

Stylistic Distribution of Adjectives, Lexicon of Attributive Adjectives and Special Adjectives

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ABSTRACT

There are different approaches to the formation of adjectives (morphological and syntactic). For example, in one series of works and textbooks, stems (adjectives from noun stems, adjectives from verb stems) are taken into account, while morphological and syntactic methods are considered in other works and textbooks. No matter how the issue of quality is approached, the facts, opinions, general conclusions are close to each other, only they can differ in terms of volume.

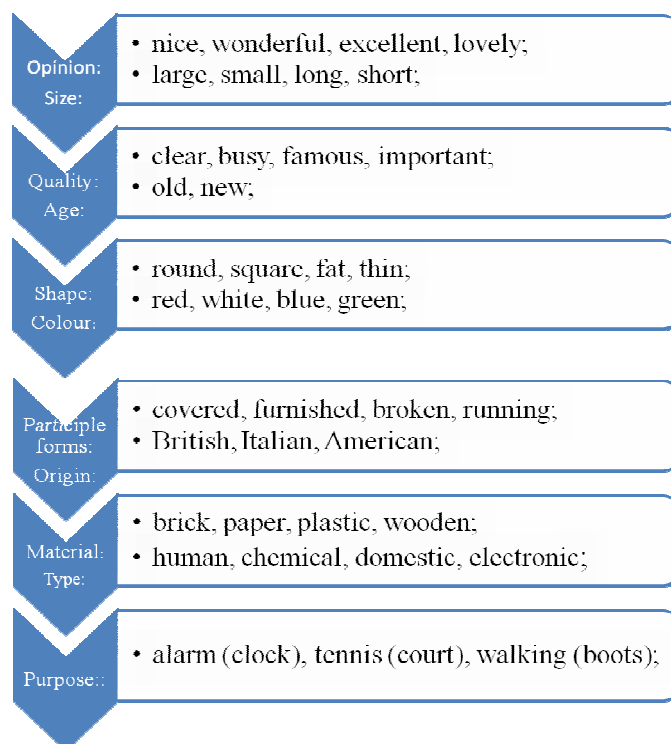
Keywords: Adjective lexemes, adjective morphology, cognitive linguistics, scientific and special terminology, relative adjectives, tropical adjective.

INTRODUCTION

Attributive adjectives – when two or more adjectives come before a noun, there is usually a fairly fixed order – **Beautiful golden sands a nice new blue coat.**

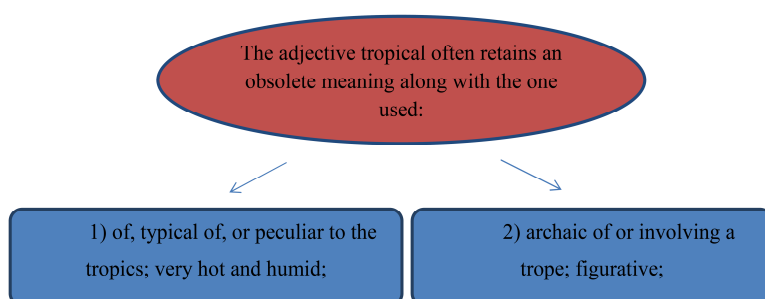
Order depends mainly on meaning. We can see these adjectives and other groups of modifiers.

Most relative adjectives in the English language belong to the dictionary of books. The book dictionary, in turn, includes scientific and special terminology, book (literary) words of all fields of knowledge, official vocabulary found in documents, business and political spheres, poetic vocabulary traditionally used in poetry, which has archaic words, is divided into archaic



vocabulary. At the same time, they are defined on the basis of temporary and professional terminology. The division of the vocabulary does not have insurmountable boundaries, so archaisms are often found in poetic speech. The line between specialized and professional terminology is difficult to distinguish, so vocabulary from specialized fields of knowledge can pass into a neutral general field. I. V. Arnold noted that the terms can be transferred to the common language. According to him, if the concept defined by the term becomes a common word, radiotechnical terminology, medical terms anemic, anesthetic, etc. In addition, the terminology of one field can often be related to the terminological vocabulary of other fields of science. "As knowledge expands and technology becomes popular, with the widespread introduction of some inventions into life, the corresponding words, which were previously known only to

specialists, enter everyday life and literary language, and then their semantic structure is the same as other common words” (Arnold I.V. 2012: 270). In addition, relative adjectives studied in polysemantics can refer to different layers of the vocabulary in different ways. All this makes it difficult to divide English adjective vocabulary according to functional styles. Starting with an archaic vocabulary, English relative adjectives, like any other vocabulary, can become obsolete and obsolete. but some adjectives continue to be used in one of the obsolete meanings for various reasons.



