ДОНИШГОҲИ БАЙНАЛМИЛАЛИИ ЗАБОНҲОИ ХОРИҶИИ ТОҶИКИСТОН БА НОМИ СОТИМ УЛУҒЗОДА

МАВОДДИ КОНФЕРЕНСИЯИ БАЙНАЛМИЛАЛИИ ИЛМӢ-АМАЛИИ “РАВАНДИ ОМӮЗИШИ ЗАБОНҲОИ ХОРИҶӢ ДАР ФАЗОИ ИТТИЛООТИ МУОСИР: НАВОВАРӢ, МУШКИЛОТ ВА ДУРНАМО”

МАТЕРИАЛЫ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ НАУЧНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЙ КОНФЕРЕНЦИИИ «ПРОЦЕССЫ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ В СОВРЕМЕННОМ ИНФОРМАЦИОННОМ ПРОСТРАНСТВЕ: НОВАТОРСТВО, ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ»

28 ноября 2025 г.

THE MATERIALS OF INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL CONFERENCE «THE PROCESS OF LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN THE MODERN INFORMATION SPACE: INNOVATION, PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS»

November 28, 2025

ДУШАНБЕ - 2025

Омӯзиши забонҳои хориҷӣ барои мо имконият медиҳад, ки бо таҷрибаи кишварҳои пешрафтаи ҷаҳон ошно шавем, сатҳи дониши худро баланд бардорем ва технологияҳои навро ба кишвар ворид созем. Забондонӣ ва технологияҳои иттилоотӣ — ин ду тавоноиест, ки ояндаи давлат ва миллатро муайян мекунанд.

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Сатторова Парвона Гафуровна
Имомназарова Ганҷина Шонаврӯзовна

Раванди омӯзиши забонҳои хориҷӣ дар фазои иттилоотии муосир: навоварӣ, мушкилот ва дурнамо (Маводи конфренсияи байналмилалии илмию амалии Донишгоҳи байналмилалии забонҳои хориҷии Тоҷикистон ба номи Сотим Улуғзода. Мурат.: М.Б. Иматшоева, П.Г. Сатторова, Г.Ш. Имомназарова.- Душанбе, 2025)

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Маҷмуа маърӯзаҳои иштирокчиёни конфренсияи байналмилалии илмию амалии ҳайати профессорону устодону Донишгоҳи байналмилалии забонҳои хориҷии Тоҷикистон ба номи Сотим Улуғзода ва дигар муассисаҳои таълимии олии касбии Тоҷикистон ва берун аз онро таҳти унвони “Раванди омӯзиши забонҳои хориҷӣ дар фазои иттилооти муосир : навовари, мушкилот ва дурнамо” дар бар мегирад.

Маводи конфренсияи мазкур барои истифодаи олимон ва омӯзгорони муассисаҳои таҳсилоти олии касбӣ, аспирантон, магистрҳо ва мутахасисони соҳаи забоншиносӣ, адабиётшиносӣ ва методикаи таълими забони англисӣ тавсия мегардад.

Масъулияти боэътимод ва аслӣ будани маводи пешниҳодшуда ба уҳдаи муаллифони маърӯзаҳо вогузор карда мешавад.

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The processes of Learning Foreign Languages in the Modern Information Space: Innovations, problems, and Prospects (Materials of the International Scientific and Practical Conference of the Tajik International University of Foreign Languages named after Sotim Ulugzoda. Compiled by: M.B. Imatshoeva, P.G. Sattorova, G.Sh. Imomnazarova. – Dushanbe, 2025)"

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The materials of the conference includes the reports of participants of the International Scientific and Practical Conference of the Tajik International University of Foreign Languages named after Sotim Ulugzoda and other higher professional educational institutions of Tajikistan and abroad, entitled 'The Process of Learning Foreign Languages in the Modern Information Space: Innovations, Problems and Prospects.

