



Tadqiqot uz

ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА ИЛМИЙ-АМАЛИЙ ТАДҚИҚОТЛАР МАВЗУСИДАГИ КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ МАТЕРИАЛЛАРИ

2020

- » Ҳуқуқий тадқиқотлар
- » Фалсафа ва ҳаёт соҳасидаги қарашлар
- » Тарих саҳифаларидаги изланишлар
- » Социология ва политологиянинг жамиятимизда тутган ўрни
- » Иқтисодиётда инновацияларнинг тутган ўрни
- » Филология фанларини ривожлантириш йўлидаги тадқиқотлар
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- » Маданият ва санъат соҳаларини ривожланиши
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- » Физика-математика фанлари ютуқлари
- » Биомедицина ва амалиёт соҳасидаги илмий изланишлар
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- » Биология ва экология соҳасидаги инновациялар
- » Агропроцессинг ривожланиш йўналишлари
- » Геология-минерология соҳасидаги инновациялар



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**"ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА ИЛМИЙ-АМАЛИЙ ТАДҚИҚОТЛАР"
МАВЗУСИДАГИ РЕСПУБЛИКА 17-КЎП ТАРМОҚЛИ
ИЛМИЙ МАСОФАВИЙ ОНЛАЙН КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ
МАТЕРИАЛЛАРИ
6 - ҚИСМ**

**МАТЕРИАЛЫ РЕСПУБЛИКАНСКОЙ
17-МЕЖДИСЦИПЛИНАРНОЙ ДИСТАНЦИОННОЙ
ОНЛАЙН КОНФЕРЕНЦИИ НА ТЕМУ "НАУЧНО-
ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ"
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PART- 6**

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"Ўзбекистонда илмий-амалий тадқиқотлар" [Тошкент; 2020]

"Ўзбекистонда илмий-амалий тадқиқотлар" мавзусидаги республика 17-кўп тармоқли илмий масофавий онлайн конференция материаллари тўплами, 30 июнь 2020 йил. - Тошкент: Tadqiqot, 2020. - 16 б.

Ушбу Республика-илмий онлайн конференция 2017-2021 йилларда Ўзбекистон Республикасини ривожлантиришнинг бешта устувор йўналишлари бўйича Ҳаракатлар стратегиясида кўзда тутилган вазифа - илмий изланиш ютуқларини амалиётга жорий этиш йўли билан фан соҳаларини ривожлантиришга бағишланган.

Ушбу Республика илмий конференцияси таълим соҳасида меҳнат қилиб келаётган профессор - ўқитувчи ва талаба-ўқувчилар томонидан тайёрланган илмий тезислар киритилган бўлиб, унда таълим тизимида илғор замонавий ютуқлар, натижалар, муаммолар, ечимини кутаётган вазифалар ва илм-фан тараққиётининг истиқболдаги режалари таҳлил қилинган конференцияси.

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ЖУРНАЛИСТИКА

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Тараққиёт пиллапояларидан илдамлаб бораётган мамлакатимизнинг дунёдаги бошқа давлатлар билан ўзаро ҳамкорлик ишларини кенгайтириш, уларни Ватанимиз тарихи ва бугуни билан яқиндан таништириш, иқтидорли ёшларимизнинг жаҳондаги бошқа тенгдошлари билан мулоқот қилиб, фикр алмашишига кенг имкон яратишда чет тилларни ўрганиш тизимини ривожлантириш муҳим аҳамиятга эга.

Маълумки, бола таълим-тарбиясида ижобий самарага эришиш учун ҳар бир нарсани унинг ёшлигидан ўргатиб бориш лозим. Шу кунларда ўқувчилар таътилга чиққан бўлсалар-да, тил ўрганишга ўқувчилар фаоллиги сусайгани йўқ. Яқунланган ўқув йили мактабимиз ҳаётида эса қоларли ўқув йили бўлди. Май инглиз тили фани ойлиги доирасида кўплаб тадбирлар, машғулотлар, очик ва намунали дарслар онлайн тарзда ташкил этилди. Ўқувчиларимиз масофадан туриб фанга қизиқишларини кўрсатишди.