In this example, in addition to its direct meaning of "tropical, related to the tropics", the adjective has a figurative meaning, related to the tropics. It has another meaning from a related source: ad. L. *tropicus*, a. Gr. *tropikos* pertaining to the 'turning' of the sun at the solstice, tropical (hence as n. (sc. κύκλοςcircle) the tropic); also, of the nature of a trope, figurative, f. τροπή get up. Cf. F. *tropique* (16th c.) ([SOD] 1876: 3801).

The obsolescence of the meaning of words often occurs due to historical reasons, when the corresponding event loses its importance for the modern development of science, culture and everyday life. This use of the adjective can be called historical:

Mechanical

1. Operated by a machine or machinery; relating to machines or machinery;
2. (of an action) done without thought or spontaneity; automatic;

3. Relating to physical forces or motion; physical; archaic (of a theory) explaining phenomena in terms of physical processes only; archaic relating to mechanics as a science
4. Relating to the exclusive legal right to reproduce a particular recorded version of a song or piece of music;

The obsolete archaic meaning of the words, which are more common in the modern context, may give rise to other meanings that extend the original meaning. Also, the archaic meaning occurs in a small number of contexts and preserves antiquity, as in the following example:

Sabbatical

1. Relating to a sabbatical;
2. Archaic of or appropriate to the Sabbath.

In this example, the adjective has developed the modern meaning of "creative", often found in reference to the holiday of teachers and some staff, derived from the now archaic, Jewish "Sabbath".

Archaic adjectives that are singularly obsolete are rare in English, and although they are rare, they do have a stylistic function of emotional, aesthetic effect, or evaluation, for example:

Sanguinary – archaic involving or causing much bloodshed (ad L. *sanguinārius*, f. *sanguin-em*, *sanguis* blood).

Twenty-one years out of ninety were spent in war, often of the most sanguinary character.

The inhabitants raise their voices and call each other sanguinary liars. B. Shaw ([SOD] 1876: 3801).

So, the archaic lexicon is a part of the poetic or literary vocabulary. In particular, this conservative trend continued into the 19th century, as 18th-century poetry standards required archaic inclusion. Archaic words created a "high style" of poetry. And when applied to trivial things, it is used in a sentimental or sarcastic manner. Therefore, it is very difficult to distinguish between archaic and poetic use of adjectives.

Ethnic(al)

1. Relating to a population subgroup (within a larger or dominant national or cultural group) with a common national or cultural tradition; relating to national and cultural origins; denoting origin by birth or descent rather than by present nationality; characteristic of or belonging to a non-Western cultural tradition;
2. Archaic neither Christian nor Jewish; pagan or heathen;

In the archaic sense of "heathen," this quality can appear in poetic discourse, as seen in Longfellow's "Drinking Song":

These are ancient ethnic revels of a faith long since |forsaken.
Lachrymal

1. Physiology & Anatomy (lacrimal) concerned with the secretion of tears;
2. Formal or literary connected with weeping or tears.

It is also used in physiology and anatomy due to the quality meaning of "tear". For example, tear glands and a phial holding the tears of mourners at a funeral are used in poetic speech. We can see this in the following example:

Collecting the drops of public sorrow into his volume, as into a lachrymal vase.

When this use of adjectives is applied to something simpler, a flood of tears can be ironically described as "a flood of tears":

But all the while the face of Byles Gridley, firm as a rock in the midst of this lachrymal inundation, was kept steadily on the preacher... ([SOHA]).

In modern English, the adjective brazen has almost lost the meaning of "made of brass" and instead is used qualitatively in the sense of "bold and without shame". But in poetic or book style, the adjective can be used in its original meaning. "literary or archaic made of brass", such as the "biblical snake" or "brass pipes" in Henry van Dyck's poem in brass combinations:

It was this prophet and this Christ whom Moses foreshadowed in the brazen serpent which he erected in the desert.

Listen to the clashing cymbals, the big drums, the brazen trumpets of your poets.

Histrionic adjective "acting" is used in its main meaning in book speech style (literary language), and this dictionary defines "formal of or concerning actors or acting".

In such cases, we can see the adjective used as "Reagan was eternally grateful for his histrionic training".

