilic monomers that cover the dentin surfaces with their polar groups and ensure the binding of the adhesive component with non-polar groups. 4. Binding of the adhesive component to primer monomers [3, 6]. Generation IV adhesives combine etching of enamel and dentin with phosphoric acid, although they require two sequential etching stages: one for enamel (30 to 60 s), the other for dentin (15 s). V generation adhesives are used when carrying out the full etching method, but at the same time the stages of primer and bonding processing (which were separated in IV generation systems) are combined into one stage (system in one bottle). This combination resulted in a reduction in adhesive strength in laboratory tests of approximately 10-30%! This generation of adhesives can be considered a breakthrough in the development of adhesive systems. Gen-

eration I-IV adhesives provide a certain increase in adhesive strength with each subsequent new generation, while generation V systems focus on combining individual steps, thus facilitating the use of adhesives. Despite the fact that V generation adhesives are very convenient, their use has led to a number of errors and complications. The fact is that it is very difficult for a doctor to determine whether dentin is overdried or, conversely, too wet by eye. If the dentin is too wet, the restoration is not stable (the filling simply falls out). If the dentin is overdried, then a complication such as post-filling sensitivity appears. Some manufacturers began to produce additional bottles with a specially treated liquid that contained water and fluoride and was applied to the dentin before the adhesive immediately after etching. But this negated the advantages of generation V adhesive systems, since an additional step appeared in the work. Of course, this also significantly increased the cost of restoration. In addition, Generation V adhesives could not be used with chemically or dual-cure materials. Manufacturers are faced with a dilemma on how to use the advantages of the V generation and avoid its disadvantages. Modern VI generation adhesive systems are used not only on enamel, but also on dentin (total bonding method). They provide the same adhesive strength to prepared enamel and dentin as bonding materials that require an acid etching method. Typically, composite materials are bonded using a conditioner, primer, and adhesive [2, 4, 5]. • Conditioners (acids) dissolve the enamel and dentin surfaces and thus create microretention.

• Primers prepare conditioned dentin for application of resin-based filling material. • Adhesives actually bond the filling material to the dentin and/or enamel. The adhesives used today form a smooth transition between the adhesive system and the corresponding filling materials. Dentinal adhesion provides additional binding of composite filling materials or binding exclusively to dentin with special adhesives. Dentin is a living organic tissue and, unlike enamel, exhibits different properties when enamel adhesives are used. In addition, when teeth are prepared with dental instruments, a so-called smear layer is formed on the surface of the dentin. It consists of particles of collagen and hydroxyapatite, dissolved dentin and odontoblast, blood residues, saliva and cooling aerosol liquid. The smear layer can penetrate open dentinal tubules to a depth of 2 to 6  $\mu\text{m}$ .

There are three ways to solve the smear layer problem: 1. Impregnation (i.e. preservation) of the smear layer. Now usually not used due to unstable binding. 2. Complete removal of the smear layer by applying a conditioner (acid or complex calcium component), such as phosphoric acid, for 15-20 seconds. The depth of decalcification ranges from 1 to 10 microns (depending on the conditioner). Then, depending on the procedure, the first (primer application) and second (application of the adhesive itself) steps are performed. 3. Dissolution of the smear layer and integration of its components into the adhesive layer. The addition of weak organic acids (eg maleic acid) or acidic monomers provides an etching effect which, depending on the system, also serves to etch the enamel. There is certainly relative versatility in modern adhesives. However, recent research suggests that the use of many adhesive systems has a number of disadvantages (osmotic bubbling, formation of "water trees", emulsion polymerization, etc.). The structure of vital and devital dentin is different, and when working with these two types of dentin, it is necessary to solve different problems [7]. When working on vital dentin, the following requirements are imposed on the adhesive system: • Absence of postoperative sensitivity. • No toxic effect on the dental pulp. • Sufficiently strong adhesion. • Easy to apply. • Possibility of using the adhesive system with both light- and chemical-curing materials. When working on sclerotic dentin (pulpless tooth), other requirements are imposed on the adhesive system: • Uniform and sufficiently deep penetration of the adhesive into the sclerotic dentinal tubules. • Possibility of using the system in root canals. • The system can be used with both light-curing and dual-curing materials. • Possibility of using the system for cementing in-channel structures. It is obvious that in different clinical situations the dentist will need different adhesive systems. Let's look at examples. Clinical case 1 On a vital tooth, fissure caries is diagnosed at the level of average caries or dentin caries. The doctor's task in this situation is rational necrectomy while maximally preserving healthy tooth tissue. The damage to fissures by caries may indicate weak caries resistance of the enamel. In this case, we need to ensure complete protection of the dentin-pulp system. We choose the self-etching adhesive system "Contax" DMG. The maleic acid contained in the primer effectively penetrates into the dentinal tubules, modifying the smear layer of dentin. In addition, the self-etch adhesive creates good conditions for micromechanical adhesion to the enamel. After applying the primer and carefully spreading it over the enamel and dentin, a mixture of bond and activator is prepared. This mixture is applied in an even layer to dentin and enamel. After this, the entire adhesive system is illuminated.