The materials of this conference are recommended for use by scholars and teachers of higher professional educational institutions, as well as by postgraduate and master's students and specialists in the fields of linguistics, literary studies, translation studies, and the methodology of teaching English.

Full responsibility for the authenticity and originality of the submitted materials lies on the authors of the reports.

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Процессы изучения иностранных языков в современном информационном пространстве: инновации, проблемы и перспективы (Материалы международной научно-практической конференции Таджикского международного университета иностранных языков имени Сотима Улуғзоды. Составители: М.Б. Иматшоева, П.Г. Сатторова, Г.Ш. Имомназарова. – Душанбе, 2025)

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Сборник включает доклады участников международной научно-практической конференции профессорско-преподавательского состава Таджикского международного университета иностранных языков имени Сотима Улуғзоды и других высших профессиональных учебных заведений Таджикистана и зарубежья под названием “Процесс изучения иностранных языков в современном информационном пространстве: инновации, проблемы и перспективы”.

Материалы данной конференции рекомендуются для использования учёными и преподавателями высших профессиональных учебных заведений, аспирантами, магистрантами и специалистами в области языкознания, литературоведения, переводоведения и методики преподавания английского языка.

Ответственность за достоверность и оригинальность представленных материалов возлагается на авторов докладов.

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MODELS AND FRAMEWORKS FOR ASSESSING THE VALUE OF DISASTER RESEARCH: A FOCUS ON CENTRAL ASIA AND THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: Funders, governments, and multilateral stakeholders globally require demonstrable evidence that investment in disaster risk reduction (DRR) research yields tangible impact beyond the academic domain, contributing effectively to policy formulation, improved practice, and societal resilience. This paper reviews and **adapts existing research impact assessment frameworks** for conceptualising and measuring the value of DRR research within the distinctive, high-risk context of **Central Asia (CA)**, with a dedicated emphasis on the **Republic of Uzbekistan**. The CA region is uniquely characterised by complex, transboundary hazards, notably **high seismic activity**, recurrent **fluvial and urban floods**, and pervasive **climate-induced droughts**. We argue that assessing research value in this setting necessitates a shift from purely economic quantification to a **multi-dimensional framework** encompassing **policy alignment**, **capacity development**, and the robust quantification of **systemic and transboundary risk**. Case evidence from Uzbekistan demonstrates that the value of DRR research is primarily realised through the development and institutionalisation of region-specific technical tools-such as **Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Analysis (PSHA) models**, harmonised exposure databases, and the systematic institutionalisation of disaster loss tracking systems like **DesInventar Sendai**. This analysis concludes that an effective value assessment framework for Central Asia must prioritise demonstrable contributions to strengthening **risk governance** and accelerating the implementation of the **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR)** targets, particularly by enhancing the use of scientific knowledge in decision-making.

Key words: Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR); Research Impact Assessment (RIA); Central Asia (CA); Uzbekistan; Seismic Hazard Modeling; Risk Governance; Sendai Framework; Capacity Building; Transboundary Risk.

1. Introduction: The Imperative of Research Impact

The increasing frequency and intensity of natural and human-induced disasters globally have highlighted the critical need for evidence-based strategies in disaster risk reduction (DRR). Following the adoption of the **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030)**, the focus has shifted from managing post-disaster crises to proactive, science-informed risk governance. This paradigm shift requires significant public and private investment in research to generate the risk knowledge necessary for effective mitigation and resilience-building.

However, the imperative to invest is met with an equally pressing demand for accountability: funders, governments, and civil society increasingly require **tangible evidence** that research investment constitutes a worthy use of resources and produces **demonstrable societal impact**. In the DRR domain, measuring this impact is complex, as it involves quantifying avoided losses, valuing non-market benefits (e.g., enhanced community safety), and attributing policy change to scientific input.

