



Factors of Formation and Development of Storytelling of the Gulf Arab Countries

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Abstract

The literature of the Arab countries of the Persian Gulf is considered an integral part of the fiction of the Arab world. The religious and ethnic integrity of countries such as Kuwait, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, and Qatar, the closeness of their culture, the uniformity of national traditions, and the similarity of the nature of major economic and social changes taking place in them, allow us to observe the development of the literature of these Arab countries as a regional literature. The literature of these countries experienced real revolutionary changes in the second half of the 20th century.

The literature of the Arab countries of the Gulf developed rapidly in the second half of the 20th century, and this fully corresponds to the concept of rapid development of the literature of this state. In a short period of time, a new type of literature was formed from the literature that was not broken from the traditions of the Middle Ages, the genre of modern stories and novels was created, and the exchange of different directions and currents was observed.

Keywords: *Enlightenment movement, Kuwait, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Oman, literature of the Arab countries of the Persian Gulf, stories of folk oral literature, status, story,*



novel, realism, stream of consciousness, the second half of the 20th century, rapid development, “al-Arabi” (العربي), “al-Kuwait” (الكويت), “al-Fajr” (الفجر), “al-Khalij” (الخليج), “al-Ittihad” (الإتحاد).

Introduction

The Arab countries of the Persian Gulf refer to the Arab countries of Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Oman, as mentioned above. They are located on the coast from the north to the south of the Persian Gulf and form a geographically and historically integrated region. True, another large Arab country - Saudi Arabia - is also located on this coast, but most of this country is located on the Arabian Peninsula, and most importantly, unlike these five countries, it has its own rich history and rich literature. The foundations of Arabic classical literature began to be formed in the holy places of Saudi Arabia. The regional unity of these five Arab countries is ensured not only by geographical aspect, but also by similarity in historical, religious, economic, social and political life, and the similarity of lifestyle, customs, imitations and values brings them closer.

These five countries are called Khalij (Gulf) countries in the Arabs. For certain political reasons, they drop the word Persia from the accepted name of the Persian Gulf in international geography, and instead use the word Arabian Gulf or Gulf. For the sake of brevity in this study, the term "Gulf" refers to the relatively small Arab states on the western coast of the Persian Gulf, such as Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Oman.

Another factor that ensures the mutual proximity of these countries is the similarity of the same cultural and spiritual development.

The long-term ties have not lost their importance and continued to function in the new era. The fate of the peoples of this region is the same, they suffered the consequences of the British colonial policy until they got the oil wealth and finally became the richest Muslim countries after gaining independence in the second half of the 20th century.

Analysis of regional identity from a geographical, political and cultural point of view is important for explaining some aspects of the emergence of the narrative genre here. Because the story is a literary genre, in order to know its true nature and development, it is necessary to study all surrounding factors. In this region, the narrative genre developed late compared to other Arab regions. In the stories, the description of people's lives, living conditions, space and time categories are distinguished by their uniqueness. There are reasons for this, of course.

The basis of the story of the Gulf was sought in the heritage, the genre of maqam is very developed, and in this genre especially Omanis became famous - al-Biruni (البرواني), al-Khaliliy (الخليلي), al-Ta'iy (الطائي). These two genres differ from each other in terms of story and status, each of them is considered an independent genre according to their characteristics and composition. In addition to maqama, there are also inherited poetic stories (القصة الشعرية), folk



oral literature stories (قصص الادب الشعبي), memories (الخاطرة القصصية). These genres can be considered as the historical basis of the genre of modern story and they are the factor of emergence of modern story.

Material and methods

After independence, education became the most important and active sector in the Gulf States, and funds were not spared to promote it, opportunities were expanded, programs and guarantee plans were created, and a whole new education system was created. This spiritual-educational renewal was capable of eliminating the ignorance and illiteracy that had prevailed in the region for a long time.

After primary schools, institutes, cultural clubs and universities began to open in the Gulf states. The first university was the University of Kuwait, opened in 1966, where researchers from all over the region conducted research. Sending groups to study abroad has also entered the education policy of the states.