An activator is added to the bond for additional chemical polymerization, but does not eliminate exposure. The chemical component of polymerization is necessary for complete and uniform adhesion both to dentin and enamel, and to filling materials (including chemically cured materials). In this case, it is recommended to perform restoration with a composite. Clinical case 2 It is necessary to restore a previously pulpless tooth. In this case, it is necessary to create a reliable

support for subsequent restoration. Considering that dentin is sclerotic, we chose the Luxa Bond-Total Etch adhesive system. We unseal the canal to half its length. We use a special reamer, which effectively removes gutta-percha and eliminates perforation, then we etch the dentin outside and inside the canal with phosphoric acid for 15 s. After this, we thoroughly rinse and dry the dentin. Pre-Bond is applied to revitalize sclerotic dentin. It is rubbed into the etched surface for 15 seconds using the Endobrush DMG applicator. As a result, the adhesive system is able to penetrate deeper into the dentinal tubules. At the next stage, an adhesive layer is created. Bond A and Bond B are mixed, one drop at a time, the mixture is rubbed into the work surface for 20 s using Endobrush DMG. Polymerization of the bonding system occurs under the influence of chemical factors, which ensures the creation of a complete adhesive layer in the most inaccessible parts of the root canal. Then material is introduced into the canal to fix the LuxaCore Z Dual fiberglass pins. The uniqueness of the material lies in the fact that it can simultaneously be used for fixation of intracanal structures and for restoration of the tooth stump. Thanks to DMG's patented nanotechnology, the zirconium dioxide-based material has remarkable mechanical properties. LuxaCore Z-Dual conforms to natural tooth structure better than any other core restoration material. A "Luxa Post" pin is installed inside the canal. The pin has the same elastic modulus as tooth dentin, so it does not have a negative effect on tooth tissue. The new generation "LuxaPost" pins are silanized at the factory and are radiopaque. This simplifies the work and saves time, since no additional silane treatment is required. The entire system is illuminated after the formation of the tooth stump. All components inside the canal are connected to each other as a result of chemical adhesion, thereby forming a durable and safe monolithic intra-canal stump inlay. Thus, different clinical situations require the use of different adhesive systems.

#### References.

1. Nikolaev A. I., Cepov L. M. Prakticheskaja terapevticheskaja stomatologija // M.: MED-press-inform. — 2003.
2. Ju. I. Afanas'ev, N. A. Jurina, B. V. Aleshin i dr. Gistologija, jembriologija, citologija // M.: GJeOTAR-Media, 2016. — s. 539–550.
3. Blunk U. Adgezivnye sistemy: obzor i sravnenie // Dent-Art. — 2003. -№ 2. — S. 5–11.
4. Factors contributing to the incompatibility between simplified-step adhesives and chemical-cured or dual-cured composites. Part II. Single-bottle, total-etch adhesive / F. R. Tay at al. // J. Adhes. Dent. — 2003. Vol. 5, № 4. — P. 91–106.
5. Hramchenko S. N., Kazeko L. A. Camoprotravlivajushhie adgezivnye sistemy // Covremennaja stomatologija. — 2006. — S. 4.
6. Sovremennye adgezivnye sistemy. Self-etch primer tehnika / S. A. Gorban' i dr. // Sovremennaja stomatologija. — 2007. — № 3. S. 13–15.
7. Hibirbegishvili O. E. Adgezija i kondicionirovanie // Majestro stomatologii. — 2004. — № 4. — S. 22–25.

