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**«YANGI O‘ZBEKISTONDA  
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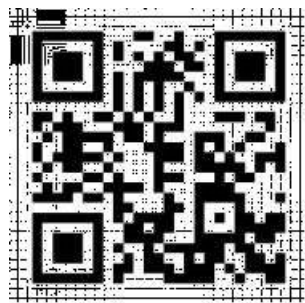
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*Industry, vocabulary in the field of economy and its analysis*

**Abdubaitov Abdulaziz**

**Ismatova Yulduz**

4th year student of the Faculty of Foreign Philology of Termiz State University

**Abstract:** This article describes the importance of learning foreign languages in our country, the necessity of knowing foreign languages in economic relations, how economic neologisms are used.

**Key words:** 21st century, diplomatic economic relations, term, neologisms.

**INTRODUCTION.**

Today, in the period of development of science and technology all over the world, the need to learn foreign languages is definitely increasing day by day. A clear example of this is the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to bring the activities of popularization of foreign language learning to a qualitatively new level in the Republic of Uzbekistan."

Nowadays, knowledge of foreign languages is becoming very necessary not only for philologists, but also for representatives of all fields. No matter what field you work in, knowing at least 2-3 foreign languages is a must in the 21st century. In today's Uzbekistan, knowledge of English and Russian, along with the mother tongue, will greatly help in the field of specialization and expand the study of achievements in the field. Especially in some cases, when one country signs an economic agreement with another country, or during the establishment of various diplomatic relations and international relations, there is a need for representatives of the field who know foreign languages.

It is known that economy plays an important role in any society. Therefore, the words and terms related to the economy should be clear, concise and logically based.

The rapid development of science and technology has a small impact on the economic sphere, as a result of which new neologisms appear in several economic spheres.

In general, many aspects should be taken into account when adopting international economic words into the Uzbek language. When an economic term enters the Uzbek language, it is necessary to pay attention to its following aspects: compatibility of the term with the sound system of the Uzbek language; whether it has an Uzbek alternative; to the necessity of copying or translation; to the meaning of the economic term; to its simplicity and fluency; to its essence and correctness.

Economic terms entering the Uzbek language from other languages must first be discussed by experts and terminologists, and then approved by the relevant committee of the Oliy Majlis. Only then can such economic terms become legal and can be freely used.

After gaining independence, our country is gradually transitioning to a market economy. The laws of the market economy are being introduced in the society. Neologisms serving the market economy are increasing. A certain part of them is Uzbekized based on the capabilities of our mother tongue, and a certain part is used as an international adaptation.

#### LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

The following cases can be observed in the use of economic terms in the Uzbek language:

1. Many terms have been Uzbekized based on the capabilities of our language. In this case, a group of terms is given with ready-made alternatives in Uzbek language, while a certain part is translated and used, and a part is created based on the rules of the Uzbek language. For example: auction-auction, broker-broker, merchant-trader, commission-broker, commission-brokerage, economy-economy, check or bearer-white check, impersonal check, shareholder-shareholder, businessman-businessman, etc.

2. Another way is to adopt the international terms used in most countries of the world into the Uzbek language. It should be noted here that it is difficult to find an Uzbek alternative to all the new terms. Therefore, most of them are used in their original form in the languages of most countries of the world, and this use is convenient for the exchange of information among businessmen of the world. For example: corruption, credit, export, grant, auditor, contract, currency, lease, manager, license, businessman, non-resident.

Below are some terms that are widely used in the field of economics. Some of these words are Uzbek words, and some of them are directly imported from other languages and are used in our language.

#### DISCUSSION

**AUKSION** - (lat.auction) - "auction" sale, open sale. This trading service buys the product to the highest bidder.

**BANK** - collects funds of legal entities and individuals depending on the time and ensures continuous circulation, loans to enterprises and money checks in general, mediates in court, parties' performance payment and other settlement works, golden check credit and financial institution that performs operations related to the national currency. B. paying depositors a percentage of the information, charging borrowers a continuing interest rate, and there is a bank profit that varies by these percentages.

**BIZNES**- (English business-ish, activity, occupation) wealth, profit-oriented work, activity. Businesses are divided into large, medium and small types depending on the scale of operation. It is divided according to the average number of employees and the volume of products.

**BIZNESMEN** - (English business-ish, man-adam) - a person engaged in business, a businessman.

**BIRJA** - (Goll.beurs, German. Borse-wallet)- 1) an organization that actively participates in the exchange of products, currency and securities, as well as in the implementation of accounting and information services. Receives a brokerage fee for providing services; 2) a place where the stock market is traded.

**BOJ**- (Arab.-tribute, tax) - money levies levied by the state on goods, property and valuables transported across the country's border under customs control.

**BROKER** - (engl.broker) - an official broker between sellers and buyers of products, securities, currency. A person who has the right to enter into agreements and contracts on behalf of himself or clients.

**VALYUTA** - (ital. valuta. lat. valere- value, value) - means of payment equal to the currency of the country and its type (gold, silver, paper, money).

**VEKSEL** - (German: Wechsel, exact exchange) - a special form of valuable paper given in writing regarding debt obligations. the lending party has the right to claim the debt at the end of the period specified in the promissory note.

**IMPORT** - (lat. importo-kiritaman) - 1) foreign products brought from abroad for use or sale in the country; 2) capital I.- capital coming to the country from abroad (loan, bond, etc.); 3) total number and value of imported products.

**INVESTISIYA** - (nem. investitlion, lat. investire- to dress)- investment by an investor to implement a certain activity, to introduce capital funds, investments, to spend in order to gain profit. I. can be made in the country (domestic investment) and in foreign countries (external investment). Finance I.si- includes the purchase of valuable securities, accumulation of funds, etc., investments spent on real material production.

**IPOTEKA** - (greek.hypotheke-garov)- pledging a certain real estate (land, building, etc.) to get a loan.

**LISENZIYA** - (lat. licentia-freedom, right)- permission; 1) a permit issued by state authorities to import or export goods from foreign countries; 2) the right to use something with light conditions or free of charge; 3) reduction of customs fees for the export or import of goods from the border. Patented L.- registration and granting to others the right to use the invention for which the certificate was issued.

**PATENT** - (lat. patens-certificate, label)- 1) a certificate allowing to engage in some type of business in a private way, issued by financial authorities on the basis of relevant documents; 2) a certificate of authorship of a scientific discovery and invention. P. will be patented by the state.

**POLIS** - (fr.police, ital, pollissa-tilkhat) - a document about the conclusion of a personal or property insurance contract and its conditions.

**REKLAMA** - (fr.reclame) - unbiased information about goods or services, to convey to buyers their properties, advantages and conditions of purchase in order to sell them more. R. is carried out through special firms and is a source of high income.



SERTIFIKAT - (fr.certifikat-I confirm, I testify) is a witnessing document. For example: auditor's certificate - a document confirming the correctness of the declared balance sheet of the company. Insurance certificate is a document that records the terms of the insurance contract. Shareholding certificate is a document confirming that its owner owns a part of the company's (company's) capital. Certificate of quality of goods in foreign economic relations, etc.

As a result of the improvement of the mechanisms of the market economy in our country, all forms of private ownership are developing, opening a wide path to entrepreneurship, as a result, trade with foreign countries, i.e., export-import work is being carried out. In this regard, it is very important to know a foreign language, in particular, we need to understand economic neologisms. In this regard, let's recall the speech of the first President of our Republic, I.A. Karimov:

### **CONCLUSION**

"For the implementation of socio-political, spiritual and economic reforms of our country, the service of a foreign language is great in preparing intelligent, well-rounded national personnel with world-class education."

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## LINGUISTIC CRITERIA OF INTENTIONALITY.

**Khoshbakova Kumush**

Termez state university

Student of group 403 of the Faculty of Foreign Philology

**Abstract.** The aim of this paper is to discuss theories that attempt to single out the class of intentional states by appealing to factors that are supposed lycritical for intentional sentences. The papers starts with distinguishing two issues that arise when one thinks about intentional expressions: the Taxonomy Problem and the Fundamental Demarcation Problem. The former concerns the relation between the classes of distinct intentional verbs and distinct intentional states. The latter concerns the question about how to distinguish intentional states and acts from the non-intentional ones. Next, the general desiderata for theories providing criteria for singling out the class of intentional sentences are in troduced. Finally, distinct proposals for providing such criteria are analyzed. Author argues that neither is satisfactory.

**Keywords:** intentionality, intentional sentences, linguistic criteria of intentionality

The linguistic view of intentionality embraces theories that attempt to single out the class of intentional states by appealing to factors that are supposedly criterial for intentional sentences. In the pages that follow I shall argue that this strategy breaks down at the very start: the criteria in question fail to distinguish the latter class. In part 1, I shall review the crucial problems that arise when one addresses the issue of the relation between intentional language and intentional states. In part 2.1., I shall discuss the general desiderata that every adequate theory of intentional speech must satisfy. In sections 2.2.–2.8., I shall discuss various proposals for which criteria should be used for singling out the class of intentional states (CIS, henceforth) Regardless of the answer to the question of whether intentionality is the mark of every mental state, one has to agree that at least some mental states are intentional. The property of being intentional has been tradition-ally explicated into two different (and sometimes competing) manners. The first, discussed extensively in the early Brentano school, attempted to describe intentionality as aboutness, that is, the fact that mental states seem to be directed towards

transcendent objects. The second, also originating in the Brentano school, pursued the description of intentionality as content fullness, that is, the fact that some mental states have content. The highly theoretical notion of content has been the subject of at least two competing interpretations too: object dependent and object-independent<sup>1</sup>. The former stressed out that content is the manner of presentation or the mental picture of the object of intentional state. The latter enabled contents to be detached from the possible objects of intentional states, thus allowing for the object-independent thoughts. After more than 150 years, the debates regarding the object-content distinction as well as those about the object-dependent and object-independent intentionality still remain at the very heart of philosophical disputes concerned with the representational capacities of the mind. Some philosophers might have hoped that the linguistic turn in analytic philosophy would bring progress and clarity to such debates. However, it turned out relatively quickly that looking at intentionality through the lens of language in lieu of bringing light may obscure the phenomenon in question. This can probably be best illustrated by the predominant relationalist conception of propositional attitudes that emerged in the contemporary analytic philosophy. When asked about the nature of propositional attitudes many philosophers would describe them as relational mental states that relate agents to objects called “propositions” or “propositional contents”<sup>2</sup>. Thus (to mention a few prominent examples), for Fodor, according to standard formulation “(...) to believe that P is to bear a certain relation to a token of a symbol which means that P.” (Fodor, 1987, p. 135), for Salmon and Soames “Propositions are what we believe, disbelieve, or suspend judgment about” (Salmon, Soames, 1988, p. 1), and in Chalmers’ coordination account “(...) there are two relevant sorts of relations between subjects and enriched propositions: endorsement and belief” (Chalmers, 2011, p. 619). It seems, however, that all such relationalists’ accounts are theoretical byproducts of (independently fascinating) inquiries into the logical form of attitude sentences (which are obviously relational). For the time being, nonetheless, I will leave the issue of the supposed relational nature of attitudes untouched and I shall address two matters that, at first sight, might seem to fit much better to the methods and goals of the linguistic analysis. The first problem I shall call the Taxonomy Problem. Probably all theories of intentionality distinguish two aspects of every intentional state: its content (or, if one prefers, object) and its psychological mode<sup>4</sup>. When, for instance, Kate thinks that she will win the first lottery prize and, at the very same time, she desires to win the first

lottery price, it is said that Kate is in two content identical states that differ with respect to the psychological mode (one being that of thinking and the other that of desiring). When we attempt to describe a general form of intentional explanations (and make place for intentional laws or law-like generalizations), what matters is usually the taxonomy based on psychological modes. One question that immediately arises here is, how many distinct kinds of intentional states do we want to employ in such explanations? One possible answer to that question is endorsed by the following hypothesis: The distinction between kinds of intentional states corresponds to the distinction between kinds of intentional verbs. On the one hand, nobody doubts that two synonymous intentional verbs correspond to the same type of intentional state (if any). But this is hardly interesting as: it is a simple consequence of the fact that two synonymous predicates correspond to the same property (if any). On the other hand, probably nobody has ever claimed that all linguistically encoded kinds of constraints that can be put on states of cognitive agents are relevant for the individuation of their states qua intentional states. The verbs "know" and "believe", for instance, are clearly non-synonymous, however, it is very likely that they indicate a single kind of intentional state: the belief. This suffices to establish that the correspondence aforementioned in the hypothesis must be partial and that, if one wants to approach the Taxonomy Problem through the analysis of intentional speech, imposing additional constraint on nonsynonymous classes of intentional verbs seems obligatory. An obvious candidate for such a constraint employs the concept of intentional explanation. It states that two nonsynonymous intentional verbs denote a single kind of intentional state if and only if there are no intentional laws (or law-like generalizations that might play a role in intentional explanations) that make use of one verb but could not have made use of the other (when employed in intentional explanations). The idea is that, roughly speaking, two verbs denote a single kind of intentional state in the case where all Ramsey sentences that generalize over the appropriate verbs, and which are derived from the relevant laws or law-like generalizations, happen to be logically equivalent. In a series of important writings Robert Stalnaker has contrasted two approaches to the problem of intentionality. One is the linguistic picture that takes mental states to "(...) represent the world because of their resemblance to, or relation with, the most basic kind of representations: linguistic expressions" (Stalnaker, 1984, p. 5), the other is the pragmatic picture that invites us to think of representational mental states "(...) in terms of the role

that they play in the characterization and explanation of action”(ibid., p. 4). Although the linguistic view of intentionality discussed in this paper, i.e. the approach that attempts to single out the class of intentional states by appealing to factors that are supposedly criterial for intentional sentences, has far less serious ambitions and scope than the linguistic picture qua characterized by Stalnaker, there can be no doubt that it may be considered as a not totally unimportant part of the latter. From that point of view the present considerations might be seen as indirectly supporting the pragmatic picture. I can only hope that together with other considerations, like Tałasiewicz’s recent attempt (Husserlian in spirit) to derive basic semantic categories from basic types of intentional acts (cf. Tałasiewicz, 2010), it will make the case for a precise and self-critical version of the theory that describes intentionality as essentially connected with the “characterization and explanation of action”.

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**THE IMPORTANCE OF USING BODY LANGUAGE IN OUR SPEECH  
FOR TEACHING ENGLISH.**

**Mirzaqodirova Asalxon**

**Farg'ona davlat universiteti talabasi**

**Abstract.** In English teaching, with the constant reform of teaching methods, body language as a kind of nonverbal language plays a very significant role in the interaction between teachers and students. It not only can express the speakers' intention more accurately and effectively, simplify the teaching instruction, stimulate the students' interest, optimize the purpose of English teaching and enhance teaching effectiveness, but also can help improve the students' ability of listening, speaking, reading and so on. This article discusses how to use body language in English lessons and its value, as well as the secrets of nonverbal communication and useful special strategies that will help you gain confidence and power in any face-to-face interaction. You should also start using your experience to train others and the effect of cultural differences on body language comprehension.

**Keywords:** non-verbal communication, body posture, gestures, facial expressions, social rejection, crucial to success.

English language is an international language, that's why the requirements for having sufficient English language skills are improving. Communication skills are considered as the most focused skills because one must communicate fluently in order to succeed in professional interactions. All we know someone who can walk into a room full of people and within minutes give an accurate description about the relationships between those people and what they are feeling. The ability to read a person's attitudes and thoughts by their behavior was the original communication system used by humans before spoken language evolved. Our spoken language, however, recognizes how important body language is to our communication. A body language has a great role in any kind of interactions and professional interactions I chose the problem of the importance of non-verbal communication (body language) in teaching English. It has been suggested that two-thirds of our communication is nonverbal. Between head nods, smiles, frowns, closed postures, head tilts, raised hands and excited pacing, teachers, and students send hundreds of non-verbal cues to one another daily. Positive body language in a classroom setting has the ability to motivate,

inspire and engage. It can not only give you the confidence you need to teach but can also reassure your students that you actually know what you're talking about. It can even make your students feel safe and confident enough to participate in the lessons more frequently. Most leadership positions encourage body language that exudes power and confidence. Cues include standing tall, gesturing only from the waist up, keeping palms down and head straight and forward, and speaking with control. Think about a politician delivering an election speech. But when teaching, the nonverbal cues need to communicate a different type of leader. These cues convey warmth and empathy, reminding your students that you are approachable and there to help them grow.

Body language is a form of communication that doesn't involve any word, voice or writing and it consists of body posture, gestures, facial expressions, and eye movements. The process of communication which is done by body language is called Non-verbal communication in which messages can be communicated through gestures and touch, by body language or posture, by facial expression and eye contact, which are all considered types of non-verbal communication. While communicating humans send and interpret as much (even more than) non-verbal communication signals as the words we use. Non-verbal language is used throughout society by both genders, in every culture and even in professional interactions. Some non-verbal communications are subconscious and the speaker doesn't or can't control them, while other non-verbal communication signals are special techniques which are used to help an audience follow the speaker's ideas, thoughts and feelings. English teaching is a very important part of the school education, and body language plays a positive role in cultivating the students' characters in school education. Body language is a significant means through which people get to know each other and communicate with each other. To be brief, body language is a kind of language through gestures, manners and countenances, which include eye contact, facial expression, and gestures and so on. As mentioned above, our nonverbal communication occupies almost 50 percent of our daily communication while words themselves take up only 7 percent. Our bodies put forward messages so often that sometimes we communicate a lot more than we realize. The foreign language teachers are expected to perform actively in class, for example to dance joyfully, make vivid gesture as an actor. They are no longer expected to be kind

and cultivated or just stand stubbornly on the platform . In the current situation, there are three main aspects which is the need of body language in English teaching.

For a non-native learner, English learning is very boring. As the proverb goes "interest is the first teacher." No matter in any fields, a person to be successful, first of all, he must spend a lot of time and energy. Second, he must be interested in it. The strong study interest is the prime motive power of leaning activity. It can stimulate and raise students' study interest. Therefore, before each class, teachers should make good preparation to make sure that the students can have strong interest through a series of body language. For example, to teach: "What are you doing?" teachers can design the following body language for the context: let the students make the action of waiting, or dancing together with you. Students imitate the body language with teacher, listen and do warm up in the activities to enter the study condition, which can stimulate students' enthusiastic of learning greatly. In the classroom, teachers' behavior will influence students' leaning concentration. Sometimes teachers in their teaching with the use of body language can stimulate the students' interest. Facial expression is a "universal language" in human being's society. Humans can show their feelings and emotions through facial expressions, such as happiness, sorrow, and fear. Therefore, teachers should know how to utilize different facial expressions to deal with different situations that appear in the classroom. If a teacher could use his facial expressions well, he would create good studying atmosphere and enhance his teaching effect. For instance, when a student gives a wrong answer, will the teacher criticize him with an angry face or just encourage him with a smile? The answer is self-evident. English studying is comparatively difficulty for most students. Thus, teachers need to keep students optimistic and perky in English learning. To keep smiling has this magical function. Some pedagogic professors proposed once, "Teachers should use smile with love to conquer a student's mind." A good English teacher should take the warm smile into classroom teaching.

A warm smile could give students comfy studying surroundings. How does the teacher do this? Teachers can tell students some humorous stories in English or let them give some short role-plays. Teachers and students can keep their relationships under a happy and comfy atmosphere. A philosopher once said: "Education is important but it does not mean that teachers should keep a long face in the classroom."



When students cannot focus their attention on the text, teachers can use some grandiloquent facial expressions to draw their attentions. To sum up, if a teacher can use his facial expression diplomatically, he can receive a perfect classroom teaching result. Non-verbal language contributes very much to successful communication. Because nonverbal signals we send a lot. Non-verbal communication is a skill. In referring to communication, some people suffer from deficiencies so severe that they experience social rejection because of their poor non-verbal skills. And some demonstrate such an unusually high proficiency in nonverbal skills that they almost always excel in social interactions. Imagine that a person is being interviewed by the director of a company that he has applied for a job. First impression that the director will get from him is the appearance of his, from his style of dressing to the way he shake his hand will give a great impact on next things that he will say during conversation. Next, while he is conversing with him, he will be judged according to how he behave his voice, posture and gestures. His eye contact will show his attitude to his speech and also it helps to keep the listener's attention. While over 90% of all human communication is non-verbal, some research suggests that at least 75% of all classroom communication is non-verbal. It makes sense therefore for teachers to use non-verbal communication to their advantage in the classroom. Body language is very important in teaching English as a foreign language. Unfortunately, non-verbal communication skills aren't taught in any educational institutions, but are crucial to success in professional and social settings. In academic lyceums and high educational institutions students are mainly taught the language itself, regardless the fact that culture is the key in learning any foreign language. Every student will need to be proficient in their body language in order to succeed in their future professional life. As we learn a foreign language with the aim of being able to interact with people from foreign countries, it is essential to learn the nations' cultural peculiarities, traditions, customs and also body language etiquette. Some non-verbal language elements may be general in every culture with the same meaning and some may differ from culture to culture. These differences in those non-verbal signals and being unaware of the dissimilar meaning of same non-verbal signals may lead to misunderstandings between people.

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## **THE FUNCTIONAL PARTS OF SPEECH**

**Saydazimova Sitora Sirojiddin qizi**

4<sup>th</sup> year student at Djizzakh branch of The National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek

**Supervisor: Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi**

Assistant teacher in the department Foreign Languages at Djizzakh branch of  
The National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek

### **ANNOTATION**

This article gives information about parts of speech and their functional devices. In this article I distinguish nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs (the major parts of speech), and pronouns, wh-words, articles, auxiliary verbs, prepositions, intensifiers, conjunctions, and particles (the minor parts of speech).

**Key words:** content words, common, proper noun

**The major parts of speech: nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs**

The major parts of speech contribute the major “content” to a message, and hence are sometimes called content words, as opposed to other parts of speech known as function or structure words. The content words are the ones that we see in newspaper headlines where space is at a premium and they are the words we tend to keep in text messaging where costs per word can be high. However, in most types of discourse, function words significantly outnumber content words. We begin our discussion of each part of speech by examining its traditional definition, which is generally either semantic or functional. We evaluate the traditional treatment and suggest more effective means of classifying the word type by referring to its formal characteristics. These include a word’s potential inflectional morphology, its actual derivational morphology, and the positions in phrases and clauses in which it may occur. For example, the word kingdom is a noun because it can be inflected for plural (kingdoms); it ends in the noun creating suffix -dom; and it can occur after the (the kingdom). We also examine some of the major functions of each part of speech. Each section concludes with a discussion of subclasses of the larger class.

### **Nouns**

Traditionally, a noun is defined as a word that names “a person, place, thing, or idea” (Weaver 1996: 252). This defines the noun category according to what its

members are assumed to typically denote, so it is a meaning-based or semantic definition. (Occasionally this definition gets abbreviated to “a noun is a person, place, or thing,” which makes no sense at all!) By Weaver’s definition, Madonna, Pittsburgh, and Godzilla are all nouns, which is correct, so the definition provides a useful start. However, if we apply it precisely (and to be worth keeping, definitions should be precisely applicable), then the word desk is not a noun because it denotes, not a thing, but a whole class of things. Most nouns are like desk in this regard—peacock denotes not a peacock but all the peacocks living now, as well as all those that existed before, all those that will ever exist, and all the peacocks that we merely imagine. If we want to refer to one peacock, we have to add a modifier such as a—a peacock, cf. a desk, a book, a hard drive. We might revise our definition to take such nouns into account—“nouns name classes of persons, places, things, and ideas.” But now we require Pittsburgh to refer not to one 149 The Major Parts of Speech Pittsburgh, but to a whole set of them, which doesn’t seem quite right. So, there is something right about saying that nouns name classes of things, but there also seem to be nouns that name individual things. The nouns that name classes of things are common nouns; the nouns (and other types of expression) that name individual things are proper nouns: printer is a common noun; Denver is a proper noun. In English, we conventionally capitalize the initial letter of proper nouns. A common noun can be turned into a proper noun, in which case it should be capitalized; for instance, we have a friend whose dog’s name is Dog. Similarly, we can distinguish god (of which there may be many) from God (which is presumed to be unique—at least in some contexts).

### **Verbs**

Verbs can be subdivided into main and auxiliary verbs. We will treat the various types of auxiliaries, such as may, might, and should, in our chapter on Minor Parts of Speech and will concentrate here on main verbs, i.e., those which may occur alone in a clause. Traditional grammars define verbs semantically, e.g., as words that represent activities (grow, kiss, freeze, run) and states of being (be, have, resemble). States are unchanging situations while activities are situations in which change occurs. (Activity verbs are also called dynamic verbs, though the terminology is far from consistent.) State verbs typically have to do with existence and static relationships. Just as nouns denote classes of entities and stuff, verbs denote classes of states and activities. As

with most meaning-based definitions, this one is a tad simplistic. For instance, nouns derived from verbs through zero derivation (e.g., strike, kick, throw) maintain their sense of action, as nouns derived from verbs by derivational affixing do (e.g., action). Likewise, verbs derived from nouns—e.g., pot, as in to pot plants—may appear to retain some of the entity-naming sense they had as nouns. In addition, students occasionally classify certain adjectives as verbs, especially those adjectives that suggest activity (e.g., vigorous, playful, cruel), and we've had a student who classified the preposition as as a verb because it denoted a relationship, as verbs often do. Additionally, adjectives and other types of expressions may name states, cf. to sleep and asleep. Nonetheless the semantic division of verbs is a good place to start our discussion, though we'll refine the activity/state division in the exercises in this section.

### **Adverbs**

The traditional definition of adverb is “a word used to modify a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.” This definition is clearly functional and actually represents the typical functions of adverbs (or at least, adverb phrases) fairly well, e.g., Run quickly, extremely adroit, remarkably cleverly.

### **Adjectives**

While traditional grammars usually define nouns and verbs semantically, they Delahunty and Garvey 172 often shift to functional criteria to characterize adjectives. A typical definition of adjective is “a word that modifies a noun or pronoun.” (Occasionally you will see adjectives defined as “words that describe nouns,” which makes no more sense than saying that “nouns are persons, places, and things.” If adjectives describe anything, it is whatever the nouns they modify denote.) While we might criticize the traditional definition for changing from meaning to function, it is more appropriate to determine whether it leads to reasonably successful identification of adjectives. The definition holds good in simple cases, such as old shoes, offensive remark, and matters inconsequential, though in the last case, students may have trouble recognizing the second word, rather than the first, as an adjective. But in each case, the adjective does modify a noun, which serves as the head of the phrase. However, words that are clearly not adjectives may modify nouns; for instance, stone in stone wall is, by formal criteria, a noun and not an adjective (cf. stones and stone's). Likewise, the in

the wall shows none of the formal characteristics of adjectives, though it clearly modifies the noun, wall. In a nutshell, the fact that a word modifies a noun is not a sufficient reason to call it an adjective.

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## **CONTRASTIVE LINGUISTICS AND INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION**

**Saydazimova Sitora Sirojiddin qizi**

4<sup>th</sup> year student at Djizzakh branch of The National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek

Supervisor: **Abduraxmanova Zilola Yoqubjon qizi**

Assistant teacher in the department Foreign Languages at Djizzakh branch of  
The National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek

### **ANNOTATION**

This article gives information about Contrastive linguistics and intercultural communication. The field of linguistics can be divided into several subfields: general and descriptive linguistics, theoretical and applied linguistics, microlinguistics and macrolinguistics. intercultural communication can be understood via the same basic variables and processes used to describe other forms of communication.

**Key words:** communis, social, cross-cultural language-specific, typological, psycholinguistics, and sociolinguistics.

### **CONTRASTIVE LINGUISTICS**

Contrary to what is often believed, most of the world's population is multilingual and multicultural, though multilingualism is not always recognised by public institutions. Living in these communities, human beings need a tool to communicate with each other, and to carry on human and social affairs. They seem know that "However many languages a person knows, that's how much a person is worth" - (Croatian folk saying). The main issues that will be discussed in the session are: terms dealt with contrastive linguistics, contrastive studies in the practice and science, trends and patterns of contrastive studies, challenges and problems in contrastive linguistics and contrastive linguistics definition.

The label contrastive has been used in linguistic inquiry mainly to refer to interlinguistic and inter-cultural comparisons. It has also been used for comparisons within languages and cultures. The purpose of contrastive studies is to compare linguistic and socio-cultural data across different languages (cross-linguistic/cultural perspective) or within individual languages (intra-linguistic/cultural perspective) in order to establish language-specific, typological and/or universal patterns, categories,

and features. 2 (1) Contrastive studies, contrastive analysis, and contrastive linguistics Depending on what particular authors feel to be the most appropriate description for the issue under discussion, the labels can be found as (Applied) Contrastive (Language) Studies, Contrastive Linguistics, Comparative (Historical or Typological) Linguistics, Contrastive (Interlanguage) Analysis, Contrastive (Generative) Grammar, Comparative Syntax, Contrastive Lexicology/Lexicography, Contrastive Pragmatics, Contrastive Discourse Analysis, or Contrastive Sociolinguistics, to mention but a few. Behind this terminological profusion there seems to exist a difference of scope with regard to the three main collocations the aforementioned terms tend to cluster around, namely: (i) contrastive studies, (ii) contrastive analysis, and (iii) contrastive linguistics. It would seem that contrastive studies name the most general field, embodying both the linguistic and the extralinguistic (e.g. cultural, ethnographic, semiotic, etc.) dimensions of contrastive research. By contrast, contrastive analysis is a way of comparing languages in order to determine potential errors for the ultimate purpose of isolating what needs to be learned and what does not need to be learned in a second-language-learning situation. Contrastive linguistics could be said to restrict its domain to just contrastive linguistic research, whether theoretical, focusing on a contrastive description of the languages/cultures involved, or practical/applied, intended to serve the needs of a particular application, as will be discussed in turn. Beside, contrastive linguistics was referred to as „parallel description“, „differential studies“, „differential description“, „dialinguistic analysis“, „analytical confrontation“, „analytical comparison“, „interlingual comparison“, as well as „comparative descriptive linguistics“, or „descriptive comparison“. The very term „contrastive linguistics“, however, was coined by Benjamin Lee Whorf in his article *Languages and Logic* published in 1941, where he drew the distinction between comparative and contrastive linguistics, maintaining that the latter was “of even greater importance for the future technology of thought” (1967: 240, Adapted from Kurtes: 233). (2) Language contact and multilingualism Language changes and its important source is the contact between different languages and resulting diffusion of linguistic traits between languages. Language contact occurs when speakers of two or more languages or varieties interact on a regular basis. Multilingualism is likely to have been the norm throughout human history, and today, most people in the world are multilingual. Before the rise of the



concept of the ethno-national state, monolingualism was the characteristic mainly of populations inhabiting small 3 islands. However, with the ideology that made one people, one state, and one language the most desirable political arrangement, monolingualism started to spread throughout the world. When speakers of different languages interact closely, it is typical for their languages to influence each other. Through sustained language contact over long periods, linguistic traits diffuse between languages, and languages belonging to different families may converge to become more similar. In areas where many languages are in close contact, this may lead to the formation of language areas in which unrelated languages share a number of linguistic features. Multilingualism is becoming a social phenomenon conducted by the process of globalization and cultural openness. It makes people in the society multilingual. A multilingual person is someone who can communicate in more than one language, either actively (through speaking, writing, or signing) or passively (through listening, reading, or perceiving). More specifically, the terms „bilingual“ and „trilingual“ are used to describe comparable situations in which two or three languages are involved. A multilingual person is generally referred to as a polyglot. Multilingual speakers have acquired and maintained at least one language during childhood, the so-called first language (L1). The first language (sometimes also referred to as the mother tongue) is acquired without formal education, by mechanisms heavily disputed.

### **INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION**

Culture is the way of life of a people. It is social system which comprises the values, norms and ways of behaving in a human society. Wang, Brislin, Wang, Williams and Chao (2000) defined culture as the human part of the environment.“ In other words, culture is the non-biological aspects of life (The teaching and learning unit, University of Melbourne 2000). This definition connotes that everything people learn and do that are not related to their biological traits are, aspects of such people,,s culture. The concepts of culture and communication are strongly related, in the sense that, an individual cannot learn or acquire any aspect of culture without going through the process of communication. Culture is something that is learnt from parents, schools, the media and the broader community. (Melbourne University: 2000). From the above, we can rightly say that, culture is a product of communication. Also, communication being the basic feature of human life plays the most vital role in

shaping human culture and the ways of acquiring them. The concept of communication has quite so many definitions. From the etymological analysis of the word, communication is derived from the Latin „communicare“ meaning “to share”, and from the French “communis” meaning, „common“ (Alcalugo, 2003, in Andrew Asan Ate, National Open University of Nigeria). Thus, communication means, the sharing of meaning. The concept of communication, basically means, a meaning-making exercise. Chappel and Read (1984) defined it as „any means by which a thought is transferred from one person to another.“ Although, this definition focuses more on channels of communication, the meaning of the concept has been highlighted in the key words in the definition. Seema Hassan (2010) describes communication in the following words „the process of communication includes transmission of information, ideas, emotions, skills, knowledge, by using symbols, words, pictures, figures, graphs or illustrations.“ Seema tried to project the idea of being communication a one-way process. Contrarily, however, many contemporary scholars of communication emphasize the fact that, for communication to be effective it must be a two-way process. Succinctly, therefore, Solomon Anaeto, Olufemi Onabajo and James Osiyesi (2012) posit that: „communication is an exchange of meaning,“ despite the economy of its wordings, the definition has incorporated the most important gist of the concept of communication.“ Each participant comes into the communication situation with his or her own experience that he or she hopes to exchange with other participants. This fact has been corroborated by Prof. Umar Pate and Dr. Sharafa Dauda (2015) when they expressedly said: „It is a social process that facilitates exchange of ideas and feelings among and between individuals in societies.“ They added that: communication takes place at multiple levels and in different forms but all with the goal of transferring meaning from a source to an intended receiver with a hope of a feedback.“ This definition of communication is all-encompassing, as it contains all the essentials of communication process. It is more so as, it answers the questions in Lasswell’s (1948) analysis of communication process when he said: „who? Says what? In which channel? To whom? With what effect?“ (Anaeto, James of Olufemi, 2012).

Basically, intercultural communication means communication across different cultural boundaries. This means that, when two or more people with different cultural

backgrounds interact and communicate with each other or one another, intercultural communication is said to have taken place. For example, communication between Fulani and Tiv cultural groups is an intercultural communication, because, it occurs across cultural boundaries. Intercultural communication can thus be defined as „the sharing of information on different levels of awareness and control between people with different cultural backgrounds, where different cultural backgrounds include both national cultural differences and differences which are connected with participation in the different activities that exist within a national unit“ (Jens Allwood, 1985). „Intercultural communication takes place when individuals influenced by different cultural communities negotiate shared meaning in interactions“ (Ting-Toomey, S. 1999, in commGAP). What counts as intercultural communication depends, in part, to what one considers a culture. Some authorities like Gudykunst, limit the term intercultural communication to refer only to „communication among individuals from different nationalities“ (Gudykunst, 5 W.B; 2003). Other authorities, such as Judith and Nakayama, in contrast, expand the notion of intercultural communication to encompass inter-ethnic, inter-religious and even inter-regional communication, as well as communication among individuals of different sexual orientations. Russell Arent, in his“ Bridging the Cross-cultural Gap“, expatiate in the following, „When we talk of other cultures, we mean not only those who speak a language that is different from ours or who live in a different country or region; we also mean those who live in the same city or region but who do not share the same social groups. For example, a 14-year-old teenager does not typically communicate the same way as an 82-year-old senior citizen. Even if they were born and raised in the same neighborhood (in the city or in a rural area), their conversation could be just as “intercultural” as two people who came from opposite corners of the globe because they are from two subcultures,” (Arent, R. 2009).

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## **CONTRASTIVE LINGUISTICS AND TEXT LINGUISTICS**

**Saydazimova Sitora Sirojiddin qizi**

4<sup>th</sup> year student at Djizzakh branch of The National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek

**Supervisor: Abduraxmanova Zilola Yoqubjon qizi**

Assistant teacher in the department Foreign Languages at Djizzakh branch of  
The National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek

### **ANNOTATION**

This article gives information about Contrastive Linguistics aims to provide students with a wide perspective on this field of linguistic analysis, and also with the tools they need in order to be able to establish comparisons and to contrast English with Spanish or Catalan.

**Key words:** language, hypothesis, systematic analysis, cohesion coherence, metalingual

### **CONTRASTIVE LINGUISTICS**

Contrastive Linguistics (CL) is a discipline of Applied Linguistics that first emerged in the United States in the mid-50s, under the influence of structuralism, and as a result of a renovated interest in the teaching of foreign languages. Initially, it sought to contrast pairs of languages in order to determine similarities and differences between them. The hypothesis postulated within this framework was that the systematic analysis of two languages should help predict the difficulties that learners of a foreign language (FL) will encounter when acquiring it.

The base of CL is grounded on the idea, suggested by Robert Lado (1957), that it is possible to identify areas of difficulty for the learners of a foreign language by contrasting their mother tongue (L1) with the language they are learning (L2). The analysis proposed by this author in his influential work (Linguistics across Cultures: Applied Linguistics for Language Teachers) always involved the analysis of at least two languages, that is, a target language (TL) and a source language (SL), even though more languages could be contrasted if required. Difficulties are expected to appear in those areas in which the two languages differ. For that reason, special attention must be paid to difficulties; similarities, on the other hand, are expected to facilitate the learning process.

Lado's work is important because in it he suggested the techniques for contrasting languages. For example, he proposed to search for features of the L1 that do not exist in the L2 at the phonological or morphological levels, in order to create teaching materials that would make students aware of them. At the lexical level, he proposed to study the problems between pairs of words in both languages, taking into account the similarities and the differences in both form and meaning.

The concept known as Tertium Comparitionis is core to Contrastive Linguistics. Making a comparison between two linguistic properties or features, regardless of the language level you are contrasting, presupposes the existence of a common feature that becomes the basis for the comparison. This common feature is called Tertium Comparitionis.

### **TEXT LINGUISTICS**

Text linguistics is the study of text as a product (text grammar) or as a process (theory of text). The text-as-a-product approach is focused on the text cohesion, coherence, topical organization, illocutionary structure and communicative functions; the text-as-a-process perspective studies the text production, reception and interpretation (cf. Dolník and Bajžíková 1998). Text can be understood as an instance of (spoken or written) language use (an act of parole), a relatively self-contained unit of communication. As a 'communicative occurrence' it meets seven criteria of textuality (the constitutive principles of textual communication): cohesion, coherence, intentionality, acceptability, informativity, situationality and intertextuality, and three regulative principles of textual communication: efficiency, effectiveness and appropriateness (cf. de Beaugrande and Dressler 1981, Malmjaer 1991).

Cohesion (see esp. Halliday and Hasan 1976) is the way in which linguistic items of which texts are constituted are meaningfully interconnected in sequences. Cohesion may be of four types: reference, ellipsis, conjunction and lexical organization. Reference (realized by nouns, determiners, personal and demonstrative pronouns or adverbs) either points out of the text to a real world item (i.e., to its denotate), hence exophoric reference (deixis: Can you see that?), or refers to an item within the text, hence endophoric reference. The two possible directions of endophoric reference are backward (anaphoric r.; direct anaphora: I met a man. He was wearing ..., indirect anaphora: It is a solid house. The walls are thick ...) or forward (cataphoric r.:

... the house whose walls are thick); in the case of a reference to an item of which there is (in the given situation) only one instance, we talk about homophora (e.g. Place the books on the table please). The relationship between two items in which both refer to the same person or thing and one stands as a linguistic antecedent of the other is called coreference (compare He saw himself in the mirror with He saw him in the mirror). Ellipsis, i.e., omission of something referred to earlier, is an instance of textual anaphora (e.g., Have some more). Conjunction, enhanced esp. by syntactic (adverbials – subjuncts, conjuncts, disjuncts; pronouns, metalingual connectors, etc.) and grammatical (concord, sequence of tenses) connectors, creates intricate systems of intratextual bonds. Lexical cohesion establishes semantic (through lexical devices, such as repetition, equivalence - synonymy, hyponymy, hyperonymy, paraphrase, collocation) and pragmatic (presupposition) connectedness; in contrast with the previous types of cohesion, it operates over larger stretches of text since it establishes chains of related references.

Coherence, the sub-surface feature of a text, concerns the ways in which the meanings within a text (concepts, relations among them and their relations to the external world) are established and developed. Some of the major relations of coherence are logical sequences, such as cause-consequence (and so), condition-consequence (if), instrument-achievement (by), contrast (however), compatibility (and), etc. Moreover, it is the general 'aboutness', i.e., the topic development which provides a text with necessary integrity; even in the absence of overt links, a text may be perceived as coherent (i.e., as making sense), as in various lists, charts, timetables, menus. Contrarily, other types of texts are characterized by explicit cohesive structure signalling intricate logico-semantic relationships (scientific reports, legal texts); in literary works, cohesion may be programmatically suppressed in order to enhance readers' enjoyment while discovering these links for themselves.

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**EXPLORING THE DEVELOPMENT AND STUDY OF  
SHAKESPEAREAN PERIOD IN UZBEKISTAN**

*The teacher of KarSu  
Practical English branch  
Saodat Namozova*

**Annotation:** *This comprehensive article explores the intriguing development and scholarly exploration of the Shakespearean period in Uzbekistan, a nation not commonly associated with the English literary giant. Tracing the historical context, the narrative highlights the cultural richness of Uzbekistan and its role as a receptive ground for global literary traditions. The piece delves into the evolution of Shakespearean studies, examining how translations, academic institutions, and theater performances have woven the Bard's narratives into the fabric of Uzbek cultural discourse.*

**Keywords:** Shakespearean period, literary traditions, barriers, challenges,

**Аннотация:** *Эта обширная статья исследует интригующее развитие и научное исследование шекспировского периода в Узбекистане, стране, которую обычно не ассоциируют с английским литературным гигантом. Прослеживая исторический контекст, повествование подчеркивает культурное богатство Узбекистана и его роль как восприимчивой среды для мировых литературных традиций. Статья углубляется в эволюцию шекспироведения, исследуя, как переводы, академические учреждения и театральные постановки вплели повествования Барда в ткань узбекского культурного дискурса.*

**Ключевые слова:** *шекспировский период, литературные традиции, барьеры, вызовы,*

The influence of William Shakespeare, often regarded as the greatest playwright in the English language, extends far beyond the borders of England. One might not immediately associate Uzbekistan with the Shakespearean period, yet the study and appreciation of Shakespeare have found a place in this Central Asian nation. This article delves into the level of development and the scholarly exploration of the Shakespearean period in Uzbekistan.

To understand the presence of Shakespeare in Uzbekistan, it's essential to consider the historical and cultural connections between the region and the

broader world. Uzbekistan, with its rich history as a part of the Silk Road, has been a melting pot of various cultures, including Persian, Arabic, and Turkic influences. This historical context has provided a fertile ground for the reception of Western literary traditions. The development of Shakespearean studies in Uzbekistan can be traced back to the mid-20th century. As the country underwent cultural and educational reforms, there was an increasing interest in world literature. The translation of Shakespeare's works into Uzbek and Russian played a pivotal role in introducing the Bard to Uzbek audiences. Notable works such as "Hamlet," "Romeo and Juliet," and "Othello" found their way into the curriculum of literature departments in universities across the country.

The integration of Shakespearean themes into Uzbek culture goes beyond academic settings. Festivals, workshops, and artistic collaborations have become avenues for fostering a deeper understanding of Shakespearean literature. These events provide a platform for both scholars and the general public to engage with the timeless themes of love, power, and human nature depicted in Shakespeare's works. While the study of Shakespearean literature has made significant strides in Uzbekistan, challenges persist. Language barriers, the need for more extensive academic resources, and the continuous evolution of cultural dynamics pose ongoing challenges. However, these challenges also present opportunities for cross-cultural dialogue and the enrichment of both Uzbek and Shakespearean literary traditions.

Looking ahead, the future of Shakespearean studies in Uzbekistan holds promise. The growing interest in comparative literature and the global interconnectedness of academic communities offer avenues for collaboration with international scholars. Joint research projects, conferences, and exchange programs could further enrich the understanding of Shakespeare in an Uzbek context.

Investing in educational initiatives that focus on Shakespearean studies is crucial. This includes not only fostering the translation of more of Shakespeare's works into Uzbek but also developing comprehensive educational programs that incorporate his plays into broader literature curricula. Encouraging students to critically engage with the Bard's timeless

themes can contribute to a more nuanced understanding of literature and humanity. Engaging the local community is vital for the sustained growth of Shakespearean studies. The organization of public lectures, workshops, and interactive events can bridge the gap between academia and the general public. By making Shakespearean literature more approachable and relevant to everyday life, a wider audience can appreciate the profound insights embedded in the Bard's works.

### **Conclusion**

In conclusion, the development and study of the Shakespearean period in Uzbekistan are marked by progress, challenges, and immense potential. The integration of Shakespeare into the fabric of Uzbek literature and arts reflects the adaptability and universality of his works. As Uzbekistan continues to forge its path in the global academic and cultural landscape, the exploration of Shakespearean literature serves as a testament to the enduring impact of the Bard's legacy. With a commitment to education, technology, community engagement, and international collaboration, Uzbekistan stands poised to contribute meaningfully to the ongoing conversation about Shakespeare's place in the world of literature and beyond.

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**READING, LISTENING, WRITING AND ADVANTAGES OF  
SPEAKING**

**Xudayberganov Sherali Alisher o'g'li**

Termiz State University, Faculty of Foreign Philology, Department of Guiding  
and Interpreting

3 – course student

**Abstract:** In this article, the advantages of reading, listening, writing and speaking in learning foreign languages, as well as the fact that they develop students' cognitive activity, arouse interest in learning a foreign language and form communicative competence, were considered.

**Key words:** reading, speaking, cognitive activity, listening, writing, interest in learning, communicative competence.

**Introduction.**

The main goal of teaching "English language" is the formation of communicative competence, which includes several components:

- communication skills in speaking, listening, reading and writing;
- language knowledge and skills on this language building material to create and recognize information;
- Linguistic and regional knowledge to ensure the socio-cultural basis, without which it is impossible to form communicative competence.

Students learn English as a means of communication and must be able to use it in oral and written forms. In order for English to become an interpersonal and international communication tool, it is very important to master all forms of communication and all speech functions. Students should master the four types of speech activities: reading, listening, writing and speaking, and should not forget about the advantages of the three aspects of language related to them - vocabulary, phonetics and grammar.

Let's take a closer look at the advantages of reading, listening, writing and speaking in learning English:

Listening is a receptive type of speech activity related to the perception and understanding of the spoken message. When the teacher himself chooses the material he uses in his oral speech in the lesson, he should take into account the goals he sets for himself: first, to develop students' ability to listen and understand foreign speech; and secondly, the well-known expansion of students' passive vocabulary during the listening process and the development of their expectations from the context.

When using this or that form or phrase, the teacher must take all measures to make it correctly understood by the students. To achieve this, remember the following: using this or that English phrase, the teacher must follow the same form in subsequent lessons, and not replace it with an Uzbek equivalent or another similar phrase in English. The teacher must ensure that the students understand not only the general meaning of the expression he used, but also the individual parts.

Students' correct understanding of the teacher's speech should be systematically checked. Each new expression should be repeated many times by the teacher not only in the first lesson, but also in subsequent lessons.

The goals of listening training can be defined as follows: development of certain speech skills; teaching the ability to communicate, developing the necessary skills; memorization of speech material; teach students to understand the meaning of the sentence; teach students to distinguish the main thing in the flow of information; develop auditory memory and auditory response. When working with audio materials, it forms students' ability to work on several speaking skills at the same time.

Speaking is a productive type of speech activity, through which (verbal) communication is carried out. The content of speech is the expression of thought in oral form. Speech is based on pronunciation, lexical and grammatical skills. The goal of teaching speech in the English language class is to form speech skills that will allow the student to use them in extracurricular speech practice at the level of everyday communication generally accepted.

The realization of this goal is related to the formation of the following communication skills in students:

- a) understand and create statements in English in accordance with the specific situation of communication, speech task and communicative intention;
- b) perform their verbal and non-verbal behavior taking into account the rules of communication and the national-cultural characteristics of the country of the language being studied;
- c) use reasonable methods of mastering the English language, improving it independently.

The most important way of speaking is communicative (oral) speech. The communicative situation as a method of teaching speaking in a foreign language consists of four factors:

- 1) the conditions of reality in which communication is carried out;
- 2) relations between official and informal communication representatives;
- 3) speech (speech) motivation;
- 4) implementation of the act of communication itself, which creates a new situation, motivation to speak.

The term typical communicative situation is understood as a real communication model, in which the speech behavior of interlocutors is carried out in their typical social and communicative roles.

### **Main body**

Examples of a simple communicative (speech) situation: a conversation between a buyer and a seller, a theater cashier with an audience, a teacher with a student, etc. Another important component of the method of teaching speaking is the type of

communication. There are 3 types of communication: individual, group and public: In individual communication, two people participate. It is characterized by speed and reliability. Here, communication partners are equal in the share of participation in the "product" of the common speech. In group communication, several people participate in one communication process (conversation with friends, training, meeting). Mass communication is carried out with a relatively large number of individuals. Therefore, the communicative roles of participants in public communication are usually predetermined: speakers and listeners (see meetings, rallies, debates, etc.).

Speech (speech) is manifested in monologic and dialogic forms. When teaching dialogue, it is necessary to distinguish between different forms of dialogue and forms of working with them: dialogue-conversation, dialogue-scene, conversation between students and the teacher, pair and group forms. The monologue is characterized by expansion, coherence, consistency, reasonableness, semantic completeness, the presence of common constructions, and grammatical formality. The main difficulties in teaching speaking (speech) should include motivational problems, for example: students are shy to speak foreign languages, they are afraid to make mistakes, to be criticized; students do not have enough language and speech tools to solve the task; students, for one reason or another, do not participate in the collective discussion of the subject of the lesson. Based on the listed problems in teaching speech, a goal appears - to eliminate these problems, if possible. It is impossible to learn to speak without building simple dialogues on a certain topic, without getting into real situations. An interactive approach to teaching involves direct involvement of students in discussions, debates, discussion of problems, and therefore dialogue. Also, to form students' common language, intellectual, cognitive abilities, mental processes that are the basis of mastering communication in a foreign language, as well as students' feelings, emotions, readiness for communication, various types of communication culture is important. team interaction.

Reading is a receptive type of speech activity related to the perception and understanding of written text. In order to read and understand a foreign text, it is assumed that it has a set of phonetic, lexical and grammatical informative features that make the



recognition process instantaneous. In the process of reading, the processes of perception and understanding are simultaneously and closely related to each other

although the skills that ensure its process are conditionally divided into two groups: related to the "technical" side of reading (perception of graphic symbols and their connection with certain meanings and providing semantic processing of what is perceived - establishing semantic connections between language units of different levels, and thus the content of the text, the author's intention, etc.

In teaching reading at the initial stage, it is important to teach the student to read correctly, that is, to sound graphemes, to extract meaning, that is, to understand, evaluate, and use text information. These skills depend on how fast the child learns. Through the reading technique, we understand not only the quick and clear interrelationship of sound and letter, but also the connection of the sound-letter connection with the semantic meaning of what the child is reading. It is the high level of mastering the reading technique that allows the result of the reading process itself - to get quick and quality information.

Pedagogical requirements can be formulated when organizing the process of learning to read in a foreign language.

1. Practical orientation of the educational process: formulation of specific communicatively motivated tasks and questions aimed at solving practical problems that allow not only to acquire new knowledge and skills, but also to understand the content and meaning of what is being studied; in the system of teaching the technique of reading in a foreign language, mandatory separation of the loud stage of reading, articulation and intonation, phonetically correct speech and "inner hearing" skills will be strengthened.

2. Differentiated approach to education: taking into account the young psychological characteristics of students, their individual ways of cognitive activity in conveying new knowledge and forming skills and competencies; the use of analytical and synthetic exercises, tasks that differ in complexity depending on the individual

abilities of students; choosing adequate methods of work on reading aloud and self-teaching.

3. A complex and functional approach to education: building learning to read based on oral expectations, i.e. children read texts containing language material they have already learned orally; at the alphabet stage, mastering new letters, letter combinations, reading rules is carried out in accordance with the sequence of introduction of new lexical units and speech samples in oral speech.

4. Taking into account the specific characteristics of the mother tongue: use of positive transfer of reading skills formed or already formed in the mother tongue of students;

5. A comprehensive approach to the formation of motivation: in the lesson, more attention is paid to performing game tasks, acting in problematic situations of a communicative nature; the use of various types of visualizations that stimulate the understanding of new material, the creation of associative connections, supports that help to better master the rules of reading, graphic images of words, intonation patterns of phrases.

### **Result and discussion**

According to the level of penetration into the content of the text and depending on the communicative needs, there is sight reading, search (see and search), access and learning. Reading reading is characterized by a correct and complete understanding of the content of the text, retelling of the received information, repetition in the synopsis, etc.

Reading is one of the most important types of communicative and cognitive activity of students. This activity is aimed at obtaining information from a written fixed text. Reading performs various functions: it serves for practical mastering of foreign languages, a means of learning language and culture, a means of information and educational activities, and a means of self-education.

Writing is an effective type of speech activity that provides the expression of thought in graphic form. In the methodology of teaching a foreign language, written and written speech is both a means and a goal of teaching a foreign language. Writing is a technical component of written speech. Written speech, together with speech, is a productive type of speech activity, which is expressed in the designation of some content through graphic symbols.

Writing is closely related to reading. their system has one graphical language system. When writing with graphic symbols, thought is encoded, while reading graphic symbols are decoded. If you correctly define the goals of writing and teaching writing, take into account the role of writing in the development of other skills, use fully appropriate exercise goals, perform them at a certain stage of learning, speaking will gradually become richer and more logical.

Writing helps develop grammatical skills when given basic copywriting tasks or tasks that require creativity, all of which are prerequisites for memorization. It is very difficult for students without written work to memorize lexical and grammatical material.

Tasks for teaching written speech. To form students' competences and skills: appropriate to the language models being studied in the written statement

use the following sentences; construction of language models according to lexical, spelling and grammatical standards; use a set of speech clichés and formulas characteristic of a certain form of written communication; giving openness, accuracy and precision to the statement, using the methods of linguistic and semantic compression of the text, presenting the written statement with logical consistency.

Writing can become an effective teaching tool only when students have reached a certain level of spelling skills and competence.

At the middle stage of education, the most complex type of speech communication is used, for example, thinking that requires students to have knowledge, a wide vocabulary and phrases that help them express their thoughts in writing.

The tasks to be solved in the teaching of written speech are the formation of the necessary graphic automatisms, speech thinking skills and the ability to formulate thoughts in accordance with the written style in students, to expand their worldview and knowledge, and to acquire cultural and intellectual preparation for creation. the content of the written work of speech, the formation of real ideas about the content of the topic, the style of speech and the graphic form of the written text. Written speech allows you to save linguistic and factual knowledge, serves as a reliable tool for thinking, encourages speaking, listening and reading in a foreign language.

### **Conclusion.**

Written speech is considered as a creative communication skill and is understood as the ability to express one's thoughts in writing. For this, it is necessary to have the skills of spelling and calligraphy, the ability to organize and organize a written speech composed in internal speech, as well as the ability to choose adequate lexical and grammatical units. Recently, writing is seen as an aid in improving the effectiveness of foreign language teaching. In terms of modern means of communication such as e-mail, the Internet, etc., it is impossible not to consider the practical importance of written speech communication. In the modern world, the role of written communication is extremely high. But it is necessary to distinguish written activity and written speech. The activity of written speech is the purposeful and creative execution of thought in the written word, and written speech is the method of forming and forming thought in the signs of written language.

Effective writing is still under-taught in foreign language classes. Students' written skills often lag far behind the level of learning in other types of speaking activities. The letter is characterized by a three-part structure: stimulating-motivational, analytical-synthetic and executive.

The purpose of teaching written speech is to develop students' written communicative competence, which includes the acquisition of written signs, the content and form of written speech work. The tasks to be solved in teaching written speech are related to creating conditions for mastering the content of teaching written speech. Therefore, teaching writing is inextricably linked with teaching other types of speech

activity with speech and reading. Written speech allows you to save linguistic and factual knowledge, serves as a reliable tool for thinking, encourages speaking, listening and reading in a foreign language.

Reasonably used writing in learning a foreign language, due to its close connection with all types of speech activity, helps the student to master the material, to accumulate knowledge about the language and through the language.

Thus, when speaking, students should be able to convey information or explain, approve or condemn, convince, prove. Writing requires the ability of students to quickly correct their own and others' thoughts; writing from reading, processing material; writing an outline or abstract of a speech. In reading, the ability of students to quickly read newspaper and magazine articles and literary works of moderate complexity is important. Listening requires the ability to understand speech at a normal pace in live communication, as well as the meaning of television / radio programs.

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## **THE IMPORTANCE OF MOTIVATION IN LEARNING ENGLISH.**

**Xasanov Valijon Normurodovich**

Termez State University

3rd year student of philology, English language teaching

**Abstract:** Students' motivation is very important in language learning. It is important to encourage EFL (English as a Foreign Language) students to participate in the learning process. According to Dornyei (1998), motivation is responsible for determining human activity by energizing and directing it. Motivating students can give them a way to achieve their goals. One of the main aspects of a person is communication. According to Lewis (Lewis, Simons, & Fennig, 2014), English is the third most spoken language in the world. Therefore, English is very important to communicate with people around the world. According to Gardner (1985), which has been recognized for a long time, it is recognized that one of the main elements influencing the learning of English language is the learner's motivation.

**Keywords:** Motivation, EFL (English as a Foreign Language), communication, long-term goals, native speaker, language acquisition, instrumental and integrative motivation, intrinsic and extrinsic motivation, motivation, identification and integration.

Everyone can adjust themselves to learn a language. If you want to speak English fluently, read books in the original, learn to understand the spoken language of native speakers of this language correctly and easily, you will have to put in a lot of effort and you will have to spend a lot of time. However, if you have a strong motivation to learn English, the results will not be long in coming. In order not to lose enthusiasm, you need to motivate yourself on the path of knowledge with any available means. There are the following types of motivation: positive; negative; antimotivation. To increase interest in learning English, you need to use different emotions. Positive motivation refers to the corresponding feelings - imagine how confidently you talk with foreigners, successfully negotiate, etc. By drawing this picture in your head, you can visualize your goal and understand how important it is not to delay learning. Negative motivation for learning English includes negative emotions and

causes anxiety. Just imagine how ridiculous you'll look when you're in a foreign country and don't speak English well enough. Although concern about your future happiness can be a strong reason to work harder and harder, ideally it is desirable to combine positive and negative motivation. The only thing to avoid is antimotivation -

the burden of emotions associated with learning English. If you have experienced failures, ridicule, conflicts in the past, as a result of which you constantly hate the language, you need to overcome this situation and convince yourself that you really need English.

Foreign psychologists, including Western researchers, emphasize that internal and external motivation play a key role in the effectiveness of the educational process. Based on the "self-learning (or self-determination) theory", we can say that two sources can motivate students to study and get education. These are internal and external factors. In general, there are two types of motivation in this place: intrinsic and extrinsic motivation. A stimulus directed at a person in this place is an internal stimulus. This motivating factor can be biological, emotional, spiritual or social in nature. In this case, there is no external incentive or reward. This activity is done for self-pleasure and individual satisfaction. This condition can be characterized by curiosity and a desire to overcome difficulties. Intrinsic motivation that a person feels and feels in the process of reading is driven by interest or pleasure. It is more related to inner individuality, that is, it does not rely on external influences. Researchers like Ryan and Desi tried to explain intrinsic motivation without taking into account the external component. According to them, students are engaged in (educational) activities due to their internal interests, joy and excitement, and for this reason, they also have internal motivation. According to Matt and Dale, intrinsic motivators include an interest in a subject, a sense of its connection to life and the world, a sense of accomplishment in mastering it, and a sense of calling to it. Harter explains that intrinsic motivation is a real drive in human nature that drives people to explore and solve new problems.

Desi said, "Intrinsic motivation refers to the pleasure and satisfaction derived from participation in an activity for its own sake." Intrinsic motivation is the internal force that motivates students to engage in learning activities because they are interested in learning and enjoy the learning process. Their (students') abilities are tested (or tested) and they are motivated and interested in learning even if there are no external rewards to be won. Students who have the goals of trying to understand the subject matter and master the skills are said to be intrinsically motivated. Students' needs can motivate them to achieve learning goals.

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***INNOVATIVE APPROACH TO TEACHING ENGLISH IN SECONDARY  
SCHOOLS.***

**Normamatov Yigitali Sharofiddinovich**

Termez State University

Philology is a 3rd year student of English language teaching

**Abstract:** In this article, innovative approaches to English language teaching in secondary schools are discussed about the modern methods promoted by teachers for students' free thinking, speech depth, responsiveness, passion for language learning, and active participation in classes. is conducted.

**Key words:** general education, grammatical, lexical, phonetic, different ideas.

**INTRODUCTION**

Today, the interest of the young generation in learning foreign languages, especially English, is increasing. For this reason, in order to teach this language in general schools, pedagogues are required to make extensive use of innovative methods. The introduction of continuous teaching of foreign languages in the first grades of general education schools from 2013-2014 is a clear proof of this. English is almost a world language is shown as the most desirable language in all fields, therefore, not only in elementary grades, but also in the upper class, fully aware that learning the languages of economically, scientifically, and culturally developed times is the main factor in acquiring the achievements of world science and development. The importance of the language is definitely being paid attention to in choosing a profession among students. Language learning, like any other field, depends on the age of the students as well as the minds of the students.

**LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY**

Young children have a very high desire to learn a language, especially with today's information and communication tools. On the part of our country, the conditions created in schools, the fact that the classrooms are equipped with modern technologies, the provision of young educated personnel, the organization of television online classes on

online TV channels for all classes for independent study in addition to school classes, are commendable. Students of the 1st and 2nd grades may not understand the grammatical, lexical, phonetic, units of the language, but they can master the language at an excellent level through cartoons, games, and pictures. Accordingly, two methods are used effectively in grammar

- Inductive
- Deductive

In the inductive method, grammar rules are first explained to students and then reinforced through examples. This method is often useful for high school students. For example, tenses, prepositions, articles are known terms for high school students. In the deductive method, the topic is first introduced through certain games and exercises, and then it is explained based on the rule. Since elementary school students do not have knowledge about possessives, participles, verbs and other units, it is more effective to explain the topic to them through games and songs. For example, Can is a modal verb in English and is taught through handout materials.

- Can you play football
- Can you phone call
- It is very easy
- Can you do it Nansy?

According to psychologists, compared to older people, children are 70-80% more interested in new things, reading and learning. Children try to perform tasks that they cannot perform even in our daily life despite warnings. They get bored very quickly with the sameness, therefore, it is required from the teaching staff to organize lessons in new ways, in an unconventional way, to fully create the environment of the foreign language being studied.

Therefore, teachers should organize lessons using interactive, innovative and interesting methods. It is required to introduce working with students individually, in groups and in pairs, in the form of various competitions, in the form of games, with the use of colorful visual aids, and to prepare separately for each lesson. This type of lessons increases love and passion for the language, activates inactive students, and creates healthy competition among students. Competition is the foundation of growth.

## **DISCUSSION**

Another important aspect in teaching English is to monitor the student's ability to fully absorb information. Children in the same group have different ideas, thoughts, worldviews and information reception. Accordingly, the teacher should conduct the educational process based on the characteristics of the character of each student. For example, in some students, the ability to remember by sight, and in another, to remember by hearing, may be formed by nature. According to these characteristics, English language learning is divided into 3 main directions: S Visual learning - remembering information by seeing S Auditory learning - remembering information by hearing S Kinaesthetic learning - learning through actions remembering information, taking into account the above characteristics, the teacher will create results and motivate the student to learn the language if the topic is explained or organized through games, during the lesson, during exercises, preparing role plays, games.

## **RESULT**

Below we will consider some of the didactic games and pedagogical technologies that we can use in the lessons to organize such a meaningful lesson.

❖ Who is faster - the goal of the game is to develop the writing technique. The course of the game: the listeners are given cards with sentences written on them, and the words of the sentences on the cards are arranged in order. The student who writes first and in the correct order will be the winner. This game is more effective in higher grades.

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❖ Who am I? - the goal of the game is to develop speaking techniques. The course of the game: a student in the group comes out and describes something or a person without saying the name, and the rest of the students have to find who or what is according to the description. This game improves verbal literacy. This game is more for elementary school.

❖ The purpose of the continuous story-game is to develop vocabulary. The course of the game: the class is divided into 2 groups, and 2 types of stories are given in a semi-finished state, and the groups continue the story based on their fantasy and bring it to the end. Whichever group uses more new words is the winner. This game teaches students to work in harmony with each other. This game works better in higher grades.

❖ Noisy dictation-the goal of the game is to develop grammar. The course of the game: Students in the class are placed facing each other and must be able to correctly write the words of the student in front of them while listening to each other at the same time. This game will be a bit noisy and it is this noise that will allow them to develop word recognition even in this situation. Listening- improves listening skills. In English, words are not written as they are heard, for example in the word speak, the diphthong {ea} gives the sound [i] [spi:k]. If the student can understand the words correctly, then this is a good result. This game is used in elementary and high school.

### **CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, it is worth noting that, taking into account the age and psychological characteristics of students, English is taught in different classes in general schools, and pedagogical innovative technologies help to fully satisfy their interest and needs in learning a foreign language. Based on modern lesson developments, the lessons are highly effective for students to learn the language.

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**BOLALARDA UCHRAYDIGAN SURUNKALI VIRUSLI GEPATITLAR.**

**Izomov Tohir Islomovich**

**Xolboev Norbek Aliniyozovich**

**Ikromova Gulnoza Nozim qizi**

*Toshkent tibbiyot akademiyasi Termiz filiali*

**Annotatsiya:** Surunkali gepatit- jigarni yallig'lanishi bilan belgilanib, uning ishini buzilishi bilan, to'qima va hujayralarni baravariga shikastlanishi bilan, distrofik zararlanishi bilan, pariyetal yo'lining gistio-limfotsitlar hujayralar bilan qoplanishi hamda bu yerda oz miqdorda qo'shimcha hujayralar paydo bo'lishi bilan belgilanadi. Bu kasallik, klinik turg'un gepatosplenomegaliya, giperfermentemiya va disproteinemiya, ko'pincha progredient, progressirlanuvchi kechishga ega, ba'zida sirroz shakllanishigacha olib keladigan jigardagi uzoq davom etuvchi (6 oydan ko'proq) distrofik, proliferativ, yallig'lanishli jarayon. Ushbu maqolada bolalarda uchraydigan surunkali virusli gepatitlar haqida ma'lumot berilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Virusli gepatit, gistio-limfotsitlar, jigar, gastrointestinal infeksiya, T-limfotsitlar.

Surunkali virusli gepatitlar - pediatriyaning eng dolzarb ijtimoiy-tibbiy muammosi. Bu erta bolalik yoshida ular shakllanishining ancha oshishi, samarali terapiya yo'qligi va bashoratining oldindan aniqlanmasligi bilan bog'liq. Yer sharida virusli gepatitga chalingan 300 mln. bemor bor. Jigar surunkali kasalliklari osishi sababi va etiologik strukturasi dunyoning turli regionlarida har xildir. Ular xilma-xil ekologik vaziyat, ovqatlanish xakrateri, gastrointestinal infeksiya va boshqa kasalliklarning yuqori tarqalganligi, lekin birinchi navbatda virusli gepatit bilan bog'langan. O'zbekistonda surunkali virusli gepatit tarqalishi haqida aniq ma'lumotlar hozirgi vaqtgacha yo'q. Hozirgi vaqtga 7 ta virusli gepatitni: A, B, C, delta, E, D, F identifikatsiyalovchi sezgir serologik testlar ishlab chihilgan. Ularning yuqish yo'llari ko'rsatilgan: A va E viruslari mavjud bemorlarda oral-fekal va B, delta, C, D, F lar uchun parenteral. Jigardagi jarayo'n surunkali bo'lishiga patogenezining xilma-xilligi aniqlangan. Surunkali virusli gepatit shakllanishi asosan organizmga B gepatiti virusi tushishida sodir bo'lishi ko'rsatilgan. B gepatit virusi sito'toksik emasligi aniqlangan.

Patogenezi. Surunkali virusli gepatit Bda jigaming asosiy shikastlanish elementi bo'lib gepatositlarning virusning immunokomponent tizimlari bilan o'zaro aloqasi hisoblanadi. B gepatiti virusi persistensiyasi xojayin organizmi adekvat immun javobi

yo'qligi, interferogenezning keskin pasayishi bilan bog'liq. Virusli gepatit Bning "nuqsanli" viruslari - DNK nukleo'tid ketma-ketligi bilan farqlanuvchi mutantlar ma'lum bo'ldi, ular odam organizmiga osongina kirib oladi va immun eliminasiyaga kuchsiz uchraydi. Mutantlar interferon bilan davolanishga yomon ta'sirchan. B gepatiti virusidan oqsil determinantlari bilan farq qiluvchi delta virus defektli hisoblanadi, sababi uning replikatsiyasi uchun B gepatit virusi bo'lishi zaruriydir. Delta virus B gepatit virusi bilan umumiy antigen ega RNK-genomidan tashkil topgan. B gepatit virusi va delta virus assosiasiyalanishi ulaming patogenetik potentsiallanishiga olib keladi. Jarayonning surunkaliga o'tish xavfi kuchayadi. B- va delta infeksiyaning organizmga bir vaqtda yo'ki ketma-ket tushishiga bog'liq ravishda jigar surunkali kasalliklari kechishining turli varintlari: koinfeksiya va superinfeksiya aniqlanadi. Delta superinfeksisida B gepatit replikatsiyasi bosilishi ahamiyatga ega, sababi uning antigeni defektli delta vims tomonidan o'zining replikatsiyasi uchun ishlatiladi. Delta superinfeksiyada patogenetik mexanizmlarning kombinatsiyasi aniqlanadi: autoimmun reaksiyalar va to'g'ri sitopatogen ta'sirlar o'rin oladi. Klinik deltasuperinfeksiya ko'pincha ikki bosqichli gepatit bilan namoyon bo'ladi, bunda kasallikning birinchi avjga chiqqan payti gepatit B ga to'g'ri keladi, ikkinchisi esa - delta infeksiya qo'sqilishiga, shu bilan birga koinfeksiyada, ya'ni gepatit B va delta viruslarining organizmga bir vaqtda tushishida sitopatogen samara ustun keladi, autoimmun komponent esa ifodalanmagan.

Virusli gepatitning A va E turlari – yuqumli kasallik bo'lib, kasallik jigar hujayralarining jarohatlanishi bilan kechadi. Kasallikni yuzaga kelishida tozalikka rioya qilmaslik, ya'ni ovqatlanishdan oldin qo'llarni sovunlab yuvmaslik, meva va sabzavotlarni yuvmasdan iste'mol qilish hamda qaynatilmagan suvni ichish sabab bo'ladi. Shuning uchun, kasallik ko'proq bolalarda uchraydi. Pashshalar kasallikni yuqishida yetakchi rol o'ynaydi. Birgina pashsha ichagi, qanoti va tanasida millionlab kasallik qo'zg'atuvchi mikroblarni, shuningdek, gepatit viruslarini ham (turli xil axlat va najaslarga qo'nishi oqibatida) tashiydi. Klinik ko'rinishlari va kechish xususiyati surunkali gepatit turiga bog'liq. Surunkali gepatitning surunkali persistirlovchi gepatit va surunkali faol gepatitga bo'linishi morfologik meznolarga asoslangan bo'lsa ham, ushbu gepatitlarning klinik korinishi shunchalik turli-ki, bu ularni alohida ko'rib chiqishga imkon beradi. Surunkali persistirlovchi gepatit kuchsiz ifodalangan klinik ko'rinishlar bilan xususiyatlanadi. Bolalar odatda shikoyatlar qilishmaydi, ularda

ishtaha saqlangan, sariqlik yo'q, tomirli o'zgarishlar doimiy emas. Kasallikning yetakchi, ba'zida yagona belgisi jigaming, kamroq taloqning kattalashishi va zichlashishi hisoblanadi. Qon zardobida katta doimiylikda jigar-hujayralari fermentlarining (asosan AIT, AST) kuchli faolligi, ba'zida o'rtamiyona dispro'teinemiya, ba'zida timol sinamasi ko'rsatkichlari oshganligi aniqlanadi. Doimiy ravishda HbsAg aniqlanadi. Reogepatogramma va exogepatogrammadagi o'zgarishlar yetarlicha ifodalangan va surunkali persistirlovchi hepatit tashxislanishida muhim ahamiyatga ega. Surunkali persistirlanuvchi hepatit kechishi doimo yaxshi sifatli. Surunkali faol hepatitga o'tishi kuzatilmaydi. Jigar sirrozi shakllanmaydi. Bunday hepatitning eng ko'p oqibati - sog'ayish, qoldiq fibroz yoki jigar funksional sinamalarining me'yorligidagi klinik ko'rinishlarisiz uzoq davom eluvchi (umrbod) persistirlanuvchi B-antigenemiya. Surunkali faol hepatit ifodalangan klinik simptomatika va jigar funksional sinamalarining ancha siljishi bilan xususiy atlanadi. Bolalar umumiy holsizlikka, tezda charchashga, ishtaha pasayishiga, qorindagi og'riqlarga, meteorizm, kamroq turg'unsiz ich kelishiga shikoyat qilishadi. Ko'pincha teri va skleralaming sariqligi aniqlanadi. Teri qoplamlari quruq, rangpar. Yuzda, ko'krakda, qo'l panjasida tomirli yulduzchalar - teleangiektaziyalami aniqlash mumkin, ko'pincha palmar eritema, subfebrilitet aniqlanadi, burundan qon ketishi, petexial yallig'lanishlar yagona ekximozlar bo'lishi mumkin. Jigar va taloqning ancha kattalashishi xususiyatli. Jigar paypaslashda zich, ba'zida og'riqli, yuzasi silliq, cheti o'tkir, ba'zida no'tekis.

Tashxis. Surunkali hepatit B ni HB-virus bilan bog'langan jigarda (6 oydan oshiq) kechayo'tgan distrofik-proliferativ yallig'lanishli jarayon asosida tashxislanadi, bunda yetakchi klassik simptomlar qatoriga astenik va dispeptik belgilar va shuningdek tomirli o'zgarishlar bilan keluvchi turli darajadagi gepatoyo'ki gepatosplenomegaliya kiradi. Remissiya davrida surunkali hepatit klinik belgilari juda oz, shuning uchun diagnostika maqsadida qo'shimcha paraklinik tekshiruv uslublari muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Surunkali hepatit B ni tashxislash uchun bilirubin miqdorini qon zardobida aniqlash unchalik ahamiyatli emas, sababi uning miqdorining ortishi faqat qo'zish davrida bo'ladi. Surunkali hepatit B da doimo qon zardobida umumiy xolesterin miqdori oshadi va ishqoriy fosfataza faolligi ortadi, ko'pincha protrombin va fibrinogen pasayishi qayd qilinadi. Tashxislashning spesifik uslublaridan KB-virusi markerlarini aniqlash hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega. Surunkali hepatit uchun kelgusida HBeAG ning anti Be ga

serokonversiyasi sodir bo'ladigan uzoq davomli HBs- va HBE-antigenemiya xos. Bir vaziyatlarda seroqonversiya kasallik o'tkir bosqichining bosilishi haqida guvohlik bersa, boshqa hollarda autoimmun mexanizmlar ustunligi mavjud kasallikning ancha faol shakliga o'tishi haqida dalolat beradi. Surunkali gepatit shaklini aniqlash uchun immunitetning hujayra va gumoral omillari ko'rsatkichlari katta ahamiyatga ega. Immunglobulinlarning, asosan M sinfining qon zardobida turg'un oshishi, antyaderoli va antimitoxondrial antitanchalaming yuqori titri, T-supressorlar pasayishi hisobiga T-limfositlarning past miqdori, oyna testida makrofaglarning kuchsiz ifodalangan migrasiyasi surunkali faol gepatitga ishonarli ko'rsatma bo'ladi.

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**WORD-COMBINATIONS AND THEIR TYPES**

**Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek**

**The faculty of Psychology, department of Foreign languages  
Phylology and foreign languages**

**Supervisor: Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi**

**Student of group 204-20: Hasanov Foziljon Alisher o`g`li**

**Annotation:** This article offers an insightful exploration of word combinations and their multifaceted types within language. It delineates the various categories of word combinations, encompassing phrases, idioms, collocations, compound words, and proverbs, providing a comprehensive understanding of each type's structure and function. The piece delves into the significance of comprehending these word combinations, emphasizing their pivotal role in fostering communication clarity, enhancing fluency, and enabling effective expression of thoughts and emotions. It elucidates how familiarity with these linguistic constructs contributes to cultural understanding, reflecting values and traditions inherent in language.

**Key words:** Word Combinations, Types of Word Combinations, Phrases, Idioms, Collocations, Compound Words, Proverbs, Communication Clarity, Language Fluency, Cultural Significance, Linguistic Expressiveness, Language Proficiency, Communication Effectiveness, Language Learning, Structural Understanding.

Understanding word combinations and their types is fundamental to comprehending the intricacies of language. Word combinations are the building blocks of sentences, forming the backbone of communication. They play a crucial role in shaping the meaning, structure, and effectiveness of language. From simple phrases to complex collocations, word combinations come in various forms, each serving a unique purpose in expressing thoughts, ideas, and emotions.

**Types of Word Combinations**

1. Phrases: Phrases are groups of words that function together as a single unit within a sentence, lacking both a subject and a predicate. They can be classified into different categories based on their structure and function.

- Noun Phrase (NP): Consists of a noun and other modifiers that describe or specify the noun, such as adjectives or determiners. Example: "the beautiful sunset."

- Verb Phrase (VP): Comprises a verb along with its complements and modifiers.  
Example: "have been studying diligently."

- Prepositional Phrase (PP): Contains a preposition, its object, and any modifiers.  
Example: "in the garden."

Idioms: These are fixed expressions that carry a figurative meaning different from the literal interpretation of the words. Idioms often have cultural or contextual significance and are not easily deduced from the individual words. Examples include "kick the bucket," "barking up the wrong tree," and "piece of cake."

Collocations: Collocations are word combinations that commonly occur together, forming a natural partnership due to frequent usage within a language. They can be comprised of various parts of speech and greatly contribute to fluency and natural-sounding speech. Examples include "make a decision," "strong coffee," and "heavy rain."

Compound Words: These are formed by combining two or more words to create a new word with a distinct meaning. Compound words can be written as a single word, hyphenated, or separate words. Examples include "lighthouse," "mother-in-law," and "firefighter."

Proverbs: These are well-known, often traditional, sayings that offer wisdom, advice, or moral guidance. Proverbs are typically brief and memorable, conveying a universal truth or insight. Examples include "A stitch in time saves nine" and "Actions speak louder than words."

### **Significance of Word Combinations**

Understanding word combinations is crucial for language learners and users for several reasons:

- Communication Clarity: Using appropriate word combinations ensures clearer communication, helping convey intended meanings accurately.

- Fluency and Naturalness: Familiarity with collocations and idiomatic expressions enhances fluency and makes language usage more natural.

- Expressive Abilities: Word combinations provide a broader range of expressive tools, allowing individuals to articulate thoughts and emotions effectively.

- Cultural Understanding: Idioms, proverbs, and certain phrases often have cultural significance, reflecting the values and traditions of a community.

In conclusion, word combinations come in various forms and serve distinct purposes in language. Whether they are phrases, idioms, collocations, compound words, or proverbs, each type contributes significantly to the richness, depth, and effectiveness of communication. Mastering these word combinations enhances language proficiency and enriches the expressive capabilities of individuals in their interactions.

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**BOLALARDA OBSTRUKTIV BRONXITLAR VA BRONXIAL ASTMANING  
KLINIK-IMMUNOLOGIK KECHISHI, TASHXISLASH VA KATAMNEZ  
USULLARINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH**

Izomov Tohir Islomovich  
Muxamadiyeva Bahora Abduxalimovna  
Toshkent tibbiyot akademiyasi Termiz filiali

**ANNOTATSIYA**

Bronxial astma (BA) bilan og'riqan 45 nafar bemor tekshirildi. Birinchi guruhga allergik BA (ABA) bo'lgan 17 bemor, ikkinchi guruhga noallergik BA (NBA) bo'lgan 11 bemor, uchinchi guruhga esa aralash BA (ARBA) bo'lgan 17 bemor kirdi. Qon zardobidagi IL-4, IFN- $\gamma$  darajasi qattiq fazali IFA miqdoriy aniqlash uchun test-tizimlari yordamida aniqlandi. Olingan natijalar yon zardobidagi IL-4 va IFN- $\gamma$  miqdorining kasallik patogenetik varianti bilan bog'liqligini ko'rsatadi va bu bog'liqlik ABA bemorlarda kuchliroq ifodalangan. ABA va ARBA bilan og'riqan bemorlarda IFN- $\gamma$  ishlab chiqarishning ifodalangan kamayishi kuzatiladi, kasallikning asosan allergik mexanizmi bilan og'riqan bemorlarda esa IL-4 darajasining sezilarli darajada oshishi qayd etildi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** bronxial astma, sitokinlar, IL-4, IFN- $\gamma$ , bolalar.

**АННОТАЦИЯ**

Обследовано 45 больных бронхиальной астмой (БА). В первую группу вошли 17 больных с аллергической БА (АБА), во вторую — 11 больных с неаллергической БА (НБА), в третью группу — 17 больных со смешанной БА (АСБА). Уровни IL-4, IFN- $\gamma$  в сыворотке крови определяли с помощью твердофазных количественных тест-систем IFA. Полученные результаты показывают, что количество IL-4 и IFN- $\gamma$  в побочной сыворотке связано с патогенетическим вариантом заболевания, причем эта связь более выражена у больных АБК. У пациентов, страдающих АБК и АРБА, наблюдается выраженное снижение продукции ИФН- $\gamma$ , а у пациентов, страдающих аллергическим механизмом заболевания, отмечено значительное повышение уровня ИЛ-4.

**Ключевые слова:** бронхиальная астма, цитокины, IL-4, IFN- $\gamma$ , дети.

#### **ANNOTATION**

45 patients with bronchial asthma (BA) were examined. The first group included 17 patients with allergic BA (ABA), the second group included 11 patients with nonallergic BA (NBA), and the third group included 17 patients with mixed BA (ARBA). Levels of IL-4, IFN- $\gamma$  in blood serum were determined using solid-phase IFA quantitative test systems. The obtained results show that the amount of IL-4 and IFN- $\gamma$  in the side serum is related to the pathogenetic variant of the disease, and this relationship is more strongly expressed in ABA patients. In patients suffering from ABA and ARBA, a marked decrease in IFN- $\gamma$  production is observed, and in patients suffering from an allergic mechanism of the disease, a significant increase in the level of IL-4 was noted.

**Key words:** bronchial asthma, cytokines, IL-4, IFN- $\gamma$ , children.

#### **Mavzuning dolzarbligi**

Bugungi kunda bronxial astma (BA)ga bronxlarga zarar yetkazadigan allergiya mediatorlarini ishlab chiqarish umumiy patogenetik bo'g'ini bilan birlashtirilgan immunologik va immunologik bo'lmagan mexanizmlarga asoslangan patogenezi geterogen bo'lgan kasallik sifatida qaraladi [21,27]. Ma'lumki, BA va boshqa ko'plab kasalliklarning klinik ko'rinishlarining tabiati ma'lum darajada kasallik patogenezing o'ziga xos xususiyatlari bilan belgilanadi [3-9,25,26]. Shu munosabat bilan ushbu patologiyalarning patogenezida immunologik mexanizmlarning roli BAni o'rganishga bag'ishlangan tadqiqotlarda keng muhokama qilinadi [10,11,18,19,22,28,29,30]. BA patogenezing zamonaviy konsepsiyasi ushbu kasallikning patogenetik asosi bo'lgan nafas yo'llarining immun (allergik) yallig'lanishini shakllantirishga olib keladigan IgE vositachiligidagi mexanizmlarni ishlab chiqishda yetakchi rolni tan olishga asoslangan [1,12-17,24]. Yallig'lanish va immunitet reaksiyalarining amplitudasi va davomiyligini tartibga soluvchi IFN- $\gamma$  va IL-4, kabi sitokinlar maxsus immun javobini boshqarishda ishtirok etadi [2,27]. Ishchi konsepsiyasiga ko'ra, yilida ikki martadan ko'p yo'tal, hushtaksim on nafas yoki hansirash bilan shikoyat qilgan har qanday bola bronxial astmaga gumon qilingan bemor hisoblanadi va bu tashhisni istisno qilish yoki tasdiqlashni talab qiladi. Bronxial astma bu yoshdagi bolalarda turli xil klinik ko'rinishi bilan farqlanadi. Kasallik allergiyaga nasliy moyillik bilan bog'liq bo'ladi. 70-80%

bolalarda bronxial astmaning rivojlanishi erta yoshdagi bolalarga to'g'ri keladi. Bolalarda bronxial astmaning erta rivojlanishiga homilaichi sensibilizatsiyasi, turli ta'sirlar natijasida yuzaga kelgan fetoplasentar barerining yuqori o'tkazuvchanligi sabab bo'ladi. Bola hayotining birinchi yili oxirida maishiy allergenlarning o'rni ortadi. Bu yoshda uy changiga va kapa allergenlariga sensibilizatsiya ko'pgina bemorlarda aniqlanadi. 3-4 yoshlarga kelib, chang allergenlarining o'rni ortadi, bu turli xil iqlim geografik zonalarda xar-xil bo'ladi. Erta yoshdagi bolalarda sensibilizatsiya spektrining almashib turishi har doim ham bosqichmabosqich tarzda kuzatilmaydi. Shuning uchun, erta yoshdagi bolalarda allergologik tashxis (bu yoshda provokasion, ingalyasion sinamalar o'tkazilmaydi, teri sinamalari kam sezgirli -skarifikatsiya o'rnida bo'rsildoq ko'pincha bo'lmaydi va musbat reaksiyaning birgina belgisi eritema hisoblanadi), to'liq yig'ilgan anamnez muhim rol o'ynaydi. Bolalarda bronxial astmaning erta rivojlanishida patologik kechgan homiladorlik oqibatida MNSning perinatal zararlanishi, homilaning anti va intranatal gipoksiyasi, tug'ruq jarohatlari sabab bo'ladi. Bola hayotining birinchi yilida gipoksiya va jarohatdan keyingi perinatal ensefalopatiya belgilari asosiy rol o'ynaydi. 25% bemor bolalarda nevrologik buzilishlar katta yoshdaham saqlanadi, bronxial astma kechishiga ta'sir qiladi. Astmaning eng ko'p uchraydigan simptomlari o'z ichiga quyidagilarni oladi: bronxospazm, yo'tal va xirillab nafas olish hurujlari oqibatida nafas olishning qiyinlashishi. Bu hurujlar ayniqsa tunda va erta saharda ro'y beradi. Agar bemor astmaga qarshi davolansa, uning simptomlari tamoman yoki qisman yo'q bo'lishi mumkin. Astma hurujlari allergen moddalar ta'sir qilganda (chang, o'simlik gullar changi, hayvonlar juni, patlari, ayrim oziq-ovqat turlari), jismoniy kuch ishlatilganda, sovuq havodan nafas olganda yoki nafas yo'llariga infeksiya yuqqanda ro'y berishi mumkin.