Онлайн таълим асосида ҳам инглиз тилини ўқитишнинг ўзига яраша усуллари бор. “Learn and play”, “Listen? Repeat and Say” мавзулардаги масофадан туриб ўқитиш яхши самара беради. Машғулотда интерфаол ва ақлий ҳужум усуллари билан ўз ўрнида фойдаланиш ўқувчиларни тил ўрганишга бўлган қизиқишини оширади. Онлайн таълим давомида ўқувчилар инглиз тилида икки- уч ҳар хил мавзудаги шеър ва ашулаларнинг талаффуз билан айтишгани бошқа тенгдошларини лол қолдириши шубҳасиз. Турли ўйинлар ўйнаш билан бирга ўқитувчи мева, сабзавот ва ҳайвонлар мўлжалини кўрсатиб, “What is it?”, “What colour is it?” каби берган саволларга ўқувчилар “It is a, cat”, “It is yellow” дея тўғри жавоб қайтаришади. Ўқувчилар онлайн дарсда фаол иштирок этиб, инглиз тили фанини зўр иштиёқ ва қатъи қизиқиш билан ўрганишларини намоён этишади. “Can birds and animals talk?”, “ABC Holiday”, “We want to know a bout the word”, “In the world of fairy tales”, “Little Red Riding Hood”? ва “Goldilocks and three bears” мавзусидаги масофавий тадбирлар саҳналаштирилиб кўрсатилса кўзланган мақсадга эришиш мумкин.

Шу ўринда мулоҳаза юритмоқчиман. Масофадан туриб олинган машғулотларда ўқувчиларни қузатиб шунга амин бўлдимки, вақтлар ўтиб замонлар алмашгани сайин инсонларнинг дунёқараши, фикрлаши, диди ҳам замон талабига мос равишда шаклланиб бормоқда. Биргина кийиниш маданиятини оладиган бўлсак XX ва XXI аср ўртасидаги даврда қатъи фарқ бор. Бир асрни қўятурайлик, ўн йил аввалги ва бугунги кун кийиниш маданиятида ҳам кескин тафовут юзага келган.

Мисол учун бугун кўча-кўйда айрим жойлари йиртилган ва йилдан йилга торайиб бораётган шимларни тез-тез учратган ҳолда, ўн йил илгари бундай кийимни учратиш амримаҳол эди. Бугун ёшлар орасида бошқаларни ўзига жалб қилиб турадиган турфа ёзувли кийим-бошлар кийиш урф бўлган. Ўйибор берилса, инглиз, рус ва бошқа тиллардаги бежирим ёзувли маза-матрасасиз сўзлар ёзилганини кўрасиз. Ҳеч қизиқиб кўрганмисиз,



эгнингиздаги кийимга ёзилган сўзларнинг қандай маъно англатишини?

Келинг, биргаликда ёшларнинг сеvimли кийимларига ёзилган сўзларни таржима қилиб кўрамиз. Масалан, “Hussy” - кўпол, кўрс, “Gross” - ахлоқсиз, шарманда, номуссиз, “Nude” – яланғоч, “Tippler” – алкаш, “Buy me” - мени сотиб ол, “Bad boy” - ёмон хулқли бола каби маъноларни англатади.

Эгнимизга энг сўнгги урфдаги кийимни “ил”ганча унда ёзилган сўзлар маъносига эътибор қилмасдан кийиш тўғримики? Бу эса кийим харид қилаётганда ундаги ёзувларга эътибор беришни талаб этади. Менталитетимизга мос келмайдиган, қадриятларимизга зид ахлоқона сўзлар ёзилган кийим-бошларни кийиб юрган ёшларимиз бу ёзувларга аҳамият қаратишса яхши бўларди.

Фойдаланилган адабиётлар:

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2. Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг 2004 йил 22 ноябрдаги 548-сонли қарори билан тасдиқланган дарсликлар ва муаллифлар таркибини танлаб олиш тўғрисидаги низомлар
3. Инновацион методикаларни ривожлантириш республика илмий-амалий марказининг «Kids' English» ва «Teens' English» каби янги инглиз тили дарсликлари



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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada asosan jurnalistikaning jamiyatda tutgan o'rni va ahamiyati haqida to'xtalgan. Jurnalist qanday bo'lishi kerak, qanday ish olib borishi lozim, jurnalist qo'rqmasdan faqat ro'y-rost gapirmog'i lozimligi haqida mulohaza yuritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Jurnalistika, xalq, yurt, jamiyat, yuksalish, rivojlanish, texnika, texnologiya.

Jurnalist hech nimadan qo'rqmasdan ro'y-rost gapirishi kerak
SH.Mirziyoyev.