*Horbatiuk Inna*

(ORCID ID 0000-0002-7985-3190)

*PhD, Associate Professor of Department of Pediatrics and Children Infectious Diseases of Bukovinian State Medical University Teatralna Sq., 2, Chernivtsi,**Bileychuk R. Yu., Ruda T.D.**Doctor of the Department of the Regional Children's Clinical Hospital, Chernivtsi, Ruska Str., 207A**Harasym Maryna; Iiunskaya Polina; Masikevych Mykhailo; Bereziuk Roman**Students of Bukovinian State Medical University*

## HERPES ZOSTER IN CHILDREN. A CLINICAL CASE FROM PRACTICE

### **Abstract:**

*The herpes virus is found in the body of everyone who had chickenpox as a child. Throughout life, it stays dormant deep in the nervous system, but one day it can wake up and break out in the form of herpes zoster. The annual incidence of herpes zoster is 3-8 cases per 1000 people. Its prevalence increases with age. Thus, in children under 15 years of age, the incidence is no more than 5%, while in people aged 60-80 years - 50-70%. The incidence also increases in cases of weakened immunity due to illness or drug/chemotherapy treatment. It occurs with equal frequency in boys and girls. This article presents a classic case of the disease from our own practice.*

**Key words:** *herpes zoster, children, rash, virus.*

Herpes zoster (or shingles) is an infectious disease caused by the DNA virus *Varicella zoster* from the *Herpesviridae* family. It causes chickenpox in children and, after recovery, remains in the body for life. The virus is dormant on the surface of the nerve cells of the spinal cord and may one day manifest itself in an adult as a relapse in the form of shingles [1]. The virus is transmitted by airborne droplets or through skin contact with the contents of blisters, but can only cause infection in people who have not had chickenpox or do not have antibodies due to vaccination [2].

*Varicella zoster* virus usually affects several individual nerve roots and the skin around them, usually in the chest and abdomen. The relapse in the form of a skin rash occurs in the same area where the nerve endings were damaged and has a characteristic half-belt arrangement [3].

The main symptom of herpes zoster is a rash on one half of the body, more often along the intervertebral nerves and branches of the trigeminal nerve. The pain syndrome is pronounced in the first days of the disease, often even before the rash appears. Children complain of burning, numbness, tingling, severe itching at the site of future erythematous papules and vesicles. As a part of the pathological process in the affected area there is usually an increase in lymph nodes [4].

In most children, already in the prodromal period (at the beginning of the disease), general infectious symptoms appear - fever, general weakness, headaches, sometimes nausea, vomiting. Local manifestations in the form of a rash are also characteristic, which in shingles is characterized by stages: first, small swollen spots appear on the skin, papules and then vesicles form on their background within 3-4 days. The rashes may merge. 7 days after the onset of the disease, the vesicles dry up, crusts form, which fall off on their own, after which pigmentation remains. The process most often involves only one side of the body [5].

**Complications.** Herpetic meningitis or meningoencephalitis, which in turn can lead to the formation

of residual focal symptoms in the form of paresis, paralysis of the limbs, muscle tone, speech, vision, sensitivity, mental changes.

In addition, Ramsay-Hunt syndrome is a serious complication. In essence, it is a combination of ear herpes zoster with unilateral hearing loss, peripheral paresis of facial muscles, nystagmus and impaired taste sensations as a result of viral ganglionitis of the auditory, facial and trigeminal nerves [6].

In children with decreased immunoreactivity, the infectious process may disseminate and affect internal organs such as the heart, lungs, and liver. In addition, postherpetic neuralgia may develop, which is accompanied by prolonged pain and impaired sensitivity of the affected area [7].

**The purpose of the study** is to investigate the peculiarities of the course of herpes zoster in a particular case, to analyze the severity of the course and determine the risk of complications and to determine further treatment tactics.

**Materials and methods.** Patient Y., 11 years old, was under our observation. No chronic diseases, was born at term from VI pregnancy, V delivery by cesarean section. Birth weight 4200 g, body length 55 cm. He was vaccinated according to the vaccination schedule, no vaccinations against chickenpox. In the anamnesis, he denies contact with infectious diseases, there are no cases of the disease in the family. There is no history of varicella in the anamnesis. On the 2nd day of the disease, the boy was admitted to the emergency department of the Chernivtsi Regional Children's Clinical Hospital with complaints of a rash on the anterior chest. The condition at the time of admission was of moderate severity. Not feverish at the time of examination. The child is conscious. The skin is pale, the rash is vesicular-papular pustular, crusted, accompanied by itching and severe pain. The rash elements contain serous content and are treated with a topical antiseptic. They are localized on the anterior surface of the chest, behind the right shoulder blade and along the shoulder on both sides (Photos 1, 2).



