

THE EXPRESSION OF THE FIGURATIVE WORDS AND PHRASES IN THE ENGLISH, UZBEK AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT--This article is dedicated to the expression of the figurative words and phrases in the English, Uzbek and Russian languages.

Key words-- figurative word, figurative meaning of the word, epithet, metaphor, hyperbole, diminution, literature study, stylistic devices.

I. INTRODUCTION

Artistic means of portrayal, which can be used in portable terms and enhances the power of speech, are all languages are distinctive: quality, simulation, exaggeration, diminution, animation, and others are specific to all the languages. However translating them from one language into another is to know the specifics of each languages. It is necessary to understand the role and function of their nationality. In most cases, "lamb" (qo`zi, qo`zichoq) in Uzbek is used as an embodiment of praise, comfort, and pampering.

For example: "But while he believed Arthur's description, and appeared a gentle lamb rather than a willed man he was racing his brains for a course of action" (J.London. Martin Eden, p. 1960.33).

Arthur always brings Martin to his home, who work has always worked at sea.

As Martin was not accustomed to this kind of narrow sides. It seems like he feels his heart. But Martin was not a wild and rude man. This is why Arthur is like a lamb. Word by word translation turned out to be right.

As we have already mentioned above, epithet, occurs through, metonymy, exaggeration, shrinking, animation, synecdot.

In the example above, meaning is transferred by the metaphor. Our next examples, we will continue to analyze stylistic devices in literary studies.

"Our father was from a very good family. He was a mandarin in the Tue" (G.Green "The Quite American" p.40).

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"Наш отец был из очень хорошей семьи. Он был мандарином в Туэ" (G.Green, Тихий Американец, стр.43).

Отамиз жуда яхши оиладан бўлган Туэда мандарин эди (G. Green, Yuvosh Americalik, 43-бет).

What is the meaning of the word "Mandarin"?

This can only be understood according to the context. That is to say "a good man" and the lexical meaning is "prestigious", "progressive".

Health or strength is expressed by the traditional expression "healthy as a bird", "as healthy as a horse". But, there is a certain methodological difference between them.

For example, in the English text says "healthy as a bird", but you should not translate this into Uzbek.

First of all, it is necessary to determine the attitude of the speaker to the subject from the original.

The word "bird" and "horse" in the Uzbek language represent health and vigor, the word "bird" shows the negative attitude of the speaker and the word "horse" represents a positive attitude to the speaker to the subject,

"Yes, I - no invalid," said he. When it comes - to hard-pan, I can digest rusty iron" (J.London, Martin Eden, 1960,28).

«- Да, я вообще здоров как бык, - сказал он. Ежеле понадобится могу переварить ржавое железо» (Ж.Лондон, Мартин Иден, 15 бет).

"- Ҳа, умуман, мен оддек соғлом - деди у. Лозим бўлса занглаган темирни ҳам ҳам қилиб юбораман ". (Ж.Лондон, Мартин Иден, 15 бет).In the original is "I amn't handicapped" ("майиб эмасман") and "I am not invalid"(инвалид эмасман) is given. In Russian it is translated as "здорови как бык" (healthy as an ox), and the Uzbek translator didn't do follow the Russian one. If "healthy as a bird" is given, (қушдек соғлом) it gives the negative meaning, not the positive meaning, that is, the content is distorted.

In the second expression of the example, the meaning is translated by the word "exaggeration"(epithet муболаға).

Both in the English original and in Russian and Uzbek translations have the same phrase "digestion of rusting iron"(занглаган темирни ҳам ҳам қилиб юбораман), is given, it is given by phraseology. You can say, "digest the stone" (тошни ҳам ҳам қиламан) in Uzbek.

However, in such cases the object of the phraseological form is not necessarily static, it can be replaced by a separate "solid object" (қаттиқ объект). In this way, the quality of the phraseological types are not unduly damaged, and the translator has tried to preserve the original "color" of the various copies.

When some of the customs and traditions of the nations coincide, it is easier to find or translate the words they refer to in another language.

For example, after Khalil's father's death, his son Khalil understood that "the dignity of my father has been humiliated" and got angry.

In the second Shakespeare's comedy "The taming of the shrew," Batista claims that he does not allow his youngest daughter to marry until his oldest daughter marries. It is so similar to the Uzbek tradition. That is one of the reasons why Shakespeare's works were quickly accepted and gained popularity in Uzbek audiences and in halls of Uzbek theater also.