Hammamizga ma'lumki XXI asr - insoniyat hayotida muhim o'zgarishlar asri sifatida qaralmoqda. Hozirgi tez va jadal rivojlalanib borayotgan texnika va texnologiya asrida insonlar bir qator o'zi uchun kerakli va muhim bo'lgan yutuqlar, o'zgarishlarga erishdi va bu olamning hali biz bilmagan hattoki tasavvurimizga ham sig'ira olmagan jumboqlarni yechishga, olam sir-u sinoatlariga javob topishga astoyidil harakat qilmoqda. Bu tez sur'atlarda rivojlanib borayotgan jamiyatning asosiy va muhim bo'g'ini esa jurnalistikadir. Chunki, butun dunyoda bo'layotgan o'zgarishlar, yangiliklar, yoki dunyo davlatlari erishayotgan yutuqlardan xalqimizni xabardor qilib borishi yoki, o'z xalqimiz erishayotgan yutuqlarni dunyoga targ'ib qilish, shubhasiz, jurnalistlarga bog'liq va jurnalistikaning asosiy vazifalaridan biridir. Nafaqat xabardor qilib borish, balki xalq orasida yuzaga kelayotgan muammolarni aniqlab, ularga o'z vaqtida yechim topish, xalq dardini tinglab, ularga bo'layotgan adolatsizlik va nohaqliklarni ochiq-oydin oshkor qilib targ'ib qilish ham jurnalistning beqiyos mehnatlarining samarasidir. Endi bir jamiyatimizni jurnalistlarsiz tasavvur qilib ko'raylik Agar jurnalistlar o'z ishiga qat'iyan yondashmasa, xalqimiz muammolariga indamasdan ko'z yumib ketaversa, xalq orasidagi va butun respublikadagi nohaqliklarni, nopok insonlar yo'l qo'yayotgan xato va kamchiliklarni, jumladan, korrupsiya, o'z mansabini sujestimol qilish yoki davlat iqtisodiyotiga zarar beruvchi jinoyatlarni keltirib chiqargan ayrim shaxslar qilmishlariga chora ko'rilmasa, yurtimizning o'sish va rivojlanishiga zarar yetmaydimi? Jurnalist muammolarni va nohakliklarni, qisqa qilib aytganda, ezgulikni qo'llovchi, yomonlikni qoralovchi insondir. Zeroki, xalq tinch bo'lsa yurt ham tinch bo'ladi, ana o'shanda mamlakat rivojlanadi yuksaladi, taraqqiy etadi. Jumladan, 2018-2020 yillarda jurnalistlar tomonidan juda ko'p yurtdoshlarimizning muammolariga yechim topildi.

Jurnalistlar faoliyati jarayonida juda ko'p qiyinchilik va muammolarga duch keladilar. Zero, bu qiyinchiliklar ayrim muammolarga osonlikcha yechim topishga zamin yaratadi. Ana shuning uchun ham jurnalistika kasbi mashaqqatli kasblardandir. Bu kasb insonlardan o'ta talabchanlik, bilim, kuchli salohiyat, chidamlilik, nutq madaniyatini va kirishuvchanlikni talab qiladi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, Jurnalistlar xalq bilan davlat o'rtasidagi ko'prik vazifasini bajaradi desam mubolag'a bo'lmaydi. Men ham kelajakda jurnalistlik kasbini egallab, mustaqil O'zbekistonimizga munosib jurnalist bo'lib yetshishga hozirdanoq jon-jahdim bilan harakat qilmoqdaman. Kelajakda yurtim rivoji, uning yuksalishi hamda rivojlanishi, yanada yuqori marralarni egallashi yo'lida bor kuch-bilimim bilan intilaman. Prezidentimiz ta'kidlaganlaridek jurnalistlar hech nimadan qo'rqmasdan, doimo ro'y-rost gapirishari lozim, ana shunda oldimizga qo'ygan masadlarimizga albatta erishamiz.

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ANALYTICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMENTARY GENRE IN JOURNALISM

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Annotation: This article provides detailed information on the description of the commentary genre. Examples are given from written sources about the commentary genre. The role of this genre in social life is discussed.

Keywords: Comment, analysis, fact, genre, news, event, incident, journalism, commentator, author.

