

**AMIR TEMUR AND THE PERIOD OF THE TEMURIDS**

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**Annotation:** this passage explores the historical significance of Amir Temur and the Timurid period and their role in shaping political, cultural, and international relations in Central Asia. It highlights Amir Temur's leadership, his efforts to unite vast territories, and his contribution to establishing a powerful and centralized state. The article emphasizes the importance of major Timurid cities such as Samarkand, Herat, Bukhara, and Shahrisabz, which became centers of science, culture, architecture, and diplomacy. The passage also explains how Amir Temur used diplomacy, trade relations, and strategic alliances to strengthen international connections with Europe, the Middle East, and Asia. It discusses the cultural and scientific achievements of the Timurid period, particularly in architecture, astronomy, literature, and education, which enhanced the region's global prestige. Furthermore, the article examines the political and economic impact of the Timurid state, including the development of trade routes, state administration, and military organization. Despite internal conflicts after Amir Temur's death, the passage concludes that the Timurid period left a lasting legacy and continues to play a significant role in understanding Uzbekistan's historical identity and its contribution to world civilization.

**Key words:** Amir Temur (Tamerlane); Timurid dynasty; Central Asia; Powerful state; Political leadership; Samarkand; Herat; Bukhara; Shahrisabz; Silk Road; Diplomacy; International relations; Military strategy; State administration; Cultural heritage; Architecture; Science and education; Ulugh Beg; Trade routes; World civilization;

### **Introduction**

Amir Temur and the Timurid period occupy an important place in the history of Central Asia and world civilization. As a powerful military leader and skilled statesman, Amir Temur founded a strong empire that united vast territories and established political stability in the region. The Timurid period became a time of remarkable development in science, culture, architecture, and international relations. Cities such as Samarkand and Herat emerged as major centers of learning and

diplomacy. The legacy of Amir Temur and the Timurids continues to influence the historical identity of Uzbekistan and highlights the region's contribution to global civilization.

### **AMIR TEMUR – FOUNDER OF A CENTRALIZED**

In the 60s of the 14th century, the difficult political and economic situation in Transoxiana demanded the unification of the country and the formation of a strong state. Amir Temur understood this demand of his time better than other emirs.

That is why he set about creating a centralized state. In order to achieve this goal, he relied on the elders, military, merchants and urban artisans. Amir Temur began to realize this grand goal by first fighting against his internal enemies. In the spring of 1370, Amir Temur set out with his entire army against a powerful rival - the ruler of Balkh, Amir Husayn. When the army reached the village of Biyo near Termez, he was visited by one of the famous scholars, Sayyid Baraka. Sayyid Baraka supported the activities of Amir Temur, presented him with a flag and a drum, the symbol of the Supreme Power, and predicted his great future. This event, undoubtedly, had political significance. Because the flag and the drum, according to Muslim custom, are symbols of the crown and throne, and taking them from the hands of a high-ranking cleric was a sign that he would soon become the owner of the crown and kingdom. Until Amir Temur's army reached Balkh, new forces joined it along the way. By this time, most of Amir Husayn's emirs had deserted him. In the battle, Amir Husayn's troops were defeated, and after a two-day siege, on April 10, 1370, the city of Balkh surrendered to Amir Temur. Amir Husayn was executed. At the congress held the next day, Amir Temur's rule was officially recognized, and he was proclaimed the emir of Transoxiana. In order to strengthen the state politically and economically, put an end to the long-standing internal discord, and establish peace and tranquility, Amir Temur convened a large congress in Samarkand in July 1370. The congress discussed the formation of a central state system and the formation of an army. Samarkand was declared the capital of the state. The construction of strong walls, fortresses, and palaces began in Samarkand. These buildings were the first nationwide structures built 150 years after the destruction of Samarkand by the Mongols. Amir Temur introduced law and order in the country. He created a special army and gave it great privileges. He appointed the heads of large military units and generals. After Amir Temur ascended the throne, he considered himself the heir to all the lands of the Chigatay ulus. Sahibkiran brought the lands of the lower Syrdarya basin, the Tashkent region, the Fergana Valley and Khorezm under his rule. Amir Temur made five military campaigns to Khorezm starting in 1372, and Khorezm was completely subdued in 1388. In 1381, Herat, Seistan, and Mazandaran were captured. After that, the cities of Sarakhs, Jam, Qavaria, and Sabzavor were submitted to Amir Temur without a fight and passed into his possession. In doing so, Amir Temur united Transoxiana,

Khorasan, and Khorezm into a large centralized state. The unification of the peoples living in this vast territory had a positive impact on their fate.