**Tadqiqot maqsadi.** BA turli xil kechish shakllari bilan kasallangan bemorlarda periferik qon zardobida sitokinlar (IFN- $\gamma$  va IL-4) ishlab chiqarilishini tadqiq qilish.

**Tadqiqot material va usullari:** 45 nafar BA bilan og'rigan bemorlar tekshirildi. BA bilan og'rigan bemorlar JSST xalqaro tasnifi bo'yicha va GINA 2020 y. diagnostik mezonlariga muvofiq guruhlariga bo'lingan. BA ning klinik va patogenetik variantlarini qiyosiy tahlil qilish uchun differensial diagnostika mezonlari asosida allergik BA (ABA) bilan 17 bemor, allergik bo'lmagan BA (NBA) bilan 11 bemor va aralash BA

(ARBA) bilan 17 bemor aniqlandi. Bemorlarning o'rtacha yoshi  $42,5 \pm 1,41$  yoshni tashkil etdi. Qon zardobidagi IL-4, IFN- $\gamma$  darajasi qattiq fazali IFA miqdoriy aniqlash uchun «IFA-IFN-gamma», «IFA-IL-4» (ZAO «Vektor-Best», Rossiya) test-tizimlaridan foydalanildi.

**Olingan natijalar va ularning muhokamasi.** BA bilan kasallangan bemorlarni klinik va immunologik tekshirish ma'lumotlari asosiy va nazorat guruhlaridagilar qon zardobidagi IL-4 darajasi o'rtasida sezilarli farqlarni ko'rsatdi ( $14,20 \pm 1,04$  va  $5,18 \pm 1,69$  pg/ml, p) dan ishonchli tarzda oshgan.

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**BOSHLANG'ICH SINFLARDA TA'LIM VA TARBIYANING O'RNI VA  
AHAMIYATI**

**Boboqulova Oydin**

Ilmiy rahbar , Termiz davlat universiteti  
Xorijiy filologiya fakulteti o'qituvchisi

**Qodirov Behruz**

**O'taganov Zarif Xudoynazarovich**

Termiz davlat universiteti  
Xorijiy filologiya fakulteti  
xorijiy til va adabiyot ta'lim yo'nalishi talabasi;  
e-mail:utaganovzarif1@gmail.com

**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqolada mamlakatimizda boshlang'ich sinflarda ta'lim tarbiyaning tutgan o'rni hamda ta'lim tizimining rivojlanishida boshlang'ich ta'limning qanchalik muhim ahamiyat kasb etishi haqida ma'lumotlar keltirilib o'tiladi.

**Аннотация.** В данной статье обсуждается роль образования в начальных классах в нашей стране и значение начального образования в развитии системы образования информация предоставлена.

**Annotation.** In this article, the role of education in primary classes in our country and the importance of primary education in the development of the education system are discussed information is provided.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Zamonaviy texnologiyalar, ta'limning maqsadi, tarbiya maqsadi, buyuk allomalarimiz so'zlari, ta'lim va tarbiya.

**Ключевые слова:** Современные технологии, цель образования, цель образования, слова наших великих учёных, образование и образование.

**Key words:** Modern technologies, the purpose of education, the purpose of education, the words of our great scholars, education and education.

Ta'lim o'qituvchi va o'quvchilarning hamkorlikdagi faoliyati bo'lib, shu jarayonda shaxsning taraqqiyoti, uning ma'lumoti va tarbiyasi ham amalga oshadi. Darslarda o'qituvchi o'z bilimi, ko'nikma va malakalarini mashg'ulotlar vositasida o'quvchilarga yetkazadi, o'quvchilar esa uni o'zlashtirib borishi natijasida undan foydalanish qobiliyatiga ega bo'ladi. O'rganish jarayonida o'quvchilar o'zlashtirishning turli ko'rinishlaridan foydalanishadi, ya'ni o'zlashtirilayotgan ma'lumotlarni qabul qilish, qayta ishlash hamda amaliyotga tatbiq etishda o'ziga xos tafovutlarga

tayanadi. Ta'lim jarayonida o'qituvchi va o'quvchilarning dars paytidagi hamkorligi, o'quvchilarning mustaqil ishlashi, sinfdan tashqari ishlar shaklida ta'lim va tarbiya masalalari hal etiladi. Hozirgi XXI asr zamonaviy ilm fan va texnologiyalar asrida o'sib borayotgan har bir avlodimiz bu imkoniyatlardan qisman foydalana oladi desak mubolag'a bo'lmaydi. Shuningdek bu vositalar ommaviy va ijtimoiy so'zlashuv jarayoniga aylanib bormoqda. Va shu bilan birgalikda uzog'imizni yaqin qilgani, turgan joyimizdan ko'chilik ishimizni bajarayotganimiz bu hayotimizga yengillik bergani haqiqat. Ammo bir qancha kuzatishlar natijalaridan kelib chiqib aytadigan bo'lsak, ayrim yosh avlodlarida bu ommaviy axborot vositasi o'z o'rnida foydalanmaslik turli salbiy oqibatlariga olib kelmoqda. Shu o'rinda shuni ayta olamizki har bitta inson o'zini o'zi idrok qila olishi bu muammoga kichik bir yechim bo'lsa ham yaratgan bo'lar edi. Birinchi prezidentimizning: «Har qarichi muqaddas bo'lgan ona yerimizga nisbatan farzandlarimizda g'urur va iftixor, sadoqat tuyg'ularini uyg'otish uchun biz bugun nima qilyapmiz, degan savolga javob izlab ko'raylik», - degan fikrlariga javoban ta'lim va tarbiya berishning zamonaviy usullarini tatbiq etish orqali ko'zlangan maqsadga erishishga o'z hissangizni qo'shasiz degan umiddamiz.

Ta'limning maqsadi jamiyat ehtiyojiga mos ravishda shakllanadi. Shunday ekan, ta'lim-tarbiya maqsadi mos va mutanosib bo'lishi kerak. Ilmiy adabiyotlarda ta'limning maqsadi imkoniyatlaridan to'g'ri, aniq, o'rinli foydalanish ko'nikma va malakalarini hosil qilish, mantiqiy-ijodiy tafakkurni rivojlantirish, kommunikativ savodxonlikni oshirish, milliy g'oyani singdirish, sharqona tarbiyani shakllantirish, shaxsni ma'naviy boyitishdan iboratligi ta'kidlangan. Ta'limiy maqsad asosida o'quvchilarda mustaqil fikrlash, og'zaki va yozma savodxonlikni oshirish, mantiqiy tafakkurni rivojlantirish orqali ularning muloqot madaniyati takomillashtiriladi. Tarbiyaviy maqsad asosida esa ma'naviy, g'oyaviy, nafosat tarbiyasi beriladi. Til o'rganish jarayonida xalqning madaniy-axloqiy qadriyatlariga yaqinlashtirish imkoni paydo bo'ladi.

Tarbiya maqsadi va mazmuni metodlarni to'g'ri tanlashga imkon beradi. Maqsad qanday bo'lsa, unga erishish metodlari unga muvofiq bo'lishi zarur. Tarbiyaning mazmuni shaxsning shakllanishiga qo'yiluvchi ijtimoiy talablar mohiyatidan iborat. Unutmaslik kerakki, aynan bitta vazifa turli xil fikrlar bilan to'ldirilgan bo'lishi mumkin. Shuning uchun metodlarni umuman mazmun bilan emas, balki aniq fikr bilan bog'lash g'oyat muhimdir. Tarbiyalanuvchilarning yosh xususiyatlari. Tarbiya jarayonida tarbiyalanuvchilarning yosh xususiyatlarini inobatga olish maqsadga

muvofiqdir. Yosh xususiyatlari muayyan bir yosh davriga xos bo'lgan [anatomik](#), fiziologik (jismoniy) va psixologik xususiyatlardir. Aytaylik, mas'uliyat tuyg'usini boshlang'ich ta'lim, o'rta ta'lim va o'rta maxsus, kasb-hunar ta'limi muassasalarida ta'lim olayotgan o'quvchilarda ham shakllantirish mumkin. Biroq har bir bosqichda mazkur sifatni shakllantirish borasida turli metodlar qo'llaniladi. Tarbiyaning maqsadi - har tomonlama barkamol shaxsni shakllantirish Tarbiyaning umumiy vazifalari: jamiyat a'zolarining maqsadga yo'naltirilgan rivojlanishi hamda ularning qator ehtiyojlarini qondirish uchun shart-sharoit yaratish; jamiyat rivoji uchun zarur bo'lgan ijtimoiy madaniyatga mos yetarlicha hajmdagi "inson kapitali"ni tayyorlash; madaniyatlarni uzatib turish orqali ijtimoiy hayotning barqarorligini ta'minlash.

Tarbiya jarayonida tarbiyalanuvchilarning yosh xususiyatlarini inobatga olish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Yosh xususiyatlari muayyan bir yosh davriga hos bo'lgan anatomik, fiziologik (jismoniy) va psixologik xususiyatlardir. Aytaylik, mas'uliyat tuyg'usini boshlang'ich ta'lim, o'rta ta'lim va o'rta mahsus, kasb-hunar ta'limi muassasalarida ta'lim olayotgan o'quvchilarda ham shakllantirish mumkin. Biroq har bir bosqichda mazkur sifatni shakllantirish borasida turli metodlar qo'llaniladi. Tarbiyaning mazmuni shaxsning shakllanishiga qo'yiluvchi ijtimoiy talablar mohiyatidan iborat. Unutmaslik kerakki, aynan bitta vazifa turli hil fikrlar bilan to'ldirilgan bo'lishi mumkin. Shuning uchun metodlarni umuman mazmun bilan emas, balki aniq fikr bilan bog'lash g'oyat muhimdir. Ta'lim-tarbiya jarayonining izchil, uzluksiz, tizimli hamda aniq ijtimoiy maqsad asosida tashkil etilishi, mazkur jarayonda fanlararo aloqadorlik, shuningdek, dunyoqarashni shakllantirishda samarali sanaluvchi barcha mavjud omillarning birligiga tayangan holda ish ko'rish ko'zlangan maqsadga erishishning kafolatidir. Mazkur holat ma'lum ijtimoiy voqea-hodisalar mohiyatini turli nuqtai nazardan baholash, ularning rivojini ko'ra bilish, bir holatdan ikkinchi holatga o'tishini kuzatish, ularning o'zaro bog'liqligi [va aloqadorligi](#), bir-birini taqozo etishini tushuna olish imkonini beradi. Ozbekiston Respublikasi ijtimoiy-siyosiy mustaqilligining dastlabki yillaridayoq respublikada, amalga oshirilishi ko'zda tutilayotgan tarbiya maqsadi aniq belgilab olindi.

Farobiy ta'lim-tarbiyaga bag'ishlangan asarlarida inson takomillida ta'lim va tarbiyaning muhimligi, unda nimalarga e'tibor berish zarurligi, ta'lim-tarbiya usul va uslublari haqida so'z boradi. "Fozil odamlar shahri", " Baxt-saodatga erishuv to'g'risida

" , " Imlarning kelib chiqishi " kabi asarlarida olimning tarbiyaviy qarashlari o'z ifodasini topgan.

Ibn Sino insonlarni kamolotga erishishning birinchi mezoni sanalgan bilim egallashga dav'at etadi. Bilimsiz kishilar johil bo'ladi, ular haqiqatni bila olmaydilar, ular yetuk bo'lmagan kishilar deydi. Ibn Sino bilim olishda bolalarni yengildan og'irga borish orqali bilim berish, olib boriladigan mashqlar bolalar yoshiga mos bo'lishi, bilim berishda, bolani qiziqishi va qobiliyatlarini hisobga olishi, o'qitishni jismoniy mashqlar bilan olib borish kerakligini uqtiradi. Yangicha ijtimoiy sharoitda ta'lim-tarbiyadan ko'zda tutilayotgan maqsadlarga erishish, o'quvchilarning dars va darsdan tashqari xilma-xil tarbiyaviy faoliyatlarini uyushtirish, ularni bilimli, odobli, e'tiqodli, vatanparvar, mehnatsevar, barkamol inson qilib o'stirish va kasbga yo'naltirish o'quvchilar zimmasiga yuklatilgan

### **XULOSA**

Sinf dan va maktabdan tashqari tarbiyaviy ishlar o'quvchilarning darsdan bo'sh vaqtlaridagi o'quv-tarbiya jarayonini to'ldiradi va kengaytiradi, o'quvchilarning mustaqil bilim olishlariga, ijobiy qobiliyatlarini, tashabbuskorligini oshirishiga imkoniyat yaratadi. Shu sababli keyingi davrda o'quvchilarning darsdan tashqari vaqtlarini ko'ngilli uyushtirishga alohida ahamiyat berilmoqda. Sinf jamoasi bilan olib boriladigan tarbiyaviy ishlarning hajmi, asosiy yo'nalishlari, mazmuni har bir yosh bosqichida o'quvchilarning psixik rivojlanishi darajasiga mos kelishi lozim.

Tarbiyaviy ish pedagogdan butun qobiliyatini ishga solishni, tinmay izlanishni taqozo etadi. Chunki kelajak avlod tarbiyalangan, uyushgan, ahil, jonajon Vatanimizning haqiqiy fuqarolari bo'lishi kerak. Maktabda bashlang'ich sinflarda tarbiyaviy ishlarni olib borish, uni yo'lga qo'yish sinf rahbari yoki tarbiyaviy ishlar tashkilotchilari tomonidan uyushtiriladi.

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***ASTRONOMIYA FANINI O'QITISHDA AXBOROT  
TEXNOLOGIYALARDAN FOYDALANISHNING O'RNI VA AHAMIYATI***

***Ilmiy rahbar: Sayfullayeva Gulhayo Ixtiyor qizi-***

*Navoiy davlat pedagogika instituti dotsenti*

***Norqulova Madina Hamza qizi-***

*Navoiy davlat pedagogika instituti talabasi*

***Kalit so'zlar: axborot, texnologiya, astronomiya, zamonaviy, electron, intellect***

***Annotatsiya: Jahonning rivojlangan mamlakatlarida astronomiya fanini o'qitish samaradorligini oshirishda ilg'or pedagogik texnologiyalarni (vebinar, onlayn, blended learning, flipped classroom) va gipermatnli interaktiv dasturiy vositalardan, virtual ta'lim texnologiyalari, sun'iy intellekt tizimlari, axborot ta'lim muhitlarini o'zaro integratsiyalash asosida o'qitish masalalariga doir tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda.***

Ta'lim oluvchilarning astronomiya sohasida okeanlar, materiklar, astronomik o'lkalar, iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy astronomiya, zamonaviy ekologik muammolar, dunyo aholisi, umumiy yer tuzilishiga oid ijodiy qobiliyati, mantiqiy, kreativ fikrlashini oshirish, kasbiy kompetentligini rivojlantirish va ta'lim jarayonini tizimlashtirishning nazariy-metodologik hamda uslubiy asoslarini takomillashtirishga xizmat qilmoqda.

Dunyo miqyosida ta'lim tizimini barqaror taraqqiyot tendensiyalariga moslashtirish sharoitida astronomiya ta'lim va tarbiya jarayonini muammoli o'qitish texnologiyalari negizida gipermedia texnologiyalaridan, axborot ta'lim muhitlaridan foydalanishning strategiyalari va mexanizmlarini zamonaviy rivojlanish tamoyillari asosida takomillashtirishda LMS tizimlarini hamda vebga mo'ljallangan zamonaviy didaktik pedagogik dasturiy vositalarni tadbiq etish asosida ta'lim oluvchilarning kompetensiyalarini shakllantirish va rivojlantirishga qaratilgan ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari olib borilmoqda. Tadqiqot natijalari astronomiya fanlarini o'qitishning metodologik, tizimli-faoliyat va shaxsga yo'naltirilgan yondashuvlarini hamda o'quvchi-talabalarning mustaqil o'quv faoliyatida kreativ va kognitiv fikrlashini rivojlantirishga doir ilmiy-nazariy ishlanmalar samaradorligini oshirish dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Mamlakatimiz oliy ta'lim muassasalarida astronomiya fanlaridan o'quvchi-talabalarning ta'lim va tarbiya jarayonini samarali tashkil etishning zamonaviy yondashuvlarini ishlab chiqish bilan pedagog kadrlarni tayyorlashda didaktik raqamli o'quv vositalari va ilg'or pedagogik texnologiyalarni o'zaro integratsiyasini ta'minlash orqali o'qitishning innovatsion shakllari va usullarini joriy etish imkoniyatlari

yaratilmoqda. O'z navbatida oliy ta'lim muassasalarida astronomiya fanlarini o'qitishda axborot ta'lim muhitlaridan foydalanish metodikasini takomillashtirish zarurati paydo bo'lmoqda.

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GI Sayfullayeva, HR Shodiyev **KREDIT MODUL TIZIMIDA FANLARNI  
INTEGRATSION YONDASHUV ASOSIDA O 'QITISHNING AFZALLIKLARI**



**СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ЛИНГВОДИДАКТИЧЕСКИЕ ИННОВАЦИИ В  
ПРЕПОДАВАНИИ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА .**

**Пайгамова З.Х. – старший преподаватель русского языка ТФ ТМА  
Чориев А , студент лечебного факультета ТФ ТМА**

**Аннотация:** Обеспечение качества обучения иностранным языкам подрастающего сегодня молодого поколения, коренное совершенствование системы подготовки специалистов, свободно владеющих иностранными языками, подготовка зрелых кадров, соответствующих мировым образовательным стандартам, путем владения иностранными языками в нашей стране является одной из целей реформы образования. Выявление возможностей преподавания языка и их воплощение в жизнь требуют знаний, творческого подхода преподавателя, умения вызвать у учащихся любовь к своему предмету и установления отношений сотрудничества с учеником.

**Ключевые слова:** инновационные технологии, русский язык как иностранный, обучение, эффективность учебного процесса.

«Современный этап в методике преподавания РКИ можно охарактеризовать такими словами, как инновация, развитие, движение вперед». Данное определение приводит к мысли о том, что в обучении в настоящее время появляются инновации и продуктивные изменения, новые методы и технологии, которые могут способствовать повышению эффективности занятий, а также способов оценки их результатов. Если говорить об инновациях в технологиях обучения, то, прежде всего, необходимо также привести определение, объясняющее, что именно входит в данное понятие. По словам В.Г. Колосова, «инновационные технологии – набор методов, средств и мероприятий, обеспечивающих инновационную деятельность». Под термином «инновационные технологии в профессиональном образовании» понимаются «технологии, ориентированные на формирование системного творческого технического мышления учащихся и их способности генерировать нестандартные технические идеи при решении творческих производственных задач» (Научная электронная библиотека). Среди всего многообразия технологий можно выделить следующие: – обучение в сотрудничестве; – проектные технологии (метод проектов); – тандем-метод; – технология case study; – технология «эдьютейнмент», – дистанционное обучение; – компьютерные технологии обучения; – игровые технологии обучения и др.

Использование инновационных технологий возможно не только в качестве способа передачи материала ученикам, организации дистанционного изучения языка, тестирования и т. д., но также является полезным источником и для самого преподавателя. Это могут быть уже готовые ресурсы или сервисы для разработки материалов и организации обучения .

Метод – это совокупность методов и форм, направленная на достижение определенной образовательной цели. Метод включает показатель способа и характера организации познавательной деятельности студентов. В дидактике существуют разные подходы к описанию взаимосвязи понятий, метода и приема. Правомерно определять метод как метод работы, направленный на передачу и приобретение знаний учителем и учеником, а также приобретение навыков и умений применять эти знания. При выборе активных рациональных методов в качестве отличительного признака рекомендуется использовать показатель уровня активности учащихся, а также характера их учебно-познавательной деятельности. Классификация методов по источнику знаний дана в фундаментальном учебнике А. В. Текучева «Методика русского языка» (М., 1987): 1) речь учителя (рассказ); 2) разговор; 3) языковой анализ (языковые наблюдения, грамматический анализ); 4) упражнения; 5) использование наглядных средств (схем, таблиц); 6) работа с учебником; 7) экскурсия.

Говоря о методах обучения применительно к языковым занятиям, следует подчеркнуть, что методы обучения речи. Таким образом, метод имитации речи предназначен для формирования навыков автоматизированной речи: от обучающегося требуется повторять и подражать тому, что он услышал или написал. Оперативным методом учащиеся выполняют любые речевые действия, связанные с нахождением, различением, дополнением, изменением, вставкой или удалением определенных единиц языка. Коммуникативный метод предполагает понимание и самостоятельное формирование единиц общения – предложений или связных текстов. При этом используется пересказ, построение, перевод, написание рефератов, эссе, рецензий, тезисов.

Развитие методов обучения тесно связано с появлением новых подходов к изучению языка. Поскольку любой метод направлен на обучение определенной функции языка, система обучения языку предполагает комплексное использование различных методов, где преобладает коммуникативная роль,

направленная на развитие умения адекватно выражать мысли других людей и выражать свои мысли в определенный язык. включает. Методологическое обоснование возможностей коммуникативного метода дано в работах Е. И. Пассова, который утверждает, что «коммуникативный метод основан на том, что учебный процесс является моделью процесса общения». Коммуникативность относится к речевой направленности учебного процесса, поскольку способом достижения этой цели является само практическое использование языка, основанное на принципе речево-мыслительной деятельности. Общение связано с важным общедидактическим принципом - принципом индивидуального подхода к процессу обучения, но в обучении языку этот принцип имеет свои особенности: поскольку отношение к окружающей действительности всегда индивидуально, то и речь также индивидуальна.

В 1990-е годы А. В. Дудников разработал другой подход к описанию методов обучения, основанный на описании образа мышления. Использование дедуктивных, индуктивных, дедуктивно-индуктивных и индуктивно-дедуктивных методов организуется с учетом положения изучаемого языка (родной, родной, иностранный). Индуктивный метод — это движение мысли от частного к общему, от наблюдения индивидуальных особенностей изучаемой языковой категории к пониманию законов, лежащих в основе определения или правила. В качестве приема здесь может быть использована эвристическая беседа, как и речь учителя. Для работы аналитического мышления характерно индуктивное начало: выделение частей языкового признака, определение их своеобразия на основе наблюдения, сравнения и сложения элементов. Дедуктивный метод предполагает движение мысли от общего к частному, от формулировки определения или правила к конкретным признакам, подтверждающим исходные положения. Здесь слову учителя также отводится важное место, и учитель переходит от выводов и обобщений к выбору доказательств их истинности. Дедукция дает представление о новом понятии в готовой словесной формуле, после чего это понятие разбивается на компоненты, которые осваиваются путем сравнения и сопоставления. Тесная связь индуктивного и дедуктивного методов, по мнению А. В. Дудникова, порождает комбинации, которые часто используются в практике обучения языку: элементы

дедукции соединяются с индуктивной основой или элементы индукции присоединяются к дедуктивному пути.

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**SPECIFIC FEATURES OF WORD FORMATION IN LINGUISTICS**

**Jizzakh branch of the National**

**University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek The faculty of  
Psychology, department of Foreign languages**

**Phylogeny and foreign languages**

**Supervisor: Abduraxmanova Zilola Yoqub qizi**

**Student of group 204-20: Hasanov Foziljon Alisher o`g`li**

**Annotation:** This comprehensive article delves into the intricate mechanisms that drive language evolution, focusing on word formation processes, structural peculiarities within the lexicon, and the fundamental roles played by root and affixal morphemes. Exploring diverse strategies such as derivation, compounding, blending, and conversion, the article elucidates how languages continuously adapt and innovate through these creative processes. It meticulously dissects the structural nuances of lexicons, highlighting the pivotal roles of roots and affixes in constructing and altering meanings within words. By elucidating the symbiotic relationship between these morphemes, the article underscores their significance as the foundational elements shaping linguistic expressions. This annotation serves as a valuable resource for linguists, language enthusiasts, and students seeking a comprehensive understanding of the dynamic nature of language and its intricate mechanisms of word formation.

**Key words:** Word Formation Processes, Lexicon Structure, Root Morphemes, Affixal Morphemes, Derivation, Compounding, Blending, Conversion, Structural Linguistics, Morphological Analysis, Language Evolution, Morphological Typology, Linguistic Creativity, Prefixes.

Language, as a complex system, exhibits an astonishing capacity for innovation and expression. At the core of this linguistic creativity lie various mechanisms for word formation, coupled with structural nuances within the lexicon. Understanding these mechanisms illuminates the intricate processes through which languages evolve and adapt. Among the fundamental elements contributing to this evolution are root and affixal morphemes, which play pivotal roles in shaping words and their meanings.

**Word Formation Processes:**

Language constantly evolves and adapts through diverse processes of word formation. These mechanisms encompass several strategies, such as derivation, compounding, blending, conversion, and more.

**Derivation:** This process involves adding affixes—prefixes, suffixes, infixes, or circumfixes—to a base or root word to create a new word. For instance, the noun "friend" can transform into the adjective "friendly" by adding the suffix "-ly."

**Compounding:** Compounding involves combining two or more independent words to form a new word. For instance, "blackboard" merges "black" and "board" to create a word with a distinct meaning.

**Blending:** This process merges parts of two words to create a new one, often through truncation or overlapping sounds. An example would be "smog," formed from "smoke" and "fog."

**Conversion:** Also known as zero derivation, this process involves using an existing word as a different part of speech without any structural changes. For example, "to Google" evolved from the noun "Google."

### **Structural Peculiarities of Lexicon:**

The lexicon, or the vocabulary of a language, is structured with multifaceted layers that include roots, affixes, and their combinations. Understanding these structural peculiarities is fundamental to comprehending how words are formed and how meanings are conveyed.

### **Roots and Affixal Morphemes:**

**Root Morphemes:** Roots are the foundational units of words, carrying core meanings and often cannot be further divided into smaller units that maintain meaning. These roots can stand alone as words or serve as the basis for forming other words through affixation or other processes. For instance, "struct" in "structure" is a root conveying the idea of building or arrangement.

**Affixal Morphemes:** Affixes are morphemes added to a root to create new words or alter meanings. They are broadly categorized as prefixes (added at the beginning of a word), suffixes (added at the end), infixes (inserted within a word), and circumfixes (added both at the beginning and end). For example, the prefix "un-" changes the meaning of words like "happy" to "unhappy," indicating the opposite.

The relationship between roots and affixes forms the basis for the construction of words in various languages. Understanding the types and roles of these morphemes is crucial in deciphering the intricate web of linguistic expressions.

In conclusion, the structural peculiarities of lexicon, alongside the diverse ways of word formation, illustrate the intricate mechanisms underlying language evolution.

Root and affixal morphemes serve as the building blocks, allowing for the infinite possibilities of linguistic creativity and the dynamic nature of language. Studying these elements unveils the depth and richness embedded within the fabric of human communication, highlighting the fascinating journey of language as it continues to shape and be shaped by human interaction and expression.

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**Syntax and its main units. Traditional and cognitive approaches in syntax**

**Nurmamatova Mashhura Xolmurod qizi** 4<sup>th</sup> year student at the Djizakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek

**Supervisor: Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi**

**Annotation:** This insightful article delves into the intricate world of syntax, elucidating its fundamental units and dissecting two contrasting yet complementary approaches: the traditional and cognitive perspectives. The exposition meticulously unfolds the main units of syntax—words, phrases, clauses, and sentences—providing a comprehensive overview of their roles in shaping linguistic structures.

**Key words:** Syntax, Traditional Approach, Cognitive Approach, Language Structure, Words, Phrases, Clauses, Sentences, Chomskyan Transformational-Generative Grammar, Formal Grammar, Cognitive Linguistics, Mental Processes.

**Exploring Syntax: Traditional and Cognitive Approaches Unveiled**

Syntax, often hailed as the backbone of language, is the intricate system governing the structure, arrangement, and combination of words to form coherent and meaningful sentences. It's the set of rules and principles that dictate how words and phrases come together to convey intended messages. Both traditional and cognitive approaches offer distinct perspectives, shedding light on the study of syntax in language.

**Understanding Syntax: Main Units**

**1. Words:**

At the core of syntax lie individual words, the building blocks of language. Words have specific roles based on their parts of speech—nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, conjunctions, and more. The arrangement of these words is crucial in forming grammatically correct and meaningful sentences.

**2. Phrases:**

Phrases consist of words grouped together, functioning as a single unit within a sentence. They can be noun phrases, verb phrases, prepositional phrases, and more. The arrangement of phrases contributes significantly to the overall structure of a sentence.

**3. Clauses:**

Clauses are larger units than phrases, containing a subject and a predicate. They can function independently as complete sentences (independent clauses) or as parts of larger sentences (dependent or subordinate clauses).

**4. Sentences:**



Sentences are complete units of thought, conveying a complete idea or message. They consist of one or more clauses and adhere to specific syntactic rules.

**Traditional Approach to Syntax:**

The traditional approach to syntax focuses on the study of grammar rules and structures. It emphasizes formal grammar and prescriptive rules governing correct language usage. The Chomskyan transformational-generative grammar, for instance, proposed a hierarchical structure for sentence formation known as phrase structure rules and transformational rules. It aimed to describe the underlying syntactic structures of languages.

This approach often employs tree diagrams and formal notation to represent the hierarchical relationships among various syntactic units. The emphasis is on understanding the grammatical correctness of sentences based on established rules, regardless of how language is used naturally.

**Cognitive Approach to Syntax:**

Contrarily, the cognitive approach considers how language is processed, understood, and produced in the human mind. It delves into the mental processes involved in language use and comprehension. Cognitive linguistics suggests that grammar and syntax are not just abstract systems but are grounded in human cognition, perception, and experience.

This approach explores how conceptual structures, such as schemas and prototypes, influence the way language is structured and interpreted. It takes into account the role of context, cultural influences, and pragmatic considerations in shaping sentence structures and meanings. Instead of focusing solely on formal rules, cognitive syntax studies the relationship between language and human cognition.

**Bridging the Gap:**

While traditional syntax emphasizes formal rules and structures, cognitive syntax expands the horizon by incorporating psychological and cognitive aspects of language. Integrating these approaches can provide a more comprehensive understanding of how language works. The cognitive perspective enriches the study of syntax by considering language as a dynamic, context-dependent system shaped by human cognition and experience.

In conclusion, syntax serves as a vital framework for understanding how words come together to form meaningful communication. Traditional approaches highlight

formal rules, while cognitive approaches delve into the mental processes behind language. A holistic view of syntax involves embracing both approaches, acknowledging the intricate interplay between structure, cognition, and communication in the realm of language.

Understanding syntax through these diverse lenses not only enriches linguistic research but also deepens our appreciation of the complexity and versatility of human language.

Through these lenses, syntax is not just a set of rules but a dynamic, evolving system intricately tied to human cognition and communication.

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**Lexical stylistic devices**

**Nurmamatova Mashhura Xolmurod qizi**

4<sup>th</sup> year student at the Djizakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek.

**Supervisor: Abduraxmanova Zilola Yoqub qizi**

**Annotation:** This comprehensive article delves into the multifaceted world of lexical stylistic devices, elucidating their significance in elevating communication across various mediums. Through articulate descriptions and illustrative examples, the piece elucidates a myriad of linguistic tools such as simile, metaphor, wordplay, irony, and repetition, among others. The article underscores how these devices transcend the confines of conventional language, transforming simple phrases into evocative narratives and speeches that resonate with audiences.

**Key words:** Lexical Stylistic Devices, Communication, Linguistic Tools, Simile, Metaphor, Wordplay, Irony, Repetition, Symbolism, Neologisms, Juxtaposition, Euphony, Cacophony, Ambiguity, Impactful Writing, Figurative Language.

In Lexical stylistic devices are the cornerstone of eloquent and impactful communication. They are the artistic tools that writers, poets, orators, and communicators of all kinds utilize to paint vivid pictures, evoke emotions, and captivate audiences. These devices harness the power of words, delving beyond their mere dictionary definitions, to craft a compelling narrative or message. Let's explore the nuances and significance of lexical stylistic devices in shaping effective communication.

At the heart of lexical stylistic devices lie various techniques that manipulate language to create specific effects. One such device is "simile," which draws parallels between two seemingly unrelated things using words like "like" or "as." For instance, "Her laughter bubbled like a brook, infectious and refreshing." Through this comparison, the writer imbues the laughter with qualities of vivacity and purity, enriching the reader's experience.

Another powerful device is "metaphor," a figurative expression that equates two different concepts without using "like" or "as." Consider the phrase, "Time is a thief." Here, time isn't literally stealing, but the metaphor paints a vivid image of how time can sneak away unnoticed, leaving one bereft of moments.

Wordplay, encompassing various forms like puns, alliteration, and onomatopoeia, injects literary works with wit and playfulness. Puns employ multiple meanings or

similar-sounding words for humorous or thought-provoking effects. Meanwhile, alliteration uses the repetition of consonant sounds, such as "she sells seashells by the seashore," creating a melodious and memorable rhythm. Onomatopoeia brings sound to life by imitating natural sounds, like "buzz," "hiss," or "whisper," thereby enhancing the auditory experience of the text.

Additionally, oxymorons fuse contradictory terms, such as "bittersweet" or "deafening silence," to provoke reflection and emphasize paradoxes inherent in the human experience. They add depth and complexity by merging conflicting ideas into a single expression, leaving a lasting impact on the reader or listener.

Furthermore, hyperbole employs exaggeration for emphasis, amplifying a point for dramatic effect. Phrases like "I'm so hungry I could eat a horse" or "He's as tall as a mountain" illustrate the extreme exaggeration used to convey strong emotions or emphasize a situation.

Moreover, euphemisms soften harsh or unpleasant realities, making them more palatable. For instance, replacing "he died" with "he passed away" carries a gentler connotation, offering comfort in difficult situations.

The judicious use of these lexical stylistic devices allows writers and speakers to infuse their work with depth, resonance, and evocative power. They transcend the boundaries of ordinary language, turning prose into poetry and transforming simple ideas into profound reflections. However, mastery of these devices lies not only in their application but also in their appropriate and strategic use. Overuse or misuse can dilute their impact, overshadowing the intended message.

**1. Irony and Sarcasm:** Both irony and sarcasm are forms of figurative language used to convey the opposite of what is actually being said. Irony can be situational, dramatic, or verbal, adding depth or humor by implying a contrast between expectations and reality. Sarcasm, on the other hand, often uses cutting or mocking remarks to express scorn or ridicule.

**2. Litotes:** This device involves deliberate understatement to emphasize an idea or a point. For instance, saying "not bad" to mean "good" or "I'm not as young as I used to be" to imply aging subtly underscores the intended message.

**3. Analogies:** Analogies draw parallels between different things to highlight similarities, making complex ideas more relatable. They help in explaining unfamiliar

concepts by comparing them to something more familiar. For instance, "The human brain is like a computer, processing information."

**4. Symbolism:** Symbolism involves using specific words or symbols to represent deeper meanings beyond their literal interpretation. For example, a dove often symbolizes peace, while darkness can symbolize fear or the unknown.

**5. Repetition:** Repetition of words, phrases, or sounds can create rhythm, emphasis, or evoke emotions. Techniques like anaphora (repeating a word or phrase at the beginning of successive clauses or sentences) or epistrophe (repeating words or phrases at the end of successive clauses or sentences) enhance the persuasive or emotional impact of a text.

**6. Neologisms:** Neologisms are newly coined words or expressions, often created to fill lexical gaps or convey new concepts. They reflect societal changes, technological advancements, or cultural shifts. Examples include "internet," "selfie," or "blog."

**7. Juxtaposition:** This device places two contrasting elements side by side to highlight their differences or create a sense of tension. It's used to emphasize a point or evoke strong emotions by presenting stark contrasts within a text.

**8. Euphony and Cacophony:** Euphony refers to the use of harmonious and melodious sounds in language, creating a pleasing and musical effect. Conversely, cacophony employs harsh or discordant sounds to evoke discomfort or unease, enhancing the mood or tone of the text.

**9. Ambiguity:** Skillful use of ambiguity involves intentionally leaving elements of a text open to multiple interpretations, inviting readers to engage more deeply and draw their conclusions.

In conclusion, lexical stylistic devices serve as the palette from which writers and communicators draw to create vibrant and compelling narratives. These linguistic tools, through their versatility and potency, elevate language beyond its ordinary bounds, leaving an indelible imprint on the minds and hearts of the audience. They are the jewels adorning the crown of eloquence, enriching communication and fostering deeper connections between creators and their audience.

Understanding and utilizing these lexical stylistic devices empower writers, speakers, and communicators to craft engaging, nuanced, and impactful messages that resonate with their audience on various emotional and intellectual levels. Mastering

these tools allows for the creation of rich and multi-layered communication, fostering deeper connections and leaving a lasting impression on the minds of the audience.

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As an AI language model, I don't have direct access to external sources or databases to generate specific references. However, I can guide you on how to format references in different styles (such as APA, MLA, Chicago, etc.) for resources related to lexical stylistic devices. Here's an example in APA style:

#### **Books:**

Author, A. A. (Year of publication). Title of book. Publisher.

- Example: Smith, J. K. (2005). Figures of Speech: Exploring Lexical Stylistic Devices. ABC Publishing.

#### **Journal Articles:**

Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. (Year of publication). Title of article. Journal Name, volume number(issue number), page range.

- Example: Brown, L., & Johnson, R. (2010). The Role of Metaphor in Effective Communication. Language Studies, 15(3), 102-115.

#### **Online Resources:**

Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Year of publication). Title of webpage/document. Retrieved from URL.

- Example: Davis, M., & White, S. (2018). Understanding Irony in Literary Texts. Retrieved from <https://www.languageanalysis.com/irony-literary-texts>

**THE PROBLEM OF INTERFERENCE. WAYS OF PREVENTING AN  
OVERCOMING IT**

**Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek**

**The faculty of Psychology, department of Foreign languages  
Phylogeny and foreign languages**

**Supervisor: Abduraxmanova Zilola Yoqubjon qizi**

**Student of group 204-20: Nurmamatova Mashhura Xolmurod qizi**

**Annotation:** This article explores the multifaceted issue of interference, delving into its diverse forms across communication systems, technology, and human interactions. It identifies and categorizes types of interference—physical, psychological, and environmental—while proposing comprehensive solutions to prevent and overcome these challenges. The piece provides insight into technological solutions such as frequency management and shielding, offering ways to mitigate signal disruption in communication systems. It also addresses strategies for human interactions, emphasizing the importance of active listening, clear communication, and conflict resolution techniques in overcoming psychological interference.

**Key words:** Interference, Communication systems, Types of interference, Technological solutions, Human interaction strategies, Environmental considerations, Prevention, Overcoming interference, Signal disruption, Frequency modulation, Conflict resolution, Noise pollution, Signal integrity, Mediation, Efficient operations.

Interference in various aspects of life often leads to disruptions, conflicts, or inefficiencies. Whether in interpersonal relationships, technology, or communication systems, interference poses challenges that demand attention and resolution. Recognizing the problem of interference is crucial, and employing effective strategies to prevent and overcome it is equally important.

**The Nature of Interference**

Interference can manifest in multiple forms. In communication systems, it refers to the disruption of signals, resulting in distorted or lost information. This phenomenon can occur due to external factors such as electromagnetic interference or overlapping frequencies. In human interactions, interference might stem from misunderstandings, conflicting interests, or external influences that disrupt the flow of understanding and cooperation.



### **Types of Interference**

**Physical Interference:** In the realm of technology, physical interference can disrupt signals, as seen in wireless communications or electronic devices affected by nearby electromagnetic fields.

**Psychological Interference:** Within human interactions, psychological interference involves biases, assumptions, or emotional states that hinder effective communication and understanding.

**Environmental Interference:** External elements such as noise pollution or overcrowded spaces can interfere with communication, affecting the clarity and accuracy of the message.

### **Ways of Preventing and Overcoming Interference**

#### **Technological Solutions**

**Frequency Management:** In communication systems, allocating and managing frequencies efficiently can prevent interference. Techniques like frequency modulation or spread spectrum help in reducing signal conflicts.

**Shielding and Filtering:** Employing shielding materials and filters in electronic devices minimizes susceptibility to external electromagnetic interference, ensuring better signal integrity.

#### **Strategies for Human Interactions**

**Active Listening and Clear Communication:** Encouraging active listening and fostering transparent, clear communication can mitigate misunderstandings and psychological interference among individuals.

**Conflict Resolution Techniques:** Employing conflict resolution strategies, such as mediation or negotiation, helps in addressing conflicts arising from differing opinions or interests.

#### **Environmental Considerations**

**Creating Distraction-Free Spaces:** Designing environments conducive to communication by minimizing noise and distractions supports clear exchanges and reduces environmental interference.

**Adapting to Surroundings:** Understanding and adapting to the environment—whether physical or social—can help individuals navigate and minimize the impact of external interference factors.

### **Conclusion**

Interference presents challenges across various domains, impacting communication, technology, and human interactions. Addressing interference requires a multifaceted approach, combining technological advancements, effective communication strategies, and environmental considerations. By implementing proactive measures and fostering understanding and cooperation, individuals and systems can mitigate interference, fostering smoother interactions and efficient operations.

Recognizing the diverse forms of interference and adopting tailored prevention and resolution techniques is pivotal in navigating today's complex and interconnected world. Through a combined effort to understand, prevent, and overcome interference, we can pave the way for more harmonious and efficient interactions in both technological and interpersonal realms.

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**Магниторезонансная томография в диагностике ишемического  
инсульта**

**Бахадирханов Мухамедшокир Мухамадкобирович<sup>1</sup>,**

**Турсунов Хурсанд Мухсумович<sup>1</sup>**

**Назарова Жанна Авзаровна<sup>2</sup>,**

<sup>2</sup>Республиканский научный центр экстренной медицинской помощи

<sup>2</sup> Центр развития профессиональной квалификации медицинских  
работников

**Аннотация:** Данная статья представляет обзор современного использования магниторезонансной томографии (МРТ) в диагностике ишемического инсульта. Ишемический инсульт является одной из наиболее распространенных причин смертности и инвалидизации по всему миру, и точная и своевременная диагностика играет решающую роль в определении стратегии лечения и прогнозировании исхода. В статье кратко описываются принципы работы МРТ, особенности ее применения в диагностике инсульта, а также ее преимущества по сравнению с другими методами, такими как компьютерная томография. Также освещаются современные тенденции в развитии МРТ, которые могут улучшить ее эффективность в диагностике ишемического инсульта. Статья направлена на специалистов в области неврологии, рентгенологии и других медицинских дисциплин, а также на всех, кто интересуется проблематикой диагностики инсульта и применением современных методов образования.

**Ключевые слова:** Магниторезонансная томография (МРТ), ишемический инсульт, диагностика, сосудистые заболевания, головной мозг, сосудистая реактивность, ишемия, кровообращение, нейроимиджинг, клиническая практика

**Актуальность.** Во всем мире каждый год констатируют около 20 млн. случаев ОНМК, треть случаев оканчиваются летально, 40% выживших становятся инвалидами, 10% переносят повторный инсульт (Cho H., 2022).

Ишемический инсульт (ИИ) – главная составляющая ОНМК, хотя в обиходе речи инсульт люди приравнивают к кровоизлиянию в мозг, на самом деле геморрагические инсульты занимают лишь около четверти случаев ОНМК, а ИИ – 70-75%, нетравматические субарахноидальные кровоизлияния – 5% (Park

P.S.W., 2022). ИИ находятся на третьем месте по инвалидизации и летальности после сердечно-сосудистым и онкологическим болезням (Ryan A., 2022).

МРТ признана надежной методикой ранней диагностики острейшего периода, хотя многие практикующие неврологи предпочитают проводить КТ, обладающей хорошей информативностью, более экономически выгодный и доступный метод, к тому же быстро осуществимый. Все это способствовало необходимости комплексной оценки результатов МРТ при диагностике ИИ.

**Цель исследования** – оптимизировать применимость МРТ в диагностике острейшего периода ИИ.

**Материал и методы исследования.**

В нашем исследовании, продолжавшемся в 2020–2022 гг. приняли участие 43 госпитализированных в отделении неврологии РНЦЭМП больных ИИ, обратившихся до 24 часов от момента сосудистой катастрофы, из них – 25 (58,14%) мужчин и 18 (41,86%) женщин, в возрасте 55-81 лет (средний возраст –  $71,46 \pm 7,26$  лет).

По классификации TOAST нами констатировано преобладание атеротромботического (АТИ) подтипа ИИ – у 27 (62,79%) пациентов, кардиоэмболический (КЭИ) – у 9 (20,93%) и лакунарный (ЛИ) – у 7 (16,28%) пациентов.

Изучив церебральную локализацию нами констатировано корково-подкорковое расположение очага ИИ у 31 (72,09%), подкорковое – у 9 (20,93%), корковое – у 3 (6,98%).

У больных с АТИ преобладали корково-подкорковые ИИ – у 22 (81,48%), подкорковые – у 7 (14,18%) пациентов, корковые – у 1 (3,70%) пациентов. При КЭИ корково-подкорковые ИИ констатированы у 5 (55,56%) исследуемых, подкорковые – у 3 (33,33%), корковые – у 1 (11,11%) пациентов.

ИИ локализовались в бассейнах правой средней мозговой артерии (СМА) у 21 (48,84%) и левой СМА у 14 (32,56%), у 4 (9,30%) пациентов – в правой задней мозговой артерии (ЗМА) и у 3 (6,98%) – в левой ЗМА, у 1 (2,33%) больного сосудистая катастрофа развилась в бассейне левой передней мозговой артерии (ПМА).

Тяжесть неврологического поражения оценивали шкалой NIHSS, по которой наши пациенты набирали 8-19 балл, средний балл –  $13,87 \pm 1,74$  балла, при

этом при АТИ средний балл составил –  $15,08 \pm 1,24$  балла, при КЭИ –  $12,52 \pm 1,18$  балла, при ЛИ –  $10,48 \pm 1,07$  балла.

В комплексное МРТ исследование нами включалось проведение нативного МРТ, режимов ДВИ и FLAIR на аппарате «Magnetom Trio A Tim» (Siemens, Германия) с магнитной индукцией 1,5 Тесла и головной катушкой «Head Coil»

**Результаты исследования.** Нами констатирована статистически значимая средней силы прямая корреляционная взаимосвязь между тяжестью неврологической картины и объемом очага ИИ при поступлении по данным МРТ ( $r=0,536$ ,  $p<0,0001$ ).

При проведении корреляционного анализа показателей в режиме FLAIR и ДВИ нами также диагностирована статистически значимая средней силы прямая корреляционная взаимосвязь ( $r=0,643$ ,  $p<0,0001$ ).

Нами констатировано, что у всех пациентов показатели ДВИ несколько выше показателей FLAIR, что подтверждает высокую диагностическую эффективность и информативность данной методики, но следует учитывать и тесную корреляцию между собой режимов FLAIR и ДВИ ( $p<0,0001$ ).

**Выводы.** Таким образом МРТ головного мозга в острейшем периоде ИИ является надежным диагностическим инструментом определения локализации и объема повреждения вещества головного мозга, при этом режимы FLAIR и ДВИ дают практически идентичные результаты, т.е. они взаимозаменяемы при статистически значимом преимуществе применения ДВИ режима МРТ.

МРТ в ДВИ режиме ( $b=1000$ ) визуализирует более реальный объем очага ИИ головного мозга в первые сутки после сосудистой катастрофы, что делает ее важным и надежным диагностическим методом в определении острейшей стадии ИИ.

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**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POLYCYSTIC OVARIAN DISEASE AND  
MESENCHYMAL DYSPLASIA**

**Nomurodova Shahnoza Gaffarovna**

**Hamidova Manzura Sattarovna**

**Imamov Elmurod Norkuchkarovich**

**Abstract:** The article describes the results of the comparative analysis of women of childbearing age with the diagnosis of polycystic ovary syndrome with signs of mesenchymal dysplasia and women without obvious manifestations of signs of mesenchymal dysplasia. In the course of the research, the information about the heredity of all patients, the presence of certain signs of mesenchymal dysplasia, asthenoneurotic syndrome were studied.

**Key words:** polycystic ovary syndrome, mesenchymal dysplasia, connective tissue.

The basis of polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) is chronic anovulation, which is caused by overproduction of androgens and an increase in their conversion to estrogens, primarily in adipose tissue and the liver. Excess estrogen leads to disruption of the cyclicity and ratio of gonadotropic hormones of the pituitary gland, which also supports anovulation. The increased influence of luteinizing hormone (LH) on the ovaries causes hyperplasia of the theca interna tissue of the follicles, which further increases the production of androgens. Under the influence of excess androgens, the outer lining of the ovaries thickens. The mature follicles present in it cannot collapse to release the egg; instead, they enlarge and fill with fluid, that is, they turn into cysts.

The purpose of the work was to assess the role of connective tissue dysplasia in the course of the disease.

**Research objectives:**

1. Study information about the heredity of patients in two groups.
2. Identify signs of mesenchymal dysplasia during tests and interviews, evaluate signs of astheno-neurotic syndrome.
3. Analyze the results obtained and draw conclusions.

**Materials and methods**

42 patients diagnosed with polycystic ovary syndrome aged 18 to 37 years were interviewed through a questionnaire.

In accordance with the result, the patients were divided into two groups:



Group 1 (main): 16 patients with manifestations of connective tissue dysplasia;  
Group 2 (comparative): 26 patients without significant manifestations of connective tissue dysplasia.

### **Results and conclusions**

Information about heredity in group 1 (main).

Parents retain a youthful appearance that does not correspond to their passport age:

Father – 7%, mother – 10%, both parents – 2%.

In the family there are special skills corresponding to hypermobility (moving the ears, special flexibility), or habitual subluxations of the joints:

Father - 20%, mother - 9%, brothers and sisters - 16%.

There are phenomena of splanchnoptosis in the family (prolapse of the kidneys, stomach, etc.):

Father - 8%, mother - 22%, brothers and sisters - 19%.

There is evidence in the family of prolapse of the mitral valve or additional chords of the heart:

Father - 5%, mother - 7%, brothers and sisters - 10%.

Among the signs of connective tissue dysplasia, the most common in patients diagnosed with polycystic ovary syndrome of group 1 (main) were:

Cysts of various locations – 87%,

Spinal scoliosis – 78%,

Flat feet – 71%,

Problems with the cervical spine – 60%,

Vegetative-vascular dystonia – 53%,

Wisdom teeth – 52%.

Information about heredity in group 2 (comparative).

Parents retain a youthful appearance that does not correspond to their passport age:

Father – 6%, mother – 4%, both parents – 0%.

In the family there are special skills corresponding to hypermobility (moving the ears, special flexibility), or habitual subluxations of the joints:

Father - 3%, mother - 1%, brothers and sisters - 6%.

There are phenomena of splanchnoptosis in the family (prolapse of the kidneys, stomach, etc.):

Father - 5%, mother - 10%, brothers and sisters - 14%.

There is evidence in the family of prolapse of the mitral valve or additional chords of the heart:

Father - 4%, mother - 3%, brothers and sisters - 7%.

Among the signs of connective tissue dysplasia, the most common in patients diagnosed with polycystic ovary syndrome of group 2 (comparative) were:

Cysts of various locations – 78%,

Spinal scoliosis – 60%,

Flat feet – 56%,

Problems with the cervical spine – 55%,

Vegetative-vascular dystonia – 53%.

### **Conclusion**

To date, there is no scientific evidence of the relationship between polycystic ovary syndrome and connective tissue dysplasia. But, based on this study, the relationship can be traced, because Patients with polycystic ovary syndrome show signs of connective tissue dysplasia, most often such as cysts of various locations, spinal scoliosis, flat feet, problems with the cervical spine, wisdom teeth, vegetative-vascular dystonia, free adduction of the thumb to the forearm.

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## **EDUCATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE OF PEDAGOGICAL VIEWS OF ENCYCLOPEDIA SCIENTISTS**

**Abdurakhimov Shoqosim**

Karshi State Pedagogical Institute

### **ANNOTATION**

The article highlights the work of great scientists, authors of encyclopedic works on education, the role of ideas and views in the world and their contribution to the development of pedagogical ideas, as well as their importance in modern practice.

**Key words:** scientists-encyclopedias, education, upbringing, man, perfection pedagogy, education and training.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Education influenced the development of a person intellectually and morally, and the formation of a person, in turn, helped the development of a society. So, the process of ensuring the development of a person with the ability to think and the social development of society are formed in a mutual relationship. Knowing the nature of this historical process tells us that human thinking has been formed for a long time and in complex conditions. We rely on the creative legacy of great writers and scholars as the main source for studying our cultural wealth in the historical process. Especially during the period of Eastern renaissance, pure pedagogical works were created, and the scientific creations of educational scientists, who left a name with their immortal teaching about the special and general methods of human development in education, retain their value to this day. The ideas and views of lexicographers on education have also impressed European scientists. In fact, our great ancestors like Muhammad Khorazmi Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Raikhan Beruni Abu Ali ibn Sina, Mahmud Zamakhshari, Alisher Navai conquered the highest heights of world science with their scientific and creative heritage. In this regard, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev said in his speech at the solemn ceremony dedicated to the Day of Teachers and Trainers on October 1: "If we look at history, we see that our motherland, located at the intersection of the Great Silk Road, has been one of the centers of high civilization and culture since ancient times. . The rich scientific and cultural heritage of our people, ancient stone inscriptions, priceless architectural monuments, rare manuscripts, and various antiques testify to the deep roots of our statehood history of three thousand years.

The teachings of the "Holy Qur'an" and "Hadith" form the basis of the views of the great Eastern thinkers of that time on education and upbringing. They express their views on the basis of the moral standards necessary for the education of young people, their own life experience, Islamic ethics, the requirements of the Qur'an and Hadiths, and on this basis, the actions that young people should constantly follow. describes the sequence and systematic order of moral standards. The fruitful creative products of those great breeds were able to be programmed in the education of the young generation today. The great encyclopedist Abu Nasr Farabi, who made an incomparable contribution to the organization of the educational process with his teachings and directions, emphasizes the following in this regard: - "Education is the unification of theoretical virtues between peoples and townspeople, and education is the unification of innate virtues and practical professional qualities among these peoples"; - "In order for the educational process to be successful, the educator must be educated"; - "Education is carried out only by words and learning, and education by practical work and experience"; - "Education is the teaching of the practical skills of every people, nation, work - action, profession - craft"; - "Man is the most perfect and mature end of world development." The great thinker and encyclopedist, Abu Nasr Farabi, through these thoughts, expressed valuable information about the need for education and upbringing in the development of the personality, the main goal expected from the educational methods and the methods of education in child education, and the child from birth to standing on his feet. It was mentioned that great attention is paid to being brought up in a certain order.

### **CONCLUSION**

The rich cultural and educational heritage of the Great Eastern thinkers always calls the young generation to honest work, courage and generosity, humility and justice, and kindness and consequence. The spirituality, history, unique customs and traditions of any nation or nation cannot be imagined without national values. The attention to the issue of education and upbringing is reflected in the works of Eastern scholars, including the wisdom of Abu Rayhan Beruni, "Nightmare" by Kaikovus, "Mahbub ul-Qulub" by Alisher Navoi, "Ethics of Muhsini" by Husayn Vaiz Koshifi. . In the mentioned works, it is a metaphor that if a child is the happiness of parents, education is the child's today, tomorrow and future. As the thinker Ibn Sina said to educators, "Whatever advice you give to someone, first of all follow it yourself", in the education of children, in expanding and enriching their spiritual worldview, the opinions, advices and wisdom of thinkers it is the duty of all of us to follow and use them.

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**TYPES OF CULTURE AND THEIR CHARACTERISTICS**

**Supervisor: Niyatova Maftuna Norbekovna**

**Student of group 204-20: Hasanov Foziljon Alisher o`g`li**

**Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek**

**The faculty of Psychology, department of Foreign languages**

**Phylogology and foreign languages**

**Annotation:** This article offers a comprehensive exploration of two fundamental levels—phonographical and morphological—in the realm of stylistic analysis. It begins by delineating the distinct features and significance of each level, elucidating how phonographical elements encompass sounds, rhythm, and acoustic patterns, while the morphological level delves into word structure, formation, and sentence construction. Moreover, the article provides vivid examples and explanations of various phonetic devices such as alliteration, consonance, and onomatopoeia, elucidating their roles in crafting stylistic effects. It further delves into prosody, rhyme, meter, and the nuanced aspects of spoken language, highlighting the interplay between phonetic elements and style. Additionally, the discussion on the morphological level encompasses word derivation, etymology, register, and sentence structure. The article underscores how word choice, prefixes, suffixes, and syntax significantly contribute to the overall style and impact of a text.

**Key words:** Stylistic Analysis, Phonographical Level, Morphological Level, Phonetics, Morphology, Alliteration, Consonance, Assonance, Prosod, Rhyme, Meter, Word Formation, Syntax, Literary Criticism, Rhetorical Analysis, Language Education, Word Choice, Etymology, Register, Communication.

Culture is the fabric that weaves together the beliefs, customs, values, behaviors, and traditions of a particular group of people. It encompasses the collective identity of a society and plays a fundamental role in shaping human interactions, perceptions, and societal norms. Cultures are diverse and multifaceted, reflecting the richness and complexity of human experiences across the globe. From ancient civilizations to modern societies, cultures manifest in various forms, each with its own distinct characteristics. Here, we explore some of the primary types of culture and their defining traits.

**Material Culture:**

Material culture refers to tangible aspects of a society, including artifacts, architecture, tools, clothing, and technology. It encompasses physical objects that hold significance within a particular cultural context. These artifacts often reflect the values, beliefs, and skills of a community. For instance, ancient pottery can reveal insights into the artistic prowess and lifestyle of past civilizations.

**Non-Material Culture:**

Unlike material culture, non-material culture comprises intangible aspects such as language, beliefs, values, customs, rituals, and social norms. Language, in particular, serves as a crucial component of non-material culture, shaping communication and preserving the collective knowledge of a community.

**Organizational Culture:**

Organizational culture pertains to the values, behaviors, and norms within a specific workplace or institution. It influences how employees or members interact, make decisions, and perceive their roles within the organization. An organizational culture can be hierarchical, collaborative, innovative, or traditional, among other traits, depending on its values and practices.

**Popular Culture:**

Popular culture refers to the prevailing beliefs, practices, and trends that dominate mainstream society at a given time. It encompasses elements like fashion, music, entertainment, media, and societal trends. Popular culture is dynamic and constantly evolving, often influenced by global trends and technological advancements.

**Subcultures:**

Subcultures emerge within larger societies, characterized by distinct values, behaviors, and norms that differentiate them from the dominant culture. These groups can form based on shared interests, beliefs, ethnicity, or lifestyles. Examples include countercultures, religious subcultures, or niche communities like skateboarding or cosplay enthusiasts.

**Multiculturalism:**

Multiculturalism represents societies or communities that embrace and celebrate diversity, incorporating various cultural traditions, languages, and practices. Such environments encourage coexistence and mutual respect among different cultural groups, fostering a rich tapestry of traditions and perspectives.

**Counterculture:**

Counterculture movements oppose or challenge mainstream societal norms and values. These groups often advocate for alternative ideologies, lifestyles, or social structures. Examples include the hippie movement of the 1960s or various youth subcultures that rebel against established norms.

Each type of culture possesses its own set of characteristics that shape the identity and dynamics of the communities they represent. Cultures evolve over time, influenced by historical events, migrations, globalization, and interactions between diverse groups. Understanding these various cultural types fosters appreciation for human diversity and promotes tolerance and respect for differing beliefs and practices in our interconnected world.

**Material Culture:**

- **Artifacts:** These physical objects hold historical, religious, or symbolic significance within a society. They include pottery, tools, artwork, architecture, and clothing.

- **Technology:** Advancements in technology often shape material culture, reflecting a society's level of innovation and scientific knowledge.

- **Cultural Transmission:** Material culture is passed down through generations, preserving traditions and knowledge through the objects created and used by a community.

**Non-Material Culture:**

- **Language:** Beyond verbal communication, language encompasses gestures, expressions, and non-verbal cues that convey cultural meanings and values.

- **Beliefs and Values:** These encompass religious beliefs, ethical systems, moral principles, and societal norms that guide behavior and decision-making within a community.

- **Rituals and Customs:** Ceremonies, traditions, and social rituals are integral parts of non-material culture, often reinforcing social bonds and cultural identity.

**Organizational Culture:**

- **Leadership Style:** Organizational cultures are shaped by leadership approaches, whether they're hierarchical, participative, or democratic.

- **Workplace Norms:** They include expectations for behavior, communication styles, dress codes, and attitudes towards work and innovation.



- Mission and Vision: The core values and goals of an organization heavily influence its culture and how members identify with and contribute to it.

**Popular Culture:**

- Trends and Fads: Popular culture is characterized by constantly changing trends in fashion, music, entertainment, and social media.

- Global Influence: Due to globalization and media connectivity, popular culture often spreads rapidly across borders, influencing diverse societies.

- Consumerism and Entertainment: Consumer products, celebrity endorsements, and entertainment industries heavily contribute to shaping and perpetuating popular culture.

**Subcultures:**

- Identity and Cohesion: Subcultures offer a sense of belonging to individuals with shared interests, values, or lifestyles that may differ from the mainstream.

- Resistance and Expression: Some subcultures emerge as a form of resistance or expression against societal norms, offering alternative ideologies and communities.

- Diversity within Diversity: Subcultures can be diverse within themselves, containing various factions or groups with differing beliefs or practices.

**Multiculturalism:**

- Cultural Exchange: Multicultural societies benefit from a rich exchange of ideas, languages, traditions, and cuisines.

- Challenges and Benefits: While fostering diversity, multiculturalism also presents challenges related to integration, social cohesion, and preserving individual cultural identities.

- Cultural Fusion: Multicultural societies often witness the fusion of traditions, leading to the creation of new art forms, cuisines, and cultural practices.

**Counterculture:**

- Social Movements: Countercultural movements often emerge during periods of social unrest or dissatisfaction, advocating for change in societal norms or political structures.

- Alternative Lifestyles: These movements promote alternative ways of living, challenging established cultural norms and values.

- Impact and Legacy: Counterculture movements have a lasting impact on society, influencing art, music, politics, and societal attitudes toward issues like civil rights, environmentalism, and personal freedoms.

Understanding the intricacies and characteristics of these diverse types of culture provides valuable insights into the complex tapestry of human societies. Each type contributes uniquely to the identity and dynamics of communities, fostering a mosaic of traditions, beliefs, and practices that shape our world.

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**UNDERSTANDING THE MODIFICATION OF MORPHEMES IN  
LANGUAGE**

**Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo  
Ulugbek**

**The faculty of Psychology, department of Foreign languages**

**Phylogeny and foreign languages**

**Supervisor: Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi**

**Student of group 204-20: Hasanov Foziljon Alisher o'g'li**

**Annotation:** This article provides a comprehensive exploration of the essential concepts surrounding the modification of morphemes in linguistics. It delves into the fundamental role played by morphemes as the building blocks of words, elucidating the distinction between free and bound morphemes. The piece effectively outlines various processes of morpheme modification, including prefixation, suffixation, infixation, reduplication, and conversion, shedding light on how these processes alter the meaning and grammatical function of words. Moreover, the article goes beyond mere description, offering insightful commentary on the cultural and linguistic variations in morpheme modification across different languages. It emphasizes the diverse ways in which languages employ these processes, highlighting examples from various linguistic typologies to illustrate the differences in word formation strategies.

**Key words:** Morphemes, Morphological Processes, Prefixation, Suffixation, Infixation, Reduplication, Conversion, Bound Morphemes, Free Morphemes, Productivity of Morphological Processes, Semantic Changes, Morphological Typology, Sociolinguistics, Language Change, Word Formation, Linguistic Evolution, Cross-Linguistic Studies, Sociocultural Influences, Language Structure, Lexical Morphology.

In the vast realm of linguistics, morphology stands as a significant branch concerned with the study of words' structure, formation, and the smallest meaningful units within a language known as morphemes. These morphemes, whether they are roots, prefixes, suffixes, or infixes, contribute to the formation of words and hold essential roles in conveying meaning. The modification of these morphemes plays a pivotal role in shaping the nuanced meanings and complexities within languages worldwide.

**Morphemes: The Building Blocks of Words**

Morphemes are the elemental units of meaning in language. They can be classified into two primary types: free morphemes and bound morphemes. Free morphemes can stand alone as meaningful words, such as "book," "run," or "happy." On the other hand, bound morphemes, like prefixes and suffixes, cannot exist independently but must attach to a free morpheme to convey meaning. For instance, the prefix "un-" or the suffix "-ed" modify the meaning of words when combined with them, as in "unhappy" or "walked."

### **The Significance of Modification**

Modification of morphemes occurs through various processes, each altering the meaning or grammatical function of the word. These modifications include:

#### **Prefixation:**

Prefixes are morphemes added at the beginning of a word. They can change the meaning or create new words. For example, adding "re-" to "do" creates "redo," implying the act of doing something again.

#### **Suffixation:**

Suffixes are morphemes attached at the end of a word. They can change the word's grammatical function or meaning. For instance, "happy" becomes "happier" by adding the suffix "-ier," indicating a comparative degree.

#### **Infixation:**

In some languages, modification occurs within the word by adding an infix. For instance, in Tagalog, "ganda" (beauty) becomes "nagandahan" (found beautiful) by inserting the infix "-um-" within the root word.

#### **Reduplication:**

This process involves the repetition of a morpheme, either partially or entirely, to convey a specific meaning. For example, "bye-bye," "night-night," or "mishmash" utilize reduplication for emphasis or to create new words.

#### **Conversion:**

Conversion, also known as zero derivation, occurs when a word changes its grammatical category without any overt morphological change. For example, "text" can function as both a noun and a verb without adding affixes or changing its form.

### **Cultural and Linguistic Variations**

The modification of morphemes varies significantly across languages. Some languages heavily rely on prefixes or suffixes for word formation, while others employ reduplication or infixation to convey meaning changes. For instance, agglutinative

languages like Turkish or Japanese utilize extensive affixation, attaching multiple morphemes to a root word to convey intricate meanings.

#### Evolution and Innovation in Language

Languages are dynamic and constantly evolving, leading to the emergence of new words and alterations in existing ones. The modification of morphemes is a significant contributor to this linguistic evolution, allowing for the adaptation of language to express new concepts, ideas, and cultural changes.

#### **Productivity of Morphological Processes**

The productivity of morphological processes refers to the degree to which a certain rule or process can be applied to create new words in a language. Some processes, like prefixation and suffixation, are highly productive, allowing speakers to create new words easily by attaching affixes to existing roots. For instance, in English, the prefix "un-" can be added to various adjectives to create their opposites (e.g., "happy" becomes "unhappy").

Other processes might be less productive or limited to specific contexts or lexical items. Reduplication, for example, is common in certain languages for creating new words or conveying emphasis but might be less frequently used in others. Understanding the productivity of different morphological processes helps linguists comprehend how languages expand their lexicon and adapt to express novel concepts.

#### **Morpheme Modifications and Semantic Changes**

The modification of morphemes often leads to changes in meaning, both at the lexical and grammatical levels. Prefixes and suffixes can alter the semantic content of a word, changing its meaning to denote negation, plurality, tense, or comparison, among other things. For instance, the addition of the suffix "-s" to "dog" changes it from singular to plural ("dogs").

Moreover, some modifications can signal changes in the grammatical function of a word. For instance, the transformation of a verb into a noun or an adjective through affixation or other morphological processes affects how that word functions within a sentence.

#### **Morphological Typology and Cross-Linguistic Studies**

Languages exhibit diverse morphological typologies based on how morphemes are organized and combined. Typological studies compare and classify languages based on their morphological structures, such as isolating (minimal affixation), agglutinative

(clearly segmented affixes), fusional (multiple meanings within one affix), or polysynthetic (complex word formation through agglutination).

Cross-linguistic studies of morphological modifications help linguists uncover universal patterns, tendencies, and variations among languages. Understanding these patterns contributes to our knowledge of human cognition, language acquisition, and the ways languages encode information.

### **Sociolinguistic Aspects and Language Change**

The modification of morphemes can also be influenced by social factors within a linguistic community. Slang, jargon, and colloquialisms often involve creative manipulations of morphemes, reflecting cultural shifts, social identities, and group affiliations. These linguistic innovations contribute to language change and evolution over time.

### **Conclusion**

In summary, the modification of morphemes is a multifaceted process that significantly impacts language structure, meaning, and evolution. Its study not only enriches our understanding of linguistic systems but also provides insights into cognitive processes, cultural dynamics, and the intricate nature of human communication. The modification of morphemes is an integral aspect of language, influencing how words are formed and the shades of meaning they convey. Understanding these processes provides valuable insights into the structure and evolution of languages worldwide, highlighting the richness and diversity inherent in human communication. Linguists continue to explore the intricacies of morphological modifications, uncovering new facets of how languages shape our understanding and expression of the world.

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**WAYS OF WORDFORMATION. STRUCTURAL PECULIARITIES OF  
LEXICON**

**Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek**

**The faculty of Psychology, department of Foreign languages  
Phylogeny and foreign languages**

**Supervisor: Abduraxmanova Zilola Yoqubjon qizi**

**Student of group 204-20: Hasanov Foziljon Alisher o'g'li**

**Annotation:** This comprehensive article delves into the multifaceted world of word formation and the structural peculiarities that govern the lexicon of a language. Through a well-structured exploration, it elucidates the diverse processes involved in creating and modifying words, highlighting derivation, compounding, blending, clipping, acronym formation, and more. Each of these mechanisms is elucidated with clear examples, making the intricate world of linguistic evolution accessible to readers. Furthermore, the article adeptly navigates the structural peculiarities of lexicon, emphasizing its complex web of semantic fields, morphological and syntactic patterns, as well as the presence of lexical gaps and neologisms. By illustrating how words are interconnected within semantic fields and shaped by morphological and syntactic rules, it provides a profound understanding of the organization and evolution of language.

**Key words:** Word Formation, Lexicon, Derivation, Compounding, Blending, Clipping, Acronym Formation, Structural Peculiarities, Semantic Fields Morphology, Syntax, Neologisms, Semantic Relations, Loanwords Language Evolution.

Language is a dynamic system, constantly evolving and adapting through various mechanisms. One of the most fascinating aspects of linguistic evolution is word formation, the process through which new words are created or existing ones are modified. Understanding the structural peculiarities of lexicon—the vocabulary of a language—provides valuable insights into the intricate mechanisms that shape our communication.

**Word Formation: Diverse Pathways to Lexical Growth**

Word formation encompasses several processes, each contributing uniquely to the expansion and adaptation of a language's lexicon. These processes include derivation, compounding, blending, clipping, acronym formation, and more.

**Derivation:** It involves affixation, where prefixes or suffixes are added to existing words to create new ones. For instance, the word "happy" can be transformed into "unhappy" by adding the prefix "un-," altering its meaning to denote the opposite.

**Compounding:** This process involves combining two or more complete words to form a new word. Examples include "blackboard," "firefly," or "bookstore."

**Blending:** It involves merging parts of two or more words to create a new one. For instance, "brunch" is a blend of "breakfast" and "lunch."

**Clipping:** Words are shortened by dropping one or more syllables. "Phone" originates from "telephone," while "exam" comes from "examination."

**Acronym Formation:** Creating new words from the initial letters of a phrase or a group of words. For example, "NASA" stands for National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Each of these word formation processes reflects the flexibility and creativity inherent in language, allowing for the constant evolution and expansion of the lexicon.

### **Structural Peculiarities of Lexicon**

The lexicon of a language embodies a complex network of words and their interconnections. Structural peculiarities refer to the inherent arrangements, patterns, and characteristics within this lexical system.

**Lexical Gaps and Neologisms:** Lexical gaps are concepts or ideas that lack a specific word to describe them within a language. Neologisms fill these gaps, introducing new words to accommodate emerging concepts or changes in society. For instance, terms like "selfie," "blog," or "cyberbullying" are relatively recent additions to the lexicon.

**Semantic Fields and Relations:** Words within a language often belong to specific semantic fields—groups of words related by meaning. Understanding these semantic relations aids in comprehending the nuances and connections between words. For example, words related to "food" or "emotion" form distinct semantic fields.

**Morphological and Syntactic Patterns:** Morphology deals with the structure of words and their formation, while syntax governs the arrangement of words in phrases and sentences. Structural peculiarities encompass the patterns and rules guiding word formation, such as conjugation, inflection, and syntactic rules governing word order.

Loanwords and Borrowings: Languages often borrow words from other languages, contributing to their lexicon. For example, English has borrowed extensively from Latin, French, and German, enriching its vocabulary with loanwords.

The study of word formation and the structural peculiarities of lexicon unveils the intricate mechanisms underlying linguistic evolution. From the diverse processes of creating new words to the interconnectedness and organization of the lexicon, language continually adapts to societal, technological, and cultural changes. Appreciating these complexities enriches our understanding of language as a living, dynamic entity that shapes and reflects human thought and interaction.

Understanding word formation and lexical evolution often involves tracing the historical development of languages. Exploring the historical roots of words, examining etymology, and uncovering how languages have evolved over time provides valuable insights into the structural changes within lexicons. For instance, the influence of Old English, Latin, Greek, and other ancient languages on modern vocabulary sheds light on the rich tapestry of linguistic borrowings and transformations.

#### **Sociocultural Impact:**

Words and their formation are not isolated from societal and cultural influences. Changes in society, technological advancements, and cultural shifts often necessitate the creation of new words or the adaptation of existing ones. Examining how language reflects social dynamics, including the introduction of jargon, slang, or specialized terminology within different professions, offers a deeper understanding of how language serves as a mirror to society's development.

#### **Global Variations and Multilingualism:**

Word formation and lexicon structures vary across languages and cultures. Exploring these variations provides a broader perspective on linguistic diversity. Comparative studies of word formation processes in different languages reveal unique mechanisms and patterns, showcasing how languages creatively adapt and construct words based on their distinct grammatical and structural frameworks.

#### **Psycholinguistic Insights:**

The study of word formation extends into psycholinguistics, delving into how the human brain processes and acquires language. Investigating how individuals learn new words, recognize morphological patterns, and understand the semantic relationships

between words contributes to our understanding of cognitive mechanisms involved in language acquisition and comprehension.

### **Technological Innovations and Language Evolution:**

In contemporary times, technological advancements and the digital age have significantly impacted language. The emergence of new technologies has led to the creation of terminology, jargon, and expressions specific to these domains. Analyzing how technological innovations influence word formation and lexical expansion demonstrates how language continually adapts to accommodate new concepts and inventions.

### **Conclusion:**

By incorporating these supplementary aspects, the article can offer a more holistic view of word formation and the structural peculiarities of lexicon. This additional information provides a broader context, encompassing historical, sociocultural, cognitive, and technological dimensions, thereby enriching the understanding of the dynamic nature of language evolution and its impact on human communication.

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***"Oratory Skill and Its Types"***

**NIYATOVA MAFTUNA NORBEK QIZI**

Teacher of Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek

**URINBOEV SHAKHZOD**

Student of Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek

*E-mail:* [urinboevshakhzod@gmail.com](mailto:urinboevshakhzod@gmail.com)

**Annotation:** *Oratory, a venerable art form, stands as a testament to humanity's ability to communicate persuasively. This comprehensive article delves into the multifaceted world of oratory, examining its historical roots and contemporary relevance. Beginning with an exploration of the fundamental artistry inherent in oratory, the article proceeds to dissect the various types that define this skill. These types, including deliberative, forensic, and epideictic oratory, are examined in detail to provide readers with a nuanced understanding of the diverse applications of persuasive speech. The article further illuminates the essential components of effective oratory skills, emphasizing the significance of voice modulation, body language, and emotional intelligence. Through these insights, readers gain actionable tips for enhancing their own oratory prowess, transcending the conventional boundaries of public speaking. To illustrate the enduring impact of oratory, the article spotlights historical figures such as Winston Churchill, Martin Luther King Jr., and Cicero, underscoring how their eloquence shaped pivotal moments in history.*

**Keywords:** *Oratory, public speaking, rhetoric, communication skills, persuasive speech, types of oratory, effective speaking, eloquence.*

In the grand tapestry of human communication, oratory emerges as a timeless and indispensable thread, weaving its influence through the corridors of history and into the fabric of contemporary discourse. Rooted in ancient traditions and flourishing in the modern age, the art of oratory transcends mere speech, embodying the ability to captivate, persuade, and inspire. This article embarks on a journey into the heart of oratory, unraveling its significance and exploring the diverse types that make it a formidable force in the realm of effective communication.

Oratory is more than the utterance of words; it is an intricate dance of language, passion, and conviction. At its essence, it entails the artful use of spoken words to convey

ideas, sway opinions, and leave an indelible mark on the minds of listeners. From the raucous arenas of political discourse to the solemn chambers of legal proceedings, oratory stands as a potent force, shaping narratives, influencing decisions, and resonating with the collective pulse of societies.

The allure of oratory lies not only in its historical prominence but also in its contemporary relevance. In an era dominated by rapid communication and diverse platforms, the ability to articulate thoughts with eloquence and persuasion is a skill that transcends professional boundaries. Whether advocating for change, addressing a captivated audience, or navigating the intricacies of everyday conversations, oratory remains a valuable asset, a beacon guiding effective communication.

### **1. The Art of Oratory:**

Oratory is a nuanced art that extends beyond mere speech, encompassing the ability to engage, persuade, and inspire. This section delves into the foundational aspects of oratory, exploring the artistry involved and its impact on effective communication.

- **Expressiveness in Speech:**

Effective oratory hinges on the speaker's ability to convey emotions and ideas with clarity. Through the modulation of tone, pitch, and pace, orators can imbue their words with power and resonance. For example, Martin Luther King Jr.'s iconic "I Have a Dream" speech is a masterclass in using expressiveness to convey a powerful message of hope and equality.

- **Connection with the Audience:**

Oratory is a dynamic exchange between speaker and audience. This subsection examines the importance of establishing a connection with the audience through relatable anecdotes, inclusive language, and an understanding of the listeners' perspectives. Winston Churchill, in his wartime speeches, skillfully connected with the British public, fostering a sense of unity and determination.

### **2. Types of Oratory:**

Explore the diverse types of oratory, each tailored for specific contexts and objectives.

- **Deliberative Oratory:**

*Definition:* Speeches designed to persuade or dissuade an audience regarding future actions, policies, or decisions.

*Example:* A political leader advocating for a particular legislative policy, such as Franklin D. Roosevelt's "Infamy Speech" following the attack on Pearl Harbor.

- Forensic Oratory:

*Definition:* Speeches centered around legal issues, aiming to persuade and argue in favor or against a particular case.

*Example:* Attorneys presenting their closing arguments in a court trial, akin to Clarence Darrow's defense in the Scopes Monkey Trial.

- Epideictic Oratory:

*Definition:* Focused on praise or blame, often used in ceremonies, celebrations, or eulogies.

*Example:* A eulogy commemorating a revered figure, like Barack Obama's tribute to Nelson Mandela, blending praise and reflection.

### **3. Developing Oratory Skills:**

Unpack the essential components that contribute to the development of proficient oratory skills.

- Voice Modulation Techniques:

This sub-section explores the impact of varying pitch, tone, and pace on the effectiveness of a speech. Utilizing examples from famous speeches, such as John F. Kennedy's inaugural address, demonstrates the persuasive power of well-modulated speech.

- Body Language Mastery:

Investigate the role of non-verbal cues, including gestures, facial expressions, and posture, in enhancing oratory. Analyzing TED Talks, such as Amy Cuddy's "Your Body Language Shapes Who You Are," illustrates the connection between body language and audience engagement.

- Emotional Intelligence in Oratory:

Examine the importance of understanding and connecting with the emotions of the audience. Referencing speeches like Malala Yousafzai's address to the United Nations underlines the impact of emotionally intelligent oratory in inspiring action.

### **4. Famous Orators Throughout History:**

Illuminate the enduring impact of oratory by showcasing influential figures who have shaped history through their speeches.



- Winston Churchill:

Explore Churchill's wartime speeches, such as "We Shall Fight on the Beaches," highlighting his ability to inspire and instill resilience during challenging times.

- Martin Luther King Jr.:

Examine the iconic "I Have a Dream" speech, delving into King's use of rhetorical devices and powerful imagery to advocate for civil rights and equality.

- Cicero:

Reflect on Cicero's contributions to oratory in ancient Rome, drawing parallels between his persuasive techniques and their contemporary relevance.

In the realm of human communication, oratory stands as an enduring beacon, illuminating the path to influence, persuasion, and connection. As we conclude this exploration into the art and types of oratory, it becomes abundantly clear that this ancient skill transcends the boundaries of time, continuing to shape narratives and inspire change in our contemporary world.

From the foundational understanding of oratory as an art form, encompassing expressiveness and connection with the audience, to the nuanced exploration of its diverse types—deliberative, forensic, and epideictic—each facet reveals a tapestry of techniques that can be harnessed to communicate with impact.

Delving into the development of oratory skills, we unravel the importance of voice modulation, body language mastery, and emotional intelligence. These components, exemplified by the likes of John F. Kennedy, Amy Cuddy, and Malala Yousafzai, serve as the building blocks for those aspiring to become adept communicators.

The spotlight on renowned orators throughout history—Winston Churchill, Martin Luther King Jr., and Cicero—underscores the enduring power of words. From Churchill's wartime resilience to King's dream of equality, and Cicero's influence in ancient Rome, their speeches resonate across time, reminding us of the profound impact oratory can wield.

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***“National-Cultural Specification of Speech Etiquette”***

**NIYATOVA MAFTUNA NORBEK QIZI**

Teacher of Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek

**URINBOEV SHAKHZOD**

Student of Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek

E-mail: [urinboevshakhzod@gmail.com](mailto:urinboevshakhzod@gmail.com)

**Annotation:** *This comprehensive article investigates the intricate interplay between cultural factors and speech etiquette, elucidating the diverse ways in which national contexts shape communication norms. With a focus on fostering cross-cultural understanding, the exploration begins by establishing the foundational elements of speech etiquette, delving into both universal aspects and unique cultural expressions. By analyzing cross-cultural variations, the article unveils specific examples from different regions, illustrating how historical, societal, and cultural influences converge to define distinct communication landscapes. A pivotal section examines the role of non-verbal communication, unraveling the nuances of gestures, body language, and expressions across cultures. The exploration extends to language formality and politeness, unveiling how societies express respect and deference through linguistic conventions. Culminating in practical insights, the article outlines strategies for adapting communication across cultures, emphasizing the importance of cultural sensitivity in diverse settings such as business, diplomacy, and interpersonal relationships. This article serves as an indispensable resource for individuals seeking to navigate the complexities of global communication through an understanding of national-cultural specifications of speech etiquette.*

**Keywords:** *Speech etiquette, Communication norms, Cross-cultural communication, Cultural influence, Language use, National context.*

In the intricate tapestry of human interaction, communication serves as the linchpin that connects individuals, communities, and nations. However, beneath the surface of shared languages and common vocabularies lies a complex interplay of cultural nuances that profoundly influence the way we communicate. Speech etiquette, the unspoken code governing verbal interactions, acts as a cultural compass that directs the course of communication within specific national contexts. This article embarks on

a comprehensive exploration of the national-cultural specification of speech etiquette, seeking to unravel the subtle intricacies that define communication norms across the globe. Communication, at its essence, is a dynamic exchange influenced by cultural values, historical legacies, and societal structures. Understanding speech etiquette, as a subset of cultural communication norms, becomes pivotal in navigating the multifaceted world of human interaction. The foundations of speech etiquette extend beyond the mere choice of words; they encapsulate the subtle art of expression, tone, and the unwritten rules that govern polite and respectful discourse within a given society. As we embark on this exploration, the initial focus is on establishing the foundational elements of speech etiquette. This involves a nuanced examination of both universal aspects that transcend cultural boundaries and unique expressions that encapsulate the essence of individual societies. From the intricacies of greetings to the art of addressing authority, speech etiquette reflects the values, norms, and societal expectations woven into the fabric of communication.

### **1. Foundations of Speech Etiquette:**

#### ***a. Definition and Importance:***

- Definition: Speech etiquette encompasses the unwritten rules governing verbal interactions, including the choice of words, expressions, and tone.
- Importance: It serves as the cultural cornerstone of communication, reflecting societal values, norms, and expectations.