Polysemy and portable meanings of the words and their complementary meanings are called stylistic colors in stylistics, dealing with that stylistics and comparative stylistics. Their authors are

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A.N. Gvozdev (1), А.Петровский (2), Galperin I.R. (3), Arnold I.V. (4), Buranov Dj.B. Muminov O.M.(5), Ginzburg R.S. (6), O.Jesperson (7) and others.

In Uzbekistan prof. E.R. Klichev (Bukhara, Uzbekistan) (8), K.M. Musaev (Tashkent, Uzbekistan) (9) and others. They wrote valuable monographs and textbooks devoted to the stylistics. Comparative stylistics grows as a result of the development of translation science and comparative typology.

In creating a comparative stylistic science, Academician V.V. Vinogradov (10), prof. I.B. Scherba (11), Prof. Peshkowski (12), Charles Bally(13) and, in the field of comparative stylistics in translation theory A.V. Fedorov (14) and many others had a great contribution.

The Russian language played the main role to national literature samples, not from created masterpiece languages, but from their translations into other languages.

It is also necessary to translate fiction through the assistant language (through Russian). That is why, in some places, the meaning of the word, especially the portable or complementary one, is not being restored, as they are translated word by word.

Imagine a man is compared with a dog. There can be no more insulting in the Uzbek language. But in the English language this is not considered as an insult: "He interests me, I suppose, like the bulldog." (J.London, Martin Eden, p. 177).

In Russian, it is given as: "У меня интерес к нему, как... к бульдогу". (Ж.Лондон, Мартин Иден, 165 стр.). "Унга худди... бульдогга қизиққандай қизиқаман". (Ж.Лондон, Мартин Иден, 165 бет).

In this epithet, the word is translated word by word from the original, and given with the denotative meaning of the word.

However, it a portable extra meaning - the phrase "I love him" has not been restored and additional meaning "I respect him very much" is not created. That's why someone even translating through assistant language also cannot have the exact meaning in translating word by word.

It is not true to say that everything is wrong, that the Uzbek meanings are not restored, in some places as there are various expressions that can be said by nation and solution is given.

For example: "He was not fit to carry water for her he knew that, as Ruf" (J.London, Martin Eden, p. 190)..

Русчаси: "Он отлично знал, что недостоин и воду таскать для такой девушки, как Руфь". (Ж.Лондон, Мартин Иден, 175 стр.).

Ўзбекчаси: "У ўзининг Руфдек қизнинг қўлига ҳаттоки сув қуйишга лойиқ эмаслигини жуда яхши биларди". (Ж.Лондон, Мартин Иден, 175 бет).

In English the phrase to carry water word by word means to bring water. It turns out that even it can be translated, "У ўзининг Руфдек қизнинг қўлига ҳаттоки сув қуйишга лойиқ эмаслигини биларди". The logic and the meaning of the sentence is clear.

Taking into account the fact that the word "to carry water" came in the literal meaning rather than in the literal meaning, it is the word "to pour water into hand" that is used in the Uzbek language, which focuses on the word rather than on the vocabulary. He used the idiomatic phrase correctly.

Above we have seen the division of a meaning, they are crossing by means of metaphor, imitations, epithet, exaggerations (hyperbole), which are crossing by means of descriptive devices and stylistic devices. For example: Division of the meaning is crossed by means of methonymy.

Methonymy is the relationship between two types of lexical meanings, the main ones between logical and logical meaning relationship, which are based on the emergence of clear relationships between things, in other words, the objects and phenomena are transferred to one another.

For example:

1. "He felt as though he should find a sympathetic intelligent ear" (T. Dreiser).
2. Then "all think of talking silk" (to become a lawyer)
3. My mother's voice is a true tiger in it.
4. When the awakened old sleeper was being married and gone ... and coffee and bacon were on foot.

We can observe some examples for different types of metonymy in the English language.

We must properly reflect to our national language all the realities of the original, the meaning, figurative meaning of the word, corresponding meaning, phrase meaning. We have observed division of a meaning by means of stylistic devices with the descriptive devices.

They are studied from the linguistic point of view (descriptive devices, stylistic devices), and on the other hand they are also studied by literary science. Literary scholars are often called them "figurative expressions."

They also often refer to the meanings of either the word as "cross meaning" or "additional meaning". Stylistics that helps both linguists and writers. It is a science of linguistics and literary studies, especially "comparative stylistics". Comparative stylistics are developed by means of the science of translation.

In order to show how the literary work is translated, as far as its "simple" and "understandable" it can not be a basic measure.

It is necessary to treat any simplicity and clarity of the original. Accordingly the interpreter is also treated according to this demand.