In the genre of commentary a fact of life, a set of facts, an event is explained. “In it, the author reacts to current events, briefly analyzes the tasks and problems associated with it, forming shortcomings and achievements. It also evaluates them and predicts their future development.”¹

The definition of the genre of commentary can also be found in the interpretations of the works of our great thinker AlisherNavoi. It defines a comment as a word that means “to inform.” In short, “A comment is a text, material, written for the purpose of interpreting or explaining a fact, a set of facts, an event or a document, a text, a book or something else in life.”²

It is known that in the former Soviet Union, the genres of journalism were mainly divided into four groups:

- Information genre group;
- Analytical genre group;
- Art-journalistic genre group;
- Intermediate genre group.
- In contrast, Western journalism follows the following classification of genres.
- News (news);
- Analytical news (correspondence);
- Essay;
- Comment.

Apparently, there are many similarities between the two classifications. However, there are some differences in the interpretation and approach to this group of genres. It should be noted that in both of the above classifications, the genre of commentary has a special place, and it is the most controversial genre. Genres of journalism cannot develop consistently without known and specific theoretical foundations. However, the formation of our analytical genres, especially, the theory of commentary journalism, lags far behind its activity in practice. This will have a negative impact on the development of our journalism, including commentary journalism. «In this sense, it is safe to say that one of the most important tasks facing the science of journalism is to develop a detailed and in-depth scientific study of the history and theory of press genres, especially commentary journalism. For young commentators, it's helpful to know the evolution or origins of the genre.”³ Of course, commentary journalism uses the experience of book review, which has a thousand-year-old tradition. The main features of press commentary, especially Uzbek media commentary, are: reporting, propaganda, agitation and explanation. The commentary explains to the public the content and essence of an important political, social, cultural event or fact.

Professor FayzullaMuminov in his monograph “Journalism as a social institution” examines the role of journalism in social life, its history and current activities, noting a number of

¹ Тертычный А.А. Жанры периодической печати.-М.:Аспект Пресс, 2000.-С.120.

² М.Худойқулов. Журналистикава публицистика. –Т.: Университет, 2008 – 179-бет

³ Akbar Nurmatov, Nargiza To'xliyeva. Sharhlashjurnalistikasi.– Т.: Bayoz, 2013. - 5-бет



important features: “Often, journalism, first of all, the activities of social institutions in society. Secondly, journalism is a means of covering the activities of social institutions, thirdly, it is a means of reflecting the internal state of the social institution it covers, fourthly, journalism is a means of covering the activities of other institutions (law, education, culture and other organizations in society directly or indirectly). Fifth, journalism facilitates the activities of other social institutions,” he said, emphasizing the nature of popularization. So, features of journalism, such as the means of learning, the means of coverage, the means of improving society, are also characteristic of the commentary journalism we are studying. Usually, after the press reports on the situation in the society, the officials of the industry try to correct the existing shortcomings. Every mature commentary can also play such a positive role in information life.

According to the books, commentary was a form of propaganda in the former Soviet Union. One of the old encyclopedias states: “Comments can be used to explain events that play a positive role in society, to disseminate best practices, and to expose facts that reflect reactionary ideology and politics.”¹ Journalism in which such a comment or commentary is biased. There is also an in-depth description of the commentary: “The commentary uses methods of analyzing, comparing facts, using various means of proving an opinion, summarizing and drawing conclusions. It is also possible to use metaphors to enhance the commentary.

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¹ О‘SE, 12 j. 641-bet.



THEORIES OF METAPHOR USED IN BRITISH BUSINESS JOURNALISM

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Annotation: to study metaphors as ompetitive strategies, shortcuts, or convenient communication tools in British Business. Journalism different theories about metaphors used in the media.

Keywords:misinterpret, evidence, prove, rhetoric, refpositivist objectivity,vehicle, mentions.

The business industry often uses metaphors as competitive strategies, shortcuts, or convenient communication tools.Using metaphors have great benefits for business such as motivation for creativity and innovation. So such kind of metaphors can be met in the British media on a daily basis. Mainly, metaphors used as communication tools can be misinterpret if they are not clear. There are some different theories about metaphors used in the media. The use of metaphor in economics writing has received a good deal of attention in the past for example, by recent writers such as Henderson, McCloskey, Klamer and Mason. However, as Henderson states, metaphor has often been treated as a way of representing points within a general debate about the nature of economics rather than an object of research in itself. The most common example of this is probably to be found in McCloskey’s work. This author searches economic texts for the use of metaphors as evidence to prove his thesis that economics writing is rhetoric, giving the lie to the economist’s pretense of positivist objectivity.