After the spread of new education in these countries, the population began to get acquainted with the achievements of other civilizations. A layer of intellectuals capable of creativity and renewal began to form rapidly.

Literary movement in the Gulf countries was closely connected with education, because the same education raised various concepts and knowledge and directed them to creativity, introduced the cultural and literary achievements of other peoples, and of course, all this was reflected in the development of stories in the region.

With the rise of spiritual and cultural life in the region, various cultural institutions (ad -divaniyat (الديوانيات))¹ were established. They also played a major role in the development of the thinking and consciousness of the Gulf peoples. Libraries also began to work, some of them collected manuscripts. The role of literature, especially poetry, was great. These libraries have not lost their importance until now. Some libraries were specially adapted to different subjects [1:72].

Along with libraries, institutions dealing with literature and science were opened in the Gulf countries. They paid attention to writers, helped to promote their talent, held special meetings, helped to publish their works, organized lectures, literary competitions (poetry and prose), helped to form literary clubs, writers' associations. Even cultural meetings were specially organized, they managed various literary competitions.

It is known that in the world of literature, the voice of every writer or critic is expressed only through the media. The peoples of the region did not have a press for a long time. Stories were passed down by word of mouth. Newspapers and magazines have been published since

¹Ad -divaniyat (الديوانيات) - literary clubs. Writers gather there to discuss literary issues. Also, the literary and thought-provoking works were discussed.



the 1940s. The first stories were published in these presses. It was through them that the literature of the region was formed, and the language of the press developed.

Literary criticism also developed around fiction. Exactly, the story as a new modern genre needed to be covered and introduced in the press. The press played a very important role in the development of the story. "Through it, writers introduced the world with their works and poured out all their thoughts and events in their hearts", writes the writer Haifa Muhammad Sanusi in his book "The Story of Kuwait in Form and Content (القصة الكويتية شكلا و مضمونا)" [2:123].

Another sign related to special literature was the great influence of the press published in Egypt and Syria (Syria, Lebanon, Jordan). Representatives of culture and literature were directly connected with these presses. In most cases, writers of Egypt and Syria wrote articles in the magazines published in the Gulf, which in turn had a great impact on establishing cultural ties between the peoples of these regions.

Among the special magazines devoted to literary issues, we can mention the names of Kuwaiti magazines such as "Al-Ba's" (البعث) and "Al-Bayan" (البيان). These magazines have been published since 1965 by the Kuwait Writers Association.

After the Gulf states gained independence and chose the path of modern statehood, the cultural and publishing industry developed widely. Every writer was able to publish his work in magazines and newspapers, which were published in large numbers. Critical analyzes have also increased in response to creators. Special literary critical journals were published by literary associations and literary clubs.

None of the Asian and African countries experienced socio-economic and cultural changes as quickly as the Gulf Arab countries in the 80s and 90s of the 20th century.

Result and discussion

Industrial growth and building booms coincided with cultural upsurge. The mass media also contributed to this. It is known that the culture of Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq and Palestine was considered a source of spiritual thirst of the Gulf Arab countries. If it was once said: "They write in Egypt, they publish in Lebanon, they read in Iraq", but in the last quarter of the 20th century of mass communication and television, this figurative phrase has become very old and lost its essence. The rapid development of radio, television and newspapers in the Gulf countries led to the flourishing of journalism and journalism. The works of mature wordsmiths, recognized even outside the Arab world, were created in these areas. The authors of these journalistic works tried to understand the rapidly changing reality, to study it, to understand the socio-economic and cultural mechanisms operating in their countries.

Newspapers such as "al-Arabiy" (العربي), "al-Kuwait" (الكويت), "al-Fajr" (الفجر), "al-Khalij" (الخليج), "al-Ittihad" (الإتحاد) in the United Arab Emirates and the number of



magazines even reached one hundred thousand copies. These mass media influenced the social and cultural life of their countries and formed the taste of the reader.

The best story contests were held in these publications. As a result of them, new writers entered the field of literature and they formed the uniqueness of the Arab spiritual life.