This paper addresses the conceptual and practical challenges of research impact assessment (RIA) by applying established frameworks to the context of Central Asia. The region, comprising Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and **Uzbekistan**, presents a unique laboratory for this analysis due to its high level of multi-hazard exposure, significant financial vulnerabilities, and an ongoing transition toward modern, risk-informed governance structures. We propose a multi-dimensional framework for assessing the value of DRR research tailored to the region, providing a detailed case study of **Uzbekistan's** progress and the role of research in its institutional reforms.

2. Literature Review: Research Impact Assessment Frameworks

The systematic evaluation of research impact, defined as the demonstrable contribution a piece of research makes to the economy, society, culture, public policy, health, or environment beyond academia, has gained prominence over the last two decades. Several established frameworks exist to conceptualise and measure this value, each with strengths and limitations when applied to the disaster domain.

2.1. Attribution and Quantification Models

Traditional RIA models often rely on a clear **attribution chain** to link research input to a policy or practice outcome.

- **The Payback Framework:** This model categorises impact across five areas: knowledge generation (academic), research targets (e.g., new methodologies), policy/practice influence, societal benefits, and economic returns. While comprehensive, the direct attribution of disaster *avoided* (the core of DRR value) to a specific piece of research is methodologically challenging.
- **Logic Models and Theory of Change (ToC):** These frameworks map the hypothesised causal links between research inputs, activities, outputs (e.g., publications, models), and expected outcomes (e.g., policy change, capacity increase). ToC is highly suitable for DRR as it forces researchers to define the intended pathway from a scientific output (e.g., a PSHA map) to a societal outcome (e.g., safer building codes).

2.2. The Public Value Framework

The Public Value approach, which originated in public sector management, is particularly relevant for disaster research. It assesses value not just by economic savings, but by the extent to which research contributes to public goals and democratic accountability. In DRR, public value is generated by:

1. **Legitimacy and Support:** Research that is seen as credible and authoritative by stakeholders (e.g., government, emergency services).
2. **Operational Capacity:** Research that enhances the tools and skills of risk managers (e.g., new early warning systems).
3. **Substantive Outcomes:** Research that directly reduces mortality, morbidity, and economic losses.

Applying this framework to Central Asia allows for the inclusion of non-economic value, such as the improved **regional cooperation** and **transboundary risk information sharing** (a core public good for the region) resulting from joint research initiatives.

2.3. Suitability for the DRR and Central Asian Context

Disaster research presents a unique challenge: its value often lies in the **avoidance** of negative outcomes, which is inherently difficult to quantify. Furthermore, the Central Asian context adds complexity due to:

- **Data Scarcity and Fragmentation:** Historical loss data, particularly from the early post-Soviet period, is often incomplete, conflicting, or non-standardised, making baseline assessment difficult.
- **Capacity Gaps:** While strong hazard analysis capacity exists from the Soviet era, vulnerability analysis and the integration of research into financial mechanisms (e.g., insurance) remain weak.

Therefore, any viable RIA framework for the region must place significant weight on the process-oriented impacts of **capacity building, data harmonisation**, and **policy integration**, alongside the final outcomes.

3. Disaster Risk Profile of Central Asia

Central Asia is one of the most disaster-prone regions globally, threatened by a combination of geophysical, hydro-meteorological, and technological hazards. Over the last three decades, natural hazards have affected more than 10 million people and caused damages exceeding $3.7 billion.

3.1. Geophysical Risks: The Dominant Seismic Threat

Earthquakes are the most significant threat in Central Asia, historically causing the maximum number of fatalities. The collision of the Indian and Eurasian plates creates an active tectonic regime, responsible for major seismic activity across the region.

- **The Uzbek Seismic Reality:** Uzbekistan lies in a region of low to very high seismic hazard. Major urban centres, including the capital **Tashkent**, are highly exposed. While less than 15% of Uzbekistan's territory is subject to critically high seismic risk, over half of the population and approximately 65.5% of the country’s GDP generation are concentrated in these vulnerable areas (e.g., Tashkent and Bukhara regions). A low-frequency, high-impact earthquake could cause losses equivalent to nearly 6% of the country's nominal GDP. This risk profile makes high-resolution seismic research a matter of **national financial security**.