In other senses, the adjective "Yet you would be mistaken if you should therefore conclude that her histrionic gestures are necessarily insincere" can refer to general speech ([SOHA]). In this case, the adjective is used figuratively in the sense of "theatrical, unnatural" or in the professional lexicon, "Psychiatry denoting a personality disorder marked by shallow volatile emotions and attention-seeking behavior" may refer to psychiatry.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

It is known that in English, the foreign element of scientific words and terminology prevails over the local language. From the point of view of stylistic records, borrowed words mainly belong to the style of the book, but they are very common in the lexical colloquial speech of pure English, slang and dialect dictionaries. motherly - maternal, fatherly - paternal, childish - infantile, daughterly - filial adjectives have great expressiveness and emotionality of the English lexicon. Words of French (Latin) origin do not differ emotionally, they are included in the lexicon of high-style books (Hamann, C1991: 657).

The largest group of adjectives in the English language is the scientific and professional lexical group. Each of these lexical groups can be divided into a field of science or professional activity. Further differentiation of the book lexicon is differentiated according to the thematic groups of adjectives we will consider the thematic division of scientific and professional (special) adjective lexicon according to fields of science and

activity. First of all, it is necessary to consider the existing typologies of the sciences in order to divide the studied qualities according to the subject. Accordingly, it is promising to take one of them as the basis for the thematic classification of the corresponding relative from substantive adjectives. Since the classification of sciences is a sufficiently developed field of knowledge, the number of existing classifications is very large. Aristotle was the first to try to classify sciences. He divided the sciences into practical (ethics and politics), theoretical (physics and philosophy or metaphysics), creative and poetic (aesthetics) (V. P. Kokhanovskiy 2003: 112). According to this classification, it shows that the classification of subjects has unlimited possibilities. R. Bacon, F. Engels and other scientists used various principles for their classification of these sciences for a long time. In this study, philosopher, historian and methodologist B.M. It is proposed to take as a basis the classification of subjects accepted in the Russian tradition created by Kedrov (Kedrov 1955: 49). The scientist first divided all reality into nature and man. Accordingly, he distinguished society and thinking in man. Thus, the scientist proposes to divide the sciences into natural sciences, philosophical sciences, and social sciences. It is worth noting that mathematics is divided by many scientists into a separate class - a group of concrete (abstract or formal - it can include logic and cybernetics) sciences. At the same time, technical sciences (teaching about technology) are also included in the scope of our research. The teaching of man - humanities intersected with social sciences based on the criteria of the topic and method (we include here history, philology, psychology, ethnography) - is included in the undivided group of social and humanitarian sciences. It is important to pay special attention to the specifics of philosophy as a form of social consciousness. This problem is considered as a separate field of spiritual activity aimed at solving worldview problems.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

We divide philosophy (including philosophical anthropology) into a separate group because it is inextricably linked with the

general question of the specifics of philosophy. Thus, we can divide the existing (559 words) lexicon into philosophy, exact and technical sciences, natural sciences, and social and humanities, and then into thematic groups (Table 2) according to the disciplines included in them.

Table 2. *Thematic grouping of special adjective lexicon*

Philosophy 54 (9,6%)	Exact and technical sciences 44 (7,8%)	Naturalsciences: 330 (59%)	Social and humanities: 137 (24,5%)
	Mathematics - 18 Technology - 26	Medicine - 82 Anatomy - 70 Geography - 59 Biology - 44 Chemistry 42 Astronomy - 20 Physics - 13	Philology - 74 Psychology - 28 History - 23 Pedagogy - 6 Ethnology and ethnography - 6

The field of philosophy (54) includes adjectives of the general philosophical field. They make up almost 10 percent of the lexicon of scientific quality and are divided into the naming sections of philosophy: ontological, anthropological, epistemological, eschatological, ethical; to the part related to methodology: methodological, dialectic, dogmatic, empiric(al), experiential, mechanistic, realistic, scholastic, teleological, representing philosophical directions: materialistic, nihilistic, Platonic, rationalistic, phenomenological, hermeneutical; related to general philosophical topics: catholic, conceptual, doctrinal, elemental, encyclopedic, human, phenomenal, philosophical, structural, symbolic, systemic, related to logic: formal, causal, causative, nominal, logical, syllogistic, etc. takes

Mathematical terms given among relative adjectives (18) belong to the thematic field of geometry: angular, axiomatic, axial, concentric, conical, cylindrical, geometrical, pyramidal, quadratic, arithmetic and algebra fields: alphanumeric, arithmetical, diagrammatic, logarithmic, numerical, tabular, trigonometrical, vectorial, informatics and electronic fields: communicative, cryptographic, cryptic, informational and others. Technical terms and general technical words (26) are grouped into thematic groups: annular, ballistic, bionic, gyrosopic,

hydraulic, inertial, instrumental, manual, mechanical, modular, periscopic, pyrotechnic, radiographic, spectroscopic, technical, telescopic, includes typographical, vehicular and other adjectives. The largest number of adjectives belongs to the field of natural sciences (330 adjectives, which is almost 60% of the entire scientific lexicon of studied adjectives). Among them, we need to distinguish the relevant fields of medicine, biology, anatomy and chemistry.