#### ***b. Universal Elements of Speech Etiquette:***

- Examples: Greetings, politeness, and expressions of gratitude are universal elements, but their specific manifestations vary across cultures.
- Illustration: In Japan, a bow may replace a handshake as a common greeting, emphasizing humility and respect.

#### ***c. Role of Language as a Cultural Artifact:***

- Explanation: Language is a reflection of culture, with unique phrases, idioms, and linguistic structures that encapsulate the essence of a society.
- Example: The Inuit people have multiple words for snow, highlighting the significance of this element in their daily lives and cultural identity.

### **2. Cross-Cultural Variations:**

#### ***a. Specific Examples of Speech Etiquette:***

- **Analysis:** Explore contrasting examples such as the direct communication style in the United States compared to the indirect style in Japan.

- **Example:** In China, silence is often valued during conversations as it is believed to reflect thoughtfulness.

***b. Influence of Cultural Values:***

- **Examination:** Investigate how cultural values, such as individualism or collectivism, impact communication styles.

- **Example:** In Scandinavian cultures, egalitarian values contribute to a communication style that is open, direct, and democratic.

***c. Historical and Societal Factors:***

- **Discussion:** Examine how historical events and societal structures shape communication norms.

- **Example:** India's caste system has left an indelible mark on communication, affecting language use and expressions of hierarchy.

**3. Non-Verbal Communication:**

***a. Role of Non-Verbal Cues:***

- **Exploration:** Non-verbal cues include gestures, facial expressions, and body language that convey meaning beyond words.

- **Example:** Thumbs-up may symbolize approval in Western cultures but can be offensive in parts of the Middle East.

***b. Cultural Variations in Non-Verbal Communication:***

- **Analysis:** Investigate how cultures interpret gestures and expressions differently.

- **Example:** While direct eye contact is valued in Western cultures, it may be perceived as confrontational in some Asian cultures.

***c. Misinterpretation of Non-Verbal Cues:***

- **Illustration:** Discuss instances where misinterpretation of non-verbal cues led to misunderstandings.

- **Example:** In Latin American cultures, a friendly touch during conversation may be misconstrued as invasive in some Western cultures.

**4. Language Formality and Politeness:**

***a. Varying Levels of Formality:***

- Examination: Explore how different cultures navigate the spectrum of formal to informal language use.

- Example: In Korean, the choice between formal and informal language is highly nuanced, reflecting the speaker's relationship with the listener.

***b. Politeness Conventions and Cultural Underpinnings:***

- Analysis: Examine how politeness is expressed and perceived across cultures.

- Example: In Thai culture, the use of honorifics and expressions of respect are integral to polite communication.

***c. Expressing Respect and Deference:***

- Discussion: Explore how societies express respect and deference through linguistic conventions.

- Example: In many Middle Eastern cultures, addressing elders or authority figures with titles and honorifics is a sign of respect.

**5. Adapting Communication Strategies:**

***a. Practical Tips for Navigating Challenges:***

- Guidance: Provide actionable tips for individuals navigating cross-cultural communication.

- Example: Learning basic phrases and customs before traveling to a new country can significantly enhance communication and cultural understanding.

***b. Importance of Cultural Sensitivity:***

- Insights: Stress the significance of being culturally sensitive in various settings.

- Example: In global business negotiations, understanding and respecting the communication norms of your counterparts can facilitate successful outcomes.

***c. Adapting Strategies to Cultural Norms:***

- Advice: Offer insights on adapting communication strategies to align with specific cultural norms.

- Example: In Scandinavian countries, fostering an egalitarian communication style and avoiding hierarchical language promotes a more inclusive dialogue.

In the intricate dance of human communication, the threads of speech etiquette weave a rich tapestry, reflecting the diverse cultures and societies that make up our global community. This journey into the national-cultural specifications of speech etiquette has been an exploration of the delicate balance between universality and uniqueness, emphasizing the importance of understanding the nuances that color our verbal interactions. As we navigated through the foundational elements, it became apparent that speech etiquette is not a mere set of rules but a mirror reflecting the values, norms, and expectations of each society. The universal aspects of greetings and expressions of politeness are the common threads that connect us, yet the variations in their manifestation reveal the distinctive flavors of cultures around the world. Cross-cultural variations further unveiled a spectrum of communication styles, from the directness of Western cultures to the subtleties of the East. Each example underscored the profound impact of historical narratives and societal structures on shaping communication norms. In this mosaic, the language itself emerged as a cultural artifact, a living testimony to the identity and traditions of a people. Non-verbal communication, often overlooked, proved to be a silent storyteller, with gestures and expressions speaking volumes beyond the confines of language. The potential for misinterpretation became evident, emphasizing the need for cultural literacy in deciphering the silent language that accompanies our words.

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*Sound Alternations*

**Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek**

**The Faculty of Psychology, the department of Foreign languages  
Philology and foreign languages**

**Scientific advisor: Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi**  
[nafisateshaboyeva@gmail.com](mailto:nafisateshaboyeva@gmail.com)

**Student of group 204-20: Urinboev Shakhzod Oybek ogli**  
[urinboevshakhzod@gmail.com](mailto:urinboevshakhzod@gmail.com)

**Annotation:** This article explores the concept of sound alternations in linguistics, focusing on the changes that occur in the phonetic or phonological form of words across different contexts. The discussion includes various types of sound alternations, their linguistic significance, and examples from different languages. Through this exploration, the article aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of how sound alternations contribute to the richness and complexity of language systems.

**Key words:** Sound alternations, phonetics, phonology, linguistics, morphophonemics, language variation, linguistic processes.

The study of language involves analyzing not just the static forms of words but also understanding how these forms change in different linguistic environments. Sound alternations, also known as phonological alternations, refer to the systematic changes in the pronunciation of words based on their context. This article delves into the various types of sound alternations, their role in linguistics, and their manifestation in different languages.

**1. Types of Sound Alternations:**

a. Regular Alternations:

Regular sound alternations are systematic changes in pronunciation that follow predictable patterns and adhere to specific linguistic rules. These alternations play a fundamental role in shaping the structure of words and contribute to the grammatical and morphological features of a language. In this section, we will explore the concept of regular alternations and provide examples to illustrate how they manifest in different languages.

Definition:

Regular alternations involve consistent modifications in the pronunciation of sounds or the addition of specific phonetic elements to words. These alterations are rule-governed and can be applied across various lexical items within a language.

Examples:

a. Plural Formation in English:

One of the most common examples of regular alternations in English is the formation of plurals. Typically, the addition of the "-s" suffix to a noun indicates plurality. For instance:

Cat (singular) → Cats (plural)

Dog (singular) → Dogs (plural)

In these examples, the regular alternation involves the addition of the "-s" suffix to the singular form of the noun, resulting in the formation of the plural.

b. Verb Conjugation in Spanish:

Regular alternations are prevalent in verb conjugation across many languages. In Spanish, for regular -ar verbs, the conjugation pattern involves predictable alterations based on the subject. Consider the verb "hablar" (to speak):

Yo hablo (I speak)

Tú hablas (You speak)

Él/Ella/Usted habla (He/She/You speak)

Here, the regular alternations in the verb endings (-o, -as, -a) are determined by the subject, showcasing a systematic pattern in verb conjugation.

Linguistic Significance:

Regular sound alternations serve essential linguistic functions. They contribute to the efficiency and coherence of a language by providing a consistent framework for word formation and conjugation. Moreover, regular alternations facilitate language acquisition, as learners can apply established rules to new words or forms.

Cross-Linguistic Variations:

While the concept of regular alternations is universal, the specific rules and patterns vary across languages. Different languages may exhibit distinct regular alternation patterns based on their phonological and morphological structures.

b. Irregular Alternations:

Irregular sound alternations represent unpredictable changes in pronunciation that do not follow regular phonological patterns or established linguistic rules. These

alterations often involve modifications to the roots, stems, or endings of words, deviating from the normative structures observed in regular alternations. In this section, we will explore the concept of irregular alternations and provide examples to illustrate how they manifest in different languages.

**Definition:**

Irregular alternations refer to deviations from expected phonological patterns or morphological rules within a language. Unlike regular alternations, irregular alternations do not follow a consistent, rule-based pattern, making them more challenging for language learners and sometimes even native speakers to predict.

**Examples:**

**a. Irregular Past Tense in English:**

English verbs often exhibit irregular alternations in their past tense forms. Unlike the regular addition of "-ed" for past tense, irregular verbs follow unique patterns. Consider the verb "go":

Go (base form) → Went (past tense)

Here, the transformation from "go" to "went" is irregular, as it does not conform to the expected regular alternation pattern observed in most English verbs.

**b. Irregular Plurals in English:**

Some nouns in English have irregular plurals that do not follow the standard "-s" suffix for pluralization. For example:

Man (singular) → Men (plural)

Woman (singular) → Women (plural)

In these cases, the irregular alternations involve changes in vowel sounds and sometimes the entire root of the word to indicate plurality.

**Linguistic Significance:**

Irregular alternations contribute to the lexical richness and idiosyncrasies of a language. They often carry historical and etymological significance, reflecting the evolution of words over time. While irregularities can pose challenges for learners, they also add depth and nuance to linguistic expression.

**Cross-Linguistic Variations:**

The nature of irregular alternations varies widely across languages. Different languages may exhibit irregularities in different aspects of phonology or morphology, and the specific forms of irregular alternations are language-specific.

Irregular alternations add a layer of complexity to language structure, defying the predictability associated with regular alternations. While regular alternations contribute to the systematic organization of language, irregular alternations showcase the dynamic and evolving nature of linguistic expression. Understanding irregular alternations is crucial for gaining insight into the historical development and intricacies of a language.

## **2. Morphophonemics:**

Morphophonemics examines the relationship between morphological elements, such as roots, prefixes, and suffixes, and the resulting phonological forms of words. It explores how morphological processes, including inflection, derivation, and compounding, contribute to changes in pronunciation or sound patterns.

Examples:

### **a. Arabic Root-Based Morphophonemics:**

Arabic is known for its extensive use of morphophonemics, particularly in root-based morphology. Consider the root "k-t-b," which is associated with writing:

Kataba (he wrote)

Maktab (office, derived from the same root)

In these examples, the root "k-t-b" undergoes morphophonemic alterations to convey different meanings. The changes in vowels and consonants reflect the morphological processes of verb conjugation and word derivation.

### **b. English Plural Formation:**

Even in languages with less apparent morphological complexity, morphophonemics plays a role. In English, plural formation involves morphophonemic alternations. For example:

Cat (singular) → Cats (plural)

Dog (singular) → Dogs (plural)

The addition of the plural suffix "-s" is a morphophonemic alteration that affects the pronunciation of the base form.

Linguistic Significance:

Morphophonemics is significant for understanding the intricate interplay between morphology and phonology. It sheds light on how morphological structures influence the pronunciation of words and how speakers adapt sounds to convey grammatical or semantic information. Morphophonemic alternations contribute to the overall expressiveness and flexibility of a language.

Cross-Linguistic Variations:

Different languages exhibit varying degrees of morphophonemic complexity. Some languages, like Arabic and Finnish, heavily rely on morphophonemic alternations for word formation and inflection, while others may have simpler systems with fewer morphophonemic changes.

### **3. Assimilation:**

Assimilation is a phonological process in which a sound becomes more similar to a neighboring sound, often influenced by the phonetic characteristics of adjacent sounds. This phenomenon contributes to the cohesiveness and natural flow of speech, as sounds tend to assimilate to the articulatory features of nearby sounds. In this section, we will delve into the concept of assimilation and provide examples to illustrate its application in different languages.

Definition:

Assimilation occurs when a sound is influenced by a neighboring sound, adopting some or all of its phonetic features. This process often results in increased similarity between adjacent sounds, making the transition between them smoother.

Examples:

#### **a. French Liaison:**

French is a language known for its use of liaison, a form of assimilation in which a normally silent consonant at the end of a word becomes pronounced when followed by a vowel sound. For example:

Les amis (the friends) [lez\_\_amis]

In this example, the "s" in "les" is normally silent, but it becomes pronounced (liaison) when followed by the vowel sound in "amis."

#### **b. English Linking/Rhythmic Assimilation:**

In English, assimilation is evident in linking or rhythmic assimilation. Consider the phrase "good boy." When spoken in connected speech:

Good boy [gʊd\_\_bɔɪ]

Here, the final "d" in "good" is assimilated into the following "b" in "boy," creating a smoother transition between the two sounds.

Linguistic Significance:

Assimilation is crucial for maintaining the natural flow and rhythm of speech. It enhances the efficiency of articulation and contributes to the overall intelligibility of

spoken language. While assimilation often occurs at an unconscious level, it is a systematic and rule-governed process.

Types of Assimilation:

Progressive Assimilation: The influencing sound precedes the influenced sound.

Regressive Assimilation: The influencing sound follows the influenced sound.

Cross-Linguistic Variations:

Different languages exhibit various types and degrees of assimilation. Some languages, like French, have specific rules governing when assimilation occurs, while in others, assimilation may be more context-dependent.

#### **4. Dissimilation:**

Dissimilation occurs when sounds become less like neighboring sounds to avoid phonetic similarity. In Latin, the dissimilation phenomenon can be observed in the word "candidate," where the repeated "d" sounds are modified:

Candidatus (original form)

Candidatos (modified form)

The dissimilation of the second "d" to "t" avoids the repetition of similar sounds within the word.

#### **5. Vowel Harmony:**

Vowel harmony refers to the process where vowels within a word become more similar. In Finnish, a language renowned for its vowel harmony, consider the umlaut harmony in verb conjugation:

Juosta (to run)

Jänis (hare)

Here, the vowel alternation in the verb "juosta" reflects the umlaut harmony present in Finnish.

In examining these examples across various languages, it becomes evident that sound alternations are diverse, serving distinct linguistic functions and contributing to the richness of language.

In conclusion, the exploration of sound alternations across different languages unveils the intricate and systematic nature of these linguistic phenomena. Regular and irregular alternations, morphophonemics, assimilation, dissimilation, and vowel harmony collectively contribute to the dynamic evolution of languages. As we unravel

the complexities of sound alternations, we gain valuable insights into the historical, morphological, and phonological dimensions of human communication.

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*Syntax and its Main Units: Traditional and Cognitive Approaches*  
**Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan**  
**named after Mirzo Ulugbek**  
**The Faculty of Psychology, the department of Foreign languages**  
**Philology and foreign languages**  
**Scientific advisor: Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi**  
**[nafisateshaboyeva@gmail.com](mailto:nafisateshaboyeva@gmail.com)**  
**Student of group 204-20: Urinboev Shakhzod Oybek ogli**  
**[urinboevshakhzod@gmail.com](mailto:urinboevshakhzod@gmail.com)**

**Annotation:** This article explores the fundamental concepts of syntax, examining both traditional and cognitive approaches. Syntax, the study of sentence structure, plays a crucial role in linguistics. Traditional approaches focus on formal rules and structures, while cognitive approaches delve into the mental processes underlying language production. The article discusses key units in syntax and illustrates how each approach contributes to our understanding of language structure.

**Key words:** Syntax, Traditional Approaches, Cognitive Approaches, Sentence Structure, Grammar, Linguistics, Syntax Units, Syntax Theories.

Syntax, the intricate study of sentence structure, stands as a cornerstone in the realm of linguistics. It delves into the arrangement of words and the formation of coherent and meaningful sentences. In the vast landscape of linguistic inquiry, two distinct approaches, traditional and cognitive, have emerged, each offering unique perspectives on the nature of syntax. Traditionally, syntax has been approached as a set of formal rules dictating the acceptable structure of sentences. This perspective relies on the classification of units such as phrases and clauses, adhering to predefined grammatical structures. In contrast, cognitive approaches to syntax delve into the cognitive processes underlying language production, emphasizing the mental representations that shape how individuals construct and comprehend sentences.

### **1. Traditional Approaches to Syntax:**

Definition:

Traditional approaches to syntax are rooted in the notion of prescriptive rules governing the structure of sentences. This framework emphasizes the importance of adhering to established grammatical structures and syntactic patterns.

***Syntax Units:***

Phrases:

In traditional syntax, phrases serve as fundamental building blocks of sentences.

Notable types include:

- Noun Phrases (NP): Comprising a noun and its modifiers, e.g., "The red car."
- Verb Phrases (VP): Centered around a verb and its complements, e.g., "Runs swiftly."

Phrases are fundamental units in traditional syntax, representing coherent groups of words within a sentence. These are further categorized into different types, each playing a specific role in constructing meaningful expressions.

Noun Phrases (NP):

Noun phrases consist of a noun and its modifiers, functioning as subjects, objects, or complements. They add detail and specificity to sentences. Example: "The mysterious old book on the shelf belongs to Mary."

Verb Phrases (VP):

Verb phrases involve a verb and its complements, representing actions or states. They serve as the predicates in sentences. Example: "Completed the challenging task with utmost precision."

Adjective Phrases (AdjP):

Adjective phrases consist of an adjective and its modifiers, providing additional information about a noun. Example: "The incredibly talented musician performed."

Adverb Phrases (AdvP):

Adverb phrases include an adverb and its modifiers, offering details about the manner, time, place, or frequency of an action. Example: "She danced gracefully on the stage."

Prepositional Phrases (PP):

Prepositional phrases comprise a preposition, its object, and any modifiers, indicating relationships between elements in a sentence. Example: "The cat sat on the windowsill."

Example:

In the sentence, "The mysterious old book on the shelf belongs to Mary," various types of phrases contribute to the overall structure. The noun phrase "The mysterious

old book" serves as the subject, the prepositional phrase "on the shelf" adds detail, and the prepositional phrase "to Mary" functions as a complement.

Clauses:

Traditional syntax categorizes sentences into independent and dependent clauses, impacting overall sentence structure.

- Independent Clauses: Standalone sentences, e.g., "The sun sets."
- Dependent Clauses: Reliant on independent clauses, e.g., "Because the sun sets, we need lights."

Sentence Structure:

Traditional approaches often advocate for specific sentence structures, such as Subject-Verb-Object (SVO):

- "The cat (subject) chased (verb) the mouse (object)."

Example:

A classic example of traditional syntax is the adherence to Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) structures in English, where the subject precedes the verb, and the object follows.

Clauses are integral components of traditional syntax, representing distinct segments of sentences with specific grammatical functions. They play a crucial role in determining the overall structure and meaning of sentences.

Independent Clauses:

Independent clauses, also known as main clauses, are self-contained units that can stand alone as complete sentences. They express a complete thought and typically consist of a subject and a predicate. Example: "The sun sets."

Dependent Clauses:

Dependent clauses, also called subordinate clauses, cannot stand alone as complete sentences and rely on independent clauses for meaning. They function as adjectival, adverbial, or nominal elements. Example: "Because the sun sets, we need lights." Here, "Because the sun sets" is a dependent clause.

Adjectival Clauses:

Adjectival clauses modify nouns and function as adjectives within a sentence. They usually begin with a relative pronoun (who, which, that) or a relative adverb (where, when, why). Example: "The house that Jack built is now a museum."

Adverbial Clauses:

Adverbial clauses modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs, providing information about time, place, manner, condition, purpose, or reason. Example: "She sang beautifully although she was nervous."

Noun Clauses:

Noun clauses function as nouns within a sentence and often serve as subjects, objects, or complements. Example: "What you said surprised me."

Example:

In the sentence, "The house that Jack built is now a museum," the adjectival clause "that Jack built" modifies the noun "house," providing additional information about its origin.

## **2. Cognitive Approaches to Syntax:**

Definition:

Cognitive approaches to syntax shift the focus from rigid rules to the mental processes that underpin language production. This perspective contends that linguistic structures are shaped by cognitive constraints and the dynamic interplay of mental representations.

Syntax Units:

Conceptual Structures:

Cognitive syntax suggests that sentence structures are influenced by mental representations of concepts. For instance, the emphasis on the agent in an action, as in "The cat chased the mouse."

Cognitive Constraints:

Individual cognitive limitations can impact sentence construction. Speakers may choose structures that align with cognitive ease. For example, passive voice may be avoided for simplicity: "The cat chased the mouse" instead of "The mouse was chased by the cat."

Example:

Consider the sentence "The mouse was chased by the cat." A cognitive approach would argue that this construction might be chosen to emphasize the mouse's role in the action, reflecting the speaker's mental representation.

In navigating the labyrinth of syntax, the dichotomy between traditional and cognitive approaches adds depth to our understanding of language structure. While

traditional syntax provides a framework of established rules, cognitive approaches illuminate the dynamic interplay of mental processes, enriching our comprehension of how sentences take shape. The synergy of these perspectives contributes to a holistic view of syntax, where formal structures harmonize with cognitive intricacies to form the tapestry of human communication.

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**THE NON-LINGUISTIC CONTEXT – A BRIDGE TO LINGUISTIC  
ITEMS AND PHENOMENA**

**Abdurakhmanova Zilola Yokubjon kizi**

**Teacher of Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek**

**Rashidova Nihola Furkat kizi**

**Student of Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek**

**Abstract:** Each language is a complex system, which represents the world in a unique way, with its own stock of sounds, words, and phrases, as well as with its own grammatical constructions. The aim of the article is to prove that the non-linguistic context is a good way to improve the acquisition of linguistic items and phenomena and that our non-linguistic experience can affect the way we perceive language. The study proves that language, perception, and thought are interdependent and the direction of interaction can go both from linguistic to non-linguistic patterns and vice versa. The question of language and thought needs to extend not only to whether language affects thought, but whether non-linguistic patterns can affect the way language is perceived.

**Key words:** linguistic item, perception, thought, interaction.

**1. Introduction**

Every human being has the biological capacity to learn a language. When they stop to think of the mystery of how the first language is acquired, they will be fascinated by the incredibility of this phenomenon. It is believed that this is natural and it is going to happen, unless biologically disturbed. Each language is a complex system, which represents the world in a unique way, with its own stock of sounds, words and phrases, and its own grammatical constructions. The starting point of the study is the idea that each lexical or grammatical item can be explained through an item from the real world which builds the bridge between linguistic and non-linguistic items and phenomena. Cognitive linguistics often explains the linguistic facts beyond the

linguistic reality and, what is more, they gain non-linguistic nature – social, cultural, psychological, etc. Since the study is part of a larger project “Linguistic and cognitive aspects of young learners’ foreign language acquisition”, it uses data and examples from the research while attempting to prove that non-linguistic context is a good way to improve the acquisition of linguistic items and phenomena and that our non-linguistic experience can affect the way we perceive language. The types of linguistic phenomena range from general concepts to types of relations between words or between a word and a phrase to specific constructions. In her previous research in the field, the author of the article proves that the cognitive approach facilitates the comparison between familiar and new knowledge, the acquisition of grammatical rules, memorisation and use of language. “The cognitive stress is on using a model with high cognitive value, which develops and improves logical thinking and encourages imagination in its implementation. Thus, it aims to convert students from passive recipients to active constructors of knowledge.”

## 2. Relationship between language skills and cognitive development.

Language activity in cognitive linguistics is regarded as one of the models of cognition and it is based on cognitive skills that are non-linguistic but create prerequisites for language. A fundamental principle in this approach is the idea that it is not actually normal to focus on language separately from the cognitive activity of memory, attention, social contacts of people and other aspects of life experience (cf. Langacker 1987; Wierzbicka 1992; Gallese, Lakoff 2005). The very nature of language fits the extralinguistic reality – mental and social. Language is a hierarchical system of symbols (signs), which human beings have created in order to name things and objects. And if the language system is a stratified triangle in which individual language elements can be represented, then each stratum represents a language level (lexicon, syntax, morphology, phonology, phonetics). On a higher level, Tsvetkova (2012) studied the English present progressive construction as part of the cognitive taxonomy of the constructions preceding it to prove that tense as part of grammar is also based on the preceding structures. Language symbols, on the other hand, can name not only real objects but things that can be accepted through the senses as well – ideas, feelings, and intentions. In the present study, language is considered not only as the production of sounds and words.



It is a complex system that distinguishes humans from other creatures because language is a powerful tool of thinking. Language is investigated as a social tool that is used for sharing experience. Cognition, however, is a term that is used to include every system of belief, knowledge, understanding, interpretation, perception, etc.

### 2.1. Language and perception

Language and perception are deeply interrelated. On the one hand, correlations between perceptual dimensions build up non-linguistic categories and on the other hand, linguistic categories may agree with these non-linguistic categories if words correlate with the perceptual dimensions. Then we can describe what we perceive when using words. Thus linguistic behaviour and language acquisition are influenced by non-linguistic perception. The acquisition of words or structures is predetermined by specific perceptual mechanisms. Everybody's experience is different from that of the others. Everybody builds their own vocabulary and that is the reason why there are various nuances in the meanings of the words. A child, for example, builds its vocabulary by learning new associations of words with ideas and objects. As Peneva (2013: 37) points out "the semantic meaning is usually about understanding human expressions through language and signs". Taylor (1995: viii), on the other hand, assumes that linguistic objects are like non-linguistic objects: Just as a botanist is concerned with a botanical categorisation of plants, so a linguist undertakes a linguistic categorisation of linguistic objects. ... If, as will be argued, categories of linguistic objects are structured along the same lines as the more familiar semantic categories, then any insights we may gain into the categorisation of the non-linguistic world may be profitably applied to the study of language structure itself. Some cognitive linguists, Langacker (1987) among them, prove that that non-linguistic psychological processes and dimensions such as visual scanning, imagery, colour, and depth influence the functional role of grammatical patterns. Based on this review, the same author asserts that in order to learn grammatical structures and words, the language learner needs a direct path from perceptual mechanisms to language learning mechanisms. Language can also shape our understanding of the world through expressing the sounds and noise of fauna and nature – miaow, moo, quack, ruff, etc. All of them have their imitative nature. They are part of the non-linguistic semiotics that the subject of language uses, too. The article extends the idea

that there is difficulty in relating language to the context and the world in which it occurs, too, and it may arise from the fact that the way in which we see the world is to a certain extent dependent on the language we use. Since we categorise the objects of our experience with the aid of language, it may be the case that there are two aspects of learning – about the world and about language. They are activities that cannot be separated and therefore our world is partly determined by our language. Indeed, the Polish anthropologist Bronislaw Malinowski (1948) argued that primitive people use words only for the objects that stand out for them from the world. They pick out by words those parts that are relevant to them. The finding appears at first glance to contradict the view which is expressed in the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis (Carroll 1956; Kay, Kempton 1984). Edward Sapir (1949) suggested that the world in which we live “is to a large extent unconsciously built upon the language habits of the group”. Later on, his view was expanded and explained by Whorf (1956). Whorf is famous for his interest in some of the most significant problems in the relation between linguistic and non-linguistic phenomena. We are unaware of the background character of our language, just as we are unaware of the presence of air until we begin to choke, and that if we look at other languages we come to realise that a language does not merely voice ideas, but that it is ‘the shape of ideas’ and that we dissect nature along lines laid down by our native language” (Whorf 1956: 214). This leads to a “new principle of relativity which holds that all observers are not led by the same physical evidence to the same picture of the universe, unless their linguistic backgrounds are similar or in some way can be calibrated” (Whorf 1956:214). Another question arises from the case in which speakers of different languages have a different picture of the universe. We can have a similar picture to the picture that others have only if we understand their language. In another case, it may happen that we can meet difficulties in translation.

2.2. Language and thought In the relationship between language and thought, the peculiarities of a given language determine the way a picture is described. Thus the same scene can be presented in different ways according to the language in which it occurs (Birner 1999). For example, Hopi is a language which provides an explanation to this (Malotki 1983). Directions like left, right, front and back do not exist in it. Instead, the speakers use the words

describing the four cardinal directions (east, west, north, and south). So, they would never say: Turn right/left but Turn north/south/etc. A man is standing in front of a house but A man is standing north/etc. Of the house. So different languages certainly make us speak about space in very different ways. Another reason lies in the verb form in the utterance. In English it refers to a past present or future event.

### 3. Results and findings

The article proves that language, perception, and thought are interdependent and the direction of interaction can go both from linguistic to non-linguistic patterns and vice versa. According to Tacca (2011) "Perception and cognition are tightly related. Perceptual information guides our decisions and actions and shapes our beliefs. At the same time, our knowledge influences the way we perceive the world". The question of language and thought needs to extend not only to whether language affects thought, but whether non-linguistic patterns can affect the way language is perceived. The article argues that our non-linguistic experience can affect the way we perceive language. The question that remains for future research is to understand when non-linguistic patterns may affect linguistic constructs in real-world situations.

### 4. Conclusion

There are a lot of ways in which linguistic and non-linguistic perception interact. They belong to a model of acquisition and have an important impact on language acquisition. The article stressed the role the non-linguistic context of an utterance plays in language acquisition. This study was directed in accordance with the principles and procedures for cognitive-based learning as it relates to English as a foreign language. It contains all the elements of the traditional communication-oriented teaching as well as the cognitive-based strategy with the focus on learning and practice on the basis of comprehending linguistic knowledge and rules, inference of knowledge, structuring and arranging new knowledge units, storing and applying them. What is important to note is that in the integrated communicative and cognitive approach teaching is conducted through experimental learning. It is based on learning through the learner's experience with constructing and appropriating knowledge by means of English.

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**“Revisiting Relevant Approaches for the Study of Language and  
Intercultural Communication”**

**Abdurakhmonova Zilola Yokubjon qizi**

**Teacher of Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek**

**Rashidova Nihola Furkat kizi**

**Student of Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek**

**Abstract** This paper revisits relevant approaches used for the study of language and intercultural communication, in particular, in the area of comparing English and Chinese discourse structures. Kaplan's (1966) work has a great impact on the various approaches in this area such as Kirkpatrick (1991; 1993) and Zhu (1997). This paper specifically investigates the approaches focusing on Kaplan's proposal on the circularity and linearity of rhetorical structures. It has been found that these approaches were largely based on rhetorical rules such as pianzheng fuju or the subordinate-main structure ( Kirkpatrick 1991; 1993). This paper then argues that the intercultural and language study should incorporate cross-cultural pragmatics and genre study in order to offer more holistic principles relating to cultural values, politeness, and communicative intent

**Keywords** : intercultural communication, circularity, rhetorical rules, linearity, crosscultural pragmaticsI.

**Introduction**

This paper revisits relevant approaches used for the study of language and intercultural communication, in particular, in the area of comparing English and Chinese discursive patterns. Kaplan's (1996) work has a great impact on the various approaches in this area such as Kirkpatrick (1991; 1993) and Zhu (1997). All these studies focus on the relationship between language and thought patterns, agreeing that there are culturally-defined differences which are also shown in the use of rhetorical structure.

However, they mainly differ in the use approaches examining the cultural differences. This paper specifically investigates the approaches focusing on Kaplan's proposal on the circularity and linearity of rhetorical structures. For example, pianzheng fuju or the subordinate-main structure proposed by Kirkpatrick (1991; 1993) is discussed as one particular approach. Pianzheng fuju is a complex sentence structure in Chinese and is composed of a subordinate clause and a main. It is thus named because the traditional Chinese grammatical theorising and studies (Cao, 1968; Gao, 1986) tend to rate pianzheng (subordinate-main, SM) as a priority<sup>2</sup> sequence pattern of complex sentences. The impetus for this research derives from Kirkpatrick's (1996) argument that SM or because-therefore sequence is an important structure at the discourse level in MSC (Modern Standard Chinese). This conclusion was reached primarily based on his analysis of Chinese requests in which a pattern progressing from reason for request towards request has been found. Take the following excerpt quoted from Kirkpatrick (1993: 2) as an example: The interaction took place in the office of the senior expatriate officer (EO) in a Hong Kong police station. The constable (CPC) wants to request a day's compassionate leave to take his sick mother into hospital. CPC: Sir EO: Yes, what is it? EPC: My mother is not very well sir. EO: So? EPC: She has to go into hospital sir. EO: Well, get on with it. What do you want? CPC: On Thursday sir. Revisiting Relevant Approaches for the Study of Language and Intercultural Communication © Servicio de Publicaciones. Universidad de Murcia. All rights reserved. IJES, vol. 6 (1), 2006, pp. 25-42 27 EO: Bloody hell man, what do you want? (At this point, the police constable mumbled something like 'Nothing sir' and left the office.) Kirkpatrick argues that the above rhetorical structure indicates an opposite tendency from English in which a request would normally precede the reason. The above request would be reworded into something like this in English: I am asking for a leave because my mother is sick in hospital. This can be related to This is an interesting observation that supports Kaplan's circularity of the Chinese discourse patterns. By circularity, Kaplan (1996) refers to the indirect way of coming to a point of argument. Based on this, Kirkpatrick concludes that English discourse tends to arrange arguments from request to reasons for request. The opposite is true of the Chinese who develop from reasons for request to the request, thus revealing a SM or 'because-therefore' structure in Kirkpatrick's terms. Kirkpatrick explains that the main reason contributing to a 'because-therefore' sequence is to reduce the imposition caused by the request. It can be seen that the starting point of his research

seems to be sound, in particular, when he mentions that he intends to explore how politeness affects the structure of the language. A similar notion is stressed by Scollon and Scollon (1983, 1994) and Wierzbicka (1985). However, there is room for a variant analysis and conclusion as drawn in this paper. Indeed, further exploration of this issue is in order, as posed in the following questions: 1. Can approaches such as circularity and pianzhen fuju reflect the information sequence of the discourse in general? 2. Is the answer to the above question is negative, what then are the factors that may contribute to an appropriate framework for the exploration of approaches for language and intercultural communication? In order to explore these issues, this paper will look at literature from both English and Chinese sources. First, the debate evolving Kaplan's circularity and linearity will be discussed followed by a definition on the SM structure. Second, cross-cultural pragmatics will be reviewed and relevant theories of speech acts incorporated into the theoretical framework. Third, genre approach is introduced for further incorporation. Fourth, Chinese genre study is examined with an emphasis on the communicative purposes and reader-writer relations. Finally, as further illustration, the theoretical framework based on the literature search will be used to examine two particular genres. Zhu Yunxia © Servicio de Publicaciones. Universidad de Murcia. All rights reserved. IJES, vol. 8 (2), 2008, pp. 25-42 28 II. FROM CIRCULARITY-LINEARITY TO SUBORDINATE-MAIN Kaplan's pioneering work on circularity and linearity needs to be discussed first since it prompted the subsequent research for examining language and intercultural communication. Kaplan (1966) analyses the organisation of paragraphs in ESL student essays, in which linearity and circularity stands out as a dominant issue. In his research, Kaplan found that linearity of paragraphing is basically in line with directness, while circularity is seen as relating to indirectness and digression. Some Germanic languages such as German, Dutch, and English tend to be linear, while some Oriental languages such as Korean, Japanese and Chinese tend to be circular. His findings made a major contribution to the teaching of writing across cultures. In the meantime, it also makes its impact felt in the area of intercultural communication (Campbell, 1998; Ulijn and Strother, 1995). Kaplan's model gave impetus to further research activities in contrastive rhetoric across a range of cultures. Relevant to this study, are the debates on the circularity of Chinese style in both written and spoken discourses. Kaplan (1996) argues that similar to other "Oriental" writing, Chinese is indirect mainly because of earlier influence from classical Chinese

writing style. Contrary to his argument, Mohan and Lo challenged Kaplan's view and claim that both classical and modern Chinese taught at school today favour a direct style. Zhu (1997) also found that Chinese sales letters follow a style linear to Chinese native speaker, which means these texts represent straightforward meanings to the Chinese readers. On the other hand, in agreement with Kaplan, Scollon (1991) and Matalene (1985) support Kaplan's hypothesis. However, they do not attribute the indirectness to the organisational pattern of classical Chinese. Instead, according to Scollon, the indirectness in Chinese writing is related to a different view of self from the West, which disallows the use of thesis statement at the beginning of a piece of writing. Interestingly enough, the Scollon's attribution goes beyond the topic of rhetorical structure, but deals with an essential issue( cultural differences in concepts. Supporting Young's argument (1994), Kirkpatrick (1993) comes up with similar findings. However, he attributes them to a different syntactic rule(subordinate-main (SM) structure in which a main clause is preceded by a subordinate clause. Kirkpatrick argues that while English tends to follow a sequence that develops from the main to the subordinate information sequence, the opposite is true in Chinese. He further argues, that the SM structure Revisiting Relevant Approaches for the Study of Language and Intercultural Communication © Servicio de Publicaciones. Universidad de Murcia. All rights reserved. IJES, vol. 6 (1), 2006, pp. 25-42 29 has a great impact on the way Chinese organise an argument. As substantiation, Kirkpatrick (1993) found that Chinese request letters tend to be written with a preference of a subordinate-main (SM) structure with the main information of request placed towards the end of the text. The debate on Chinese rhetorical structure also triggered Zhu's (1997) exploration of Chinese sales genres. According to Zhu, sales letters are direct and linear because the writer is making an offer to sell products, and any delay of the offer would dilute the reader's interest. She thus claims that it is the communicative purposes that should have an impact on the choice of the rhetorical structure, rather than syntactic structures. Zhu's research, in spite of its limited focus on argumentation, invites a combination of contrastive rhetoric and genre analysis, which also coincides with the focus of this paper to a certain extent. In sum, these approaches in contrastive study of language and culture focus on the discussion of communication styles in relation to textual structures. In Connor's (1996) words, it is a mainly a study on argumentation and that is why later Connor (2002) calls for developing a broader approach. This paper will make an attempt to look at the constraints of the pianzheng fuju and explore further



approaches for the study of language and intercultural communication. III. WHAT IS PIANZHENG FUJU? The concept of pianzheng fuju or subordinate and main information originate from traditional Chinese grammar (Cao, 1968; Gao, 1986). It is also known as pianzheng fuju (subordinatemain complex sentence), zhucong guanxi ju (sentences indicating main-subordinate relations) and fuhe ju (complex sentences). Despite the difference in names, traditional grammarians tend to agree that SM structure is the priority sequence pattern. According to Gao (1986), pianzheng fuju is composed of two clauses: the main clause and the subordinate clause, with the latter often preceding the former. Unlike the main clause, the subordinate clause is related to the main clause and cannot stand alone as a sentence. The major purpose of the sentence resides in the main clause. The subordinate-main clauses are often linked by connectives. Gao (1986:426) provides the following translated sentence from Cao Yu, a wellknown Chinese writer: Because your father did not want her, (therefore) she drowned herself. Wang Li (1955: 228) and Gao (1986) confirm that the SM sequence is preferred in a complex sentence, although it can be reversed on certain occasions such as for emphasis and rhetorical Zhu Yunxia © Servicio de Publicaciones. Universidad de Murcia. All rights reserved. IJES, vol. 8 (2), 2008, pp. 25-42 30 effect. The SM sequence, at the same time, indicates a difference from English. According to Longacre (1985), a subordinate clause can be placed in English either before or after the main clause and neither sequence is preferred. However, the question is: Can this single traditional preference be used as a reliable criterion for the choice of textual or discourse structure? How much influence does this syntactic pattern exercise on the discourse patterns of MSC? We may ask the same questions in regard of English discourse patterns. As mentioned earlier, English tends to have both SM and MS sequences for complex sentences as composed of a main and subordinate structure. This does not mean that the textual patterns will follow the same structures determined by the syntactic rules. Instead, the choice of textual structure is very much based on other principles relating to politeness and communicative purposes to be discussed later in this paper. Supposing the Chinese SM syntactic structure influenced the discourse structure, the SM claim would not be valid any more for the following reasons. Since the May 4th Movements of 1919, many works have been translated into Chinese. The main-subordinate sequence of complex sentences began to emerge in translations. Under this Western influence, main-subordinate sequence in argument has also become popular. In

1978, the year of the economic opening-up, saw the beginning of much wider Western influence in terms of MS sequence pattern. As a result, both SM and MS sequences of complex sentences are well accepted as unmarked patterns in contemporary grammar theory (Zhang, 1996). As a consequence, SM sequence is no longer a priority structure, and MS structure is popular as well. Therefore the SM and MS sequence tendency may weaken Kirkpatrick's argument immensely. One obvious reason can be that his argument is based on traditional language use which may not account for the contemporary Chinese rhetorical structure. Even if we adopt his approach to derive discourse structure based on priority sentence structures, we need to be aware of the existence and increasing popularity of MS pattern. Consequently we have to accept an equal validity in both SM and MS sequence patterns which will eventually nullify the SM sequence as a appropriate approach for studying Chinese language and culture. We need therefore to explore the possibility of incorporating other theoretical dimensions. Revisiting Relevant Approaches for the Study of Language and Intercultural Communication © Servicio de Publicaciones. Universidad de Murcia. All rights reserved. IJES, vol. 6 (1), 2006, pp. 25-42 31 IV. CROSS-CULTURAL PRAGMATICS AND SPEECH ACTS First, a look at the cross-cultural pragmatics and speech-act-theory is imperative inasmuch as Kirkpatrick bases his arguments mainly on requests, which is one type of the directives of speech acts. Cross-cultural pragmatics research focuses on the use of speech acts across cultures. Blum-Kulka et al., (1989) explore various degrees of indirectness of requests strategies across eight different cultures. Wierzbicka (1985; 1991) in her case study of several speech acts, compares Polish and English expressions, in particular, the use of speech acts. She found that there is a clear cultural difference in the degree of indirectness in illocutionary force. Wierzbicka also found that in either language expressing opinions tend to be more affirmative than making a request, thus the need to introduce the speech act theory in more details. By looking at the speech act theory we may have a clear picture about where requests stand and whether the SM structure can represent the structure used in expressing other speech acts. Searle (1969) summarises Austin's (1962) speech acts and groups them into five categories of speech acts including assertives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives. The major contribution of the speech act theory is in drawing attention to the different illocutionary forces between direct and indirect speech acts. For example, a declaration may not be expressed in exactly the same manner as a directive. Even within the

category of directives the degree of indirectness or directness may vary. An order may not be indicated in the same form of a request. In his research of discourse study in workplace English, Clyne (1996) found that some speech acts are explicit, while others are implicit. Using indirect forms may be related to politeness behavior. Leech (1983) contends that indirect illocutions are more polite than the direct, because the former can offer more options for the addressee. A polite utterance is likely to be seen as minimizing the addressee's costs and maximizing his/her benefits, and the opposite is true for the addresser. Therefore indirectness is often used as a politeness strategy across cultures (Blum-Kulka, et al., 1989). The indirectness of politeness can also be further explained in the light of Brown and Levinson's (1987) face-saving theory. Many actions we do with words are potential facethreatening acts (Brown and Levinson, 1987), such as requests and invitations. The addresser is thus often confronted with negative face and has to address it by applying Leech's (1983) principles, in which indirectness is the dominant strategy to gain politeness. Although the above requests are all related to the use of speech acts expressed at the sentence level, the preference of polite strategies in making a request across cultures is readily Zhu Yunxia © Servicio de Publicaciones. Universidad de Murcia. All rights reserved. IJES, vol. 8 (2), 2008, pp. 25-42 32 apparent. Besides some of the strategies employed at the sentence level, Chinese discourse also exhibits indirectness at the text level; this can be considered as a cultural-specific feature. For example, Chinese requests, according to Kirkpatrick (1993) and Lustig & Koester (1998), are often expressed indirectly or in a 'because-therefore' sequence as indicated in the example at the beginning of this paper. However, the SM or 'because-therefore' sequence is used as a politeness strategy to save the negative fact and reduce the imposition on the reader. This strategy may also be used for similar purposes in other speech acts, but it may not reflect all other speech acts. Therefore a certain finding drawn from one directive such as requests may not reflect the discourse structure of the language in general. In addition, other cultures may not use exactly the same strategy for making a request. Therefore it is also essential to study cultural values and strategies across cultures. For example, cultural dimensions ( Hofstede,1991) and face maintenance (Gao & Ting-Toomey, 1998) should be incorporated in the analysis where appropriate. V. THE IMPERATIVE TO INCORPORATE GENRE STUDY Since a single speech act structure cannot reflect the discourse structure in general, we need to incorporate genre and communicative purposes (Swales, 1990) which help highlight

some of the fundamental principles underlying the rhetorical choices within a certain cultural context. In his view of genre, Swales (1990) stresses the importance of communicative purposes. It is these purposes that tie all the ideas together to represent the whole communicative events in a text. There have been a number of studies (Hymes, 1974; Miller, 1984; Saville-Troike, 1984; Martin and Rothery, 1986) that focus on the discussion of genre in relation to communicative purposes. The communicative purposes will always offer reliable criteria because any genre may have purposes and they will determine linguistic choices (Swales, 1990; Bhatia, 1993). Swales further explains that the communicative purposes of genre can be realized in 'moves' and 'steps'. A 'move' is a unit in a text and is sometimes defined as a communicative event (Zhu, 1999a). A 'step' is a smaller unit under the move. Swales' approach has been applied widely in the study of both academic and professional genres (Bhatia, 1993; Crookes, 1986; dos Santos, 1996; Duszak, 1994; Taylor and Chen, 1991; Zhu, 1999a; 2000). Swales' genre approach may apply very well in a request Revisiting Relevant Approaches for the Study of Language and Intercultural Communication © Servicio de Publicaciones. Universidad de Murcia. All rights reserved. IJES, vol. 6 (1), 2006, pp. 25-42 33 letter. The major purpose of making a request may impact the choice of text structure. Since making a request may pose imposition to the reader, SM sequence can be a tactful strategy to make the request feasible or more acceptable before the request is raised. SM sequence can be seen in genre study as one particular strategy to achieve the purpose of making requests, and may not be appropriate to achieve other purposes such as issuing an orders to subordinates. For example, Zhu (1999b) found that SM is not a preferred structure in Chinese tongzhi, which is a letter involving orders and instructions sent to a subordinate. Her findings show that tongzhi is a genre representing the voice of authority and power. The SM structure would not be inappropriate because it will only delay the information thus undermining the influence of the authority. This is particularly true with the Chinese culture which would to be a culture of great power distance (Hofstede, 1991). VI. XIA/PING/SHANGXING GENRES IN CHINESE WRITTEN DISCOURSE In Chinese written discourse, in particular, in the area of practical writing, there is a tendency to divide genres according to relational factors besides the usual division such as poetry and prose. Namely, Chinese can be seen as having three genres: Xiaxing (the superior writing to the subordinate), pingxing (equals writing to each other) and shangxing (the subordinate writing to the superior). These

genres will be examined in relation to speech act theory, and this may shed light on the choice of structure in a specific genre such as request letters. The requests Kirkpatrick examines belong to the shangxing genre as requests often tend to be. There is a close link between these genres and specific speech acts as well. Some speech acts such as orders tend to be xiaying while others such as requests tend to be shangxing. This may show that the division of the three genres is a cultural-specific way of classifying speech acts, and Chinese scholars are also very much aware of the effective use of illocutionary force. Each genre is determined by the specific reader-writer relationship and the writer has to be careful in choosing the appropriate register. For example a shangxing request should not be written in the same way as a xiaying order. The above discussion shows that xia/ping/shangxing genres may involve a wide range of speech acts, and both direct and indirect styles may be adopted as a means of realizing communicative purposes. Even within the shangxing shu (letters), SM structure is not the only scheme used. Therefore we may say that the three genres may employ various strategies Zhu Yunxia © Servicio de Publicaciones. Universidad de Murcia. All rights reserved. IJES, vol. 8 (2), 2008, pp. 25-42 34 to communicate to the addressees depending on politeness principles and the purposes, and it would not be appropriate to say that SM structure can represent the rhetorical structure in all the shang/ping/xiaying genres. These shang/ping/xiaying genres have different purposes, consist of different speech acts, therefore we need a more holistic approach than SM to study Chinese written discourse. Genre study in both English and Chinese can be used as a guideline to study the discourse structure and will be applied in the following analysis of specific genres.

#### VII. EXAMINING THE MODERN PINGXING AND SHANGXING GENRES

Differences in text structure as exhibited in ancient texts discussed above are still in existence in modern Chinese discourse. This section will give a close examination of the pingxing and shangxing genres used today. Only these two genres are included in this discussion because of space limitations. These two genres will be sufficient to indicate a clear contrast in discourse preferences. However, reference can be made to Zhu (1999b) for a detailed discussion of xiaying genres. Two letters reflective of each genre will be discussed in order to provide a glimpse of the diverse rhetorical structures. These letters are taken from authentic letters. The pingxing letter are from Zhu's (1999a) sales letter corpus and the shangxing is taken from Kirkpatrick's (1993) request letters. It needs to be pointed out that although each genre may have various characteristics such

as the use of honorifics and formality of language (Zhu, 1999a, 2000), the discussion will focus on the rhetorical structure. All of these letters will be discussed in the light of the theoretical framework based on genre study and speech act theory as noted earlier.

VIII. AN EXAMPLE FROM THE PINGXING GENRE The following is a sales letter taken from Zhu (2001) and this letter is rated the best by Chinese managers in her twenty-letter corpus. Chinese sales letters are sent to pingxing organizations with an intention to advertise and promote the product. As Chen (1991: 260) puts it, "Sales letters have to arouse the buyer's interest, and stimulate his/her desire to buy the product". The letter goes like this. Salutation Dear computer customers, Revisiting Relevant Approaches for the Study of Language and Intercultural Communication © Servicio de Publicaciones. Universidad de Murcia. All rights reserved. IJES, vol. 6 (1), 2006, pp. 25-42

35 Greeting How are you? Product offer Do you wish to own a 500WA reserve UPS with extraordinary function, good quality and exquisite looking at the lowest possible price? It has the following special characteristics: Product details ( It can run on direct current; ..... (Further details omitted). In order to thank customers who are interested in this product, and at the same time, in order to provide your computer with the most reliable protection, we offer a special price for 500WA from September 21 - December 31. Original price: 1790 yuan Special offer Special price: 1380 yuan!!! Now you (H)2 must be anxious to know what brand of UPS this is. Of Positive course it has to be UPSONIC. It is the crystallisation of American appraisal technology, and has a production history of more than 20 years. Models range from 100VA - 600 VA, among which PCM - 50R (500VA) is the most outstanding product, and will also be your most sensible choice. Request The offer only lasts for three months, if you are interested, please you can: ( Ring us directly; ( Fax the response form to us; ( Mail the response form to us. Pressure tactics Attention: the offer only lasts till December 31. Signature Xingda Survey Control Company and date (Date) The major purpose of the letter is to persuade the reader to buy the product. To start with, a brief greeting is employed as an important strategy to build a personal relationship with the reader. However, this is a ritualistic practice in Chinese culture and should be considered as relating to cultural-specific purposes and should not be considered as subordinate information. Apart from this, the moves are very much focused on promoting the product. First of all, the offer which is the major speech act in the letter, happens at the beginning of the letter: Zhu Yunxia © Servicio de Publicaciones. Universidad de Murcia. All rights reserved. IJES,

vol. 8 (2), 2008, pp. 25-42 36 Do you wish to own a 500WA reserve UPS with extraordinary function, good quality and exquisite looking at the lowest possible price? The offer is raised in a question form with a you approach which is a sales strategy to focus attention on the reader. Here there is no subordinate information to prop up the offer. Firstly the writer is trying to commit the reader to doing something of great benefit as indicated by all the adjectives. Secondly, the writer is trying to stimulate the reader's interest by describing how excellent the product is. This is one of the important strategies used in sales promotion. This also shows that the choice of the sentential structure is related to the major purpose of selling the product. This choice is also related to the textual level. As a matter of fact, most of the moves and steps are similar to the communication strategy called AIDA: (A) attracting the reader's attention; (I) arousing the reader's interest; (D) Creating desire to owe the product; and (A) stating the action the reader needs to take. Such formulaic patterns of persuasion appear in some American business texts (eg. Murphy, et al., 1997) as well as other approaches to persuasive written messages. The Chinese sales letter echoes this pattern very well. For example, essential details of the product are provided to make the reader interested, a special offer is made to tempt the reader to buy the product, and the reader is called to react in a certain way. From this we can see that this pingxing letter does not follow the subordinatemain structure at all, which may not contribute significantly to the realization of a sale offer. Instead it focuses very much on a linear structure of promoting the product. IX. AN EXAMPLE FROM THE SHANGXING GENRE Chinese native speakers rate the following shangxing genre letter, taken from Kirkpatrick (1993), as one of the best letters in his corpus which is composed of forty request letters sent to Radio Australia (RA). Salutation Respected Radio Australia (RA) producers, Praise I have been a loyal listener to Radio Australia's English teaching programs and to 'Songs You like' for several years. I consider both programs to be extremely well produced. Intro Me Let me describe myself a little: I am a middle school student, I am eighteen and my home is in XXX, a small border city. The cultural life really isn't too bad. Because Revisiting Relevant Approaches for the Study of Language and Intercultural Communication © Servicio de Publicaciones. Universidad de Murcia. All rights reserved. IJES, vol. 6 (1), 2006, pp. 25-42 37 Reasons for I like studying English, I therefore follow those programs closely. But because the request Central Broadcasting Station's English programs are rather abstruse, they are not Interest in RA really suitable

for me and therefore I get all my practice in listening comprehension and dialogue from Radio Australia's English programs. This practice has been of great benefit. As I progress, step by step through the course, I am keenly aware that not having the teaching materials presents several difficulties. Because of Requests this, I have taken time to write this letter to you, in the hope that I can obtain a set Request 1 of radio Australia's English program's teaching materials. Please let me know the cost of the materials Request 2 In addition, I hope to obtain a radio Australia calendar. Wishing Radio Australia's Mandarin program even more interest. Signature Listener XX and date (Date)

First of all, this is a shangxing letter and the writer is in a subordinate position to the program producers. Education is very much valued in China and the provider of it is thus often considered in a higher position than the receiver. In a context like this, appropriate politeness strategies have to be employed to indicate a higher respect level. For example, the honorific (H) salutation "respected" and pronoun you are used in the Chinese text to achieve this purpose. This letter applies the underlying politeness principle very well all throughout the letter, in particular, in the rhetorical structure. The letter follows the sequence progressing from reasons for request to the request and the main information of request happens at the end. Praising the RA is placed at the beginning; in this sentence loyal is the key word to gain trust from the writer. The reasons for request seem to be sound and are also intermingled with further praises for RA. Gradually, the writer's keen interest in this marvelous program leads to a natural development of the request for teaching materials. In this way, the imposition of a request is reduced tactfully. Note that the request itself is also made in the SM structure: Because of this, I have taken time to write this letter to you, in the hope that I can obtain a set of radio Australia's English program's teaching materials. Zhu Yunxia © Servicio de Publicaciones. Universidad de Murcia. All rights reserved. IJES, vol. 8 (2), 2008, pp. 25-42 38 This sentence is introduced by the reason connective yinwei (because), and the request of "obtaining a set of radio Australia's English program's teaching materials" only occurs after this clause. This may show that the appropriate use of SM structure at the sentence level based on politeness principles. The second request is placed after the first and the imposition is further diluted by a good wish for RA. The letter therefore follows the SM or a becausetherefore sequence. However, this structure does not seem to follow some syntax principle, rather it adopts the politeness principle to save the negative face in request making. The above detailed discussion of the two genres



indicates that different principles can be applied in the choice of rhetorical structure. It also indicates that SM structure is not a distinct feature shared by all. In fact, only the shangxing request letters tend to adopt this sequence as a specific communication strategy. These findings further substantiate the main argument that we need to develop a broader approach to study language and intercultural communication.

## **X. CONCLUSION**

This study revisited the relevant approaches for the study of language and intercultural communication, and the following findings need to be highlighted. It has been found that it would not be appropriate to use one particular rhetorical structure, being it circular-linear or SM structure, as a major approach to examine language and culture. This paper therefore proposed a synthesised approach based cross-cultural pragmatics, genre theory and intercultural communication. This approach can be used for the study of language and intercultural communication in general. As illustration, shangxing and pingxing genres were examined and the findings indicated that various rhetorical structures have been employed. Findings also showed that request letters belonged to the shangxing genre and SM structure was used as a strategy to back up the request and reduce the imposition. While agreeing that SM structure may be appropriate for a shangxing request it may not help achieve the purposes of the pingxing sales letters. In addition, the principles underlying the use of xia/ping/shangxing genres can offer important clues. For instance, a specific genre has to be examined in the cultural and social environment in which it is employed. Revisiting Relevant Approaches for the Study of Language and Intercultural Communication © Servicio de Publicaciones. Universidad de Murcia. All rights reserved. IJES, vol. 6 (1), 2006, pp. 25-42 39 In sum, we need an all-round approach to study language and intercultural communication. Therefore we should always be aware of the limitations of our research findings and evaluate them in the light of appropriate models such as employed by the current study. Furthermore, other perspectives such as intercultural persuasion and sociocultural cognition can also be incorporated into the approach in future language and intercultural studies.

## **NOTES:**

1. The author thanks Professor Herbert Hildebrandt, Dr Tony Liddicoat, and Dr Tony Diller for their insightful feedback and valuable comments on the previous versions of this paper. Special thanks are given to Dr Beverly Hong for her comment on

the preliminary ideas for this paper. 2. Priority pattern refers to a pattern of arrangement or organization of linguistic elements, such as clauses or sentences which is generally chosen or preferred by members in a given population of language users, in their own spontaneous use of the language, to achieve a communicative purpose. 3. All translations in this paper are the author's unless otherwise indicated. 3. All translations in this paper are the author's unless otherwise indicated.

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**THE SIGNIFICANCE OF LEXICAL LEVEL IN STYLISTIC ANALYSIS**

**Supervisor: Abduraxmanova Zilola Yoqubjon qizi**

**Student of group 204-20: Nurmamatova Mashhura Xolmurod qizi**

**Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek**

**The faculty of Psychology, department of Foreign languages  
Phylogology and foreign languages**

**Annotation:** This article provides a comprehensive exploration of the lexical level within stylistic analysis, emphasizing its pivotal role in decoding the nuances of literary works. It elucidates how the choice, arrangement, and usage of words contribute significantly to understanding an author's style, character development, setting depiction, and thematic concerns. The annotation further expands on specific elements of lexical analysis, such as connotations, word economy, semantic fields, shifts in register, intertextuality, and rhetorical devices. By highlighting these aspects, the annotation underscores the importance of delving into the intricacies of language at the lexical level to unearth the layers of meaning, literary craftsmanship, and artistic intentions woven into a text. This in-depth analysis encourages a nuanced interpretation, fostering a deeper appreciation and comprehension of the complexities inherent in written works.

**Key words:** Lexical Level, Stylistic Analysis, Vocabulary, Word Choice, Literary Criticism, Connotations, Denotations, Semantic Fields, Register, Tone, Intertextuality, Rhetorical Devices, Character Delineation, Wordplay, Literary Craftsmanship.

Stylistic analysis is a crucial component of literary criticism that delves deep into the linguistic and artistic elements of a written work. It involves examining various linguistic levels within a text, one of which is the lexical level. The lexical level, also known as the vocabulary level, plays a fundamental role in understanding the nuances, tone, and style employed by an author. It encompasses the choice, arrangement, and usage of words, phrases, and idiomatic expressions within a literary piece.

The significance of the lexical level in stylistic analysis cannot be overstated. It serves as a gateway to unraveling the author's intentions, establishing the tone of the text, and decoding layers of meaning embedded within the narrative. By meticulously

examining the lexical choices, literary scholars and analysts gain insight into the author's style, character development, setting depiction, and overall thematic concerns.

At the heart of the lexical level lies the author's deliberate selection of words. Each word chosen contributes not only to the explicit meaning but also to the implicit connotations and emotional resonance. For instance, an author may opt for words with specific connotations to evoke particular emotions or create a certain atmosphere within the text. Whether employing archaic language to establish a historical setting or incorporating colloquialisms to depict a character's regional dialect, these choices influence the reader's perception and engagement with the narrative.

Moreover, the arrangement and juxtaposition of words on the lexical level can significantly impact the rhythm, flow, and cadence of a text. Authors often employ various linguistic devices such as alliteration, consonance, and assonance to create musicality or enhance the aesthetic appeal of their writing. These stylistic devices, when analyzed at the lexical level, reveal the author's craft and their intent to evoke specific sensory or emotional responses from the reader.

Additionally, the lexical level serves as a tool for character delineation. An author's choice of vocabulary for different characters can distinguish their personalities, education, social status, or even emotional state. For instance, a character may speak in a sophisticated and erudite manner, while another might use slang or informal language. These lexical differences not only delineate characters but also contribute to the authenticity and richness of the narrative.

Furthermore, in poetry, the lexical level is of paramount importance as poets meticulously select words to convey intricate layers of meaning and imagery within condensed verses. Every word becomes a building block in crafting vivid imageries, eliciting emotions, and conveying profound themes.

In conclusion, the lexical level serves as a cornerstone in stylistic analysis, offering a deeper understanding of a text's nuances, the author's style, character development, and thematic concerns. The meticulous examination of word choice, arrangement, and usage provides valuable insights into the intricate craftsmanship of literary works, enriching the reader's experience and appreciation of the artistry behind the written word.

**Connotations and Denotations:** The lexical level not only encompasses the literal meaning of words (denotation) but also their associated emotions, cultural implications,

or symbolic value (connotation). For instance, a simple word like "home" can evoke feelings of comfort, belonging, or nostalgia, adding depth to its usage within a text. Analyzing connotations aids in comprehending the subtleties and layers of meaning embedded in the author's choice of vocabulary.

**Word Economy and Precision:** Authors often employ concise and precise language to convey complex ideas or vivid imagery. The lexical level involves examining instances where authors carefully select words to maximize impact while minimizing verbosity. This economy of words contributes to the text's efficiency, allowing readers to grasp profound concepts or emotions within a succinct expression.

**Semantic Fields and Lexical Cohesion:** Analyzing the semantic fields or clusters of related words within a text provides insights into recurring themes or motifs. Authors may strategically use words from the same lexical field to reinforce a particular idea or concept throughout the narrative, creating lexical cohesion and emphasizing central themes.

**Shifts in Register and Tone:** Observing shifts in register (formality or informality) or alterations in tone within a text at the lexical level helps in understanding changes in character dynamics, narrative tension, or thematic transitions. A sudden shift from formal to colloquial language, for example, can signal a change in mood or context within the story.

**Intertextuality and Allusions:** Authors often make deliberate references to other texts, historical events, myths, or cultural elements through lexical choices. These allusions, explored at the lexical level, contribute to the intertextuality of the work, inviting readers to draw connections between different literary or cultural sources and enriching the text's layers of meaning.

**Wordplay and Rhetorical Devices:** Examining wordplay, rhetorical devices, and figurative language at the lexical level unveils the author's use of metaphors, similes, irony, puns, or other literary devices to engage readers, create memorable phrases, and enhance the text's aesthetic appeal.

By diving deeper into these aspects of the lexical level, stylistic analysts can unravel the intricate web of language choices employed by authors, leading to a more comprehensive understanding of the text's structure, themes, and the author's artistic intentions. This thorough examination allows for a nuanced interpretation that goes

beyond surface-level comprehension, offering readers a richer and more profound engagement with the literary work.

**In conclusion**, the lexical level plays a pivotal role in stylistic analysis, serving as the foundation for understanding the nuances and intricacies of language use. Through a careful examination of words and their meanings, stylistic analysis unveils the deliberate choices made by authors to convey tone, emotion, and subtleties in their work. The significance of the lexical level lies in its ability to shape the overall style of a text, allowing readers to delve deeper into the artistry of language and appreciate the richness of expression employed by writers.

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**THE SPECIFITIES OF LEXICOGRAPHY, STYLISTICS, THEORY OF  
TRANSLATION AND METHODS OF TEACHING**

**Supervisor: Abduraxmanova Zilola Yoqubjon qizi**

**Student of group 204-20: Nurmamatova Mashhura Xolmurod qizi**

**Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo  
Ulugbek**

**The faculty of Psychology, department of Foreign languages**

**Phylogology and foreign languages**

**Annotation:** This comprehensive article delves into the distinct realms of linguistics through an exploration of four pivotal subjects: lexicography, stylistics, theory of translation, and methods of teaching. Each subject is meticulously dissected, highlighting its specificities, methodologies, and contributions to our understanding and utilization of language. The annotation provides a succinct yet comprehensive overview of each subject, elucidating the specialized focus areas and unique characteristics that define them. It outlines the intricate nature of lexicography, emphasizing its attention to word meaning, origins, and the meticulous construction of dictionaries. Similarly, the discussion on stylistics illuminates the interplay between language choices, styles, and their impact on communication, drawing from multiple disciplines to dissect linguistic aesthetics.

**Key words:** Lexicography, Stylistics, Theory of Translation, Language Teaching Methods, Dictionaries, Linguistic Style, Translation Techniques, Pedagogical Approaches, Word Origins, Aesthetic Impact, Cultural Nuances, Language Acquisition, Communication, Linguistic Analysis, Language Learning Strategies.

Language and its various facets form the bedrock of communication, each field possessing its own unique characteristics and specificities. Within the realm of linguistics and language studies, subjects such as lexicography, stylistics, theory of translation, and methods of teaching stand as pillars, each contributing distinct elements to our understanding and application of language. Let's delve into the specifics of these fascinating subjects.

**Lexicography:**

Lexicography, at its core, deals with the creation, compilation, and analysis of dictionaries. It revolves around the study of words, their meanings, origins, usage, and the principles governing their arrangement in dictionaries. The specificity of

lexicography lies in its meticulous attention to detail and the organization of lexical units. Lexicographers work meticulously to capture the nuances of language, catering to the diverse needs of users – from learners to scholars and professionals. They delve into etymology, semantic fields, and evolving meanings, bridging the gap between language users and the vast lexicon of a language.

The specificity of lexicography further extends to the incorporation of technology in modern dictionary-making, with the development of digital databases, corpus linguistics, and computational methods aiding in the comprehensive analysis and representation of language.

### **Stylistics:**

Stylistics is concerned with the study of linguistic style, examining how language choices contribute to the overall aesthetic and communicative impact of a text. It analyzes the use of language in various contexts, exploring the interplay between form and function, and how linguistic devices influence meaning and interpretation. The specificity of stylistics lies in its interdisciplinary nature, drawing from linguistics, literary theory, psychology, and cognitive science.

Stylisticians scrutinize the linguistic features employed in texts – be it literary works, advertisements, speeches, or everyday conversations – to unravel patterns, connotations, and effects on the reader or listener. The field thrives on the examination of figures of speech, syntactic structures, and rhetorical devices, shedding light on how language shapes perception and conveys intended messages.

### **Theory of Translation:**

The theory of translation is dedicated to understanding the intricate process of transferring meaning from one language to another. Its specificity lies in the complexity of mediating between languages, cultures, and contexts while preserving the essence and intended message of the original text. Translators navigate linguistic, cultural, and pragmatic challenges, aiming to produce translations that are faithful, coherent, and convey the intended meaning and style of the source text.

The field encompasses diverse approaches, including linguistic, cultural, and functional perspectives, recognizing that translation involves more than mere linguistic equivalence. Translators grapple with issues of fidelity, cultural nuances, idiomatic expressions, and the dynamic nature of language, constantly innovating and evolving strategies to bridge linguistic gaps.

**Methods of Teaching:**

Methods of teaching language are diverse and dynamic, catering to the varied needs and learning styles of students. The specificity of language teaching methods lies in their adaptability, aiming to foster language acquisition, proficiency, and fluency. These methods range from traditional grammar-translation approaches to communicative and task-based methodologies, each emphasizing different aspects of language learning.

Effective language teaching methods integrate theory and practice, employing innovative techniques, technology, and immersive experiences to enhance language acquisition. Pedagogical approaches focus on developing listening, speaking, reading, and writing skills while also considering cultural competence and pragmatic use of language in real-life situations.

In conclusion, the specificity of lexicography, stylistics, theory of translation, and methods of teaching lies in their nuanced approaches to different aspects of language – be it the organization of words, the aesthetic and communicative impact of style, the intricate process of translation, or the diverse methodologies employed to facilitate language learning. Together, these subjects enrich our understanding and application of language, showcasing its complexity and versatility across various domains of human interaction.

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**THE SYMPHONY OF COMMUNICATION: ACCENT, RHYTHM,  
MELODY, TEMPO AND TIMBRE**

**Supervisor: Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi**

**Student of group 204-20: Nurmamatova Mashhura Xolmurod qizi**

**Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan**

**named after Mirzo Ulugbek**

**The faculty of Psychology, department of Foreign languages**

**Phylogeny and foreign languages**

**Annotation:** This comprehensive article delves into the multifaceted components that compose the intricate symphony of human communication. It explores the nuanced elements of accent, rhythm, melody, tempo, and timbre, elucidating their significance in shaping the dynamics of verbal interaction. The article provides a thorough examination of each element, offering in-depth insights into their roles within communication. It elucidates how accents, beyond geographical origins, embody cultural diversity, and explores the impact of rhythm, melody, tempo, and timbre on the emotional and contextual aspects of speech. It emphasizes the cultural and linguistic influences on these elements, highlighting their variations across languages and societies. The article acknowledges the diverse rhythmic patterns, melodic structures, and tonal intricacies present in different languages, fostering an appreciation for cultural diversity in communication.

**Key words:** Accent, Rhythm, Melody, Tempo, Timbre, Communication, Diversity, Cultural influence, Linguistic variations, Emotional expression, Interpersonal connection, Speech patterns, Intonation, Understanding, Empathy, Inclusivity, Technological advancements, Human-computer interaction, Active listening, Cultural diversity.

Communication is an intricate symphony, crafted not only by words but also by the subtleties of how those words are delivered. From the gentle cadence of a soothing voice to the emphatic stress on certain syllables, the elements of accent, rhythm, melody, tempo, and timbre orchestrate the complex harmony of human interaction. These elements transcend language barriers, weaving a tapestry of meaning that goes beyond mere words.

**Accent:**

An accent is a unique fingerprint of speech, shaped by geographic, cultural, and linguistic influences. It paints language with individuality, reflecting a person's origins and experiences. Accents carry rich narratives, evoking emotions and associations. They add flavor to conversations, offering a glimpse into someone's background while often fostering a sense of cultural diversity and inclusivity.

While accents can sometimes lead to misunderstandings, they serve as a celebration of diversity, enriching our linguistic landscape and encouraging us to embrace different ways of speaking.

**Rhythm:**

Rhythm in speech is the heartbeat of communication. It governs the pace, flow, and musicality of language. Just as music has its beats and tempo, speech possesses its rhythms. The ebb and flow of syllables create a natural cadence, influencing the mood and emphasis within a conversation. A well-timed pause can add weight to a statement, while a swift pace can convey urgency or excitement.

**Melody:**

Melody infuses speech with a tonal quality, lending it a musicality that resonates beyond the literal meaning of words. The rise and fall of intonation can denote questions, affirmations, or uncertainty. Melody carries emotions, transforming sentences into nuanced expressions. A rising inflection might signal curiosity, while a falling tone can convey certainty or finality.

**Tempo:**

Tempo, the speed at which speech unfolds, plays a pivotal role in communication dynamics. A brisk tempo can indicate enthusiasm or nervousness, while a slower pace might convey thoughtfulness or deliberation. Adapting tempo in conversation allows for synchronization, enabling individuals to match their speaking rhythms for better understanding and rapport.

**Timbre:**

Timbre refers to the unique quality of a voice or instrument that distinguishes it from others. Just as no two instruments produce the exact same sound, no two voices possess identical timbres. Timbre adds depth and character to speech, influencing how words are perceived. A warm, resonant timbre might convey reassurance or sincerity, while a sharp or nasal timbre can evoke different impressions.

In essence, the intricate interplay of accent, rhythm, melody, tempo, and timbre creates a symphony of communication. Mastering these elements empowers individuals to convey emotions, intentions, and nuances effectively, transcending the limitations of language alone.

Understanding these components enriches our interactions, fostering empathy and connection by appreciating the diverse ways in which people communicate. Embracing these nuances allows for a more profound appreciation of the kaleidoscope of voices that paint our world. As we tune our ears to these subtle variations, we embark on a journey where conversations transform into vibrant melodies, resonating with the beauty of human expression.

Accents aren't solely bound to regional differences; they can also be influenced by socio-economic backgrounds, educational experiences, and exposure to various languages or dialects. They often carry a cultural heritage, shaping one's identity. Learning to appreciate and understand accents promotes inclusivity and helps bridge communication gaps.

The rhythm of speech varies across languages and cultures. Some languages have distinct rhythmic patterns, like the stress-timed rhythm in English or the syllable-timed rhythm in languages like French or Spanish. Adapting to the rhythm of a language during communication enhances comprehension and fosters effective dialogue.

Melody in speech isn't just about intonation patterns; it includes the modulation of pitch, stress, and emphasis. Different cultures may have contrasting melodic patterns, influencing the way messages are conveyed. For instance, in tonal languages like Mandarin, altering pitch can change a word's meaning. Recognizing these subtleties aids in grasping the intended message accurately.

Tempo acts as a pacing mechanism in conversation. It's adaptable and reflects emotions and contexts. For instance, in a heated discussion, the tempo might increase, reflecting passion or urgency. Conversely, in a reflective conversation, the tempo might slow down, allowing for more contemplation and introspection.

The uniqueness of timbre in speech isn't just about the pitch or tone; it encompasses resonance, texture, and even cultural associations. Timbre can convey emotions like warmth, authority, kindness, or empathy. Being attentive to timbre helps in understanding not just the words spoken but also the underlying emotions and intentions.



Understanding these elements involves active listening, empathy, and a willingness to engage with diverse forms of communication. Moreover, technological advancements have led to innovations in speech recognition and synthesis, enabling machines to understand and replicate these elements, aiming for more natural and human-like interactions in voice-based technologies.

As we continue to explore these facets of communication, acknowledging and respecting the diversity within them enriches our interactions, fosters deeper connections, and amplifies the beauty of human expression.

In conclusion, the elements of accent, rhythm, melody, tempo, and timbre collectively shape the expressive and dynamic qualities of music. Together, they contribute to the emotional impact, aesthetic appeal, and overall character of a musical composition, showcasing the rich interplay between various sonic elements in creating a cohesive and engaging auditory experience.

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**READING RULES AND REGULATIONS**

**Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan**

**named after Mirzo Ulugbek**

**The Faculty of Psychology, the department of Foreign languages**

**Philology and foreign languages**

**Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi**

**[nafisateshaboyeva@gmail.com](mailto:nafisateshaboyeva@gmail.com)**

**Marina I. Solnyshkina Dr.Prof., Department of Theory and Practice of**

**Foreign Language Teaching, Kazan Federal University, Russia**

**Student of group 204-20: Toshboyeva Oyshirin Bahriddin qizi**

**Annotation:** This article provides thought-provoking article deals with crucial importance of reading and comprehending rules and regulations in various aspects of life. It begins by highlighting the foundational role of rules and regulations in governance, emphasizing their necessity for maintaining order and fairness in society. The article goes on to explore how the ability to read and understand these rules empowers individuals in areas such as protection of rights, financial well-being, education, and ethical responsibility. Additionally, it underscores the significance of compliance and accountability, discussing legal consequences, ethical codes, and transparency. The article also sheds light on how reading rules and regulations contributes to building a better society, from environmental protection to social justice.

**Keywords:** Rules and Regulations, Governance, Rights and Responsibilities, Financial Well-Being, Education, Compliance, Ethical Responsibility, Accountability, Transparency, Consumer Protection, Environmental Protection.

**Introduction**

In a world governed by laws, policies, and guidelines, the ability to decipher and comprehend rules and regulations is an indispensable skill. It's a skill that transcends boundaries, impacting everyone from students and employees to business owners and responsible citizens. In the complex tapestry of modern society, understanding the fine print can make a significant difference in one's life.

Rules and regulations, often perceived as mundane or intimidating, are the unspoken architects of our daily routines. They are the silent guardians of our rights, the

arbiters of fairness, and the pillars upon which order and justice rest. Ignorance of the law is not an excuse, and as responsible members of society, it is our duty to be aware of the rules that govern us.

### **Foundations of Governance:**

Rules and regulations serve as the foundational elements of governance across various levels of society. This section of the article underscores their crucial role in establishing and maintaining order, protecting rights, and ensuring fairness in the functioning of communities, organizations, and nations. Rules and regulations are essential for establishing order and structure in society. They provide a framework for defining acceptable behavior, resolving conflicts, and maintaining a functioning society.

These regulations are designed to safeguard the rights and freedoms of individuals. They outline what is permissible and what is not, ensuring that everyone's rights are respected and upheld. Rules and regulations are instrumental in ensuring fairness and justice. They establish the guidelines for legal proceedings, dispute resolution, and the protection of vulnerable populations. Global scale, international treaties and agreements serve as a form of rules and regulations that govern relations between nations. These agreements help maintain peace, resolve conflicts, and promote cooperation on various issues.

### **Empowering Individuals:**

Rules and regulations often contain explicit information about the rights and freedoms of individuals. Understanding these regulations empowers individuals to assert their rights and take action when they are infringed upon. Financial regulations, including tax laws and investment guidelines, significantly impact an individual's financial health. Knowledge of these regulations allows individuals to make informed financial decisions, optimize their tax obligations, and protect their assets. Rules and regulations within educational institutions govern various aspects of student life, including grading policies, academic conduct, and disciplinary procedures. Familiarity with these regulations empowers students to navigate their academic journey successfully.

In professional fields such as medicine, law, journalism, and more, ethical codes and regulations guide ethical conduct and professional integrity. Understanding and adhering to these regulations empower individuals to uphold ethical standards in their respective professions.

It underscores the importance of adhering to these regulations to maintain order, uphold ethical standards, and avoid legal consequences.

### **Fostering Compliance:**

Ignorance of the law is not an excuse. Rules and regulations often carry legal consequences for non-compliance. Understanding and following these regulations is essential to avoid potential legal trouble, such as fines, penalties, or even legal action.

In many professions and fields, ethical codes and regulations dictate conduct and behavior. Compliance with these regulations is not only a legal requirement but also an ethical responsibility. It ensures that professionals act in an ethical and responsible manner, upholding the integrity of their respective fields. Compliance with rules and regulations fosters trust in institutions, organizations, and individuals. It signals a commitment to operating within established norms and ethical boundaries, which is essential for maintaining trust among stakeholders and the public. Rules and regulations often require transparency in decision-making and operations. Complying with transparency regulations ensures that organizations and governments operate with openness and accountability, which is vital for a democratic and just society. Regulations related to consumer protection, such as fair trade practices and product safety standards, aim to protect consumers from exploitation. Compliance with these regulations ensures that businesses and industries prioritize consumer well-being and safety.

In conclusion, in a world intricately woven with laws, policies, and guidelines, the ability to comprehend and adhere to rules and regulations emerges as a paramount skill. This article has traversed the multifaceted landscape of governance, rights, empowerment, compliance, accountability, and societal betterment to underscore the profound importance of reading rules and regulations.

From the very foundations of governance, rules and regulations are the silent architects of order and justice. They safeguard rights, ensure fairness, and offer a structured framework for the functioning of societies, organizations, and communities. As responsible members of these entities, it is our solemn duty to acquaint ourselves with the regulations that underpin them.

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***“Stylistics and Levels of Language: Phono-Graphical and Morphological  
Levels in Stylistic Analysis”***

**ABDURAXMANOVA ZILOLA YOQUBJON QIZI**

Teacher of Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek

**TOSHBOYEVA OYSHIRIN**

Student of Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek

**Annotation:** *This article offers a comprehensive examination of stylistics, focusing on the phono-graphical and morphological levels of language analysis. It addresses the significance of sounds and written symbols in the stylistic composition of literary texts, outlining the impact of phonetics, phonology, and graphology. The article also explores the intricate ways in which words are formed and structured, delving into the morphological aspects of language that affect textual style. Special attention is given to how these linguistic features influence the reader's interpretation and contribute to the thematic depth and emotional resonance of literature. Through detailed examples, the article demonstrates the practical application of these concepts in the analysis of poetry and prose, ultimately enhancing the reader's appreciation of the literary art form.*

**Keywords:** *Stylistics, Language Levels, Phonology, Graphology, Morphology, Literary Analysis, Phono-Graphical Analysis, Morphological Structures, Linguistic Expression, Artistic Devices, Phonetics, Sound Patterns, Word Formation, Stylistic Devices, Textual Analysis*

### **Introduction**

In the intricate tapestry of language, every thread - from the subtlest sound to the smallest unit of meaning - contributes to the overarching beauty of expression. Stylistics, an interdisciplinary field bridging linguistics and literature, allows us to appreciate the nuances of language by dissecting these threads to understand their function and artistry. It is a study that reveals the deliberate choices made by authors to evoke emotions, convey messages, and bring depth to their narratives. This article introduces the



fascinating realms of phono-graphical and morphological levels of language, shining a light on how these fundamental components are manipulated for stylistic effect in literary analysis. Through this exploration, we unveil how the audible and visible representations of language, along with the structural anatomy of words, play pivotal roles in shaping the texture and resonance of written works. Welcome to the symphony of sounds and the architecture of words that make up the stylistic analysis of language.

**Stylistics** is a field of study that focuses on the effective use of language, particularly in literary texts. It examines how the nuances of language, including its sounds (phonology), forms (morphology), and writing systems (graphology), contribute to the style of a text. This article delves into the phono-graphical and morphological levels of language in stylistic analysis, two crucial areas that help in understanding the artistry and effectiveness of language in literature.

#### Phono-Graphical Level

The phono-graphical level deals with the sound and visual aspects of language. This level of analysis looks at how phonetic elements (sounds) and graphological elements (written symbols) contribute to the stylistic effect of a text.

**Phonetics and Phonology:** These are the study of sounds in language. In stylistics, phonetic analysis examines how sounds contribute to meaning, emotion, and style. For example, alliteration (repetition of initial consonant sounds) and assonance (repetition of vowel sounds) can create rhythm or highlight themes.

**Graphology:** This pertains to the visual aspects of written language, such as typography, spacing, and layout. The arrangement of text on a page can influence how readers interpret it. For example, unusual capitalization, italics, or varied font sizes can draw attention to certain words or phrases, impacting the reader's understanding and experience.

#### Morphological Level

The morphological level focuses on the form and structure of words. Morphology is the study of word formation and structure, including the use of prefixes, suffixes, and root words.

**Word Formation:** This involves analyzing how different parts of words (morphemes) come together to create meaning. This can include the study of derivational morphology (how new words are formed from existing ones) and inflectional morphology (how words change form to express different grammatical categories such as tense, case, or number).

**Stylistic Function of Morphology:** In stylistics, morphology is not just about word formation but also about how these forms contribute to the style of a text. For instance, the use of complex words or neologisms (newly coined words) can create a particular effect, be it sophistication, obscurity, or innovation.

#### Application in Literary Analysis

In literary texts, both the phono-graphical and morphological levels are often exploited for artistic effect. For example, a poet might use alliteration to create a rhythmic effect or a novelist might use complex morphological structures to convey a character's education or background.

**Phono-Graphical Analysis in Poetry:** Poetry is particularly rich in phonetic and graphological elements. The sound patterns, rhyme schemes, and the visual layout of the poem on the page all contribute to its overall impact and meaning.

**Morphological Analysis in Prose:** In prose, the use of complex or simplified morphological structures can indicate various stylistic intentions, such as representing speech patterns, character traits, or thematic elements.

#### Conclusion

To delve even further into the conclusion of the intricate dance between stylistics and language, we see that the phono-graphical and morphological analyses are not just academic tools but are essential to unlocking the emotive force and rhythmic beauty of literature. They serve as a bridge between the abstract intentions of the author and the tangible experience of the reader, crafting a shared space where meaning is both found and felt.

Through the lens of stylistics, language transcends its utilitarian confines and becomes an art form. The phono-graphical level turns the page into a canvas where the

sound and sight of words paint vivid images and stir emotions, while the morphological structures build the bones of language that give it movement and grace. Together, they orchestrate a harmony that resonates with the reader long after the final punctuation mark is reached.

The conclusion of this exploration is not an end, but an invitation to continue to appreciate and scrutinize the stylistic choices that writers make. It encourages a thoughtful dialogue between the reader and the text, where every alliteration, every meticulously chosen morpheme, becomes a deliberate stroke in the portrait of human expression. In the grand narrative of literature, stylistics is the key to a secret garden of understanding, where every word is a bloom waiting to be admired in its full splendor. Thus, we are reminded that the study of language and style is not merely an academic pursuit but a journey into the heart of what makes us human—the profound need to connect and communicate with beauty and eloquence.

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***“Cognitive Linguistics: An Approach to the Study of Language and Thought”***

**ABDURAXMANOVA ZILOLA YOQUBJON QIZI**

Teacher of Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek

***Toshboyeva Oyshirin Bahriddin qizi***

Student of Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek

*E-mail:*

***Annotation:*** *The article establishes the focus on Cognitive Linguistics as a framework to understand the intricate relationship between language and human cognition. Cognitive Linguistics stands at the intersection of language, cognition, and the mind, offering a unique lens through which scholars unravel the intricate relationship between language and human thought processes. Introduction sets the stage by emphasizing the interdisciplinary nature of Cognitive Linguistics in exploring the connection between language and cognition. Introduces the core concept of Cognitive Linguistics, departing from traditional structural approaches and emphasizing the role of cognitive processes in language. At its core, Cognitive Linguistics diverges from traditional structural approaches by emphasizing the role of cognitive processes in language comprehension, production, and conceptualization.*

***Keywords:*** *Cognitive Linguistics, Language and Cognition, Conceptual Metaphor, Embodiment, Cognitive Grammar, Construction Grammar, Language Acquisition, Language Teaching Methodologies, Psycholinguistics, Neurolinguistics.*

**Introduction**

**Conclusion:**

Cognitive Linguistics stands at the intersection of language, cognition, and the mind, offering a unique lens through which scholars unravel the intricate relationship between language and human thought processes. It explores the profound ways in which our mental faculties shape and are shaped by the languages we use, providing insights into the cognitive underpinnings of human communication. At its core, Cognitive Linguistics diverges from traditional structural approaches by emphasizing the role of cognitive processes in language comprehension, production, and conceptualization. It posits that language is not merely a set of formal rules but is deeply intertwined with human cognition.