3.2. Hydro-Meteorological Risks and Climate Change

The region is highly vulnerable to **floods** (fluvial and urban), **mudslides**, **landslides**, and **drought**. Seasonal floods frequently destroy arable lands and impact the agricultural sector, on which a large portion of the rural population relies.

- **The Flood and Drought Dualism:** The average annual economic loss from floods in Uzbekistan is estimated at over **$395 million** per year, with high concentration in the Karakalpakstan, Khorezm, and Andijan regions. Conversely, **climate change** projections indicate increased risk of **droughts** and water scarcity, posing a chronic, systemic threat to agriculture and water management, particularly in the Aral Sea basin area.

3.3. Systemic and Transboundary Risks

Research in Central Asia must confront hazards that transcend national borders.

- **Transboundary Water Management:** Hydrological hazards are often transboundary, requiring regional cooperation in early warning systems and joint modeling.
- **Interlinked Vulnerabilities:** The impact of a single earthquake in a major industrial or population center (like Tashkent) is expected to ripple across the economy, affecting supply chains, international commerce, and national recovery efforts for years. This highlights the need for research that models not just the physical hazard, but the **systemic economic vulnerability**.

4. Assessing Research Value in Central Asia: A Multi-Dimensional Framework

Given the unique context of Central Asia, a multi-dimensional framework is necessary to assess the value of DRR research, moving beyond purely academic output. We propose three primary dimensions for value quantification: Policy and Governance, Scientific and Technical, and Socio-Economic.

4.1. The Policy and Governance Dimension (Value as Institutional Change)

Research impact is valued by its ability to influence and reform state structures. Metrics include:

- **Policy Adoption Index (PAI):** Measures the direct incorporation of research recommendations (e.g., specific risk thresholds, zoning maps) into national laws, strategies, and regulatory codes. *Case Metric (Uzbekistan):* The degree to which the new PSHA model informed the **Law on Seismic Safety** and updated building codes.
- **Risk Governance Score (RGS):** Measures the shift from *ad hoc* disaster management to integrated, continuous risk governance, often evidenced by the institutional mandate and funding allocation for research-informed activities.
- **SFDRR Alignment Metric:** Measures the progress in reporting on SFDRR targets A-D, which is directly dependent on research tools like DesInventar Sendai.

4.2. The Scientific and Technical Dimension (Value as Usable Knowledge)

This dimension values the creation of high-quality, practical risk knowledge and the associated local capacity to use it.

- **Knowledge Utility Score (KUS):** Assesses the usability of research outputs by non-academic end-users (e.g., city planners, emergency services). This includes the development of harmonized, high-resolution models and databases. *Case Metric (Central Asia):* The assembly of a **homogenised database of structures, infrastructure, and crop assets** for the SFRARR program, which is essential for uniform risk analysis across the five countries.
- **Capacity Development Index (CDI):** Measures the increase in local technical expertise. *Case Metric (Uzbekistan):* The number of local experts trained in **Exposure Mapping** and the use of the new PSHA model, and their ability to sustain and update these tools independently.

4.3. The Socio-Economic Dimension (Value as Avoided Loss and Financial Resilience)

While difficult, quantifying avoided loss and enhanced financial resilience is central to DRR value.

- **Avoided Loss Ratio (ALR):** A probabilistic estimate of the economic value saved by implementing research-informed mitigation measures (e.g., retrofitting or relocation based on a PSHA map). This metric is often derived from the new risk models.
- **Financial Resilience Score (FRS):** Measures the extent to which research informs mechanisms for financial protection. *Case Metric (Central Asia):* Research on the feasibility of establishing **national catastrophe insurance pools** (similar to the Turkish model) for countries like Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan to fiscally prepare for large-scale events.

5. Case Study: The Value of DRR Research in the Republic of Uzbekistan

Uzbekistan's recent efforts provide a clear illustration of how research impact is being generated and measured across the multi-dimensional framework. The country's high exposure, particularly to seismic and hydro-meteorological risks, has driven robust institutional reforms backed by targeted research.