To be considered «the main driving force" of the present reader requires a modern Uzbek meaning that fully reflects the image, that is, the desire for translation.

Writers and poets select to his work from the society typical images-heroes, characters, and life details, his work will never be without purpose; they depict each image with its individual attributes based on the purpose and timing that it is assigned to, and, accordingly, "speaks", "acts", and creates a portrait. In this process, each mystic-stylistic element plays a very important role.

In literary translation, the main problem is to restore "the second" objective reality, that is, the figurative meaning.

As a continuation of our research work, we analyze English "figurative expressions" words, phrases and phraseology that are used in figurative meaning. We do our research work of their expression in Uzbek, that is, their translation.

Polysemantic lexicons and their translation. Usually alongside with basic meaning of each word, it also has several figurative meanings, which are called "polysemy." In languages, the polysemy of words (in many terms) is common and specific.

In related languages, the commonality of the polysemy of certain words is more common. This generality is true only when compared non-related languages.

In the system of non-related languages, a few polysemy words in different systems and non-related languages have some generality.

For example, the Russian word “голова” “head” in Uzbek and other Turkic languages have many polysemantic meanings in addition to its main vocabulary meaning. In these languages, several polysemantic meanings of the word coincide.

Example:

Он всему делу голова (in the meaning of "leader").

У ҳамма ишга бош – in Uzbek

Ол барлык ишке басшы – in Kazakh

Ал бардык ишке башчы – in Kyrgyz

Башчы – in Azerbaijan

Башлык – in Uighur

The Russian word “голова” “head” has several meanings:

Он всему голова - leader.

Ломать голову - бош қотирмоқ – puzzle over.

The word in English "hand" has the following meanings:

Қўл – рука- hand

Ҳайвонларнинг олдинги оёғи – лапа- paw

Тараф - сторона, положение-side

Бошқариш - контроль, власть- control

Розилик, ваъда - согласие, обещание - agree

Ёрдам-помощь- help, aid

Бир уйинчи қўлидаги карта - карты находящиеся на руках у одного игрока

Ишчи-рабочий-employee

Денгизчи - матрос - seaman

Бажарувчи шахс – исполнитель-actor, author

Бир тўда одам - компания, группа-crowd, group

Уста - мастер -master

Эпчиллик – ловкость-efficiency

Ёзув, хат – почерк –hand, writing

Манба - источник - source

Қарсақлар – аплодисменты- applause

Соат стрелкаси - стрелка часов – clock hands

Кўрсаткич - указатель-pointer

Қанот- крыло- wing

Кафт-ладонь-hands

Жилов - повод-occasion

There are several phrases used with the word “hand”:

The hand of God - худо рози - божья воля.

At the hand - ёнида - близко, рядом

To live from hand to mouth - зўрға кун кўрмоқ - перебиваться

At any hand - ҳар эҳтимолга кўра - во всяком случае

To have clean hands - ҳақиқатгўй бўлмоқ - быть честным

In the Uzbek language, the word “qo`l” “hand” has many meanings: қўл (hand), бармоқ (finger), ёзув услуби (почерк) (hand writing), имконият (opportunity), имзо иш услуби (signature), ихтиёр(option), имзо, (воля) (sign), изм (permission).

There are also several phraseological compounds with the word “qo`l” “hand”:

Кўли очик – щедрый - generous,

Кўл келмоқ – подходить – to fit,

қўл тегизмоқ – трогать – to touch,

қўлни қўлтиска урмоқ - потерять, безнадежный, отчаянный - desperate,

қўлга тушурмоқ – поймать – to catch,

кўнглига қўл солмоқ - узнавать намерение – to recognize an intention and etc.

Thus, alongside both the words have one meaning, and they are also polysemantic. The meaning of the word is depends on the subject or event that defines it.

The meaning is the expression of the general expression of the word. The word expresses the concept and at the same time it defines something that the word refers to.

An event, thing, or thing we express in words is a reflection of our understanding of the mind.

Therefore, the structure of the word is complex. It is a complex link of the different expressions, defining, understanding and meaning.

This should be taken into account when studying and teaching English lexicons.

The pronunciation of the word or its expression is done by motion. Therefore, mastering the word is that the cerebral hemispheres are transient complex neural connections in places of vision, hearing, hearing and movement.

As the word is complex, it is not only perceived but also imagined. In both of them the image of the word is formed in the mind of the person, the former is only the pronunciation of the word, and the second is the ability to remember.

Therefore, there are 3 parts as an excitement of listening, watching and acting.

The peculiar features of English vocabulary affect teaching and learning. Using it effectively and productively will bring good results.