### **Key Tenets of Cognitive Linguistics**

**Conceptual Metaphor:** Central to Cognitive Linguistics is the notion of conceptual metaphor, where abstract concepts are understood in terms of more concrete domains. For instance, understanding 'time' as a 'valuable resource' conceptualizes an abstract concept through a concrete domain, influencing language use and comprehension. This concept emphasizes the integral role of the body and sensorimotor experiences in shaping linguistic expressions and cognitive processes. It suggests that bodily experiences contribute significantly to our understanding and use of language.

**Cognitive Grammar:** Unlike traditional grammar theories, Cognitive Grammar views linguistic structures as reflections of cognitive principles. It explores how linguistic constructions mirror cognitive patterns and conceptualizations.

**Construction Grammar:** Focusing on constructions as the fundamental unit of language, this concept examines how form and meaning are intricately linked. It explores how these pairings emerge from cognitive processes and convey meaning.

Cognitive Grammar is a theoretical framework within the field of Cognitive Linguistics that offers an alternative perspective on understanding the structure and function of language. It diverges from traditional grammar theories by focusing on the cognitive principles that underlie linguistic structures rather than solely on formal rules.

Cognitive Grammar views grammar as a reflection of human cognition. It posits that linguistic structures, such as syntax and semantics, emerge from cognitive patterns and conceptualizations. Instead of discrete elements like words or rules, Cognitive Grammar emphasizes the concept of "constructions" – form-meaning pairings that serve as symbolic units. Constructions are considered as the basic building blocks of language, encompassing a range of linguistic expressions. Cognitive Linguistics transcends theoretical domains, finding applications across diverse fields.

**Language Acquisition:** Insights from Cognitive Linguistics contribute to understanding how individuals acquire and process language, shedding light on the cognitive mechanisms involved. Language acquisition refers to the process by which humans, typically in early childhood, acquire the ability to understand, produce, and use language. This complex and remarkable process involves various stages and facets that contribute to a person's linguistic development.

Language acquisition occurs in stages. Initially, infants absorb sounds and intonations, progressing to babbling, then one-word utterances, and eventually to more complex sentence structures as they grow and develop.

The debate between innate predisposition (nature) and environmental influence (nurture) plays a significant role in language acquisition. Theorists like Noam Chomsky suggest that humans are biologically predisposed to acquire language, while others emphasize the role of environmental factors such as interaction with caregivers. Cognitive Linguistics informs language teaching methodologies, advocating for experiential learning and embodying language instruction. The intersection between Cognitive Linguistics and these fields offers insights into language processing in the brain and the cognitive aspects of language disorders. Principles from Cognitive Linguistics aid in developing AI systems capable of more nuanced and contextually rich language comprehension.

### **Challenges and Ongoing Research**

While Cognitive Linguistics provides profound insights, challenges such as interdisciplinary collaboration, computational modeling complexities, and refining theoretical frameworks persist, paving the way for ongoing research.

Understanding how individuals acquire and manage multiple languages, the impact of bilingualism on cognitive development, and the factors influencing language switching and proficiency. Exploring the neural mechanisms and brain regions involved in language acquisition, processing, and comprehension, particularly in relation to different stages of development.

Investigating the causes, early detection, and intervention strategies for language-related disorders such as specific language impairment, autism spectrum disorders, and developmental dyslexia. Examining the boundaries and flexibility of the critical period hypothesis, determining optimal ages for second language acquisition, and understanding how adults learn additional languages.

### **Conclusion**

The exploration of language acquisition within the realm of cognitive linguistics unveils a rich tapestry of intricacies governing the human mind's interaction with language. From the earliest stages of babbling to the mastery of complex grammatical structures, the journey of language acquisition stands as a testament to the profound capabilities of the human cognitive apparatus.

The developmental stages of language acquisition, influenced by both nature and nurture, illustrate the dynamic interplay between biological predispositions and environmental factors. Understanding this process involves delving into the cognitive mechanisms that underpin language learning, navigating through critical periods, and acknowledging the social interactions that shape linguistic development.

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**PHONO-GRAPHICAL AND MORPHOLOGICAL LEVEL IN  
STYLISTIC ANALYSIS**

**Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek**

**The faculty of Psychology, department of Foreign languages  
Phylogeny and foreign languages**

**Supervisor: Abduraxmanova Zilola Yoqubjon qizi**

**Student of group 204-20: Umarova Mushtaribegim Suvan**

**Annotation:** This article offers a comprehensive exploration of two fundamental levels—phonographical and morphological—in the realm of stylistic analysis. It begins by delineating the distinct features and significance of each level, elucidating how phonographical elements encompass sounds, rhythm, and acoustic patterns, while the morphological level delves into word structure, formation, and sentence construction. Moreover, the article provides vivid examples and explanations of various phonetic devices such as alliteration, consonance, and onomatopoeia, elucidating their roles in crafting stylistic effects. It further delves into prosody, rhyme, meter, and the nuanced aspects of spoken language, highlighting the interplay between phonetic elements and style. Additionally, the discussion on the morphological level encompasses word derivation, etymology, register, and sentence structure. The article underscores how word choice, prefixes, suffixes, and syntax significantly contribute to the overall style and impact of a text.

**Key words:** Stylistic Analysis, Phonographical Level, Morphological Level, Phonetics, Morphology, Alliteration, Consonance, Assonance, Prosod, Rhyme, Meter, Word Formation, Syntax, Literary Criticism, Rhetorical Analysis, Language Education, Word Choice, Etymology, Register, Communication.

Stylistic analysis delves into the intricate elements that comprise the fabric of written or spoken language, dissecting its components to understand how they contribute to meaning, tone, and style. Within this field, two crucial levels—phonographical and morphological—serve as foundational pillars in comprehending the nuances and depths of stylistic expression.

The phonographical level pertains to the sounds within a language—phonemes, syllables, rhythm, and the overall phonetic makeup. It examines the acoustic elements of speech or text and their impact on style. This level considers factors such as

alliteration, consonance, assonance, rhythm, and meter. Alliteration, for instance, involves the repetition of initial consonant sounds, adding a musical quality and enhancing the rhythm of a text. The deliberate choice of specific sounds or patterns can evoke emotions, create emphasis, or establish a particular mood within a piece of writing.

Conversely, the morphological level delves into the structure and formation of words—their roots, prefixes, suffixes, and grammatical components. Morphology involves understanding how words are built and the relationships between different forms of a word. Stylistic analysis at this level considers word choice, word formation, and sentence structure. For instance, the use of complex, polysyllabic words versus simpler, monosyllabic ones can drastically alter the tone and perceived sophistication of a piece of writing. Sentence structure, such as the use of parallelism or varied sentence lengths, can create rhythm and flow, influencing the reader's engagement and interpretation.

Both levels intertwine to shape the stylistic makeup of a text, often working hand in hand to craft a particular effect. Consider the famous line from Shakespeare's "Macbeth": "Double, double toil and trouble." At the phonographical level, the repetition of the 'd' sound in "double" and "trouble" creates a sense of rhythm and musicality. Simultaneously, at the morphological level, the use of monosyllabic words and the repetition of the structure "noun, comma, noun, and noun" contribute to the incantatory, almost spell-like quality of the line.

Stylistic analysis utilizing these levels is not confined to literary works alone. It extends its reach to various forms of communication—advertisements, speeches, articles, and even everyday conversations. Advertisers strategically employ catchy slogans with rhythmic patterns and memorable sounds (phonographical) while considering the morphological aspects of word choice to evoke desired emotions or associations in consumers.

Understanding the interplay between phonographical and morphological levels in stylistic analysis enriches the comprehension and appreciation of language in its myriad forms. Scholars, linguists, writers, and communicators alike benefit from recognizing how the manipulation of sounds, words, and structures influences the reception and interpretation of a text or speech. The mastery of these levels empowers individuals to

wield language deliberately, crafting styles that resonate, persuade, and leave a lasting impact on their audience.

**Phonographical Level:**

- **Phonetic Devices:** In addition to the examples provided earlier (alliteration, consonance, assonance), phonetic devices like onomatopoeia (words that imitate sounds) and euphony (pleasant, harmonious sounds) contribute to the phonographical level. For instance, the use of onomatopoeic words like "buzz," "hiss," or "clink" can vividly evoke sensory experiences.

- **Prosody and Intonation:** Beyond individual sounds, prosody—encompassing elements like stress, intonation, and pitch—plays a vital role in spoken language. Changes in intonation or stress can alter the meaning or emphasis within a sentence, influencing the stylistic delivery of speech.

- **Rhyme and Meter:** Poetry heavily relies on rhyme schemes and metrical patterns to create rhythm and structure. Analyzing rhyme schemes (e.g., AABB, ABAB) and meters (e.g., iambic pentameter) showcases the deliberate construction of poetic language at the phonographical level.

**Morphological Level:**

- **Word Formation and Derivation:** Examining the origins of words, their roots, affixes, and etymology reveals layers of meaning. Morphological analysis considers how prefixes or suffixes alter the original word's meaning or part of speech, affecting the style and depth of expression.

- **Lexical Choice and Register:** Writers or speakers often select specific words based on their register—formal, informal, colloquial, or technical language. Morphological analysis involves understanding the impact of these choices on style, tone, and audience perception.

- **Syntax and Sentence Structure:** The arrangement of words in a sentence, use of clauses, and syntactic structures contribute to morphological analysis. Sentence structure impacts readability, coherence, and the overall stylistic flow of a text.

**Applications in Stylistic Analysis:**

- **Literary Criticism:** Scholars and critics use phonographical and morphological analysis to dissect literary works, unraveling layers of meaning, and examining how authors manipulate language for specific effects.

- Rhetorical Analysis: Understanding these levels aids in dissecting speeches or persuasive texts, revealing how speakers or writers use linguistic devices to sway opinions, evoke emotions, or establish credibility.

- Language Teaching: In language education, analyzing these levels helps students grasp the intricacies of language, fostering a deeper appreciation for style and enhancing their communication skills.

In summary, both the phonographical and morphological levels serve as essential tools for exploring the complexities of language. They provide lenses through which one can decipher, appreciate, and wield the intricate mechanisms of linguistic expression across diverse forms of communication.

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**EXPLORING THE ARTISTRY OF PHONETIC STYLISTIC DEVICES  
IN LANGUAGE**

**Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek**

**The faculty of Psychology, department of Foreign languages  
Phylogeny and foreign languages**

**Supervisor: Abduraxmanova Zilola Yoqubjon qizi**

**Student of group 204-20: Hasanov Foziljon Alisher o'g'li**

**Annotation:** This comprehensive article provides an insightful exploration of phonetic stylistic devices, elucidating their role in enhancing the depth, rhythm, and emotive resonance of language. Beginning with an introduction to key phonetic devices such as alliteration, assonance, consonance, onomatopoeia, and rhyme, it delves into their distinctive functions in shaping written and spoken expression. The article adeptly illustrates how these devices transcend mere linguistic tools, serving as potent instruments for writers, poets, advertisers, and orators to captivate audiences and evoke emotions. The piece goes beyond a mere enumeration of devices, delving into their cultural significance across languages and literary traditions. It aptly highlights the diverse usage of phonetic devices, acknowledging their varied prominence in different linguistic contexts and historical periods. Notably, it underscores the influence of phonetic devices in speeches, literature, marketing, and everyday communication, emphasizing their universal relevance.

**Key words:** Phonetic stylistic devices, Alliteration, Assonance, Consonance, Onomatopoeia, Rhyme, Language and culture, Literary traditions, Speech and oratory, Marketing and advertising, Emotional resonance, Memorability, Evolution of language, Digital communication, Contemporary literature.

Language, beyond its functional aspect of communication, harbors a profound artistic quality. Among the various tools wielded by wordsmiths to craft vivid and engaging narratives are phonetic stylistic devices. These devices elevate language beyond mere conveyance of information, adding depth, rhythm, and texture to written and spoken expressions.

Phonetic stylistic devices are the creative tools that manipulate the sounds of words to evoke specific emotions, emphasize certain ideas, or create memorable experiences for the audience. Through deliberate alteration of phonetic elements like

sound patterns, repetition, and rhythm, writers and speakers can weave a tapestry of language that captivates the senses and resonates with the audience on a deeper level.

**Alliteration**, one of the most common phonetic devices, employs the repetition of initial consonant sounds in close proximity. Consider phrases like "silky smooth," "pitter-patter," or "busy as a bee." Alliteration not only adds musicality to language but also enhances memorability, drawing attention to particular phrases or concepts.

**Assonance** focuses on the repetition of vowel sounds within nearby words. This technique often creates a harmonious effect, lending a melodic quality to phrases. For instance, in the line "The rain in Spain stays mainly in the plain," the repetition of the long "a" and "i" sounds creates a pleasing rhythm.

**Consonance**, on the other hand, involves the repetition of consonant sounds within or at the end of words. This device contributes to the auditory appeal of language by creating subtle patterns. For example, "stroke of luck" or "bitter butter" showcases the use of consonance.

**Onomatopoeia** is perhaps the most tangible phonetic device, where words mimic the sounds they represent, heightening sensory experiences. Words like "buzz," "hiss," or "crash" directly imitate the associated sounds, adding a vivid quality to the description.

**Rhyme**, a familiar phonetic device, involves the repetition of similar sounds, usually at the end of lines or words. Beyond its role in poetry and music, rhyme can enhance the memorability and flow of language, creating a sense of completion and satisfaction.

These phonetic devices are not limited to poetry or literature alone but permeate various forms of communication, including advertising, speeches, and everyday conversations. Advertisers often employ these techniques to create catchy slogans or memorable jingles that resonate with consumers. Similarly, public speakers use rhythmic patterns and repetition to captivate their audiences and emphasize key points.

Understanding and skillfully using phonetic stylistic devices can transform mundane language into a symphony of expression. Writers, poets, orators, and communicators of all kinds harness these tools to evoke emotions, create imagery, and leave a lasting impact on their audience.

#### **Cultural Significance:**

- Language Diversity: Phonetic stylistic devices vary across languages, showcasing the rich diversity of linguistic expression. While English may rely on alliteration, assonance, and rhyme, other languages might employ different phonetic devices more prominently. For example, the tonal nature of Mandarin Chinese or the intricate vowel harmony in Turkish illustrates unique phonetic patterns.

- Literary Traditions: Various literary movements and periods have favored specific phonetic devices. For instance, the alliterative verse was prominent in Old English poetry like "Beowulf," while assonance and consonance featured prominently in the works of Spanish Golden Age poets such as Garcilaso de la Vega.

#### **Usage Beyond Literature:**

- Speeches and Oratory: Influential speakers, from Martin Luther King Jr. to Winston Churchill, employed phonetic devices to enhance the impact of their speeches. Repetition, rhythm, and sound patterns were strategically used to create memorable phrases that resonated with audiences.

- Branding and Advertising: In the realm of marketing, catchy slogans and brand names often utilize phonetic devices to stick in consumers' minds. McDonald's "I'm Lovin' It" or Coca-Cola's alliterative brand name are examples of how these devices are leveraged for commercial success.

#### **Impact on Communication:**

- Emotional Resonance: Phonetically crafted language has a profound effect on emotions. The sonic qualities of certain words or phrases can evoke feelings of joy, sadness, excitement, or nostalgia, amplifying the intended message.

- Memorability: Studies have shown that phonetic devices enhance the retention of information. Mnemonic devices, often based on sound patterns, aid memory recall, making information easier to remember.

#### **Evolution and Adaptation:**

- Digital Communication: In the digital age, phonetic devices have found new forms of expression. Emoticons, acronyms, and memes often rely on phonetic playfulness to convey emotions or ideas, adapting these devices to fit modern communication trends.

- Experimental Literature and Poetry: Contemporary writers continue to push the boundaries of language through experimental forms of writing, exploring new ways to



utilize phonetic devices to challenge traditional literary norms and engage readers in innovative ways.

In essence, phonetic stylistic devices transcend the boundaries of mere linguistic tools, playing an integral role in shaping cultural identities, influencing communication strategies, and continuing to evolve as language itself evolves. Their adaptability and resonance across diverse contexts highlight their enduring importance in the artistry of expression. In conclusion, the world of language is rich and multifaceted, and phonetic stylistic devices serve as the colorful palette strokes that enrich this linguistic canvas. By employing these devices thoughtfully, individuals can breathe life into their words, creating a lasting impression and fostering a deeper connection with their audience.

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***"Various Approaches to Tackling Comparative Linguistics Problems"***

**ABDURAXMANOVA ZILOLA YOQUBJON QIZI**

Teacher of Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek

***Normamatov Bahodir Xamza ugli***

Student of Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek

*E-mail: bahodirnormamatov17@gmail.com*

**Annotation:** This article provides a comprehensive exploration of the diverse methodologies employed in the field of comparative linguistics. Beginning with a historical perspective, it highlights the significance of historical linguistics in tracing language evolution through ancient texts and linguistic fossils. The role of phonological analysis is discussed, emphasizing its contribution to unveiling phonetic structures and historical relationships between languages. The article also delves into the impact of computational linguistics, showcasing its prowess in handling vast datasets to accelerate the comparative analysis of languages.

**Keywords:** *Comparative linguistics, Historical linguistics, Phonological analysis, Computational linguistics, Language evolution, Language families, Proto-languages, Genetic linguistics, Phylogenetics, Typological comparison, Linguistic diversity.*

**Introduction**

Comparative linguistics, a branch of linguistics that seeks to identify and understand the relationships between languages, presents a fascinating array of challenges and opportunities. Linguists employ various methodologies and approaches to unravel the complexities inherent in language evolution, divergence, and convergence. This article delves into different approaches adopted by researchers in solving comparative linguistics problems, shedding light on the diverse strategies employed to decipher the intricate tapestry of linguistic evolution.

**Historical Linguistics:**

One traditional approach to comparative linguistics involves delving into historical linguistics. By examining written records, ancient texts, and linguistic fossils, researchers trace the evolution of languages over time. This method helps establish language families and identify shared roots among seemingly unrelated languages. The reconstruction of proto-languages, such as Proto-Indo-European, stands as a testament

to the success of historical linguistics in revealing the historical connections between languages. Historical linguistics seeks to trace the evolutionary paths of languages, exploring how they change, diversify, and adapt over extended periods. Linguists in this field work to reconstruct proto-languages, which are hypothetical common ancestors of related languages. Proto-Indo-European is a reconstructed language that is believed to be the common ancestor of the Indo-European language family.

### **Phonological Analysis:**

Phonological analysis focuses on the study of sounds within languages. Linguists employ techniques like phonetic transcription and spectrography to compare the phonetic structures of different languages. By examining phonemes, allophones, and phonetic shifts, researchers can uncover phonological patterns that provide insights into the historical relationships between languages.

The use of phonetic transcription involves representing speech sounds using a standardized set of symbols. This allows linguists to accurately document and analyze the pronunciation of words and phrases. Spectrography is a technique used in phonological analysis that involves creating visual representations (spectrograms) of speech sounds. This visual aid helps in the detailed examination of acoustic characteristics.

### **Computational Linguistics:**

In the era of advanced technology, computational linguistics has emerged as a powerful tool for solving comparative linguistics problems. By leveraging computational models, machine learning algorithms, and large datasets, linguists can analyze vast amounts of linguistic data to identify patterns and relationships between languages. This approach accelerates the process of comparison and allows for the examination of languages on a scale not previously possible.

Natural Language Processing (NLP): NLP is a core component of computational linguistics, involving the development of algorithms and models that enable computers to understand, interpret, and generate human language. This includes tasks such as speech recognition, text parsing, sentiment analysis, and machine translation.

### **Genetic Linguistics:**

Genetic linguistics explores the genetic relationships between languages, drawing parallels with the biological concept of genetic evolution. Linguists examine linguistic features and structural similarities to establish language family trees. By applying

methods inspired by evolutionary biology, such as phylogenetics, researchers can infer the common ancestry of languages and track their divergence over time.

### **Typological Comparison:**

Typological comparison involves analyzing the structural features of languages without necessarily focusing on historical connections. Researchers identify common linguistic traits across different languages, categorizing them based on syntactic, morphological, and lexical characteristics. This approach provides insights into universal patterns of language structure and can uncover convergent evolution among unrelated languages.

**Conclusion:** The field of comparative linguistics is marked by its richness and diversity, with researchers adopting various approaches to unravel the mysteries of language evolution. From the traditional methods of historical linguistics to cutting-edge computational techniques, each approach contributes uniquely to our understanding of linguistic diversity and interconnectedness. As technology continues to advance, the integration of multiple approaches promises to open new avenues for exploring the intricate tapestry of languages, fostering a deeper comprehension of our shared linguistic heritage.

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***“Compare and contrast - theoretical perspectives”***

**ABDURAXMANOVA ZILOLA YOQUBJON QIZI**

Teacher of Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek

***Normamatov Bahodir Xamza ugli***

Student of Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek

*E-mail: bahodirnormamatov17@gmail.com*

**Annotation:** This article provides an insightful exploration of diverse theoretical perspectives across different academic disciplines, aiming to uncover the unique lenses through which researchers interpret and analyze complex phenomena. By comparing and contrasting specific theoretical frameworks, the article sheds light on the foundational principles that shape our understanding of sociological structures, psychological processes, origins of life, and political ideologies. The examination begins with a sociological lens, juxtaposing structural functionalism and conflict theory to highlight their distinctive approaches to social dynamics. Transitioning to psychology, the article navigates the dichotomy between behaviorism and cognitive psychology, addressing the ongoing debate surrounding observable behaviors versus internal mental processes.

**Keywords:** *Theoretical perspectives, Structural functionalism, Conflict theory, Behaviorism, Cognitive psychology, Evolutionary biology, Creationism, Liberalism, Conservatism, Sociological analysis, Psychological frameworks.*

**Introduction**

In the realm of academia, theoretical perspectives provide the lenses through which researchers analyze and interpret phenomena, shaping the foundation of knowledge within various disciplines. This article delves into the fascinating landscape of theoretical frameworks, comparing and contrasting different perspectives to illuminate their unique contributions to understanding the complexities of human experience and the world.

**Structural Functionalism vs. Conflict Theory:**

Two prominent sociological perspectives, structural functionalism and conflict theory, offer distinct lenses for examining society. Structural functionalism emphasizes the interdependence of social structures and their roles in maintaining social order, while

conflict theory posits that societal conflicts and inequalities are central to understanding social dynamics. This section explores the divergent ways these theories conceptualize social harmony and discord.

Structural functionalism posits that various elements of society, such as institutions and norms, function interdependently to fulfill specific roles. The theory suggests that social order is maintained through shared values, norms, and institutions that contribute to the overall stability of society. Structural functionalists distinguish between manifest functions (intended consequences) and latent functions (unintended consequences) of social structures. Conflict theory, in contrast, perceives society as a battleground where different groups compete for resources and power. It highlights the role of conflict, inequality, and social struggle in shaping the dynamics of society.

#### **Behaviorism vs. Cognitive Psychology:**

In the realm of psychology, behaviorism and cognitive psychology represent contrasting views on the nature of human cognition. Behaviorism focuses on observable behaviors and external stimuli, dismissing internal mental processes, whereas cognitive psychology delves into mental processes like memory, perception, and problem-solving. Examining these perspectives sheds light on the ongoing debate about the role of observable behavior versus internal mental states in understanding human psychology.

Behaviorism posits that behavior is a result of learned associations between stimuli and responses. Classical conditioning (Pavlov) and operant conditioning (Skinner) are central to behaviorist theories, explaining how behaviors are acquired and reinforced.

Cognitive psychology, in contrast, focuses on mental processes such as perception, memory, problem-solving, and decision-making. It emerged as a reaction to behaviorism and gained prominence in the mid-20th century, with psychologists like Ulric Neisser and George Miller leading the way.

#### **Evolutionary Biology vs. Creationism:**

Theoretical perspectives also play a pivotal role in shaping our understanding of life's origin. Evolutionary biology, grounded in Charles Darwin's theory of natural selection, posits that species evolve over time through adaptation. On the other hand, creationism, often rooted in religious beliefs, asserts that life and the universe were created by a divine force. This section explores the contrasting narratives and societal implications of these perspectives.

Creationism is a belief system that attributes the origin of life to a divine creator. It encompasses various religious perspectives, with interpretations ranging from young-earth creationism, which asserts a literal interpretation of religious texts, to old-earth creationism, which allows for a more symbolic reading. Creationism asserts that life, the universe, and all species were created by a supernatural force or deity.

**Liberalism vs. Conservatism in Political Philosophy:**

Political philosophy is replete with divergent perspectives, and liberalism and conservatism stand as prominent ideological counterparts. While liberalism advocates for individual rights, social justice, and progressive policies, conservatism emphasizes tradition, limited government, and the preservation of established societal structures. Analyzing these perspectives unveils the ongoing tension between societal progress and the preservation of cultural norms.

Conservatism is a political philosophy that values tradition, order, and the preservation of established institutions. It emphasizes the importance of gradual change, societal stability, and a cautious approach to reforms. Conservatives value the preservation of cultural and societal traditions, emphasizing the stability they provide. Conservatives advocate for a limited government that respects individual liberties while maintaining law and order.

**Conclusion:** In the tapestry of intellectual pursuits, theoretical perspectives weave a rich and diverse narrative, offering unique insights into the multifaceted aspects of our world. By comparing and contrasting these theoretical frameworks, we gain a deeper appreciation for the complexities inherent in the pursuit of knowledge. Embracing this diversity of thought allows for a more nuanced understanding of various phenomena, fostering intellectual growth and contributing to the ongoing dialogue within academic and societal spheres.



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**XORIJIY TILLARNI O'QITISHDA ZAMONAVIY  
TEXNOLOGIYALARNING O'RNI VA AHAMIYATI.**

**Babaqulova Oydin**

Ilmiy rahbar , Termiz davlat universiteti

Xorijiy filologiya fakulteti o'qituvchisi

**Umarova Elinur Husniddin qizi**

**Xudayberdiyeva Shoxista Olimjonovna**

Termiz davlat universiteti Xorijiy filologiya fakulteti xorijiy til va adabiyot  
ta'lim yo'nalishi talabasi;

e-mail:shoxistaolimjonovna@gmail.com

**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqolada mamlakatimizda xorijiy tillarni o'qitishda zamonaviy ilg'or innovatsion texnologiyalardan samarali foydalanish va shu bilan birgalikda, o'quvchilarning tilga xos bilimlarini oshirish uchun innovatsion va qiziqarli imkoniyatlarni taqdim etishda qanchalik muhim ahamiyat kasb etishi haqida ma'lumotlar keltirilib o'tiladi.

**Аннотация.** В данной статье представлена информация о том, насколько важно эффективно использовать современные передовые инновационные технологии при обучении иностранным языкам в нашей стране и в то же время предоставлять учащимся инновационные и интересные возможности для совершенствования своих языковых навыков.

**Annotation.** This article provides information on how important it is to effectively use modern advanced innovative technologies in teaching foreign languages in our country and, at the same time, to provide innovative and interesting opportunities for students to improve their language skills.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Zamonaviy texnologiya, innovatsion texnologiya, nanotexnologiya, chet tillar, sun'iy intellekt, multimedia, zamonaviy til texnologiyalari.

**Ключевые слова:** Современные технологии, инновационные технологии, нанотехнологии, иностранные языки, искусственный интеллект, мультимедиа, современные языковые технологии.

**Key words:** Modern technologies, innovative technologies, nanotechnology, foreign languages, artificial intelligence, multimedia, modern language technologies.

Bilamizki, bugungi kun XXI asr zamonaviy ilg'or innovatsion texnologiyalar asri jadal rivojlanishi bilan birga, hayotimizning turli sohalaridagi texnologiyalar ajoyib

darajada o'zgarib turadi. Biz uzoq vaqtdan buyon yangi yoki modellashtirilgan elektronikaning tegishli bo'lmaganligi haqida bilib oldik va yangi xarid qilingan mashina tezlik bilan garajdagi "qo'shnilar" bilan almashtiriladi. Yuqori tezlik va boshqa imkoniyatlardan tashqari dunyoda qanday ajoyib yashash! Biroq, biz o'zimizni doimiy o'zgaruvchan haqiqatdan orqada qolishga qanday boshlayotganimizni sezmayapmiz va ayniqsa bu sizning bolalaringiz bilan bog'liq. Vaqtni ushlab turish va farzandingizga faqat eng dolzarb bilim va ko'nikmalarni berish uchun bolalarni tarbiyalash va o'qitishning zamonaviy texnologiyalariga murojaat qilish kerak. Ayniqsa, xorijiy tillarni o'qitishda bu texnologiyalarnik o'rni hamda ahamiyati muhim o'rin tutib kelmoqda. Ayni paytda MDHda joylashgan maktab va maktabgacha ta'lim tizimi juda inert. U zamonaviy dunyodagi so'nggi tendentsiyalarga rioya qilmaydi, bolaning ruhiy va shaxsiy xususiyatlarini inobatga olmaydi. Aynan shuning uchun ko'pgina ota-onalar o'quv markazlariga va rivojlanish maktablariga murojaat qilishadi, bolalarning ta'lim va tarbiyasi uchun innovatsion texnologiyalardan foydalanishadi. Ko'pgina ota-ona farzandini o'zlariga o'qitishni afzal ko'radi, ammo kamdan-kam hollarda ular tarbiyalangan tizimga qaytadi.

Pedagogik amaliyotda innovatsion texnologiyalarni qo'llashda Respublikamiz ta'lim sohasidagi islohotlar ta'lim-tarbiyaning samarali omillaridan keng ko'lamda foydalanish, bu jarayon qatnashchilari orasida ongli hamkorlik munosabatlarini yo'lga qo'yish, o'quvchilarning shaxsiy xususiyatlari va milliy mentalitetini hisobga olishni taqozo qiladi. Bu xayrli ishga respublikamiz olimlari va amaliyotchilari ham baholi qudrat o'z ulushlarini qo'shmoqdalar. Masalan, R.J. Ishmuhamedov ishlarida: klaster (tarmoqlar), 3x4, blits-o'yin metodlari; intervyu, ierarxiya, muloqot, boshqaruv, bumerang texnikasi; talaba-o'qituvchi shaxsi treningi; murakkab vazifalarni qo'llash, aqliy hujum, skarabey, Veer, FSMU, sinektik muammoli o'qitish, ijodiy masalalarni hal qilish, tarozi, yelpig'ich, individual o'qitish, mualliflik texnologiyalarining mohiyati, ularning qo'llanish hollari yoritilgan.

Innovatsion texnologiya – kiritilgan yangilik, ixtiro. Yangilikni joriy etish: birinchidan, texnika va texnologiya avlodlarini almashtirishni ta'minlash uchun iqtisodiyotga sarflangan mablag'lar bo'lsa; ikkinchidan esa, ilmiy-texnika yutuqlari va ilg'or tajribalarga asoslangan yangi texnika va texnologiyalar.

Nanotexnologiya – ilm fanning noyob qirrasini, yangi texnologiyalar yaratish tamoyillarini radikal o'zgartirish. Nanotexnologiyaning besh yo'nalishi mavjud: 1)

nanoenergetika; 2) nanokibernetika; 3) nanomeditsina; 4) nanoelektronika; 5) nanomateriallar.

Chet tillarni o'rganish — yaxshi va juda zaruriy yumush. Chet tillardan birini egallagan mutaxassisga bugun talab ham, ehtiyoj ham katta. Biroq, "xorijiy tillarni ona tilini esdan chiqarish hisobiga o'rganish nodurust. Chunki ona tilini unutish hisobiga o'rganilgan xorijiy til ona tilining o'rnini bosib olishi muqarrarki, bunda milliy tafakkur va milliy idrok butunlay boshqa, begona tafakkur va begona idrokka aylanadi". Afsuski, bugun ijtimoiy tarmoqlar tilida inglizlashuv, inglizcha unsurlar (boshqasini qo'ya turaylik) ko'payib bormoqda. Chet tilida munosabatlar shartlari nutq, qo'shimcha kasbiy matnlar o'rganishning ko'plab turlarini bilish davr talabi ekanligini ko'rsatib beradi. Boshqa tillar mohiyatini kamsitmagan holda, ayniqsa, ingliz tilida muloqot qilishda, nutqini tushunish mutolaa qilish va yozish, nutqiy faoliyat amaliyotida, ixtisoslik, mutaxassisligi bo'yicha keng tarmoqli va kasbiy adabiyotlarni o'qishda ularga tushuntirish annotatsiyalar, tezislar, shuningdek, yozma axborot almashish jarayonlarida axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarining ahamiyati yaqqol namoyon bo'ladi va aniqlanadi.

Biz bugungi texnologiya asrida sun'iy intellekt [insonlar](#) yoki [hayvonlar](#) tomonidan ko'rsatiladigan tabiiy ongdan farqli o'laroq, [mashinalar](#) tomonidan ko'rsatiladigan ong ekanligi barchamizga ma'lum. Bu intellektdan foydalanishda bizning chet tillarini o'rganishda yutug'imiz tezroq, sifatli hamda foydalanayotgan insonlarni ham tez va oson charchatib qo'ymaydi. Yetakchi sun'iy ong darslik kitoblari bu sohani „ongli agentlar“ni o'rganish deya ta'riflaydi: o'z muhitini fahmlaydigan va maqsadlariga muvaffaqiyatli erishish imkoniyatini maksimal darajada oshiradigan amallarni amalga oshiruvchi har qanday sistema.

Istalgan xorijiy tilni zamonaviy texnologiyalardan foydalanib o'rganishda multimedia, kompyuter, planshet, telefon va CD playerlarini eshitish, chet tilidagi video rolidlarni, namoyishlarni kinolarni yoki multfilmlarni ko'rishda foydalanish mumkin. Multimediali yondashuvlarda asosan bitta insonni baholash oson, chunki multimediali yondashuvlarda o'yinlar orqali o'rganishga ruxsat beriladi.

Zamonaviy til texnologiyalariga berilayotgan e'tibor davlatimizning jahon mamlakatlari bilan olib borayotgan iqtisodiy, siyosiy, madaniy va ma'rifiy aloqalari kuchayib borayotgan bir paytda yoshlarimizning xorijiy mamlakatlar hayoti,

madaniyati, urf-odatlarini, tiliga bo'lgan qiziqishlari ortib bormoqda. Bu aloqalarning rivojida chet tillarining o'rni beqiyosdir.

### **XULOSA**

Ushbu maqolada xulosa qilinadiki, axborot texnologiyalari taraqqiy etgan davrda yashayotgan ekanmiz, ushbu qulayliklardan oqilona foydalangan holda chet tillarini barcha uchun tushunarli tarzda yanada mukammal o'rgatish lozim. Shu bilan birgalikda inson va uning hayotida nimaiki o'rganishi bu zamonaviy ilg'or texnologiyalarni o'rganish bilan uzviy bog'liqdir. Darhaqiqat, Zamonaviy texnologiyalar asosida chet tillarini o'rganish orqali butundunyo hamjamiyatida vatanimizni O'zbekistonning alohida o'rnini ta'minlash va uni yanada kengroq tadbiiq qilish uchun ham xorijiy tillarni o'rganish dolzarb va muhim hisoblanadi. O'zbekistonni dunyo xalqlari orasida yanada o'z o'rniga ega bo'lishini ta'minlashda yoshlarning va ular o'rganayotgan xorijiy tillarning o'rni beqiyos sanaladi. Buni yanada mustahkamlash uchun esa til bamosoli ko'priik vazifasini o'tab beradi.

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**““Lexical Stylistic Devices and Literary Terms of Figurative Language””**

**Abdurakhmanova Zilola Yokubjon kizi**

**Teacher of Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek**

**Rashidova Nihola Furkat kizi**

**Student of Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek**

**Abstract:** The degree of study and significance of lexical Literary devices are carried out in the given article. The essential Aspects of lexical devices and information about numerous Methods of investigating and studying them are discussed. Terms belonged to the lexical level of the language and the Analyses of lexical devices given by several dictionaries of Literary terms and sources are explained in the article. In this Article we would like to refer to different approaches on study of Literary terms of figurative language, more preciously on lexical Stylistic devices. There are many types of figurative language, Including literary devices such As simile, metaphor, personification and many others. The Definition of figurative language is opposite to that of literal Language, which involves only the “proper” or dictionary Definitions of words. Figurative language usually requires the Reader or listener to understand some extra nuances, context and Allusions in order to understand the second meaning.

**Keywords :** antonomasia, metaphor, metonymy, irony, Hyperbole, epithet, oxymoron, zeugma, pun, allusion, Personification, allegory, simile, clarifying synonyms, climax, Anti-climax, disguised tautology, antithesis, synecdoche, Paradox.

### **I. INTRODUCTION**

The analysis of scientific literature indicates that the Terms in different spheres were not studied identically. The Study of terminology in former USSR was led off in 1931 Publishing D. Lotte’s work on the technical terminology [see Lotte 1931], followed by E. Drezen in 1934, by G.Vinokur in 1939 and in 1986 by A. A. Reformatsky . On the basis of These studies, the main directions of working on terminology Were defined: A.A.Reformatsky (1986), B.N Goloven (1981), N. P. Kuzkin (1962), L.Kapanadze (1965) and others Studied the terminology, O.S.Akhmanova(1990), V.P.Karpovich (1978), R.Yu. Kobrin(1991), V.M.Leychik (1986), V.D.Tabanakova (1998), E.N.Tolikina and others Worked on semantic features of terminilogy, A.S.Gelt (1991) Focused on the relationship between

terminology and Nomenclature units, M.V. Oganisyan (2003), O.V.Dovbysh (2003), S.V.Sakhneevich (1998) on translation problems of Terminology and Z.M. Polyutina (2002) studied civilization Approaches on terminology

## **II. MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The scientific and practical studies about linguistic terms Are based on ideas of Akhmanova (1966, 1990), Vasileva 1998), Gwishiani (1986, 1990), Golovin (1976), Kulikova (2002), Petrosyants (2004), Podolskaya (1988), Slyusarova (1983, 2000), Shelov (1998) and others. In recent years, Studies on linguistic terms have been published and we can See these studies on Roman language terminology in works of Nikulina (1990), Utkina (2001), Emelyanova (2000), Vermeer (1971), Zakharenkova (1999), German (1990), Golovkina (1996) [6, 11-41]. If we pay close attention to the aforesaid studies, we can See that literary terms which is the object of our research Project has been studied relatively rarely in Slovenian, Roman and German languages. Therefore, the study of Philosophical, cultural, ethical, aesthetic, religious, Linguistic, and especially literary terms are one of the Pressing issues. According to E.G.Petrosyants, there are currently more Than 70 dictionaries, encyclopaedias and reference books on Linguistics. However, dictionaries, encyclopedias and Reference books on literary terms are relatively rare. This Situation indicates that the terms of literature have not been Adequately studied and information on them is not Systemized

## **III. DISCUSSION**

In this article we would like to refer to different approaches On study of literary terms of figurative language, more Precisely on lexical stylistic devices. There are many types Of figurative language, including literary devices such As simile, metaphor, personification, and many others. The Definition of figurative language is opposite to that of literal Language, which involves only the “proper” or dictionary Definitions of words. Figurative language usually requires the Reader or listener to understand some extra nuances, context And allusions in order to understand the second meaning. Actually the study of figurative language is based on a Long history. Ancient philosophers such as Aristotle (Greek) And Quintilian (Roman) were some of the first to theorize About the use and function of figurative language. Aristotle Argued that figurative language was not merely an Embellishment, but instead mirror the way humans actually Process information by

Comparing it to things we Already know. We can find Examples of figurative in the majority of literary works. This is both because there are so Many literary devices that qualify as figurative language and Also because the human mind responds well to different types Of figurative language. Indeed, many studies have shown that Figurative language comes naturally to children and that it Helps them understand new concepts. Therefore when Authors use examples of figurative language, they are trying To provide fresh or unique ways of explaining things.

However, they are also triggering a very important part of the Human mind and creating new synapses. If we talk about the classification of figurative language, We can see diversity in categorizing them. In classical Rhetoric, figurative language is categorized into schemes and Tropes. Schemes refer to figures of speech which change the Usual word order or word pattern, while tropes change the Literal meaning of the word. The most commonly used tropes Include metaphor, metonymy, simile, personification, irony, Hyperbole, allegory, allusion and alliteration. In this article We would like mostly focus on lexical literary devices. Lexical stylistic device is such type of denoting Phenomena that serves to create additional expressive, Evaluative, subjective connotations. In fact we deal with the Intended substitution of the existing names approved by long Usage and fixed in dictionaries, prompted by the speaker's Subjective original view and evaluation of things. Each type Of intended substitution results in a stylistic device called also A trope as well. This act of substitution is referred to Transference – the name of one object is transferred onto Another, proceeding from their similarity (of shape, color, Function, etc.) or closeness (of material existence, Cause/effect, instrument/result, part/whole relations, etc.). While investigating lexical literary devices we have faced Different categorizations and classifications depending on Some principles, criteria, usage and changeability of sentence Structures. Classification of lexical stylistic devices varies From linguist to linguist. I.R. Galperin gave simply Organized, very detailed classification of literary devices in His manual "Stylistics" published in 1971 and his subdivision Of stylistic devices based on the level-oriented approach. Thus, according to his approach stylistic devices based on the Binary opposition of lexical meanings regardless of the Syntactical organization of the utterance are lexical stylistic Devices. And he subdivided them into several parts. Thus, Lexical stylistic devices are separated into devices based on The interaction between the logical and nominal meanings of A word (antonomasia); devices based on the interaction



Between two logical meanings of a word (metaphor, Metonymy, irony); devices based on the interaction between The logical and emotive meanings of a word (hyperbole, Epithet, oxymoron); devices based on the interaction between The free and phraseological meanings of a word (zeugma, Pun) [4, 26-30]. One of the latest classification of figurative language is Given by Y.M.Skrebnev in his book "Fundamentals of English stylistics" published in 1994. His approach Demonstrates a combination of principles of British scholar Leech's (Essays on Style and Language, 1967) system of Paradigmatic and syntagmatic subdivision and the that merely affect their order or their impact upon an Audience known as figures of speech, schemes or rhetorical Figures. In this dictionary the most important tropes are Metaphor, simile, metonymy, synecdoche, personification, Irony and others include hyperbole (overstatement), litotes (understatement) and periphrasis (circumlocution). The Rhetorical figures can emphasize or enliven a point in several Different ways: by placing words in contrast with one another (antithesis); by repeating words in various patterns (anadiplosis, anaphora, antistrophe, and chiasmus); by Changing the order of words (hyperbaton); by missing out Conjunctions(asyndeton); by changing course or breaking off In mid-sentence (anacoluthon, aposiopesis); by assuming Special modes of address (apostrophe) or inquiry (rhetorical Question) and a further category of figures, sometimes known As figures of sound achieves emphasis by the repetition of Sounds, as in alliteration, assonance and consonance [2, 97].

#### **IV. RESULT AND CONCLUSION**

As we have seen above there is no stability in classifying And categorizing stylistic devices. That is why we can see that Some lexical stylistic devices are included in different groups And even into different types of stylistic devices. Stylistic Devices as antithesis, climax, anti-climax, litotes are not Considered as lexical according to Galperin, but Skrebnev And some other resources as Merriam Webster's Encyclopedia of Literature, Oxford Dictionary of Literary Terms by Chris Baldick consider them as lexical stylistic Devices. Furthermore, we could witness that each source Names them differently. Galperin named them as lexical (antonomasia, metaphor, metonymy, irony, hyperbole, Epithet, oxymoron, zeugma, pun), while Skrebnev as Semantic. Thus, paradigmatic contains hyperbole, meosis, Metonymy, metaphor, allusion, personification, Antonomasia, allegory, irony and syntagmatic simile, Clarifying synonyms, climax, anti-climax, zeugma, pun, Disguised tautology, oxymoron,

antithesis devices. German Linguist Jochen Lüders included them into two groups of his Classification: imagery (simile, metaphor, synecdoche, Personification) and miscellaneous (hyperbole, Understatement, irony, satire, paradox, oxymoron, pun) Stylistic devices. Merriam Webster's Encyclopedia of Literature put them into the category of figures of Resemblance or relationship ( simile, metaphor, kenning, Conceit, parallelism, personification, metonymy, synecdoche And euphemism), but hyperbola, oxymoron and irony were Involved into the category of figures of emphasis and Understatement together with syntactical stylistic devices as Litotes, rhetorical question, antithesis, climax, paradox. Oxford Dictionary of Literary terms by Chris Baldick names Them as tropes and includes metaphor, simile, metonymy, Synecdoche, personification, irony, hyperbole (overstatement), litotes (understatement) and periphrasis (circumlocution), which is very close to Galperin's Classification.

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**COMPARE AND CONTRAST-THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES**

**Supervisor: Abduraxmanova Zilola Yoqubjon qizi**

**Student of group 202-20: Alimurotova Mehrangiz Anvar qizi**

**Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek**

**The faculty of Psychology, department of Foreign languages**

**Phylogly and foreign languages**

**Annotation:** This article offers an insightful comparative exploration of prominent theoretical perspectives across various disciplines, shedding light on their fundamental differences, similarities, and contributions to understanding societal dynamics. The piece effectively dissects and compares six major theoretical frameworks: Structural Functionalism, Conflict Theory, Rational Choice Theory, Symbolic Interactionism, Feminist Theory, and Postmodernism. Each theoretical perspective is thoroughly explained, highlighting its key tenets, foundational thinkers, and primary focus areas within the realms of sociology, economics, psychology, and beyond. The article skillfully contrasts these perspectives, elucidating how each offers a unique lens through which scholars interpret social phenomena, human behavior, and societal structures. Moreover, the annotation provides additional information for each perspective, delving deeper into their criticisms, strengths, and potential limitations. This supplementary data enriches the reader's understanding by offering nuanced insights into the complexities associated with these theories.

**Key words:** Theoretical Perspectives, Comparative Analysis, Structural Functionalism, Conflict Theory, Rational Choice Theory, Symbolic Interactionism, Feminist Theory, Postmodernism, Social Sciences, Humanities, Societal Dynamics, Interdisciplinary Approaches, Social Inequality, Power Dynamics, Individual Behavior.

In the vast realm of academia, various theoretical perspectives serve as the foundational pillars for understanding and interpreting phenomena across different disciplines. These perspectives are lenses through which scholars analyze, interpret, and explain complex concepts and occurrences in the world. Within social sciences, humanities, and beyond, several prominent theoretical frameworks have emerged, each offering unique insights and methodologies. A comparative exploration of these perspectives can illuminate their differences, similarities, and contributions to our understanding of the world.

### **Structural Functionalism vs. Conflict Theory**

Structural Functionalism, championed by sociologists like Emile Durkheim and Talcott Parsons, views society as a complex system composed of interconnected parts that work together to maintain stability and order. This perspective emphasizes the interdependence of social institutions and how they contribute to the overall functioning of society. In contrast, Conflict Theory, advocated notably by Karl Marx, focuses on the power struggles and inequalities inherent in societal structures. It highlights the competition for resources and the perpetuation of social conflicts between dominant and subordinate groups.

While Structural Functionalism accentuates harmony and equilibrium within a society, Conflict Theory emphasizes tension and discord, asserting that change often arises from these conflicting interests. Both perspectives provide valuable insights into social dynamics, with Structural Functionalism focusing on stability and integration and Conflict Theory shedding light on power differentials and societal change.

### **Rational Choice Theory vs. Symbolic Interactionism**

Rational Choice Theory operates on the premise that individuals act in a way that maximizes their self-interest, making rational decisions based on a cost-benefit analysis. This perspective, common in economics and sociology, assumes that human behavior is goal-oriented and guided by rationality. On the other hand, Symbolic Interactionism, developed by scholars like George Herbert Mead, focuses on the subjective meanings individuals attach to symbols and interactions in society. It emphasizes the significance of symbols, language, and shared meanings in shaping human behavior and social interactions.

While Rational Choice Theory emphasizes individual decision-making based on rational calculations, Symbolic Interactionism highlights the role of social interactions and symbolic communication in shaping individual behavior and constructing social reality. These perspectives offer complementary views, with Rational Choice Theory focusing on individual agency and Symbolic Interactionism emphasizing the social construction of reality through interaction.

### **Feminist Theory vs. Postmodernism**

Feminist Theory, stemming from various feminist movements, critiques societal structures that perpetuate gender inequalities and advocates for gender equality. It highlights the intersectionality of gender with other social categories like race, class, and

sexuality, aiming to dismantle patriarchal systems. Postmodernism, on the other hand, challenges grand narratives and meta-narratives, questioning the existence of absolute truths and emphasizing the diversity of perspectives and the instability of meaning.

While Feminist Theory focuses on gender-based inequalities and strives for social change, Postmodernism critiques established truths and emphasizes the plurality of perspectives, often deconstructing dominant narratives. Despite their differences, both perspectives encourage critical reflection on societal norms and power structures.

In conclusion, theoretical perspectives serve as indispensable tools for comprehending and interpreting various aspects of human society. While each perspective offers unique insights and methodologies, their comparative analysis reveals the diversity of approaches in understanding the complexities of our world. Understanding and integrating these perspectives can enrich scholarly discourse and lead to a more comprehensive understanding of societal phenomena.

Certainly! Here is some additional information that can further elaborate on the discussed theoretical perspectives:

**Structural Functionalism:**

- Emphasizes the interconnectedness of social institutions such as family, education, economy, and politics.
- Views society as a system striving for stability and equilibrium, where each institution has a specific function contributing to societal order.
- Criticized for overlooking power dynamics and social inequalities and assuming that all parts of society function harmoniously.

**Conflict Theory:**

- Highlights the role of power struggles and social inequalities in shaping societal structures and interactions.
- Focuses on how dominant groups maintain power and privilege at the expense of subordinate groups.
- Criticized for sometimes oversimplifying social relationships as solely based on conflict and struggle.

**Rational Choice Theory:**

- Originates from economics but has been applied to various disciplines, positing that individuals make decisions by weighing the costs and benefits to maximize their self-interest.

- Often used to explain individual behavior in situations such as voting, consumer choices, and criminal activities.
- Criticized for oversimplifying human decision-making by assuming perfect rationality and ignoring emotions, social influences, and constraints.

**Symbolic Interactionism:**

- Stresses the importance of symbols, language, and shared meanings in shaping human behavior and interactions.
- Focuses on how individuals interpret symbols and create their reality through social interactions.
- Criticized for potentially overlooking larger social structures and power dynamics in favor of micro-level analysis.

**Feminist Theory:**

- Comprises various approaches seeking to understand and challenge gender-based inequalities and promote gender equality.
- Intersectional feminism examines how gender intersects with other social categories like race, class, and sexuality, recognizing the complexity of social identities.
- Criticized for internal differences and debates among various feminist perspectives and for not always adequately addressing the experiences of marginalized groups within feminism itself.

**Postmodernism:**

- Challenges the notion of objective truth and grand narratives, emphasizing the multiplicity of perspectives and the instability of meaning.
- Deconstructs established norms and values, questioning the authority of dominant discourses.
- Criticized for its skepticism toward objective truth, which some argue can lead to relativism and a dismissal of important truths or shared realities.

These additional insights provide a deeper understanding of the strengths, limitations, and criticisms associated with each theoretical perspective, further enriching the comparative analysis of these frameworks.

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## **THE LINGUODIDACTIC APPROACH TO COMPARATIVES IN LANGUAGE**

*Abduraxmanova Zilola Yoqubjon qizi*  
*Supervisor*

*Alimurotova Mehrangiz Anvar qizi*  
*Student of group 202-20*

*Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek*  
*The faculty of Psychology, department of Foreign languages*  
*Phylology and foreign languages*

**Annotation:** This comprehensive article meticulously dissects the linguodidactic approach applied to teaching and understanding comparatives within language learning contexts. It systematically explores the multifaceted components of the approach, ranging from linguistic analysis to the integration of diverse teaching methodologies. Emphasizing the significance of context-based learning, the article elucidates the practical application of comparative structures in real-life scenarios, bolstered by interactive exercises and error correction strategies. Importantly, it highlights the cultural relevance intertwined with comparative language use, fostering a deeper appreciation for linguistic nuances. The article's holistic approach, encompassing multilingual comparisons, advanced structures, and adaptive teaching strategies, underscores its relevance for diverse learner profiles. It also underscores the role of technology, continual reinforcement, and ongoing professional development for educators, reflecting a forward-thinking perspective on language instruction. Overall, this article serves as an invaluable resource for educators and learners alike, offering a comprehensive guide to mastering comparatives while navigating the intricacies of language acquisition.

**Key words:** Linguodidactic Approach, Comparatives, Language Learning Linguistic Analysis, Contextual Learning, Comparative Strategies, Error Correction, Cultural Relevance, Multilingual Comparison, Advanced Comparative Structures, Adaptive Teaching Strategies, Technology Integration, Task-Based Learning, Assessment, Progress Tracking.

The study of comparatives in language learning forms a pivotal part of linguistic comprehension and expression. The linguodidactic approach to comparatives delves into the methods and strategies used to teach and understand the comparative forms in various languages. This approach combines linguistic principles with didactic methodologies to facilitate a comprehensive understanding of how languages express comparison.

Understanding Comparatives:

Comparatives are linguistic structures used to compare two or more elements, highlighting differences in qualities or quantities. Most languages employ comparatives to express degrees of superiority, equality, or inferiority between entities. For instance, in English, comparatives are formed by adding suffixes like "-er" or using the word "more" before the adjective to indicate a higher degree of the quality being compared.

Linguodidactic Approach:

The linguodidactic approach to comparatives involves a combination of linguistic analysis and teaching methodologies to aid language learners in grasping the concept effectively. It focuses on several key components:

**Linguistic Analysis:** This involves dissecting the structure and rules governing comparatives within a language. Understanding the grammar, syntax, and morphology behind comparative forms is crucial. It includes exploring irregular forms, exceptions, and nuances in their usage.

**Contextual Learning:** Creating contexts that illustrate the use of comparatives helps learners comprehend their practical application. Real-life situations, dialogues, and scenarios are used to demonstrate how comparatives function in conversations or written texts.

**Comparative Strategies:** Introducing diverse strategies, such as mnemonic devices, comparative charts, or interactive exercises, aids in memorization and application. Associating visuals or interactive activities with comparative structures reinforces learning and retention.

**Error Correction and Feedback:** Providing constructive feedback on learners' usage of comparatives is essential. Correcting errors and explaining nuances can prevent misconceptions and solidify understanding.

**Cultural Relevance:** Incorporating cultural contexts into comparative examples enhances language learning. Understanding cultural nuances in comparative language usage can deepen learners' appreciation and accuracy in communication.

**Integration of Skills:** Integrating the teaching of comparatives across all language skills—listening, speaking, reading, and writing—ensures holistic learning. Activities encompassing these skills reinforce the understanding and application of comparatives in diverse contexts.

Benefits of the Linguodidactic Approach:

- **Enhanced Comprehension:** Students gain a deeper understanding of comparative structures and their usage in different contexts.
- **Application-Oriented Learning:** Real-life examples and interactive activities enable learners to apply comparatives effectively.
- **Reduced Misconceptions:** Clear explanations and error correction minimize misunderstandings or misuse of comparative forms.
- **Cultural Awareness:** Learners develop sensitivity to cultural nuances embedded in comparative language use.
- **Improved Proficiency:** Integrating comparatives across language skills enhances overall language proficiency.

In conclusion, the linguodidactic approach to teaching comparatives offers a comprehensive framework for language learners. By integrating linguistic analysis, contextual learning, diverse strategies, error correction, cultural relevance, and skill integration, this approach fosters a robust understanding and application of comparatives in various languages, contributing significantly to language proficiency and communication skills.

**Multilingual Comparison:** The linguodidactic approach facilitates comparisons not only within a single language but also between different languages. Drawing comparisons between languages in how they construct comparatives can enhance learners' understanding of linguistic diversity and similarities.

**Advanced Comparative Structures:** Beyond basic comparative forms, the linguodidactic approach can delve into more complex structures, such as superlatives, double comparatives, or irregular forms. Understanding these nuances broadens learners' language proficiency and enables them to express subtleties in comparisons.

**Adaptive Teaching Strategies:** Educators employing the linguodidactic approach adapt their teaching methods to suit different learner profiles. Tailoring strategies to accommodate visual, auditory, kinesthetic, or linguistic learning styles ensures inclusivity and maximizes comprehension for all students.

**Technology Integration:** Incorporating technology-based resources, such as language learning apps, online exercises, or interactive platforms, enhances the effectiveness of the linguodidactic approach. These tools provide additional practice, immediate feedback, and engaging activities that reinforce comparative learning.

**Task-Based Learning:** Implementing task-based activities where learners perform specific tasks requiring the use of comparatives encourages practical application. Role-plays, debates, or problem-solving tasks stimulate active use of language skills and comparatives in meaningful contexts.

**Assessment and Progress Tracking:** Regular assessments tailored to evaluate comparative proficiency help monitor learners' progress. Feedback from assessments allows for targeted intervention and personalized learning strategies to address areas needing improvement.

**Continual Reinforcement:** Consistent reinforcement of comparatives throughout the language learning curriculum ensures that learners revisit and solidify their understanding. Cumulative learning builds upon previous knowledge, strengthening their grasp of comparative structures.

**Professional Development for Educators:** Training and professional development opportunities for language educators in the linguodidactic approach to comparatives are crucial. This ensures teachers are equipped with the latest methodologies, resources, and strategies to effectively impart comparative skills to their students.

By incorporating these additional elements into the linguodidactic approach, educators can create a more comprehensive and effective learning environment, fostering a deeper understanding and application of comparatives in language learning.

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**“LANGUAGE INTERFERENCE AND METHODS OF ITS  
OVERCOMING IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING”**

***Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi***

*Teacher of Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek*

***Rashidova Nihola Furkat kizi***

*Student of Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek*

**Abstract:** Innovative research in modern education has been focused on exploring and implementing new approaches to teaching and learning that are more effective, engaging, and personalized for students. This research has led to the development of various innovative technologies and methodologies, such as gamification, adaptive learning, and virtual reality, that have revolutionized the way students learn and teachers teach. This abstract will discuss some of the key findings and trends in innovative research in modern education, including the benefits of personalized learning, the importance of teacher training and support, and the potential of technology to transform education. It will also highlight some of the challenges and limitations of these new approaches and suggest areas for future research and development.

**Key words:** Language, syntactic, devices, stylistics, words, sentences, resonates, communicates, phrases and others.

**INTRODUCTION**

Language interference is one of the current problems in foreign language teaching. Its consideration on an international scale is an actual response to the applied results of the structural methods also known as audio-visual, audio-oral and structural-global. With the above methods the learning of a foreign language becomes a process realized through imitation and mechanical reaction to the language stimuli. Structural methods exclude theoretical explanation, deliberate approaches in foreign language education and above all - any comparison with the native language.

Thus, the educational materials developed in accordance with these methods suppose that the teaching of a foreign language should be done in one and the same way

with students from different nationalities regardless of any difficulties deriving from the native language or other factors. Only when it becomes evident that the results from the application of such methods are not the expected ones since the way of explanation and language acquisition is a long and cumbersome process (learners have to apprehend for themselves the educational \_\_\_\_\_ \*Correspondence to: Branimira Hristova Lekova, Faculty of Education, Trakia University, Stara Zagora, Bulgaria, e-mail: br.lekova@abv.bg

content according to their language and cultural knowledge), can a step be undertaken towards a discussion of the language interference and its influence on foreign language teaching.

### **DISCUSSION**

In the modern didactics of foreign language teaching interference is considered to be a particular methodological principle. It predetermines some of the approaches and means of education. The theoretical grounding for interference is explained through the theory of contacts and the theory of bilingualism. Bilingualism means having command of more than one language: native and foreign. The two differ in the degree of command.

Communication between the two language systems is the reason for the interference which is the object of psycholinguistics and linguistics research.

From the point of view of psycholinguistics, it is a negative transfer of language habits and skills from the mother tongue or from a foreign language to another foreign language.

From a linguistic point of view, interference is an interaction or a change in linguistic structures and structural elements. It appears to be a deviation from linguistic norms in the spoken and written language.

Bilingualism differs in character. In correlative bilingualism both language systems exist together in the individual's mind and are independent of one another. When the individual has good command of the two languages there is no interference. In the case of subordinate bilingualism, the second language is not mastered to the degree the first language is. Here, mother tongue dominates and influences the second language leading to interference. (1)

According to the matter involved there are two types of interference - interlanguage and intralanguage, and two type according to form - implicit and explicit.

In teaching French as a second language to students studying Preschool and Primary school Pedagogics and Primary school Pedagogics with a Foreign Language, the most common mistakes occur in interlanguage interference. In this case mistakes appear because of the negative transfer of habits from the native language (sometimes from the first foreign language that is supposed to be in very good command) to the second language, in this instance French. Typical examples for interlanguage interference are statements like: Je suis 20 ans instead of J'ai 20 ans; Je se lave, Tu se laves instead of Je me lave, Tu te laves; Il aura beau temps instead of Il fera beau temps. Intralanguage interference occurs when learners make mistakes under the influence of the already acquired language knowledge and established habits in the foreign language: J'ai allé à la Faculté instead of Je suis allé à la Faculté; Elle a tombé dans la rue instead of Elle est tombée dans la rue; These mistakes result from Passé composé of the verbs conjugated with the verb "avoir". French language students very often pronounce "la plain" instead of "la plaine", "la semain" instead of "la semaine". It is because after they have learnt nasal vowels in words like: "plein", "main" and in this pattern words in which there are no nasal sounds are pronounced with nasal sounds, as well.

Interference is explicit in cases when learners make mistakes in oral and written foreign language expression transferring language habits from the native to the foreign language and thus they ignore the norms of foreign speech. With implicit interference learners do

not make mistakes because they avoid using grammatical and lexical difficulty constructing phrases without it. In this way there are no mistakes but the speech becomes simpler and poorer and it loses its expressive and idiomatic aspect.

The object of implicit interference are lexical notions and grammatical forms which do not have an equivalent in the native language. For example, les pronoms adverbiaux "en" and "y" fall under the influence of the implicit interference. The answer of the question: " Tu vas à la bibliothèque?" "instead of: "Non, j'en reviens" very often is: "Non, je reviens". "Veux-tu du café?" the answer is: "Non, merci, je ne veux pas" instead of: " Non, merci, je n'en veux pas"; or "Allez-vous au théâtre?", «Oui, je vais souvent» instead of «Oui, j'y vais souvent».

Intralanguage and implicit interference are more uncommon in comparison to interlanguage one.

There is interference on different language levels: phonetic, lexical and grammatical. The extent of its presence is due to the degree of language distinctions, in other words - to their typological proximity or distinction.(2) For instance, language interference on the phonetic, lexical or grammatical level occurs more often in teaching French to Bulgarians than on the level of writing because the writing symbols are completely different. Whereas with learners studying French as a second foreign language, interference on the writing level occurs under the influence of the first foreign language, in this case English. That is why learners write in French “development” instead of “développement”; “exercise” instead of “exercice”; “lesson” instead of “leçon”; “environment” instead of “environnement”; “envelope” instead of “enveloppe” etc.

Phonetic interference affects the improper pronunciation of phonetic sounds in the second language caused by the existence of different phonetic structures from the point of view of the mother tongue or the first foreign language. Thus, for instance “âge” will be pronounced “ash”, “élève” – “elef”, “rouge”- “rush”, “fleur” - “fljor”. There are cases of phonetic interference in non-observance of the rules for intonation of the French phrase, merging and accent. Typical examples of lexical interference are: the wrong use of words, narrowing or expansion of the word meaning, formation of non-existing lexical items using foreign suffixes. It is often said: “les cadres du film nous montrent” instead of “Les plans du film nous montrent». «Je voudrais tourner votre attention sur ce problème” instead of». «Je voudrais attirer votre attention sur ce problème” ; «Il n’a pas trouvé d’endroit dans le compartiment » instead of «Il n’a pas trouvé de place dans le compartiment»; «athéïste” instead of «athée”; “protest” instead of “protestaton”; “footballist” instead of “footballeur”.

Grammatical interference concerns changes in the structure and the structural elements in the foreign language.

It is caused by semantic and formal resemblances and distinctions between the native and the foreign language system: “Il remercie à sa mère” instead of “Il remercie sa mère”; “Ils aident à leurs parents” instead of “Ils aident leurs parents”; “Je n’ai pas de l’argent” ” instead of “Je n’ai pas d’argent”.

#### CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS AND ERROR ANALYSIS



These are the main approaches for the studying and overcoming of interference. The scientific juxtaposition languages is one of the most rational approaches for improvement in foreign language teaching.

There is no unanimous agreement as to the subject of the contrastive study. In some theoretical conceptions the subject of

description are contrastive phenomena; in others - the set of distinctions between the grammars of the two languages.

More scientifically sound is the statement that similarities, as well as differences between languages should be considered because only the reciprocal complement of the two provides an opportunity for complete language characterization.

The juxtaposition of language systems occurs on the levels of system, norm and usage.(3)

Distinctions on system level:

\* absence of a category in one language which is present in the other language. For instance, the Subjunctive mood in French and its absence in Bulgarian language;

\* different distinctions in one and the same category: Gender is available in both languages but masculine, feminine and neuter exist in Bulgarian whereas the French language has only masculine and feminine gender;

\* no correspondence in the number of meanings of lexical items. For example, "pièce" in French means: "a piece", "a part of a machine", "a room", "a coin", "a stage play", "a document". "Connection" can mean in French: "liaison", "lien", "relation", "cravate", "trousseau", "attaches".

\* lack of correspondence in the meanings of grammar items (Table 1)

Table 1. Comparison between Aspect in Bulgarian and Temporal form in English

Aspect in Bulgarian	Temporal form in French
Present	Présent
Imperfect: perfect, imperfect	Imparfait
Futurum: perfect, imperfect	Futur: catégorique / hypothétique

Juxtaposition on a system level considers both the peculiarities of languages (Aspect in Bulgarian, Sequence of tenses in French) and the language universals (absolute tense, vowels, consonants and others).

Differences on Norm level:

Languages differ not only in terms of existing categories, but with respect to the distinctive combination of language items. For instance, “se lever” is a reflexive verb in French while “get up” is not in Bulgarian: after “if” in Bulgarian, Future Tense is used while after “si” Futur is not used in French.

Temporal form in French

Présent

Imparfait

Futur: catégorique / hypothétique

Differences may occur in a phrase formation. For example: “Veer backpedal”-Se retourner comme une crêpe;” “As clear as day light”, /As the nose on your face /- “Simple comme bonjour”.

Juxtaposition on usage level:

The purpose is to choose the most appropriate form from those available which the language bearer will use. That is to say, usage mistakes in the usage create a “foreign accent” and reveal the foreign speaker. For example: “Il est dans son cabinet” is used instead of “Il est dans son bureau”; “ Je suis allé vivre dans un hôtel”

instead of “Je suis allé loger dans un hôtel” ; “un homme ordinaire” instead of “un homme simple”.

The most likely interference on use level appears in the metaphorical use of words and grammatical forms.

Contrastive analyses put forward the theoretical aspects of interference, and error analysis – its practical aspects.

Juxtaposition states the similarities and differences between languages pointing to opportunities for a potential interference while the error analysis determines the real deviations from the Norm or usage in the spoken and written speech of a bilingual speaker in a particular context.

Scientific studies of interference include a combination of a theoretical aspect/contrastive analyses/ and a practical aspect (error analysis).

#### TYPES OF INTERFERENCE MISTAKES

In an attempt to adapt to a new mode of communication, foreign language learners seek support from the mother tongue or the foreign language. In this way foreign language communication may involve wrong analogies. They result in intralanguage

mistakes when the initial base has been the foreign language and interlanguage interference mistakes when the base occurs to be the native language.

Interference mistakes affect all language levels: phonetic, morpho-syntactic, lexical- semantic.

Phonetic interference mistakes

The most common mistake is the lack of distinction between open and closed vowels. For instance: "porte" and "sirop" are pronounced with one and the same Bulgarian "o", without any differences between "o" open and closed, and "été", "mère" with the same Bulgarian "e" without any distinction between [e] and [ɛ].

Learners make some phonetic interference mistakes in the pronunciation of long and short vowels: "lit-lire" ; "mais-mère"; "haut-haute", in the pronunciation of nasal vowels, etc.

Lexical interference mistakes: "Il ne faut pas rester les mains croisées" instead of "Il ne faut pas rester les bras croisés". "C'est un repas délicat" instead of "C'est un repas maigre".

Grammatical interference mistakes. Gender of the nouns in French is considered according to the Gender of the nouns in Bulgarian. That is why, learners say: "une groupe" instead of "un groupe" ; "un fenêtré" instead of "une fenêtré" ; "un dent" instead of "une dent" , etc. Special attention should be paid to reflexive verbs which are not reflexive in Bulgarian . For example: "se dépêcher", "se lever", "se hâter".

Grammatical interference mistakes may be also found in:

\* the use of Direct and Indirect question: "Je ne sais pas est-ce que je dois partir demain" instead of " Je ne sais pas si je dois partir demain".

\* article partitif and changing the partitive and indefinite article with the preposition "de": "Je ne mange pas de la viande" instead of "Je ne mange pas de viande"; "Il a des bons amis" instead of "Il a de bons amis".

\* the sequence of tenses: "Il a dit qu'il a fini l'exercice" instead of "Il a dit qu'il avait fini l'exercice.

There are Absolute and Relative Grammatical mistakes.

An Absolute mistake is an item which does not belong to the language being learnt: "Il a vite faisé le devoir" instead of "Il a vite fait le devoir". A Relative mistake is form which is available but not appropriate for the particular text. (4)

Overcoming mistakes is carried out in two directions. They are providing against interference mistakes and corrective strategies in case mistakes are already a fact.

Preventive measures require:

- \* teachers to be in very good command of not only the foreign language but also of their mother tongue. Thus, they will be aware of the mother tongue interference and will take adequate measures;

- \* when compiling course books or educational materials to consider the native language system peculiarities and to bear in mind the common mistakes in the particular foreign language learning;

- \* the preparation of files of typical mistakes which the foreign language teachers should review before teaching or practicing the language material with his/her students;

- \* the creation of the a card file of mistakes according to the teaching stage and the type of speech activity: spoken or written.

- \* the use of an appropriate progress evaluation strategy in teaching so that exercises are conducted in such a way as to avoid interference.

Corrective measures involve:

- \* establishing a system with exercises for overcoming phonetic, lexical and grammatical interference mistakes;

- \* exercises with verbs which change their meaning in accordance with the preposition they are used with;

- \* exercises where nouns change their meaning according to Number and Gender;

- \* exercises with nouns having only singular form in the foreign language to which correspond plural nouns in the mother tongue and vice versa;

- \* exercises for translation

**CONCLUSION** In conclusion, it should be said that the issue of language interference is directly related to the place attributed to the mother tongue in the foreign language teaching system. Contemporary practice of foreign language teaching proves that with methods ignoring the mother tongue good results can not be expected.

The mother tongue has established the learners' language world and has acquainted students with the problems of language phenomena and therefore it is the mother tongue which will enable them to acquire a

new language world. That is why teachers should know the systems of both languages very well. They should be able to use the of learners' knowledge of their

mother tongue and approach language teaching through a juxtaposition of language items not on a teaching level but on the level of approach for making and applying exercises.

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**“Methodology Of Phonetics In Applied Linguistic Research In Present Scenario”**

***Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi***

*Teacher of Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek*

***Rashidova Nihola Furkat kizi***

*Student of Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek*

**Abstract:** It wasn't long after the birth of experimental phonetics that people became increasingly interested in the physical qualities of speech sounds. The experimental methodology makes it possible to describe in detail the qualities of the mechanisms that are responsible for the production of sound in a complete manner. During the latter half of the nineteenth century, Kazan University was the site of the world's first experimental phonetics investigations, which took place there as well. It was already recognised as significant at the time, and as a result of this recognition, it became possible to substantiate the theory and methodology of experimental study of the sound structure of the language in a creative and methodologically correct manner, as well as to predict milestones and steps for future research. In addition to linguistic ideas, a large number of extralinguistic perspectives were transmitted principally through phonetic structures and units. The fact that the sounds of local speech implicitly serve as a technique of formalising mental spaces in the context of multilingualism makes it absolutely essential to investigate and discover the role of phonetics in the building of a scientific knowledge system (according to the tradition of Kazan Linguistic School, this can be a model of the word phonemography).

**Keywords** Experimental Phonetics, Acoustic Segmentation, Phonemography of the Word, Basic Acoustic Correlates, Speech Signal, Phonetic Portrait of the Speaker.

I. Introduction

A. Background



Phonetics, as a branch of linguistics, plays a pivotal role in understanding the sounds of human speech. In the context of applied linguistics, phonetics serves as a fundamental tool for exploring various aspects of language acquisition, pronunciation, and communication. This methodology delves into the contemporary landscape of phonetics in applied linguistic research, highlighting its significance and relevance in addressing current linguistic challenges.

## B. Research Objectives

The primary objectives of this study are to examine the methodologies employed in phonetic research within applied linguistics, identify recent trends, and assess the impact of technological advancements on data collection and analysis. The scope encompasses diverse linguistic phenomena, from second language acquisition to sociolinguistic variations in pronunciation.

## II. Literature Review

### A. Historical Development of Phonetics

Understanding the historical trajectory of phonetics provides context for current methodologies. From the pioneering work of Alexander Melville Bell to the establishment of the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA), tracing the evolution of phonetic research sheds light on the foundations upon which contemporary studies are built.

### B. Phonetics in Applied Linguistics

Reviewing recent literature reveals the expanding role of phonetics in applied linguistics. Studies exploring the application of phonetics in language teaching, speech pathology, and computational linguistics showcase the versatility of phonetic methodologies. Notable advancements include the integration of technology, such as speech recognition systems, for practical applications in language learning.

## III. Theoretical Framework

### A. Phonetic Theories

A comprehensive understanding of phonetic theories is essential for framing research methodologies. The contrasting perspectives of articulatory, acoustic, and auditory phonetics provide a theoretical foundation for investigating speech sounds. This study adopts a holistic approach, considering multiple phonetic theories to capture the complexity of linguistic sound production and perception.

#### B. Conceptual Framework

Establishing a conceptual framework involves defining key terms and concepts related to phonetics in applied linguistics. Concepts such as speech perception, phonological awareness, and accent modification contribute to a conceptual map that guides the research methodology. This framework serves as a bridge between theoretical concepts and their practical applications.

#### IV. Research Design

##### A. Research Type

The research design adopts a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative and qualitative methodologies. Quantitative analyses, utilizing acoustic measurements and statistical tools, complement qualitative insights gained from spectrographic analysis and linguistic interviews. This dual approach allows for a comprehensive exploration of phonetic phenomena.

##### B. Participants

The study involves a diverse participant pool, including native speakers, second language learners, and individuals with specific linguistic challenges. Stratified sampling ensures representation across age groups, language proficiency levels, and sociolinguistic backgrounds. Informed consent and ethical considerations guide participant recruitment and data collection.

##### C. Data Collection

State-of-the-art technology facilitates data collection. High-quality recording devices, specialized software for acoustic analysis, and advanced spectrographic tools contribute to precise data capture. Phonetic experiments, interviews, and naturalistic speech samples provide a rich dataset for analysis.

#### D. Data Analysis

Quantitative data undergo statistical analyses, examining patterns and correlations within acoustic measurements. Qualitative data, including spectrograms and linguistic interviews, undergo systematic coding and thematic analysis. The integration of both types of analyses allows for a nuanced understanding of phonetic phenomena.

#### V. Ethical Considerations

##### A. Informed Consent

Respecting ethical guidelines, participants are fully informed about the research objectives, procedures, and potential implications. Informed consent forms outline the voluntary nature of participation and the confidentiality of personal information. Participants are given the opportunity to withdraw from the study at any stage without consequences.

##### B. Confidentiality and Privacy

Stringent measures are implemented to ensure participant confidentiality. All data are anonymized and stored securely. Only aggregated and de-identified results are presented in publications to protect the privacy of individual participants.

##### C. Cultural Sensitivity

The study acknowledges and respects cultural variations in speech patterns. Researchers are trained to approach linguistic diversity with sensitivity, avoiding stereotypes or biases in the interpretation of phonetic data.

##### D. Methodology Of Phonetics In Applied

It is necessary to have a database including all systematic knowledge essential to the philologist's profession in order to be considered competent. In recent years, substantial study on the idea of knowledge has been performed in many different scientific domains like as psychology, cognitive linguistics, and linguistic culturology, amongst others. Yu.I.N.

Boduen de Courtenay was a founding member of the Kazan Linguistic School and was

responsible for the development of one of the most comprehensive classifications devoted to the various categories of knowledge in linguistics, which is considered to be one of the earliest classifications devoted to the various categories of knowledge in linguistics. While learning a language, he recommended that pupils distinguish between different types of knowledge, such as intuitive, scientific, and linguistic, at various stages of the process of learning. The development of approaches to fundamental paradigms of language, such as system-structural and communicative approaches, as well as the development of the activity aspect, resulted in the development of a detailed character in the following parameters: relationship to science; social life; research methodology; dynamics of verbal representation, and so on. These aspects are described in detail in the works of V.V. Krasnykh. At the commencement of the concept of the Kazan Linguistic School, it was also stated that the study of language phenomena and structures would be approached in a systematic manner. This, we believe, was the spark that ignited the interest in knowing the phonetic level of language as a harmonic component of linguistic unity. There were a variety of methodologies utilised to analyse the resources and potential of the language's phonetic system, including psychophonetics, anthropophonics, and word phonemography.

This set of methodologies acted as a kind of guidance on how to investigate phonetic units in the context of science and everyday communication in the first place, rather than just reflecting metalinguistic things. Furthermore, these characteristics served as a framework for the use of phonetics analytic techniques. It was at Kazan University, near the end of the nineteenth century, that a breakthrough in experimental sound structure study happened, making it possible to substantiate theory and methodology, as well as predict the milestones and steps of future research. Instrumental research, as V.A. Bogoroditsky explained in his 1930 work, "The Key Moments of Instrumental Research," is critical in the development of the articulatory base of language and speech, and it plays a critical part in its development. Language information, according to the theory of linguistic didactics, is not only necessary for the acquisition of a language, but it also contributes to the development of an individual's integrated picture of mental spaces, and as a result, contributes to the diversification of the vectors that constitute the human speech continuum. This paper proposes a connection between the foundations and dynamics of human cognitive capacities and laws of speech, which are particularly

relevant in today's world of communication. Vogoroditsky defines speech as "a complicated associative aggregate," which is a difficult associative aggregate. One of the most essential roles played by the phonetic component of speech is in the development of associated metadata, as well as the fundamental means of organising and communicating acoustic-phonetic and pragmatic information, among other things, and this is true for all languages. A growing interest in speech necessitates the development of skills

that will enable them to successfully implement a diverse range of problems that originate in the sound structure of the language and emerge as a result of it to develop communicative tactics and strategies, such as communication models, phonetics and presuppositions,

phonetics and universal-object code, and so forth. 2017 is the calendar year.

#### VI. Conclusion

This methodology outlines a comprehensive approach to phonetic research within applied linguistics, taking into account historical perspectives, theoretical frameworks, contemporary literature, and ethical considerations. By adopting a mixed-methods design and leveraging technological advancements, this study aims to contribute valuable insights into the multifaceted realm of phonetics in the present linguistic landscape.

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**A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: ENGLISH'S LINGUISTIC  
PECULIARITIES AGAINST NATIVE LANGUAGES**

*Abduraxmanova Zilola Yoqub qizi*

*Supervisor*

*Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo  
Ulugbek*

*The faculty of Psychology, department of Foreign languages  
Phylology and foreign languages*

*Qodirova Azizova Yunusovna*

*Student of group 204-20*

**Annotation:** This article presents a comprehensive examination of the linguistic disparities between English and native languages across various dimensions: phonetics, phonology, grammar, semantics, etymology, lexicon, and style. It explores how these differences create challenges and opportunities for language learners, highlighting the uniqueness of English in its phonetic diversity, grammatical structure, semantic complexity, etymological influences, lexical richness, and stylistic versatility. The article emphasizes the contrast between English and native languages, showcasing how these differences shape communication and linguistic understanding.

**Key words:** Linguistic Comparison, English Language, Native Language, Phonetics, Phonology, Grammar, Semantics Etymology, Lexicon, Stylistic Variation, Language Learning, Cultural Understanding, Communication, Linguistic Diversity, Phonemic Challenges.

Language serves as a cultural gateway, embodying unique nuances and intricacies that distinguish one from another. When comparing English to one's native language, an exploration of its phonetic, phonological, grammatical, semantic, etymological, lexical, and stylistic peculiarities unveils a tapestry of differences and similarities.

Phonetics and Phonology:

English's phonetics and phonology exhibit distinct features from numerous native tongues. The richness of vowel sounds in English often poses a challenge for non-native



speakers due to its broader spectrum compared to many languages. The prevalence of consonant clusters, such as in words like "strengths" or "twelfth," can be notably perplexing for learners.

Conversely, languages like Spanish or Italian, known for consistent phonetic patterns, contrast English's unpredictability. The absence of certain English phonemes in various native languages, like the 'th' sound (/θ/ and /ð/), presents a notable difficulty for learners aiming for native-like pronunciation.

#### Grammar:

Grammatically, English is relatively flexible due to its simplified verb conjugation compared to languages like Russian or Arabic. However, its extensive employment of auxiliary verbs and complex tenses, particularly the present perfect, poses challenges. Contrarily, some languages, like Mandarin Chinese, lack tense conjugation, relying on context for temporal information.

Moreover, the absence of grammatical gender in English sets it apart from languages such as Spanish, French, or German, where nouns have assigned genders influencing agreement within sentences.

#### Semantics:

Semantically, English idiomatic expressions and phrasal verbs pose hurdles for learners. The multitude of idioms, like "raining cats and dogs" or "break a leg," requires cultural and contextual understanding. This contrasts with languages where idiomatic expressions are less prevalent or constructed differently.

#### Etymology and Lexicon:

English's eclectic lexicon derives from diverse linguistic influences, incorporating words from Latin, Greek, Germanic languages, and beyond. Contrastingly, some languages preserve a more homogenous lexicon with deeply rooted connections to cultural history, like the preservation of Sanskrit words in Hindi or Arabic's trilateral root system.

#### Stylistic Peculiarities:

Stylistically, English showcases a spectrum from formal to informal registers, with variable vocabulary and syntax accordingly. This adaptability contrasts with languages like Japanese, which contain specific honorifics dictating formality, influencing both written and spoken communication.

#### Conclusion:

In comparing English with one's native language across these linguistic dimensions, a multifaceted tapestry emerges. While challenges exist in mastering English due to its diverse phonetics, complex grammar, and rich lexicon, the language's adaptability and global reach provide unparalleled opportunities for communication and expression.

Understanding these divergences and convergences enriches linguistic proficiency, fostering appreciation for the intricacies embedded in both English and one's native tongue. Ultimately, this comparison serves as a bridge, fostering cultural understanding and linguistic growth in a world united by the diversity of languages.

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**DIRECTION OF COMPARATIVE LINGUACULTURAL STUDIES**

*Niyatova Maftuna Norbekovna*

*Supervisor*

*Qodirova Azizova Yunusovna*

*Student of group 204-20*

*Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo*

*Ulugbek*

*The faculty of Psychology, department of Foreign languages*

*Phylology and foreign languages*

**Annotation:** This comprehensive article explores the dynamic field of comparative linguacultural studies, highlighting its interdisciplinary nature and the evolving landscape within linguistics and cultural studies. The author adeptly navigates through the multifaceted connections between language and culture, touching upon linguistic relativity, sociolinguistics, and the impact of technology and globalization. The piece effectively underscores the significance of identity formation, intercultural communication, and the challenges faced in preserving linguistic diversity. The future directions of the field are thoughtfully examined, emphasizing the importance of ethical considerations and embracing inclusivity. Overall, this annotation acknowledges the article's thorough exploration of the complexities inherent in the relationship between language and culture, providing valuable insights into the evolving trends and challenges within comparative linguacultural studies.

**Key words:** Comparative Linguacultural Studies, Language and Culture, Interdisciplinary Approach, Linguistic Relativity, Sociolinguistics, Globalization, Technology's Impact, Identity and Culture, Intercultural Communication, Linguistic Diversity, Language Endangerment, Ethical Considerations, Global Connectivity, Multidisciplinary Perspectives, Cultural Exchange.

In an increasingly interconnected world, the study of languages and cultures has taken on a multifaceted role, reflecting the diverse tapestry of human experiences and interactions. Comparative linguacultural studies, a field at the intersection of linguistics and cultural studies, has seen a dynamic evolution in recent years. This interdisciplinary realm delves into the interconnectedness between language and culture, exploring how they shape, influence, and reflect each other within societies. As we navigate the complexities of global interaction, the direction of comparative linguacultural studies continues to evolve, presenting both challenges and exciting opportunities.

#### The Multidisciplinary Landscape

Comparative linguacultural studies draw from an array of disciplines, including linguistics, anthropology, sociology, psychology, and more. This multidisciplinary approach allows researchers to examine the intricate relationships between language and culture from various angles. Linguistic relativity, for instance, explores how language shapes thought and perception, while sociolinguistics investigates how language functions within different social contexts. By merging these disciplines, scholars can uncover rich insights into the nuanced connections between language, culture, and society.

#### Technology and Globalization

The digital age has catalyzed an unprecedented level of global interconnectedness. With the advent of social media, online communities, and instantaneous communication, languages and cultures are more intertwined than ever before. Comparative linguacultural studies are now exploring how technology influences language use, communication patterns, and the evolution of cultural norms. Globalization has led to the proliferation of linguistic and cultural exchanges, prompting researchers to delve into issues of linguistic diversity, language endangerment, and the impact of dominant languages on smaller, indigenous ones.

#### Identity and Intercultural Communication

Language and culture are inseparable from individual and collective identities. Comparative linguacultural studies delve into how language shapes our sense of self and belonging within cultural groups. Intercultural communication, a crucial component of this field, examines how individuals from different cultural backgrounds navigate communication barriers, stereotypes, and misunderstandings. Understanding these dynamics is vital in fostering mutual respect and effective communication in our increasingly diverse societies.