Medical field (82) is the most common relative adjective and includes adjectives formed from disease names: allergic, an(a)emic, anorexic, arthritic, asthmatic, astigmatic, brachycephalic, cancerous, diabetic, dolichocephalic, epileptic, leprous, lethargic, malarial, myopic, osmotic, osteopathic, pancreatic, paralytic, parasitic, pleuritic, rachitic, rheumatic, sclerotic, scrofulous, spasmodic, spastic, syphilitic, tubercular, ulcerous. Names of drugs and types of treatment: anesthetic, antenatal, cortical, dietary, homeopathic, remedial, medicine and medical research fields: clinical, ectopic, epidemic, epizootic, geriatric, hygienic, medical, medicinal, metabolic, natal, neural, neuralgic, nutritional, we can include obstetrical, ophthalmic, optical, orthop(a)edic, pediatric, sanitary, surgical, therapeutical, veterinary and other adjectives.

The thematic field of anatomy and physiology (represented by 70 adjectives) is very close to medicine. According to it, the anatomical structure of the body is characterized by adjectives: abdominal, adenoidal, adrenal, albuminous, anatomical, arterial, atavistic, aural, bony, bronchial, bubonic, cardiac, cartilaginous, cephalic, cervical, colonic, coronary, corporal, cranial, cubital, cutaneous, dental, digital, dorsal, duodenal, encephalic, enteric, facial, femoral, gastric, genital, gingival, glandular, glottal, guttural, iliac, inguinal, intestinal, jugular, labial, lingual, metacarpal, nasal, occipital, ocular, olfactory, osseous, ovarian, palatal, pectoral, pharyngeal, renal, sciatic, skeletal, spinal, sternal, stomachic(al), ulnar, umbilical, uvular, vaginal, vascular, vocal. Adjectives made from the names of physiological fluids: biliary, bilious, lachrymal, lactic, uric, urinary.

We can describe the group of adjectives of the biological field (44) as a science that includes the above-mentioned

anatomy. At the same time, it is thematically related to general biology: aerobic, biological, biochemical, branchial, bulbous, cellular, colubrine, dysgenic, environmental, ecological, fibrous, hermaphroditic, microbiological, microscopic, morphological, seminal, symbiotic, botanical: arboreal, botanical, cacteaceous, coniferous, flowery, herbaceous, herbal, floral, leafy, zoological: canine, caudal, elephantine, equine, equestrian piscatorial, reptilian, snaky, zoological, including ornithology: avian, corvine, nacreous, ornithological, ovine, and entomological: apian, entomological, spidery.

Group of relative adjectives on the physical-geographic topic (59) lithosphere: alpine, arctic, architectonic, austral, cartographical, cavernous, cisalpine, Cretaceous, crepuscular, equatorial, expeditionary, geodetic, geographic(al), geological, geophysical, kilometric, latitudinal, littoral, marshy, meridional, nautical, Nordic, occidental, oriental, peninsular, seismic, seismological, tectonic, territorial, topographical, tropical, vernal, volcanic, woody, zonal; atmosphere and weather: atmospheric, barometrical, cataclysmic, catastrophic, climatic, cyclonic, diathermic, meteorological, synoptic; Adjectives related to the hydrosphere include: aqueous, artesian, fluvial, glacial, oceanic, riverine, oceanographic(al), tidal, torrential.