## **STATE ADMINISTRATION AND MILITARY SYSTEM IN THE REPUBLIC OF AMIR TEMUR**

The great Amir Temur, based on the needs of his time, improved state administration, gave it a new spirit and content. Although the structural structure of the state was based on military-political orders, it was intended to ensure the development of society and the interests of all social classes. During the reign of Amir Temur, state administration consisted of two departments: the dargoh and the ministry (devan). The dargoh was headed by the Supreme ruqyar himself. The executive power - the devan - was headed by the devan beg (prime minister). The devan included the minister of war, the minister of property and tax affairs, and the minister of finance. In addition to these, there were three more ministers who were responsible for the management of borders and dependent countries, and they were accountable to the devan beg. He had a thousand foot and a thousand horse couriers who were aware of external and internal emergencies. Camps were established throughout the kingdom at intervals of a day's journey. Sahibkiran, who had 50-200 horses and livestock on each camp, relied on his relatives to govern the country. Sahibkiran based his state administration on Islamic laws and regulations. His attitude towards the Holy Quran and Hadith was sincere and high. He had unlimited respect for the descendants of the Prophet and the sheikhs. He also relied on such people to strengthen the state. Suyurgol lands. Amir Temur divided the lands under his vast empire into four parts (ulus), which he gave as gifts to his sons, grandsons, and emirs who had rendered service. Amir Temur divided all the provinces and countries under his control, except for Transoxiana, among his sons and grandsons shortly before his death: Khorasan, Jurjan, Mazandaran, and Seistan (centered in Herat) were given to Shahrugh, Western Iran, Azerbaijan, Iraq, and Armenia (centered in Tabriz) to Miron Shah, Persia, that is, the southern part of Iran (centered in Shiraz) to Omar Shaikh, and Afghanistan and Northern India (centered in Ghazni, later Balkh) to Pir Muhammad.

Although the uluses were subordinate to the central government, they had a certain independence. The rulers of the uluses had a separate state office and army. Their subordination to the central government consisted of sending part of the tribute to Samarkand and participating in the military campaigns of the supreme ruler with their own army or sending the required soldiers. Army structure. Amir Temur relied mainly on the army in his domestic and foreign policy towards state independence and defense. Therefore, he attached great importance to the selection and training of army leaders, the order of military units and their deployment, the armament of serfs and soldiers, and internal discipline.

The commander managed to create a disciplined army, rationally manage the units during the battle, quickly send military forces to the places where the fate of the battle would be decided, enterprisingly eliminate existing obstacles and obstacles,

maintain the fighting spirit in the army at a high level. Along with cattle breeders, soldiers were recruited from the settled population for Amir Temur's army. Officials with the rank of tavochi were engaged in the recruitment of military units from the provinces. Along with the cavalry, which formed the basis of the military forces, infantry also served in the army. Amir Temur's army was numerically clearly organized, its combat order was improved, it was equipped with advanced weapons and equipment of its time, and the units were distinguished from each other by their uniforms, flags and banners. This distinction was useful in managing the army in battle. Amir Temur's army consisted of military units formed on the basis of ten-person military formations. The army was divided into tuman - ten thousand, hazora - thousand, qoshun - hundred and ayl - ten units. Amir Temur established military positions such as tuman agha to manage ten thousand soldiers, mirihazara for thousand units, qoshunbashi for hundreds and aylbashi for tens. Sahibkiran was one of the first in the East to introduce a portable weapon - cannon into the army. Special military units and units were formed to conduct combat operations in mountainous regions. Ibn Arabshah testifies that there were units of women in the army of Sahibkiran, who stood in the same row as the men, showing examples of heroism and fortitude. Method of entering the battle. During the military campaign, the messengers went ahead, among them the Yasavul unit, and then the Mang Lay - the vanguard. Between the Mang Lay and the main part of the army, the commander's headquarters and the reserve units were located around it, which were called "izafa". The main combat units of Amir Temur's army consisted of the center, right - burong'or and left - juvong'or wings. In front of each wing there was one additional guard - manglai - vanguard, and on the sides there was one guard - 119 military formations - kanbuls. Thus, the army consisted of seven parts - hands. Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiy writes that Amir Temur was the first to introduce the order of dividing the army into seven hands - parts. These hands acted independently in battles and were subordinate only to the army commander. Amir Temur used new military methods of fighting. In particular, during the battle, the cavalry unit - the kunbul - was introduced, which was formed to protect the flanks of the army from enemy attacks and, in turn, to attack the enemy forces from the flank and strike them from the rear. Amir Temur's military campaigns. Amir Temur's

every military campaign had a motive. These motives were to strengthen the borders of his state, protect himself from external enemies, clear the caravan routes of various roadblocks, punish traitors, deceivers, subdue those who disobeyed, and expand his political influence, as can be learned from historical sources.