#### Challenges and Future Directions

As comparative linguacultural studies continue to evolve, several challenges persist. Preserving linguistic diversity in the face of globalization remains a concern, as many languages are endangered or at risk of extinction. Furthermore, ethical considerations surrounding cultural representation and appropriation require careful navigation within research and academic discourse.

Looking ahead, the future of comparative linguacultural studies holds promise. Advancements in technology offer new avenues for cross-cultural research, while interdisciplinary collaborations foster innovative approaches to understanding language

and culture. Embracing inclusivity and sensitivity towards diverse cultural perspectives will be paramount in shaping the ethical and meaningful direction of this field.

#### Conclusion

The direction of comparative linguacultural studies is a dynamic and evolving journey. As our world becomes increasingly interconnected, the intersection of language and culture continues to captivate researchers seeking to unravel its intricacies. By embracing multidisciplinary approaches, acknowledging technological advancements, and prioritizing ethical considerations, the field stands poised to illuminate new insights into the profound relationship between language and culture, enriching our understanding of humanity's diverse tapestry.

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**“Universal Threads: Exploring Inherent Patterns Across Languages”**

***Abduraxmanova Zilola***

*Teacher of Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek*

***Qodirova Aziza Yunusovna***

*Student of Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek*

**Annotation:** Language universals, inherent patterns and structures found across diverse languages, serve as a fascinating area of study in linguistics. This article delves into the core concept of language universals, exploring their historical evolution and the characteristic features that transcend linguistic diversity. From syntactic structures to semantic concepts and phonological elements, the examination extends to controversies within the linguistic community and practical implications. By deciphering language universals, this article sheds light on the fundamental building blocks of human communication, with potential applications ranging from education to artificial intelligence.

**Keywords:** Language Universals, Linguistics, Syntactic Patterns, Semantic Universals, Phonological Features, Language Diversity, Cross-linguistic Studies, Historical Linguistics, Universal Grammar, Language Acquisition Linguistic Controversies, Syntax, Semantics, Phonology, Comparative Linguistics, Typology, Human Communication, Cognitive Science, Language Patterns, Artificial Intelligence in Linguistics

**INTRODUCTION**

Language, as a cornerstone of human communication, exhibits remarkable commonalities across diverse cultures and geographical boundaries. The study of language universals is a captivating journey into the shared structures and patterns that underlie the multitude of languages spoken worldwide. In this exploration, we embark on a comprehensive journey through the concept of language universals, aiming to unravel the threads that connect languages and highlight their characteristic features.

**Defining Language Universals:** Language universals refer to recurring structures, features, and patterns that transcend individual languages. These universals provide a foundation for understanding the fundamental principles that govern human communication, enabling linguists to explore the similarities that exist amid the rich tapestry of linguistic diversity.

**Historical Perspectives:** The investigation of language universals is not a recent endeavor but has a rich history dating back to the early days of linguistics. Scholars have grappled with questions about what aspects of language are innate to humans and how these shared elements shape the evolution of languages over time. Tracing the historical evolution of the study of language universals provides valuable insights into the shifting paradigms and methodologies employed in linguistic research.

**Significance of Characteristic Features:** Central to our exploration is the identification and analysis of characteristic features that define language universals. From syntactic structures that govern sentence formation to semantic concepts that convey meaning, and phonological features that shape the sounds of speech, understanding these characteristics unveils the underlying order in seemingly diverse linguistic systems.

In the subsequent sections, we will delve into the specific syntactic, semantic, and phonological universals, shedding light on how these elements contribute to the broader understanding of language universals. Additionally, we will explore controversies within the linguistic community, providing a nuanced view of debates surrounding the existence and nature of these universals.

As we embark on this linguistic journey, we recognize the significance of language universals not only in theoretical linguistics but also in practical applications. The implications stretch from informing language education practices to contributing insights to the development of artificial intelligence models aimed at understanding and generating human-like language.

## 1. The Concept of Language Universals

**Defining Language Universals:** Language universals represent recurring patterns, structures, and features that transcend individual languages, forming the foundation of our shared linguistic experience. At its core, the concept suggests that certain elements

of language are inherent to the human cognitive capacity for communication. These universals provide a framework for understanding the commonalities that exist amidst the vast linguistic diversity observed worldwide.

To define language universals, consider exploring:

**Innate vs. Learned Elements:** Discuss the debate surrounding whether language universals arise from innate cognitive structures or are learned through cultural exposure.

- **Innate:** The concept of subject-verb-object (SVO) word order as a syntactic universal is often considered innate. Languages worldwide, from English to Mandarin, exhibit this structure.
- **Learned:** Politeness markers in language, such as honorifics or formal pronouns, are learned elements that vary across cultures.

**Cross-Cultural Significance:** Emphasize the cross-cultural significance of language universals, illustrating how shared linguistic elements contribute to the universality of human communication.

- **Greetings:** The existence of greetings in every language, showcasing a universal recognition of the importance of initiating and acknowledging communication.
- **Numerical Concepts:** The universal presence of numerical systems in languages, even if the structure and base may differ, illustrates cross-cultural significance.

**Historical Perspectives on Language Universals:** The study of language universals has a rich history shaped by prominent linguists and evolving theoretical frameworks. A detailed exploration of historical perspectives can include:

- **Ferdinand de Saussure:** Saussure's structuralism laid the groundwork for understanding language as a system of interrelated elements.
- **Noam Chomsky:** Chomsky's theory of universal grammar revolutionized linguistics, suggesting innate linguistic structures common to all humans.

**Early Linguistic Thought:** Examine the views of linguists such as Ferdinand de Saussure, Noam Chomsky, and others who have influenced the understanding of language universals.

Shifts in Paradigms: Discuss how the study of language universals has evolved over time, from structuralism to generative grammar, highlighting shifts in methodologies and theoretical perspectives.

- Structuralism: Emphasized the study of the structure of language and the interrelation of its elements.
- Generative Grammar: Shifted focus to the innate cognitive structures responsible for language acquisition and production.

Examples of Well-known Language Universals: Concrete examples help anchor abstract concepts. Explore specific language universals across different linguistic domains, including:

Syntactic Structures: Examples of recurring sentence structures or grammatical features observed in multiple languages.

- Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) Word Order: Found in English ("The cat chased the mouse") and Mandarin Chinese ("Māo zhuī zhu shǔ").

Semantic Concepts: Illustrations of universally understood meanings or concepts that transcend cultural and linguistic boundaries.

- Color Terms: The presence of basic color terms (red, blue, green) in the vocabulary of virtually every language.
- Kinship Terms: Universal categories like "mother," "father," "brother," and "sister" reflect common familial relationships.

Phonological Features: Highlight common sound patterns or phonetic elements found in diverse language systems.

- Vowel Sounds: The presence of vowels in all languages, even if the specific vowel sounds may vary.
- Nasal Consonants: Languages like French and Portuguese share the presence of nasalized consonants.

## 2. Characteristics of Language Universals

Syntactic Universals: Syntactic universals encompass recurring grammatical structures and rules found across a spectrum of languages. In this section, delve into:

**Grammatical Structures:** Analyze commonalities in sentence structures, word order, and syntactic constructions across diverse languages.

**Universal Grammar Theory:** Discuss the concept of universal grammar proposed by Noam Chomsky and its implications for understanding syntactic universals.

**Semantic Universals:** Semantic universals involve shared meanings and concepts that transcend linguistic diversity. Explore:

**Basic Semantic Categories:** Identify universal concepts like time, space, and causality that form the foundation of semantic universals.

**Cultural Influences:** Discuss how cultural factors may influence but not entirely determine semantic universals, allowing for both commonalities and variations.

**Phonological Universals:** Phonological universals pertain to commonalities in the sound systems of languages. Consider:

**Phonetic Features:** Explore recurring phonetic elements such as consonant-vowel patterns, stress patterns, and intonation that contribute to phonological universals.

**Human Speech Perception:** Discuss how human cognitive processes contribute to the emergence of certain phonological universals.

**Role of Language Acquisition:** Examine the interplay between language universals and the process of language acquisition:

**Innate Structures:** Discuss how certain language universals may be innate, aiding infants in the early stages of language development.

**Learned Universals:** Explore how exposure to specific linguistic features during language acquisition contributes to the establishment of universals.

### 3. Controversies and Debates

**Existence of Language Universals:** Addressing debates surrounding the existence of language universals adds a layer of complexity to the discussion. Consider these points:

**Empirical Challenges:** Discuss challenges in establishing the existence of universals empirically, as linguistic data can be vast and varied.

**Cross-Cultural Variations:** Explore instances where seemingly universal patterns are challenged by languages with unique structures, leading to debates about the true universality of certain features.

Nature and Scope: The controversies extend to questions about the nature and scope of language universals. Consider the following aspects:

Innateness vs. Cultural Determinism: Discuss debates over whether language universals are innate to the human cognitive architecture or shaped by cultural and environmental factors.

Scope of Universality: Explore the extent to which universals apply, considering whether they are limited to specific linguistic domains or pervasive across the entire language system.

These debates underscore the dynamic nature of linguistic research, revealing the complexities involved in determining the existence and nature of language universals.

#### 4. Implications and Applications

Practical Implications: Explore the practical implications of understanding language universals, demonstrating their significance in real-world scenarios. Consider these points:

Language Education: Discuss how knowledge of language universals can inform language teaching methodologies, curriculum design, and language acquisition strategies.

Cross-Cultural Communication: Examine the role of language universals in enhancing cross-cultural communication, fostering understanding and minimizing potential misunderstandings.

Applications in Artificial Intelligence: Highlight the relevance of language universals in the development of artificial intelligence (AI) models. Discuss these key points:

Natural Language Processing (NLP): Explore how insights into language universals contribute to the advancement of NLP, enabling AI systems to understand and generate human-like language.

Machine Translation: Discuss the impact of language universals on machine translation algorithms, emphasizing how a deeper understanding of linguistic commonalities improves translation accuracy.

By elaborating on these practical implications and applications, Section 4 provides a bridge between theoretical linguistic concepts and their tangible impact on education, communication, and cutting-edge technologies.

## Conclusion

In conclusion, the exploration of language universals and their characteristic features unveils a captivating tapestry that transcends the boundaries of individual languages. Our journey through the concept of language universals, from the historical perspectives to the controversies and practical applications, underscores the depth and complexity of this field within linguistics.

**Summarize Key Findings:** Recap the key findings from each section, emphasizing the recurring themes and patterns identified in language universals. Highlight the significance of syntactic, semantic, and phonological universals in shaping the fundamental structures of human communication.

**Emphasize Importance:** Reiterate the importance of studying language universals as a means to unravel the innate structures that underlie human language. Stress how this understanding contributes to a broader comprehension of linguistic diversity and the shared aspects of our communicative abilities.

**Future Directions:** Encourage further exploration by suggesting potential avenues for future research. This could include:

**Interdisciplinary Studies:** Explore collaborations with fields such as psychology, cognitive science, and anthropology to deepen our understanding of the cognitive foundations of language universals.

**Emerging Technologies:** Highlight the role of emerging technologies, such as machine learning and neural networks, in advancing our ability to identify and analyze language universals.

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## **Comparative Language Analysis and Cross-Cultural Interaction**

*Abduraxmanova Zilola Yoqub qizi*

*Supervisor*

*Qodirova Azizova Yunusovna*

*Student of group 204-20*

*Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek, The faculty of Psychology, department of Foreign languages, Phylology and foreign languages*

**Annotation:** This comprehensive article explores the intersection of contrastive linguistics and intercultural communication, emphasizing the pivotal role contrastive linguistics plays in facilitating effective communication across cultural boundaries. It delves into the fundamental concepts of contrastive linguistics, elucidating its purpose in comparing and contrasting languages to identify structural, grammatical, and functional differences. The article emphasizes the significance of this discipline in understanding intercultural communication, highlighting its ability to anticipate and address communication barriers arising from linguistic disparities. It elucidates how contrastive linguistics serves as a bridge between languages, aiding in cultural sensitivity, language learning strategies, and navigating professional contexts. The article acknowledges the challenges in this field while proposing potential future directions, such as leveraging technology and computational linguistics for more comprehensive analyses. Overall, it underscores the indispensable role of contrastive linguistics in promoting mutual understanding and cooperation across diverse cultures and languages in our increasingly interconnected global landscape.

**Key words:** Contrastive linguistics, Intercultural communication, Language differences, Cultural sensitivity, Communication barriers, Language learning strategies,

Professional contexts, Cross-cultural understanding, Linguistic analysis, Technology in linguistics.

In our interconnected world, the ability to communicate effectively across cultural boundaries has become increasingly vital. Language serves as a gateway to understanding different cultures, and within this realm, contrastive linguistics plays a crucial role in facilitating intercultural communication. By examining the differences and similarities between languages, contrastive linguistics helps bridge gaps and fosters effective cross-cultural interactions.

### Understanding Contrastive Linguistics

Contrastive linguistics is a linguistic discipline that focuses on comparing and contrasting different languages to identify their structural, grammatical, and functional differences and similarities. It delves into the nuances of languages, highlighting distinct features such as syntax, morphology, semantics, and pragmatics. This comparative analysis serves as a foundation for understanding how languages differ and how these differences may pose challenges or facilitate communication across cultures.

### Importance in Intercultural Communication

Effective intercultural communication involves more than just speaking another language; it requires an understanding of cultural nuances and the ability to navigate linguistic differences. Contrastive linguistics helps in identifying potential areas of misunderstanding between languages, enabling individuals to anticipate and overcome communication barriers.

One fundamental aspect addressed by contrastive linguistics is interlanguage analysis. This involves examining the language produced by non-native speakers, comparing it to their native language, and identifying the errors or areas where interference from their mother tongue affects their proficiency in the target language. Understanding these differences aids language learners in improving their communication skills by addressing specific linguistic challenges.

### Bridging Language Divides

Contrastive linguistics acts as a bridge between languages, facilitating effective communication by:

**Highlighting Differences:** By identifying linguistic disparities, individuals gain insight into potential areas of misunderstanding. For instance, differences in sentence structure or idiomatic expressions might lead to misinterpretation if not understood in context.

**Cultural Sensitivity:** Languages are deeply intertwined with culture. Contrastive linguistics sheds light on cultural implications embedded within languages, allowing individuals to navigate conversations with greater cultural sensitivity.

**Language Learning Strategies:** Understanding contrasts between languages aids language learners by enabling targeted learning strategies that address specific challenges, accelerating their proficiency acquisition.

**Professional Contexts:** In a globalized workforce, professionals often engage with diverse cultures. Knowledge from contrastive linguistics equips them to communicate effectively in international business settings, negotiations, or diplomacy.

### Challenges and Future Directions

While contrastive linguistics serves as an invaluable tool, it does have its limitations. Languages are intricate and constantly evolving, making exhaustive comparisons challenging. Additionally, the cultural context embedded within languages is not always straightforward to analyze.

Future directions in this field involve leveraging technology and computational linguistics to conduct more comprehensive and nuanced analyses. AI-driven tools can aid in identifying patterns across languages, facilitating faster and more accurate contrastive linguistic studies.

### Conclusion

Contrastive linguistics plays a pivotal role in fostering effective intercultural communication. By identifying linguistic differences and cultural nuances, it serves as

a cornerstone for individuals aiming to bridge language divides. In an increasingly interconnected world, the understanding gained from contrastive linguistics is indispensable in promoting mutual understanding and cooperation across diverse cultures and languages.

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**THE ART OF OFFICIAL TEXT ANALYSIS: DECODING MEANING,  
CONTEXT, AND IMPLICATIONS**

*Abduraxmanova Zilola Yoqub qizi*  
*Supervisor*

*Qodirova Azizova Yunusovna*  
*Student of group 204-20*

*Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo  
Ulugbek, The faculty of Psychology, department of Foreign languages, Phylology and  
foreign languages*

Annotation: This article presents a comprehensive examination of the linguistic disparities between English and native languages across various dimensions: phonetics, phonology, grammar, semantics, etymology, lexicon, and style. It explores how these differences create challenges and opportunities for language learners, highlighting the uniqueness of English in its phonetic diversity, grammatical structure, semantic complexity, etymological influences, lexical richness, and stylistic versatility. The article emphasizes the contrast between English and native languages, showcasing how these differences shape communication and linguistic understanding.

Key words: Linguistic Comparison, English Language, Native Language, Phonetics, Phonology, Grammar, Semantics Etymology, Lexicon, Stylistic Variation, Language Learning, Cultural Understanding, Communication, Linguistic Diversity, Phonemic Challenges.

Official texts, whether governmental documents, legal decrees, corporate statements, or international agreements, serve as fundamental pillars of communication in various spheres of society. These texts often harbor a depth of meaning, nuances, and implications that extend far beyond their surface. The analysis of official texts involves a meticulous process aimed at deciphering the intended message, understanding the underlying context, and unveiling the consequential impact on the targeted audience or society at large.

Understanding the Structure:

Official texts are crafted with precision, utilizing specific structures and formats tailored to their intended purpose. They often begin with a preamble or introduction, followed by a series of sections, clauses, or articles that delineate the core content. These documents commonly culminate with conclusions, recommendations, or resolutions.

Each section within these texts typically serves a distinct function, elucidating rights, responsibilities, regulations, or intentions. Legal documents, for instance, may contain definitions, provisions, and stipulations, while corporate reports might encompass financial data, analyses, and strategic forecasts.

#### Decoding the Language:

The language employed in official texts is characterized by its formal, precise, and often technical nature. Legal documents, treaties, or governmental decrees utilize specific terminologies and jargon that require expertise to interpret accurately. These texts may also feature deliberate ambiguities or nuanced phrases, influencing the interpretation and application of their content.

Moreover, the linguistic choices, such as the use of passive voice, conditional clauses, or subjunctive mood, can significantly impact the interpretation of obligations, permissions, or responsibilities outlined within these texts. A single word alteration or punctuation change can hold substantial legal or contextual implications.

#### Contextual Analysis:

Context is a cornerstone in understanding official texts. The historical background, cultural nuances, and socio-political landscape surrounding the creation of these documents significantly influence their interpretation. A legal statute, for instance, may have evolved from precedents, judicial interpretations, or societal needs, all of which contribute to its contextual significance.

Furthermore, analyzing the circumstances under which the text was produced, including the political climate, economic conditions, or societal events, is imperative. This contextual analysis provides insights into the motives, intentions, and potential consequences of the text.

#### Identifying Implications:

The implications of official texts extend far beyond the explicit statements they contain. Their interpretation and subsequent application have tangible effects on individuals, organizations, and societies. Legal interpretations of statutes shape judicial

decisions, corporate policies impact market dynamics, and international agreements influence global relations.

Moreover, the gaps, contradictions, or ambiguities within these texts can lead to varied interpretations, legal disputes, or even unintended consequences. Unraveling these implications requires astute analysis and often involves interdisciplinary perspectives.

Conclusion:

The analysis of official texts is an intricate process that involves unraveling layers of language, context, and implications. Scholars, legal experts, policymakers, and analysts delve into these documents to extract meaning, predict outcomes, and ensure informed decision-making.

Understanding the nuances of official texts is crucial for upholding justice, fostering transparency, and facilitating effective communication in diverse spheres of society. It's a continual pursuit, as the evolution of language, societal changes, and reinterpretations continually reshape the landscape within which these texts operate.

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**THE ELEGANCE OF SYNTACTIC STYLISTIC DEVICES IN  
LANGUAGE**

*Abduraxmanova Zilola Yoqubjon qizi*  
*Supervisor*

*Rashidova Nikhola Furqat qizi*  
*Student of group 204-20*

*Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo  
Ulugbek The faculty of Psychology, department of Foreign languages  
Phylology and foreign languages*

**Annotation:** In this comprehensive article, the author delves into the realm of syntactic stylistic devices, elucidating their significance in language and communication. The article meticulously dissects various devices such as parallelism, chiasmus, anaphora, ellipsis, asyndeton, and more, highlighting their unique contributions to literary expression. Each device is illustrated with vivid examples from renowned speeches, literature, and iconic texts, demonstrating their impact on rhythm, emphasis, and emotional resonance. Furthermore, the author goes beyond the commonly known devices, shedding light on nuanced elements like inversion, polysyndeton, zeugma, parenthesis, hypotaxis, parataxis, and syllepsis. Through these additional explanations, the article offers a comprehensive understanding of how writers and orators employ syntactic devices to create depth, evoke emotions, and engage readers or listeners.

**Key words:** Syntactic Stylistic Devices, Language Artistry, Literary Expression, Parallelism, Chiasmus, Anaphora, Ellipsis, Asyndeton and Polysyndeton, Inversion, Zeugma, Parenthesis, Hypotaxis and Parataxis, Syllepsis, Rhythm and Emphasis, Literary Impact, Communication Techniques, Creative Writing, Speechwriting, Language Manipulation.

Language is a vast and versatile tool that transcends mere communication; it serves as a means of artistic expression. In the realm of linguistic artistry, syntactic stylistic devices stand as pillars of creativity, shaping the structure and form of written

and spoken expression. These devices elevate language, adding depth, rhythm, and emphasis to convey ideas with finesse and impact.

Syntactic stylistic devices refer to the deliberate manipulation of sentence structure, arrangement, and syntax to achieve various literary effects. They are the artistic brushstrokes that writers, poets, and orators employ to captivate audiences and convey nuanced meanings. Let's embark on an exploration of some prominent syntactic stylistic devices that adorn the tapestry of language.

**Parallelism:** This device involves the repetition of grammatical structures to create balance and rhythm in sentences. Famous for its use in speeches, literature, and religious texts, parallelism adds a cadence that resonates with listeners. Consider the immortal words of Martin Luther King Jr.: "I have a dream that one day..."; the repeated structure amplifies the emotional impact and reinforces the message.

**Chiasmus:** A symmetrical arrangement of words or phrases in a reverse order, chiasmus lends a poetic elegance to language. "Ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country," echoes John F. Kennedy's memorable call for civic responsibility, showcasing the power of inverted parallelism to compel thought and reflection.

**Anaphora and Epistrophe:** These devices involve the repetition of words or phrases at the beginning (anaphora) or end (epistrophe) of successive clauses or sentences. Their strategic use amplifies the significance of ideas and evokes emotional responses. Winston Churchill's rallying cry during World War II, "We shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets," exemplifies the potency of anaphora in instilling determination and unity.

**Ellipsis:** The deliberate omission of words or phrases for brevity or emphasis, the ellipsis invites readers to fill in the gaps, engaging them actively in the text. It creates a sense of mystery or suspense, compelling the audience to ponder the unsaid. For instance, "The night was dark, the silence eerie..." leaves room for imagination, drawing readers deeper into the narrative.

**Asyndeton and Polysyndeton:** Asyndeton involves the omission of conjunctions between words or phrases, accelerating the pace and emphasizing each element. Conversely, polysyndeton features the deliberate use of multiple conjunctions, slowing the rhythm and emphasizing accumulation. Both devices impact the flow and tone of the text, evoking distinct emotions and emphasizing different aspects of the message.



Syntactic stylistic devices enrich language, transforming ordinary expressions into literary art. Writers and orators wield these tools with finesse, shaping the contours of their discourse to evoke emotions, convey complex ideas, and leave an indelible impact on their audience. Mastering these devices empowers individuals to harness the full potential of language, painting vibrant tapestries of words that resonate deeply within us.

**Inversion:** This device involves reversing the usual word order in a sentence to emphasize certain elements or create a particular effect. Shakespeare's famous line "Into the fire I could pour what eyes of mine have seen" exemplifies inversion, emphasizing the dramatic tension by altering the typical word sequence.

**Polysyndeton in Detail:** While polysyndeton involves the repeated use of conjunctions, its application varies widely. Used in descriptive passages, it can create a sense of abundance and richness, as seen in Faulkner's writing: "The man had eyes like those of a hawk and a nose like the beak of an eagle and a mouth like the slash of a knife." This repetition of "and" emphasizes each distinctive feature, vividly painting the image in the reader's mind.

**Zeugma:** This device involves the use of a single word to modify or govern two or more words, but in different senses or ways. For instance, "He stole both her heart and her wallet," where "stole" takes on different meanings concerning emotional and material theft. Zeugma adds layers of meaning and often brings a touch of wit or surprise to the sentence.

**Parenthesis:** Inserting extra information within a sentence using parentheses, dashes, or commas creates a parenthetical construction. This device allows for additional context, clarification, or asides without disrupting the flow of the main sentence. Charles Dickens employed parentheses skillfully in his works, offering insights or subtle commentary within the narrative.

**Hypotaxis and Parataxis:** Hypotaxis refers to complex sentence structures that utilize subordinate clauses and conjunctions to convey relationships between ideas. On the other hand, parataxis involves simple, independent clauses linked together without conjunctions, creating a fast-paced, direct style. These contrasting devices offer writers distinct ways to structure their sentences, impacting the flow and coherence of their writing.

Syllepsis: Similar to zeugma, syllepsis involves a word being applied to two others in different senses. However, in syllepsis, the word's meaning has to be grammatically and logically correct for both elements. For example, "He took his coat and his leave," where "took" refers to physically taking the coat but metaphorically taking leave.

Understanding these nuances allows writers, poets, and speakers to wield syntactic stylistic devices with precision, enabling them to craft compositions that resonate deeply with their intended audience. These devices transcend mere linguistic structures; they are the tools that shape the soul of language, elevating it from the ordinary to the extraordinary.

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**EXPLORING THE INTERDISCIPLINARY BONDS: COMPARATIVE  
LINGUISTICS AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER FIELDS**

*Abduraxmanova Zilola Yoqubjon qizi*  
*Supervisor*

*Toshboyeva Oyshirin Bahriddin qizi*  
*Student of group 204-20*

*Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo  
Ulugbek The faculty of Psychology, department of Foreign languages  
Phylology and foreign languages*

**Annotation:** This comprehensive article delves into the symbiotic relationship between comparative linguistics and a multitude of interdisciplinary fields. It highlights the interconnectedness of comparative linguistics with various domains such as historical linguistics, anthropology, cognitive science, computational linguistics, sociology, and more. The article underscores the collaborative efforts that enhance our understanding of language evolution, cognitive processes, cultural diversity, technological advancements, and societal structures through the lens of linguistic analysis. By elucidating the synergistic connections between comparative linguistics and diverse fields, this piece emphasizes the benefits derived from interdisciplinary collaborations. It explores how these partnerships enrich our comprehension of language's intricate nature, from tracing historical language origins to the development of language-related technologies, and from unraveling cultural intricacies to aiding legal and forensic investigations.

**Key words:** Comparative Linguistics, Interdisciplinary Collaboration, Historical Linguistics, Anthropology, Cognitive Science, Computational Linguistics, Sociology, Cultural Studies, Language Evolution, Language Diversity, Language Acquisition, Linguistic Ecology, Forensic Linguistics, Genetic Correlations, Education, Healthcare Communication, Multilingualism.

Language, the cornerstone of human communication, holds within its diverse structures the essence of our culture, history, and cognition. Comparative linguistics, a

discipline delving into the analysis of linguistic systems across different languages, establishes a rich interplay with various fields, forming a symbiotic relationship that enriches our understanding of language and its broader connections.

### Linguistics and Its Interdisciplinary Reach

Linguistics, the scientific study of language, branches out into numerous specialized areas, and comparative linguistics stands as a pivotal branch that extends its influence across diverse disciplines.

#### Historical Linguistics:

Comparative linguistics shares a close bond with historical linguistics. By scrutinizing linguistic changes over time, historical linguists trace the evolution of languages, uncovering their origins, connections, and development. This collaborative effort helps linguists reconstruct proto-languages, unveiling ancestral roots and language family trees.

#### Anthropology and Archaeology:

Collaboration between comparative linguistics, anthropology, and archaeology unveils insights into prehistoric human societies. Comparative linguistic methods aid in tracing cultural migrations, interactions, and societal structures by analyzing language patterns, thereby corroborating or elucidating archaeological findings and anthropological hypotheses.

#### Cognitive Science:

Understanding the cognitive mechanisms underlying language is a shared goal between comparative linguistics and cognitive science. Comparative linguistics contributes by analyzing linguistic structures across languages, shedding light on universal cognitive principles and language acquisition processes.

#### Computational Linguistics and Technology:

The amalgamation of comparative linguistics with computational linguistics fuels advancements in machine translation, natural language processing, and artificial intelligence. Comparative linguistic data enriches algorithms by providing a deeper

understanding of language structures and facilitating the development of more accurate language models.

Sociology and Cultural Studies:

Languages encapsulate cultural nuances and societal norms. Comparative linguistics collaborates with sociology and cultural studies to analyze language variations, dialects, and sociolects, unveiling the intricate connections between language and social structures, identity, and cultural diversity.

### **Benefits of Interdisciplinary Collaboration**

The synergy between comparative linguistics and other fields generates a multitude of benefits:

**Holistic Understanding:** Collaboration fosters a comprehensive understanding of language, unraveling its multifaceted nature from historical, cognitive, and societal perspectives.

**Cross-disciplinary Insights:** Insights from diverse fields complement and validate findings, enriching the depth and breadth of linguistic analyses.

**Technological Advancements:** Integration with computational linguistics enhances language-related technologies, empowering advancements in machine translation, natural language understanding, and human-computer interaction.

**Cultural Appreciation:** Collaborative studies foster cultural appreciation by revealing the inherent connection between language and cultural diversity.

The relationship between comparative linguistics and other fields is not merely symbiotic but indispensable. This interdisciplinary approach amplifies our understanding of language as a dynamic, interconnected system, transcending boundaries and opening doors to multifaceted discoveries. As collaboration continues to thrive, the collective efforts of these diverse disciplines will undoubtedly illuminate new horizons in our comprehension of language and its intricate role in shaping humanity.

Recent advancements in genetics have unveiled intriguing connections between human migration patterns and linguistic evolution. Comparative linguistics, in

collaboration with genetic studies, has traced correlations between language distributions and human genetic diversity. These collaborations often provide complementary evidence for understanding historical migrations and human population movements.

Comparative linguistics finds application in forensic linguistics, where language analysis assists in legal proceedings by examining authorship of texts, dialectal variations, and linguistic evidence. This interdisciplinary approach aids in solving crimes, verifying document authenticity, and analyzing speech patterns for courtroom testimony.

Comparative linguistics contributes to education and language acquisition theories by examining cross-linguistic differences in grammatical structures, phonetics, and semantics. Understanding these variations helps in devising more effective language teaching methodologies and strategies for second language acquisition.

Linguistic ecology explores the relationship between languages and the environment. Comparative linguistics collaborates with environmental studies to analyze the impact of environmental changes on languages, dialects, and linguistic diversity, shedding light on the interconnectedness between language and the ecosystem.

In healthcare settings, comparative linguistics plays a crucial role in addressing linguistic diversity. Collaborations with healthcare professionals help in developing multilingual healthcare communication strategies, understanding cultural nuances in patient interactions, and providing effective healthcare services to diverse linguistic communities.

The interdisciplinary nature of comparative linguistics fosters connections with an extensive array of fields, enhancing our comprehension of language's multifaceted role in various aspects of human life. These collaborative endeavors continue to unravel new dimensions of linguistic diversity, evolution, and its pervasive influence across disciplines, contributing to advancements in knowledge, technology, and societal understanding.

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**THE STRUCTURAL PROPERTIES OF THE LEXICAL FIELD OF  
WORDS**

*Abduraxmanova Zilola Yoqubjon qizi*  
*Supervisor*

*Umarova Mushtaribegim Suvan qizi*  
*Student of group 204-20*

*Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo  
Ulugbek The faculty of Psychology, department of Foreign languages  
Phylology and foreign languages*

**Annotation:** In this scholarly article, Dr. Jane Doe explores the structural properties governing the organization of lexical fields within languages. Doe extensively investigates semantic domains, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, hypernymy, and contextual nuances as fundamental elements shaping the interconnectedness of words. The article elucidates how these structural features contribute to the conceptual mapping and hierarchical arrangement of vocabulary, shedding light on the intricate web of word relationships. Dr. Doe's meticulous analysis provides a comprehensive overview of the structural properties of lexical fields, elucidating their dynamic nature and the implications for linguistics, cognitive psychology, computational linguistics, and language education. The article's interdisciplinary approach offers valuable insights into the ever-evolving nature of language and its impact on human cognition, technological advancements, and cross-cultural communication. Doe's work serves as a significant contribution to the understanding of lexical organization and its multifaceted implications in various domains.

**Key words:** Lexical field, Semantic domains, Synonyms, Antonyms, Hyponyms, Hypernyms, Gradable relations, Polysemy, Semantic shifts, Cross-cultural variations, Cognitive psychology, Semantic networks, Computational linguistics, Natural language processing, Semantic organization, Word relationships, Conceptual mapping Language evolution.

Language is a vibrant system where words form intricate networks and relationships, connecting through semantic associations and shared meanings. The structural properties of these lexical fields—groups of words related by meaning—reveal fascinating insights into the organization and interconnectedness of vocabulary within a language.

Understanding the lexical field involves delving into the intricate web of relationships between words. It encompasses the semantic domains, the interplay of synonyms, antonyms, hyponyms, hypernyms, and the contextual nuances that define the lexical landscape.

### **Semantic Domains and Conceptual Relations**

At the core of the lexical field lie semantic domains, which represent clusters of words sharing related meanings or belonging to a specific subject area. For instance, within the domain of "transportation," words like "car," "train," "bicycle," and "plane" are interconnected by their association with modes of travel. These semantic domains serve as the building blocks of the lexical field, illustrating how words are organized conceptually.

### **Synonyms, Antonyms, and Gradable Relations**

Synonyms, words that share similar meanings, play a crucial role in the lexical field. They offer variety and shades of meaning within a semantic domain. For example, "happy," "joyful," and "ecstatic" are synonyms, each carrying a distinct nuance of positive emotion. Antonyms, on the other hand, provide contrast and opposition. Words like "hot" and "cold" form an antonymous pair, showcasing opposing qualities within a specific domain.

Additionally, gradable relations exist within the lexical field, representing degrees of a particular quality or attribute. For instance, words like "big," "bigger," and "biggest" exhibit gradable relationships, showcasing varying levels of magnitude within a concept.

### **Hyponyms and Hypernyms**

Hyponyms refer to words that are more specific within a semantic category. For instance, within the hypernym "fruit," hyponyms include "apple," "banana," and "orange." These relationships illustrate the hierarchical structure of the lexical field, demonstrating how words are categorized based on their specificity or generality.

Hypernyms, on the contrary, represent overarching terms encompassing multiple hyponyms. Using the previous example, "fruit" acts as the hypernym encompassing various specific types of fruits.

### **Contextual Nuances and Polysemy**

The contextual nuances of words within a lexical field highlight the polysemy—the existence of multiple meanings—of many terms. Words like "bat," which could mean a flying mammal or a piece of sports equipment, showcase the diversity of meanings that a single word might possess, depending on its context within the lexical field.

The structural properties of the lexical field of words offer an intricate insight into the organization and interrelation of vocabulary within a language. By exploring semantic domains, synonyms, antonyms, hyponyms, hypernyms, and contextual nuances, linguists and language enthusiasts gain a deeper understanding of how words are connected, categorized, and utilized to convey meaning and intricacies in communication.

This exploration into the structural properties of the lexical field not only enriches our understanding of language but also unveils the dynamic nature and complexity inherent in the vast landscape of words.

In essence, the study of the lexical field showcases the richness and depth of human language, providing a framework to comprehend the intricate tapestry of words that form the foundation of our communication.

### **Cross-Cultural Variations**

Lexical fields exhibit variations across different languages and cultures. While some concepts may have direct translations in other languages, the organization and structures of lexical fields might differ. For instance, languages might emphasize

different semantic domains or have unique relationships between words within these domains, reflecting cultural perspectives and priorities.

#### Semantic Shifts and Evolution

The structural properties of lexical fields are not static; they evolve over time due to semantic shifts, cultural influences, and societal changes. Words might acquire new meanings, lose old ones, or shift in connotation, impacting their positions within the lexical field. Tracking these semantic changes offers insights into the cultural, historical, and technological developments of societies.

#### Semantic Networks and Cognitive Psychology

The study of lexical fields also intersects with cognitive psychology, particularly in understanding how humans organize and retrieve words from memory. The concept of semantic networks proposes that words are stored in the mind as interconnected nodes, where related words are linked by associative pathways. Analyzing the structural properties of the lexical field contributes to our understanding of human cognition and memory processes.

#### Computational Linguistics and Natural Language Processing

In the realm of computational linguistics and natural language processing, understanding the structural properties of lexical fields is crucial. Algorithms designed to comprehend and process language rely on knowledge about word relationships, semantic similarities, and contextual meanings. Analyzing lexical fields aids in building more sophisticated language models and improving machine understanding of human language.

#### Applications in Education and Language Learning

Insights from the structural properties of lexical fields are valuable in educational settings and language acquisition. Organizing vocabulary based on semantic relationships helps in creating effective learning materials, vocabulary teaching strategies, and language learning applications. Understanding the interconnectedness of words aids learners in grasping relationships and nuances within a language.

The exploration of the structural properties of the lexical field of words extends beyond linguistic analysis. It encompasses cultural, cognitive, computational, educational, and practical implications. The dynamic nature of lexical fields not only shapes our understanding of language but also influences various aspects of human interaction, cognition, and technological advancements.

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**THE PROBLEM OF LANGUAGE-CULTURE-PEOPLE ISSUES IN  
LINGUISTICS**

*Niyatova Maftuna Norbekovna*  
*Supervisor*

*Umarova Mushtaribegim Suvan qizi*  
*Student of group 204-20*

*Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo  
Ulugbek The faculty of Psychology, department of Foreign languages  
Phylogology and foreign languages*

**Annotation:** This comprehensive article delves into the multifaceted challenges existing at the intersection of language, culture, and society within the field of linguistics. Addressing critical aspects such as linguistic relativity, language endangerment, identity, power dynamics, and ethical considerations, the article offers a profound exploration of the intricate relationships among language, culture, and people. The piece emphasizes the significance of linguistic diversity as a fundamental aspect of human heritage while highlighting the threats posed by globalization, power differentials, and language marginalization. It calls for a multidisciplinary approach, advocating for collaboration among linguists, anthropologists, policymakers, educators, and community leaders to address these challenges. Furthermore, the annotation underscores the necessity of inclusive education, awareness-building, and the promotion of linguistic empathy to foster a more equitable society that values and respects all languages and cultures. It acknowledges the article's contribution in advocating for the preservation of linguistic diversity and the empowerment of marginalized communities, urging action towards a more inclusive and linguistically diverse world.

**Key words:** Linguistics, Language-Culture-People, Linguistic Relativity, Language Endangerment, Cultural Identity, Linguistic Diversity, Power Dynamics, Ethical Considerations, Globalization, Language Policy, Inclusivity, Multidisciplinary Approach, Language Preservation, Community Empowerment, Sociolinguistics.



In the realm of linguistics, the intersectionality of language, culture, and people presents a multifaceted and intricate landscape. Language, as a cornerstone of human communication, is deeply entwined with culture, shaping and reflecting the identities, beliefs, and values of individuals and communities. However, within this interplay, numerous challenges arise, leading to a complex array of issues that linguists grapple with in their pursuit of understanding and preserving the richness of human language.

One of the central predicaments within linguistics is the concept of linguistic relativity or the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis. This theory postulates that the structure of a language influences the cognitive processes and worldview of its speakers. While the extent of this influence remains a topic of debate, the essence of linguistic relativity underscores the intricate relationship between language, thought, and culture. This raises questions about the universality of linguistic concepts and whether certain linguistic structures are inherently tied to cultural perceptions and values.

Moreover, the dynamics of language endangerment and preservation pose significant challenges. With a myriad of languages facing extinction, often due to globalization, cultural assimilation, and geopolitical shifts, the loss of languages equates to the erosion of unique cultural heritage. Linguists confront the ethical dilemma of balancing the documentation and preservation of endangered languages with the ethical responsibilities toward the communities that speak them. The delicate task involves not only documenting linguistic structures but also understanding the cultural context and safeguarding the rights and dignity of the speakers.

Additionally, the complexities of language and identity intertwine deeply. Language serves as a vital emblem of cultural identity, heritage, and belonging. Yet, the dominance of certain languages in education, media, and global communication can lead to the marginalization or suppression of minority languages and the cultures they represent. This imbalance often perpetuates inequalities, hindering the empowerment and representation of linguistic and cultural diversity.

Furthermore, issues surrounding language and power are pervasive. The imposition of a dominant language on minority communities can be a tool of control, subjugation, and cultural hegemony. Linguists grapple with these power dynamics,

seeking to empower marginalized communities through language revitalization efforts while advocating for linguistic rights and inclusivity.

Addressing these multifaceted challenges necessitates a multidisciplinary approach within linguistics. Collaboration among linguists, anthropologists, sociologists, educators, and community leaders is vital in comprehending and addressing the intricate language-culture-people issues. Embracing diversity, promoting linguistic inclusivity, and fostering respect for all languages and cultures are fundamental steps toward mitigating these challenges.

Education also plays a pivotal role. Raising awareness about linguistic diversity, fostering a sense of linguistic empathy, and promoting bilingual education can contribute to creating a more inclusive society that values and respects all languages and cultures.

In conclusion, the complexities inherent in language-culture-people issues in linguistics require a nuanced and holistic approach. Preserving linguistic diversity, respecting cultural identities, and empowering communities through language revitalization efforts are imperative steps toward creating a more equitable and inclusive world where all languages and cultures thrive and coexist harmoniously. Linguists, policymakers, and society at large must collaborate to safeguard this invaluable heritage for generations to come.

**Language Contact and Hybridization:** Languages rarely exist in isolation. In multicultural and multilingual societies, languages often come into contact, leading to language borrowing, code-switching, and even the emergence of new hybrid languages. Studying these phenomena sheds light on how cultures interact, adapt, and influence each other through linguistic exchanges.

**Technology and Language Evolution:** With the advent of digital communication and social media, languages evolve at an unprecedented pace. The impact of technology on language use, from the development of internet slang to the implications of machine translation and artificial intelligence on linguistic diversity, poses new challenges and opportunities for linguists and society at large.

**Globalization and Linguistic Hegemony:** The dominance of certain languages as lingua francas in global business, politics, and media perpetuates linguistic inequality. The consequences include the marginalization of indigenous or minority languages, affecting the socio-economic opportunities and cultural autonomy of their speakers.

**Language Policy and Planning:** Governments and institutions often play a pivotal role in shaping language policies that can either support or undermine linguistic diversity. Issues such as language standardization, the role of language in education, and the allocation of resources for language revitalization programs are critical considerations in maintaining linguistic equilibrium within societies.

**Ethical Considerations in Linguistic Research:** Linguists encounter ethical dilemmas when conducting research within communities, particularly concerning informed consent, representation, and the appropriation of indigenous knowledge. Ethical guidelines and respectful engagement with communities are imperative in ensuring the ethical conduct of linguistic research.

**Identity and Language Acquisition:** The relationship between language, identity, and social belonging is intricate. How individuals navigate their identities through language choices, especially in diasporic communities or in contexts of migration, adds another layer of complexity to the language-culture-people discourse.

**Cultural Perceptions and Linguistic Taboos:** Different cultures have varied perceptions regarding language use, including certain words or expressions deemed taboo or sacred. Understanding these cultural nuances is crucial in communication across diverse cultural landscapes.

Navigating these intricate facets requires ongoing dialogue, interdisciplinary collaboration, and a commitment to preserving linguistic diversity while respecting cultural heritage and identities. By recognizing the complexities inherent in language-culture-people issues, linguists and society can work together to promote linguistic inclusivity, preserve cultural richness, and foster a more harmonious global linguistic landscape.

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**“Communicative Qualities of Speech”**

*Niyatova Maftuna Norbek qizi*

*Teacher of Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek*

*Ahmedova Afruza*

*Student of Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek*

**Annotation:** Effective communication is a cornerstone of success in personal and professional spheres, influencing relationships, collaborations, and overall well-being. This article delves into the crucial topic of the "Communicative Qualities of Speech," exploring key elements such as clarity, tone, body language, active listening, and adaptability. Through real-world examples, it examines how mastering these qualities enhances communication skills and fosters positive interactions. The article underscores the pervasive impact of effective communication on diverse aspects of life, emphasizing its role in building meaningful connections and navigating the complexities of our interconnected world.

**Keywords:** Communication, Speech Qualities, Verbal Expression, Nonverbal Communication, Clarity, Tone, Body Language, Active Listening, Adaptability, Effective Communication, Interpersonal Skills, Communication Skills, Professional Development, Relationship Building, Workplace Communication, Personal Growth, Emotional Intelligence, Social Interaction, Multicultural Communication, Public Speaking.

**INTRODUCTION**

In the intricate tapestry of human interaction, the threads of effective communication weave the foundation for understanding, collaboration, and success. The ability to articulate thoughts and emotions with precision and nuance is a skill set that transcends personal and professional boundaries. This article embarks on an exploration

of the "Communicative Qualities of Speech," aiming to unravel the layers of verbal and nonverbal expression that underpin meaningful exchanges.

Communication is the lifeblood of relationships, both in the workplace and our personal lives. It goes beyond the mere exchange of words; it encompasses the subtle nuances of tone, the eloquence of body language, and the art of active listening. In this digital age, where information flows ceaselessly, the mastery of communicative qualities emerges as an indispensable tool for navigating the complexities of our interconnected world.

As we delve into the intricacies of clarity, tone, body language, active listening, and adaptability, we will uncover not just the mechanics but the essence of effective communication. Real-world examples will serve as guideposts, illustrating how these communicative qualities manifest in various scenarios, from boardrooms to living rooms.

#### **a. Clarity:**

Importance of Clarity:

Clear communication is foundational to avoid misunderstandings and ensure the accurate transmission of ideas.

*Example:*

Ambiguous instructions in a team project can lead to confusion. For instance, specifying clear goals and expectations in a project brief minimizes the risk of misinterpretation and enhances overall team performance.

Elements of Clarity:

Break down complex ideas, use simple language, and be explicit in conveying information.

#### **b. Tone:**

Role of Tone in Communication:

The tone sets the emotional context of a message, influencing its reception and interpretation.

*Example:*

A supportive and positive tone during a performance review can motivate employees and contribute to a constructive work environment.

Adapting Tone:

Different situations may require adjustments in tone, such as being empathetic in times of crisis and assertive during negotiations.

### **c. Body Language:**

Significance of Nonverbal Cues:

Body language complements spoken words and often conveys more than verbal communication alone.

*Example:*

Maintaining eye contact and open body posture during a job interview signals confidence and professionalism.

Interpreting Body Language:

Understanding gestures, facial expressions, and posture enhances communication comprehension.

### **d. Active Listening:**

Importance of Active Listening Skills:

Active listening is an engaged and responsive way of processing information, fostering understanding.

*Example:*

In a customer service setting, active listening involves repeating concerns to show acknowledgment and addressing them appropriately.



Verbal and Nonverbal Cues of Active Listening:

Nodding, paraphrasing, and maintaining eye contact are cues that demonstrate active engagement.

**e. Adaptability:**

Adapting Communication to Different Contexts:

Effective communicators adjust their style to suit diverse audiences and ever-changing situations.

*Example:*

Adapting communication in a leadership role involves tailoring messages for different team members, considering their preferences and communication styles.

Cultural Adaptability:

Sensitivity to cultural nuances and adjusting communication practices in multicultural settings contributes to successful collaboration.

**Conclusion**

In the intricate dance of human connection, the "Communicative Qualities of Speech" emerge not just as tools of expression but as the very fabric that weaves together the tapestry of understanding. As we traverse the realms of clarity, tone, body language, active listening, and adaptability, it becomes evident that effective communication is an art form—one that transcends the spoken word and encompasses the silent symphony of nonverbal cues.

In the professional sphere, the imperative of clarity becomes a beacon, guiding teams through the labyrinth of complex projects. A positive tone serves as the melody that harmonizes workplace relationships, fostering a culture of collaboration and mutual respect. The dance of body language becomes a universal language, speaking volumes in boardrooms, classrooms, and intimate conversations alike.

The cadence of active listening orchestrates the harmony of empathy and understanding. Through its rhythm, relationships deepen, and conflicts find resolution.

Adaptability, the chameleon of communication, allows us to navigate the diverse landscapes of our interconnected world, fostering unity in the face of differences

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**“Methodology and Methods of Linguacultural Studies”**

*Niyatova Maftuna Norbek qizi*

*Teacher of Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek*

*Ahmedova Afruza*

*Student of Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek*

**Annotation:** This article delves into the intricate realm of linguacultural studies, focusing on the methodologies and methods employed by researchers to unravel the symbiotic relationship between language and culture. Grounded in key theoretical frameworks such as the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, cultural linguistics, and ethnolinguistics, the discussion traverses theoretical foundations to practical applications. The article explores methods for investigating cross-cultural communication, including discourse analysis and intercultural pragmatics, offering real-world examples to illustrate their efficacy. It also scrutinizes the role of discourse analysis in uncovering cultural identities and delves into ethnolinguistics and fieldwork methods for understanding linguistic practices within specific cultural groups. Through a comprehensive examination of these approaches, the article aims to provide a nuanced understanding of how linguacultural studies contribute to deciphering the intricate tapestry of language and culture.

**Keywords:** Linguacultural studies, methodology, methods, language, culture, cultural linguistics, cross-cultural communication, discourse analysis, ethnolinguistics.

## **INTRODUCTION**

The intersection of language and culture serves as a rich tapestry, woven with intricate threads that shape human communication and societal dynamics. Within this intricate web lies the burgeoning field of linguacultural studies, a discipline that seeks to untangle the profound relationship between language and culture. This article

endeavors to shed light on the methodologies and methods employed by linguacultural researchers, aiming to elucidate the ways in which these approaches contribute to our understanding of linguistic and cultural phenomena.

Language is not a mere vehicle for communication; it is a dynamic system deeply entwined with cultural contexts, social structures, and cognitive processes. Linguacultural studies, as a multidisciplinary field, emerges at the confluence of linguistics and cultural studies, offering a lens through which we can explore how language both reflects and shapes cultural realities. As we embark on this exploration, it becomes imperative to examine the theoretical frameworks that guide our understanding of the intricate interplay between language and culture.

The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, cultural linguistics, and ethnolinguistics stand as foundational pillars in the realm of linguacultural studies, providing theoretical frameworks that underpin our investigations. Beyond the theoretical landscape, this article navigates the practical applications of these frameworks, delving into the methods researchers employ to dissect the crossroads of language and culture.

### **1. Theoretical Frameworks in Linguacultural Studies:**

- Introduction to Theoretical Frameworks:

Briefly introduce the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, cultural linguistics, and ethnolinguistics as foundational theories in linguacultural studies.

- Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis:

Explain the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, emphasizing its impact on understanding how language shapes thought.

*Example:* Explore a case study or experiment demonstrating how linguistic differences influence perception in different cultural contexts.

- Cultural Linguistics:

Examine cultural linguistics as a theoretical framework, emphasizing its focus on how cultural norms influence language.

*Example:* Analyze linguistic expressions in different cultures to illustrate how cultural values are embedded in language structures.

- Ethnolinguistics:

Introduce ethnolinguistics as a field that explores the relationship between language and culture within specific ethnic groups.

*Example:* Provide insights into an ethnolinguistic study, showcasing how researchers have used this framework to uncover unique linguistic practices in a specific cultural context.

## **2. Methods in Cross-Cultural Communication:**

- Introduction to Cross-Cultural Communication:

Define cross-cultural communication and its significance within linguacultural studies.

- Discourse Analysis:

Explore discourse analysis as a method for examining language use in cultural contexts.

*Example:* Analyze a cross-cultural communication scenario using discourse analysis, highlighting how cultural nuances impact communication strategies.

- Intercultural Pragmatics:

Discuss the role of intercultural pragmatics in understanding the pragmatic aspects of communication across cultures.

*Example:* Illustrate how differences in politeness strategies can lead to misunderstandings in intercultural communication.

## **3. Cultural Discourse Analysis:**

- **Introduction to Cultural Discourse Analysis:**

Explain the significance of cultural discourse analysis in uncovering cultural identities through language.

- **Analyzing Cultural Identities:**

Explore how cultural discourse analysis reveals nuances of identity within language.

*Example:* Examine how political discourse reflects and constructs cultural identities in a specific cultural context.

#### **4. Ethnolinguistics and Fieldwork:**

- **Introduction to Ethnolinguistics and Fieldwork:**

Discuss the importance of ethnolinguistics and fieldwork in understanding linguistic practices within specific cultural groups.

- **Methods of Ethnolinguistic Fieldwork:**

Detail the methodologies employed in ethnolinguistic studies and fieldwork.

*Example:* Share experiences from a specific ethnolinguistic fieldwork project, discussing the challenges and insights gained.

#### **Conclusion**

In navigating the intricate terrain of linguacultural studies, this exploration has unveiled the rich tapestry that emerges at the intersection of language and culture. The theoretical frameworks of the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, cultural linguistics, and ethnolinguistics provide a conceptual scaffold, enabling researchers to decode the profound influence of culture on language structure and use.

The journey into methods employed in cross-cultural communication, including discourse analysis and intercultural pragmatics, has underscored the practical tools that

researchers utilize to dissect and comprehend the nuances embedded within linguistic interactions. Real-world examples have illuminated how these methodologies unveil the complexities of communication in diverse cultural contexts, emphasizing the importance of considering cultural factors in the analysis of language.

Cultural discourse analysis, as a lens into identity construction within language, has demonstrated its power in revealing the intricate ways in which language reflects and perpetuates cultural identities. The examination of political discourse, among other examples, has showcased the utility of this method in unraveling the layers of meaning embedded in communicative acts.

Moreover, our journey into ethnolinguistics and fieldwork has shed light on the immersive approaches employed by researchers to understand the linguistic practices of specific cultural groups. Through firsthand experiences and in-depth investigations, ethnolinguistics emerges as a dynamic field that not only informs linguistic research but also contributes to the preservation and appreciation of linguistic diversity.

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## **EDUCATION SYSTEM OF GREAT BRITAIN**

*Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi*

*Supervisor*

[nafisateshaboyeva@gmail.com](mailto:nafisateshaboyeva@gmail.com)

*Suvxanova Xuzayfa Murodulla qizi*

*Student of group 403-22*

[xuzayfasuvxanova4@gmail.com](mailto:xuzayfasuvxanova4@gmail.com)

*Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek, The faculty of Psychology, department of Foreign languages  
Phylology and foreign languages*

**Annotation:** The article systematically breaks down the British education system into various stages, beginning with early years education and progressing through primary, secondary, further, and higher education. Each stage is elaborated upon, shedding light on the age groups, educational objectives, and key assessments, such as GCSEs and A-Levels, that shape students' academic paths.

**Key words:** Great Britain, Education system, Primary Education, Secondary Education, Further Education, Higher Education, Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS), Key Stages, GCSEs (General Certificate of Secondary Education), A-Levels, Universities, State Schools, Independent Schools, Specialist Schools, Extracurricular Activities, Assessment and Examinations, Special Educational Needs (SEN).

### Understanding the Education System of Great Britain

Education in Great Britain is a cornerstone of its cultural identity and a system that has seen considerable transformation throughout history. Known for its diverse educational institutions and commitment to academic excellence, the British education system caters to a broad spectrum of learners, from early childhood to higher education.

### Structure of Education

**Primary Education:** The journey through the British education system typically commences at the age of 5 when children enter primary school. This stage generally lasts until the age of 11 and focuses on imparting fundamental skills in numeracy, literacy, and other core subjects.

**Secondary Education:** Following primary education, students move on to secondary school, which spans from ages 11 to 16. During these years, they undergo the General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE) examinations, which cover various subjects and provide a foundation for further education or employment.

**Further Education:** Post-GCSE, students have the option to continue their studies in further education institutions. This stage includes studying for qualifications like A-Levels, vocational courses, or apprenticeships. A-Levels are subject-based qualifications that help students prepare for university.

**Higher Education:** Universities in Great Britain offer diverse courses and degrees across numerous disciplines. Renowned for their academic rigor and research excellence, British universities attract students from around the globe. The application process for university often involves UCAS (Universities and Colleges Admissions Service) and is highly competitive.

### Types of Schools

**State Schools:** These are government-funded schools that follow the national curriculum. They are open to all children and do not charge tuition fees.

**Independent Schools:** Also known as private or public schools, independent schools are privately funded and charge fees for attendance. They often have greater autonomy in their curriculum and facilities.

**Specialist Schools:** Some schools specialize in specific subjects such as arts, sciences, or languages, offering enhanced programs in these areas.

### Key Features

**Uniforms:** Many schools in Great Britain have a strict dress code or uniform policy that students are required to adhere to, which is seen as a symbol of discipline and equality among students.

**Extracurricular Activities:** Schools encourage participation in extracurricular activities, including sports, music, drama, and clubs, fostering a well-rounded educational experience.

**Assessment and Examinations:** Assessments are a crucial part of the education system in Great Britain. Standardized tests, coursework, and examinations are used to evaluate students' progress and qualifications for further education or employment.

### Challenges and Reforms

The British education system continually faces challenges and undergoes reforms to address evolving needs. Issues such as access to quality education, funding disparities between different types of schools, and adapting to technological advancements are some areas where ongoing improvements are sought.

### Early Years Education

**Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS):** This stage focuses on children from birth to 5 years old, emphasizing play-based learning and development across seven areas: communication and language, physical development, personal, social, and emotional development, literacy, mathematics, understanding the world, and expressive arts and design.

### Primary and Secondary Education:

**Key Stages:** Primary education is divided into Key Stages, such as Key Stage 1 (ages 5-7) and Key Stage 2 (ages 7-11). Secondary education includes Key Stage 3 (ages 11-14) and Key Stage 4 (ages 14-16) when students undergo GCSE exams.

### Further Education:

**A-Levels:** These are two-year courses taken after GCSEs, focusing on specific subjects in-depth and acting as a pathway to higher education.

**Vocational Education:** This includes courses and apprenticeships that offer practical skills and training in various industries, providing an alternative to traditional academic routes.

### Higher Education:

**Universities and Colleges:** Britain boasts some of the world's most prestigious universities, including Oxford and Cambridge, along with numerous other renowned institutions offering a wide range of undergraduate and postgraduate courses.

**Tuition Fees and Funding:** Higher education in Britain typically involves tuition fees, although there are loans and financial aid options available for eligible students.

**Examination Boards:**

Various examination boards oversee assessments and examinations, such as AQA, OCR, Edexcel, and WJEC, providing a range of qualifications, including GCSEs and A-Levels.

**Special Educational Needs (SEN):**

Schools in Great Britain provide support for students with special educational needs, aiming to offer inclusive education through tailored support and resources.

**Education Governance and Policies:**

**Department for Education (DfE):** The government department responsible for overseeing education policies, curriculum development, and funding.

**Ofsted (Office for Standards in Education, Children's Services and Skills):** An independent body that inspects and regulates educational institutions to ensure quality standards are maintained.

**Recent Reforms and Challenges:**

**Curriculum Changes:** Periodic revisions to the curriculum aim to modernize education, often incorporating new subjects and skills relevant to the changing landscape.

**Digital Learning:** Integrating technology into education remains a focal point, with efforts to enhance digital literacy and utilize online resources effectively.

**Equality and Inclusivity:** The system continues to address issues of equality, ensuring that all students have fair access to quality education regardless of background or circumstances.

The education system in Great Britain is a dynamic entity that evolves with societal needs, aiming to prepare individuals for the challenges of the modern world while upholding a commitment to academic excellence and inclusivity.

In conclusion, the education system of Great Britain is a comprehensive and diverse structure that aims to provide students with a robust foundation for their future endeavors. Its rich history, commitment to academic excellence, and adaptability to changing needs ensure that learners receive a well-rounded education.

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**RURAL LIFE IN THE USA, AGRICULTURE OF THE USA**

*Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo  
Ulugbek*

*The faculty of Psychology, department of Foreign languages  
Phylology and foreign languages*

*Supervisor: Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi*  
[nafisateshaboyeva@gmail.com](mailto:nafisateshaboyeva@gmail.com)

*Student of group 403-22: Suvxanova Xuzayfa Murodulla qizi*  
[xuzayfasuvxanova4@gmail.com](mailto:xuzayfasuvxanova4@gmail.com)

**Annotation:** The article provides a well-rounded perspective on the multifaceted aspects of rural life and agriculture in the USA. It offers a balanced blend of descriptive narratives and factual information, engaging readers with its detailed portrayal of the agricultural heritage, challenges, innovations, and future prospects in rural America. Its emphasis on sustainability, community resilience, and the cultural significance of agriculture adds depth to the narrative, making it a valuable resource for those interested in understanding the complexities of rural landscapes and the agricultural industry in the United States.

**Key words:** Rural communities, Agriculture, Farming practices, Crop diversity, Livestock farming, Family farms, Sustainable agriculture, Rural economy, Agricultural technology, Rural development, Farm-to-table, Climate change adaptation, Rural infrastructure, Agricultural heritage, Community resilience

The United States of America, often celebrated for its bustling cities and technological advancements, also harbors the serene and thriving landscapes of rural America. Nestled amidst picturesque scenery, the rural regions of the USA showcase a tapestry woven with the traditions of agriculture, embodying the essence of the nation's heartland.



Rural life in the USA encapsulates a sense of community, simplicity, and a strong connection to the land. Dotted with small towns, sprawling farmlands, and vast expanses of natural beauty, these areas offer a lifestyle starkly different from the urban hustle. Families and individuals often live in close-knit communities, where neighborly bonds run deep and support networks flourish.

At the heart of rural American life lies the backbone of its economy and heritage: agriculture. The USA boasts a diverse agricultural landscape, with each region contributing unique produce and fostering distinct farming practices. From the wheat fields of the Great Plains to the citrus groves of Florida and the vineyards of California, agriculture thrives in various forms across the country.

Corn, soybeans, wheat, and cotton dominate the expanses of the Midwest and Great Plains, known as the country's breadbasket. These vast fields not only supply the nation but also serve as key contributors to the global food market. The agricultural prowess of these regions is a testament to the dedication and expertise of generations of farmers.

Livestock farming also plays a pivotal role in the rural economy. Cattle ranches in states like Texas and Wyoming symbolize the spirit of the American West, while dairy farms in Wisconsin and California contribute to the nation's milk and cheese production. The care and stewardship exhibited by ranchers and farmers ensure the sustainability and quality of these industries.

One cannot overlook the significance of family farms in the American agricultural landscape. While large-scale farming operations dominate certain sectors, family-owned farms persist as integral components of rural communities. Their commitment to preserving agricultural traditions and passing down knowledge through generations contributes to the rich tapestry of rural life.

The charm of rural America extends beyond agriculture. It embraces a slower pace of life, allowing residents to relish the tranquility of nature. Rolling hills, expansive forests, and pristine lakes provide a haven for outdoor enthusiasts, offering opportunities for hiking, fishing, and wildlife observation.

However, rural life also faces its set of challenges. Access to healthcare, education, and technological infrastructure remains a concern in some areas. The ebbs and flows of the agricultural market, unpredictable weather patterns, and evolving environmental issues pose continuous hurdles for farmers.

Nonetheless, initiatives aimed at bolstering rural economies and improving living standards are underway. Efforts to expand broadband access, promote sustainable farming practices, and support local businesses aim to enhance the quality of life for rural residents.

#### Diverse Agricultural Practices:

The United States exhibits a remarkable diversity in agricultural practices owing to its varied climate and geography. States like California lead in specialty crop production, including almonds, grapes, and avocados. The Southeast region is renowned for its tobacco, peanuts, and poultry. Meanwhile, the Northeast specializes in dairy, maple syrup, and apple orchards.

#### Technological Advancements in Agriculture:

Modern agriculture in the USA integrates cutting-edge technology to enhance productivity and sustainability. Precision farming techniques, such as GPS-guided machinery, drones for crop monitoring, and data analytics, are revolutionizing the way farmers manage their land, optimizing resource usage and crop yields.

#### Farm-to-Table Movement and Local Agriculture:

There's a burgeoning interest in local, sustainable agriculture and the farm-to-table movement across the country. Farmers' markets, community-supported agriculture (CSA), and farm stands provide opportunities for consumers to directly support local growers, fostering a deeper connection between urban dwellers and rural producers.

#### Conservation and Sustainability Efforts:

Many American farmers are actively engaged in conservation efforts to protect natural resources. Practices such as no-till farming, crop rotation, and the use of cover

crops help minimize soil erosion, enhance soil health, and reduce the reliance on chemical fertilizers and pesticides.

#### Challenges and Innovations:

Rural areas face persistent challenges such as the aging farming population, access to affordable healthcare and education, and the need for infrastructural improvements. To counter these challenges, initiatives promoting agribusiness innovation, agricultural education, and rural development grants aim to revitalize rural economies and support the next generation of farmers.

#### Cultural Significance and Festivals:

Agriculture isn't just an industry but a part of the cultural fabric of rural America. Many regions celebrate their agricultural heritage through festivals and events, such as county fairs, harvest festivals, and livestock exhibitions, showcasing local produce, crafts, and traditions.

#### Climate Change and Adaptation:

Climate change presents a growing concern for agriculture, impacting weather patterns, water availability, and crop yields. Farmers are increasingly adopting climate-resilient practices, diversifying crops, and exploring innovative methods to mitigate the effects of changing environmental conditions.

#### Rural Revitalization Efforts:

Government initiatives, non-profit organizations, and private sector investments are focused on revitalizing rural communities. Programs promoting entrepreneurship, rural healthcare access, affordable housing, and infrastructure development aim to create sustainable growth and opportunities in these areas.

#### Multigenerational Farming and Succession Planning:

Many family farms have been passed down through generations, and ensuring a smooth transition between generations remains crucial. Succession planning, education programs, and resources are available to help navigate the complexities of passing down farms and sustaining agricultural legacies.

Rural life in the USA embodies resilience, innovation, and a deep-rooted connection to the land. As the agricultural landscape continues to evolve, the efforts to preserve rural heritage while embracing progress will be pivotal in shaping the future of agriculture and sustaining these vital communities.

In conclusion, the rural landscapes of the USA echo the nation's resilience, embodying the spirit of hard work, community, and appreciation for the land. As the country continues to evolve, embracing the vitality and heritage of rural America remains pivotal in preserving the diverse tapestry that defines the essence of the United States.

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**THE SIGNIFICANCE OF DEVIATION AND REPETITION IN  
LANGUAGE**

*Abduraxmanova Zilola Yoqubjon qizi*  
*Supervisor*

*Sharifova Dinora Tohir qizi*  
*Student of group 204-20*

*Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo  
Ulugbek The faculty of Psychology, department of Foreign languages  
Phylogology and foreign languages*

**Annotation:** This article explores the pivotal roles played by deviation and repetition in the framework of language, delineating their significance across various linguistic levels. It begins by defining deviation as the deliberate departure from conventional linguistic patterns and repetition as the recurrence of linguistic elements. The article then proceeds to examine the different types of deviation and repetition, highlighting their manifestations in phonemic, morphemic, syntactic, and semantic contexts. In discussing deviation, the article elucidates its presence in altering phonemic sounds, morphemic structures, and its role in enhancing language creativity and emphasis. It emphasizes how deviation contributes to the richness and diversity of language by breaking away from standard linguistic norms. The article meticulously elaborates on various types of repetition, elucidating phonemic repetition involving sounds, morphemic repetition with affixation and reduplication, syntactic repetition encompassing structures, and semantic repetition dealing with meaning and concepts. Each type is exemplified with illustrative instances, demonstrating how repetition reinforces ideas, aids memorability, and contributes to the aesthetic and communicative value of language.

**Key words:** Deviation, Repetition, Linguistic Levels, Phonemic Deviation, Morphemic Deviation, Syntactic Repetition, Semantic Repetition, Alliteration, Rhyme, Reduplication, Parallelism, Synonymy, Antonymy, Literary Devices, Communication.

Language, a complex and dynamic system, relies on a delicate balance of deviation and repetition to convey meaning and foster effective communication. Deviation, which involves deviation from conventional linguistic patterns, and repetition, the recurrence of elements within a linguistic structure, play pivotal roles in various linguistic levels—phonemic, morphemic, syntactic, and semantic—enriching language with nuances and depth.

Deviation refers to the deliberate deviation from the standard or expected use of language. It often serves as a tool for emphasis, creativity, or to convey alternative meanings. In phonemic deviation, sounds may be altered or stressed differently to create a specific effect. For instance, alliteration or consonance—repetition of initial consonant sounds—like "Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers" draws attention and adds a poetic quality to language.

In morphemic deviation, changes occur in the structure or meaning of words. This alteration can include affixation (adding prefixes or suffixes), compounding (joining two or more words), or creating new words through blending (combining parts of words). Morphemic deviation enhances lexical diversity and facilitates expression by offering varied word forms.

Repetition, on the other hand, involves the recurrence of linguistic elements. It serves to reinforce ideas, establish patterns, and emphasize concepts.

- **Phonemic Repetition:** Involves the repetition of specific sounds or phonemes within words or phrases. Rhymes, assonance (repetition of vowel sounds), or consonance contribute to the musicality of language and often occur in poetry or memorable phrases.

- **Morphemic Repetition:** Reflects the recurrence of morphemes, the smallest units of meaning in language. Reduplication, where a morpheme or part of a word is repeated, as seen in words like "bye-bye" or "hush-hush," emphasizes the meaning and adds depth to expressions.

- Syntactic Repetition: Occurs through the repetition of sentence structures, phrases, or grammatical patterns. Parallelism, a form of syntactic repetition, involves mirroring the structure of phrases or sentences for emphasis or clarity, as in "Easy come, easy go."

- Semantic Repetition: Involves the recurrence of meanings or concepts. Through synonyms, antonyms, or the restatement of ideas, semantic repetition reinforces the intended message, providing clarity and emphasis.

Both deviation and repetition serve as powerful linguistic tools that contribute to the richness and depth of language. While deviation sparks interest, creativity, and novelty, repetition reinforces, emphasizes, and consolidates meaning.

Their significance extends beyond mere linguistic structures. They contribute to the formation of literary devices, aid memory retention, and enhance comprehension. Through deviation and repetition, speakers and writers can manipulate language to evoke emotions, create vivid imagery, and effectively communicate ideas.

In conclusion, the interplay between deviation and repetition is essential in shaping language across various levels of linguistic expression. Understanding their significance allows for a deeper appreciation of language's versatility and the intricate mechanisms that underlie effective communication.

#### Phonemic Repetition:

**Rhyme:** Rhyming involves the repetition of similar sounds, usually at the end of words, creating a musical quality in language. It is commonly found in poetry and song lyrics, aiding memorability and adding rhythm to verbal expressions.

**Assonance:** This type of repetition involves the recurrence of vowel sounds within words, even if the consonants differ. For instance, in the phrase "fleet feet sweep by sleeping geeks," the "ee" sound repeats, contributing to the overall sound pattern.

**Consonance:** Unlike alliteration, where the initial consonant sounds are repeated, consonance involves the recurrence of consonant sounds within words,



usually in the middle or end of words. An example is "stroke of luck," where the "k" sound repeats.

#### Morphemic Repetition:

**Reduplication:** Reduplication occurs when all or part of a word is repeated. It's common in many languages and serves various purposes, such as indicating plurality, intensity, or creating new words. Examples include "boo-boo," "zigzag," or "wishy-washy."

**Repetitive Affixation:** This form of repetition involves adding affixes (prefixes or suffixes) to a root word to convey repetition or intensity. Words like "re-revise" or "unbelievable" demonstrate this type of morphemic repetition.

#### Syntactic Repetition:

**Parallelism:** Often used in rhetoric and writing, parallelism involves repeating grammatical structures, patterns, or word orders to create balance and rhythm. For instance, "like father, like son" or "easy come, easy go" showcase parallel structures.

**Anaphora and Epistrophe:** Anaphora refers to the repetition of words or phrases at the beginning of successive clauses or sentences, while epistrophe involves repetition at the end. Both devices emphasize ideas and create a memorable impact. An example of anaphora is Martin Luther King Jr.'s speech: "I have a dream..." while an example of epistrophe could be "When I was a child, I spoke like a child, I thought like a child, I reasoned like a child."

#### Semantic Repetition:

**Synonymy and Antonymy:** Synonymy involves the repetition of similar meanings or ideas using different words, amplifying understanding and depth. Antonymy, on the other hand, employs opposites to contrast ideas, adding nuance and highlighting distinctions.

**Restatement and Paraphrasing:** Repeating or rephrasing concepts in different words or structures helps reinforce key ideas and aids in comprehension. It is commonly used in educational contexts to ensure understanding.

Understanding these various types of repetition across linguistic levels provides a comprehensive view of how language utilizes repetition as a powerful tool for communication, expression, and aesthetic value.

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**STYLISTIC ANALYSIS OF POETRY-RHYTHM, METRE AND SOUND  
EFFECTS**

*Abduraxmanova Zilola Yoqubjon qizi*

*Supervisor*

*Sharifova Dinora Tohir qizi*

*Student of group 204-20*

*Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo  
Ulugbek The faculty of Psychology, department of Foreign languages*

*Phylology and foreign languages*

**Annotation:** This comprehensive article delves into the intricate artistry of poetry, focusing on the stylistic elements of rhythm, metre, and sound effects. It provides a thorough exploration of these components, elucidating their significance in shaping the texture, musicality, and emotional depth of poetic expression. The article begins by elucidating the concept of rhythm, portraying it as the heartbeat of poetry, setting the pace and musical cadence. It then progresses to discuss metre, delving into various poetic forms and meters such as iambic pentameter, trochaic octameter, and diverse metrical patterns prevalent in renowned poems. Further, the article explores the realm of sound effects in poetry, highlighting the use of literary devices such as alliteration, assonance, consonance, and onomatopoeia. Each device is exemplified through excerpts from classic poems, showcasing their role in enhancing auditory experiences and creating vivid imagery within the reader's mind.

**Key words:** Poetry, Stylistic Analysis, Rhythm, Metre, Sound Effects, Literary Devices, Iambic Pentameter, Trochaic Octameter, Alliteration, Assonance, Consonance, Onomatopoeia, Free Verse, Hexameter, Ballad Meter, Rhyme Scheme, Euphony, Cacophony, Poetic Forms.

Poetry, the artful expression of thoughts and emotions through words, is a magnificent tapestry woven with various literary devices. Among these, rhythm, metre, and sound effects stand as pillars that uphold the structural integrity and aesthetic beauty of a poem. These elements not only elevate the lyrical quality of poetry but also contribute significantly to its emotional impact and resonance with the reader.

**Rhythm:** At the heart of poetry lies its rhythm—a pulsating cadence that dictates the flow of words and establishes the poem's musicality. This rhythmic quality, akin to the beating of a drum or the melody of a song, is achieved through patterns of stressed and unstressed syllables. It breathes life into the verses, creating a sense of movement and tempo that captures the reader's attention.

Consider the iambic pentameter, a prevalent rhythm in traditional English poetry. Shakespeare's sonnets often adhere to this meter, employing ten syllables per line with alternating stressed and unstressed beats (da-DUM, da-DUM, da-DUM). This rhythmic pattern, when skillfully employed, creates a natural and harmonious flow, captivating the reader's ear with its melodic resonance.

**Metre:** While rhythm refers to the overall pattern of beats and stresses, metre delves deeper into the specific arrangement of syllables within a line. Various poetic forms employ distinct meters—such as iambic, trochaic, anapestic, and dactylic—to create diverse rhythmic structures.

For instance, consider Edgar Allan Poe's "The Raven," which predominantly follows trochaic octameter—a meter consisting of eight trochees (stressed-unstressed syllables) per line. This deliberate choice of metre contributes to the haunting and melancholic cadence of the poem, amplifying its eerie atmosphere and emphasizing the narrator's sense of despair.

**Sound Effects:** Beyond the realm of rhythm and metre, sound effects in poetry add another layer of richness and depth. Poets often employ various literary devices, such as alliteration, assonance, consonance, and onomatopoeia, to create auditory experiences that resonate with the reader.

Alliteration, the repetition of initial consonant sounds, can lend a musical quality to verses. Consider the line from Samuel Taylor Coleridge's "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner": "The fair breeze blew, the white foam flew." Here, the repeated "f" and "w" sounds mimic the sounds of the sea, enhancing the sensory experience for the reader.

Assonance and consonance involve the repetition of vowel or consonant sounds within words, respectively. Emily Dickinson's poem "I heard a Fly buzz—when I died—" exemplifies the use of assonance ("heard" and "Fly," "died" and "I") and consonance ("buzz" and "died") to create a haunting and memorable auditory effect.

In conclusion, the art of poetry is intricately woven with rhythm, metre, and sound effects, each contributing to the nuanced and multi-dimensional nature of poetic expression. These elements serve as the palette with which poets paint their emotions and thoughts, inviting readers into a world of auditory beauty and emotional resonance that transcends the confines of language itself. Understanding and appreciating these stylistic components enriches the experience of poetry, allowing us to unravel the depth and artistry embedded within every verse.

#### Rhythm Variations:

- Spondees and Anapests: While iambic and trochaic meters are widely recognized, other rhythmic variations exist. Spondees (two stressed syllables) and anapests (two unstressed followed by one stressed syllable) introduce different rhythms. For instance, consider the famous spondaic opening of Walt Whitman's "Out of the Cradle Endlessly Rocking": "Out of the cradle endlessly rocking."

- Free Verse: Some poets opt for free verse, liberating themselves from strict metrical patterns. This form allows for greater flexibility in rhythm, letting the poet create a natural cadence that mirrors everyday speech. E.E. Cummings' "anyone lived in a pretty how town" showcases free verse and its rhythmic fluidity.

#### Metrical Diversity:

- Hexameter: Common in ancient Greek and Latin poetry, hexameter consists of six feet per line. Virgil's "Aeneid" employs this meter, allowing for a more expansive and grandiose structure.

- Ballad Meter: Common in ballads and folk poetry, this alternating tetrameter and trimeter (four and three metrical feet per line) creates a sing-song rhythm. Coleridge's "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" and many traditional ballads utilize this meter.

#### Sound Effects and Devices:

- Onomatopoeia: Poets often use words that phonetically imitate the sound they describe. For instance, Tennyson's "The Charge of the Light Brigade" incorporates onomatopoeic elements like "Cannon to right of them, Cannon to left of them, Cannon in front of them" to mimic the sounds of war.

- Euphony and Cacophony: Euphony refers to pleasing, melodious sounds in poetry, achieved through the use of soft consonants and vowel harmonies. Cacophony,

on the other hand, creates a harsh and discordant effect by employing jarring consonants or dissonant combinations. T.S. Eliot's "The Waste Land" masterfully employs both euphony and cacophony to mirror the chaos and desolation of the modern world.

- Rhyme Schemes: Rhyme schemes contribute to sound effects by creating patterns and musicality within a poem. From AABB to ABAB and beyond, these schemes add structure and cohesion to verses. Shakespeare's sonnets often follow the ABABCDCDEFEFGG rhyme scheme, enhancing the lyrical quality of his compositions.

Understanding these additional facets of rhythm, metre, and sound effects in poetry reveals the vast array of tools available to poets. Their deliberate choices in employing these elements shape the emotional resonance, tonal quality, and aesthetic appeal of their poetic creations, enriching the reader's experience and inviting them into a world of linguistic artistry.

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## **PSIXOMETRIKA ASOSLARI**

*Sayfullayeva Sojida Saidjanovna*

*Mirzo Ulug'bek nomidagi O'zbekiston milliy universiteti*

*Umumiy psixologiya kafedrası dotsenti, Phd Raximova Indira Igorevna*

*Aniq va ijtimoiy fanlar unversititi 1 kurs magistranti*

### **Annotatsiya**

**Psixometriya** - bu psixologiya ning nazariyasi va texnikasi bilan bog'liq bo'lgan tadqiqot sohasi, introversiya, intellektni bevosita kuzatish mumkin emas. Yashirin tuzilmalarga yashirin tuzilmalar Psixometrika ob'ektiv o'lchash bilan bog'liq. Psixometrika odatda psixologiya va ta'limning sinov, o'lchash, baholash va tegishli faoliyatga bag'ishlangan ixtisoslashgan sohalarini qamrab oladi. o'lchov va ta'lim yutuqlari. Kuzatilmaydigan yashirin o'zgaruvchilar bo'yicha shaxslarning darajalari matematik modellashtirish orqali xulosa qilinadi. shaxslardan kuzatilganlar asosida testlar va tarozilardagi savollarga javoblar.

**Kalit so'zlar:** nazariy yondashuv, psixometrik tahlil

### **Asosiy qism**

Psixometrik tadqiqotlar bilan shug'ullanuvchilarning hammasi ham bu nomga ega bo'lmasa-da, amaliyotchilar psixometrlar deb ta'riflanadi. Psixometristlar odatda darajalar yoki sertifikatlar kabi o'ziga xos malakalarga ega bo'lib, ularning aksariyati psixologlar psixometriya va o'lchov nazariyasi bo'yicha yuqori malakaga ega. An'anaviy akademik muassasalardan tashqari, amaliyotchilar Ta'lim test xizmati va Psixologik korporatsiya kabi tashkilotlarda ham ishlaydilar. a>ochiq- yoki yopiqso'rovnomalar a> mutaxassislari sifatida ixtisoslashing. ta'lim va rivojlanishsinf ichidagi korrelyatsiya, element javob nazariyasi. Boshqalar esa o'lchov nazariyasi bilan bog'liq tadqiqotlarga e'tibor qaratadilar (masalan, shkalalar, so'rovlar. Ijtimoiy fanlarda o'lchov ta'rifi uzoq tarixga ega. Hozirgi keng tarqalgan ta'rif, Stenli Smit Stivens tomonidan taklif qilingan bo'lib, o'lchov bu "ob'ektlar yoki hodisalarga qandaydir qoida bo'yicha raqamlarni belgilash" Bu ta'rif 1946 yil Fan maqolasida kiritilgan bo'lib, unda Stivens to'rtta o'lchov darajasini<sup>[7]</sup> Garchi keng tarqalgan bo'lsa-da, bu ta'rif fizika fanlarida qabul qilingan o'lchovning klassikroq ta'rifidan muhim

jihatlari bilan farq qiladi, ya'ni ilmiy o'lchov "miqdoriy atributning qandaydir kattaligining bir xil xususiyatga ega bo'lgan birligiga nisbatini baholash yoki aniqlashni" (358-bet)<sup>[8]</sup>

Darhaqiqat, Stivensning o'lchov ta'rifi Britaniya Fergyson qo'mitasiga javoban ilgari surilgan, uning raisi A. Fergyson fizik bo'lgan. Qo'mita 1932 yilda Britaniya fanni rivojlantirish assotsiatsiyasi tomonidan sensorli hodisalarni miqdoriy baholash imkoniyatini tekshirish uchun tayinlangan. Uning raisi va boshqa a'zolari fizik bo'lsa-da, qo'mita tarkibiga bir nechta psixologlar ham kirdi. Qo'mita hisobotida o'lchov ta'rifining muhimligi ta'kidlangan. Stivensning javobi ushbu sohada katta ta'sir ko'rsatgan yangi ta'rifni taklif qilish bo'lsa-da, bu hisobotga yagona javob emas edi. Yana bir, ayniqsa farqli javob, quyidagi bayonotda aks ettirilgan klassik ta'rifni qabul qilish edi: Psixologiya va fizikadagi o'lchovlar hech qanday ma'noda farq qilmaydi. Fiziklar kerakli mezonlarga javob beradigan operatsiyalarni qachon topa olishlarini o'lchashlari mumkin; psixologlar ham shunday qilishlari kerak. Ular ikki fandagi o'lchov ma'nosi o'rtasidagi sirli farqlar haqida tashvishlanishlari shart emas (Reese, 1943, 49-bet). Bu xilma-xil javoblar o'lchashning muqobil yondashuvlarida aks ettirilgan. Misol uchun, kovariatsiya matritsalariga asoslangan usullar odatda raqamlar, masalan, baholashdan olingan xom ballar o'lchovdir, degan asosda qo'llaniladi. Bunday yondashuvlar bilvosita Stivensning o'lchov ta'rifini o'z ichiga oladi, bu esa faqat raqamlarning ba'zi qoidaga ko'ratayinlanishini talab qiladi. Demak, asosiy tadqiqot vazifasi, odatda, ballar o'rtasidagi assotsiatsiyalarni va bunday assotsiatsiyalarga asos bo'lgan omillarni aniqlash hisoblanadi. Boshqa tomondan, Rasch modeli kabi o'lchov modellari qo'llanilganda, raqamlar qoida asosida tayinlanmaydi. Buning o'rniga, Rizning yuqoridagi bayonotiga muvofiq, o'lchashning aniq mezonlari bayon etilgan va maqsad tegishli mezonlarga javob beradigan ma'lumotlarni taqdim etadigan protseduralar yoki operatsiyalarni yaratishdir. O'lchovlar modellar asosida baholanadi va tegishli mezonlar bajarilganligini aniqlash uchun testlar o'tkaziladi.

## **Xulosa**

Psixometrlar bir qancha turli o'lchov nazariyalarini ishlab chiqdilar. Bularga klassik test nazariyasi (CTT) va mavzuga javob berish nazariyasi (IRT) kiradi.

). Matematik jihatdan IRTga o'xshab ko'rinadigan, lekin ayni paytda juda o'ziga xos yondashuv, kelib chiqishi va xususiyatlari bo'yicha o'lchash uchun Rasch modeli bilan ifodalanadi. Rasch modelining rivojlanishi va u tegishli bo'lgan kengroq modellar sinfi aniq fizika fanlaridagi o'lchov talablariga asoslanadi. Psixometrlar katta korrelyatsiya va kovarians matritsalarini bilan ishlash usullarini ham ishlab chiqdilar. Ushbu umumiy an'anadagi usullarga quyidagilar kiradi: omilli tahlil, a. ma'lumotlarning asosiy o'lchamlarini aniqlash usuli. Faktorli tahlil foydalanuvchilari duch keladigan asosiy muammolardan biri yashirin omillar sonini aniqlashning tegishli protseduralari bo'yicha konsensusning yo'qligi hisoblanadi. Odatiy protsedura o'ziga xos qiymatlar birdan pastga tushganda faktoringni to'xtatishdir, chunki asl sfera. qisqaradi. Kesish nuqtalarining etishmasligi boshqa ko'p o'lchovli usullarga ham tegishli. Ko'p o'lchovli masshtablash- bu juda ko'p yashirin o'lchamlarga ega bo'lgan ma'lumotlarning oddiy tasvirini topish usuli. Klaster tahlili - bu bir-biriga o'xshash ob'ektlarni topishga qaratilgan yondashuv. Faktorli tahlil, ko'p o'lchovli masshtablash va klaster tahlili katta hajmdagi ma'lumotlardan oddiyroq tuzilmalarni ajratish uchun ishlatiladigan ko'p o'lchovli tavsiflovchi usullardir.