The linguistic features of the English vocabulary can be divided into 3 groups:

- Linguistic peculiar features of the English vocabulary separately;

-These are linguistic features that arise from comparing the student's native lexicons with the English lexicon;

-The linguistic peculiar features that arise in comparison with the learner's native, Russian and English language lexicons.

It is necessary to select lexical materials according to the given peculiar features.

These experiences show that it is not always possible for students to use a small number of vocabulary in speech activities. So we have to choose a vocabulary so that one can be used in place of several.

The vocabulary should be chosen according to the following principles:

- Depending on the degree of application - the principle of (frequency), that is, more or less applied (linguists sometimes divide them into active and passive vocabulary):

- Based on the principle of selection of the topic;
- Binding is based on science, that is, word combinations with words;
- Based on the principle of word formation through supplements (attachments);
- Rapid participation in making speech;
- Having polysemantic meanings;
- On the principle of stylistic non-limitation;
- According to the model principle;
- According to the getting one of the synonym words;
- According to the procedure of obtaining a single word for the learning process.

Thus, according to the above requirements the lexical material is selected and they should not be imposed on language groups by mixing secondary school lexicon with high school lexicon.

Simple lexical materials should be aimed at secondary school, moderate difficulty vocabulary at the stage I - III courses of the high school, complex lexicon and science terms in high school.

Writer A.A. Fadiev (15) wrote that word choice is a very difficult task. "It requires a lot of effort to work hard on the language, to work hard to make it clear what you won't to express in your mind."

A huge sea of words and concepts lies opposite the writer. A dozen, fifteen, twenty words are gathered to express every thought and image, and to select those who can express what you mean most [16].

Even more difficult for the interpreter to choose words. Because when he translates the language into his own language, he cannot use what he wants out of twenty words to represent what is described in it.

The translator has the right to choose words only within the true reproduction of the views expressed by the author. Even these simple words, which are all familiar to us, come in different contexts in the context that it is not easy to find alternative Uzbek words.

Translation is therefore an art in which words in the vocabulary are not exchanged according to a particular formula.

Translator's skills it often depends on the ability to choose the appropriate word that is equivalent to the word in the work.

The translator determines which words to choose, depending on the context.

The purpose of translation is not to translate words and sequences into other languages, but to make sense of what is hidden in them.

Therefore, the prof. M. Morozov described the problem of word is "one of the root problems of translation" [17].

Inadvertent or deliberate addition or omission of a single word in the translation process, explaining the meaning of a phrase or deliberately distorting it, can lead to rough, and sometimes even political, errors, not just linguistic defects.

The polysemy phenomenon in vocabulary provides great opportunities for word artists.

For example, our writers use colorful words and abstract, figurative meanings to describe the most subtle emotions and experiences.

As a result, the artistic image is eliminated in successive repetitions of certain words and because of the style irregularities, and the clarity of the scene is described.

The accuracy of the idea, the depth of the discussion, and the breadth of the observations are achieved. However, if the polysemy of words in the lexicon is a positive phenomenon, in terminology it is regarded as a negative fact, as monosemia, that is, the pursuit of meaning.

For example, in physics, it is not advisable to use 3-4 forms of the term "yarim o`tkazgich" (hydraulic conductor) in Uzbek, "immature conductor", "semiconductor", "wet conductor". For this reason, in some cases, when different terms are used in different fields of science, they try to change them and adjust them to each subject.

For example: "dialectology" means "dialectical" meaning "dialectical" is not used, for example, it is not called "dialectic word" because dialectic is a philosophical term derived from that noun.

Therefore, in linguistics the word "dialectical" is derived from the noun "dialectical" in the sense of "dialect", for example, the word "dialectical."

This is one of the major differences between the translation of scientific and partly political literature in fiction.

For example, literary translations reflect the variety of words, the subtleties of each event and meaning, the writer's style and the individual features of the character's language, while the emphasis on the use of different language words and the art of the translator are thus determined. The use of variants, on the other hand, indicates the translator's weakness as this leads to scientific confusion.

In English, there are many words, expressions and word combinations that have in addition to their own meanings that need to be restored in translation. Translation with their first meanings is not always possible.

In the example of "Navoi was a great thinker and scientist" the word "great" in the example of can be said to be (буюк, улуғ) "great", with its first meaning.

"Navoi was a great thinker and scholar."

"Навоий буюк мутафаккир ва олим эди".

However, in the following examples it cannot be called "great" (буюк, улуғ).

During our voyage there was a great storm.