With the help of Amir Temur, Tokhtamysh seized the throne of the Golden Horde. Later, Tokhtamysh embarked on the path of treachery. He openly fought against Amir Temur. As a result, Amir Temur was forced to wage war against Tokhtamysh three times. The last fierce battle took place on April 15, 1395, on the banks of the Tarak (Terek) River in the North Caucasus. In the battle, Amir Temur's army dismounted and used bow and arrow fire against the enemy. Unable to withstand the blows of arrows and swords, Tokhtamysh's army broke, retreated, and scattered. Tokhtamysh Khan fled with only a few soldiers into the jungle and hid from the pursuing soldiers. Russian historians B. D. Grekov and A. Y. Yakubovsky noted that Amir Temur's victory over Tokhtamysh was of great importance not only for Central Asia, but also for the unification of the Russian principalities. In order to strengthen and expand the southern borders of his empire, Amir Temur marched three times on Iran, Azerbaijan, Iraq, and Syria. These campaigns are known in history as the three-year, five-year, and seven-year wars. Amir Temur did not touch the cities that he had surrendered voluntarily and paid a ransom for, and did not send troops into such cities. In 1398–1399, he marched on India and captured Delhi. As a result of large-scale military campaigns, the borders of the Sultanate of Sahibkiran Amir Temur reached the borders of the Ottoman Turks. Amir Temur was in favor of improving relations with the Sultan of the Ottoman Turks Bayazid Yildirim. Bayazid supported the actions of the Karakoyuns, Muzaffarids, and Jalayirids against Amir Temur. As a result, a conflict between the two states became inevitable. The decisive battle between the troops of Amir Temur and Sultan Bayazid took place on July 20, 1402, near Ankara, in the Chubuq area. This battle is known in history as the "Battle of Ankara". In a long, fierce battle, the forces of Sahibkiran defeated the Turkish army. Sultan Bayazid was captured. With the great victory over Bayezid, Amir Temur was congratulated by the kings of France, England, and Castile and Leon and sent him their congratulations. Because Sahib Kiran had struck at the Ottoman Turks, who were posing a great threat to the newly awakening Europe, and had become the savior of all Europe. Returning from Asia Minor to Samarkand, Amir Temur set out from Samarkand on November 27, 1404 with 200,000 troops to march against China. However, the march against China was not carried out due to the sudden death of Amir Temur (February 18, 1405). "The Statutes of Timur". During Amir Temur's lifetime, a special work was created dedicated to his military art and style of government, which became famous under the name "The Statutes of Timur". It defines who to rely on in governing the state, the procedure for the activities of the crown and throne holders - their attitude and duties, the procedure for appointing ministers and army chiefs. Amir Temur's words "... I carried out nine parts of state affairs with councils, measures and consultations, and the remaining part with the sword", "Power is in justice" testify to his leadership of the country with intelligence and justice. Thus, Sahibkiran Amir

Temur created a unique method of governing the state and military sphere, and amazed the world with the state he built on this basis.