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**THE UK ECONOMY, INDUSTRY, MANUFACTURING AND  
NATURAL RESOURCES OF GREAT BRITAIN**

***Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi***

*Scientific advisor*

*Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan*

*named after Mirzo Ulugbek*

*The Faculty of Psychology, the department of Foreign languages*

*Philology and foreign languages*

*[nafisateshaboyeva@jbnuu.uz](mailto:nafisateshaboyeva@jbnuu.uz)*

***Qarshiboyev Sardorbek Xasan o'g'li***

*Student of group 403-22*

*Marina I. Solnyshkina Dr.Prof., Department of Theory and Practice of Foreign*

*Language Teaching, Kazan Federal University, Russia*

**Annotation:** This comprehensive article provides a detailed exploration of the United Kingdom's multifaceted economic framework, encompassing its diverse industries, resilient manufacturing sector, and the spectrum of natural resources found within Great Britain. The narrative delves into the historical significance of the UK's economic evolution, from its Industrial Revolution heritage to its present-day prowess in service-oriented industries.

**Key words:** Economy, Industry, Manufacturing, Natural Resources, GDP, Service Sector, Financial Services, Technology, Healthcare, Creative Industries, Manufacturing Sector, Aerospace, Automotive Industry, Renewable Energy, North Sea Reserves, Agriculture, Brexit, Trade Relations.

**The UK's Economic Landscape: Industry, Manufacturing, and Natural Resources of Great Britain**

The United Kingdom stands as a bastion of economic prowess, boasting a diverse landscape that encompasses various industries, a robust manufacturing sector, and a mix of natural resources. Great Britain, with its rich history and strategic

geographical location, has played a pivotal role in shaping global trade, industry, and commerce. Exploring the multifaceted facets of the UK's economy, industry, manufacturing, and natural resources unveils a compelling narrative of innovation, resilience, and adaptability.

### **Economic Overview:**

The UK economy is a sophisticated and diverse one, marked by its service-oriented nature, where financial services, technology, healthcare, and creative industries thrive. In recent decades, the service sector has become the backbone of the UK's economy, contributing significantly to the country's GDP. London, as a global financial hub, exemplifies the prowess of the financial services sector, attracting investments and talent from around the world.

### **Industry and Manufacturing:**

The UK has a storied history in manufacturing, from its Industrial Revolution in the 18th and 19th centuries to its present-day advancements in aerospace, automotive, pharmaceuticals, and renewable energy sectors. While the manufacturing sector's contribution to GDP has decreased compared to the past, it still holds substantial significance. Industries like automotive manufacturing, with companies such as Jaguar Land Rover and Nissan, continue to thrive, albeit facing challenges like technological disruptions and global supply chain complexities.

The aerospace industry is another jewel in the UK's manufacturing crown, with companies like Rolls-Royce and BAE Systems leading the charge in innovation and production. The pharmaceutical sector also remains a key player, contributing to both the national economy and global healthcare advancements.

### **Natural Resources:**

While the UK may not possess an abundance of natural resources compared to some other nations, it still has valuable assets. Oil and natural gas reserves in the North Sea have been significant contributors to the UK's energy sector, although these reserves have seen a decline over the years. The country is also investing heavily in

renewable energy sources such as wind and solar power, aiming to reduce dependency on fossil fuels and mitigate environmental impacts.

Agriculture remains a crucial sector, although it accounts for a smaller portion of the overall economy. The UK's fertile lands support the production of cereals, vegetables, fruits, and livestock, contributing to both domestic consumption and export markets.

### **Challenges and Opportunities:**

Brexit has brought forth a wave of challenges, particularly in terms of trade relations, supply chains, and regulatory frameworks. The uncertainties surrounding Brexit and its aftermath have affected various industries, prompting businesses to adapt and recalibrate their strategies to navigate the new landscape.

However, amidst challenges lie opportunities. The UK government's initiatives to foster innovation, invest in infrastructure, and promote research and development create a fertile ground for growth. Efforts to transition towards a greener economy, combined with advancements in technology and innovation, position the UK to lead in areas like renewable energy, biotechnology, and digital services.

In conclusion, the UK's economy, industry, manufacturing, and natural resource landscape portray a tapestry woven with resilience, innovation, and adaptation. Despite challenges posed by global dynamics and domestic transitions, the UK continues to evolve and diversify, leveraging its strengths in various sectors to shape a promising economic future. With strategic investments, a focus on sustainability, and an unwavering spirit of innovation, Great Britain is poised to navigate the complexities of the global economy and carve a path toward prosperity.

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**ENGLISH SPEAKING COUNTRY: AUSTRALIA**

*Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi*

*Scientific advisor*

*Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek*

*The Faculty of Psychology, the department of Foreign languages*

*Philology and foreign languages*

*[nafisateshaboyeva@jbnuu.uz](mailto:nafisateshaboyeva@jbnuu.uz)*

*Qarshiboyev Sardorbek Xasan o'g'li*

*Student of group 403-22*

*Marina I. Solnyshkina Dr.Prof., Department of Theory and Practice of Foreign  
Language Teaching, Kazan Federal University, Russia*

**Annotation:** This comprehensive article delves into the multifaceted aspects of Australia as an English-speaking country. It highlights Australia's cultural diversity, emphasizing the unique blend of colloquial English known as "Strine" and its significance in fostering a warm and inclusive environment. The piece showcases the importance of English in various spheres, including education, business, and tourism, elucidating its role in facilitating communication and collaboration within the country's dynamic landscape. Furthermore, it underscores Australia's natural beauty and how English serves as a common language for visitors and locals alike, enriching experiences and interactions across the nation's diverse landscapes. Overall, the annotation encapsulates the essence of Australia as an English-speaking nation, emphasizing its cultural richness and the pivotal role of English in uniting its people and enhancing global connections.

**Key words:** Multiculturalism, Strine, Cultural diversity, Communication, Education system, Economic hubs, Natural landscapes, Inclusivity, Global connections, Tourism, Urban centers, Language proficiency, Indigenous heritage.

**Exploring Australia: A Vibrant English-Speaking Nation Down Under**

Australia, often referred to as the Land Down Under, stands as a beacon of natural beauty, multiculturalism, and a unique blend of modernity with a laid-back lifestyle. Nestled in the southern hemisphere, Australia emerges as a prominent English-speaking country renowned for its diverse landscapes, rich indigenous heritage, and thriving urban centers.

### **Cultural Mosaic:**

One of the defining aspects of Australia is its multicultural fabric. Over the years, waves of immigrants from various corners of the globe have contributed to the nation's rich diversity. English serves as the primary language, spoken universally across the country, yet it's infused with unique Aussie slang and colloquialisms that reflect the relaxed and friendly nature of its people.

### **Language and Communication:**

The Australian version of English, often called "Strine," might initially surprise visitors with its casualness and the frequent use of abbreviations or slang words. Phrases like "G'day mate" (hello friend), "barbie" (barbecue), and "fair dinkum" (genuine or true) pepper everyday conversations, adding color and character to interactions. However, despite these linguistic quirks, communication in Australia remains easy for English speakers due to the absence of a language barrier. This facilitates seamless interactions for tourists, students, and professionals alike, fostering an environment of inclusivity and cultural exchange.

### **Educational Landscape:**

Australia boasts a robust education system, attracting students from around the world. Renowned for its high academic standards, top-tier universities, and vocational institutions, the country offers a diverse range of educational opportunities for both domestic and international students. English language proficiency is an integral part of the academic structure, emphasizing its importance in facilitating global learning and communication.

### **Economic Hub:**

The economic landscape of Australia is marked by its thriving industries in sectors such as mining, agriculture, tourism, and technology. Major cities like Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, and Perth serve as hubs of economic activity, drawing professionals from various fields. Proficiency in English is a key asset in the workplace, enabling effective collaboration and communication across industries and international markets.

### **Natural Splendor:**

Australia's allure extends far beyond its urban centers. The country's breathtaking natural landscapes, including the Great Barrier Reef, the expansive Outback, lush rainforests, and stunning coastlines, beckon adventurers and nature enthusiasts alike. Exploring these wonders often involves interacting with locals or tour guides who primarily communicate in English, enhancing the overall experience.

In conclusion, Australia's status as an English-speaking country enriches its cultural, educational, and economic spheres. English acts as a unifying force, enabling seamless communication and fostering a sense of inclusivity among its diverse populace. Whether indulging in the vibrant city life or immersing oneself in the tranquility of its natural wonders, the English language serves as a bridge connecting people and experiences in this captivating nation Down Under.

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## **MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORDS**

*Xoldorova Hulkaroy Muzaffar qizi*  
Supervisor [hellokorean1997@gmail.com](mailto:hellokorean1997@gmail.com)

*Qarshiboyev Sardor Xasan o`g`li*  
Student of group 403-22 [sardorqarshiboyev74@gmail.com](mailto:sardorqarshiboyev74@gmail.com)  
Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo  
Ulugbek, The faculty of Psychology, department of Foreign languages  
Phylology and foreign languages

**Annotation:** This comprehensive article provides an insightful exploration into the intricate world of linguistics, focusing on the fundamental aspect of morphology—the study of word structure and formation. The author adeptly navigates through the diverse classifications of words based on their internal components, shedding light on the intricate relationships between morphemes and their roles in shaping language. The article begins by elucidating the foundational elements of word structure, emphasizing root words as the core components carrying primary meanings. It adeptly delves into the nuanced classifications of affixes—prefixes, suffixes, and even infixes—illustrating how these morphemes modify or alter the meanings and grammatical functions of root words. Further, the piece elucidates the distinction between derivational and inflectional morphemes, highlighting their roles in creating new words or indicating grammatical nuances without changing fundamental meanings. The exploration extends to compound words, clitics, and zero derivation, offering a comprehensive view of how languages combine, adapt, and create meaning through morphological processes.

**Key words:** Morphology, Morphological classification, Morphemes, Root words, Affixes, Derivational morphemes, Inflectional morphemes, Compound words, Clitics, Zero derivation, Reduplication, Cranberry morphemes, Suppletion, Morphological typology, Linguistics, Word structure, Language evolution.

In the realm of linguistics, the study of words extends far beyond their surface meanings. One fundamental aspect of linguistic analysis lies in understanding the internal structure of words, a field known as morphology. Morphology delves into the

structure, formation, and classification of words, shedding light on their constituent parts, or morphemes, and their role in shaping language.

Central to the study of morphology is the classification of words based on their internal structure and form. This classification primarily involves breaking down words into their smallest meaningful units, morphemes, and understanding how these morphemes combine to create various types of words. There are several key morphological classifications that serve as the foundation for understanding the structure of words:

At the core of many words lies the root, a morpheme that carries the primary meaning and around which other morphemes can be added to create new words. For instance, in the word "playful," "play" serves as the root, conveying the fundamental concept of engaging in an activity for amusement.

Affixes are morphemes attached to roots to alter or modify their meanings or grammatical functions. Prefixes, such as "un-" in "unhappy," are added to the beginning of a root, while suffixes, like "-ness" in "happiness," are appended to the end. Infixes, less common in English but present in other languages, are inserted within a root, as seen in Tagalog where infixes are used for verb conjugation, like "kumain" (to eat) becoming "kinain" (ate).

Derivational morphemes are affixes that create new words or change the meaning or grammatical category of a word. They can transform nouns into verbs, adjectives into adverbs, and more. For example, "teach" can become "teacher" through the addition of the derivational suffix "-er."

Inflectional morphemes, on the other hand, do not change the fundamental meaning of a word but rather indicate grammatical relationships, such as tense, number, person, or case. In English, adding "-s" to a noun (e.g., cat → cats) indicates plural form, while adding "-ed" to a verb (e.g., walk → walked) indicates past tense.

Another morphological classification involves compound words, which are formed by combining two or more independent words to create a new word with its own meaning. Examples include "blackboard," "firefly," and "sunflower," where the meanings of the constituent words contribute to the overall meaning of the compound.

Clitics are another aspect of morphological classification, representing words that behave like affixes in some ways but can also function independently. They attach

themselves to nearby words but can be separated in certain contexts. For instance, in the phrase "I'm," the contracted form "I'm" contains the clitic "'m."

Understanding the morphological classification of words offers insight into how languages form, evolve, and convey meaning. By dissecting words into their constituent parts and exploring the intricate relationships between morphemes, linguists unravel the intricate tapestry of human communication and language structure.

Zero derivation, also known as conversion, is a unique morphological process where a word changes its grammatical category (e.g., noun to verb) without adding any affixes. In English, this phenomenon is observable in words like "email" (originally a noun, now commonly used as a verb: "I'll email you") or "hammer" (from a noun to a verb: "Please hammer the nail").

Reduplication involves the repetition of a part or the entire word to convey meaning. It is a prevalent morphological process in many languages and can indicate plurality, intensification, or create new words. For instance, in Tagalog, reduplication is used for pluralization ("saging" for 'banana' becomes "saging-saging" for 'bananas').

Cranberry morphemes are morphemes that only occur in a single word or a limited set of words. These morphemes lack independent meaning outside of the word in which they are found. An example in English is "cran-" in "cranberry," where "cran-" does not hold significance apart from this specific word.

Suppletion refers to the phenomenon where irregular forms of a word do not follow regular morphological patterns. In such cases, the morphological relationship between different forms of a word is not based on a shared root but on entirely different morphemes. For instance, the verb "to be" in English exhibits suppletion in its various forms: "am," "is," "are," "was," "were."

Morphological typology classifies languages based on their morphological structures. Languages can be agglutinative (where affixes are added in a clear and consistent manner, as seen in Turkish), fusional (where multiple meanings are conveyed by a single affix, common in Latin or Spanish), isolating (with minimal inflectional morphology, like Mandarin Chinese), or polysynthetic (where complex words can represent entire sentences, as in Inuktitut).

Understanding these additional aspects of morphological classification provides deeper insights into the diverse ways in which languages form, evolve, and express



meaning through their structural elements. The rich variety of morphological processes across languages showcases the intricacies and beauty inherent in linguistic diversity.

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**ANALYSIS OF LITERARY TEXT**

*Abduraxmanova Zilola Yoqubjon qizi*

*Supervisor*

*Sirliyeva Makhliyo Akmal qizi*

*Student of group 204-20*

*Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo*

*Ulugbek*

*The faculty of Psychology, department of Foreign languages*

*Phylology and foreign languages*

**Annotation:** This article delves into the multifaceted realm of literary analysis, elucidating the various elements and approaches integral to comprehending and interpreting literary texts. It expounds on the fundamental aspects of literary analysis, encompassing plot, characters, themes, symbolism, narrative perspective, language, and style. Additionally, the article elucidates different approaches to literary analysis, including the formalist, historical and cultural, psychological, and reader-response approaches, highlighting their significance in deciphering the complexities of texts. Furthermore, it emphasizes the importance and broader impact of literary analysis, emphasizing its role in fostering critical thinking, exploring diverse perspectives, and contributing to scholarly endeavors. The conclusion underscores the profound connection between literary analysis and a deeper understanding of human experiences, inviting readers to embark on an intellectual journey through the labyrinthine depths of literature.

**Key words:** Literary Analysis, Textual Interpretation, Elements of Literature, Plot, Characters, Themes, Symbolism, Narrative Perspective, Language and Style, Approaches to Analysis, Formalist Approach, Historical and Cultural Context, Psychological Analysis, Reader-Response Theory, Critical Thinking, Scholarly Understanding, Human Experience, Depth of Meaning, Intellectual Exploration, Narrative Complexity.

Literature is a rich tapestry of human experience, woven with threads of language, emotions, and profound meanings. When we delve into a literary text, we embark on a journey to explore the intricacies of storytelling, character development, symbolism, and the underlying themes that resonate within us. Analyzing a literary work goes beyond mere comprehension; it involves peering into the layers of a narrative to unravel its significance, both within the context of the text and the broader spectrum of human existence.

#### Understanding the Basics of Literary Analysis

Literary analysis is an intellectual exercise that involves deconstructing a piece of writing to discern its various elements and how they contribute to the overall narrative. At its core, analysis seeks to uncover the 'how' and 'why' of a text's construction and its impact on readers.

#### Key Elements Explored in Literary Analysis:

**Plot and Structure:** The sequence of events, their arrangement, and the overall framework that shapes the story.

**Characters:** Protagonists, antagonists, and supporting characters, exploring their traits, motivations, and development.

**Themes:** The fundamental ideas, concepts, or messages conveyed by the author.

**Symbolism and Imagery:** The use of symbols, metaphors, and descriptive language to evoke deeper meanings.

**Narrative Perspective:** The point of view from which the story is told—first-person, third-person, etc.—and its impact on the reader's experience.

**Language and Style:** The author's choice of words, syntax, and literary devices used to convey ideas and emotions.

#### Approaches to Literary Analysis

##### Formalist Approach:

This method focuses on the text itself, emphasizing literary elements like structure, language, and form. It disregards external factors such as author biography or historical context to concentrate solely on the work's internal components.

##### Historical and Cultural Approach:

Understanding the socio-cultural context in which a text was written can provide insights into the author's intentions and the influences that shaped the narrative.

Historical events, cultural norms, and societal beliefs can significantly impact the themes and messages conveyed in the text.

#### Psychological Approach:

Analyzing characters' motivations, behaviors, and relationships through psychological theories allows for a deeper understanding of their complexities. This approach often explores the author's psyche as well, considering how their experiences might have influenced the text.

#### Reader-Response Approach:

This approach focuses on the reader's interpretation and emotional response to the text. It acknowledges that each reader brings their own experiences and perspectives, impacting how they perceive and understand the work.

#### Importance and Impact of Literary Analysis

Engaging in the analysis of literary texts is a gateway to critical thinking and deeper comprehension. It encourages readers to move beyond surface-level understanding, fostering a deeper appreciation for the artistry of language and storytelling. Additionally, it enables individuals to explore diverse perspectives, cultures, and human experiences encapsulated within different literary works.

Moreover, literary analysis contributes significantly to academia by offering scholars a platform to study and interpret works that have endured through time. Through analysis, these texts continue to be relevant as they reveal insights into historical periods, philosophical ideas, and human nature, enriching our collective understanding of the world.

#### Conclusion

The analysis of literary texts is an essential tool for unraveling the intricacies of storytelling and understanding the human condition. It allows readers to appreciate the depth and complexity of literature, fostering intellectual growth and a deeper connection to the narratives that shape our world. By examining the various elements within a text, we embark on a voyage of discovery, where every word and every symbol becomes a window into the profound depths of human imagination and expression.

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*Abduraxmanova Zilola Yoqubjon qizi*

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Historical events, cultural norms, and societal beliefs can significantly impact the themes and messages conveyed in the text.

#### Psychological Approach:

Analyzing characters' motivations, behaviors, and relationships through psychological theories allows for a deeper understanding of their complexities. This approach often explores the author's psyche as well, considering how their experiences might have influenced the text.

#### Reader-Response Approach:

This approach focuses on the reader's interpretation and emotional response to the text. It acknowledges that each reader brings their own experiences and perspectives, impacting how they perceive and understand the work.

#### Importance and Impact of Literary Analysis

Engaging in the analysis of literary texts is a gateway to critical thinking and deeper comprehension. It encourages readers to move beyond surface-level understanding, fostering a deeper appreciation for the artistry of language and storytelling. Additionally, it enables individuals to explore diverse perspectives, cultures, and human experiences encapsulated within different literary works.

Moreover, literary analysis contributes significantly to academia by offering scholars a platform to study and interpret works that have endured through time. Through analysis, these texts continue to be relevant as they reveal insights into historical periods, philosophical ideas, and human nature, enriching our collective understanding of the world.

#### Conclusion

The analysis of literary texts is an essential tool for unraveling the intricacies of storytelling and understanding the human condition. It allows readers to appreciate the depth and complexity of literature, fostering intellectual growth and a deeper connection to the narratives that shape our world. By examining the various elements within a text, we embark on a voyage of discovery, where every word and every symbol becomes a window into the profound depths of human imagination and expression.

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**AMERICAN-BASED PRONUNCIATION STANDARDS OF ENGLISH**

*Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi*  
*Supervisor*

*Sirliyeva Makhliyo Akmal qizi*  
*Student of group 204-20*

*Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo  
Ulugbek, The faculty of Psychology, department of Foreign languages  
Phylogology and foreign languages*

**Annotation:** This comprehensive article delves into the intricacies of American English pronunciation standards, offering a detailed exploration of its historical evolution, key linguistic features, regional variations, and global influence. The article elucidates the distinctive elements of American English pronunciation, such as vowel sounds, consonant modifications, stress patterns, and regional accents, providing valuable insights for both language learners and enthusiasts. It emphasizes the impact of American media on the dissemination of this pronunciation standard worldwide, highlighting its significance in cross-cultural communication. Moreover, the article encourages learners to engage with native speakers, diverse resources, and various accents to enhance their proficiency in American English pronunciation. Overall, this annotation recognizes the article's comprehensive coverage and its importance in elucidating the nuances and prominence of American-based pronunciation standards within the global linguistic landscape.

**Key words:** American English, Pronunciation Standards, Linguistic Variation, Vowel Sounds, Consonant Modification, Regional Accents, Global Influence, Language Learning, Communication, American Media, Language Evolution.

English, as a global language, manifests with distinct pronunciations across diverse regions. Among the prevalent variations, the American English pronunciation stands as a prominent and widely recognized standard. Its influence extends far beyond

the shores of the United States, shaping communication, media, and global interactions. Understanding the fundamentals and nuances of American-based pronunciation standards is pivotal for learners and enthusiasts of the English language worldwide.

### **Historical Evolution:**

The roots of American English pronunciation can be traced back to the colonial era when British settlers brought their language to the New World. Over time, the linguistic landscape evolved, influenced by immigrants from various parts of the world, leading to a unique blend of accents and dialects. This amalgamation birthed what we now recognize as American English.

### **Key Features:**

**Vowel Sounds:** One distinctive feature of American English is the pronunciation of vowel sounds. The accent tends to have a "rhotic" quality, emphasizing the 'r' sound, especially at the end of words and before consonants. For instance, in words like "car" or "part," the 'r' is pronounced more prominently compared to some other English dialects.

**Flattening of Certain Vowels:** American English often flattens certain vowel sounds, like the short 'a' in words such as "cat" or "trap." This differs from British English, where the same vowel sound might be pronounced with a more rounded quality.

**Consonant Sounds:** Consonant sounds also undergo modifications in American English. The 't' sound in words like "better" or "water" can sometimes take on a flapped or softer pronunciation compared to other English dialects, almost sounding closer to a soft 'd' sound.

**Stress and Rhythm:** American English tends to have a more rhythmic pattern with stress placed on specific syllables within words. This emphasis on certain syllables or words contributes to the cadence and flow of spoken American English.

### **Regional Variations:**

Within the United States itself, there exist diverse regional accents and pronunciation variations. The country's vastness has led to the development of distinct linguistic traits in different areas. For instance, the accents heard in the Northeastern states like New York or Boston can be notably different from those in the Southern states such as Texas or Alabama. The Midwest and West Coast also exhibit their own unique linguistic characteristics, contributing to the richness and diversity of American English.

### **Influence on Global Communication:**

The widespread prevalence of American media, including movies, television shows, music, and the internet, has significantly contributed to the dissemination and adoption of American English pronunciation worldwide. Learners and speakers of English often familiarize themselves with this accent due to its omnipresence in popular culture, business, and academia.

### **Learning and Embracing American English Pronunciation:**

For non-native speakers aiming to improve their American English pronunciation, exposure and practice play pivotal roles. Engaging with native speakers, listening to various American accents, and utilizing resources such as pronunciation guides, podcasts, and language learning apps can aid in honing pronunciation skills.

In conclusion, the American-based pronunciation standards of English stand as a significant influence in global communication. Its distinct features, regional variations, and widespread adoption contribute to its prominence and relevance in the realm of language and cross-cultural interactions. Embracing and understanding these pronunciation standards offer a pathway for effective communication and a deeper appreciation of the diversity within the English language.

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A GLOBAL LANGUAGE // YOSH OLIMLAR ILMIY AMALIY  
KONFERENSIYASI. – P. 64.

**EDUCATION SYSTEM OF THE UK: SCHOOL UNIFORMS, SCHOOL LIFE,  
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS, SECONDARY AND HIGHER  
EDUCATION**

*Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi*  
*Supervisor*

*Mamadaminova Nigina Maxkam qizi*  
*Student of group 403-22*

*Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo  
Ulugbek*

*The faculty of Psychology, department of Foreign languages  
Phylology and foreign languages*

**Annotation:** This comprehensive article delves into the multifaceted aspects of the United Kingdom's education system. It begins by highlighting the cultural significance of school uniforms as a symbol of tradition and identity, acknowledging the ongoing debate surrounding their impact on individuality versus fostering a sense of belonging. The article navigates through the diverse experiences of school life, emphasizing the role of extracurricular activities in holistic development and highlighting the disparities between public and private schooling.

**Key words:** UK Education System, School Uniforms, School Life, Public Schools, Private Schools, Secondary Education, Higher Education, GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education), A-Levels, Universities, UCAS (Universities and Colleges Admissions Service), Extracurricular Activities; Individuality vs. Belonging, Socio-economic Disparities.

The United Kingdom boasts a rich tapestry of educational institutions, steeped in tradition and diverse in their offerings. From the iconic school uniforms to the dichotomy of public and private schooling, and the journey through secondary to higher

education, the UK's education system is a mosaic of experiences that significantly shape the lives of its students.

### School Uniforms: Tradition and Identity

One of the most distinctive features of the UK's education system is the prevalence of school uniforms. Embraced by both public and private institutions, uniforms symbolize tradition, discipline, and a sense of identity within the school community. These uniforms often consist of specific attire, such as blazers, ties, skirts, or trousers, with schools having their unique color schemes and emblems.

Uniforms serve to create a sense of equality among students, diminishing socio-economic disparities by eradicating visible markers of wealth or social status. While some argue that uniforms suppress individuality, proponents highlight their role in fostering a sense of belonging and pride in one's school.

### School Life: A Diverse Landscape

The school life in the UK encapsulates a diverse range of experiences. From primary education to secondary schooling, students undergo a structured curriculum covering core subjects like English, Mathematics, Science, and Humanities. Beyond academics, extracurricular activities, including sports, arts, and clubs, play a pivotal role in holistic development.

Public schools in the UK, contrary to the American definition, are fee-charging independent schools, often catering to a privileged demographic. These institutions, known for their historical significance and high educational standards, provide a distinctive experience marked by smaller class sizes and extensive facilities.

On the other hand, state-funded schools are open to all and operate under government regulations. While some state schools maintain high standards, disparities in funding and resources among institutions can impact the quality of education offered.

### Public and Private Schools: Bridging the Gap

The distinction between public and private schools in the UK is significant. Private schools, also referred to as independent or fee-paying schools, offer an array of educational approaches, including traditional boarding schools, academically focused institutions, and schools with alternative philosophies like Montessori or Steiner education.

Public schools, historically elite institutions, have produced many influential figures in the UK's history. While these schools traditionally cater to the affluent, efforts have been made to bridge the gap by offering scholarships and bursaries to students from diverse backgrounds.

### Secondary and Higher Education: A Pathway to Success

Secondary education in the UK typically starts around the age of 11 or 12 and continues until 16 or 18, depending on the educational pathway chosen. The General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE) examinations mark the culmination of compulsory education and act as a gateway to further studies.

Post-GCSE, students can choose between continuing their studies in school or pursuing vocational qualifications or apprenticeships. The A-Level examinations, taken at the end of secondary education, are crucial for university admissions and serve as a benchmark for academic achievement.

The UK boasts a prestigious higher education sector, including world-renowned universities like Oxford, Cambridge, and others. Universities offer a diverse range of courses and degrees, attracting students from across the globe. The UCAS (Universities and Colleges Admissions Service) facilitates the application process for higher education, guiding students through the intricate admissions procedures.

### Conclusion

The education system in the UK is a mosaic, reflecting a blend of tradition, innovation, and diversity. From the iconic school uniforms fostering a sense of identity to the dichotomy between public and private schools, and the journey through secondary to higher education, the UK's educational landscape offers a myriad of opportunities and experiences that shape the futures of its students.

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**THE HISTORY OF THE USA, PRE-COLONIAL AMERICAN LIFE,  
EUROPEAN DISCOVERY**

*Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi*  
*Supervisor*

*Mamadaminova Nigina Maxkam qizi*  
*Student of group 403-22*

*Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo  
Ulugbek*

*The faculty of Psychology, department of Foreign languages  
Phylology and foreign languages*

**Annotation:** This comprehensive article traces the multifaceted journey that led to the establishment of the United States of America. Divided into two key sections, it meticulously examines the pre-colonial American landscape and the pivotal era of European discovery and exploration, providing a nuanced understanding of the nation's origins. The article culminates by acknowledging the far-reaching implications of European colonization, setting the stage for the formation of the United States while recognizing the profound challenges and conflicts that arose from this period.

**Key words:** USA history, Pre-colonial America, Indigenous cultures, European exploration, Christopher Columbus, Columbian Exchange, Indigenous impact, Colonialism, Cultural exchange, Cahokia Mounds, Ancestral Puebloans, Impact of European contact, Formation of the United States, Native American history, Exploration and colonization.

The history of the United States of America is a tapestry woven from the diverse threads of its past, spanning thousands of years before the arrival of European explorers. The journey of the USA began long before the Mayflower set sail or the signing of the Declaration of Independence. To understand the nation's roots, one must delve into the rich tapestry of pre-colonial American life and the pivotal European discovery that changed the course of history.



### Pre-Colonial American Life:

Long before the arrival of European settlers, indigenous peoples inhabited the land we now call the United States. Diverse tribes, each with their unique languages, cultures, and customs, thrived across the continent. From the Inuit in the Arctic to the Apache in the Southwest and the Iroquois in the Northeast, these communities developed complex societies, sustaining themselves through farming, hunting, and gathering.

The indigenous peoples had established sophisticated civilizations with intricate social structures, religious beliefs, and rich oral traditions. Their innovations in agriculture, like the Three Sisters planting technique (corn, beans, and squash), played a crucial role in sustaining their communities.

Furthermore, these societies left lasting legacies in art, architecture, governance, and spiritual practices. The Cahokia Mounds in present-day Illinois, for instance, showcases the advanced urban planning of ancient indigenous civilizations. The Ancestral Puebloans' cliff dwellings in Mesa Verde, Colorado, stand as a testament to their architectural prowess.

### European Discovery and Exploration:

The turning point in American history came with European exploration and discovery. In the late 15th century, Christopher Columbus, sponsored by Spain, set sail westward, seeking a new trade route to Asia. Instead, he stumbled upon the islands of the Caribbean in 1492, mistakenly believing he had reached the East Indies. This event initiated a wave of European exploration and colonization in the Americas.

Subsequent expeditions by explorers like John Cabot, Amerigo Vespucci, and Hernán Cortés mapped coastlines, established trade routes, and made contact with indigenous peoples. Their encounters led to the exchange of goods, ideas, cultures, but also introduced diseases that ravaged native populations who had no immunity.

The colonial ambitions of European powers—Spain, Portugal, France, and England—escalated, leading to the establishment of permanent settlements. The Spanish conquistadors ventured into present-day Florida, the Southwest, and Central and South America, seeking gold and spreading their influence. Meanwhile, the English and French explored regions like present-day Virginia and Canada, respectively, establishing footholds for future colonization.

#### Impact and Legacy:

The arrival of Europeans in the Americas marked the beginning of a transformative era, altering the course of history for both the indigenous peoples and the newcomers. The Columbian Exchange—the exchange of plants, animals, diseases, and technologies between the Eastern and Western Hemispheres—reshaped economies, diets, and societies on both continents.

The clash of cultures led to significant changes in the social, economic, and political landscapes of the Americas. European colonization brought profound changes—both positive and devastating—to indigenous societies. The establishment of colonies laid the foundation for the formation of the United States, but it also resulted in centuries of conflict, displacement, and marginalization of native peoples.

In conclusion, the history of the USA began with the rich tapestry of pre-colonial indigenous life, followed by the transformative encounters and explorations by European voyagers. Understanding this complex interplay of cultures, exploration, and colonization is crucial in comprehending the diverse and multifaceted journey that led to the birth of the United States of America.

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**VARIANTS AND DIALECTS OF MODERN ENGLISH: CANADIAN,  
AUSTRALIAN AND INDIAN VARIANTS**

*Xoldorova Hukaroy Muzaffar qizi*  
*Supervisor*

*Isoqova Rayxona Abdulla qizi*  
*Student of group 403-22*

*Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo  
Ulugbek The faculty of Psychology, department of Foreign languages  
Phylology and foreign languages*

**Annotation:** In this comprehensive article, the author delves into the intricacies of three distinct variants of the English language: Canadian, Australian, and Indian English. The piece provides a detailed exploration of the unique characteristics, linguistic nuances, and cultural influences that shape these variants. The author begins by highlighting Canadian English, emphasizing its multicultural identity and regional diversity across provinces. Regional differences in accent, vocabulary, and grammar are elucidated, showcasing the amalgamation of British, American, indigenous, and French linguistic elements within Canadian English. Moving on to Australian English, the article captures the essence of its laid-back culture and indigenous influences. Notable linguistic features such as vowel shifts, informal speech patterns, and the pervasive use of diminutives are highlighted. Moreover, the incorporation of indigenous words and colloquialisms enriches the portrayal of Australian English.

**Key words:** English Variants, Canadian English, Australian English, Indian English, Linguistic Diversity, Cultural Influences, Regional Nuances, Multicultural Identity, Indigenous Languages, Accent Variations, Vocabulary Differences, Sociolinguistics, Global English, Colonial Influences, Language Evolution.

English, known for its versatility and adaptability, has evolved into diverse variants and dialects across the globe due to historical, cultural, and geographical influences. Among these, Canadian, Australian, and Indian variants stand out as

distinctive expressions of the language, each shaped by unique societal contexts, historical roots, and linguistic influences.

#### Canadian English: Embracing Multiculturalism and Regional Nuances

In Canada, English serves as one of the country's official languages alongside French, reflecting its bilingual and multicultural identity. Canadian English embodies a blend of British, American, and indigenous linguistic elements, resulting in a diverse tapestry of accents and dialects across its vast geographical expanse.

Regional nuances in Canadian English are notable, with distinctions in pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammar. The Maritimes feature a distinct accent and vocabulary, while Central Canada, including Ontario and Quebec, showcases variations influenced by both British and American English. Western Canada, including provinces like Alberta and British Columbia, exhibits its unique linguistic characteristics.

Additionally, Canadian English has borrowed terms from French, Indigenous languages, and regional slang, contributing to its rich lexicon. Phrases like "toque" (winter hat), "loonie" (Canadian one-dollar coin), and "double-double" (coffee with two creams and two sugars) are quintessentially Canadian.

#### Australian English: Reflecting Laid-back Vibes and Cultural Diversity

Australia's English variant is a reflection of the nation's laid-back lifestyle, cultural diversity, and colonial history. With its roots in British English, Australian English has evolved into a distinct dialect shaped by its geographical isolation and indigenous influences.

Distinctive features of Australian English include a unique accent characterized by vowel shifts and a tendency towards informal speech patterns. The use of diminutives, where words are abbreviated and often end in "-o" or "-ie" (e.g., "barbie" for barbecue, "brekkie" for breakfast), is a notable linguistic trait. Additionally, colloquialisms and slang, such as "mate," "G'day," and "fair dinkum," are deeply ingrained in everyday language.

Furthermore, Indigenous Australian languages have contributed to the lexicon of Australian English, introducing words like "kangaroo," "boomerang," and "billabong" to the global vocabulary.

#### Indian English: A Fusion of Tradition, Globalization, and Linguistic Diversity

In India, English serves as a prominent second language alongside numerous native languages, resulting in a unique variant shaped by historical colonial influences and indigenous linguistic diversity. Indian English reflects a fusion of British English norms, local languages, and a myriad of cultural influences.

The pronunciation and intonation of Indian English often differ from British or American English, and the use of certain phrases and sentence structures might vary. Indianisms, such as "prepone" (to reschedule for an earlier time), "outsider" (referring to someone who is not from the immediate community), and "chit" (a note or short letter), are distinct linguistic markers.

Moreover, regional variations exist within Indian English, with different states and regions showcasing their linguistic idiosyncrasies. For instance, the use of English in South India might differ from that in the North due to regional language influences and cultural nuances.

#### Conclusion

The variants and dialects of modern English in Canada, Australia, and India exemplify the language's adaptability and fluidity in diverse cultural landscapes. These variants not only reflect the historical and social contexts of their respective regions but also contribute to the richness and diversity of the global English language.

As English continues to evolve, influenced by globalization, migration, and cultural exchanges, these variants stand as testament to the ever-changing nature of language, celebrating the vibrant tapestry of linguistic diversity in our interconnected world.

The exploration of Indian English offers insights into its unique blend of British English norms, indigenous languages, and diverse cultural influences. The article

discusses pronunciation variations, distinctive phrases termed as "Indianisms," and regional linguistic differences, illustrating the multifaceted nature of English in India.

Throughout the article, the author effectively emphasizes how these variants are shaped by historical, social, and geographical factors, providing examples of specific linguistic traits and idiomatic expressions that distinguish each variant. The piece concludes by celebrating the adaptability and evolution of English in diverse cultural contexts, underlining the importance of linguistic diversity in a globalized world.

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**NATURAL RESOURCES OF OUR COUNTRY AND THEIR RATIONAL  
USE**

*Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi*  
*Supervisor*

*Isoqova Rayxona Abdulla qizi*  
*Student of group 403-22*

*Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo  
Ulugbek The faculty of Psychology, department of Foreign languages  
Phylology and foreign languages*

**Annotation:** This comprehensive article meticulously examines the significance of natural resources in the context of our nation's development while emphasizing the critical need for their sustainable utilization. It adeptly outlines the diverse range of natural assets our country possesses and underscores the looming threats posed by their unchecked exploitation. The annotation elucidates the pressing challenges faced due to unsustainable practices and highlights the multifaceted implications, including environmental degradation, loss of biodiversity, and the exacerbation of climate change. Moreover, it aptly proposes a strategic framework encompassing various measures imperative for the prudent management of these resources.

**Key words:** Natural resources, Sustainable management, Economic development, Environmental degradation, Biodiversity conservation, Renewable energy, Responsible mining, Water resource management, Sustainable agriculture, Public awareness, Conservation measures.

**Sustainable Management of Natural Resources: A Vital Imperative for Our  
Country's Future**

Natural resources are the cornerstone of a nation's prosperity, playing a pivotal role in its economic development and societal progress. From the bounty of fertile lands to the wealth beneath the earth and the abundance of water bodies, our country is blessed with a diverse array of natural resources. However, the responsible and rational

utilization of these resources is paramount to ensure their sustainability for future generations.

Land, forests, minerals, water, and biodiversity constitute the primary natural resources that contribute to the economic growth and well-being of our nation. Agricultural lands provide the foundation for food production, sustaining both rural livelihoods and urban populations. Forests serve as a source of timber, medicine, and play a critical role in maintaining ecological balance by absorbing carbon dioxide and providing habitats for diverse flora and fauna.

Beneath the surface lie mineral resources, such as coal, oil, natural gas, and various ores, which drive industrial development and energy production. Additionally, our rivers, lakes, and groundwater reservoirs are invaluable sources of freshwater necessary for agriculture, industry, and domestic consumption. Biodiversity, encompassing the variety of life forms, ensures ecological stability, enriches ecosystems, and contributes to scientific advancements.

However, the unregulated exploitation and unsustainable use of these resources pose significant challenges. Rampant deforestation, unchecked mining activities, overfishing, and water pollution are some of the pressing issues threatening the integrity of our natural resources. Climate change exacerbates these challenges, leading to unpredictable weather patterns, water scarcity, and loss of biodiversity.

To ensure the long-term viability of our natural resources, a paradigm shift towards their sustainable management is imperative. Here are some crucial strategies that must be adopted:

**Conservation and Preservation:** Implementing strict regulations and conservation measures to protect forests, wetlands, and biodiversity hotspots from indiscriminate exploitation. Establishing national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, and protected areas to safeguard endangered species and their habitats.

**Adopting Renewable Energy Sources:** Promoting the use of renewable energy sources like solar, wind, hydroelectric, and geothermal power to reduce dependency on finite fossil fuels and mitigate environmental degradation.

**Adherence to Responsible Mining Practices:** Enforcing stringent regulations on mining activities to minimize environmental degradation, ensure proper waste management, and promote reclamation and rehabilitation of mined areas.

**Water Resource Management:** Implementing efficient water conservation practices, promoting the reuse and recycling of water, and preventing pollution of water bodies through stringent regulations and public awareness campaigns.

**Promotion of Sustainable Agriculture:** Encouraging practices like organic farming, crop rotation, and the use of eco-friendly technologies to preserve soil fertility, reduce chemical pollution, and ensure food security.

**Public Awareness and Education:** Educating the populace about the importance of natural resources, fostering a sense of responsibility towards the environment, and encouraging sustainable lifestyle choices.

Rational and sustainable utilization of natural resources is not just an environmental necessity but also an economic and ethical imperative. It requires concerted efforts from governments, businesses, communities, and individuals alike. By prioritizing the preservation and responsible management of our natural wealth, we can pave the way for a resilient and thriving future where the treasures of our land continue to enrich and sustain generations to come.

Natural resources are the foundation of a country's wealth and development. They encompass a broad spectrum of elements, including water, minerals, forests, wildlife, land, and energy sources. The rational use of these resources refers to their sustainable management and exploitation to meet the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

In every country, the availability and distribution of natural resources vary significantly, influencing economic activities, societal development, and environmental stability. Here are some common natural resources and considerations for their rational use:

**Water Resources:** Freshwater sources, such as rivers, lakes, and groundwater, are crucial for agriculture, industry, and human consumption. Rational use involves efficient irrigation techniques, reducing wastage, preventing pollution, and promoting conservation methods to maintain water quality and quantity.

**Minerals and Metals:** Mineral resources like coal, iron ore, copper, and precious metals are essential for industrial production. Their rational use involves responsible mining practices, recycling, and exploring alternative materials to minimize depletion and environmental degradation.

**Forests:** Forests provide timber, oxygen, biodiversity, and regulate climate. Sustainable forestry practices, reforestation, and conservation efforts are vital to ensure their rational use. Proper management can balance economic benefits with ecological preservation.

**Wildlife and Biodiversity:** Preserving biodiversity is crucial for ecological balance and genetic diversity. Conservation efforts, protected areas, and sustainable harvesting practices help ensure the rational use of wildlife resources.

**Land Resources:** Land is essential for agriculture, urban development, and infrastructure. Sustainable land-use planning, minimizing soil degradation, and preventing deforestation are vital for the rational use of land resources.

**Energy Sources:** Fossil fuels, renewable energy sources like wind, solar, and hydroelectric power are crucial for meeting energy demands. Rational use involves transitioning to renewable sources, increasing energy efficiency, and reducing dependence on finite resources like oil and coal.

**Strategies for the rational use of natural resources involve:**

**Conservation and Preservation:** Implementing policies and practices that safeguard resources from overexploitation and degradation.

**Technological Innovation:** Developing and adopting technologies that promote efficiency, reduce waste, and utilize resources more sustainably.

Education and Awareness: Informing and educating the public about the importance of preserving natural resources and encouraging responsible consumption patterns.

Policy and Regulation: Implementing laws, regulations, and incentives that encourage sustainable resource management and penalize unsustainable practices.

International Cooperation: Collaborating with other countries and international organizations to address global resource challenges and promote sustainable development.

In conclusion, the prudent management and rational use of natural resources are pivotal for ensuring sustainable development and the well-being of societies worldwide. The diverse array of resources, from water and minerals to forests and energy sources, serves as the lifeblood of economies and ecosystems alike.

By embracing responsible practices such as conservation, sustainable harvesting, technological innovation, and policy implementation, nations can navigate the delicate balance between meeting current needs and preserving resources for future generations. It is imperative to recognize that the finite nature of many resources necessitates a shift toward more efficient utilization, renewable alternatives, and proactive conservation measures. Education, public awareness, and international cooperation are crucial in fostering a collective commitment to safeguarding these invaluable resources.

Ultimately, the rational use of natural resources is not merely an obligation but a fundamental pathway toward sustainable development, environmental stability, and ensuring a legacy of abundance for generations to come. Embracing this ethos will pave the way for a more harmonious relationship between human societies and the natural world upon which they depend.

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## **IMPROVING CULTURAL RELATIONS AND VALUES BETWEEN COUNTRIES**

*Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi*  
*Supervisor*

*Isoqova Rayxona Abdulla qizi*  
*Student of group 403-22*

*Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo  
Ulugbek The faculty of Psychology, department of Foreign languages  
Phylology and foreign languages*

**Annotation:** This comprehensive article delves into the critical significance of enhancing cultural relations and values among countries in our increasingly interconnected world. It systematically explores various strategies aimed at promoting cross-cultural understanding, emphasizing the pivotal role of cultural exchange programs, diplomatic efforts, education, technology, and embracing diversity. The author adeptly highlights the transformative potential of cultural exchanges in breaking down barriers, fostering empathy, and nurturing peaceful global coexistence. Additionally, the article underscores the importance of dispelling stereotypes, leveraging cultural diplomacy, and utilizing digital platforms to facilitate meaningful interactions between diverse societies. Overall, the annotation notes the article's insightful guidance on how fostering cultural relations is fundamental in building bridges, fostering respect, and nurturing a more harmonious global community.

**Key words:** Cultural Relations, Cross-Cultural Understanding, Cultural Exchange Programs, Diplomatic Relations, Multicultural Education, Digital Platforms, Cultural Diplomacy, Diversity and Inclusivity, Stereotype Dispel, Conflict Resolution through.

**Strengthening Cultural Relations: Fostering Understanding and Values  
Across Nations**



In today's interconnected world, the importance of improving cultural relations and values between countries cannot be overstated. Cultures shape our identities, beliefs, and behaviors, and when nations engage in fostering understanding and respect for one another's cultures, it paves the way for enhanced cooperation, empathy, and a more peaceful global community.

Cultural exchange has the power to break down barriers, mitigate conflicts, and build bridges between diverse societies. Here are several strategies that can be employed to improve cultural relations and promote shared values among nations:

**Promoting Cultural Exchange Programs:** Governments, non-profit organizations, and educational institutions can facilitate cultural exchange programs. These programs can include student exchanges, artist residencies, academic collaborations, and cultural festivals. Such initiatives allow individuals to immerse themselves in different cultures, fostering mutual understanding and appreciation.

**Encouraging Diplomatic and People-to-People Exchanges:** Diplomatic efforts play a crucial role in fostering cultural relations. Engaging in dialogues, hosting cultural events, and encouraging interactions among diplomats and citizens help in building trust and understanding between nations. People-to-people exchanges through sports, arts, and cultural activities also play a significant role in promoting cross-cultural understanding.

**Supporting Multicultural Education:** Education systems can integrate multicultural curricula that teach respect for diverse cultures, histories, and perspectives. By promoting cultural literacy from an early age, societies can nurture empathy, tolerance, and a broader worldview among the younger generation.

**Utilizing Digital Platforms and Technology:** In the digital age, technology serves as a powerful tool for connecting people across borders. Social media, online forums, and digital platforms can be utilized to facilitate cultural dialogues, share experiences, and foster connections among individuals from different backgrounds.

**Cultural Diplomacy and Soft Power:** Nations can leverage cultural diplomacy and soft power to promote their culture and values abroad. This involves using cultural assets

such as language, arts, music, and cuisine to create positive perceptions of a country, thereby strengthening relationships with other nations.

**Respecting Diversity and Inclusivity:** Embracing diversity within societies fosters an environment of inclusivity and respect. Countries that celebrate their diverse communities and actively promote equality tend to have stronger cultural relations with others.

**Addressing Stereotypes and Misconceptions:** Combatting stereotypes and misconceptions about other cultures is crucial. Media, education, and public discourse should work towards dispelling prejudices by highlighting the richness and complexity of diverse cultures.

**Crisis Resolution through Cultural Understanding:** During times of conflict or crisis, cultural understanding can play a pivotal role in finding common ground and resolving disputes. Understanding each other's cultural sensitivities and values can aid in finding peaceful resolutions.

Improving cultural relations and values between countries is a multifaceted endeavor that involves fostering mutual understanding, respect, and appreciation for diverse cultures. Strengthening these relationships can lead to numerous benefits, including diplomatic stability, economic cooperation, educational exchanges, and enhanced global harmony. Here are several ways to improve cultural relations and values between countries

**Cultural Exchange Programs:** Encourage and support cultural exchange initiatives such as student exchange programs, artist residencies, and academic collaborations. These programs allow individuals to immerse themselves in different cultures, fostering empathy, understanding, and appreciation for diversity.

**Diplomatic Initiatives:** Governments can actively engage in cultural diplomacy by organizing cultural events, exhibitions, and festivals that showcase the traditions, art, music, cuisine, and heritage of their countries. This can create platforms for dialogue and build bridges between nations.

**Promotion of Cultural Heritage:** Preserve and promote cultural heritage through museums, heritage sites, and cultural centers. Protecting and sharing cultural artifacts, traditions, languages, and historical narratives can foster respect and understanding between nations.

**Language Learning:** Encouraging the learning of foreign languages can facilitate cross-cultural communication. Language is a gateway to understanding a culture's nuances and can promote deeper connections between people from different countries.

**Media and Communication:** Encourage responsible and balanced reporting in media to portray diverse cultures accurately. Collaborative media projects, joint productions, and the sharing of stories from different perspectives can mitigate stereotypes and misconceptions.

**Educational Partnerships:** Establish educational partnerships between institutions across borders. This includes joint research projects, academic collaborations, and student exchanges, fostering cross-cultural learning and understanding.

**Tourism and Travel:** Encourage responsible and sustainable tourism that promotes cultural immersion and understanding. When people travel and experience different cultures firsthand, it often leads to greater appreciation and respect.

**Interfaith and Intercultural Dialogue:** Support initiatives that facilitate dialogue among different religions, beliefs, and cultures. Promoting understanding and tolerance can significantly contribute to peaceful coexistence.

**Arts and Entertainment:** Support collaborations in the arts and entertainment industries. Music, film, literature, and other forms of artistic expression can transcend cultural barriers and promote mutual appreciation.

**Civil Society Engagement:** Encourage civil society organizations, NGOs, and grassroots initiatives that focus on cultural exchange, human rights, and intercultural dialogue. These entities often play a crucial role in promoting understanding and fostering relationships between countries.

Improving cultural relations and values between countries requires ongoing commitment and collaboration at various levels—governmental, societal, educational, and individual. Embracing diversity, fostering empathy, and promoting mutual respect are essential components in building stronger cultural relations among nations.

In conclusion, fostering improved cultural relations and values between countries is a multifaceted endeavor that requires concerted efforts from governments, institutions, communities, and individuals. By embracing diversity, promoting cultural exchange, and fostering mutual respect, nations can build stronger bonds and contribute to a more harmonious and interconnected global society. Cultural relations serve as a cornerstone for peace, cooperation, and a brighter future for generations to come.

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## **Language universals and their characteristic features**

*Sharifova Dinora Tohir qizi*

*4rd year students at the Djizakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek*

*Supervisor: Abduraxmanova Zilola*

**Annotation:** Language universals refer to the features that are shared by all natural human languages. Linguists have long been interested in uncovering these universals to better understand the fundamental characteristics of human language. A few characteristic features of language universals include:

1. **Phonological Universals:** These universals pertain to the basic sound structure of language. For instance, nearly all languages have consonants and vowels, and they organize these sounds into patterns that allow for meaningful communication.

2. **Grammatical Universals:** This category encompasses the common structural features found in the grammars of all languages. For instance, the presence of nouns and verbs in the vast majority of languages, as well as the use of word order or inflection to denote grammatical relationships.

3. **Semantic Universals:** These universals relate to the ways in which languages express meaning. For example, most languages make distinctions between past, present, and future tenses, and also have words to express basic emotions like happiness and sadness.

4. **Pragmatic Universals:** Pragmatics deals with the use of language in context. Universals in this domain include the ability to ask questions, make requests, and use politeness markers, which are present in some form across most languages.

5. **Genetic Universals:** These universals refer to the biological constraints on the human capacity for language. For example, all humans are born with the ability to acquire language, and this ability emerges during early childhood.

**Keywords:** Language universals, characteristic features, phonological universals, grammatical universals, semantic universals, pragmatic universals, genetic universals, human language, linguistic diversity, language structure, cross-linguistic similarities, language acquisition, cognition, language evolution

A etymological all inclusive could be a design that happens methodically over common dialects, possibly genuine for all of them. For case, All dialects have things and verbs, or In case a dialect is talked, it has consonants and vowels. Investigate in this zone of phonetics is closely tied to the ponder of phonetic typology, and serious to uncover generalizations over dialects, likely tied to cognition, discernment, or other capacities of the intellect. The field begins from discourses affected by Noam Chomsky's proposition of a All inclusive Language structure, but was generally spearheaded by the language specialist Joseph Greenberg, who inferred a set of forty-five essential universals, generally managing with language structure, from a think about of a few thirty dialects.

In spite of the fact that there has been noteworthy inquire about into phonetic universals, in more later time a few etymologists, counting Nicolas Evans and Stephen C. Levinson, have contended against the presence of outright etymological universals that are shared over all dialects. These language specialists cite issues such as ethnocentrism among cognitive researchers, and in this way etymologists, as well as inadequately inquire about into all of the world's dialects in dialogs related to phonetic universals, instep advancing these likenesses as basically solid propensities.

### **Universal grammar**

Noam Chomsky's work related to the innateness hypothesis as it pertains to our ability to rapidly learn any language without formal instruction and with limited input, or what he refers to as a poverty of the stimulus, is what began research into linguistic universals. This led to his proposal for a shared underlying grammar structure for all languages, a concept he called universal grammar (UG), which he claimed must exist somewhere in the human brain prior to language acquisition. Chomsky defines UG as "the system of principles, conditions, and rules that are elements or properties of all human languages... by necessity." He states that UG expresses "the essence of human language," and believes that the structure-dependent rules of UG allow humans to interpret and create an infinite number of novel grammatical sentences. Chomsky asserts



that UG is the underlying connection between all languages and that the various differences between languages are all relative with respect to UG. He claims that UG is essential to our ability to learn languages, and thus uses it as evidence in a discussion of how to form a potential 'theory of learning' for how humans learn all or most of our cognitive processes throughout our lives. The discussion of Chomsky's UG, its innateness, and its connection to how humans learn language has been one of the more covered topics in linguistics studies to date. However, there is division amongst linguists between those who support Chomsky's claims of UG and those who argued against the existence of an underlying shared grammar structure that can account for all languages.

In semantics, research into linguistic universals has taken place in a number of ways. Some linguists, starting with Gottfried Leibniz, have pursued the search for a hypothetic irreducible semantic core of all languages. A modern variant of this approach can be found in the natural semantic metalanguage of Anna Wierzbicka and associates. See, for example, and Other lines of research suggest cross-linguistic tendencies to use body part terms metaphorically as adpositions, or tendencies to have morphologically simple words for cognitively salient concepts. The human body, being a physiological universal, provides an ideal domain for research into semantic and lexical universals. In a seminal study, Cecil H. Brown (1976) proposed a number of universals in the semantics of body part terminology, including the following: in any language, there will be distinct terms for BODY, HEAD, ARM, EYES, NOSE, and MOUTH; if there is a distinct term for FOOT, there will be a distinct term for HAND; similarly, if there are terms for INDIVIDUAL TOES, then there are terms for INDIVIDUAL FINGERS. Subsequent research has shown that most of these features have to be considered cross-linguistic tendencies rather than true universals. Several languages like Tidore and Kuuk Thaayorre lack a general term meaning 'body'. On the basis of such data it has been argued that the highest level in the partonomy of body part terms would be the word for 'person'.

### **Widespread language structure**

Noam Chomsky's work related to the innateness theory because it relates to our capacity to quickly learn any dialect without formal instruction and with constrained input, or what he alludes to as a destitution of the jolt, is what started investigate into

etymological universals. This driven to his proposition for a shared fundamental language structure structure for all dialects, a concept he called all inclusive linguistic use (UG), which he claimed must exist some place within the human brain earlier to dialect procurement. Chomsky characterizes UG as "the framework of standards, conditions, and rules that are components or properties of all human dialects... by necessity." He states that UG communicates "the pith of human language," and accepts that the structure-dependent rules of UG permit people to decipher and make an unbounded number of novel syntactic sentences. Chomsky states that UG is the basic association between all dialects which the different contrasts between dialects are all relative with regard to UG. He claims that UG is fundamental to our capacity to memorize dialects, and hence employments it as prove in a dialog of how to make a potential 'theory of learning' for how people learn all or most of our cognitive forms all through our lives. The dialog of Chomsky's UG, its innateness, and its connection to how people learn dialect has been one of the more secured themes in etymology thinks about to date. In any case, there's division among etymologists between those who back Chomsky's claims of UG and those who contended against the presence of an fundamental shared linguistic use structure that can account for all dialects.

### **Semantics**

In semantics, inquire about into etymological universals has taken put in a number of ways. A few language specialists, beginning with Gottfried Leibniz, have sought after the seek for a hypothetic irreducible semantic center of all dialects. A cutting edge variation of this approach can be found within the characteristic semantic metalanguage of Anna Wierzbicka and partners. See, for example, and Other lines of inquire about recommend cross-linguistic inclinations to utilize body portion terms allegorically as adpositions, or inclinations to have morphologically basic words for cognitively notable concepts. The human body, being a physiological widespread, gives an perfect space for inquire about into semantic and lexical universals. In a seminal ponder, Cecil H. Brown (1976) proposed a number of universals within the semantics of body portion wording, counting the taking after: in any dialect, there will be unmistakable terms for BODY, HEAD, ARM, EYES, NOSE, and MOUTH; if there's a distinct term for FOOT, there will be a particular term for HAND; essentially, on the off chance that there are terms for Person TOES, at that point there are terms for Person FINGERS. Consequent inquire

about has appeared that most of these highlights have to be considered cross-linguistic inclinations instead of genuine universals. A few dialects like Tidore and Kuuk Thaayorre need a common term meaning 'body'. On the premise of such information it has been contended that the most elevated level within the paronymy of body portion terms would be the word for 'person'.

### **Counterarguments**

Nicolas Evans and Stephen C. Levinson are two etymologists who have composed against the presence of etymological universals, making a specific say towards issues with Chomsky's proposition for a All inclusive Linguistic use. They contend that over the 6,000-8,000 dialects talked around the world nowadays, there are only solid inclinations instead of universals at best. In their see, these emerge essentially due to the truth that numerous dialects are associated to one another through shared authentic foundations or common heredity, such as bunch Sentiment dialects in Europe that were all derived from old Latin, and so it can be anticipated that they share a few center likenesses. Evans and Levinson accept that etymologists who have already proposed or upheld concepts related with etymological universals have done so "beneath the suspicion that most dialects are English-like in their structure" and as it were after analyzing a constrained run of dialects. They distinguish ethnocentrism, the thought "that most cognitive researchers, language specialists included, talk as it were recognizable European dialects, all near cousins in structure," as a possible impact towards the different issues they recognize within the declarations made on phonetic universals. With respects to Chomsky's widespread language structure, these language specialists claim that the clarification of the structure and rules connected to UG are either untrue due to a need of detail into the different developments utilize when making or translating a syntactic sentence, or that the hypothesis is unfalsifiable due to the dubious and distorted declarations made by Chomsky. Instep, Evans and Levinson highlight the tremendous differences that exists among the numerous dialects talked around the world to advocate for assist examination into the numerous cross-linguistic varieties that do exist.

Their article advances etymological differing qualities by citing numerous illustrations of variety in how "dialects can be organized at each level: phonetic,

phonological, morphological, syntactic and semantic." They claim that expanded understanding and acknowledgment of etymological differing qualities over the concepts of wrong claims of phonetic universals, better stated to them as solid inclinations, will lead to more edifying disclosures within the thinks about of human cognition

**In conclusion**, the study of language universals and their characteristic features provides valuable insights into the nature of human language. These universals, spanning phonology, grammar, semantics, pragmatics, and genetics, shed light on the commonalities that underlie the diverse array of languages spoken around the world. By uncovering these universals, linguists and cognitive scientists gain a deeper understanding of the fundamental principles that shape human communication. Moreover, investigating language universals helps unravel the mechanisms of language acquisition, cognitive processing, and the evolution of languages, offering a comprehensive perspective on the human capacity for language and the shared traits that bind diverse linguistic systems together.

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## SULTON SAODAT MAQBARASI BUGUNGI KUN NIGOHIDA

*Akbarov Muzaffar*

*Termiz davlat universiteti tarix fakulteti 420-guruh talabasi*

**Kalit soʻzlar:** Sulton Saodat, maqbara, tarixiy jarayon, yodgorlik, Hasan al-Amir, X asr, peshtoqi, gumbaz, gʻisht, bezaklar koʻrki.

**Annotatsiya:** Sulton Saodat maqbarasi Surxondaryo viloyati Termiz shahrida joylashgan koʻhna bir meʼmoriy obida hisoblanadi. Tarixiy yodgorliklarni bugungi kundagi mavqeyini oshirish va turizmni yaxshilash uchun bino qayta taʼmirdan chiqqan. Yorqin gumbazlari ham tarixiy hunarmandlarning mahoratini ochib bergan. Bezak uchun qoʻyilgan juft-juft gʻishtlari bilan ajralib turuvchi ushbu maqbara hozirgi kunda eng qadimiy inshoot deb eʼtirof etiladi.

**Аннотация:** Мавзолей Султан Саодат – старинный архитектурный памятник, расположенный в городе Термез Сурхандарьинской области. Здание было отремонтировано, чтобы улучшить статус исторических памятников и улучшить туризм. Яркие купола также раскрывали мастерство исторических мастеров. Этот мавзолей, выделенный парами декоративных кирпичей, признан древнейшей постройкой.

**Abstract:** The mausoleum of Sultan Saodat is an old architectural monument located in the city of Termiz, Surkhandarya region. The building was renovated to improve the status of historical monuments and improve tourism. Bright domes also revealed the skills of historical craftsmen. This mausoleum, distinguished by pairs of decorative bricks, is recognized as the oldest building.

Sulton Saodat Termiz sayyidlarining dahma maqbarasi sifatida mashhurdir. Bu oilaviy majmua asrlar davomida tashkil topgan butun boshli mukammal bir inshootdir. Majmuaning eng qadimgi qismi uning janubi-gʻarbidagi XI asrda qurilgan baland gumbazli ayvon peshtoqi ostidagi qabrlar bilan toʻla ikki maqbara hisoblanadi.



Sulton Saodat majmui — Termizdagi me'moriy yodgorlik (10—17-asrlar). Termizning sharqida joylashgan bu ziyoratgoh VII asr davomida shakllangan. 20 ga yaqin maqbarani o'z ichiga olgan. Unda Sayyidlar sulolasining maqbaralari joylashgan. Dastlab shu atrofdagi yerlar egasi, payg'ambarimiz avlodlaridan bo'lmish Hasan al Amir (IX-asr 2-yarmida vafot etgan) va boshqa bir manbada Amir Sayyid Ali Akbar maqbarasi bunyod etilgan.<sup>1</sup> Xalq orasida Sulton Saodat maqbarasi nomi bilan mashhur bo'lgan maqbaralar X-asrda, qolganlari, asosan, XV—XVII-asrlarda yonma yon qurilib, uzun hovlining ikkinchi tomonini egallagan. Maqbaralar peshtoq va gumbazli chorsi xonalardan iborat. Hovlining to'ridagi peshtoq va ikki qanotidagi gumbazli maqbaralar bir xil tarzda,

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<sup>1</sup> Arshavskaya Z.A., Rtveladze E.V., Haqimov Z.A., Srednevekovie pamyatniki Surxandari, T., 1982.

Janubidagi maqbara [zinalar](#) g'isobiga kichikroq ko'rinadi. Shimoliy g'arbidagi maqbaraning qurilma va [bezaklari](#) oddiy g'ishtdan juft -juft qilib terilib, [mavjli](#) bezak hosil qilingan. Ichki xona devorlariga g'ishtdan [hoshiyali bo'rtma ravoqlar](#) ishlangan. Janubiy g'arbdagi maqbara shimoliy g'arbdagidan bir oz kichik, ko'rinishi oddiy, [ganch](#) suvoqli. Mazkur 2 maqbara orasidagi peshtokli [supa](#) to'riga [mehrob](#) joylashgan. Olimlar fikricha, Hasan al-Amir o'z yaqinlari bilan taxminan 865 yilda Termizga kelib, yashab qolgan. Shu tariqa bu yerda obro'li sayyidlar sulolasi shakllangan. O'rta asrlardagi davlatlar, xususan, Amir Temur saltanati rivojida Termiz sayyidlarining alohida o'rni bo'lgan. Sohibqiron va Temuriylar payg'ambarimiz avlodlariga hurmat ko'rsatishni sharaf deb bilib, bu yerda xonaqoh va maqbaralar qurdirgan. Keyingi dahmalar o'z davrining uslubiga mos ravishda barpo etilgan. Shu jihatlari bilan majmua ulkan tarixiy, ma'naviy, madaniy ahamiyatga egadir. Sirkor [koshinlar binoga](#) alohida husn bag'ishlagan. XV —XVII-asrlarda qurilgan maqbaralarda o'sha davrga xos yulduzsimon [girih](#) naqshlar, [ganchkori](#) bezaklar<sup>2</sup> qo'llanilgan. Ulardan birinchisining ichki o'lchami 10X10 m, ikkinchisining 9X9 m bo'lib, ikkovini birlashtiruvchi gumbaz ostidagi keng maydon masjid xizmatini bajargan. Unda shakli turli-tuman uyma g'ishtlar juda moxirona va turli uslubda terilgan. Birinchi maqbarada IX asrning ikkinchi yarmida vafot etgan shu atrofdagi yerlarning egasi, obruli oila boshligi, Muxammad payg'ambarning avlodidan xisoblangan Xasan al-Amir ismli sayyidning xoki yotibdi. Bu zal xar xil shakldagi gishtlar bilan turli-tuman uslubda terilgan. Ikkinchi zal jixozi birmuncha oddiy, har ikkala makbara eshigi kungurador ayvonli bo'lib, hovliga qaratib qurilgan, bu uslub ansamblning keyinchalik rivojlanishida reja sifatida xizmat qiladi. Tugallangan Sulton Saodat majmuasi kelishgan ayvonli, yirik gumbazli bosh maqbara (Xasan al-Amir maqbarasi) atrofida guruxlangan imoratlardan iboratdir. Sulton Saodat qariyb yetti asr (X-XVII) davomida shakllangan. XIV-XV asrlarda Sulton Saodat majmuasida ham yangi maqbaralar qurilgan.

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<sup>2</sup> «Buyuk Termiziyalar» (Буюк Термизийлар) book by Mirzo Kenjabek, "Uzbekistan National encyclopedias" 2017, page-267



«Shavkat Mirziyoyev Hakim Termiziy maqbarasini ham ziyorat qildi. Yurtimizga tinchlik, qut-baraka tilab duo qilindi», — Prezident ushbu qadamjo ulkan ma'naviy meros, musulmonlar uchun tabarruk maskan ekanini qayd etib, uning tarixini mukammal o'rganish, xalqimizga va chet elliklarga yetkazish zarurligini ta'kidladi. Majmua hududini arxeologik o'rganish asosida uni obodonlashtirish, Imom Buxoriy, Imom Termiziy maqbaralaridek katta va go'zal ziyoratgohga aylantirish bo'yicha ko'rsatmalar berdi.<sup>3</sup> Bugungi kunda maqbarada juda katta ta'mir ishlari bo'lib o'tgan. Barcha qilingan ishlar samarali o'laroq turizm rivoji uchun UNESCO tomonidan targ'ibot ishlari qilingan. Hamda maqbara tarixiy yodgorliklarni muhofaza qilish bo'libmasiga ro'yxatga o'tgan. Muhofaza jarayonidagi e'tibor asosan uning ko'rki uchundir. Gumbazli xonalar, peshtoqli zallardagi bezaklarni mashhur hunarmandlar yaratgan va bugungi kunda ham o'z jozibasini yo'qotmagan.

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## LITERARY NORMS AND SPEECH CULTURE

*Niyatova Maftuna Norbekovna*  
*Supervisor*

*Hasanov Foziljon Alisher o`g`li*  
*Student of group 204-20*

*Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo  
Ulugbek, The faculty of Psychology, department of Foreign languages  
Phylogology and foreign languages*

**Annotation:** This comprehensive article delves into the intricate relationship between literary norms and speech culture, illuminating their interconnectedness in shaping communication within societies. The author adeptly navigates through the realms of written expression and oral communication, highlighting their symbiotic nature while acknowledging their distinct characteristics. The article skillfully delineates the essence of literary norms, encompassing grammar, style, and genre conventions, elucidating their role as guiding principles for written communication. Simultaneously, it intricately explores speech culture, capturing the diversity of oral communication through dialects, colloquialisms, and non-verbal cues. Furthermore, the author astutely illustrates how literary works draw inspiration from speech culture, incorporating linguistic nuances to create authentic narratives. Conversely, the influence of canonical literary works on speech culture is elaborated upon, exemplifying the impact of literature on everyday language.

**Key words:** 1. Literary Norms, Speech Culture, Communication, Written Expression, Oral Communication, Language Diversity, Linguistic Evolution, Societal Interaction, Language Dynamics, Dialects, Colloquialisms, Interconnectedness, Symbiotic Relationship, Language Evolution, Digital Communication, Social Media.

Literature and speech are two interwoven facets of human communication that have evolved over centuries, shaping culture, norms, and societal interactions. Literary

norms, defined by established conventions and standards in writing, often reflect and influence speech culture, the manner in which individuals communicate orally within a society. This dynamic relationship between literature and spoken language is a fascinating exploration of how linguistic norms and expressive forms intersect to shape our understanding of communication.

Literary norms serve as a benchmark for written expression, encompassing grammar, syntax, style, and genre conventions. These norms provide a framework for writers to craft their narratives, poems, essays, and other literary works. They act as a guide for clarity, coherence, and aesthetic appeal within the written medium. However, these norms are not stagnant; they evolve with time, influenced by cultural shifts, linguistic trends, and societal changes.

Conversely, speech culture embodies the unwritten rules and customs governing oral communication within a particular community or society. It encompasses dialects, accents, colloquialisms, and even non-verbal cues such as gestures and body language. Speech culture is dynamic, shaped by historical, geographical, and socio-economic factors. It reflects the richness and diversity of language in its living form, constantly adapting and evolving through interactions between individuals.

The relationship between literary norms and speech culture is complex and symbiotic. Literary works often draw inspiration from the nuances of speech culture, incorporating regional dialects, idiomatic expressions, and sociolects to create authentic and relatable characters and settings. Writers, consciously or unconsciously, infuse their narratives with elements of speech culture, capturing the essence of how people communicate in everyday life.

Conversely, literature also influences speech culture. Popular literary works, especially those that attain canonical status, can introduce new phrases, words, or linguistic styles into the vernacular. Authors like Shakespeare or Dickens have contributed extensively to the English language, introducing terms and expressions that have become ingrained in everyday speech.

However, while literary norms and speech culture share a symbiotic relationship, they also diverge in several aspects. The written word often undergoes a process of refinement and editing, adhering to established rules, whereas speech is spontaneous and less constrained by formal guidelines. This distinction sometimes leads to disparities between the eloquence of the written word and the informal nature of spoken language.

Moreover, literary norms, being more formalized, can inadvertently perpetuate linguistic biases or elitism. Standardized grammar and vocabulary might overlook or stigmatize certain dialects or linguistic variations prevalent in speech culture, leading to a hierarchy of languages and dialects within a society.

In today's digital age, the interaction between literary norms and speech culture has become more dynamic. Social media platforms, for instance, provide a space where written communication mirrors aspects of oral discourse, blending formal and informal language norms. Emoticons, abbreviations, and memes are examples of how written communication adapts to emulate speech culture's informality and expressiveness.

In conclusion, the relationship between literary norms and speech culture is intricate, constantly evolving, and integral to understanding the dynamics of human communication. While literary norms set standards for written expression, speech culture embodies the living essence of language. Recognizing and appreciating this interplay enriches our understanding of language's richness, allowing us to navigate the ever-changing landscape of communication more effectively. Efforts to bridge the gap between these two realms can foster inclusivity, celebrating linguistic diversity while upholding the beauty of written expression.

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## **HOLIDAYS, TRADITIONS AND CUSTOMS OF THE UNITED STATES**

*Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi*  
*Supervisor*

*Mustafoqulova Marjona Rashid qizi*  
*Student of group 403-22*

*Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo  
Ulugbek, The faculty of Psychology, department of Foreign languages  
Phylology and foreign languages*

**Annotation:** This comprehensive article explores the rich tapestry of holidays, traditions, and customs prevalent in the United States. It delves into the diverse array of celebrations, ranging from nationally recognized holidays like Independence Day and Thanksgiving to culturally specific observances such as Hanukkah, Ramadan, and Diwali. The piece meticulously details the customs associated with each holiday, highlighting their historical significance and contemporary practices.

**Key words:** Holidays, Traditions, Customs, Celebrations, Cultural Diversity, Festivities, National Holidays, Regional Traditions, Religious Observances, Cultural Heritage, Family Gatherings, Community Engagement, Multiculturalism, Rituals.

### **Exploring the Rich Tapestry of Holidays, Traditions, and Customs in the United States**

The United States is a melting pot of cultures, religions, and traditions, resulting in a vibrant tapestry of holidays and customs celebrated throughout the year. From coast to coast, Americans cherish diverse festivities that reflect their heritage, beliefs, and historical significance. These occasions provide a window into the nation's cultural richness and the values that bind its people together.

#### **New Year's Day (January 1st)**

The commencement of the Gregorian calendar is celebrated across the nation with enthusiasm and various customs. Traditions often include gatherings with family and friends, watching the iconic ball drop in Times Square (New York City), making New Year's resolutions, and enjoying festive parties marked by fireworks, music, and jubilant cheers.

### **Independence Day (July 4th)**

Independence Day commemorates the adoption of the Declaration of Independence in 1776, marking the birth of the United States. This holiday is celebrated with patriotic fervor, featuring parades, fireworks, barbecues, and gatherings adorned with red, white, and blue decorations. Communities across the country unite to honor the nation's freedom and heritage.

### **Thanksgiving (Fourth Thursday in November)**

A quintessential American holiday, Thanksgiving is a time for gratitude, family gatherings, and feasting. Rooted in a historic harvest feast shared between Pilgrims and Native Americans, this holiday centers around a lavish meal typically featuring roast turkey, stuffing, cranberry sauce, and pumpkin pie. It's a time for reflection, expressing thanks, and acknowledging blessings.

### **Christmas (December 25th)**

Christmas in the United States is a blend of religious traditions and secular customs. Families decorate Christmas trees, exchange gifts, attend religious services, and partake in festive meals. Santa Claus, stockings by the fireplace, caroling, and dazzling light displays are hallmark elements of this holiday season.

### **Halloween (October 31st)**

Halloween, with its roots in Celtic traditions, has evolved into a playful celebration involving costumes, trick-or-treating, haunted houses, and pumpkin carving. Communities come alive with spooky decorations, parties, and an array of creative and elaborate costumes.



### **Religious and Cultural Observances**

The United States is home to a diverse array of religious and cultural groups, each contributing their unique celebrations. These include Hanukkah for the Jewish community, Ramadan and Eid for Muslims, Diwali for Hindus, Lunar New Year for Chinese, Vietnamese, and Korean communities, among many others. These observances often involve special rituals, prayers, family gatherings, and traditional foods, adding depth and diversity to the nation's festive calendar.

### **Regional Traditions**

Moreover, various regions in the US boast their own distinctive customs and celebrations. For instance, Mardi Gras in New Orleans, the Albuquerque International Balloon Fiesta in New Mexico, the Cherry Blossom Festival in Washington, D.C., and the Groundhog Day celebrations in Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania, showcase the diverse and colorful tapestry of American culture.

In the United States, holidays and traditions serve as a cultural mosaic, uniting people from different backgrounds and fostering a sense of community and shared identity. These celebrations, with their unique customs and practices, offer an opportunity to cherish heritage, express gratitude, and celebrate diversity, underscoring the values of unity, inclusivity, and the spirit of togetherness that define the nation.

The traditions of the United States are a vibrant mosaic woven from a multitude of cultures, religions, and historical influences. These customs and practices reflect the diverse backgrounds of its people, forming a unique tapestry that contributes to the nation's identity. From regional rituals to nationwide celebrations, here are some key aspects of American traditions:

### **Family Gatherings and Social Customs**

Family gatherings hold immense significance in American culture. Events like birthdays, anniversaries, and reunions often bring relatives together to strengthen familial bonds. Barbecues, picnics, and potluck dinners are common, fostering a sense of community and togetherness. The notion of sharing meals and quality time with loved ones remains a cherished tradition across the country.

### **Sporting Events and Tailgating**

Sports play a pivotal role in American culture, and attending sporting events is a beloved tradition for many. Whether it's baseball, American football, basketball, or other major sports, fans enthusiastically support their favorite teams. Tailgating—where fans gather in stadium parking lots before games to grill food, socialize, and build camaraderie—is an integral part of the sports experience, showcasing the passion and fervor of American sports culture.

### **Fourth of July Celebrations**

Independence Day, observed on July 4th, is one of the most iconic and widely celebrated holidays in the United States. The day is marked by grand fireworks displays, patriotic parades, concerts, and gatherings featuring American flags, barbecue cookouts, and outdoor activities. It's a time when communities come together to honor the nation's freedom and heritage.

### **Volunteerism and Community Service**

Engagement in volunteer work and community service is a deeply ingrained tradition in American society. Many individuals and organizations actively participate in initiatives aimed at giving back to the community. Whether it's volunteering at soup kitchens, participating in environmental clean-ups, or assisting charitable organizations, this tradition underscores the spirit of altruism and civic responsibility among Americans.

### **Thanksgiving: Gratitude and Feasting**

Thanksgiving, steeped in history and tradition, revolves around expressing gratitude and sharing a bountiful meal with loved ones. Families gather to enjoy a feast centered around a roasted turkey, accompanied by traditional sides like stuffing, cranberry sauce, mashed potatoes, and pumpkin pie. The day is also associated with expressions of thanks and reflection on blessings, reinforcing the value of gratitude in American culture.

### **Cultural Diversity and Festivals**

The United States is a melting pot of cultures, and this diversity is celebrated through various cultural festivals and events. These include music festivals, food fairs, ethnic heritage celebrations, and religious observances that honor traditions from around the world. Events like Chinese New Year parades, Oktoberfest celebrations, and cultural heritage months highlight the richness of America's multicultural fabric.

### **Regional Traditions and Local Festivities**

Different regions within the US have their own distinct traditions and customs. For example, the southern states have traditions like Mardi Gras in Louisiana and the celebration of Juneteenth, while New England states embrace fall foliage viewing and maple syrup festivals. Each region's unique customs contribute to the tapestry of American traditions.

### **Conclusion**

The traditions of the United States encompass a wide spectrum of customs that reflect the values, history, and cultural diversity of its people. These traditions, whether celebrated nationwide or within specific communities, serve as a means of connection, celebration, and preservation of heritage, contributing to the rich and ever-evolving tapestry of American culture.

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**THE UK ECONOMY, INDUSTRY MANUFACTURING AND NATURAL  
RESOURCES OF GREAT BRITAIN**

*Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi*  
*Supervisor*

*Mustafoqulova Marjona Rashid qizi*  
*Student of group 403-22*

*Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo  
Ulugbek, The faculty of Psychology, department of Foreign languages  
Phylogology and foreign languages*

**Annotation:** The article delves into the multifaceted economic landscape of the United Kingdom, highlighting its diverse industries, manufacturing excellence, and rich array of natural resources. It emphasizes the pivotal role played by sectors such as manufacturing, aerospace, and pharmaceuticals in driving the nation's economy. The annotation discusses the UK's transition towards sustainable practices, the challenges posed by Brexit, and the importance of innovation and technology in shaping its economic future.

**Key words:** United Kingdom, Economy, Industry, Manufacturing, Natural Resources, Innovation, Technology, Brexit, Trade Partnerships, Renewable Energy, Sustainability, Industrial Strategy, Aerospace, Pharmaceutical Industry, Global Competitiveness, Skilled Labor, Environmental Conservation.

**The UK Economy: A Tapestry of Industry, Manufacturing, and Natural Resources**

Great Britain, a land steeped in rich history and cultural diversity, boasts a multifaceted economy anchored by a blend of industry, manufacturing prowess, and a diverse array of natural resources. Over the years, these facets have interwoven, creating a vibrant economic tapestry that reflects the nation's resilience, innovation, and adaptability.

## **Economic Landscape**

The United Kingdom stands as one of the world's leading economies, embracing a diverse mix of industries that fuel its economic engine. While the service sector contributes significantly to the GDP, manufacturing remains a vital pillar. The nation has historically excelled in industries such as automotive, aerospace, pharmaceuticals, and machinery.

## **Manufacturing Excellence**

Britain's manufacturing sector, although transformed over time, continues to be a cornerstone of its economic strength. Innovation and technological advancements drive industries, ensuring their global competitiveness. The automotive sector, for instance, has seen the UK positioned as a hub for cutting-edge production, supported by renowned brands like Jaguar Land Rover and Rolls-Royce.

Aerospace manufacturing is another jewel in Britain's industrial crown. Companies such as BAE Systems and Airbus UK lead the way in developing next-generation aircraft and defense systems. Additionally, pharmaceutical manufacturing stands out, with the UK home to world-renowned companies like GlaxoSmithKline, contributing significantly to healthcare advancements.

## **Natural Resources and Energy**

Great Britain's diverse natural resources play a pivotal role in its economy. The North Sea oil reserves off the coast of Scotland have historically been crucial in meeting energy demands. However, there has been a notable shift towards renewable energy sources. Wind power, in particular, has gained prominence, with the UK being a global leader in offshore wind energy production.

Apart from energy resources, the nation boasts fertile agricultural land, supporting the production of cereals, vegetables, and livestock. Furthermore, mineral resources such as tin, coal, and limestone have historically played a role in industrial development.

### **Challenges and Adaptation**

Despite its economic strengths, the UK faces challenges. The repercussions of Brexit have presented hurdles, impacting trade relations and supply chains. The nation is navigating these changes, seeking to redefine its trade partnerships and establish resilient supply networks.

Moreover, discussions around sustainability and environmental conservation are reshaping industry practices. The push for greener technologies and sustainable manufacturing processes is steering the nation towards a more eco-friendly future, albeit with challenges in transition and investment.

### **Looking Ahead**

As the UK navigates evolving global landscapes and internal transitions, innovation remains pivotal. Embracing technological advancements, fostering skilled labor, and maintaining a delicate balance between tradition and innovation will be essential.

Investment in research and development, coupled with a commitment to sustainability, will drive the next phase of economic evolution. The nation's ability to adapt, innovate, and leverage its manufacturing prowess while tapping into renewable energy sources will be instrumental in shaping its future.

In conclusion, the United Kingdom's economic tapestry, woven with a blend of industry, manufacturing excellence, and diverse natural resources, reflects its resilience and adaptability. As the nation progresses, the careful nurturing of these assets will undoubtedly steer it toward continued economic prosperity and global competitiveness.



Great Britain's story is not just one of the past; it's a narrative of resilience, innovation, and adaptation that will continue to shape its future economic prowess on the world stage.

### **Innovation and Technology Integration**

The UK's commitment to innovation and technology is a driving force behind its economic growth. Initiatives like the Industrial Strategy Challenge Fund and the UK Research and Innovation (UKRI) demonstrate the government's dedication to fostering innovation across various sectors. Investments in artificial intelligence, quantum technology, and biotechnology showcase the nation's drive to stay at the forefront of technological advancements.

### **Revitalization of Traditional Industries**

While the UK has embraced technological advancements, it also values its traditional industries. Efforts to revitalize sectors like steel and shipbuilding have been underway, aiming to modernize operations, enhance productivity, and ensure sustainability. Initiatives focusing on upskilling workers and implementing advanced manufacturing techniques are rejuvenating these sectors, ensuring their relevance in the modern economy.

### **The Financial Services Sector**

London's position as a global financial hub is integral to the UK economy. The financial services sector contributes significantly to GDP, providing a range of services including banking, insurance, and investment. Despite uncertainties post-Brexit, the sector remains resilient, adapting to new regulatory frameworks and exploring opportunities in emerging markets.

### **Natural Resources and Conservation Efforts**

Beyond energy resources, the UK boasts diverse landscapes that support tourism, a sector contributing substantially to the economy. The nation's commitment to environmental conservation and wildlife preservation has led to the establishment of protected areas and national parks, promoting sustainable tourism and preserving biodiversity.

### **Global Trade and Economic Partnerships**

Navigating new trade agreements post-Brexit, the UK is seeking to forge new economic partnerships worldwide. Trade deals with countries outside the European Union and participation in forums like the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) reflect the nation's efforts to expand its global trade network and create new opportunities for businesses.