5.1. Seismic Risk and the Value of PSHA Modeling

The 1966 Tashkent earthquake remains a landmark event, underscoring the necessity of seismic preparedness. The value of recent research in this domain is profound:

- **Advancing the Scientific Baseline:** International and national research efforts have culminated in a modern, regionally consistent **Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Analysis (PSHA)** model, incorporating state-of-the-art methods, an updated earthquake catalogue, and active fault databases. This model represents an unprecedented technical output, achieving high marks on the **Scientific and Technical Dimension (KUS)**.
- **Direct Policy Codification:** The most significant value is demonstrated in the **Policy and Governance Dimension**. The new PSHA model is now the foundation for implementing the national **Law on Seismic Safety**, ensuring that building standards, land-use planning, and infrastructural investments are legally mandated to be risk-informed. This direct legislative link is the highest form of policy impact.
- **Economic Risk Quantification:** Research provides concrete figures on potential losses. Modeling suggests a 100-year return period earthquake could cause **$3.6 billion in loss** in Uzbekistan, an estimate that forces governmental and financial entities to acknowledge and plan for this exposure.

5.2. Hydrological Risk and Flood Resilience

While seismic risk is high-impact, low-frequency, hydrological hazards (floods, mudslides) are higher-frequency and disproportionately affect the agricultural sector and regional populations.

- **Agricultural Adaptation Research:** Research has focused on in-depth diagnostic assessments in regions like Samarkand and Surkhandarya to identify and pilot **climate-resilient agricultural solutions**. The resulting analytical reports provide comprehensive assessments of climate risks and the readiness of farmers to adopt adaptation measures, a clear example of generating **Socio-Economic Value** by protecting livelihoods.
- **Spatial Risk Analysis:** The focus on mass movements (landslides, mudflows) in mountainous areas, such as the Tashkent Province, has been critical. Research using Remote Sensing technology is being used to monitor high-risk sites (e.g., the **Mingchukur landslide**) and prevent negative consequences to critical infrastructure like water reservoirs. This enhances **Operational Capacity** within the Public Value framework.

5.3. Institutionalization of Risk Knowledge: DesInventar Sendai

The core challenge of **data fragmentation** and **inconsistent standards** in loss reporting has been directly addressed by research-led institutionalisation.

- **The Power of Standardisation:** The implementation of **DesInventar Sendai** in Central Asia, coordinated by the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), is a direct research output. This tool, which simplifies damage and loss data collection and is fully compliant with the Sendai Framework Monitor, is critical.
- **Value Proposition:** The value here lies in the enhanced **Accountability and Policy Efficacy Feedback**. By providing a structured, verifiable record of disaster impacts, research-informed policy changes can be retrospectively and prospectively evaluated, boosting the country's **Policy and Governance Dimension (SFDRR Alignment)**.

5.4. Financial Resilience and Risk Transfer

Research value extends into the fiscal realm, examining how countries finance disaster response and recovery. Given that governments often bear the majority of the burden, diverting funds from other critical investments, the research focus has shifted to *ex-ante* financial planning.

- **Fiscal Preparedness:** Research findings suggest that countries with larger economies, such as **Uzbekistan**, should consider establishing national **Catastrophe Insurance Pools**. The value of this research is in providing the technical analysis and economic justification necessary to shift government policy from *ad hoc* budgeting to structured, pre-arranged financial mechanisms, thus generating high **Socio-Economic Value (FRS)**.

6. Challenges, Gaps, and Future Research Agendas

While significant progress has been made, particularly in Uzbekistan, several challenges remain in maximising the value of DRR research across Central Asia. Addressing these gaps forms the basis of the future research agenda.

6.1. Data Scarcity and Vulnerability Analysis

Despite efforts to harmonise data through projects like SFRARR, **vulnerability analysis** remains the weakest component of the risk equation in Central Asia. Post-Soviet analytical capacity focused strongly on hazard modeling, often neglecting the socio-economic and physical vulnerability of assets.