### **Amir Temur's foreign policy**

Foreign policy. The state of Amir Timur established economic, political and cultural relations with such countries as Byzantium, Turkey, India, Spain, France, England, the Golden Horde, Mongolia, and China. The foreign policy of the state of Amir Timur set itself the following tasks: ensuring the country's security; strengthening its influence in neighboring countries; establishing and developing economic, diplomatic, and cultural relations with Turkey, India, China, Venice, Spain, France, and England. Due to the specific international situation that arose at the end of the 14th century, the state of Amir Timur, Turkey, Egypt, and the Golden Horde emerged on the political scene as the most powerful states. During this period, Amir Timur was opposed by Mongolia, the Golden Horde, and Ottoman Turkey, which were allied with Egypt. Relations with Mongolia. Transoxiana was liberated from Mongol rule, and the rule of Amir Temur was established in the country, but its borders were not yet peaceful. In Mongolia, there were rebellions of ulus beks and their plundering raids on the Tashkent province and the Fergana Valley. In the north, the struggle for the throne of the Joji ulus intensified in the White Horde, and their plundering campaigns against Bukhara, Charjoi, and Karshi, joined by the rulers of Khorezm, continued. Without eliminating these, Amir Temur could not ensure the security of his state. According to sources, Amir Temur tried to resolve this issue through negotiations. But to no avail. He was forced to resolve it by force of arms. After seven military campaigns in 1371–1390, Amir Temur succeeded in establishing peace in Mongolia and bringing it into his sphere of influence. 123 Relations with Egypt. Official relations between Amir Temur and the Egyptian sultan Barquq began in 1385. Between 1386 and 1405, there were approximately 25 exchanges of letters and ambassadors between Amir Temur and the Egyptian sultans, as well as their viceroys in Syria. Amir Temur sent his ambassadors with proposals to establish friendly relations with the Sultan of Egypt, Barquq, to allow free movement of merchants and traders, and to avoid any further conflicts or hostilities. However, Sultan Barquq rejected the proposals by killing the ambassadors sent by Amir Temur. Later, after Amir Temur defeated Sultan Bayazid, Egypt declared its allegiance. Relations with the Golden Horde. Although Tokhtamysh came to the throne of the Golden Horde with the help of Amir Temur, his plundering campaigns in the Transoxiana River intensified. In addition, Tokhtamysh Khan formed a military alliance with Egypt, Iraq, and Turkey, intending to strike at Amir Timur. In 1384, Tokhtamysh Khan's ambassador, at a meeting with the Egyptian Sultan Barquq, proposed to destroy Amir Timur. The ambassadors of Turkey and Sivas, who arrived in Egypt that year, responded to this proposal by saying that their countries would join the military alliance against Amir Timur. The rapprochement of Turkey, Egypt, and

the Golden Horde posed a serious threat to Amir Timur's state. Therefore, Amir Timur did not allow this military alliance to take effect. Amir Timur pursued a policy of eliminating allies one by one. In 1395, he dealt a crushing blow to Tokhtamysh Khan, and in 1402, he dealt a crushing blow to Yildirim Bayazid. Relations with China and India. Relations with China, one of the largest states of the East, became somewhat serious during the reign of Amir Temur. This was due to the great state policy of the Chinese rulers. The Ming emperors considered the countries neighboring China to be dependent on China. The gifts and greetings brought by Amir Temur's ambassadors and merchants were called tribute. Temur also treated the Chinese ambassadors accordingly. According to Clavijo, the ambassadors of the Chinese emperor who arrived in Samarkand in 1404 were seated higher than the ambassadors of other countries. Based on the above, by order of Amir Temur, they were also seated in a suitable place among the ambassadors of other countries. International political situation. The great Amir Temur also influenced world political life. It is known that during this period, on the one hand, Sultan Bayezid's pressure on the Balkan states was increasing, threatening the whole of Europe. On the other hand, Bayezid himself was under strong pressure from his dangerous rival, Amir Temur, who was rapidly moving westward. In such a political situation, it was natural for the forces against Bayezid to unite to a certain extent. First of all, the rulers of the countries of Asia Minor, who had been defeated by Bayezid and deprived of their lands and possessions, sought help from Amir Temur and went to his camp in Karabakh. Even the viceroy of Genoa in Byzantium and Galata, the king of France, and the Catholic missionaries of the city of Sultania turned to Amir Temur for help. In return, they promised to help him during the military campaign and to pay Amir Temur the tribute that Constantinople and Pera had paid to Bayezid. Such an offer was to Amir Temur's liking.

Because in order to separate Turkey from its coastal stronghold, it needed support from the sea. Thus, at the end of the 14th century and the beginning of the 15th century, a favorable political situation arose to strike at Sultan Bayezid. Amir Temur skillfully used this situation.

Embassy relations. After the great victory over the 160,000-strong Turkish army near Ankara,

the content of Amir Temur's relations with the countries of Western Europe changed radically. Now Amir Temur attaches importance to issues such as strengthening friendly relations with them and establishing mutual trade relations. In the summer of 1402, Amir Temur sent letters to France and England through special ambassadors to Charles VI and Henry IV. The ambassadors arrived in Paris in May 1403. The ambassadors proposed to ensure free trade relations for the merchants of the two countries and, if the king and the dukes agree, to strengthen this free trade with an appropriate agreement or treaty. As can be seen from the response letter sent to Amir