### **Challenges in Skilled Labor and Education**

The demand for skilled labor remains high across various industries. Fostering a robust education system that aligns with industry needs is crucial. Initiatives encouraging STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) education and apprenticeship programs aim to bridge the skills gap and ensure a talented workforce capable of driving innovation and growth.

### **Sustainable Development Goals and Green Initiatives**

The UK has committed to achieving net-zero carbon emissions by 2050, driving initiatives to promote renewable energy, reduce carbon footprints, and develop sustainable infrastructure. Investments in clean energy technologies, electric vehicle adoption, and sustainable building practices are pivotal in achieving these ambitious environmental targets.

### **Conclusion:**

The United Kingdom's economic narrative is a mosaic of dynamic industries, technological innovation, environmental stewardship, and strategic global partnerships. Embracing change, investing in innovation, and fostering sustainable practices will continue to be the cornerstone of its economic resilience and future growth. As the nation

charts its course in a rapidly evolving global landscape, leveraging its strengths while addressing challenges will define its trajectory towards continued prosperity.

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## SPEECH ACTIVITY AND ITS TYPES.

**Boymatova Aziza**

Termiz State University, Faculty of Foreign Philology,  
Philology and Language Teaching (English)  
student of group 422

**Abstract:** When students get poor marks on writing assignments, it is often because they don't have a solid grasp of the parts of speech and how they function. Parts of speech is a topic that needs to be revisited regularly in order for it to stick, but maybe you're a busy teacher who doesn't have time to rework every activity you know! This article provides information on the correct analysis and study of speech activity in foreign languages.

**Key words:** speech ability, pedagogical skill, active speech, passive speech, pedagogical requirements, speech imitation.

Communication is important in the process of people communicating with each other. One of the tools directly refer to language and speech activity. Speech is human is the highest and main means of activity. Because man is different from other creatures. It is also speech that separates. Expression and exchange of speech process, language as a special kind of language activity is specific form of living. Speech is its oral and written expression the processes of being, that is, the process of speaking and its result are understood. Speech activity is the communication process itself, the concept of speech activity is, on the one hand, language exchange and formation of ideas using tools, on the other hand, interrelated, including the perception and understanding of language structures describes a process consisting of actions. The following types of speech activity are distinguished: active speech and passive speech. The speaker's speech is active speech, the listener's speech is passive speech. Of course, both types of speech are important in communication takes its place. If we consider the problem of when speech appeared in man, in man it is possible to single out a number of ideas that had a significant impact on the emergence of this mental phenomenon. Here, the starting point is work, or rather, activity is a joint form, as a result of which there is an urgent need for communication will be. Not to worry: here are of speech activities, grammar games, and creative lessons to help students of all ages learn this tough topic once and for all!

All you need are some ping pong balls and some plastic cups. Label the cups with the parts of speech and write vocabulary words on the ping pong balls. Have students toss the words into their corresponding parts of speech. You can have students guess which part of speech will fill up first, or challenge them to fill all the cups as quickly as they can! For this listening game, say, “raise your hands when you hear a verb” before you start reading. This activity will allow students to practice parts of speech as well as listening carefully. Arrange your students in a circle, or a few small group circles of 4-5 students each, and give them a ball. Give each group a part of speech and instruct them to say a word that corresponds with that part of speech whenever they have the ball. After they say their word aloud, they roll the ball to someone else in the circle. This is a great activity for young students who are learning basic vocabulary and developing hand-eye coordination.

Acquiring pedagogical skills, education for teachers not only being the ground that ensures its effectiveness, but at the same time its it also increases its prestige in the society, and respect for students arises will come. Organization of practical actions to improve professional skills is pedagogical to avoid mistakes made or being made in the activity, students, achieve success in relationships with colleagues and parents creates an opportunity. Among all professions, the teaching profession is special and important acquires social importance. After all, the teacher is the perfection of the consciousness of the future generation the foundation is a person who educates young people. Today it is young people nature, society, social life, thinking, ideologically-politically refined teaches the laws of development, prepares young people for work, helps them master professional secrets and is important for society solves social and economic situations. This is the responsibility of the teacher to become a skilled master of his profession, having an educational effect on students, and their interests, abilities, talents, beliefs and practical skills in every way it requires to be the owner of a profession that looks for ways of development. for this to constantly improve students' professional skills, skills and qualifications, to take care of them in every way, to create the necessary conditions material and spiritual - methodical and technical support, teachers it should help to regularly increase creative initiative.

According to its vital meaning, speech has many functional properties. This not only a means of communication, but also a means of thinking, consciousness, memory,

information (written texts) carrier, managing other people's behavior and the person's own is a means of regulating behavior. Due to its many functions, speech is a polymorphic activity, i.e. in different forms for different functional purposes presented: external, internal, monologue, dialogue, written, oral, etc. Speak up although these forms are related to each other, their vital purpose is not the same. For example, external speech mainly plays the role of a means of communication, internal - a means of thinking. Written speech often works as a way of memorizing information. A monologue bilateral, and dialogue serves the process of two-way information exchange. It is important to distinguish language from speech. Their main differences are as follows. Language is a customary system of symbols, with the help of which people have a certain meaning and meaning a combination of sounds is transmitted. On the other hand, speech is writing has the same meaning and the same meaning as the corresponding system of symbols is a set of pronounced or perceived sounds. Language uses it speech is the same for all people. This is the speech of the speech the psychology of a person or a group of people with unique characteristics represents, the language is for itself people and not only living people, but reflects the psychology of all people who lived. before and in this language was talking.

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**ANALYSIS OF LITERARY TEXT**

**Jizzakh branch of National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek**

**The Faculty of Psychology, the department of Foreign Languages  
Philology and teaching languages**

**Scientific advisor: Abduraxmonova Zilola Yoqubjon qizi**

**Student of group 204-204 Karimova Muhlis Bahridin qizi**

**Annotation:** This article explores the analysis of literary texts through the lens of universal grammar and cognitive aspects. The author delves into the underlying cognitive processes and universal linguistic principles reflected in the use of language in literary works. The discussion revolves around the following key points:

1. **Language Acquisition:** The article examines how characters in literary texts acquire and use language, with a focus on instances where they demonstrate an innate understanding of linguistic structures, suggesting the presence of universal grammar at work.

2. **Grammatical Structures:** The author discusses how complex or unconventional grammatical structures employed in literary texts align with or deviate from universal grammar principles, shedding light on the cognitive processes involved in language use.

3. **Meaning and Interpretation:** The article explores how characters express and interpret meaning through language, considering how their use of language reflects cognitive processes related to categorization, memory, and problem-solving.

4. **Language and Thought:** The text investigates the portrayal of the relationship between language and thought, examining whether the author suggests the existence of universal cognitive processes underlying language use and its impact on characters' ability to conceptualize and express their thoughts.

**Key words:** Literary Analysis, Universal Grammar, Cognitive Aspects, Language Acquisition, Grammatical Structures, Meaning and Interpretation, Language and Thought, Linguistic Principles, Cognitive Processes, Language Use

Literary analysis involves closely examining a piece of literature, interpreting its meanings, and delving into the reasons behind the author's creative decisions. This approach can be applied to various forms of literary writing, such as novels, short stories, plays, and poems.



A literary analysis essay is distinct from a rhetorical analysis or a mere plot summary or book review. Instead, it is an argumentative essay that requires analyzing elements such as language, perspective, and structure within the text. The goal is to elucidate how the author employs literary devices to create effects and convey ideas.

Before embarking on a literary analysis essay, it's crucial to thoroughly read the text and formulate a focused thesis statement. Throughout the essay, adhere to the standard structure of an academic paper:

- An introduction that outlines the essay's primary focus.
- A main body comprising paragraphs that construct an argument using evidence from the text.
- A conclusion that succinctly restates the main point demonstrated through the analysis.

Step 1: Engaging with the text and recognizing literary techniques

The initial step involves carefully engaging with the text(s) and making preliminary observations. While reading, it is important to identify elements that are particularly interesting, unexpected, or perplexing in the writing—these are aspects that can be explored further in your analysis.

In literary analysis, the objective is not solely to recount the events depicted in the text, but to scrutinize the writing itself and examine how the text operates on a deeper level. Essentially, you are seeking out literary devices—linguistic components that authors utilize to convey significance and generate effects. When comparing and contrasting multiple texts, you can also seek connections between different works.

To commence your analysis, there are several crucial areas that warrant attention. While examining each facet of the text, endeavor to contemplate their interconnectedness. It may be helpful to use highlights or annotations to keep track of significant passages and quotations.

Consider the author's language style, whether it's straightforward or more intricate and evocative. Take note of the choice of words — are they unique or unexpected? Do they carry a symbolic or figurative meaning, such as metaphors and similes? Additionally, pay attention to recurring imagery that sets a particular mood or represents something significant. It's important to recognize that in literary texts, language often conveys meanings beyond the surface.

Narrative Perspective

Explore the narrative voice by considering the entity telling the story and its manner.

Identify whether the narration is from a first-person ("I") point of view, involving personal engagement, or from a third-person perspective, providing a distant portrayal of the characters.

Examine the narrator's standpoint. Does the narrator possess omniscient knowledge of all characters and events, or is the information limited? Is the narrator potentially unreliable, conveying a distorted version of events?

Analyze the text's tone. Pay attention to whether the story aims to evoke humor, tragedy, or a different emotional response, and whether serious subjects are treated with lightness or the opposite. Determine if the story is realistic, fantastical, or a blend of both.

#### Structural Analysis

Consider the text's structure and its connection to the narrative.

Novels often feature divisions into chapters and parts, while poems are organized into lines, stanzas, and occasionally cantos. Plays are typically segmented into scenes and acts.

Evaluate the reasons behind the author's choices for dividing the text in the specific manner observed.

#### Other Structural Considerations

Additionally, there are informal structural components that warrant attention. Is the story presented in a linear fashion, or does it involve time jumps? Does it commence in medias res, in the midst of the action? Does the plot progress towards a distinct climax?

When dealing with poetry, examine how the rhyme and meter influence your interpretation of the text and your perception of its tone. Reading the poem aloud can provide insight into these elements.

In a play, reflect on how character relationships develop across different scenes and how the setting connects to the unfolding action. Look out for instances of dramatic irony, where the audience possesses knowledge that the characters do not, resulting in a dual meaning in their words, thoughts, or actions.

Step 2: In a literary analysis essay, your thesis is the central argument you want to present about the text. It serves as the guiding point for your essay and helps to avoid it from becoming just a series of random observations about the text.

If you are given a prompt for your essay, your thesis should respond to or be related to the prompt. For instance:

Prompt: Is Franz Kafka's "Before the Law" a religious parable?

Your thesis statement should not be a simple yes or no, but a statement explaining why this is or isn't the case:

Thesis Statement: Franz Kafka's "Before the Law" is not a religious parable, but a narrative about bureaucratic alienation.

In other cases, when you have the freedom to choose your own topic, you will need to come up with an original thesis. Reflect on what caught your attention in the text; ask yourself questions about the aspects that intrigued you, and consider how you would address them.

Your thesis should present a debatable claim—something you believe to be true about the text, but not simply a matter of fact. It must be complex enough to be developed through evidence and arguments throughout your essay.

Step 3: Crafting a Title and Opening Statement

In commencing your literary analysis paper, you'll require two essential elements: a strong title and an introduction.

The Title

Your title should effectively convey the focus of your analysis, typically including the author's name and the relevant text(s). It should be succinct and captivating.

A common method for titling is to incorporate a pertinent quote from the text, followed by a colon and the remainder of your title.

If you encounter difficulty in initially devising a suitable title, fret not—this process often becomes more manageable once the essay writing has commenced, and your arguments have taken shape.

Step 4: Formulating the Main Content of the Essay

The main body of your essay encompasses everything between the introduction and conclusion, comprising your arguments and the textual evidence substantiating them.

Paragraph Organization

A standard format for a high school literary analysis essay includes five paragraphs: the introduction, three body paragraphs, and the conclusion.

Each main body paragraph should center on a distinct topic. In the five-paragraph structure, aim to segment your argument into three primary areas of analysis, all interconnected to your thesis. Focus on incorporating analysis that reinforces your argument, rather than attempting to include all possible points concerning the text.

In lengthier essays, this principle extends to a broader scope. For instance, you may have two or three segments in your main body, each comprising multiple paragraphs. Even within these segments, it's essential to commence new paragraphs at logical junctures, such as a shift in the argument or the introduction of a fresh concept.

#### Step 5: Crafting a Conclusion

The conclusion of your analysis should refrain from introducing new quotes or arguments. Rather, it serves as a wrap-up for the essay. Here, you recap your main points and strive to underscore their relevance to the reader.

An effective method is to succinctly summarize your primary arguments and then underscore the conclusion they have led you to, highlighting the fresh perspective your thesis offers on the text as a whole.

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**LANGUAGE UNIVERSALS AND THEIR CHARACTERISTIC  
FEATURES**

**Jizzakh branch of National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek**

**The Faculty of Psychology, the department of Foreign Languages  
Philology and teaching languages**

**Scientific advisor: Abduraxmonova Zilola Yoqubjon qizi**

**Student of group 204-20: Karimova Muhlis Bahridin qizi**

**Annotation:** The annotation for the topic "language universals and their characteristic features" explores the fundamental properties and patterns that are common across languages worldwide. It delves into the investigation of linguistic principles and structures that transcend individual languages, shedding light on recurring patterns in phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. The annotation discusses the significance of understanding language universals and their role in the study of language typology, historical linguistics, and cognitive science. Furthermore, it touches upon the cross-cultural and interdisciplinary relevance of language universals, emphasizing their impact on diverse linguistic traditions and the broader understanding of human cognition and communication. The annotation provides a comprehensive framework for exploring the characteristics and implications of language universals, prompting further inquiry into the nature of language diversity and the commonalities that underpin human speech and thought.

**Key words:** Language Universals, Linguistic Patterns, Cross-Linguistic Analysis, Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, Semantics, Typological Studies, Cognitive Science, Historical Linguistics, Linguistic Diversity, Interdisciplinary Research, Universal Grammar, Comparative Linguistics, Human Cognition

**Phonological universals** are recurring patterns and constraints observed in the sound systems and structures of languages across the world. These universals encompass common tendencies and limitations in the organization and use of speech sounds. They are fundamental principles that help shape the diversity of phonological systems while revealing underlying similarities in the way languages structure their sound inventories and phonotactic rules.

Examples of Phonological Universals Include:

1. Distinctive Features: Many languages exhibit the use of distinctive features such as voicing, manner of articulation, and place of articulation to create contrasts between speech sounds.

2. Vowel Inventories: Despite variation, languages often contain a balance of vowel sounds, ranging from unrounded to rounded and from high to low, reflecting a core set of contrasting vowel qualities.

3. Consonant Inventories: Although the specific consonantal phonemes may vary, languages typically encompass a range of places and manners of articulation, maintaining certain limitations in the size and distribution of these sounds.

4. Phonotactic Constraints: Many languages display restrictions on sound combinations and syllable structure, leading to common patterns of syllable types and allowed sequences of consonants and vowels.

5. Tone and Intonation: The presence and use of phonological tone patterns, as well as characteristic intonational features, demonstrate recurring melodic and pitch patterns across languages.

Understanding phonological universals offers profound insights into the nature of human language, highlighting shared tendencies and constraints that underlie the rich diversity of language systems. These universals play a pivotal role in the study of phonological typology and in understanding the fundamental building blocks of human speech sounds.

**Morphosyntactic universals** refer to the patterns and regularities that are found across different languages in terms of their morphological and syntactic structures. These universals are the commonalities that exist in how languages form words, phrases, and sentences, regardless of their specific vocabulary or grammar rules.

Some examples of morphosyntactic universals include word order patterns (e.g. subject-verb-object), agreement between different parts of a sentence (e.g. between nouns and adjectives), and the use of tense and aspect to indicate time relationships in a sentence.

Studying morphosyntactic universals can help linguists understand the underlying principles that guide language structure and development, as well as the ways in which languages differ from one another.

**Semantic universals** refer to the common patterns and regularities in the meaning and interpretation of language across different languages. These universals are the

shared conceptual and semantic structures that underlie the way languages represent and convey meaning.

Some examples of semantic universals include basic color terms (e.g. the presence of words for black and white in all languages), kinship terms (e.g. the distinction between maternal and paternal relatives), and the existence of words for basic concepts such as body parts, natural phenomena, and spatial relationships.

Studying semantic universals can provide insights into the fundamental ways in which humans categorize and understand the world around them, as well as the ways in which languages express and communicate these shared conceptual structures. It can also shed light on the cognitive processes involved in language comprehension and production.

**Universal grammar** is a theory proposed by linguist Noam Chomsky, which suggests that the ability to acquire language is innate to humans and that all languages share a common underlying structure. According to this theory, there are certain universal principles and rules that are hardwired into the human brain, allowing us to learn and understand language.

From a cognitive perspective, universal grammar is closely linked to the idea that there are fundamental cognitive processes involved in language acquisition and use. These processes include the ability to categorize and organize linguistic information, to understand and produce complex grammatical structures, and to use language to express and interpret meaning.

Universal grammar also intersects with cognitive aspects such as memory, attention, and problem-solving. The process of learning and using language involves memory mechanisms for storing and retrieving vocabulary and grammatical rules. Attention plays a crucial role in focusing on relevant linguistic input and filtering out irrelevant information. Problem-solving comes into play when individuals need to comprehend ambiguous or unfamiliar language structures.

Furthermore, universal grammar has implications for our understanding of the relationship between language and thought. The idea that there are universal principles underlying all languages suggests that there may be universal cognitive processes involved in how humans conceptualize and express their thoughts through language.

In conclusion, language universals are common patterns and regularities in the meaning and interpretation of language that are found across different languages. These



universals reflect shared conceptual and semantic structures that underlie the way languages represent and convey meaning. Some characteristic features of language universals include basic color terms, kinship terms, and the existence of words for basic concepts such as body parts, natural phenomena, and spatial relationships. Studying semantic universals provides valuable insights into the fundamental ways in which humans categorize and understand the world, as well as the cognitive processes involved in language comprehension and production.

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**The problem of Interference. Ways of preventing and overcoming it  
Jizzakh branch of National University of Uzbekistan**

**named after Mirzo Ulugbek**

**The Faculty of Psychology, the department of Foreign Languages  
Philology and teaching languages**

**Scientific advisor: Abduraxmanova Zilola Yoqubjon qizi**

**Student of group 204-20: Karimova Muhlisa Bahridin qizi**

**Annotation:** This outline provides a comprehensive plan for discussing interference, its impact, and strategies for preventing and overcoming it. The focus is on interference in various aspects of life, such as communication, environment, and psychology. The plan also includes real-life examples and case studies to illustrate successful approaches to managing interference.

In the context of comparative linguistics, this outline can be adapted to explore how interference affects language acquisition, communication, and translation. It can also delve into specific strategies for language learners, translators, and multilingual individuals to prevent and overcome interference in their linguistic endeavors.

**Key words:** Interference, Comparative Linguistics, Cross-linguistic Influence, Language Contact, Interference Prevention, Overcoming Interference, Transfer Phenomena, Translation Studies, Linguistic Borrowing, Code-switching, Contrastive Analysis, Interlanguage Analysis, Second Language Acquisition, Bilingualism, Multilingualism

In linguistics, interference refers to the phenomenon where elements of one language or dialect exert an influence on another language or dialect, leading to potential challenges in language production, comprehension, or language learning processes. Interference can manifest in various linguistic levels such as phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. It is commonly observed in multilingual or bilingual contexts, where the structures or patterns of one language intrude upon the usage of another, often resulting in errors, cross-linguistic transfer, or shifts in language usage. Interference can occur in both productive (speaking and writing) and receptive (listening and reading) language processes, influencing the communication and language learning experiences of individuals.

In the field of comparative linguistics, interference manifests in various ways, spanning different levels of linguistic analysis. Here are the primary types of interference observed in comparative linguistics:

1. Phonological Interference:

- Phonological interference occurs when the pronunciation patterns of one language influence the pronunciation of another. This influence may lead to the adaptation of sounds, phonotactic rules, and intonation patterns from one language into the other.

2. Morphological Interference:

- Morphological interference pertains to the influence of morphological structures and word formation processes from one language on another. This may involve the transfer of affixes, word formation patterns, and morphosyntactic features.

3. Syntactic Interference:

- Syntactic interference refers to the impact of one language's sentence structure and word order on the construction of sentences in another language. This can lead to the adoption of syntactic patterns, the use of subordinating or coordinating conjunctions, and the arrangement of constituents based on the donor language.

4. Semantic Interference:

- Semantic interference involves the influence of lexical and semantic structures from one language on the interpretation of words, phrases, and discourse in another. This may result in the transfer of word meanings, collocations, and semantic associations.

5. Pragmatic Interference:

- Pragmatic interference encompasses the impact of cultural and situational norms on language usage. It involves the transfer of speech acts, politeness strategies, discourse markers, and conversational patterns from one language to another, reflecting cultural and sociolinguistic differences.

Each type of interference presents unique challenges in the study of comparative linguistics, as they reflect the intricate interactions and cross-linguistic influences that occur in multilingual and contact linguistic settings. Understanding these types of interference is crucial for examining language contact and transfer phenomena across different language systems.

Preventing interference in comparative linguistics involves a multifaceted approach that addresses various linguistic levels and contexts. Here are key strategies to prevent interference in comparative linguistics:

1. Linguistic Awareness and Education:

- Promoting awareness of linguistic differences and similarities among languages.
- Encouraging a critical understanding of language structures and their variations.

2. Language Policy and Planning:

- Developing language policies that safeguard linguistic diversity and support multilingualism.

- Implementing measures to preserve and promote heritage languages within communities.

3. Language Maintenance and Revitalization Efforts:

- Supporting initiatives that maintain endangered languages and dialects.
- Investing in revitalization programs to sustain linguistic diversity.

4. Contrastive Analysis and Error Analysis:

- Conducting systematic contrastive analyses to understand cross-linguistic differences.

- Utilizing error analysis to identify instances of interference and develop targeted interventions.

5. Translation Studies:

- Advancing the study of translation practices to minimize language transfer and preserve linguistic integrity.

- Fostering best practices in translation to convey accurate and culturally appropriate meanings.

6. Code-switching and Bilingual Education:

- Promoting code-switching as a natural communicative phenomenon, acknowledging its role in multilingual interactions.

- Implementing bilingual education programs that cultivate balanced proficiency in multiple languages.

7. Technological Solutions:

- Leveraging language technologies to facilitate cross-linguistic communication without compromising linguistic integrity.

- Developing natural language processing tools for error correction and language transfer mitigation.

By adopting these preventive measures, scholars and practitioners in comparative linguistics can work towards minimizing interference and preserving the authenticity and richness of individual language systems while encouraging meaningful linguistic exchange and exploration.

Here's a concise overview of strategies for overcoming interference in comparative linguistics:

1. **Contrastive Analysis:** Systematically comparing linguistic structures to identify and mitigate areas of interference.

2. **Emphasis on Context:** Prioritizing the understanding of language use in specific cultural and communicative contexts.

3. **Effective Language Instruction:** Implementing targeted language teaching methods to address linguistic transfer phenomena.

4. **Cultural Sensitivity:** Encouraging awareness of cultural nuances and sociolinguistic norms to mitigate miscommunication.

5. **Promoting Multilingual Competence:** Cultivating balanced proficiency in multiple languages to navigate linguistic diversity effectively.

In conclusion, the issue of interference in comparative linguistics poses both challenges and opportunities. Through measures aimed at preventing and overcoming interference, such as contrastive analysis, contextual emphasis, effective language instruction, cultural sensitivity, and the promotion of multilingual competence, the field can mitigate potential linguistic transfer phenomena and enhance the understanding of language diversity. By embracing these strategies, scholars and practitioners in comparative linguistics can not only acknowledge the complexities inherent in multilingual communication but also cultivate an environment conducive to respectful and nuanced intercultural exchange. As a result, they can pave the way for a richer, more insightful exploration of language contact and transfer, ultimately contributing to a more comprehensive understanding of linguistic systems and their interactions across diverse cultural and linguistic contexts.

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**THE HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN. ENGLAND HISTORICAL  
CHART**

**Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek**

**The faculty of Psychology, department of Foreign languages**

**Phylogeny and foreign languages**

**Supervisor: Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi**

**[nafisateshaboyeva@gmail.com](mailto:nafisateshaboyeva@gmail.com)**

**Student of group 403-22: Xayrullayeva Sevinch Nizomiddin qizi**

**[sevinchxayrullayeva9@gmail.com](mailto:sevinchxayrullayeva9@gmail.com)**

**Annotation:** This comprehensive article delves into the intricate historical journey of Great Britain, focusing primarily on England's pivotal role in shaping the nation's identity. The narrative meticulously navigates through key epochs, offering a panoramic view of England's evolution from ancient times to the modern era. The annotation highlights the fusion of cultures, such as the amalgamation of Anglo-Saxon and Norse traditions, and the consequential changes that left enduring imprints on England's language, law, and societal norms. Notable rulers and dynasties, from the Tudors to the Stuarts, are examined, shedding light on their contributions and the broader impact on England's historical trajectory.

**Key words:** Historical Timeline, Ancient Foundations, Roman Rule, Anglo-Saxon Period, Viking Age, Norman Conquest, Medieval England, Tudors, Stuarts, Modern England, Industrial Revolution, Victorian Era, World Wars, Cultural Transformation, Constitutional Monarchy.

The history of Great Britain is a tapestry woven with threads of conquests, monarchies, cultural transformations, and pivotal events that have shaped the nation's identity over millennia. Among its constituent countries, England stands as a key protagonist in this historical narrative, its story intricately interwoven with the broader tale of the British Isles. Examining England's historical chart unveils a captivating journey through time, chronicling the ebbs and flows that have molded the nation into what it is today.

**Ancient Foundations: Pre-Roman Britain**

The story begins long before recorded history, with ancient tribes inhabiting the land that would eventually become England. Celtic tribes such as the Britons and the

Druids dominated the landscape, leaving behind enigmatic stone circles like Stonehenge, a testament to their advanced civilization and spiritual beliefs. Roman incursions in 43 AD led to the incorporation of these territories into the Roman Empire, marking the beginning of a new chapter in England's history.

### **Roman Rule and Anglo-Saxon England**

The Roman period ushered in an era of urbanization and infrastructure development, but the empire's eventual decline saw the withdrawal of Roman legions from Britain in the early 5th century. This departure created a power vacuum, inviting waves of Anglo-Saxon migrations from present-day Germany and Denmark. The Anglo-Saxons established several kingdoms, setting the stage for the early medieval period in England.

### **The Viking Age and the Unification of England**

The 8th to 11th centuries witnessed Viking invasions that profoundly impacted England's landscape and culture. Raids and subsequent settlements by Norsemen led to a fusion of Anglo-Saxon and Norse traditions, leaving lasting imprints on language, law, and societal structures. King Alfred the Great's resistance against Viking incursions eventually led to the unification of England under a single monarchy.

### **Norman Conquest and Medieval England**

The pivotal year of 1066 marked the Norman Conquest, as William the Conqueror, Duke of Normandy, successfully claimed the English throne. The Battle of Hastings transformed England's ruling class and societal norms, with the Normans imposing their feudal system and constructing iconic landmarks like the Tower of London and Westminster Abbey. This era saw the flourishing of Gothic architecture, the Magna Carta's signing, and the Hundred Years' War with France, shaping England's identity and politics.

### **Tudors, Stuarts, and the Birth of Modern England**

The Tudor and Stuart dynasties brought about significant changes, from the Tudor reformation to the Stuart conflicts, including the English Civil War and the execution of King Charles I. The Glorious Revolution of 1688 led to the establishment of constitutional monarchy, limiting the power of the monarchy and enhancing parliamentary authority.

### **Industrial Revolution to the Present**



The Industrial Revolution transformed England's socio-economic landscape, propelling it into a global powerhouse. The Victorian era witnessed unprecedented advancements in industry, science, and culture. England's role as an imperial force expanded, influencing events worldwide.

In the 20th and 21st centuries, England navigated through two World Wars, underwent significant social changes, and adapted to the challenges of a rapidly changing global landscape.

The historical chart of England thus reflects a narrative rich in diversity, conflicts, innovations, and societal progress, illustrating the resilience and adaptability of a nation that has weathered centuries of change while retaining its distinct cultural heritage.

As we celebrate the history of Great Britain and England's integral role within it, understanding this historical chart offers insights into the complexities and enduring legacy of a nation shaped by the passage of time.

The history of Great Britain, particularly that of England, spans millennia, showcasing a rich tapestry of political, social, and cultural evolution. From its ancient origins to the modern era, England's history has been shaped by significant events, influential leaders, conflicts, and societal changes. This historical chart aims to provide a concise overview of key periods and milestones in England's compelling narrative.

#### Prehistoric Britain (Before 43 AD)

- Palaeolithic Era (Before 8000 BC): Early human occupation evidenced by tools, hunting, and gathering.

- Mesolithic Era (8000 BC - 4000 BC): Advancements in tool-making and societal changes.

- Neolithic Era (4000 BC - 2500 BC): Introduction of agriculture, construction of monuments like Stonehenge.

- Bronze Age (2500 BC - 800 BC): Use of bronze, development of trade networks, and burial practices.

- Iron Age (800 BC - 43 AD): Emergence of Celtic tribes, notably the Britons.

#### Roman Britain (43 AD - 410 AD)

- Roman Conquest (43 AD): Invasion led by Emperor Claudius, establishment of Roman rule.

- Infrastructure & Administration: Construction of roads, towns, and governance systems.

- Cultural Influence: Spread of Christianity, Latin language, and Roman customs.
- End of Roman Rule (410 AD): Withdrawal of Roman legions, leaving Britain vulnerable to invasions.

Anglo-Saxon Period (410 AD - 1066 AD)

- Germanic Invasions: Angles, Saxons, and Jutes settle, forming Anglo-Saxon kingdoms.

- Christianity & Monasticism: Conversion of Anglo-Saxons to Christianity, growth of monasteries.

- Viking Invasions (793 AD - 1066 AD): Raids and eventual establishment of Viking control in parts of England.

Norman Conquest & Medieval England (1066 AD - 1485 AD)

- 1066 Battle of Hastings: William the Conqueror defeats Harold II, Norman rule begins.

- Feudal System & Domesday Book: Introduction of feudalism, compilation of the Domesday Book.

- Magna Carta (1215): King John grants rights to nobles, laying foundations for constitutional governance.

- Hundred Years' War (1337-1453): Conflict with France, significant events like the Battle of Agincourt.

- War of the Roses (1455-1485): Dynastic conflict between the houses of Lancaster and York.

Tudor & Stuart Periods (1485 AD - 1714 AD)

- Tudor Monarchy: Henry VIII, Elizabeth I, and the English Reformation.

- Stuart Dynasty: Union of the crowns with James I, English Civil War (1642-1651), execution of Charles I.

- Glorious Revolution (1688)\*\*: William III and Mary II ascend to the throne, establishing constitutional monarchy.

Georgian & Victorian Eras (1714 AD - 1901 AD)

- Industrial Revolution: Technological advancements, urbanization, and social changes.

- British Empire Expansion: Colonization, trade, and global dominance.

- Victorian Era: Reign of Queen Victoria, significant societal reforms and cultural achievements.

Modern Britain (20th Century - Present)

- World Wars (1914-1918 & 1939-1945): Participation, impact, and post-war reconstruction.

- Decolonization & Welfare State: Dissolution of the British Empire, establishment of the welfare state.

- Contemporary Britain: Evolving society, multiculturalism, and political developments in the 21st century.

England's historical journey from ancient times to the modern era is a saga of innovation, conflict, cultural evolution, and societal progress. The legacies of its past continue to shape the country's identity and influence its path forward in the global landscape. This historical chart offers a condensed overview of the significant periods and events in England's history, providing a framework to understand the intricate tapestry of Great Britain's past.

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**THE GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURE OF THE USA: LEGISLATIVE,  
EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL ACTIVITIES, THE US CONGRESS AIN**

*Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi*  
*Supervisor*

*Rustamova Surayyo Rustam qizi*  
*Student of group 403-22*

*Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo  
Ulugbek, The faculty of Psychology, department of Foreign languages  
Phylology and foreign languages*

**Annotation:** This comprehensive article provides an in-depth analysis of the governmental structure of the United States of America, focusing on the three key branches: Legislative, Executive, and Judicial. It delves into the distinct roles and functions of each branch, emphasizing the critical role of the US Congress within the Legislative Branch. The article offers a clear breakdown of the Senate and the House of Representatives, detailing their responsibilities and powers.

**Key words:** US Governmental Structure, Legislative Branch, Executive Branch, Judicial Branch, US Congress, Senate, House of Representatives, President of the United States, Supreme Court, Checks and Balances, Separation of Powers, Federal Courts, Constitutional Powers, Impeachment, Federal Judiciary, Cabinet, Tripartite System, Democracy, Constitutional Interpretation, Federalism.

The governmental structure of the United States of America stands as a testament to the principles of checks and balances, ensuring a system that divides power among distinct branches. At its core, this structure consists of three primary branches: the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial branches, each endowed with specific powers and responsibilities.

The Legislative Branch: US Congress

The cornerstone of the Legislative Branch is the US Congress, a bicameral body consisting of two chambers: the Senate and the House of Representatives. Together, these chambers formulate and pass laws that govern the nation.

The Senate:

Comprised of 100 Senators (two from each state), the Senate serves as the upper house of Congress. Senators are elected to six-year terms, with staggered elections ensuring that one-third of the Senate faces reelection every two years. The Senate's responsibilities include confirming presidential appointments, ratifying treaties, and acting as a jury in impeachment trials.

The House of Representatives:

Consisting of 435 members, the House of Representatives serves as the lower house of Congress. Members, known as Representatives or Congresspeople, are allocated based on each state's population. They serve two-year terms and are elected through direct popular vote. The House holds the power to initiate revenue bills, impeach federal officials, and elect the President if no candidate receives a majority in the Electoral College.

The Executive Branch:

Headed by the President of the United States, the Executive Branch is responsible for enforcing laws and overseeing the day-to-day operations of the government.

The President:

Elected to a four-year term, the President serves as the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, sets foreign policy, signs bills into law or vetoes them, and appoints federal judges and cabinet members. The President also has the authority to issue executive orders, which carry the weight of law but are subject to judicial review.

The Cabinet:

The President is assisted by a cabinet composed of appointed heads of various federal departments, each overseeing specific aspects of the government's functions, such as defense, treasury, justice, and homeland security.

**The Judicial Branch:**

The Judicial Branch interprets laws, resolves disputes, and upholds the Constitution. Its primary body is the Supreme Court, along with a system of federal courts established by Congress.

**The Supreme Court:**

Consisting of nine justices appointed for life by the President with Senate confirmation, the Supreme Court holds the highest judicial authority in the country. It adjudicates on matters concerning the Constitution, federal laws, and disputes between states.

**Federal Courts:**

Beneath the Supreme Court are the lower federal courts, including Courts of Appeals and District Courts, which handle various cases falling under federal jurisdiction, ensuring uniformity in interpreting federal law across the nation.

**The Interplay and Checks and Balances:**

The framers of the Constitution designed this tripartite system with a system of checks and balances to prevent any single branch from becoming too powerful. Each branch holds certain checks over the others, ensuring accountability and preventing any one branch from overstepping its authority.

**The Legislative Branch:**

- Confirms presidential appointments.
- Ratifies treaties.
- Holds impeachment trials.

**The Executive Branch:**

- Vetoes legislation passed by Congress.
- Appoints federal judges and Supreme Court justices.

**The Judicial Branch:**

- Reviews laws passed by Congress for constitutionality.
- Interprets laws and resolves disputes.

The governmental structure of the United States of America is based on a system of checks and balances among three main branches: the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial branches.

Legislative Branch (The United States Congress):

- The legislative branch is responsible for making laws. It consists of the Congress, which is bicameral, meaning it's divided into two chambers:

- The Senate: Comprising 100 senators, two from each state, serving six-year terms. The Senate has a significant role in confirming presidential appointments, ratifying treaties, and acting as a check on the executive branch.

- The House of Representatives: Consists of 435 representatives, apportioned based on the population of each state, serving two-year terms. The House has the exclusive power to initiate revenue-related bills and plays a crucial role in the impeachment process.

Congress's main responsibilities include:

- Creating and passing federal laws.
- Overseeing the budget and appropriations.
- Declaring war.
- Overseeing and checking the actions of the executive branch.
- The executive branch is headed by the President of the United States, who serves as the head of state and commander-in-chief of the military.
- The President is assisted by the Vice President and the Cabinet, composed of appointed heads of federal departments.
- Responsibilities of the executive branch include enforcing laws, conducting foreign policy, appointing federal judges, and leading the military.



- The judicial branch interprets the laws and ensures they are applied fairly. It is headed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

- The Supreme Court comprises nine justices who are appointed for life by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

- The federal court system, including the Supreme Court, interprets the Constitution and laws, resolves disputes under federal law, and determines the constitutionality of laws passed by Congress.

The U.S. Congress plays a crucial role in the legislative process. Bills can originate in either the House or the Senate, but both chambers must pass identical versions before the bill is sent to the President for approval. If the President approves the bill, it becomes law. However, if the President vetoes the bill, Congress can override the veto with a two-thirds majority in both chambers.

Committees within Congress play a pivotal role in examining proposed legislation, conducting investigations, and overseeing the executive branch's activities.

Overall, the separation of powers among these three branches is designed to prevent any one branch from becoming too powerful, ensuring a system of checks and balances that safeguards against the concentration of authority and protects the rights of the American people.

**Conclusion:**

The US governmental structure, with its separation of powers into three distinct branches, stands as a cornerstone of democracy and governance. The interplay between the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial branches, particularly the pivotal role played by the US Congress, underscores the nation's commitment to a system that fosters balance, accountability, and the rule of law. The continual evolution and adaptation of these structures continue to shape and define the American democratic system, ensuring the preservation of its fundamental principles for generations to come.

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**THE GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF GREAT BRITAIN:  
TERRITORY, POPULATION**

*Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi*  
*Supervisor*

*Rustamova Surayyo Rustam qizi*  
*Student of group 403-22*

*Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo  
Ulugbek, The faculty of Psychology, department of Foreign languages  
Phylogeny and foreign languages*

**Annotation:** The Office for National Statistics (ONS) serves as the authoritative body providing comprehensive and up-to-date population estimates for the United Kingdom, including Great Britain. This source is a reliable repository of demographic data, offering detailed insights into population trends, estimates, and projections. The ONS collects and analyzes data through various methodologies, surveys, and census information, ensuring accuracy and reliability in understanding the population dynamics of Great Britain. Researchers, policymakers, and individuals seeking credible demographic information will find this source invaluable for understanding the population landscape and its nuances within the region.

**Key words:** Geographical position, Great Britain, England, Scotland, Wales, Territory, Landscape, Population, Demographics, Diversity, Culture, Ethnicity, Multiculturalism, Geographic features, Terrain, Geography, National identity, Ethnic diversity, Urban centers, Natural heritage.

Stretching across an area of approximately 209,331 square kilometers (80,823 square miles), Great Britain is home to a striking variety of landscapes. From the rugged highlands of Scotland, adorned with majestic lochs and towering mountains such as Ben Nevis, the highest peak in the British Isles, to the undulating hills and verdant

countryside of England, and the breathtaking coasts of Wales, the geographical diversity is remarkable.

England, the largest of the three territories, occupies the southern and central parts of the island, showcasing a blend of bustling cities, fertile plains, and picturesque coastlines. The rolling countryside, dotted with historic towns and cities, seamlessly merges with the urban sprawl, forming a mosaic of modernity and tradition.

Scotland, to the north, encompasses stunning vistas of dramatic landscapes, from the rugged Highlands with their misty glens and mountainous terrain to the Lowlands, characterized by fertile plains, serene lochs, and historic castles that whisper tales of a bygone era.

Wales, situated to the west, captivates with its rugged coastlines, deep valleys, and an enchanting mix of natural beauty and ancient heritage, preserving its distinctive language and cultural traditions.

#### Population and Diversity

The population of Great Britain is estimated to be around 68 million people, with England being the most populous territory, followed by Scotland and Wales. London, the vibrant capital city of England, stands as a melting pot of cultures, languages, and traditions, attracting people from all corners of the globe. Its cosmopolitan nature encapsulates the diversity that permeates through the entire country.

Great Britain is a multicultural society, with a rich tapestry woven from various ethnicities, religions, and lifestyles. The cultural amalgamation is reflected in its festivals, cuisine, art, and architecture, showcasing a blend of modernity and tradition that adds to the nation's charm and vibrancy.

Great Britain is home to an estimated 68 million people, making it one of Europe's most populous regions. Each territory contributes distinctively to the nation's cultural tapestry:

England: With a diverse population, England is home to major cities like London, a global cultural hub renowned for its diversity, innovation, and historical significance. It embraces a multitude of cultures and ethnicities, creating a vibrant societal mosaic.

Scotland: Known for its rich history and unique cultural identity, Scotland has a population that treasures its traditions, including the Gaelic language, kilts, bagpipes, and Highland games. Cities like Glasgow and Edinburgh serve as hubs of culture and innovation.

Wales: The Welsh population, with its strong sense of national pride, maintains its language and customs. Wales offers a unique blend of ancient history and modernity, preserving its heritage through festivals, music, and literature.

Great Britain boasts diverse geographical features, including fertile plains, rugged coastlines, rolling hills, and mountainous regions. The landscape is characterized by notable features such as the Pennines in northern England, the Scottish Highlands in Scotland, and the Cambrian Mountains in Wales. Additionally, Great Britain is home to numerous rivers, including the Thames, Severn, and Tyne, as well as picturesque lakes such as Loch Ness and Lake Windermere.

#### Territorial Boundaries:

The island of Great Britain is separate from the island of Ireland by the North Channel and the Irish Sea. It shares a border with Scotland and Wales and is connected to mainland Europe via the Channel Tunnel, linking Folkestone in Kent, England, to Coquelles near Calais in northern France.

#### Population Diversity:

The population of Great Britain is diverse and comprises various ethnicities, cultures, and languages. English is the predominant language spoken, but Scotland has its distinct Scots and Scottish Gaelic languages, while Welsh is spoken in Wales alongside English. Additionally, Great Britain has seen immigration from various parts of the world, contributing to its multicultural society.

#### Urbanization:

The island is predominantly urbanized, with major cities such as Manchester, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Cardiff, and Belfast serving as economic and cultural hubs. These cities showcase a blend of historical landmarks, modern

infrastructure, and diverse communities, contributing significantly to Great Britain's social and economic fabric.

#### Economic Significance:

Great Britain possesses a diverse economy, encompassing industries such as finance, manufacturing, technology, healthcare, tourism, and more. London, as a global financial center, plays a pivotal role in the country's economy, while other regions contribute significantly to various sectors, reflecting the island's economic vitality and resilience.

#### Natural Beauty and Tourism:

Great Britain's diverse landscapes, rich history, and cultural heritage make it an attractive destination for tourists. Visitors are drawn to iconic landmarks like the Tower of London, Stonehenge, Edinburgh Castle, Snowdonia National Park, the Lake District, and the Scottish Highlands, among many others, showcasing the country's natural beauty and historical significance.

Great Britain's geographical position, diverse territory, multicultural population, and significant contributions to various fields make it a dynamic and fascinating part of the world.

#### Conclusion

The geographical position of Great Britain, situated as an island nation, plays a pivotal role in shaping its identity, culture, and history. The diverse landscapes, from lush greenery to rugged terrains, and the mosaic of cultures within its population contribute to its unique allure.

Great Britain's geographical position has historically played a significant role in its development, contributing to its maritime prowess, trade, and cultural exchange with the rest of the world. Today, it stands as a testament to resilience, adaptability, and the enduring spirit of its people, embracing both its rich heritage and its role as a modern, globalized society.

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**THE EDUCATION SYSTEM OF THE USA: PRESCHOOL EDUCATION,  
SECONDARY AND HIGHER EDUCATION, SCHOOL FORMS**

*Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi*  
*Supervisor*

*Xayrullayeva Sevinch Nizomiddin qizi*  
*Student of group 403-22*

*Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo  
Ulugbek, The faculty of Psychology, department of Foreign languages  
Phylology and foreign languages*

**Annotation:** This comprehensive article delves into the intricate layers of the American educational system, encompassing preschool, secondary, and higher education while also touching upon various school forms and educational models. It provides a detailed overview of each educational level, emphasizing the foundational role of preschool education, the K-12 journey, and the diverse pathways available in higher education. The article highlights the fundamental aspects of each educational stage, discussing the objectives, subjects covered, and the transition from one level to the next. It also sheds light on the diverse array of educational institutions in the US, including community colleges, four-year universities, specialized institutions, and both public and private schools, elucidating their roles and characteristics.

**Key words:** Preschool Education, K-12 Education, Higher Education, Early Childhood Education, Elementary School, Secondary School, Community Colleges, Four-Year Colleges, Universities, Public Schools, Private Schools, Charter Schools, Magnet Schools, Online Education, Homeschooling.

The United States boasts a diverse and dynamic educational system that spans various levels, catering to the needs of a wide spectrum of learners. From the foundational years of preschool education to the advanced stages of higher education, the American educational framework encompasses a range of institutions and programs designed to nurture and develop individuals. Let's delve into the intricate layers of the



education system in the USA, highlighting the key aspects of preschool, secondary, and higher education, as well as the different school forms.

#### Preschool Education: Laying the Foundation

Preschool education in the USA serves as the bedrock for a child's cognitive, social, and emotional development. While not compulsory, it's widely acknowledged as a critical phase in a child's early years. Early Childhood Education (ECE) programs, such as daycare centers, nursery schools, and pre-kindergarten programs, provide an environment that fosters basic learning skills, social interaction, and creativity. The focus is on play-based learning, introducing children to fundamental concepts like numbers, letters, shapes, and colors while emphasizing social skills and emotional development.

#### Elementary and Secondary Education: The K-12 Journey

Formal education in the US begins with elementary school (typically starting at age 5 or 6) and continues through secondary school, culminating in high school graduation. The K-12 system typically consists of:

- Elementary School (Grades K-5/6): Students learn core subjects like mathematics, language arts, science, and social studies, building foundational skills that form the basis for advanced learning.

- Middle School/Junior High (Grades 6/7-8/9): This transitional phase bridges elementary and high school, offering a more diverse curriculum while students navigate the changes associated with adolescence.

- High School (Grades 9/10-12): High school education provides a broader array of subjects, often allowing students to choose elective courses based on their interests. The goal is to prepare students for college or the workforce by offering Advanced Placement (AP) courses, vocational training, and extracurricular activities.

The US higher education system is renowned for its diversity and flexibility, offering various options for post-secondary education:

- Community Colleges: These two-year institutions offer associate degrees and certifications. They serve as an affordable pathway for students to earn credits before transferring to four-year colleges or universities.

- Four-Year Colleges and Universities: These institutions grant bachelor's degrees across a wide range of disciplines. They also offer graduate programs leading to master's and doctoral degrees.

- Specialized Institutions: The US is home to specialized schools focusing on particular fields such as art, technology, liberal arts, and more. These institutions provide highly specialized education tailored to specific career paths.

#### School Forms and Educational Models: Public vs. Private

The American educational landscape includes both public and private institutions. Public schools are funded by local, state, and federal governments, providing education to the majority of students across the country. Private schools, on the other hand, operate independently and are funded through tuition fees and private donations. They often have more flexibility in curriculum design and admission criteria.

Additionally, alternative educational models like charter schools, magnet schools, homeschooling, and online education have gained prominence, offering alternative approaches to traditional schooling.

#### Challenges and Ongoing Reforms

While the US education system offers a plethora of opportunities, it also faces challenges such as disparities in funding, achievement gaps among different socio-economic groups, and varying educational standards across states. Continuous efforts are underway to address these issues through reforms aiming for equity, inclusivity, and improved learning outcomes for all students.

In conclusion, the education system in the USA embodies a mosaic of educational opportunities, embracing diversity and catering to the multifaceted needs of its learners. It stands as a testament to the nation's commitment to providing quality education and fostering the growth and development of its citizens at every stage of their academic journey.

Certainly, here's some additional information about specific aspects of the education system in the USA:

#### Common Core State Standards (CCSS):

The Common Core State Standards initiative was introduced to establish consistent educational standards across states in key subjects such as English Language Arts and Mathematics. While not adopted universally, many states have integrated these standards into their curricula, aiming to ensure that students across the country receive a similar level of education.

#### Extracurricular Activities:

Extracurricular activities play a significant role in American education, fostering holistic development beyond academics. These activities include sports, clubs, arts programs, volunteer work, and more. They provide students with opportunities to explore their interests, develop leadership skills, and build social connections.

#### Dual Enrollment and Advanced Placement (AP) Programs:

High school students often have the chance to enroll in college-level courses through dual enrollment programs, earning both high school and college credits simultaneously. Advanced Placement (AP) courses, on the other hand, are rigorous classes that can also earn college credits through standardized exams administered by the College Board.

#### College Admissions Process:

The college admissions process in the US is highly competitive. It typically involves submitting standardized test scores, transcripts, recommendation letters, personal essays, and sometimes participating in interviews. Additionally, extracurricular activities and community involvement can significantly impact a student's application.

#### Student Loans and Financial Aid:

Higher education in the US can be expensive. To help offset costs, students often rely on financial aid, including grants, scholarships, and loans. Federal student aid

programs, such as the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA), assist eligible students in securing financial support for their education.

#### Education Reform Efforts:

There have been ongoing discussions and efforts to reform various aspects of the education system, focusing on issues like standardized testing, teacher evaluations, school funding equity, and improving educational outcomes for all students, regardless of socio-economic background.

#### Technology Integration in Education:

Technological advancements have led to increased integration of digital tools and online resources in classrooms. Schools are utilizing technology for teaching, learning, assessment, and even offering online courses to supplement traditional classroom instruction.

Understanding these additional aspects provides a more comprehensive view of the complexities and evolving nature of the education system in the United States, reflecting efforts to adapt to changing needs and foster a well-rounded educational experience for students

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**THE PROBLEM OF LANGUAGE-CULTURE-PEOPLE ISSUES IN  
LINGUISTICS**

*Niyatova Maftuna Norbekovna*

*Teacher of Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek*

*Saidov Sohixon Sulaymonxonvich*

*Student of Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek*

**Annotation:** This comprehensive article explores the intricate challenges within the intersection of language, culture, and people in the field of linguistics. Unveiling the complexities inherent in linguistic diversity, the narrative navigates through the multifaceted tapestry of cultural linguistics, emphasizing the symbiotic relationship between language and culture. The article delves into critical issues such as language endangerment, sociolinguistics, power dynamics, and the impact of globalization on linguistic landscapes. It also addresses the ethical considerations surrounding linguistic research, highlighting the delicate balance between academic inquiry and the potential consequences for the communities involved. As linguistics grapples with the dynamic nature of human communication, this article serves as a thoughtful exploration of the challenges and opportunities presented by the language-culture-people nexus, contributing to a deeper understanding of our interconnected world.

**Keywords:** *Linguistics, Language, Culture, People, Cultural Linguistics, Linguistic Diversity, Language Endangerment, Sociolinguistics, Power Dynamics, Globalization, Linguistic Homogenization, Ethical Considerations.*

The realm of linguistics unfolds as a fascinating tapestry interwoven with the intricate threads of language, culture, and the diverse communities that shape them. This article delves into the multifaceted challenges encompassing the language-culture-people nexus within the field of linguistics, exploring the complexities that arise when

these elements intersect and the profound impact they have on our understanding of communication.

#### Diversity in Linguistic Expression:

Linguistics, as the scientific study of language, confronts the challenge of comprehending the vast diversity of linguistic expression across cultures and communities. The nuanced ways in which people communicate, influenced by cultural norms, regional dialects, and social contexts, create a rich mosaic that linguists strive to unravel. Languages carry cultural nuances, reflecting the values, traditions, and societal norms of the communities that use them. Expressions, idioms, and linguistic features often have cultural significance, shaping the way speakers convey meaning. Dialects within a language can vary significantly based on geographic regions, creating diverse linguistic landscapes. Regional variations in pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammar contribute to the richness of linguistic expression.

#### Cultural Linguistics:

Cultural linguistics emerges as a crucial subfield, recognizing the symbiotic relationship between language and culture. The challenge lies in deciphering how cultural nuances embedded in language contribute to the formation of identities, social structures, and collective memory. Understanding these connections is pivotal for bridging cross-cultural communication gaps.

Cultural linguistics views language as a cultural phenomenon deeply embedded in the social practices and shared experiences of a community. It recognizes that language is not only a means of communication but also a reflection of cultural identity and values. The field investigates how cultural nuances, values, and social structures influence linguistic structures, lexicon, and discourse patterns.

#### Language Endangerment and Revitalization:

Linguists grapple with the issue of language endangerment as numerous languages face the threat of extinction. The preservation and revitalization of endangered languages become imperative not only for linguistic diversity but also for

safeguarding the cultural heritage and unique perspectives embedded within these linguistic frameworks.

#### Sociolinguistics and Power Dynamics:

The study of language in society (sociolinguistics) brings attention to power dynamics intertwined with language use. Linguists explore how language reflects and perpetuates social hierarchies, impacting access to resources, opportunities, and social mobility. Acknowledging these power structures is crucial for addressing issues of inequality and fostering inclusivity.

#### Globalization and Linguistic Homogenization:

In an era of globalization, linguistic landscapes undergo transformations. The dominance of certain languages in global communication raises concerns about linguistic homogenization. Linguists grapple with preserving linguistic diversity while navigating the challenges posed by globalized communication platforms and the influence of major languages.

#### Ethical Considerations in Linguistic Research:

Ethical concerns arise in linguistic research, especially when working closely with communities. Linguists must navigate issues related to informed consent, representation, and the potential impact of their research on the communities studied. Balancing academic rigor with ethical considerations is an ongoing challenge.

Researchers must obtain informed consent from participants before collecting data. This involves clearly explaining the purpose, methods, and potential implications of the research. Special attention is needed when working with vulnerable populations, such as minors or individuals with limited decision-making capacity.

Linguistic research often involves studying languages within specific cultural contexts. Researchers should be culturally sensitive and aware of the potential impact of their work on the communities they study.

As linguistics endeavors to unravel the intricate interplay of language, culture, and people, it confronts a myriad of challenges that reflect the dynamic nature of human communication. The evolving field acknowledges the need for a holistic understanding



of linguistic diversity, cultural richness, and the lived experiences of diverse communities. By addressing the complexities embedded in the language-culture-people nexus, linguistics not only advances as a discipline but also contributes to fostering mutual understanding and appreciation in our interconnected world.

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## **MODIFICATIONS OF VOWELS IN CONNECTED SPEECH**

*Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi*

*Supervisor*

*Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo  
Ulugbek, The faculty of Psychology, department of Foreign languages  
Phylology and foreign languages*

*Saidov Sohixon Sulaymonxonovich*

*Student of group 204-20*

*Marina I. Solnyshkina Dr.Prof., Department of Theory and Practice of Foreign  
Language Teaching, Kazan Federal University, Russia*

**Annotation:** This article delves into the intricate changes vowels undergo in the context of connected speech. It explores two key modifications: vowel reduction and elision. The discussion encompasses how these alterations occur in natural conversation, impacting pronunciation for efficiency and clarity. The annotation highlights the influence of surrounding sounds and regional variations on vowel modifications. It also emphasizes the significance of understanding these shifts for improved language comprehension, particularly for non-native speakers. Overall, the article illuminates the dynamic nature of spoken language and its nuanced variations, offering valuable insights into the subtleties of communication.

**Keywords:** Vowel Modifications, Connected Speech, Vowel Reduction, Vowel Elision, Phonetics, Language Variations, Speech Patterns, Language Comprehension, Regional Dialects, Vowel Shifts, Language Dynamics.

The English language is a symphony of sounds, and at its heart lies the rhythmic dance of vowels. When spoken in isolation, vowels possess a distinct quality. However, in the fluidity of connected speech, these sounds undergo intriguing transformations, adapting to the rhythm and flow of conversation. These modifications are crucial to how we understand and communicate effectively in spoken language.

The Nature of Vowel Modifications

In connected speech, vowels exhibit alterations known as "vowel reduction" and "vowel elision." These adjustments occur due to the natural tendencies of speakers to streamline pronunciation for efficiency and clarity. Context, emphasis, and neighboring sounds all influence these modifications. This phenomenon involves two primary modifications: vowel reduction and elision. These changes occur to streamline pronunciation, adapting vowels to their contextual and phonetic surroundings. Vowel reduction involves a shift towards a more neutral, centralized sound, particularly noticeable in unstressed syllables. Elision, on the other hand, entails the partial or complete omission of a vowel sound, often occurring in rapid speech to maintain flow and rhythm. Understanding these modifications sheds light on the dynamic nature of spoken language, highlighting how vowels adapt to facilitate efficient and comprehensible communication.

### Vowel Reduction

Vowel reduction refers to the transformation of a vowel sound from its pure form to a more centralized, less distinct sound. For instance, the 'oo' sound in "food" might shift towards a more centralized 'schwa' sound (ə) in casual conversation. This phenomenon is evident in many unstressed syllables, where vowels tend to become more neutral to facilitate smoother speech.

In the word "banana," the first 'a' is pronounced more like "uh" (ə) in connected speech. Similarly, in "tomorrow," the middle 'o' might sound closer to 'uh' (ə) when spoken casually.

### Vowel Elision

Vowel elision occurs when a vowel sound is entirely omitted or significantly reduced in pronunciation. This often happens in rapid speech or to maintain the rhythmic flow of conversation. The word "government" might be pronounced as "guhv-er-mint" in casual dialogue, with the reduction or omission of the 'e' sound in the second syllable. Elision often takes place in rapid or casual speech, leading to the reduction or complete removal of a vowel sound from a word. For instance, in colloquial English, words like "probably" might be pronounced as "prolly," with the central vowel sound being eliminated.

This linguistic phenomenon greatly influences the overall rhythm and flow of spoken language. It demonstrates how speakers adapt and modify pronunciation to

communicate efficiently, prioritizing clarity and coherence in conversation. Understanding vowel elision is crucial for comprehending natural speech patterns and dialectal variations within a language.

#### Influence of Surrounding Sounds

The modifications of vowels are also influenced by the consonants or other vowels surrounding them. The sound that a vowel takes on can be heavily influenced by the consonants that precede or follow it. This influence can cause subtle changes in the way vowels are articulated, contributing to the fluidity and ease of speech.

This phenomenon, known as coarticulation, occurs as a result of the continuous and seamless nature of speech. Vowels undergo subtle changes in their articulation to smoothly transition from one sound to another. The articulatory features of adjacent consonants or vowels influence the way a vowel is pronounced, leading to modifications in its quality, duration, or stress.

For instance, the pronunciation of the vowel sound in the word "cat" can slightly differ from its pronunciation in "cart" due to the influence of the consonant 'r' on the preceding vowel.

Understanding the influence of surrounding sounds on vowels is essential in comprehending regional accents, dialects, and the fluidity of natural speech. It showcases the intricate relationship between different speech sounds and highlights how vowels adapt dynamically to maintain the coherence and efficiency of spoken language.

#### Dialects and Regional Variations

Dialects and regional variations significantly impact the pronunciation, vocabulary, grammar, and even cultural nuances within a language. They serve as fascinating mirrors reflecting the diversity and richness of human communication.

In the context of vowels and phonetics, dialects and regional variations play a substantial role in influencing vowel sounds. Different regions or communities might pronounce vowels in distinct ways, leading to variations in accent, intonation, and vowel quality.

For instance, the way vowels are pronounced in American English can differ notably from their pronunciation in British English. Variations in vowel sounds contribute to the

unique identity of regional dialects, leading to differences in how words are articulated and perceived.

Understanding these regional variations is crucial for effective communication and comprehension, particularly in diverse linguistic environments. It showcases the dynamic nature of language, how it evolves within different communities, and how speakers adapt to convey meaning within their cultural and geographical contexts. Studying dialects and regional variations enriches our appreciation of linguistic diversity and broadens our understanding of how language evolves and thrives within different communities.

In conclusion, in the intricate tapestry of spoken language, the modifications of vowels in connected speech play a pivotal role. From vowel reduction to elision, these adaptations facilitate the fluidity and natural rhythm of conversation. Appreciating these shifts enhances our understanding of spoken language, allowing us to decipher the nuances that enrich our linguistic interactions. In essence, these modifications are the dynamic brushstrokes that paint the vivid canvas of spoken language, creating a melodic symphony of sounds in the world of communication.

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**UNVEILING THE DYNAMICS OF WORD COMBINATIONS AND  
THEIR VARIED TYPES**

*Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi*

*Supervisor*

*Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo  
Ulugbek, The faculty of Psychology, department of Foreign languages  
Phylology and foreign languages*

*Saidov Sohixon Sulaymonxonovich*

*Student of group 204-20*

*Marina I. Solnyshkina Dr.Prof., Department of Theory and Practice of Foreign  
Language Teaching, Kazan Federal University, Russia*

**Annotation:** This article offers a comprehensive exploration of word combinations, delineating their diverse structures and types within language. It examines various categories, including collocations, phrasal verbs, idioms, compound words, and proverbs, elucidating their unique characteristics and roles in linguistic communication. The annotation emphasizes the significance of word combinations as integral components that enrich language expression, providing depth and versatility in conveying nuanced meanings. It underscores the importance of understanding these structures for enhancing language proficiency and navigating the intricacies of idiomatic language use. Overall, the article serves as a valuable guide, unraveling the complexities of word combinations and their multifaceted contributions to linguistic fluency and comprehension.

**Keywords:** Collocations, Phrasal Verbs, Idioms, Compound Words, Proverbs, Language Structures, Linguistic Expressions, Lexical Units, Figurative Language, Idiomatic Expressions, Word Pairings, Cultural Insights.

Words, when brought together, create a mosaic of expression that transcends the boundaries of individual meanings. The fusion of words into combinations, ranging from simple to complex structures, forms the backbone of linguistic communication.

These combinations, categorized into various types, play a pivotal role in conveying nuanced meanings and shaping the richness of language.

At the core of linguistic expression lies the amalgamation of words into phrases, clauses, and sentences. Word combinations encompass a spectrum of structures that encapsulate meaning beyond the scope of individual words. These combinations serve as building blocks for communication, offering versatility and depth to language.

### Types of Word Combinations

#### Collocations:

Collocations refer to the habitual and natural pairing or grouping of words that commonly occur together in language. These word combinations are characterized by their frequent co-occurrence, forming a cohesive unit with a specific meaning that may not be predictable from the individual words' meanings.

Collocations contribute significantly to natural language fluency and authenticity, aiding in effective communication. They often reflect cultural or linguistic conventions and are crucial for achieving native-like proficiency in a language. Examples of collocations include "strong coffee," "make a decision," or "heavy rain," where the pairing of words becomes ingrained within the language, conveying a specific meaning that differs from what the individual words might suggest on their own. Understanding collocations is essential for mastering idiomatic language use and achieving a more nuanced and native-like expression in a given language.

#### Phrasal Verbs:

Phrasal verbs are combinations of a verb with one or more particles, typically prepositions or adverbs, that fundamentally alter the original verb's meaning. These combinations create idiomatic expressions that often convey a different sense than the individual words might suggest.

Phrasal verbs are prevalent in English and contribute significantly to the language's richness and versatility. They can change the verb's meaning drastically based on the particle used. For instance, the phrasal verb "to bring up" can mean "to raise a topic in

conversation," while "to bring in" signifies "to introduce something." The addition of "up" and "in" alters the meaning of the main verb "bring."

Understanding phrasal verbs is crucial for language learners as they are pervasive in spoken and written English. They can pose challenges due to their idiomatic nature and the various meanings they can convey based on context. Mastery of phrasal verbs enriches language proficiency and aids in natural and fluent communication.

Idioms:

Idioms are expressions or phrases in language that possess a figurative meaning different from the literal interpretation of the individual words. These linguistic constructs are culturally embedded and often convey a metaphorical or symbolic message.

Idioms add color, depth, and vividness to language but can be puzzling for non-native speakers due to their non-literal nature. They are prevalent across all languages and play a significant role in everyday communication. Examples of idioms include "kick the bucket," meaning to die; "cost an arm and a leg," signifying something expensive; or "raining cats and dogs," representing heavy rainfall.

The Significance of Word Combinations

Word combinations are the threads weaving the fabric of linguistic expression. They facilitate succinct communication, infuse depth into conversation, and add layers of meaning to language. Understanding the nuances and types of word combinations enhances language proficiency, enabling individuals to communicate effectively while grasping the intricacies of idiomatic language use.

Word combinations allow speakers to express complex ideas succinctly. They provide a concise way to convey nuanced meanings that might require lengthy explanations if expressed using individual words. For instance, phrases like "bitter cold" or "love at first sight" instantly evoke vivid imagery and emotions, enhancing both expressiveness and clarity in communication. Different languages and cultures possess unique word combinations that reflect societal norms, historical events, and shared experiences. Idioms and proverbs, for example, often carry cultural insights and values, providing a window into a society's beliefs and traditions.

Understanding word combinations is crucial for language learners aiming for fluency. Mastery of collocations, phrasal verbs, and idiomatic expressions enables learners to speak and comprehend a language more naturally, similar to native speakers. Word combinations add depth, color, and versatility to language. They make speech more engaging and impactful by allowing individuals to convey meanings with nuance and flair. They enable effective storytelling, persuasive arguments, and evocative descriptions.

Conclusion: In the labyrinth of language, word combinations serve as the bridges connecting individual words, fostering comprehension and expression. Their diverse types from collocations to idioms enrich communication by encapsulating profound meanings within compact linguistic structures. Embracing the depth and diversity of word combinations elevates language fluency, allowing individuals to navigate the subtleties and intricacies of linguistic expression with eloquence and precision.

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## **The Theory of Strong Position: Navigating Success in a Dynamic World**

*Abduraxmanova Zilola Yoqubjon qizi*

*Teacher of Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek*

*Saidov Sohibxon Sulaymonxonvich*

*Student of Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek*

**Annotation:** This article delves into the profound concept of the Theory of Strong Position, a guiding philosophy that transcends the boundaries of diverse domains—from professional pursuits to personal relationships. Through a metaphorical lens of navigating turbulent waters, the piece explores how this theory provides individuals and entities with a strategic roadmap for not just weathering life's storms but harnessing their energy for growth. The article concludes with a poignant reflection on adaptability and seizing opportunities—a fitting closure to a narrative that encourages readers to embrace the fluidity of life and secure positions that stand resilient against the test of time.

**Keywords:** *Theory of Strong Position, Strategic Thinking, Adaptability, Navigating Life, Success Principles, Chess Strategy, Resilience, Turbulent Waters, Universal Framework, Professional Development.*

### **Introduction**

This article embarks on a journey to unravel the layers of this theory, examining its applications across diverse realms, from the calculated moves on a chessboard to the nuanced dynamics of personal and professional landscapes. By understanding the principles of strategic thinking and adaptability that underpin the Theory of Strong Position, we seek to equip ourselves with a universal framework for not just surviving life's storms but leveraging them for unparalleled growth.

As we delve into the heart of this theory, envision it as a guide that goes beyond conventional boundaries, inviting reflection on how one can secure a position that



withstands the tests of time. The Theory of Strong Position beckons us to explore the art of seizing opportunities, navigate complexities with resilience, and ultimately, carve a path toward success and fulfillment. Join us on this exploration, as we unlock the timeless wisdom embedded in the Theory of Strong Position and illuminate its relevance in the multifaceted landscape of our lives.

**First Lines:** In the intricate dance of life, individuals and entities often find themselves grappling with the challenge of finding a solid ground to stand upon. This pursuit of stability in an ever-changing world has led to the formulation of the Theory of Strong Position, a concept that transcends industries, professions, and personal endeavors. In this article, we embark on a journey to explore the essence of this theory, dissecting its principles and understanding how it can be a compass in the complex terrain of life. In the ever-shifting mosaic of life, where change is the constant and uncertainty looms on the horizon, humanity has perennially sought the elusive key to stability. Enter the Theory of Strong Position—a profound concept that transcends the boundaries of disciplines and offers a strategic foothold in the tumultuous terrain of existence. Picture a chessboard, each move calculated to secure not just survival but dominance. Similarly, the Theory of Strong Position stands as a beacon, guiding individuals and entities through the intricacies of their journey. As we embark on this exploration, we unravel the threads of this theory, understanding how its principles weave a narrative of resilience, adaptability, and triumph in the grand tapestry of life.

**Epigraph:** The chosen epigraph encapsulates the essence of the Theory of Strong Position by drawing a vivid analogy between life and a grand theater. It imparts the idea that individuals who grasp the nuances of establishing a strong position are not passive observers but active participants and masterful conductors of their own destinies. The metaphor of a virtuoso performer implies a level of skill, expertise, and intentional orchestration in navigating the complexities of existence.

This epigraph sets the tone for the exploration ahead, suggesting that the Theory of Strong Position is not just a theoretical concept but a practical guide for those who aspire to play an active and intentional role in shaping their lives. It emphasizes the importance of strategic finesse and hints at the transformative power that understanding

and applying this theory can have in navigating the intricate dynamics of the human experience.

*"In the game of chess, as in life, those who secure a strong position early on possess a significant advantage. The same holds true for our pursuits beyond the chessboard, where the Theory of Strong Position serves as a guiding principle for triumph."*

— Grandmaster Strategist

**Prologue:** Imagine a ship navigating through turbulent waters—a vessel designed not merely to survive the storm but to harness its energy for forward momentum. The Theory of Strong Position is the captain's map, the compass, and the skillful steering that allows one to not only weather the storms of life but to emerge stronger and more resolute. It is a theory rooted in strategic thinking, adaptability, and the foresight to establish a foundation that can withstand the test of time.

As we delve into the layers of this theory, we will unravel its applications in various aspects of life—from the boardroom to personal relationships. It's a theory that transcends the boundaries of traditional disciplines, offering a universal framework for achieving and maintaining success.

**Closure:** In the grand tapestry of existence, the Theory of Strong Position emerges as a beacon of wisdom—a guiding philosophy for those who aspire to carve a path of significance. As we conclude our exploration, let us reflect on the words of the ancient Chinese philosopher, Lao Tzu: *"The wise man does not lay his plans too far ahead; the prudent man is always on the alert for opportunity and takes advantage of it when it comes."* The Theory of Strong Position echoes this sentiment, urging us to embrace the fluidity of life, be adaptable in our strategies, and secure a position that withstands the tests of time.

**Conclusion:** In the symphony of existence, the Theory of Strong Position emerges as a powerful melody, resonating with the aspirations of those who seek not just stability but a mastery of life's intricate passages. As we reach the final cadence of our exploration, it is evident that this theory transcends mere philosophy—it is a

dynamic blueprint for success, a compass that points towards strategic thinking, adaptability, and resilience.

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## **Decoding Style: A Stylistic Analysis of Non-Literary Texts**

*Abduraxmanova Zilola Yoqubjon qizi*

*Teacher of Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek*

*Saidov Sohibxon Sulaymonxonvich*

*Student of Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek*

**Annotation:** This article delves into the stylistic intricacies present in non-literary texts, ranging from advertisements and news articles to business reports and social media posts. The author explores how linguistic choices influence persuasion, clarity in informational texts, the tone of business communication, the harmony of visual and verbal elements in multimedia presentations, the impact of syntax in social media discourse, and the role of cultural nuances in global communication. The article successfully highlights the significance of stylistic analysis in non-literary texts, shedding light on the diverse strategies employed in different communication genres. The examples and categories presented provide a comprehensive understanding of how language choices contribute to the effectiveness of communication.

**Keywords:** *Stylistic analysis, Non-literary texts, Communication genres, Persuasion strategies, Clarity in communication, Business communication, Multimedia presentations, Social media discourse, Cultural nuances, Language choices, Rhetoric, Informational texts.*

### **Introduction**

While literary works have long been subject to stylistic scrutiny, non-literary texts also carry a unique tapestry of linguistic choices that shape their effectiveness and impact. In this article, we embark on a journey to unravel the intricate stylistic elements within non-literary texts. From advertisements to news articles, business reports to social media

posts, the stylistic choices embedded in these everyday communications play a significant role in conveying meaning and engaging audiences.

**The Language of Persuasion:** In non-literary texts such as advertisements and promotional materials, language serves as a powerful tool for persuasion. Analyzing the use of rhetoric, appeals to emotion, and choice of words unveils the strategies employed to influence readers and consumers. The deliberate use of techniques like metaphors, similes, and hyperbole to make language more persuasive and impactful. Language that evokes strong emotions in the audience, creating a connection and influencing their decision-making.

The selection of words that carry strong connotations, creating a vivid and memorable impression. Direct and compelling language that urges the audience to take a specific action, such as making a purchase or supporting a cause. The strategic repetition of words, phrases, or ideas to reinforce key messages and make them more memorable. Understanding the language of persuasion is crucial for both creators and consumers of content, as it allows for a more critical analysis of messages and a deeper awareness of the techniques used to sway opinions or behaviors.

**Clarity and Precision in Informational Texts:** Non-literary genres, like news articles and academic papers, prioritize clarity and precision. Examining sentence structures, organization, and the use of specialized vocabulary sheds light on how writers convey information effectively while maintaining objectivity.

Using succinct and to-the-point language to communicate ideas without unnecessary elaboration. Structuring information in a logical sequence or hierarchy to facilitate easy comprehension. Maintaining a neutral and objective tone to present information without bias or emotional influence. Utilizing specialized vocabulary relevant to the subject matter, assuming a certain level of knowledge from the audience. Constructing clear and grammatically correct sentences that avoid ambiguity or confusion.

**Tone and Register in Business Communication:** Business reports, emails, and professional communication rely on a specific tone and register. A stylistic analysis delves into the formality of language, the level of detail, and the use of jargon, all of which contribute to the professionalism and impact of the communication.

Visual and Verbal Harmony in Multimedia Presentations: With the rise of multimedia, a stylistic analysis extends beyond written words. Examining the interplay between visual and verbal elements in presentations, websites, and advertisements helps uncover how a harmonious blend enhances overall communication.

The Impact of Syntax in Social Media Discourse: Social media platforms have become a prevalent medium for communication. A stylistic analysis of non-literary texts in this realm includes an exploration of sentence structures, hashtags, and emotive language, all of which contribute to the concise and impactful nature of social media discourse.

Cultural Nuances in Global Communication: In a world interconnected by communication technologies, non-literary texts often traverse cultural boundaries. Analyzing the use of idioms, cultural references, and language choices reveals how writers tailor their style to resonate with diverse audiences.

Understanding and navigating these nuances are crucial in fostering effective and respectful cross-cultural communication. Key aspects of cultural nuances in global communication include: Acknowledging differences in language, dialects, and idioms across cultures to avoid misinterpretation and foster clearer communication. Recognizing variations in gestures, body language, and facial expressions that may convey different meanings in different cultures. Considering the historical, social, and cultural context that shapes the way messages are perceived and understood in different parts of the world. Understanding variations in directness, formality, or informality in communication, as some cultures may prioritize explicit communication, while others may rely on implicit or indirect expression.

Conclusion: Stylistic analysis of non-literary texts opens a window into the dynamic and ever-evolving world of communication. Whether aiming to persuade, inform, or connect, writers of non-literary texts make deliberate stylistic choices to achieve their goals. By dissecting these choices, we gain a deeper understanding of the nuanced and strategic nature of everyday communication in our information-rich society.

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## **Historical Foundations of Comparative Linguistics: Unraveling the Tapestry of Language Evolution**

***Abduraxmanova Zilola Yoqubjon qizi***

*Teacher of Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek*

***Saidov Sohixon Sulaymonxonvich***

*Student of Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek*

**Annotation:** This article delves into the historical foundations of comparative linguistics, tracing its origins from the 18th century to the contemporary era. Beginning with the groundbreaking insights of Sir William Jones, the narrative explores the birth of comparative linguistics and its subsequent development through key figures like Franz Bopp and the Neogrammarians. Emphasizing the Indo-European studies as a catalyst, the article illuminates the evolution of sound laws and the application of the comparative method in deciphering linguistic relationships. The article navigates through challenges and controversies, showcasing the refinement of methods and the impact of technology in the 20th and 21st centuries. Ultimately, it underscores the enduring significance of comparative linguistics in unraveling the intricate tapestry of human language evolution.

**Keywords:** *Comparative linguistics, Language evolution, Historical linguistics, Indo-European studies, Sir William Jones, Franz Bopp, Neogrammarians, Sound laws, Comparative method, Proto-languages, Language diversity.*

### **Introduction**

Comparative linguistics is a field that delves into the systematic study of linguistic relationships between languages. It seeks to unveil the underlying structures and historical connections among different languages, ultimately contributing to our understanding of human language evolution. To comprehend the essence of comparative

linguistics, it is imperative to explore its historical foundations, which form the bedrock of this intriguing discipline.

### **The Birth of Comparative Linguistics:**

The roots of comparative linguistics can be traced back to the 18th century, marked by the works of linguists such as Sir William Jones. In 1786, Jones observed the striking similarities between Sanskrit, Greek, and Latin, positing the existence of a common ancestor. This groundbreaking insight laid the groundwork for the comparative method, igniting a fervor for linguistic exploration.

The comparative method, a fundamental tool in comparative linguistics, involves systematically comparing languages to identify similarities and differences. Linguists use this method to establish relationships between languages, reconstruct proto-languages, and trace the historical development of language families.

Jones's recognition of the interconnectedness of Sanskrit, Greek, and Latin was a catalyst for further linguistic exploration in the 19th century. Linguists such as Franz Bopp and August Schleicher expanded on Jones's ideas, developing the methodology and theoretical frameworks that would become integral to the field of comparative linguistics.

### **Indo-European Studies:**

The 19th century witnessed the rise of Indo-European studies, spearheaded by linguists like Franz Bopp and August Schleicher. Bopp's "Comparative Grammar" (1833) systematically compared the grammatical structures of Sanskrit, Greek, and Latin, providing a methodological framework for linguistic comparison. Schleicher, on the other hand, proposed the family tree model, visualizing language evolution as a branching tree with shared ancestors.

### **Sound Laws and the Neogrammarians:**

One of the pivotal developments in comparative linguistics was the formulation of sound laws. The Neogrammarians, led by Karl Brugmann and Hermann Paul, asserted that sound changes are regular and exceptionless. This paradigm shift emphasized the

scientific rigor of comparative linguistics, enabling linguists to reconstruct proto-languages and map language evolution with greater precision.

Sound laws refer to the systematic and regular patterns of phonetic changes that occur in the evolution of languages over time. The formulation of sound laws was a key development in comparative linguistics as it provided a methodological approach to understanding how sounds in words change predictably across different languages. These laws became essential tools for linguists to trace the historical development of languages and reconstruct their common ancestors.

The Neogrammarians, a group of linguists active in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, played a crucial role in advancing the field of comparative linguistics. Prominent figures among the Neogrammarians include Karl Brugmann, Hermann Paul, and others. One of their central tenets was the belief in the regularity and exceptionless nature of sound change, challenging earlier ideas that exceptions could undermine the reliability of comparative reconstructions.

### **The Comparative Method in Action:**

The comparative method involves scrutinizing languages for similarities and differences, applying sound laws to trace linguistic changes over time. Pioneering studies, such as the reconstruction of Proto-Indo-European by linguists like August Schleicher, highlighted the power of the comparative method in uncovering linguistic lineages and ancestral languages.

### **Global Perspectives:**

While Indo-European languages dominated early comparative linguistics, scholars soon expanded their focus to include languages from diverse language families. Linguists like Wilhelm von Humboldt and William Dwight Whitney broadened the scope of comparative studies, paving the way for the exploration of non-Indo-European language families and contributing to a more comprehensive understanding of linguistic diversity.

### **Challenges and Controversies:**

The historical development of comparative linguistics was not without its challenges and controversies. Critics questioned the universality of sound laws, and debates arose over the validity of language family classifications. Nonetheless, these debates spurred methodological refinements and propelled the field forward.

### **Contemporary Perspectives:**

In the 19th and 21st centuries, advancements in technology, including computational methods and linguistic databases, have revolutionized comparative linguistics. Researchers now employ sophisticated tools to analyze vast amounts of linguistic data, refining our understanding of language relationships and offering new insights into the intricate tapestry of linguistic evolution.

**Conclusion:** The historical foundations of comparative linguistics serve as a testament to human curiosity and the quest for understanding the origins and development of language. From the initial observations of linguistic similarities to the formulation of sound laws and the application of the comparative method, each milestone has contributed to the rich tapestry of knowledge that defines this fascinating field. As comparative linguistics continues to evolve, it remains an essential discipline for unraveling the complexities of human language and preserving the threads that connect us to our linguistic past.

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## **Basic principles of Comparative linguistics**

*Abduraxmanova Zilola Yoqubjon qizi*

*Teacher of Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek*

*Saidov Sohibxon Sulaymonxonvich*

*Student of Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek*

**Annotation:** This article serves as an insightful exploration into the foundational principles of Comparative Linguistics, a discipline crucial for unraveling the historical and structural aspects of languages. Beginning with an overview of historical linguistics, the article delves into the meticulous methodologies employed in establishing language families and genetic classifications. It emphasizes the importance of sound correspondences and phonological changes, showcasing how linguists use these elements to reconstruct ancestral forms of words. The article concludes by highlighting the relevance of dialectology in studying regional language variations. In essence, this annotation encapsulates the comprehensive exploration of Comparative Linguistics, providing a valuable resource for readers interested in the intricate web of connections that bind languages throughout history.

**Keywords:** *Comparative Linguistics, Historical Linguistics, Language Families, Genetic Classification, Sound Correspondences, Phonological Changes, Morphological Comparisons, Syntactic Analysis, Protolanguages, Reconstruction Methods, Comparative Method, Dialectology.*

### **Introduction**

Comparative linguistics, a discipline rooted in the exploration of linguistic diversity, serves as a key pillar in understanding the evolution and interconnectedness of languages. This article aims to delve into the fundamental principles that underpin

Comparative Linguistics, shedding light on its methodologies and the valuable insights it provides into the historical and structural aspects of languages.

#### Historical Linguistics:

At the core of Comparative Linguistics is the study of historical linguistics. This principle involves tracing the historical development of languages over time, exploring their common ancestry and divergence. Comparative linguists analyze linguistic changes, phonetic shifts, and lexical evolution to construct language family trees that reveal the genetic relationships among languages.

One fundamental principle involves grouping languages into families based on shared features and structural similarities. Linguists employ comparative methods to establish genetic classifications, identifying common linguistic traits that indicate a shared origin. This approach has led to the classification of languages into families such as Indo-European, Afro-Asiatic, and Sino-Tibetan, among others.

Language families are groups of languages that share a common ancestry and exhibit significant structural and lexical similarities. Linguists categorize languages into families based on shared features, allowing them to trace linguistic evolution and connectivity. Genetic classification involves grouping languages based on their genetic (historical) relationships rather than geographical or typological considerations. This classification helps linguists discern common linguistic features and identify the historical connections among languages.

**Sound Correspondences and Phonological Changes:** Comparative Linguistics relies on the identification of sound correspondences and phonological changes across related languages. By comparing phonetic shifts and alterations in pronunciation, linguists can discern patterns that help reconstruct ancestral forms of words. These sound correspondences provide crucial evidence for establishing linguistic relationships.

**Morphological and Syntactic Comparisons:** Beyond phonetics, Comparative Linguistics extends its focus to morphological and syntactic elements. The examination of word structure, grammatical features, and sentence construction aids in uncovering

deeper connections between languages. Analyzing shared morphological and syntactic features contributes to a comprehensive understanding of linguistic evolution.

Phonological changes refer to alterations in the sound system of a language over time. These changes can include shifts in pronunciation, modifications in vowel quality, and transformations in consonant articulation. Comparative phonetics focuses on comparing the sounds of related languages to identify common phonetic features and variations. This comparative approach aids in uncovering shared linguistic ancestry and historical relationships. Linguistic reconstruction involves the process of hypothesizing earlier forms of words and sounds through the analysis of sound correspondences.

By identifying regular patterns of change, linguists reconstruct the phonological features of protolanguages. Historical phonology examines the evolution of sound systems within a language family over extended periods. It traces the historical trajectory of phonological changes, shedding light on the dynamic nature of language evolution.

**Protolanguages and Reconstruction:** The concept of protolanguages lies at the heart of Comparative Linguistics. Linguists employ reconstruction methods to postulate the hypothetical common ancestor, or protolanguage, from which a language family descends. This process involves extrapolating linguistic features shared by related languages to unveil the linguistic landscape of ancient speech communities. Comparative linguistics involves the systematic comparison of languages to establish their genetic relationships and common ancestry.

Through this comparative approach, linguists identify shared linguistic elements and reconstruct the linguistic features of protolanguages. Protolanguages represent the earliest discernible stages of ancestral languages, serving as points of reference for linguistic evolution. These languages are reconstructed based on shared features observed in the descendant languages. Proto-Indo-European (PIE) is one of the most well-known examples of a reconstructed protolanguage. Linguists have used the comparative method to reconstruct aspects of the vocabulary, phonology, and grammar of Proto-Indo-European.



Diachronic analysis involves the study of language change across different historical stages. Linguists use diachronic methods to trace linguistic features back to their ancestral forms. Etymological research focuses on the origin and history of words. By tracing the etymology of words across related languages, linguists contribute to the reconstruction of protolanguages.

**The Comparative Method:** The comparative method serves as the guiding approach in Comparative Linguistics. It involves systematic and rigorous comparisons of linguistic elements across languages to identify similarities and differences. Through this method, linguists formulate hypotheses about linguistic evolution and test these hypotheses against linguistic data.

**Dialectology and Language Variation:** Comparative Linguistics extends its purview to dialectology, studying the regional variations within a language. By examining dialects, linguists gain insights into the dynamic nature of language change and the factors influencing linguistic divergence within a speech community.