Among the adjectives belonging to the thematic field of geography, there are semantically developed adjectives "cataclysmic, catastrophic, cavernous, tropical, volcanic, zonal" with a wide semantic structure, including metaphorical and metonymic meanings. Therefore, this field of science includes many terms that enter into everyday life with the development of science and are included in the general lexical category that develop polysemantics in accordance with general semantic laws. Another developed thematic area is chemistry (42). This thematic group includes adjectives derived from the names of chemical elements: arsenic, borate, carbolic, carbonaceous, chloric, formic, nitric, nitrous, oxygenous, phosphoric, phosphorous, prussic, sulphureous, sulphuric, sulphurous, titanic, titanous, substances: acidic, alicyclic, aliphatic, alkaine, alcoholic, ammoniac, aromatic, ascorbic, barbituric, calcareous, gallic, oxalic, salicylic, saline, tannic, vinous, vitriolic, xantic, their properties include:

gaseous, gassy, metallic, organic, synthetic, oleaginous. We can say that almost all of these qualities are terminological and monosemantic. Except for the adjectives that have a secondary meaning based on the knowledge of the properties of the specified substances. Examples of these adjectives are alcoholic (prone to alcoholism), sulphureous (greenish-yellow), sulphureous (caustic, evil), metallic (metallic sound, metallic luster color), synthetic (unnatural), oleaginous (soft). At the same time, they are adjectives that have moved from the field of scientific vocabulary to the general layer.

The number of scientific vocabulary of natural science topics includes adjectives in the thematic field of astronomy (20): astrological, astronomical, canicular, cosmic, celestial, diurnal, galactic, meteoric, nebular, nebulous, nocturnal, orbital, planetary, sidereal, solar, spatial, stellar, stratospheric, terrestrial, zodiacal and physical (13): aerial, atomic, caloric, electromagnetic, focal, genealogical, ionic, kinematic, kinetic, magnetic, photographic, spectral, thermal.

At the same time, the thematic group of adjectives in the field of natural sciences constitutes the majority. Accordingly, the field of social and humanitarian sciences is represented by 137 adjectives distributed according to the thematic directions of psychology, philology, pedagogy, history and ethnology. Among these fields, philology has a large number of adjectives, and accordingly, it can be divided into linguistics and literary studies. Adjectives made from nouns belonging to the field of linguistics are divided into "grammar (morphology and syntax)": adverbial, conditional, grammatical, parenthetical, pleonastic, proverbial, substantival, syntactical, verbal, phonetics: consonantal, diphthongal, phonetic, phonological, prosodic, prosthetic, velar, vocalic, lexicology: eponymous, etymological, euphemistic, homonymous, idiomatic, onomastic, phraseological, semantic, synonymous, thematic, terminological, stylistics: conversational, dialectal, euphuistic, fictional, hyperbolic, metaphorical, onomatopoeic, stylistic, types of writing: alphabetical, Cyrillic, demotic, hieroglyphical, ideographic, interrogative, lexical, linguistic, literal, runic, stenographic.

Subject group of literary adjectives: ana(e)peptic, anecdotal, aphoristic, bardic, belletristic, bibliographical, dactylic, dithyrambic, documentary, editorial, epic, epigrammatic, epistolary, eulogistic, gnomic, literary, mythical, mythological, oral, oratorical, includes palindromic, rhetorical, rhythmical, satirical, strophic, textual, trochaic adjectives.

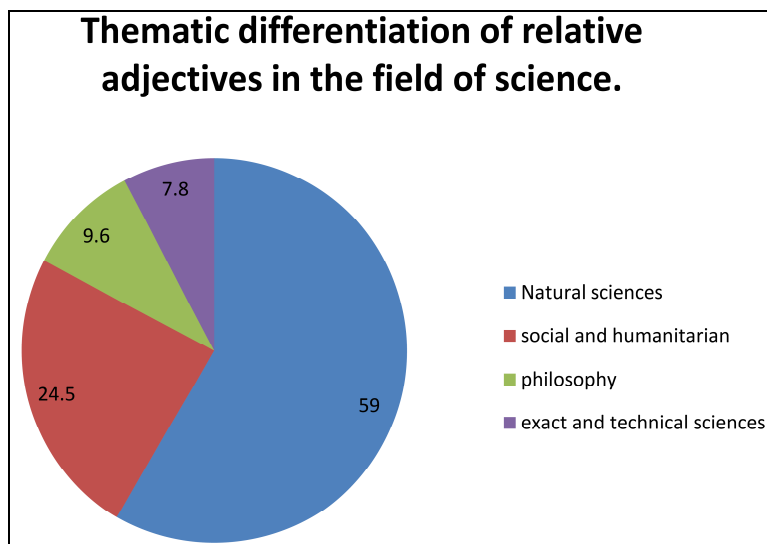
The thematic group of psychological adjectives (28) includes adjectives formed from nouns denoting various mental disorders: autistic, claustrophobic, dipsomaniac, dyslexic, dyspeptical, hypochondriacal, hysterical, manic, masochistic, neurasthenic, neuropathic, neurotic, psychiatric (al), nervous, psychotic, adjectives denoting types of schizophrenic temperament and emotions: antipathetic, choleric, emotional, melancholic, phlegmatic, sanguineous, temperamental, terms for various fields of psychology: archetypal, behavioral, hypnotic, psychoanalytic, psychological, sensational, sexual.