Temur by King Charles VI of France on June 15, 1403, Amir Temur's proposals were accepted with pleasure by France. At the same time, the governor of the western provinces, Miron Shah, actively participated in the diplomatic relations of Amir Temur with the English king Henry IV. Miron Shah, the governor of the possessions that included Western Iran, Iraq, Azerbaijan, and Armenia, attracted the attention of Western European rulers during Amir Temur's old age. During this period, he showed favor to the Christian clergy and took measures to ensure the immunity of merchants in order to revive trade relations with European countries. Therefore, in the West, Miron Shah soon gained fame as the "patron of the Catholic movement." Henry III, the king of Castile (Spain), was very interested in the East. In the spring of 1402, Spanish ambassadors were first sent to Amir Temur's residence in Asia Minor. The ambassadors were tasked with finding out the power, wealth and size of the army of Amir Temur and Bayezid, as well as collecting accurate information about the customs, religion and laws of the peoples living under their rule. Along with the ambassadors of the Eastern and Western states, the Spanish ambassadors were also received by Amir Temur and accompanied by special letters and gifts written in the name of the king. In addition to them, Amir Temur sent his representative named Muhammadqazi as an ambassador to Spain. Henry III sent 126 ambassadors to Amir Temur in 1403. Henry III sent a second special ambassador to Amir Temur in 1403. Clavijo was appointed as his chief. The Spanish ambassadors were solemnly received by Amir Temur in Samarkand and treated with respect.

The Spanish ambassadors led by Clavijo were in Samarkand in September and November 1404. In connection with Amir Temur's march to China, the Spanish ambassadors, like the ambassadors of many other states, were sent from Samarkand on November 21, 1404. Clavijo returned to Spain in March 1406. Clavijo's impressions of the trip were published several times in Spanish under the titles "History of the Great Temur", "Temur's Residence" and "Journal of Travel to Samarkand". Foreign trade. Amir Temur named several new villages around the capital of his state, Samarkand, after the famous cities of the East: Dimishq (Damascus), Egypt (Cairo), Baghdad, Sultania and Shiraz. Because

Samarkhand had to surpass the largest cities in the world in terms of size, beauty, and prosperity of its surroundings.

Samarkand also played a significant role in foreign trade. Samarkhand was brought from various countries, in particular, ores from Khorasan, rubies, diamonds from India and Sindh, satin, tea, musk and other goods from China, and gold and silver from other countries. Clavijo recorded in his diary that a trade caravan of 800 camels arrived from the Chinese capital of Khanbalyk. During this period,

Amir Temur and his local viceroys took important measures to ensure the safety of trade caravans on the Great Silk Road, an international trade route from China and

India through Central Asia to the countries of the Middle East and Europe. Trade and diplomatic relations between the East and the West expanded. This led to the stability of the foreign trade and diplomatic relations of the state of Amir Temur.

### **The place of Amir Temur in world history**

The place of Amir Temur in the history of our Motherland and the world. Amir Temur ruled the country for 35 years.

He created a huge empire that covered a huge territory from India and China to the Black Sea, from the Aral Sea to the Persian Gulf. In addition, he subjugated the countries of Asia Minor, Syria, Egypt and the Lower Volga, the banks of the Don, Lake Balkhash and the Elsuvi River, and Northern India. He not only developed Transoxiana and Turkestan, but also rebuilt the cities of the conquered countries. The cities of Baghdad, Darband and Baylakan are among them. most importantly, he put an end to the disunity and chaos in Iran,

Azerbaijan and Iraq, and restored the ancient caravan routes connecting the East and the West. This made a huge contribution not only to the economic and cultural development of Transoxiana, but also to the countries of the Far and Near East,<sup>127 128</sup> bringing peoples and countries closer together.

Amir Temur established direct trade and diplomatic relations with such major European kingdoms as France, England and Castile. The end of political disunity and the establishment of a centralized state had great positive consequences.

Favorable conditions were created for the country's productive forces to restore the economy, which had been in decline as a result of the Mongols' rule for a century and a half. At the same time, certain developments took place in irrigated agriculture, which was the basis of the economy. New canals were dug, irrigated areas expanded. Crafts, internal and external trade developed, science and culture flourished, and cities became more prosperous and populated.

Amir Temur is recognized by world and national historians.

Sahibkiran Amir Temur, as a famous statesman and skilled commander, played an important role in the rise of statehood in Uzbekistan. In historical sources, Amir Temur is glorified with the names "Owner of the World" and "Owner of Justice" - "Owner of Justice". At the initiative of the international organization UNESCO, in 1996, the 660th anniversary of the birth of Amir Temur was widely celebrated in Tashkent, Samarkand and foreign countries, and this year was declared the "Year of Amir Temur" in Uzbekistan.

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