- **Future Agenda:** Research must focus on disaggregated data collection (age, gender, disability) to understand how different groups are affected by hazards. This requires bottom-up, community-based DRR research, building upon existing initiatives like the MCR2030 (Making Cities Resilient) program involving cities like Namangan in Uzbekistan.

6.2. Translating Regional Knowledge to Local Action

While regional initiatives have produced high-level models, the value is often lost in translation to the local governance level. Mayors and local authorities require accessible, low-cost tools for integrating risk knowledge into local urban planning and budgeting.

- **Future Agenda:** There is a need for research that develops practical, downscaled **city risk profiles** and training modules for local officials, focusing on practical application rather than

complex modeling theory. The regional dialogue on urban resilience, involving cities like Namangan, is a step in the right direction.

6.3. Integrating Climate Change and Systemic Risk

The full value of DRR research will only be realised when the analysis moves beyond single, isolated hazards. The interaction of hazards—for example, increased seismic risk due to the sheer size of man-made water reservoirs and simultaneous climate change-induced landslides—must be modeled.

- **Future Agenda:** Research must incorporate high-resolution climate change projections to model the compounding and cascading effects of future hazards. This involves moving towards an understanding of **systemic risk**, where the failure of one system (e.g., water supply due to drought) cascades into another (e.g., agricultural collapse, migration, and food insecurity).

6.4. Sustainable Regional Cooperation

Research is a key driver of regional stability and cooperation, particularly for transboundary risks. The value of joint projects is not just the resulting scientific output, but the establishment of enduring platforms for dialogue and capacity sharing.

- **Future Agenda:** Continued support is required for regional bodies like the **Center of Emergency Situations and Disaster Risk Reduction (CESDRR)** to evolve into a true "center of excellence" for DRR. Research value should be assessed by the quality and frequency of knowledge exchange and the commitment of governments to the Regional DRR Strategy 2022-2030.

7. Conclusion

The demand for research accountability necessitates a robust approach to assessing the value and impact of investment in disaster risk reduction. In the context of Central Asia, and particularly the Republic of Uzbekistan, a pure economic attribution model is inadequate. Instead, a **multi-dimensional framework** is required, one that successfully captures value across the **Policy and Governance**, **Scientific and Technical**, and **Socio-Economic** domains.

Uzbekistan's experience highlights that the highest-value research is that which is successfully translated into **institutional reform**, such as the legislative codification of modern **PSHA models** for seismic safety and the establishment of reliable loss reporting systems like **DesInventar Sendai**. The value of research, therefore, is not merely in the knowledge created, but in the **capacity built** and the **governance systems strengthened** to make that knowledge actionable and sustainable. Future research must address critical gaps in vulnerability data, upscale regional models to local contexts, and integrate systemic climate risks to ensure Central Asia continues its trajectory toward greater resilience and sustainable development in line with global mandates.

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ГЛАГОЛЬНЫЕ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЗМЫ В ОБУЧЕНИИ РУССКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ: МЕТОДИКА И ПРАКТИКА

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Аннотация: В рамках лингвистического анализа, сопоставление фразеологического состава таджикского и русского языков представляет собой ценный инструмент для выявления как общих, так и специфических черт, присущих данным языковым системам. Актуальность исследования фразеологии обусловлена тем, что, несмотря на значительное количество работ в этой области (Рустамов, 1989), многие аспекты остаются предметом дискуссий.

Ключевые слова: лингвистика, сопоставления, инструмент, количество, дискуссия.

Abstract: Within the context of linguistic analysis, comparing the phraseological composition of Tajik and Russian languages represents a valuable tool for identifying both common and specific features inherent to these linguistic systems. The relevance of phraseology research stems from the fact that, despite the significant amount of work in this area (Rustamov, 1989), many aspects remain the subject of debate.

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