It is worth noting that many newspapers and magazines in the Khalij countries have their own supplement, which covers one or another issue of cultural life. For example, “Al-Kuwait” (الكويت) magazine, which has been published since 1982, has applications called “World of Thought” and “Treasures of the World Theater”. In the first appendix, the works of Arab and foreign authors of a cultural-theoretical nature (for example, the relationship between art and philosophy, the psychology of creativity, the interaction of language culture and thought culture), as well as works on the history of Arab thought, are announced. The second appendix lists dramatic works translated into Arabic by a variety of authors, from Homer and Aeschylus to Albee and Maxwell Anderson, and examples from the works of prominent Arab dramatists. Summarizing the issues of the “Al-Kuwait” magazine in the 80s and 90s, it confirms that during that period great attention was paid to the work of foreign authors.

According to the publishers, “Al-Arabiy” (العربي) and other magazines should be a cultural bridge connecting the contemporary Arab society and its rich cultural heritage. At the same time, it is no exaggeration to say that the magazine opened a window to the world by introducing Arab readers to the achievements of different countries, cities, world culture and science.

As far as the UAE is concerned, art magazines and literary newspapers only appeared in the 90s, and at that time there were 5 daily literary newspapers in the UAE. Although they sometimes overlap, they have gained considerable importance in the cultural life of the UAE. Newspapers and their supplements were published at the expense of individual artists and publishers. “Al-Khalij” (الخليج) newspaper and its supplement were popular in the UAE. The supplement of “Al-Fajr” (الفجر) newspaper is also read with great interest in the UAE. It was published in 1981 by a publishing association with representatives in various Arab countries. The application is widespread among cultural figures of all Arab countries.

In 1983, a supplement appeared in “al-Ittifaq” (الإتفاق) newspaper. Its advantage is that the pages of the newspaper often feature the works of young poets, novelists, story writers and publicists. Periodicals also publish the works of foreign authors.

In the 80s and 90s, other mass media of the Gulf countries played a major role in introducing the people of this region to the state of national cultures, as well as to the achievements of current scientific thinking.

Among the television programs of the Gulf countries, it is possible to highlight artistic, religious and educational programs, commentaries, programs for children and teenagers, documentaries, and various evening broadcasts.



His observation of the narrative genre in the Gulf states shows that along with political, economic, social and ideological obstacles and difficulties, there were also obstacles directly related to the concept and development of the narrative in literature. It was also the lack of academic criticism in relation to the literary works created before the 50s of the 20th century. The 40s of the 20th century were rich in literary debates, but most of them did not revolve around critical concepts, but rather arose as a result of personal disputes among writers. In the conditions where there was no promotion and support for writers by neither the government, nor literary meetings, nor individuals, the writer was not inspired by his work and wrote for himself. In the last quarter of the 20th century, various competitions and incentive awards proliferated.

The translation movement was also initially sluggish in the region. Because there was no communication between the peoples of this region, who had a high technique in writing stories and did not have a good understanding of the essence of literature and artistic prose. It is known that one of the factors of development of storytelling in many Arab countries was the activity of translation, i.e. familiarity with the storytelling and literature of nations with developed literature and translation became one of the factors affecting the development of national storytelling.

Relations not only with foreign writers, but also with Arab writers were slow at first. Relations were limited and operated only among writers. The Khalij countries, which did not have a new press, were far from publishing places, where written literature developed much later than in Egypt and the Levant. The entries were not saved. Ahmed Darvesh in his work "Introduction to the study of Omani literature": "The lack of literature in the Sultanate of Oman was related to the slowness of the writing movement. But this reason is specific to the reality of the story in the Gulf at that time" [3:46].

When talking about the factors that contributed to the formation of the story in the Gulf, first of all, it is worth noting that the works of Manfaluti, Toha Husain, the Teymur brothers, Ibrahim Mazini, Najib Mahfouz and other famous story writers arrived in the region and were spread among the intelligentsia. Also, students were sent abroad, where they were introduced to works of art that are true examples of art. According to the famous Kuwaiti writer Sulaiman Shoti, the first Kuwaiti short story writers were among the same students sent abroad [4:9] .

