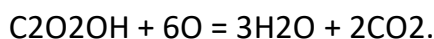


Olov yoquvchi tayoqcha. Shisha tayoqchanning uchi avval konsentrlangan sulfat kislataga botirib olinadi. So'ng u no'xat kattaligidagi (yaxshilab maydalangan) bertole tuziga tekkiziladi. Tayoqcha uchidagi sulfat kislata bilan bertole tuzi ta'sirlashib, xlorat kislotasi hosil bo'ladi. U suv, xlorat angidrid va atomar kislorodga ajraladi. Xlorat angidrid haddan tashqari kuchli oksidlovchidir. Shu bois tayoqcha yonuvchi moddalarga tekkizilganda (benzin, spirt, qog'oz, yog'och) molekulasidagi kislorod bu moddalarni yondirib yuboradi.

Suv ostida mushakbozlik. Diametri kichikroq silindr olib, unga 3-4 ml. konsentrlangan sulfat kislota quyiladi. Uning ustiga esa silindr devori bo'ylab etil spirt ohista quyiladi. Silindr ichida ikki qatlam suyuqlik – ostida kislota qatlami, ustida esa spirt qatlami hosil bo'ladi. Silindrga kaliy permanganatning juda mayda kristalchalari tashlansa silindr ichida mushakcha otilishini ko'ramiz. Buning sababi sulfat kislata bilan kaliy permanganatning o'zaro ta'siri natijasida atomar kislorod hosil bo'lishidir.



Atomar kislorod juda kuchli oksidlovchi bo'lganligi uchun spirtni oksidlab, yondirib yuboradi:



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THE ATTITUDES TO AMIR TEMUR BY EUROPEAN BIBLIOGRAPHERS

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Abstract: *The author of the article speaks about the attitudes to Amir Timur by European bibliographers, their findings in literary works about Temur the Great. The main purpose is to reveal the essence of the personality and the real image of Sahibkiran Temur.*

Key words: *personality, actuality, Timur the Great, history, review, drama, poetry.*

INTRODUCTION:

After Uzbekistan gained independence, it became possible not only for scientific, objective and reliable study of all national values, but also for the activities of great historical figures who played an important role in the history of mankind. One of the strategic goals of the country is to join the ranks of developed, democratic States, to provide its people with favorable conditions for life and prosperity and to take a worthy place in the world community. In recent decades, the Republic of Uzbekistan has paid great attention to the education system. In order to achieve these goals, it is necessary to train competitive, creative specialists, fluent in foreign languages. Increasing global competition in the world determines the availability of highly qualified personnel as the central factor of progress.

The main task, raised to the level of state policy, was to restore the great spiritual and cultural heritage that was formed by great ancestors over the centuries. On this basis, new problems, questions and requirements have arisen for modern study in the field of social sciences, in particular, in the field of literary criticism. This literally refers to the interpretation of the geniuses of our ancestors - their images created in foreign fiction. At the same time, scientific research and an objective assessment of the level of literary interpretation in works created in foreign countries about the great statesman and commander Amir Temur are of particular importance and relevance. Naturally, the image of Amir Temur did not suddenly appear in English-language literature, before that he had gone a certain way. Literature and art of Uzbekistan is called one of the bright and wonderful pages of the history of the world artistic culture. Along with Egypt and Mesopotamia, Greece and Rome, India and China, Central Asia laid the foundations of human civilization. The emergence of a cultural phenomenon in Uzbekistan is mainly due to its geographical location in the Central Asian Mesopotamia, where agricultural centers have been formed since ancient times. The study of the origins of the development of oral (folklore) and written literature in Uzbekistan convincingly attests to the intensive and