Во время нашего рейса была большая (сильная) буря.

Бизнинг саёхатимиз пайтида қаттиқ (катта) бўрон бўлди.

My father lived to a great age.

Мой отец дожил до глубокой старости.

Отамиз яхши яшадилар, кўп яшадилар ёки

Отамиз улуғ ёшга кириб вафот этдилар деган ўзбекча вариантлари билан бериш мумкин.

It is possible to give the Uzbek version of how our father died when he was older.

Thus, in English, words also have a lot of meanings, depending on the subject matter and the context in which it is used (context; sentence, thing, sentence, work).

We have already mentioned the many meanings of the Russian word "голова".

So let us pay attention to the meanings of the English word *boш* - head:

"chief", "head", "nose of the ship", "hat of the nail", "hydraulic pressure" (motor valleys) in hydraulics.

Also the word *land*, "land", "country", "nation", "state", ground (foundation), "private land", "landing" (in the field of aviation).

The first difficulty of the vocabulary in translation is its multimeaning. The context must be taken into account when translating them. For, it is not necessary to translate every word with its first meaning.

The second difficulty in translating vocabulary is the word combinations.

English word combinations are not translated as in Uzbek.

For example: to take tea is not "take tea" but "drink tea".

In English, many words combine with other unchangeable words and form words. Here are some of the most commonly used words:

Have, take, give, look, get, get, put, set, and so on. Adjectives combine with any nouns like good, bad, large, small, and with some verbs leave, to spend, to see, to put, to stand, with many other words.

Word combinations are subdivided into free and stable word combinations

The author freely chooses free word combinations.

A vital issue - важная проблема - муҳим муаммо

A vital wound - смертельная рана - хавфли яра

The total output - общий выпуск продукции - маҳсулотнинг умумий чикими

This man is a total stranger here - этот человек здесь совсем чужой - бу одам бу ерда бутунлай бегона.

The output of coal - добыча угля - кумир қазиб чиқариш

The output of electricity - электр кучи ишлаб чиқариш

To take tea - пить чай - чой ичмок

To describe a journey - описывать путешествие - саёҳатни гапириб бермок.

To describe the political situation - характеризовать политическую обстановку - сиёсий ҳолатни баҳоламок [18].

His health was ruined - его здоровье было подорвано - унинг соғлиги ёмонлашди.

One tenth of the arable land was ruined by the flood

- одна десятая часть посевной площади погибла от наводнения

- сув тошқинидан экиладиган ернинг ундан бир қисми бузилди.

Our examples included the words vital, total, output, to take, to describe, to ruin.

Their first meanings are in the dictionary: ишлаб чиқариш, олмак, тасвирламок, бузилмок. They are in our examples above translated as: "муҳим", "хавфли", "умумий маҳсулот", "бутунлай", "қазиб чиқариш", "чай ичмок", "гапирмок", "характеристика бермок", "оғирлашмок", "бузилмок".

The combination of words in Uzbek took into account in translation.

The English vocabulary does not exactly coincide with the Uzbek language, and in the translation process, the translation of the relevant phrases is restored.

The second difficulty in restoring lexical multiple meanings in translation is the understanding of static phrases

They are phraseological units or idioms in the English which has some difficulties while translating. Its words do not give the compound meaning. It is necessary to choose the equivalent combination or idiom from the appropriate translation language.

The English verbs include many plausible verbs in English:

to take after - походить – ўхшатиш

to take for - принять за кого - бошқа кишига ўхшатиш.

to take to - пристраститься к чему-то - бир нарсага ҳавас қилиш.

to take in - обманывать - алдамоқ

to take part in - участвовать - катнашмоқ

to set at - нападать - ҳужум қилмоқ;

to set forth - излагать - баён қилмоқ

to set in - начинаться - бошламоқ

to set up - воздвигать - кўрмоқ, бино қилмоқ

to set by - откладывать – қолдирмоқ.

There are some idioms in the English language that the meaning of the words are not coincide to a single idiom:

to look dangers - бросать грозные взгляды - даҳшат билан қарамоқ;

A skeleton in the cupboard - семейная тайна - оила сири.

Once in a blue moon - очень редко - жуда кам.

Some of the idioms contains the common meaning of idioms.

To come off cheap - дешево отделаться - арзон ажралади;

To play with fire - играть с огнём - олов билан ўйнамоқ;

To turn a cold shoulder – холодно обойтись - совуқ муносабатда бўлмоқ.

The dictionary may not give all the meanings of the words. It has a common meaning, and the interpreter can choose a word from the context, depending on the context.

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