Photos 1



Photos 2

Meningoradicular signs are negative. There is moderate hyperemia of the posterior pharyngeal wall, without signs of enanthema. Peripheral lymph nodes are not palpable. Nasal breathing is free. Breathing in the lungs is symmetrical, vesicular. Heart sounds are sound, rhythmic. The abdomen is palpable, peristalsis is preserved. Physiological discharges are unremarkable.

On the 3rd day of illness, the temperature rose to febrile levels and a single vomiting was noted.

Hemogram: hemoglobin 132g/l; erythrocytes 4.7 T/l; color index 0.84; platelets 201g/l; leukocytes 3.9g/l; ESR 4mm; segmented nucleated cells 5%; segmented nucleated 58%; eosinophils 2%; lymphocytes 27%; monocytes 8%.

The biochemical blood test and general urinalysis were within the age-related norm.

Immediately after admission, the patient was placed on a catheter and underwent specific antiviral therapy for 10 days. Symptomatic therapy was also performed, namely antipyretic, antihistamine and orally rehydrated.

On the 10th day of treatment, the patient's condition improved due to the regression of symptoms of intoxication syndrome, normalization of body temperature, and improvement of the child's subjective well-being. On the 10th day, the child was discharged from the hospital with recommendations for further examination to exclude complications.

**Conclusions.** Thus, an integrated approach and symptomatic therapy of the underlying disease allowed to improve the patient's condition and cure him. Despite the severity of the symptoms, thanks to the right approach, they were quickly eliminated and the disease was not allowed to progress. It is also worth noting the

expediency of vaccination against chickenpox in childhood today.

#### References:

1. Tuft S. How to manage herpes zoster ophthalmicus. *Community Eye Health*. 2020; 33(108): pp. 71–72.
2. Panel on Opportunistic Infections in Adults and Adolescents with HIV. Guidelines for the Prevention and Treatment of Opportunistic Infections in Adults and Adolescents with HIV. Updated January 10, 2024. Accessed March 28, 2024.
3. Bates D, Schultheis BC, Hanes MC, et al. A Comprehensive Algorithm for Management of Neuropathic Pain. *Pain Medicine*. 2019; pp. S2–S12.
4. AAP Committee on Infectious Diseases. Red Book: 2021–2024 Report of the Committee on Infectious Diseases. American Academy of Pediatrics; 2021.
5. Anderson TC, Masters NB, Guo A, et al. Use of Recombinant Zoster Vaccine in Immunocompromised Adults Aged  $\geq 19$  Years: Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices — United States, 2022. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep*. 2022; 71(3): pp. 80–84.
6. Cole NL, Grose C. Membrane fusion mediated by herpesvirus glycoproteins: the paradigm of varicella-zoster virus, *Rev Med Virol*, 2003, vol. 13 (pg. 207-22).
7. Wang ZH, Gershon MD, Lungu O, Zhu Z, Gershon AA. Trafficking of varicella-zoster virus glycoprotein gI: T(338)-dependent retention in the trans-Golgi network, secretion, and mannose 6-phosphate-inhibitable uptake of the ectodomain, *J Virol*, 2000, vol. 74 (pg. 6600-13).

Colloquium-journal №25 (218), 2024

Część 1

(Warszawa, Polska)

ISSN 2520-6990

ISSN 2520-2480

Czasopismo jest zarejestrowany i wydany w Polsce. Czasopismo publikuje artykuły ze wszystkich dziedzin naukowych. Magazyn jest wydawany w języku angielskim, polskim i rosyjskim.

Częstotliwość: co tydzień

Wszystkie artykuły są recenzowane.

Bezpłatny dostęp do elektronicznej wersji magazynu.

Przesyłając artykuł do redakcji, autor potwierdza jego wyjątkowość i jest w pełni odpowiedzialny za wszelkie konsekwencje naruszenia praw autorskich.

Opinia redakcyjna może nie pokrywać się z opinią autorów materiałów.

Przed ponownym wydrukowaniem wymagany jest link do czasopisma.

Materiały są publikowane w oryginalnym wydaniu.

Czasopismo jest publikowane i indeksowane na portalu eLIBRARY.RU,

Umowa z RSCI nr 118-03 / 2017 z dnia 14.03.2017.

Redaktor naczelny - **Paweł Nowak, Ewa Kowalczyk**

«Colloquium-journal»

Wydawca «Interdruk» Poland, Warszawa

Annopol 4, 03-236

Format 60 × 90/8. Nakład 500 egzemplarzy.

E-mail: [info@colloquium-journal.org](mailto:info@colloquium-journal.org)

<http://www.colloquium-journal.org/>