Henderson, Dudley-Evans and Backhouse point out that “McCloskey attributes his insights into the nature of economics discourse to his discovery of literary criticism” [2:34]. Economics writing, bound up as it is with grandiose theory, has generally been viewed as a more fitting subject for academic attention than the practical, strong-willed world of business. But just as literature is primary to literary criticism, so financialpractice is prior to economic theory and the kind of metaphors used by those who populate the business world are at least as worthy of study as those of economics.

There is a second more theoretical aspect to the question of metaphor to be considered. Lakoff and Johnson have some very strong ideas about the role of metaphor itself in human cognitive processes. They challenge what they see as the existing conventional view of metaphor as simply poetic device, as rhetorical icing on the cake of literalness. They argue that metaphor is not just a feature of language, but the very vehicle of normal thought and action:

“we have found ... that metaphor is pervasive in everyday life, not just in language but in thought and action. Our ordinary conceptual system, in terms of what we both think and act, is fundamentally metaphorical in nature...” [3: 131]

Gibbs, primarily a psycholinguist, takes up their mantle and criticizes modem pragmatic linguistics, both speech act theory and relevance theory, for misinterpreting and undervaluing the role of metaphor. He said that Speech act theory explains metaphor in terms of anomaly, of a mismatch between sentence meaning and speaker meaning. If a hearer hears an utterance such as “Joe is a block of ice “ they perceive it as anomalous, as logically defective and flouting the Greek maxims of quality or relevance, and they therefore cast around in their knowledge of the-world faculty for an alternative, non-literal interpretation. Gibbs refuses this implication that hearers, in order to fathom metaphorical meaning, must employ cognitive processes which are both different from and in excess of those used to non-literal meaning. In his view, there is no priority of one kind of meaning over the other, they are both natural to the process of thought:

“it is misleading to suppose (he writes) that one type of meaning (literal) is automatically and immediately prior to another (non-literal) ”[1:89]

He mentions his own experimental evidence to show that hearers expend no more processing



effort on one kind of meaning than another.

Sperber and Wilson's relevance theory does not treat metaphor as flouting relevance, but rather as one way of what is called speaking loosely. "Their interpretation of relevance is that an utterance is relevant if it has contextual effect, that is, if it strengthens, contradicts or denies an existing assumption or when it implies something new" [5:56]. According to this statement an utterance can be optimally relevant

- A) if it achieves enough effect to be worth the hearer's attention;
if it puts the hearer to no gratuitous effort in winning that attention.

In this framework, speakers are not forced to saying what they know to be true, and speaking loosely, speaking metaphorically may well be the most effective and economical way of achieving contextual effect, of getting through to the hearer. Nonetheless, according to Gibbs, Sperber and Wilson still imply that hearer's processing of metaphor requires more effort than literal utterance, even though this extra effort may be offset by the extra effect obtained by the force of the metaphor. The metaphor as loose talk view does not pretend that metaphor requires special cognitive processes to be understood but it does imply extra processing effort.

We thus have three different views of the role of metaphor vis-a-vis the literal: those of the speech act theorists, of Sperber and Wilson, and of Lakoff, Johnson and Gibbs. Each of these approaches is highly theory-driven, none of them use authentic data to support their arguments. To get more clear clues about the nature of the metaphors in British business journalism, a lot of texts in the media have to be analyzed until an inductive, data-driven information can be found

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THE DRAMATICS OF BERNARD SHAW IS A STAGE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENGLISH LITERATURE OF THE XX CENTURY

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Annotation: This article is devoted to the life and work Bernard Show. His philosophical and views are analyzed.

Keywords: B. Show, literature, drama, aesthetic view.

George Bernard Shaw – the largest English playwright of the late XIX- XX century. He managed to bring the English drama out of the ideological and artistic imperasse charaster of the 60-70 s of the century. He gave in a social edge, a problem charaster and the brilliant satirical-paradoxical form.

George Bermard Shaw was born in Dublin in the family of a sales clerk. The family was mostly by a mother, a music teacher singer. There was disagreement in the house, children were treated carelessly. But there was no shortage of music and interesting, intellectual conversations, to which the teenager hungrily listened.

When the boy was 15 years old, mother left the house and went to London in search of earnings. The future writer, never having received a systematic secondary education, got a job as a clerk in a land office.

His own va vas knowladje Shaw acquired self-taught. He did not have to study at the university. The middle school, with its scholastic method of teaching, corporal punishment, and mechanical cramming left him with the most painful memories.