If the thematic group of adjectives belonging to the science of history (23) includes the adjectives anachronic, archeological, archival, chronological, gladiatorial, heraldic, historical, megalithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Paleolithic, pharaonic, triumphal, Attic, Augustan, Babylonian, Bacchanalian, barbarian, barbaric, Hunnish, Roman, Spartan, Victorian adjectives are included in the category of adjectives made from the names of their historical persons or historical places and people.

The field of pedagogy and education (6) includes "academic, developmental, didactic, doctoral, educational, pedagogical" qualities.

The last thematic group of socio-humanities, ethnology, includes aboriginal, cannibalistic, ethnic, ethnographical, ethnological, tribal adjectives.

We know that scientific and professional vocabulary is the largest thematic layer of relative substantive adjectives in the English language. This, in turn, required a detailed review of the thematic division of the lexicon of scientific quality today. The result of the analysis (Scheme 2) can also be shown in a diagram.



More than half of all scientific relative adjectives (almost 60%) belong to the thematic field of natural sciences. The next place is occupied by social sciences and humanities (almost a quarter, 24.5%). Among these thematic areas, philosophy occupies a special place, it includes 10% of all relative qualifications in the scientific field. In exact and technical sciences, quality is represented by less than 8% of the vocabulary.

The largest number of adjectives belongs to the field of natural sciences (330 adjectives, which is almost 60% of the entire scientific lexicon of studied adjectives). Among them, relevant fields of medicine, biology, anatomy and chemistry should be distinguished. The field of medicine includes 82 adjectives derived from the names of drugs and remedies, the names of diseases, the names of medical fields and medical research fields. The field of physiology and anatomy, which is close to this topic, is represented by about 70 adjectives describing the anatomical structure of the body and adjectives formed from the names of physiological fluids. Most (44) adjectives refer to biological fields, including zoology, botany, ornithology, and entomology, in addition to general biology and

anatomy. The number of attributes of physical-geographical subjects is also large (59). These qualities are divided into atmosphere, lithosphere, hydrosphere and weather regions. There are more than 40 adjectives in chemistry, which are derived from the names of substances, chemical elements and their properties. At the same time, adjectives related to the thematic field of astronomy (20) and physics (13) are also presented.

The field of social and humanitarian sciences consists of 137 qualities distributed among the thematic fields of philology, history, pedagogy, psychology and ethnology. Adjectives derived from nouns belonging to the field of linguistics are divided into adjectives related to grammar (morphology and syntax), lexicology, stylistics, phonetics, and spelling. At the same time, there are also adjectives related to the thematic field of literature. Adjectives related to psychology (28) come from words denoting different mental deviations, types of temperament and emotions, and different directions of the science of psychology. In the thematic group of adjectives belonging to the field of history (23), in addition to general historical things, there are also adjectives formed from the names of historical persons or historical places and peoples. The qualities of pedagogy and education (6), ethnology (6) are also listed.

Thus, a detailed semantic analysis of the thematic division of the scientific dictionary of relative adjectives in the English language was carried out, the most expressed thematic directions were determined: the dictionary of natural science adjectives, the most common groups were distinguished: medicine (more than 80), relative adjectives), anatomy (70). The field of philology, where more than 70 relative adjectives have been identified in the social and humanities, is much higher than in other disciplines in this field. In addition, the adjective dictionary of the thematic field of philosophy is widely represented by relative adjectives (more than 50). These are the thematic areas of the most ancient sciences, developed on the basis of ancient culture and ancient languages, widely represented in the English vocabulary by words borrowed from Greek and Latin languages. Thus, it seems promising to examine the etymological structure and function of relative adjectives in modern English in order to

study the specific features of the adjective-relational vocabulary in English.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the detailed analysis and research of the characteristic features of adjectives from the point of view of linguistics is of great importance both theoretically and practically. Adjectives denoting color are very prone to the assimilation. This riding feature in them creates especially semantic variety and shifted meanings.

In addition to these, there is also a difference in the grading characteristics of color-denoting qualities. Another important aspect of them is that they are used a lot in phraseological expressions, proverbs, idioms, songs, riddles, and aphorisms.

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