Suleiman Shoty also emphasizes the reason for the development of the first story genre from additional genres: "It (the story) embodies an idea, it is suitable for expressing the human race, and it is also able to raise the issues of social life of people living in different strata" [3:9].

We see these qualities at the beginning of the formation of storytelling. The story of the Gulf was community oriented and focused on the ongoing reforms and righting of wrongs. The well-known critic Abdullah Ghalum says about this: "In a story with a social tone, the approach to reform actions and issues of educational development arose from the need to



express social needs. These necessities flowed in front of the writer at this time like blood from a ruptured vein. They (writers) wanted to collect it, fix it and cure it to enter the process of the century. They broke away from backwardness and ignorance, wanted to establish high values and exemplary examples in a virtuous society, and wanted to take it out of silence and oppression with all their might. He lived in this world of silence and oppression for many years” [1:126].

The first generation of story-tellers was characterized by the reformative goal and the desire for moral and spiritual growth characteristic of enlightened realism. Abdullah Ghalum expressed his opinion about this in his book “A short story in the Arabian Gulf” (القصة القصيرة في الخليج) [1], Muhammad Abdurahim Kofud “New literary criticism in the Arabian Gulf” (النقد الادبي الحديث في الخليج) [4]. In their opinion, no matter where, in what country, such a principle, that is, striving for spiritual and moral improvement through reforms, is characteristic of all writers when the narrative genre begins to develop. According to Abdurahim Kafur, this early reforming principle characteristic of the Gulf story happened in Egypt in the same process, because the stage of growth and change, striving for progress (enlightenment) motivates and inspires writers to choose these topics. [4:160].

In fact, genre changes in Uzbek literature at the beginning of the 20th century occurred in the field of the epic genre, initially in the narrative genre. It is known that Abdulla Qadiri wrote the story “Uloqda”, which corresponds to the literary and theoretical criteria of the world, in 1916 [4:78].

There are different opinions about when writing in the narrative genre began in the Gulf, but most researchers argue that it was the period when Kuwaiti and Bahraini writers first began to create in this genre. In the United Arab Emirates, Oman and Qatar, narrative writing that meets the requirements of the genre began much later. The reasons for this delay have been mentioned above, the most important factor is the delay in the development of the press and education, as well as the delay in the construction of modern statehood.

No matter how different the emergence of the story genre in the Gulf region is, and no matter how many different views surround it, its real rise and artistic improvement dates back to the 70s of the 20th century, because it was during this period that the understanding of the importance of the story was created in the reader's thinking, and its role in thinking was raised. Also, during that period, there were many initiators who promoted culture and shaped cultural thinking. They considered it their duty to bring the nation out of ignorance and make it equal with others in the field of culture and undertook this task.

Literary critic Kafud Muhammad Abdurahim expresses the following opinion about the currentness and relevance of the story genre: “The nature of modern social life creates great opportunities for the wide spread of the story genre. This genre, first of all, does not require much time from the writer to write and to convey to the reader, no matter where and in what circumstances. Even an enlightened reader can read it quickly. The genre of the story draws the



reader's attention because it is based on real life. The closeness of the story to social life is observed in the deep depiction of human emotions and the disclosure of problems in society. The story is far from fantasy and mystery found in other literary genres. The spirit in the story is distinguished by its closeness to the spirit of the people of the time. In fact, the story has become very close to life at a new stage, so the genre is on the path of great development and is very well received by literary connoisseurs" [4:129-130].

Indeed, the genre of storytelling has taken over in the Gulf region and the best examples of the genre have come to the fore. Literary critics also introduced the public to the art and content of local stories. Thus, the press, radio broadcasts and television programs took the main burden in the development of the narrative genre. These factors played a major role in the real artistic development of the narrative genre.

At this time, literary criticism was also busy with the promotion of creativity through the media and evaluation of the works of story writers. By the 1970s, many critics had begun their careers, and they specialized in evaluating each literary genre. In particular, attention to the story was strong, and this genre shaped the reader's aesthetic taste and literary views. At the same time, through this compact genre, writers also experimented with writing in different styles. Nowadays, many book-loving readers in the Gulf region observe literary criticism written about stories. However, it is clear that the upgrade will not be easy. "Ideological-artistic and formal researches in literature always take place in complex and conflicting series"[6:22].