The adolescent years of the writer coincidedwith the rise of the national liberation movement, which, however, never ceased in Ireland. In 1858, the revolutionary organization of the Fenians arose.

In 1867, an armed insurrection broke out, which was brutally suppressed. The leaders of the movement were executed.The Irish people responded to the execution with a powerful demonstration of sorrow.

B.Shaw was during these events 11-12 years. He, like his whole family, fervently sympathized with the Fenians. Recalling his school years, Shaw writes: “Answering the lessons of history, I sang the praises of Ireland. The boys were surprised, the teachers, smiling, kept silence. All these teachers were secret fenya; I, too, was a young Fenius ”.

It is characteristic that Shaw’s first speech in the press was anti-religious. In 1875, two prominent evangelist preachers arrived in Dublin from New York. The show came out against them in the Dublin newspaper “Public of the Oppium” with a witty article that had sensational success.

In 1876, 20-years-old Shaw went to London. He found a job at the telephone company; the main goal of his life from now on was literary creativity.He earned a pittance, poorly fed and wore torn shoes, but wrote a novel after the novel and unsuccessfule sent them to the publishing house. Subsequently, he argued that his novels were rejected by 60 publishing houses.

The show was acutely aware of its its difference from the English bourgeois society. “Iwas a foreigner ”, he writes in his memoirs, “I was an Irishman, that is, more than a foreigner . I was not uneducated. But all that I knew was not studied in English universities. And what was taught there, I did not know and could not believe in it. I was a provincial. I had to change the mindset of London ”.2.Five novels by B.Shaw written in the 70 s and 80 s (“Immaturity”, “Unreasonable Marriage”, “Love of Artists”, “The Profession of cache Byron “and ” The Socialist - one”), only literary critics are interested now. But sharp, concise descriptions, reminiscent of scenic



remarks, a vivid, often saturated with paradoxes dialogue – all this foreshadows the young novelist brilliant playwright. The social color of the novels is still insignificant. So, in the novel “The Profession in a Cachel Byron” the problem of equality between people gets its expression in a marriage between an educated aristocrat and a boxer. In the novel Socialist – loner, Shaw makes the wealthy Trefuses carrier ideas, trying to instill in the bourgeoisie the ideas of the inevitability and even the profitability of socialism.

In the 80 years before the Show opened the road of the publicist, and on it he achieved success. He works first as a music critic in the newspaper “Star” under the Italian pseudonym Cornot di Basseto, and then as a theater reviewer in number of newspapers and magazines.

By the end of the 1880 s, Shaw’s social views also took shape, although they had a somewhat eclectic and contradictory character until the end. Initially, Shaw was carried away, like most of his Irish compatriots, by the theories of the American economist Henry George, who considered the purchase of land rent to be the most important issue and proposed to arrange the purchase of land by farmers. Propagating these views, Shaw very soon encountered the Marxist doctrine of the struggle. The just reproaches of ideological opponents in ignorance of Marxism forced Shaw to study Marx, first of all “Capital”. This book made a strong impression on him. “Marx opened my eyes to the facts of history and civilization, discovered the purpose and meaning of life”, he wrote subsequently. Shaw often later called himself a Marxist, but in essence he did not become a Marxist.

In 1884, Shaw, together with his wife Webb, organized the so-called “Fabian Society and became his ardent propagandist. It was a social reformist organization that appropriated its name of the Roman commander Fabius Cunctator (Medlitel), who was able to deal a decisive blow to the Carthaginian leader Hannibal precisely because he had long waited and waited a long time. Such expectant, passive tactics regarding capitalism were also suggested by the Fabians. They categorically denied the class struggle and the revolution and believed that socialism can be built through reforms, by “impregnating liberalism with socialism”. They placed special hopes on the so-called “municipal socialism”, on the penetration of the Fabians through elections to the organs of city self – government. “Fabian society in many ways preceded modern Labor and had nothing to do with the genuine socialist labor movement. It was a typically intellectual organization that considered the proletariat ignorant and rude, incapable of fighting for its own liberation, and therefore graciously deigned to lead this struggle. This is how Engels characterizes the Fabians, calling them “Intellectuals jar excellence”.

Entering the “Fabian Society”, Shaw discovered the extraordinary abilities of a meeting speaker and propagandist. He participates in all Fabian periodicals, treatises and manifestos, uses any platform.

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