If we observe the progressive stages in the rapid development of the narrative writing of the Arab countries of the Persian Gulf, the following most important periodization principles are known:

First period. This period covers the 50s and 70s, and the principles characteristic of the realistic method prevail in story writing. The actions and beliefs of writers embedded in the content of this period should serve as a weapon for society. Fiction was embodied as a tool for raising social problems and seeking solutions. However, this view was soon changed by some writers; a desire for romance was felt. Others, while remaining realistic, honed their artistic skills and focused on improving the stories they wrote in every way. Also, in this period, alongside stories written in the style of educational and didactic realism, there are stories written in the direction of critical realism.

Second period. This stage of development of the narrative genre in the Persian Gulf region covers the 80s-90s of the 20th century. During this period, writers tried various formal and stylistic experiments. They focused more on new values in their chosen topics, and such literary experiments served for the poetic improvement of the narrative genre. During this period, a large group of short story writers entered the literary process in the Gulf region, and the stories they wrote opened new horizons for the genre. They adopted the most modern writing techniques, which distanced them from earlier imitators. Some story-writers followed



new directions, and the same principle became the most important sign for their works. They formed their own literary schools using new ways of describing reality. As a result, the next generation followed in their footsteps by imitating the works of writers of this period.

Third period. This period includes the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century. A researcher who studies the development and development of the narrative genre in the Gulf region will witness a huge difference between the first and third periods. In a really short period of time, the narrative genre in the Gulf region has developed at an unprecedented rate. Especially in stories, psychologism increased, and subjectivity began to prevail in the depiction of reality. Instead of a simple traditional plot, a number of techniques such as gradual stream of consciousness and associative memory were widely used.

Conclusion

The literature of the Arab countries of the Persian Gulf is considered an integral part of the fiction of the Arab world. The religious and ethnic integrity of countries such as Kuwait, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, and Qatar, the closeness of their culture, the uniformity of national traditions, and the similarity of the nature of major economic and social changes taking place in them, allow us to observe the development of the literature of these Arab countries as a regional literature. The literature of these countries experienced real revolutionary changes in the second half of the 20th century.

The literature of the Arab countries of the Gulf developed rapidly in the second half of the 20th century, and this fully corresponds to the concept of rapid development of the literature of this state. In a short period of time, a new type of literature was formed from the literature that was not broken from the medieval traditions, the genre of modern stories and novels was born, and the exchange of different directions and currents was observed. Indeed, even in modern times, Gulf Arabic literature continues to develop.

The Enlightenment movement was relatively slow in the Arab Gulf countries, except in Kuwait and Bahrain in the first half of the 20th century, when oil revenues had a positive effect on this process. In this region, the great thinkers of the Enlightenment or mature enlightened reformers did not appear, because the culturally developed Arab countries had enough experience in this regard. Enlightenment movement was aimed at opening a new school, educating the population, creating literary clubs, scientific-literary communities, widely promoting literature, and developing literary criticism.

The formation of storytelling in these countries in the 20th century was formed under the influence of centuries-old Arab literary traditions and the literature of other Arab countries, first of all, the literature of countries such as Egypt, Iraq and Syria, as well as Western culture, which is increasingly actively entering this region. However, the story genre in the Gulf region was formed on the basis of its own cultural values compared to other Arab countries, and in the



process of its formation, it tried not to adapt the European models typical of the literature of most Arab countries, but first of all, it tried to assimilate its Arab story experience.

Periodicals also played a significant role in the formation of the story of the countries of the Arab Gulf region. Most of his works written in this genre were published on the pages of the periodical, critical comments and attitudes were expressed to them.

In the 50s and 60s of the 20th century, the prose and storytelling of the Gulf countries developed with their own image and national characteristics, which was stimulated by the revival and emergence of new periodicals, socio-literary clubs, and amateur theaters. In general, the first stories were written in a realistic spirit and appeared in connection with educational-moral and social problems.

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