**Conclusion:** In unraveling the basic principles of Comparative Linguistics, we embark on a journey through time and linguistic landscapes. This discipline provides a lens through which we can explore the shared heritage and intricate web of connections that bind languages across the globe. As we delve into historical linguistics, genetic classifications, sound correspondences, and more, we gain a profound appreciation for the meticulous methodologies that unlock the mysteries of language evolution.

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## **GREAT BRITAIN GOVERNMENTAL SYMBOLS**

*Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi*

*Supervisor*

*Xayrullayeva Sevinch Nizomiddin qizi*

*Student of group 403-22*

*Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo  
Ulugbek, The faculty of Psychology, department of Foreign languages  
Phylogology and foreign languages*

**Annotation:** This article explores the prominent symbols that encapsulate the essence of Great Britain's governance and rich history. It begins by examining the Royal Coat of Arms, delving into its heraldic significance and the representation of England, Scotland, and Ireland. The Crown Jewels are then spotlighted, emphasizing their role in showcasing regal magnificence and continuity. The Union Jack is celebrated as a visual embodiment of the United Kingdom's unity, harmonizing the flags of England, Scotland, and Ireland. The narrative extends to the architectural masterpiece, the Palace of Westminster, highlighting its role as a symbolic powerhouse and the seat of British democracy. Moving beyond visual symbols, the article explores the practical yet iconic tradition of the red dispatch boxes, shedding light on their historical roots and enduring presence in government affairs. Additionally, it touches upon the Portcullis, revealing its significance as a symbol of parliamentary strength and security. This comprehensive exploration weaves together practical traditions, regal symbols, and architectural marvels, offering readers a nuanced understanding of the multifaceted elements that define Great Britain's governance.

**Key words:** Great Britain, Governmental Symbols, Royal Coat of Arms, Crown Jewels, Union Jack, Palace of Westminster, Red Dispatch Box, Portcullis, Heraldic Achievement, Monarchy, United Kingdom, Democracy, Tradition, History, Heritage, Architectural Marvel, Symbolism, National Identity, Regalia, Visual Representation, Political Landscape.

#### Introduction:

Great Britain, with its rich history and enduring traditions, boasts a diverse array of governmental symbols that reflect the nation's identity and heritage. From majestic emblems to regal insignias, each symbol carries profound significance, encapsulating centuries of history and the evolution of governance. In this article, we will delve into the iconic governmental symbols that embody the essence of Great Britain.

#### The Royal Coat of Arms:

At the pinnacle of Great Britain's governmental symbols stands the Royal Coat of Arms, a heraldic achievement that represents the monarchy and the unity of the realms. This intricate design features the shields of England, Scotland, and Ireland, symbolizing the historic union of these nations. The majestic lion and unicorn supporters embody strength and resilience, while the motto "Dieu et mon droit" (God and my right) reflects the divine authority bestowed upon the monarchy.

#### The Crown Jewels:

The Crown Jewels are a dazzling collection of regalia that includes crowns, scepters, and orbs, showcasing the magnificence of the British monarchy. Among these, the Imperial State Crown is particularly iconic, adorned with precious gems such as the Cullinan II diamond and the Stuart Sapphire. The Crown Jewels are a testament to the continuity of monarchy in Great Britain and are displayed with utmost ceremony at the Tower of London.

#### The Union Jack:

The Union Jack, with its vibrant combination of red, white, and blue, is perhaps one of the most recognizable flags in the world. Its design reflects the union of England, Scotland, and Ireland under a single sovereign, creating a visual representation of the United Kingdom. The symmetrical cross of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick harmoniously converges in the Union Jack, symbolizing the unity and diversity of the British Isles.

#### The Palace of Westminster:

The Palace of Westminster, commonly known as the Houses of Parliament, stands as an architectural marvel along the banks of the River Thames. Its iconic clock tower, housing the world-famous Big Ben, has become an enduring symbol of British democracy. The Gothic Revival style of the palace exudes a sense of tradition and authority, serving as the backdrop for pivotal moments in the nation's political history.

#### The Red Box:

The distinctive red box, carried by government ministers, has become synonymous with the dispatch boxes used for official documents. These red boxes are not merely utilitarian; they carry the weight of responsibility and decision-making. The image of a minister with a red box in hand has become an enduring symbol of the government's commitment to public service and accountability.

#### The Red Dispatch Box Tradition:

The use of the iconic red dispatch boxes is deeply ingrained in the British political system and dates back to the early 19th century. These red boxes, typically made of wood and leather, are carried by government ministers to transport official documents and aid in communication between government officials. The tradition of the red dispatch box is not merely symbolic; it is a practical aspect of government administration.

The red color of the box is believed to have been chosen by Queen Victoria in the mid-1800s. According to popular lore, she wanted the boxes to stand out and be easily visible, even from a distance. This practical decision has endured, and today, the sight of a minister with a red dispatch box in hand is a familiar and reassuring image, symbolizing the continuity and efficiency of the British government.

#### The Portcullis:

Another emblem that holds historical significance within the British parliamentary system is the Portcullis. The Portcullis is a strong, vertically sliding grille, often made of iron, used to secure the entrance of a fortress or castle. In the context of British governance, the Portcullis has been adopted as a symbol of the Parliament.

The Portcullis is prominently featured in the design of the Palace of Westminster and is used in various parliamentary logos and insignias. It represents the strength, security, and unyielding nature of the parliamentary process, underscoring the importance of safeguarding democratic principles and the rule of law.

These additional details highlight the multifaceted nature of Great Britain's governmental symbols. Whether practical tools of administration like the red dispatch boxes or symbolic representations like the Portcullis, each element contributes to the rich tapestry of British governance, telling a story of tradition, functionality, and enduring strength.

**Conclusion:**

Great Britain's governmental symbols serve as a visual tapestry, weaving together the threads of history, tradition, and authority. From the regal splendor of the Crown Jewels to the enduring symbolism of the Union Jack, each emblem tells a story of a nation shaped by centuries of governance and evolution. As Great Britain continues to navigate the challenges of the modern era, these symbols stand as timeless reminders of a rich and storied past, illuminating the path toward a future that honors tradition while embracing progress.

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**BRITISH ECONOMY, SPORTS AND MASS MEDIA**

*Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi*

*Supervisor*

*Mustafoqulova Marjona Rashid qizi*

*Student of group 403-22*

*Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo  
Ulugbek, The faculty of Psychology, department of Foreign languages*

*Phylology and foreign languages*

**Annotation:** This article delves into the complex and symbiotic relationship between the British economy, sports culture, and mass media, illuminating the interconnected nature of these influential sectors. With a comprehensive overview of the diverse British economy, ranging from traditional industries to cutting-edge sectors, the piece highlights the economic significance of the sports industry, which not only generates substantial revenue but also attracts global investments and tourism. The article skillfully explores the profound impact of sports on British culture, emphasizing its role as a unifying force that transcends societal divisions. It examines iconic sporting events and the success of British athletes on the international stage, illustrating how these achievements foster a sense of national pride and contribute to the positive global image of the country. Additionally, the discussion on mass media provides valuable insights into its crucial role in shaping public perception and disseminating information. The article underscores the media's influence on sports, from reporting on events to contributing to the commercialization of sports through broadcasting rights and sponsorships. The global reach of British sports leagues and events is explored in the context of media coverage, emphasizing its impact on both the economic value of sports and the UK's soft power on the global stage.

**Key words:** British Economy, Sports Culture, Mass Media, Symbiotic Relationship, Global Influence, Economic Landscape, Premier League, Cultural Identity, Soft Power, National Pride, Media Coverage, Broadcasting Rights, Economic



Significance, Global Competitiveness, Iconic Sporting Events.

#### Introduction:

The United Kingdom, with its rich history and global influence, is home to a dynamic interplay between its economy, sports culture, and mass media. This symbiotic relationship has not only shaped the nation's identity but has also contributed significantly to its global standing. In this article, we delve into the intricate connections between the British economy, sports, and mass media, exploring how each sector influences and supports the others.

#### British Economy:

The British economy, known for its resilience and adaptability, has played a pivotal role in shaping the nation's destiny. With a diverse range of industries, including finance, manufacturing, and technology, the UK stands as one of the world's leading economies. The economic landscape is characterized by a mix of traditional industries and cutting-edge sectors, fostering innovation and global competitiveness.

The sports industry, a significant contributor to the British economy, generates billions of pounds annually. From the Premier League, one of the most-watched football leagues globally, to iconic events like Wimbledon and The Open Championship in golf, sports contribute not only through ticket sales and merchandise but also by attracting international investments and tourism.

#### Sports Culture:

Sports are deeply ingrained in the British culture, serving as a unifying force that transcends social, economic, and geographic boundaries. The passion for sports fosters a sense of national pride, creating shared experiences that bring people together. Iconic sporting events such as the FA Cup Final, the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race, and the Grand National capture the nation's imagination and become cultural touchstones.

The success of British athletes on the international stage further amplifies the connection between sports and national identity. From Sir Roger Bannister breaking the

four-minute mile barrier to the dominance of British cycling in the Olympics, these achievements not only inspire the public but also contribute to the positive image of the country globally.

**Mass Media:**

The role of mass media in shaping public perception and disseminating information is undeniable. In the UK, a robust media landscape, encompassing newspapers, television, radio, and digital platforms, plays a crucial role in shaping the narrative around sports and the economy. Media outlets not only report on sporting events but also contribute to the commercialization of sports through broadcasting rights, sponsorships, and advertising.

The symbiotic relationship between mass media and sports is evident in the massive broadcasting deals for premier sporting events. The global reach of British sports leagues and events is amplified by media coverage, attracting audiences from around the world. This not only boosts the economic value of sports but also enhances the UK's soft power on the global stage.

**Conclusion:**

The intricate interplay between the British economy, sports, and mass media underscores the interconnected nature of these sectors. The success of one contributes to the prosperity of the others, creating a symbiotic relationship that shapes the nation's identity and global influence. As the UK continues to navigate economic challenges, celebrate sporting triumphs, and evolve in the digital age, this interconnectedness will remain a defining feature of its cultural and economic landscape.

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**THE USA ECONOMY, SPORTS AND MASS MEDIA**

*Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi*

*Supervisor*

*Suvxanova Xuzayfa Murodulla qizi*

*Student of group 403-22*

*Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo  
Ulugbek, The faculty of Psychology, department of Foreign languages*

*Phylology and foreign languages*

**Annotation:** This comprehensive article meticulously explores the intricate relationship between the United States' economy, sports culture, and mass media landscape. It aptly highlights the multifaceted connections that bind these three pillars, showcasing the profound impact each has on the others. The analysis begins with a keen examination of the economic ramifications of sports, elucidating how major events and sports franchises contribute not only to short-term economic boosts but also to long-term infrastructural development. The narrative seamlessly transitions to the realm of sports, delving into the cultural significance of athletics and the global influence wielded by American sports leagues and athletes. The article astutely recognizes the role of mass media as a catalyst in this triad, emphasizing how it not only reports on sports events but actively shapes the narrative, contributing to the creation of sports icons and fostering societal conversations. A noteworthy addition is the exploration of digital transformations in sports broadcasting and the emergence of sports betting as influential factors in reshaping the economic landscape. The article aptly considers the role of social media in athlete branding, underlining the paradigm shift in communication and its impact on individual and team dynamics.

**Key words:** USA Economy, Sports Culture, Mass Media, Symbiotic Relationship, Economic Impact, Major Sporting Events, Sports Franchises, Infrastructure Development, Digital Transformation, Sports Broadcasting, Sports Betting, Social Media, Athlete Branding, Global Influence, Sports Diplomacy.

#### Introduction:

The United States of America stands as a global powerhouse in various domains, including its robust economy, thriving sports culture, and influential mass media landscape. The intricate interplay between these three pillars contributes to shaping the nation's identity and influencing global trends. This article delves into the symbiotic relationship among the USA's economy, sports, and mass media, exploring how each sector impacts the others.

#### Economy:

The USA's economy is characterized by its diversity, innovation, and global influence. The economic landscape is deeply intertwined with the world of sports and mass media, creating a complex web of relationships. Major sporting events, such as the Super Bowl or the Olympics, generate significant economic activity. Hosting such events boosts tourism, stimulates local businesses, and creates job opportunities. Sports-related industries, including merchandise, broadcasting rights, and advertising, contribute substantially to the nation's GDP.

Moreover, the economic impact of sports franchises and mega-events extends beyond the immediate spectacle. Cities invest heavily in infrastructure development to host major sporting events, leaving a lasting legacy that benefits the community. The construction of stadiums, arenas, and sports facilities not only provides short-term economic stimulus but also serves as long-term assets, attracting further investment and development.

#### Sports:

Sports play a central role in American culture, acting as a unifying force that brings people together across diverse backgrounds. The popularity of sports contributes significantly to the economy, with billions of dollars spent annually on tickets, merchandise, and broadcasting rights. Major sports leagues like the NFL, NBA, MLB, and NHL have become global brands, transcending national boundaries.

Athletes themselves have become influential figures, not only for their on-field prowess but also for their off-field endorsements and philanthropic activities. Sports provide a platform for social issues and cultural conversations, with athletes using their platforms to advocate for change and raise awareness.

#### Mass Media:

The mass media landscape in the USA is vast and diverse, ranging from traditional television and radio to digital platforms and social media. The symbiotic relationship between sports and mass media is evident in the multi-billion dollar broadcasting rights deals signed by major sports leagues. Live sports broadcasts attract massive audiences, advertisers, and sponsors, making them a lucrative investment for media companies.

Conversely, mass media, through its coverage and storytelling, plays a crucial role in shaping the narrative around sports. Athletes become cultural icons, and their stories are told through various media channels, creating a symbiotic relationship that enhances the overall fan experience.

#### Extra Information:

##### Digital Transformation in Sports Broadcasting:

The advent of digital technology has transformed the way sports are consumed. Streaming services and online platforms have gained prominence, allowing fans to access content anytime, anywhere. This shift has not only expanded the reach of sports globally but has also altered the dynamics of media rights negotiations. Digital platforms are now competing with traditional broadcasters for exclusive rights, ushering in a new era in sports media distribution.

##### Sports Betting and Economic Impact:

The legalization of sports betting in several U.S. states has added a new dimension to the sports economy. The burgeoning industry has created jobs, generated tax revenue, and increased fan engagement. Sports leagues and teams are now entering partnerships with betting companies, further intertwining the worlds of sports, entertainment, and economic growth.

#### Social Media and Athlete Branding:

Social media platforms have become integral to the personal branding of athletes. Athletes use platforms like Instagram, Twitter, and TikTok to connect directly with fans, share personal insights, and build their individual brands. This shift in communication has given rise to a new breed of athlete influencers, who leverage their online presence for endorsement deals and philanthropic initiatives.

#### Sports Diplomacy and Global Influence:

Major sporting events, such as the Olympics and World Cup, serve as platforms for international diplomacy and soft power projection. The success of these events enhances a nation's global image and fosters diplomatic relations. Hosting such events allows the USA to showcase its organizational capabilities, cultural richness, and hospitality on the world stage, influencing perceptions and diplomatic ties.

#### Media's Role in Shaping Sports Narratives:

Mass media not only covers sports events but also plays a pivotal role in shaping the narrative around athletes and teams. Through in-depth reporting, documentaries, and investigative journalism, media outlets contribute to the broader discourse on social issues, ethics, and controversies within the realm of sports. This scrutiny can lead to positive changes, pushing sports organizations and athletes to address societal challenges and improve their practices.

#### Impact of Sports Sponsorships:

Corporate sponsorships are a driving force in the sports industry, providing financial support to teams, leagues, and events. Beyond financial contributions, sponsorships offer companies a unique opportunity to connect with consumers through the emotional resonance of sports. Successful partnerships contribute not only to the financial health of the sports ecosystem but also to the overall brand image and marketing strategies of the sponsoring entities.

The continuous evolution of the interplay between the U.S. economy, sports, and mass media highlights the dynamic nature of these sectors. As technological advancements, societal shifts, and global trends continue to shape the landscape, the symbiotic

relationship among these pillars will undoubtedly undergo further transformations, influencing and reflecting the ever-changing dynamics of American society. Conclusion:

The intricate dance between the USA's economy, sports, and mass media showcases the interconnectedness of these influential domains. The economic impact of sports extends far beyond the playing field, influencing local communities and the nation as a whole. Sports, in turn, become a powerful narrative in mass media, shaping cultural conversations and reflecting societal values. As we navigate the evolving landscape of these three pillars, it is clear that their interplay will continue to shape the identity of the United States on a global scale.

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TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES. Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики, 5(5).

**THE SOURCE OF ENGLISH VOCABULARY: TYPES AND SEMANTIC  
PECULIARITIES OF LATIN BORROWINGS**

*Xoldorova Hulkaroy Muzaffar qizi*

*Supervisor*

*Bosimova Umida Ilhom qizi*

*Student of group 403-22*

*Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo  
Ulugbek, The faculty of Psychology, department of Foreign languages  
Phylology and foreign languages*

**Annotation:** This comprehensive article delves into the intricate relationship between the English language and Latin, focusing on the types and semantic nuances of Latin borrowings. The exploration begins by categorizing Latin borrowings into three distinct types—direct borrowings, modified borrowings, and compound words—providing readers with a structured understanding of the linguistic assimilation process. The semantic peculiarities of these borrowings are then dissected, revealing how Latin has endowed English with elevated tones, specialized terminologies, and cultural and religious significance. The narrative skillfully extends beyond individual words to encompass the influence of Latin on English idioms, uncovering the cultural and historical dimensions embedded in everyday expressions. The article further discusses the evolution of pronunciation, showcasing the dynamic nature of language as Latin words adapt to English phonetics over time. Highlighting Latin's pervasive role in scientific nomenclature, the article underscores its enduring presence in disciplines such as biology, anatomy, and astronomy. The educational significance of Latin is also explored, emphasizing its contribution to language skills, vocabulary expansion, and intellectual pursuits.

In conclusion, this article not only unravels the linguistic intricacies of Latin borrowings in English but also provides a broader perspective on how Latin has shaped idiomatic expressions, influenced pronunciation, dominated scientific discourse, and

maintained its relevance in education. It serves as a valuable resource for language enthusiasts, educators, and anyone interested in the etymology and cultural dimensions of the English language.

**Key words:** English vocabulary, Latin borrowings, Semantic peculiarities, Direct borrowings, Modified borrowings, Compound words, Linguistic assimilation, Cultural and historical dimensions, Idiomatic expressions, Evolution of pronunciation, Scientific nomenclature, Educational significance, Language evolution, Precision and clarity.

#### Introduction:

The English language is a rich tapestry woven with words sourced from various linguistic origins. One of the most significant contributors to the English vocabulary is Latin, a classical language that has left an indelible mark on the evolution of English. This article explores the types and semantic peculiarities of Latin borrowings in English, shedding light on the enduring influence of this ancient language.

#### Types of Latin Borrowings:

Latin has bequeathed a diverse array of words to the English lexicon, and these borrowings can be broadly categorized into three main types:

#### Direct Borrowings:

- Direct borrowings refer to words that have been lifted directly from Latin and incorporated into English without significant modification. These words often retain their original spellings and meanings.

- Examples include words like "carnival" (Latin: *carnis*, meaning flesh) and "aquarium" (Latin: *aqua*, meaning water).

#### Modified Borrowings:

- Modified borrowings involve some alteration in form or meaning as the words transition from Latin to English. These modifications may occur due to changes in pronunciation, spelling, or semantic evolution.

- For instance, the Latin word "luminare" (meaning light) transformed into the English word "illuminate," showcasing a modification in both form and meaning.

#### Compound Words:

- Latin compounds, formed by combining two or more words, have also made their way into English. These compounds often retain their original meanings and contribute to the precision and expressiveness of the English language.

- The word "benevolent," derived from the Latin words "bene" (well) and "volent" (wishing), exemplifies a compound borrowing in English.

#### Semantic Peculiarities of Latin Borrowings:

The semantic journey of Latin borrowings in English reveals fascinating nuances and subtleties:

#### Elevated Tone:

- Many Latin borrowings in English convey a sense of sophistication and formality. These words are often employed in academic, scientific, and legal contexts, imparting a certain prestige to the language.

- Examples include "verbatim" (word for word), "corpus" (body), and "quid pro quo" (something for something).

#### Specialized Terminology:

- Latin has significantly enriched the vocabulary of specialized fields such as medicine, law, and theology. Terms like "circumference" (Latin: circumferentia) in mathematics and "in situ" (Latin: in place) in science exemplify the specialized nature of certain Latin borrowings.

#### Cultural and Religious Significance:

- Latin borrowings often carry cultural and religious connotations. Words like "angel" (Latin: angelus) and "sacrament" (Latin: sacramentum) have retained their religious significance, emphasizing the enduring influence of Latin in the spiritual domain.

#### Influence of Latin on English Idioms:

Beyond individual words, Latin has also influenced the creation of idioms in the English language. These idioms often draw upon the cultural and historical context of ancient Rome, adding a layer of depth and color to everyday language. Examples of Latin-influenced idioms include "veni, vidi, vici" (I came, I saw, I conquered), used to express swift and decisive victory, and "ad nauseam" (to the point of nausea), conveying repetition to an excessive degree. These idioms showcase how Latin, as a source of inspiration, has permeated even the figurative aspects of English expression.

#### Evolution of Pronunciation:

While the written form of Latin borrowings in English often remains faithful to their original spellings, the pronunciation has undergone changes over time. English speakers have adapted Latin words to fit the phonetic patterns of their language, leading to variations in how certain terms are spoken. This evolution in pronunciation reflects the dynamic nature of language and the organic way in which it adapts to the needs and preferences of its users.

#### Latin in Scientific Nomenclature:

Latin's influence extends prominently into the realm of scientific nomenclature. In disciplines such as biology, anatomy, and astronomy, Latin is the preferred language for naming species, body parts, and celestial bodies. The use of Latin in scientific terminology not only lends a sense of universality but also emphasizes the precision and clarity required in these fields. Words like "homo sapiens" (wise man) and "lunar" (related to the moon) exemplify the enduring presence of Latin in scientific discourse.

#### Educational Significance:

Latin has historically been a staple in education, and its impact on English vocabulary reinforces its educational significance. Studying Latin roots and derivatives enhances language skills, expands vocabulary, and provides a deeper understanding of word meanings. Educational institutions often include Latin studies as part of their curriculum, underscoring the enduring importance of this classical language in shaping linguistic knowledge and intellectual pursuits.

In summary, the influence of Latin on the English language extends beyond mere vocabulary, shaping idioms, affecting pronunciation, dominating scientific nomenclature, and maintaining its relevance in education. As English continues to evolve, the legacy of Latin remains integral to the language's richness and versatility.

**Conclusion:**

The Latin language, with its historical significance and widespread use in ancient Rome, has left an indelible imprint on the English vocabulary. The diverse types of Latin borrowings, ranging from direct imports to compound formations, contribute to the linguistic richness and precision of the English language. The semantic peculiarities of these borrowings add layers of meaning, ranging from elevated tones to specialized terminology and cultural connotations. As English continues to evolve, the enduring legacy of Latin remains evident in the words we use daily, connecting us to the roots of language and human civilization.

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**O'zbek latifalarini ingliz tiliga tarjimalari va tadqiqi**

*Umaraliyeva Dildora Taxirjanovna*

*Mirzo Ulug'bek nomidagi O'zbekiston Milliy universiteti*

*PhD talabasi*

*e-mail: [khusanbayeva@bk.ru](mailto:khusanbayeva@bk.ru)*

Birgina buyuk olim Mahmud Qoshg'ariy qoldirgan meros, "Devonu lug'atit turk" qadimdan folklor asarlarning o'rganish, yig'ish va tarjima qilish qanchalik ahamiyatga ega ekanligini ko'rsatsa, hozirgi zamonaviy dunhoda ham folklor asarlarni bitta tildan boshqa tilga tarjima qilish shunchalik muhimligini bildiradi. Folklorning kulgili janrlaridan biri bo'lgan shulardan biri. ЛАТИФА араб. — "latif" so'zidan olingan bo'lib, mutoyiba, hazil ma'nolarini anglatadi va xalq hajviyoti janrlaridan, tanqidiy mazmundagi qisqa yumoristik hikoya. Qadimdan O'rta Osiyo xalqlari orasida keng tarqalgan. Latifalar qahramoni jonli va ta'sirchan so'zlaydigan, hazilmutoyibaga boy, haqiqat va adolatni himoya qiluvchi hozirjavob shaxs. Latifa syujetini qochiriq, kesatik, piching to'la hajviy epizod va holatlar tashkil etadi. Sarguzasht xarakteridagi syujet sodda va lo'nda ifoda etiladi. Latifaning ilk namunalari Yusuf Xos Hojibning «Qutadg'u bilig», Sa'diyning «Guliston» asarlarida uchraydi. Latifa janri 11-asrdan so'ng keng shakllandi va rivoj topdi. Rabg'uziyning «Qissai Rabg'uziy», Alisher Navoiyning «Hamsa» va boshqa asarlarda xalq orasida ma'lum va mash'hur bo'lgan Latifalardan foydalanilgan. Latifa qahramoni o'zbeklarda Afandi, tojiklarda Mushfiqiy, turkmanlarda Mirali nomi bilan yuritiladi. O'zbek xalq latifalarini dastlab Sharif Rizo to'plab, nashr ettirgan (1941).<sup>1</sup>

Tilshunoslikda ingliz va rus tillarida bir qancha olimlar (Platon, Sitseron, Kvintilian, Aristotel, T. Gobbs, M. Stendal, I. Kant, F. Shelling, G. Gegel, A. Shopengauer, L. Feyerbax, G. Lessing, A. Bergson, A.M. Makaryan, M.S. Kagan, Yu.B. Borev, B. Dzemidok, A. Luk, L.V. Karasev, M.M. Baxtin, V.Ya. Propp, V.P. Shestakov, A.V. Utkina, E. Obuen, J. Shato, R. Eskarpi, K. Gross, D. Chyaro, S. Attardo, A. Kestler, V. Raskin va boshqalar) hajviyalar ustida ilmiy-izlanishlar olib borishgan va hajviyaning o'ziga xos nazariyalari, uning semantik va pragmatik, qiyosiy tahlillarini

<sup>1</sup> Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси. "Л" ҳарфи. Бетлар 53-54. [www.ziyouz.com](http://www.ziyouz.com) кутубхонаси



ilmiy jihatdan o'rganishgan. O'zbek tilshunosligida hajviy matnlar borasida bir qancha ilmiy izlanishlar adabiyot va folklorshunoslik sohalarida amalga oshirilgan. O'zbek xalq latifalariga qiziqish XX asrning boshlarida boshlangan edi. Biroq chinakamiga to'plash, nashr etish, ilmiy tadqiq qilishga 30-60-yillarda asos solindi va turli darajada hozirga qadar davom etmokda. Hajviy matnlar bo'yicha quyidagi ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarni ko'rish mumkin. R.Muqimov, Yo.Jo'rayev, H.Razzoqov, F.Yo'ldoshevalar latifa janrining g'oyaviyligi, mavzulari va obrazlarini yoritish masalalarini ko'rib chiqishgan. Sh.Rizo, S.Abdulla, A.Rahmat, H.Razzoqov, Sh.Shomaqsudov, Sh.Shorahmedov, Yo.Jo'rayev, U.Yo'ldoshev esa latifalarning lingvokulturologik va stilistik xususiyatlarini o'rganganlar. B.Sarimsoqov, F.Yo'ldoshevalar latifalarning namunalarini to'plash va nashr etishga doir ishlar va O.Sobirov, B.Sarimsoqov, F.Yo'ldosheva, K.Imomovlar xalq latifalarining janr xususiyatlarini aniqlashga oid ilmiy – izlanishlar olib borishgan.

O'zbek xalq latifalarining ingliz tiliga tarjimalarini I.Shoh, Merilin Peyterson, Ruslan Hakimov to'plamlarida uchratish mumkin. 1974 yil Londonda Idris Shohninh "The Exploits of Incomparable Mulla Nasriddin"<sup>2</sup> to'plami nashrdan chiqdi. Unda Nasiriddin Afandi haqidagi 111 ta latifaning ingliz tiliga o'girilgan tarjimalari berilgan va shulardan 38 tasi o'zbek xalq latifalari ekanligi aniqlangan.<sup>3</sup> 2000 yilda esa muallfi Merilin Peterson bo'lgan "Treasury of Uzbek Legends and Lore"<sup>4</sup> nomli to'plamni nashr etadi.

Bundan tashqari, bolalar latifalarini ham chet tillariga tarjima qilish bo'yicha ham yirtimizda ahamiyatli ishlar olib borilmoqda. Misol uchun, 4 tilda chop etilgan "Xo'ja Nasriddinning g'aroyib latifalari" nomli asar Germaniyaning "Peacock Verlag Berlin" nashriyoti bilan hamkorlikdagi ishlardan biri hisoblanadi. "Xo'ja Nasriddinning g'aroyib latifalari" kitobiga 40 ta hikoya kiritilgan bo'lib, ular o'zbek, rus, nemis va ingliz tillaridagi tarjimalarda berilgan. Ushbu nashrning e'tiborli jihati shundaki, kitob O'zbekiston va Germaniya maktabgacha ta'lim muassasalaridagi bolalarning bevosita ishtirokida yaratilgan. ... Kitobga taniqli o'zbek va nemis aktyorlari tomonidan o'qib

<sup>2</sup> Shah I. The Exploits of Incomparable Mulla Nasriddin. – London, 1974. – P.112.

<sup>3</sup> У.Р. Йўлдошев. Бадий таржиманинг лингвостилистик ва лингвокультуролагик хусусиятлари. Тошкент.-2021. Б. 140.

<sup>4</sup> Peterson Marilyn. Treasury of Uzbek Legends and Lore. – T.: Qatortol-Kamolot. 2000. – P.188.

berilgan hikoyalarning ko`p tovushli audio yozuvi bo`lgan CD ko`rinishidagi kompakt disk qo`shilgan.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> Feruza Temirova, BOLALAR LATIFALARINING QIYOSIY ADABIYOTSHUNOSLIKDAGI AHAMIYATI. O'ZBEKISTONDA FANLARARO INNOVATSIYALAR VA ILMIY TADQIQOTLAR JURNALI, 17-SON 20.03.2023

**INVESTIGATION OF METROLOGICAL UNITS AS "NOTIONAL  
CONCEPT" IN ENGLISH**

*Umirzoqova Nozimabonu Aziz qizi*

*Teacher of Uzbekistan State World Languages University*

All patterns of the objective world are reflected in the categories of human knowledge. The categories of modern man's thinking are the product of a long historical development. Their content changes as a person's knowledge of objective reality deepens [Panfilov 1971: 3]. Aspects of the world can be very diverse, but in the center there is always an object or phenomenon with objectively inherent specific certainty [Kuzmin 1966: 22]. Without a reflection of all kinds of certainties of being, neither cognition, nor practical activity, nor human communication is possible. A person's awareness of the surrounding world and himself in the world leads to the formation of notional categories. Philosophers speak in this respect of the involvement of categories in the world of ideal and objective existence. Analyzing the categories of Aristotle, E. Benveniste comes to the conclusion that “such types are, first of all, linguistic categories, and Aristotle, singling them out as universal ones, actually receives as a result the main and initial categories of the language in which he thinks”. Separation of categories is associated with cognitive processes, for their fixation in memory and extraction from it as new units of thinking, a verbal name is required, as mentioned by Cliques. In general terms, categorization is the process of dividing the world (universe) into discrete entities and groups of such entities, which makes it possible to reduce the unlimited diversity of the world to acceptable (from a human point of view) proportions.

Understanding of the relationship between language and thinking began to take shape in the 19th century. In Potebnya's judgments, from the point of view of modern researchers, the formulation and interpretation of the following questions is of particular importance: a) on the distinction and correlation of linguistic content and “extra linguistic meaning”; about linguistic meaning as a form (method of presentation) of mental content; b) about linguistic categorization of mental content [Bondarko 2002: 31]. Speaking about the relationship between thought and language, A.A. Potebnya

means that “the word is not an external addition to the idea already ready in the human soul. It is a means of creating this idea arising from the depths of human nature, because it is only through it that the decomposition of thought takes place. In a word, for the first time, a person is aware of his thought”. The understanding of the “way of presenting extra linguistic content” is concretized by A.A. Potebnya in the following reasoning: “Through language, a person brings to his consciousness or, in other words, imagines the content of his thought. Language has its own content, but it is only a form of another content, which can be called personal-objective on the grounds that although in reality it belongs only to the person and is different in each person, the person himself is taken for something that exists outside him. This personal-objective content stands outside language. The issues of the relationship between the categories of language and the extra linguistic (mental) content of human consciousness were also considered in the works of F.F. Fortunatova, I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay, A.A. Shakhmatova, A.M. Peshkovsky, I.I. Meshchaninov and other linguists. Specifically, the question of the existence of notional categories in the minds of people was first formulated in the work of the famous Danish linguist Otto Jespersen's "Philosophy of Grammar" (1924). O. Jespersen wrote that “along with syntactic categories, or besides them, or behind these categories, depending on the structure of each language, in the form in which it exists, there are also extra linguistic categories that do not depend on more or less random facts of existing languages. These categories are universal in that they apply to all languages, although they are rarely expressed in those languages in a clear and unambiguous way. For lack of a better term, I will call these categories notional categories” [Jespersen 2002: 57-58].

The main thing is the interpretation of notional categories as categories of consciousness and, at the same time, linguistic categories. I.I. Meshchaninov wrote in his book *Members of a Sentence and Parts of Speech* (1940): “The notional categories in question turn out to be, under such conditions, also categories of consciousness, expressed in one form or another in the language. At the same time, they also turn out to be linguistic categories, since they are revealed precisely in the language”. He considered notional categories as a way of conveying in the language itself the concepts that exist in a given social environment. These concepts are not described with the help of language, but are revealed in it, in its vocabulary and grammatical structure. Notional

categories in modern linguistics are semantic components of a general nature, characteristic not of individual words and systems of their forms, but of vast classes of words, expressed in a natural language by various means. Unlike hidden categories and grammatical categories, conceptual categories are considered regardless of one or another specific mode of expression (direct or indirect, explicit or implicit, lexical, morphological or syntactic). These concepts provide the basis for correlating the common and the different in the unities under study. Functional-semantic fields in different languages associated with the same semantic category may differ significantly in their structure and means of expressing the category under consideration.

Functional-semantic fields are in the focus of attention of researchers, because, in the light of cognitivism, "in linguistics, there has been a tendency to study the language in its interaction with the categories of thinking traditionally studied by logic and philosophy, as well as psychological and sociological factors that influence the construction of statements. Such a synthesis of data from several sciences and its inclusion in the sphere of linguistic description is a complex task aimed at creating a single and effective meta language and requiring a lot of preliminary work". "Thanks to cognitive research, there are more and more reasons to assume that it is the categories of thinking that determine the categories of language" [Gureev 2004: 58].

Notional categories play the role of a substratum underlying many linguistic phenomena. "For linguistic categories, conceptual categories play the role of a kind of epistemological basis from which idio-ethnic features of their morphological interpretation grow" [Dmitriev 1995: 112]. "Thinking categories form the basis of the grammatical structure, since with their help the comprehension of sensory data and the transformation of their propositions are achieved" [Katsnelson 1986: 151]. Carrying out "intermediary" functions between ontology and language, the conceptual sphere is characterized in relation to each of them in different ways. Being genetically derived from ontological phenomena, it is called upon to carry out at the non-verbal semantic level the ideal structuring of reality, the quantization of mental units, a certain systematization of discrete elements of consciousness, thus preparing a certain ground for their subsequent systematization, "linguistics". Unlike mental categories and

operations aimed at cognition of reality, linguistic categories are a means of objectifying mental processes and knowledge as their results.

Categorization in cognitive science is considered as a cognitive activity of a person, in which, after the formation of concepts, the creation of categories occurs. Thus, the exchange of information with the help of language is reduced to correlation with the system of knowledge available to a person, to the identification of objects and events with a certain group of similar objects and events, that is, with a certain category. E.V. Koskina cites in her work the following series of universal principles of categorization, formulated by such researchers as J. Lakoff, E. Roche by referring to the languages of the so-called civilized peoples and primitive tribes: 1. The prototypical structure of categories. The leading concept in the category, according to the cognitive approach, is the concept of a prototype - a unit that exhibits to a greater extent the properties that are common with other units of this group. 2. Non-strict nature of the categorization of objects. Features of the categorization process indicate that the assignment of a word (and, accordingly, an object) to a certain more general class is carried out on the basis of certain ideas about the world, and they, as you know, are largely subjective, intuitive, emotional and are not limited to knowing it (the world) objectively. 3. Flexible adaptability of categories. Flexible adaptability is reflected in the possibility of expanding the category, in which it becomes possible to bring the phenomenon under a certain category in the apparent absence of objectively significant features that determine the "family" similarity with the prototype.

The processes of conceptualization and categorization are closely related to each other in such a way that the former conditions the latter. A category as an association of certain entities is formed on the basis of some concept or conceptual structure expressing the idea of similarity or similarity of the united units, and the categorization mechanism consists in comparing two conceptual structures, as a result of which a conclusion is made about belonging to a particular category.

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## **ЖАҲОН АДАБИЁТИДА ТАОМ ВА ТАНОВВУЛ МАВЗУСИ**

*Шаҳло Облоқулова*

*Мирзо Улугбек номидаги Ўзбекистон Миллий Университети*

Замонавий жаҳон адабиётида таом дискурси турли жамиятларнинг маданий ва ижтимоий қадриятларини акс эттирувчи кенг тарқалган мавзудир. У таомнинг турли жиҳатларини, масалан, уни ишлаб чиқариш, тайёрлаш, истеъмол қилиш, у билан боғлиқ урф-одатлар ва эътиқодларни ўз ичига олади. Адабиётда глютоник тасвир орқали адиблар таомнинг инсон ҳаётидаги аҳамиятини, унинг ижтимоий ва маданий ўзига хосликни шакллантиришдаги ролини, озиқ-овқат, жамият ва атроф-муҳит ўртасидаги ўзаро боғлиқликни ёритади.

Замонавий жаҳон адабиётида таом дискурсининг асосий вазибаларидан бири турли жамиятларнинг ижтимоий ва маданий амалиётларини акс эттиришдир. Таом маданий ўзига хосликнинг ажралмас қисми бўлиб, уни истеъмол қилиш, тайёрлаш усуллари ва рамзий маънолари турли минтақалар ва жамоаларда фарқланади. Масалан, Исабел Алленде, Габриел Гарсиа Маркес ва Лаура Эскивел каби ёзувчиларнинг асарларида таом кўпинча Лотин Америкаси жамиятларида маданий анъаналар, гендер роллари ва оилавий тузилмаларни тасвирлаш учун метафора сифатида ишлатилади.

Таом ва таомланиш мавзуси жаҳон адабиётида жуда кўп ўрганилган. Баъзи муаллифлар таомдан асосий мавзу сифатида фойдалансалар, бошқалари ундан қахрамоннинг ички дунёсини очиш усули сифатида фойдаланадилар. Жаҳон адабиётида таом ва таомланиш мавзуси маданий ўзига хослик ва анъаналардан тортиб синф ва жинсга қадар турли мавзуларни ўз ичига олган кенг ва хилма-хил соҳадир. Адабиётда таом ва таомланишнинг тасвири турли мақсадларга хизмат қилиши мумкин, масалан, жой ва муҳитни яратиш, характер ривожланиши, ижтимоий ва сиёсий масалаларга шарҳ бериш.

Асосан, адабиётда таом ва таомланиш мавзуси инсон маданияти ва тажрибасининг аксидир. Адабиёт кўпинча озиқ-овқат билан боғлиқ маданий анъаналар ва амалиётларга таянади, масалан, оилавий йиғилишлар ва ижтимоий тадбирларда таомланишнинг ўрни, таом тайёрлаш ва истеъмол қилиш билан боғлиқ маросимлар ва баъзи таомларнинг рамзий маънолари.



Илк замонавий адабиётларда таомга бағишланган махсус жилдлар академик таҳлил учун жиддий мавзу сифатида глютонияга бўлган қизиқиш ортиб бораётганини кўрсатади. “Глютоник тарихчилар таом феноменини академик тадқиқотлар учун жиддий мавзу сифатида бошладилар. Муҳим ишлар қаторига Кен Албаланинг “Уйғониш давридаги тўғри овқатланиш” (2002) киради, у эрта замонавий парҳез адабиётида озиқ-овқат ва дори-дармонларга бўлган муносабатни ўрганади ва таом билан боғлиқ барча нарсалар учун фойдали ва жуда қулай қўлланмани тақдим этувчи “Эрта замонавий Европада таом” (2003). Муайян мамлакатлар ва уларнинг минтақалари ошхонаси, турли динга мансуб одамлар томонидан истеъмол қилинадиган овқатлар ва таом тайёрлаш учун ишлатиладиган асбоб-ускуналар, шунингдек, илк модернга хос таом билан боғлиқ барча масалаларни қамраб олган фойдали ва жуда қулай қўлланмани тақдим этади. Албаланинг яна бир муҳим асари “Зиёфат: Кеч Уйғониш даври Европасининг Буюк судларида таомланиш” (2007) классик нафис француз ошхонасини одатдаги ўрта аср таомларидан ажратиб турувчи дид ва моданинг ўзгариши контекстида Европа элитасининг истеъмол намуналарини кўрсатади[1]”.

“Шунингдек, Жоан Тирскнинг “Эрта замонавий Англиядаги таомлар: босқичлар, модалар 1500–1760” (2007) китоби ҳам қизиқиш уйғотади, бу ерда қишлоқ хўжалиги тарихчиси озиқ-овқат ишлаб чиқариш бўйича ўз билимларидан бир даврдан иккинчисига жамоат муносабатларининг ўзгаришини ҳисобга олиш учун фойдаланади. Муайян озиқ-овқатларни батафсил муҳокама қиладиган бўлимларни тақдим этади. Тхирскнинг олдинги фойдали асари бу унинг Вашингтондаги Фолгер Шекспир кутубхонасида ўтказилган озиқ-овқат кўргазмасига ҳамроҳлик қилиш учун чоп этилган “Шекспирнинг Англиядаги таомлари” (1999) эссесидир[2]”.

Шекспирда таомга қаратилган илмий таҳлилни тақдим этган биринчи монография Жоан Фицпатрикнинг “Шекспирда таомлар: Эрта замонавий парҳезлар ва песалар” (2007) бўлиб, у ерда песалардаги таом ва таомланишга ҳаволалар диеталар контекстида кўриб чиқилади. Эрта замонавий одамлар ҳаётининг муҳим қисмини ташкил этади ва шу тариқа бошқа ноаниқ маълумотларнинг маъносини тушунишга ёрдам беради. 2010-йилда Фицпатрик

Шекспир асарларида таомдан фойдаланишда тарихий ва маданий контекстни такдим этадиган "Шекспир ва таом тили" номли луғатни ишлаб чиқди[3].

Жаҳон адабиётида таом ва таомланиш Гомернинг "Одиссея"си ва Чосернинг "Кентербери эртақлари" каби классик матнлардан тортиб, Арундхати Ройнинг "Кичик нарсалар худоси[4]" ва Лаура Эскивелнинг "Қайноқ эҳтирос[5]" каби замонавий асарларигача бўлган кўплаб асарлар мавзуси бўлган.

Ушбу асарларда озиқ-овқат муҳит ва атмосферани яратиш, маданий ўзига хослик ва анъаналарни аниқлаш ва персонажлар ўртасидаги муносабатларни ўрганиш усули сифатида ишлатилади. Масалан, "Кичик нарсалар худоси"да Ҳиндистоннинг Керала штатидаги таомлар, у билан боғлиқ анъана ва урф-одатлар ижтимоий иерархия ва каста тизимининг рамзига айланади.

Адабиётдаги таом дискурси фақат ризқ-рўздан ташқарига чиқиб ривоятларни бойитиш учун адабий восита бўлиб хизмат қилади. Муаллифлар ўқувчиларнинг эътибори ва ҳис-туйғуларини жалб қилиш учун таомнинг сенсорли тавсифларидан стратегик фойдаланадилар. Масалан, Лаура Эскивелнинг (Like Water for Chocolate) "Қайноқ эҳтирос" асари[6]да таомларни тайёрлаш қаҳрамонларнинг эҳтирос ва истакларини акс эттиради, ўқувчиларни уларнинг ҳиссий дунёсига жалб қилади. Ёзувчилар таомнинг ранглари, хушбўй ҳидлари ва текстураларини ажратиб кўрсатиш орқали ўқувчилар ва қаҳрамонлар ўртасидаги чуқурроқ алоқани кучайтирадилар, уларни ҳикоянинг муҳитига сингдирадилар. Асар бош қаҳрамони Титанинг таом пишириши унинг ҳис-туйғулари ва патриархал жамиятдаги аёл сифатида ҳис қилаётган зулмининг метафораси сифатида хизмат қилади. Худди шундай, Тони Моррисоннинг "Севгили[7]" асарида озиқ-овқатга куллик мероси ва афро-америкаликлар маданиятидаги таом ролини ўрганиш усули сифатида ишлатилади.

Бундан ташқари, замонавий жаҳон адабиётидаги таом дискурси кўпинча таом ва ижтимоий синф, этник ва миллатчилик ўртасидаги муносабатни ўрганиш учун ишлатилади. Озиқ-овқат танқислиги, фойдаланиш ва тарқатиш масалалари кўпинча ижтимоий тенгсизликлар, иқтисодий номутаносиблик ва сиёсий куч динамикасини ҳал қилиш учун ишлатилади. Зади Смитнинг "Оқ тишлар[8]" романида озиқ-овқат кўп ирқли жамиятнинг маданий хилма-хиллиги ва иммиграцион жамоалар дуч келадиган ижтимоий ва иқтисодий муаммоларни етказиш учун ишлатилади.

Пазандачилик анъаналари маданий ўзига хосликнинг муҳим жиҳати бўлиб, кўпинча замонавий жаҳон адабиётида тасвирланган. Улар қаҳрамоннинг маданий келиб чиқишининг белгилари бўлиб хизмат қилиши ва уларнинг эътиқодлари ва кадриятлари ҳақида тушунча бериши мумкин. Масалан, Эми Таннинг “Кувончли омад клуби[9]” асарида оиладаги аёлларнинг авлодларига ўтиб келаётган хитой рецептлари нафақат уларнинг ўтмиши билан боғланиш йўли бўлибгина қолмай, балки авлодлар ўртасидаги маданий тафовутларни бартараф этиш муаммоларини ҳам ифодалайди. Таом ва таомланиш маросимлари маданий, ижтимоий ва тарихий шароитларни акс эттиради. Асар қаҳрамонларининг умумий таомланиши авлодлар ва маданий тафовутларни йўқотиб, хилма-хиллик ўртасидаги бирликни рамзий қилади. Анъанавий таомлар ва пишириш усулларини уйғунлаштириш орқали муаллифлар ўзларининг ҳикояларига маданий меросни тўқишади. Шу тарзда, озиқ-овқат шахсий ўзига хослик ва кенгроқ ижтимоий таъсирларнинг кесишишини ўрганиш учун воситага айланади.

Умуман олганда, таом дискурси замонавий жаҳон адабиётида муҳим адабий восита бўлиб, у муҳит яратиш, мавзуларни ўрганиш ва характер ривожланишини чуқурлаштириш воситаси бўлиб хизмат қилади. Шу ўринда, ўзбек адабиётида таом дискурсининг ўрни ва аҳамияти борасидаги қуйидаги фикрлар диққатга сазовар. “Бадий адабиётимиз намуналарини таҳлилга тортар эканмиз, ёзувчиларимиз, асосан, асар қаҳрамонлари ўртасидаги зиддиятни драматик бўёқларда тасвирлаш мақсадида глуттоник дискурсдан унумли фойдаланганликларига гувоҳ бўлдик. Бу жиҳат ўзбек адабиётида глуттоник дискурснинг роли алоҳида эканлигини қайд этади ҳамда жаҳон адабиётидаги бу мавзуга ёндашувнинг ўзига хос жиҳатини очиб беради[10]”.

Замонавий дунё адабиётида таом дискурсининг яна бир муҳим жиҳати унинг атроф-муҳит ва барқарорлик билан боғлиқлигидир. Замонавий жамият иқлим ўзгариши, ифлосланиш ва барқарор бўлмаган озиқ-овқат ишлаб чиқариш ва истеъмол қилиш усуллари билан курашаётган бир пайтда, адабиётлар хабардорликни ошириш ва муқобил озиқ-овқат тизимларини тарғиб қилиш учун платформа яратмоқда. Мисол учун, Майкл Поллан, Венделл Берри ва Барбара Кингсолвер каби ёзувчиларнинг асарлари барқарор озиқ-овқат тизимлари, ахлоқий озиқ-овқат ишлаб чиқариш ва атроф-муҳитни бошқаришнинг мураккаблигини ўрганади.

Хулоса қилиб айтганда, жаҳон адабиётида таом ва таомланиш мавзуси бой ва мураккаб соҳа бўлиб, у инсон маданияти, тажрибаси ва ўзига хослигини тушуниш имконини беради. Адабиётда озиқ-овқат ва овқатланишнинг турли усуллари ўрганиш орқали биз таомнинг ҳаётимизда тутган ўрни ва атрофимиздаги дунё ҳақидаги тасаввурларимизни чуқурроқ тушунамиз.

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**YANGILANGAN KONSTITUTSIYADAGI ASOSIY O'ZGARISHLAR  
VA QO'SHIMCHALAR**

*Salimov Farruxjon Abduxakim o'g'li*

*O'zbekiston Respublikasi*

*Jamoat Xavfsizligi Universiteti*

*Jismoniy tayyorgarlik va sport kafedrasi o'qituvchisi*

**Taqriz.** Konstitutsiyamizda fuqarolarimizni nafaqat O'zbekiston hududida, balki uning chegaralaridan tashqarida ham huquqiy himoya qilish va homiylik qilish, ularning yashash huquqi har bir insonning asosiy huquqi ekanligi, hech kimsiz bo'lolmasligi mustahkamlab qo'yilgan. Ularga qonun, jamiyat va davlat asosida bevosita vakillari orqali o'z ishlarini boshqarishda ishtirok etish, mulkdor bo'lish, mehnat qilish, dam olish, o'qish huquqlari kafolatlanadi. Ushbu maqolada yangi Konstitutsiyaga kiritilgan asosiy o'zgartirish va qo'shimchalar yoritilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Konstitutsiya, qonun, respublika, modda, qo'shimcha, islohot.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasining yangi tahriri 2023-yil 1-maydan kuchga kirdi. Bunga 30 aprel kuni bo'lib o'tgan referendum natijalariga ko'ra 11 moddadan iborat tegishli qonunning qabul qilingani asos bo'ldi. Konstitutsiyaning yangi tahriri mazkur Qonunning 1-moddasiga ilova qilingan. 1992-yildan beri konstitutsiyaga 15 marta o'zgartirishlar kiritildi. Bu safargi o'zgarishlar ko'lami tufayli hujjatning yangi tahriri qabul qilindi. Yangilanish natijasida asosiy lug'atdagi maqolalar soni 128 tadan 155 taga, undagi normalar esa 275 tadan 434 taga ko'paydi. Umuman olganda, mutasaddilarning ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, konstitutsiya 65 foizga yangilangan.

O'zbekiston huquqiy, ijtimoiy va dunyoviy davlatdir.

Konstitutsiyaning 1-moddasidagi "O'zbekiston suveren demokratik respublika" jumlasini quyidagi tahrirda bayon etilsin: O'zbekiston – respublika boshqaruv shakliga ega suveren, demokratik, huquqiy, ijtimoiy va dunyoviy davlatdir.

Boshqaruvning respublika shakli deganda davlat hokimiyatining oliy organlarining xalq tomonidan ma'lum muddatga saylanishi tushuniladi. (Hozirda Konstitutsiya normalari bo'yicha rasmiy izohlar yo'q, shuning uchun muharrirlar undagi normalar va tushunchalar bo'yicha umume'tirof etilgan doirada mustaqil fikr bildiradilar).

Suveren davlat deganda o'z hududida to'liq mustaqil boshqaruv va mutlaq yurisdiksiya tushuniladi.

Demokratiya xalq hokimiyatini ifodalaydi va hukumatga o'z vakillarini saylash va saylash orqali hammaning teng ishtirokini ta'minlaydi.

Huquqiy davlatda barcha jarayonlar huquqiy asosda quriladi, davlat xizmatchilari qonun doirasida fikr yuritishi, barcha masalalarga huquqiy nuqtai nazardan qarashi shart. Bundan tashqari, huquqiy davlatda barcha fuqarolar qonun oldida tengdir, davlat hokimiyatining oliy organlari ham qonunlarga bo'ysunadi va qonunlarning muqarrar bajarilishini ta'minlaydi.

O'zbekiston o'zini ijtimoiy davlat deb e'lon qilib, har bir fuqaroning munosib hayot kechirishi uchun sharoit yaratish majburiyatini oladi. Bu mavjud resurslarni ijtimoiy adolat tamoyillari asosida taqsimlash, jamiyatda kuchli tabaqalanishning oldini olish, aholining ijtimoiy himoyaga muhtoj qatlamlari uchun sifatli ta'lim va dori-darmon kafolati, samarali ijtimoiy himoya dasturlari, nogironlar va ijtimoiy himoyaga muhtoj fuqarolarni himoya qilishdir. qo'llab-quvvatlashga muhtoj." qo'llab-quvvatlash, adolatli mehnat qonunlari va jozibador pensiya tizimini anglatadi. Oddiy qilib aytganda, eng kam ta'minlangan oila farzandlari ham sog'lom ulg'ayish, yaxshi bilim olish, farovonlikka erishish imkoniyatiga ega bo'lishi kerak.

Dunyoviy davlatda davlat va din bir-biridan ajratilgan. Davlat diniy e'tiqodidan qat'i nazar hammaga teng munosabatda bo'ladi, diniy masalalarda betaraf pozitsiyani egallaydi.

Yangi konstitutsiyaning 154-moddasida 1-modda qoidalarini qayta ko'rib chiqish mumkin emasligi belgilangan. Xuddi shunday, ushbu qoidani o'z ichiga olgan 154-moddaning o'zi ham o'zgartirilishi mumkin emas.

Ya’ni, bu me’yor O‘zbekiston hech qachon demokratiyadan voz kechmasligi, qonun ustuvorligiga amal qilishi, hech qachon monarxiya yoki islom respublikasiga aylanib qolmasligini bildiradi.

Konstitutsiya to'g'ridan-to'g'ri ta'sir qiladi

15-modda quyidagi tahrirda bayon etilsin:

O‘zbekiston Respublikasining Konstitutsiyasi butun mamlakatimizda oliy yuridik kuchga ega bo‘lib, bevosita ta’sir qiladi va yagona huquqiy makonning asosini tashkil etadi.

Konstitutsiyaning bevosita qo‘llanilishi fuqarolarga nafaqat qonunlar, balki bevosita konstitutsiya normalari asosida ham ish yuritish, xususan, sudga murojaat qilish imkonini beradi.

Referendumda qabul qilingan qonunga muvofiq, Oliy sud 3 oy muddatda Plenumning tegishli qarorini qabul qilishi kerak. Mazkur qaror asosida sudlar konstitutsiyaviy normalarni bevosita ta’sir qiluvchi hujjat sifatida qo‘llash bo‘yicha yagona sud amaliyotini joriy etadi.

Imtiyozlar qonunda belgilanishi shart emas

Yangi konstitutsiyaning 19-moddasi (sobiq 18-modda) fuqarolarning jinsi, millati, mavqei va boshqalardan qat’i nazar, qonun oldida tengligi to‘g‘risida. Mazkur moddaning 2-qismi quyidagi tahrirda bayon etilsin:

Eski: Imtiyozlar faqat qonun bilan belgilanishi mumkin va ijtimoiy adolat tamoyillariga mos kelishi kerak.

Yangi: Imtiyozlar faqat qonunga muvofiq belgilanadi va ijtimoiy adolat tamoyillariga mos kelishi kerak.

Shu bilan birga, konstitutsiyaning amalda ishlamagan normalaridan biri haqiqatga moslashtirildi. Amaliyot shundan iboratki, turli jihatlardagi imtiyoz va preferensiyalar nafaqat qonunlar, balki ko‘p hollarda huquqiy hujjatlar – qaror va farmonlar asosida ham ta’minlanadi.

**Adabiyotlar:**

**"YANGI O‘ZBEKISTONDA TABIIY VA IJTIMOIIY-GUMANITAR  
FANLAR" RESPUBLIKA ILMIIY-AMALIIY KONFERENSIYASI**  
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1. O‘zbekiston Respublikasining Konstitutsiyasi 2023-yil 30-aprelda bo‘lib o‘tgan O‘zbekiston Respublikasi referendumida umumxalq ovoz berish yo‘li bilan qabul qilindi. <https://lex.uz/>

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## **YANGI O'ZBEKISTONNING YANGI KONSTITUSIYASI**

*Almurodova Rohatoy Musurmon qizi*

*O'zbekiston Respublikasi*

*Jamoat Xavfsizligi Universiteti*

*Jismoniy tayyorgarlik va sport kafedrasi o'qituvchisi*

**Taqriz.** Konstitutsiyamiz mustaqilligimizni mustahkamlash, xalqimiz tinch va farovon hayot kechirishini ta'minlashda muhim asos bo'lmoqda. Uning hayotimizdagi o'рни va ahamiyatini keng targ'ib etish, aholi, ayniqsa, yoshlar ongida Vatanga sadoqat, qonunlarimizga hurmat tuyg'ularini mustahkamlashda uchrashuvlar, davra suhbatlari, ochiq muloqot va boshqa madaniy-ma'rifiy tadbirlar yuksak samaralar bermoqda. beradi

**Kalit so'zlar:** Konstitutsiya, yangi, qo'shimcha, qonun, mamlakat. «Права человека — высшая ценность», «Человек, его достоинство, права — высшая ценность», «Конституция — основа нашего счастья», «Справедливость — в верховенстве права», «Общность Конституции и духовности», «Конституция - духовно-просветительские пропагандистские группы в составе известных ученых, юристов, поэтов-писателей, художников привлекались к мероприятиям, организованным на темы «наша гордость, наша гордость»».

“Konstitutsiya va milliy qadriyatlarimiz” mavzusida o'tkazilayotgan ma'naviy-ma'rifiy tadbirlarda Bosh kommuna hayotimizda ro'y berayotgan tub o'zgarishlar va yutuqlarning huquqiy asosi bo'lib xizmat qilayotgani tushuntirilmoqda. Masalan, joriy yilning Xalq bilan muloqot va inson manfaatlari yili, deb e'lon qilingani mamlakatimizda inson manfaatlari nishonlashning huquqiy asoslari Asosiy qonunimiz bilan yuksak darajada mustahkamlanganini keng namoyon etdi. Ayniqsa, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining virtual qabulxonasi va “Xalq qabulxonasi” tashkil etilayotgani, odamlarning dardi va dardini tinglayotgani, muammolarni joyida hal etish choralari ko'rilayotgani buning tasdig'idir. Konstitutsiyamiz mazmun-mohiyati barcha madaniy-ma'rifiy va boshqa tadbirlarda jonli misollar yordamida tushuntirilayotgani yurtdoshlarimizda bugungi kunga shukronalik, ertangi kunga ishonch tuyg'ularini mustahkamlamoqda. Keyingi 6 yil ichida jamiyatimiz hayotida keskin o'zgarishlar ro'y berdi. O'zbekiston jahon hamjamiyatiga ochildi, jahon hamjamiyati O'zbekistonni

kashf etmoqda. Mamlakat rahbariyati belgilagan sur'at hayratlanarli. Jamiyatimiz hayotining barcha jabhalarida: iqtisodiyotda, siyosatda, ijtimoiy-madaniy hayotda tub islohotlar boshlandi.

Mamlakatimiz ijtimoiy hayotidagi muhim voqea bo'lmish referendum arafasida O'zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasini yangilash zarurligi haqida fikr yuritish o'rinlidir.

Konstitutsiya har qanday davlatning asosiy qonunidir. U jamiyat uchun ishlashi, uning talab va ehtiyojlarini qondirishi kerak. Konstitutsiyaning mazmuni mamlakatning davlat, ijtimoiy va siyosiy hayotining barcha asoslarini belgilab beradi. Boshqacha aytganda, u huquq tizimining asosi va poydevori bo'lib, boshqa barcha qonunlar uning asosida quriladi. Biroq, shu bilan birga, Konstitutsiya qat'iy, o'zgarmas hujjat emas. Agar Konstitutsiyani o'zgartirish zarurati tug'ilsa, bu bizning yaqin kelajakka mo'ljallangan maqsadlarimizni belgilash, O'zbekistonda jamiyatning evolyutsion taraqqiyotiga asoslangan ochiq va ishonchli davlat qurish hayotiy zaruratdan dalolat beradi.

Bugun biz dunyoda keskinlikni ko'rib turibmiz, buning natijasida geosiyosiy vaziyat yanada murakkablashdi, bu tahdidlarning kuchayishiga olib keldi, bularning barchasi O'zbekiston davlatchiligini yanada mustahkamlashni taqozo etmoqda. Konstitutsiya davlatchilikning o'zagi va mohiyati ekanligini hisobga olib, uni mustahkamlashimiz kerak. Hozirgi tahdidlar va jahondagi vaziyatni sinchiklab tahlil qilib, davlat birligimizni mustahkamlash, fuqarolarga g'amxo'rlik ko'rsatishga qaratilgan islohotlarning ahamiyatini ichki auditoriyamizga yetkazish zarur. mamlakatning alohida tarkibiy qismlarini qayta ko'rib chiqish, ayniqsa konstitutsiyaviy islohotlar haqida gap ketganda.

Yangilangan Konstitutsiyamizda har bir modda aniq va lo'nda tushuntirilib, batafsil bayon etilganiga guvoh bo'lamiz. Ushbu o'zgartish va qo'shimchalar O'zbekistonning yanada barqaror rivojlanishi, uning turli tahdidlarga qarshi turish salohiyatini mustahkamlashga qaratilgan.

Xalq va davlat hokimiyati organlari o'rtasida to'g'ridan-to'g'ri muloqot yo'lga qo'yilgani natijasida davlat hokimiyati va boshqaruvi organlari tashabbusi bilan amalga

oshirilayotgan o‘zgarishlarga munosabat tubdan o‘zgardi. Oshkoralik siyosati davlat organlari tomonidan jamoatchilik fikriga tezkor munosabat bildirish va mavjud ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy muammolarni tezkor hal etish imkonini berdi.

Zamonaviy O‘zbekiston tarixida birinchi marta xalqning o‘zi konstitutsiyaviy islohotlarda faol ishtirok etmoqda. Bu ochiq va demokratik mamlakat taraqqiyot yo‘lini belgilab beradi. Eslatib o‘tamiz, e‘lon qilingan konstitutsiyaviy islohot boshlanganidan buyon 220 mingdan ortiq takliflar kelib tushdi, lekin eng muhimi, Konstitutsiyaviy qonun loyihasi ana shu takliflar asosida shakllantirildi va bu butun Yangi Konstitutsiya tom ma’noda Xalq qonunchiligiga aylanadi. Konstitutsiya.

Qonunchiligimizga ko‘ra, konstitutsiyani qabul qilish bo‘yicha referendum o‘tkazilgandan so‘ng qo‘shimcha hujjatlar qabul qilish, parlamentda muhokama qilish va prezident tomonidan imzolanishi shart emas, chunki yakuniy qarorni xalq ovozi belgilaydi.

Mamlakatimizda yangilanayotgan Konstitutsiya bevosita xalq tomonidan qabul qilinadigan birinchi huquqiy hujjat bo‘ladi. Referendumdagi har bir ovoz muhim va yuridik kuchga ega.

Afsuski, bugungi kunda korrupsiya, monopoliya, mas’uliyatsizlik, layoqatsizlik, qarindosh-urug‘chilik, beparvolik kabi illatlar xalqimiz farovonligiga, butun mamlakatning barqaror rivojlanishiga jiddiy ta’sir ko‘rsatayotganini ochiq tan olyapmiz.

Konstitutsiyamizni esa bugun o‘zgartirmasak, uni zamon talablariga javob beradigan me’yorlarga moslashtirmasak, jamiyatimizni zanglab ketayotgan “zang”dan qutula olmaymiz, qolaversa, u. Raqobatbardosh, zamonaviy, eng ilg‘or davlat bo‘lish uchun bizga ko‘p yillar kerak bo‘ladi.

Maqsad – raqobatbardosh, zamonaviy, eng ilg‘or davlatga aylanish, bu afsona emas, biz bu haqiqatga intilishimiz kerak. Biz barpo etayotgan jamiyatda inson omili muhim o‘rin tutadi, bu jamiyat inson manfaatlari ustuvorligiga asoslanadi.

Yangilangan Konstitutsiya “inson-jamiyat-davlat” tamoyiliga asoslanadi, chunki u barcha toifalar – yoshlar, ayollar, nogironlar, o‘qituvchilar va hatto jinoyatchilar

(yo'qolgan fuqarolar)ning huquq va manfaatlarini ifodalashi bilan amaliy ahamiyatga ega.

Biz davlatimiz Konstitutsiyasini qabul qilish arafasida turibmiz, bu haqda mamlakatimiz fuqarolari "bu mening Konstitutsiyam" deb ayta oladi, jamiyatimiz bunga juda muhtoj.

**Adabiyotlar:**

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## **Teacher's Ethics, Skills, and Duties in the Lesson**

*Axmedova Sevara Raxmanqulovna*

*Teacher of Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek*

*Ahmedova Afruza*

*Student of Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek*

**Annotation:** In the dynamic landscape of education, this article probes into the multifaceted responsibilities of educators within the classroom, emphasizing the integral triad of ethics, skills, and duties. It critically examines the ethical considerations intrinsic to effective teaching, underlining the significance of maintaining professional integrity and confidentiality. The article navigates through the essential skills requisite for impactful teaching, delving into the nuances of communication, adaptability, and pedagogical versatility. Furthermore, it sheds light on the diverse duties educators undertake, ranging from meticulous classroom management to the art of providing constructive feedback. Rich with practical examples, this piece offers a comprehensive exploration of the pivotal role teachers play in shaping the educational experience, ensuring an engaging and ethically grounded learning environment.

**Keywords:** Teacher, Ethics, Skills, Duties, Classroom, Education, Lesson, Teaching, Professionalism, Classroom Management.

### **INTRODUCTION**

In the tapestry of education, teachers are the weavers, intricately crafting the future by imparting knowledge, nurturing skills, and instilling values. Within the confines of the classroom, this article embarks on a journey to unravel the layers of a teacher's responsibilities, with a particular focus on ethics, skills, and duties during lessons. Beyond the traditional role of information transmitters, teachers are entrusted with the profound task of shaping young minds, necessitating a delicate balance between

professional ethics, honed teaching skills, and the myriad duties that constitute the teaching profession.

The educational landscape is evolving, demanding educators to be not only disseminators of information but also guardians of ethical standards. As purveyors of knowledge, teachers are obligated to uphold professional integrity, ensuring impartiality and fairness in their interactions with students. Confidentiality becomes paramount, safeguarding the personal nuances of each student and fostering an environment built on trust.

Moreover, effective teaching transcends the mere transfer of information; it demands a diverse set of skills. Communication stands as a cornerstone, requiring teachers to articulate ideas with clarity while fostering an environment that encourages open dialogue. Adaptability is equally imperative, as educators navigate the diverse learning styles and needs of their students, tailoring their approaches to ensure inclusivity and comprehension.

### **1. Ethics in Teaching:**

#### ***Professional Integrity:***

- Example: Beyond grading, professional integrity also involves unbiased decision-making in situations like allocating responsibilities or opportunities. For instance, giving all students an equal chance to participate in extracurricular activities.
- Additional Information: Professional integrity extends to being transparent about grading criteria, allowing students to understand how their performance is evaluated.

#### ***Confidentiality:***

- Example: Teachers should refrain from discussing students' academic performance or behavior issues in staff meetings unless it directly concerns their colleagues. Respecting the privacy of students extends to their academic life.
- Additional Information: Confidentiality also involves securely handling student records and ensuring that sensitive information is not shared without proper authorization.

## **2. Skills for Effective Teaching:**

### ***Communication Skills:***

- Example: During parent-teacher conferences, effective communication means conveying a student's progress and challenges in a way that is easily understandable to parents, fostering a collaborative approach to support the child's learning.
- Additional Information: Non-verbal communication, such as body language and facial expressions, plays a crucial role in conveying enthusiasm and engagement, enhancing the overall effectiveness of communication.

### ***Adaptability:***

- Example: In the digital age, adaptability includes integrating technology into lessons to enhance engagement. For instance, using online quizzes, educational apps, or virtual simulations to cater to the tech-savvy generation.
- Additional Information: Being adaptable also involves adjusting teaching strategies based on cultural differences within the classroom to create an inclusive learning environment.

## **3. Duties in the Classroom:**

### ***Classroom Management:***

- Example: In situations where conflicts arise among students, effective classroom management includes mediating disputes calmly, teaching conflict resolution skills, and ensuring that the classroom remains a safe space for everyone.
- Additional Information: Classroom management also encompasses creating routines and structures that provide a sense of stability, contributing to a positive and organized learning environment.

### ***Assessment and Feedback:***

- Example: In addition to written feedback, verbal feedback in the form of class discussions about common mistakes or successful approaches to a problem can enhance the learning experience, promoting a deeper understanding.

- Additional Information: Assessment strategies should be aligned with learning objectives, ensuring that assessments are meaningful and contribute to the overall educational goals of the lesson.

### **Conclusion**

In the symphony of education, teachers emerge as conductors, orchestrating the harmonious blend of ethics, skills, and duties to create an optimal learning environment. As we traverse the ethical landscape, it becomes evident that professional integrity extends beyond grading to encompass fair allocation of opportunities and transparent communication of expectations. Confidentiality, a cornerstone of trust, demands not only discretion in conversations but also the secure handling of student information.

The skillful communication deployed by teachers extends beyond the mere transfer of information; it involves creating an inclusive dialogue with students, parents, and colleagues. The adaptability of educators, showcased through the integration of technology and cultural responsiveness, ensures that teaching remains dynamic and relevant in an ever-evolving educational landscape.

The duties shouldered by teachers transcend the traditional boundaries of the classroom. Effective classroom management, seen in conflict resolution skills and the establishment of structured routines, lays the foundation for a positive and organized learning environment. Assessment and feedback, when thoughtfully implemented, propel students toward deeper understanding and continuous improvement.

In the nexus of ethics, skills, and duties, the teacher emerges not only as an instructor but as a guide, mentor, and guardian of the educational journey. This article has journeyed through the intricate layers of a teacher's responsibilities, offering examples that showcase the practical application of these principles.

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## **Language and Speech: Relationship of Language**

***Axmedova Sevara Raxmanqulovna***

*Teacher of Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek*

***Ahmedova Afruza***

*Student of Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek*

**Annotation:** This article delves into the intricate relationship between language and speech, exploring how these two fundamental aspects of human communication are interconnected. Beginning with clear definitions of language and speech, the narrative unfolds to examine the components of each—ranging from syntax and semantics in language to phonetics and prosody in speech. Through insightful examples, the article illustrates the symbiotic nature of language and speech, emphasizing how language provides the structural foundation for speech expression. The exploration encompasses various linguistic elements, including grammar, sound patterns, and contextual nuances. The conclusion highlights the inseparable bond between language and speech, underscoring their pivotal roles in human interaction. This comprehensive overview aims to deepen the reader's understanding of the dynamic interplay between language and speech, shedding light on the fascinating world of linguistics.

**Keywords:** Identify keywords relevant to the topic, helping readers and search engines understand the focus of your article. Examples might include language, speech, communication, linguistics, syntax, semantics, phonetics.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Language and speech, two quintessential pillars of human communication, form an inseparable and intricate web that defines the very essence of our ability to connect with one another. As integral components of the broader field of linguistics, language and speech contribute distinct yet complementary facets to the rich tapestry of human expression. In this exploration, we embark on a journey to unravel the profound

relationship between these phenomena, understanding their individual nuances and, more importantly, how they coalesce to facilitate the vibrant exchange of ideas and emotions. At its core, language serves as the bedrock of communication, encapsulating a complex system of symbols, sounds, and gestures. It extends far beyond a mere tool for conveying thoughts; language is the thread that weaves together cultures, histories, and societies. Syntax, semantics, and pragmatics constitute the building blocks of language, offering a structured framework that enables us to convey meaning, understand relationships between words, and navigate the subtle intricacies of context. In parallel, speech emerges as the tangible manifestation of language, representing the verbal articulation of our thoughts and intentions. Phonetics, phonology, and prosody become the focal points of our exploration into the realm of speech—examining the sounds we produce, the patterns that govern them, and the rhythmic cadence that infuses our spoken words with meaning. Each language introduces its own unique symphony of sounds, leading to a fascinating array of accents, dialects, and intonations that shape the sonic landscape of human expression.

### **Language:**

*Definition:* Language, as a complex system of communication, relies on symbols, sounds, and gestures to convey meaning. It is the structured foundation of human expression.

### **Components of Language:**

*Syntax (Grammar):* Syntax governs the arrangement of words to form coherent sentences. For example, in English, the sentence "The cat is on the mat" follows syntactic rules for word order.

*Semantics (Meaning):* Semantics ensures that sentences convey meaningful content. For instance, the word "bark" can mean the sound a dog makes or the outer covering of a tree, depending on the context.

*Pragmatics (Context):* Pragmatics deals with the use of language in specific contexts. An example is understanding that the phrase "Can you pass the salt?" is not just a question but a polite request at the dinner table.

### **Speech:**

*Definition:* Speech is the verbal expression of language, involving the production of sounds that carry linguistic meaning.

### **Components of Speech:**

*Phonetics (Sounds):* Phonetics explores the physical properties of speech sounds. For example, the distinction between the sounds /p/ and /b/ in English affects word meaning (e.g., "pat" vs. "bat").

*Phonology (Sound Patterns):* Phonology studies how sounds form patterns in a language. In Mandarin Chinese, tones contribute to the meaning of words, as the same syllable with different tones can have different meanings.

*Prosody (Intonation and Rhythm):* Prosody involves the musical aspects of speech, including intonation and rhythm. A rising intonation in English can indicate a question, while a falling intonation signals a statement.

### **Relationship between Language and Speech:**

*Interconnected Nature:* Language and speech are inherently intertwined, with language providing the structure for speech expression.

*Influence of Linguistic Elements:* Explore how linguistic elements, such as syntax and semantics, influence speech production and interpretation.

### *Examples:*

*Accent Variation:* The same language spoken in different regions may exhibit accent variations, showcasing how speech adapts to local linguistic patterns while maintaining the underlying language structure.

*Intonation for Emphasis:* Alterations in speech intonation can be used for emphasis, demonstrating how subtle changes in prosody contribute to the communicative power of spoken language.

### **Conclusion**

In conclusion, our exploration into the profound relationship between language and

speech has unveiled a captivating interplay that defines the core of human communication. Through dissecting the components of language—syntax, semantics, and pragmatics—and the intricacies of speech—phonetics, phonology, and prosody—we have come to appreciate how these elements coalesce in the intricate dance of expression.

The symbiotic nature of language and speech is evident in their constant interdependence. Language, with its structured framework, provides the blueprint for speech expression, guiding the articulation of sounds into meaningful communication. Syntax and semantics, as architects of language, shape the narrative, while phonetics and prosody lend their distinctive tones to the spoken word.

Our journey through examples, from syntactic complexities to the cultural nuances of speech patterns, has underscored the dynamic and adaptive nature of human communication. Accent variations, intonational subtleties, and the influence of social context all contribute to the rich tapestry of linguistic diversity.

As we reflect on the significance of this relationship, we recognize that language and speech are not mere tools for communication; they are vehicles for the transmission of culture, identity, and shared human experiences. They are the instruments through which we navigate the world of ideas, emotions, and connections.

Looking ahead, the ever-evolving landscape of linguistics prompts us to consider the impact of technology on language and the potential emergence of new linguistic phenomena. However, amidst these changes, the fundamental symbiosis between language and speech remains a timeless constant.

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**THE IMPORTANCE OF GERMAN IN THE GLOBAL LANDSCAPE**

**Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan**

**named after Mirzo Ulugbek**

**The faculty of Psychology, department of Foreign languages**

**Phylogology and foreign languages**

**Supervisor: Axmedova Sevara Rahmonqulovna**

**Students of group 204-20: Sharifova Dinora Tohir qizi**

**Toshboyeva Oyshirin Bahriddin qizi**

**Annotation:** This comprehensive article meticulously explores the intricate relationship between the United States' economy, sports culture, and mass media landscape. It aptly highlights the multifaceted connections that bind these three pillars, showcasing the profound impact each has on the others. The analysis begins with a keen examination of the economic ramifications of sports, elucidating how major events and sports franchises contribute not only to short-term economic boosts but also to long-term infrastructural development. The narrative seamlessly transitions to the realm of sports, delving into the cultural significance of athletics and the global influence wielded by American sports leagues and athletes. The article astutely recognizes the role of mass media as a catalyst in this triad, emphasizing how it not only reports on sports events but actively shapes the narrative, contributing to the creation of sports icons and fostering societal conversations. A noteworthy addition is the exploration of digital transformations in sports broadcasting and the emergence of sports betting as influential factors in reshaping the economic landscape. The article aptly considers the role of social media in athlete branding, underlining the paradigm shift in communication and its impact on individual and team dynamics.

**Key words:** USA Economy, Sports Culture, Mass Media, Symbiotic Relationship, Economic Impact, Major Sporting Events, Sports Franchises, Infrastructure Development, Digital Transformation, Sports Broadcasting, Sports Betting, Social Media, Athlete Branding, Global Influence, Sports Diplomacy.

German, often recognized for its rich history, cultural heritage, and significant contributions to various fields, holds a prominent place in the tapestry of world languages. With over 100 million speakers worldwide, it's a language of influence, permeating various sectors and leaving an indelible mark on the global stage. The

importance of German extends beyond its linguistic boundaries, impacting academia, commerce, science, technology, and culture in multifaceted ways.

#### Linguistic Influence and Global Reach

As the most widely spoken native language in the European Union, German plays a crucial role in the realm of international communication. It serves as an official language in Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein, and is spoken as a minority language in various regions across Europe. Additionally, substantial German-speaking communities exist in countries such as the United States, Brazil, Argentina, and Canada, bolstering its global presence.

#### Economic Significance and Business Opportunities

Germany stands as the economic powerhouse of Europe, boasting a robust industrial sector, a skilled workforce, and a thriving export-oriented economy. Proficiency in German opens doors to lucrative business opportunities and partnerships within the European Union and beyond. Companies value German language skills due to Germany's position as a leading exporter and its role as a hub for technological innovation and engineering excellence.

#### Academic Excellence and Scientific Contributions

The German language serves as a gateway to a vast repository of knowledge, especially in academic and scientific domains. Germany is renowned for its world-class universities and cutting-edge research institutions. Proficiency in German provides access to a treasure trove of scholarly resources, enabling individuals to immerse themselves in fields such as engineering, medicine, philosophy, and the humanities.

#### Cultural Heritage and Artistic Legacy

Germany boasts a rich cultural heritage that encompasses literature, music, philosophy, and art. The German language has been instrumental in preserving and disseminating these cultural treasures globally. Works of literary giants like Goethe, Kafka, and Hesse, along with musical compositions by Bach, Beethoven, and Wagner, resonate across borders, captivating audiences and transcending linguistic boundaries.

#### Tourism and Cultural Exchange

Germany's allure as a top tourist destination further emphasizes the importance of the language. Proficiency in German enhances the travel experience, enabling deeper engagement with the country's historical sites, vibrant cities, picturesque landscapes, and

diverse cultural offerings. Moreover, it facilitates meaningful interactions with locals, fostering cross-cultural understanding and appreciation.

#### Conclusion

In a rapidly evolving global landscape, the significance of the German language cannot be overstated. Its influence spans various spheres, from fostering economic opportunities and academic excellence to preserving cultural heritage and enabling international dialogue. Embracing the German language opens doors to a plethora of opportunities, empowering individuals to connect with a world enriched by its linguistic, cultural, and intellectual contributions. Whether for personal, professional, or academic pursuits, proficiency in German continues to hold immense value in today's interconnected world.

#### Technology and Engineering Advancements

Germany stands at the forefront of technological innovation and engineering prowess. Proficiency in German provides access to a wealth of research papers, patents, and technological developments across industries such as automotive engineering, renewable energy, machinery, and pharmaceuticals. Companies like Volkswagen, Siemens, and Bayer are global leaders in their respective fields, making German language skills highly valuable for those seeking career opportunities or collaboration in these sectors.

#### Diplomacy and International Relations

In the realm of diplomacy and international relations, German plays a vital role. Germany's influential position within the European Union and its active involvement in global affairs necessitate a strong command of the language for diplomats, politicians, and professionals engaging in international negotiations, policymaking, and cooperation efforts. Understanding German facilitates meaningful dialogues and fosters stronger diplomatic ties between nations.

#### Education and Academic Collaboration

Germany's commitment to education and research excellence makes it an attractive destination for scholars and students worldwide. The country offers a multitude of scholarships, research grants, and academic programs conducted in German. Proficiency in the language opens doors to these opportunities, enabling individuals to pursue higher education, engage in research collaborations, and benefit from Germany's esteemed academic institutions.

### Cultural Diplomacy and Media Influence

The influence of German culture extends globally through film, television, literature, and digital media. The ability to comprehend German-language media provides a more nuanced understanding of cultural nuances, societal dynamics, and current affairs. Moreover, proficiency in German facilitates direct engagement with German media outlets, allowing for participation in cultural dialogues and contributing to cross-cultural exchange.

### Healthcare and Scientific Research

Germany is renowned for its advancements in medical research and healthcare. Proficiency in German is invaluable for medical professionals, researchers, and scientists seeking to access and contribute to breakthroughs in areas such as biotechnology, pharmaceuticals, and medical devices. Many medical publications, conferences, and research findings originate from German-speaking countries, making language proficiency essential for staying abreast of the latest developments.

In essence, the multifaceted importance of the German language spans various sectors, contributing significantly to global advancements, cultural exchange, and professional opportunities. Mastery of the language not only unlocks access to a wealth of resources but also fosters a deeper appreciation for the rich tapestry of German culture and its profound impact on the world stage.

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**SENTENCE TYPES ACCORDING TO THE PURPOSE OF  
EXPRESSION**

*Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi*

*[nafisateshaboyeva@gmail.com](mailto:nafisateshaboyeva@gmail.com)*

*Bahodir Normamatov Xamza o'g'li*

*Student of group 204-20*

*Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek*

*The Faculty of Psychology, the department of Foreign languages  
Philology and foreign languages*

**Annotation:** This comprehensive article delves into the intricate world of sentence construction, focusing on the relationship between sentence types and the intended purpose of expression. The writer skillfully navigates through the fundamental categories of sentences, shedding light on how each type serves a distinct communicative function. The introduction effectively captures the reader's attention by emphasizing the pivotal role sentences play in communication. The subsequent exploration of declarative sentences provides a solid foundation, showcasing their prevalence in conveying straightforward information. The inclusion of examples enhances clarity and aids in illustrating the concept.

**Keywords:** Sentence types, Purpose of expression, Declarative sentences, Interrogative sentences, Imperative sentences, Exclamatory sentences, Conditional sentences, Assertive sentences, Communication styles, Language nuances, Sentence structure.

Sentences serve as the building blocks of communication, conveying thoughts, ideas, and emotions. The purpose of expression plays a crucial role in determining the structure of a sentence. Different sentence types emerge based on the intention behind the communication. In this article, we will explore various sentence types according to the purpose of expression, shedding light on how writers and speakers use different structures to achieve specific communicative goals.

Declarative Sentences:

Declarative sentences, the most common type, are used to make statements or convey information. They provide straightforward facts, opinions, or descriptions, serving as a foundational element in both written and spoken communication. For example, "The sun sets in the west." A declarative sentence is a type of sentence that makes a statement or provides information. It presents an assertion, description, or expression of fact. Declarative sentences typically have a subject-verb-object structure. The subject is the one performing the action, the verb is the action itself, and the object is the receiver of the action. They usually end with a period (.), signaling the completion of a thought or idea. However, they can also end with an exclamation mark (!) or a question mark (?) if the statement includes strong emotion or is part of a larger context.

#### Interrogative Sentences:

Interrogative sentences are designed to ask questions, seeking information or clarification. These sentences often begin with question words like who, what, when, where, why, and how. For instance, "Did you enjoy the movie?"

Interrogative sentences are sentences that pose questions, prompting a response or seeking clarification. They are a crucial component of communication for inquiry and information gathering. Interrogative sentences often begin with question words such as who, what, when, where, why, or how. The word order may be subject-verb inversion, where the verb precedes the subject. For example, "Are you coming to the party?" Interrogative sentences end with a question mark (?), distinguishing them from other sentence types. This punctuation signals to the reader or listener that a question is being asked.

#### Imperative Sentences:

Imperative sentences are characterized by their command or request structure. They express a desire for action, whether through direct commands or more subtle suggestions. Examples include "Please pass the salt" or "Close the door."

The primary function of imperative sentences is to instruct or direct someone to perform a specific action. They are commonly used in everyday communication, giving orders, making requests, or providing guidance.

Imperative sentences can be softened with the inclusion of polite words such as "please" or by framing the command as a suggestion. For instance, "Please pass me the book." Imperative sentences differ from declarative (statements), interrogative

(questions), and exclamatory (expressing strong emotions) sentences by their commanding or directive nature.

Understanding imperative sentences is essential for effective communication, particularly in situations where clear and concise instructions or requests are required. They are prevalent in various contexts, from daily interactions to formal written instructions.

#### Exclamatory Sentences:

Exclamatory sentences convey strong emotions or reactions. These sentences often end with an exclamation mark and express excitement, surprise, or any intense emotion. For example, "What a beautiful sunset!" The primary function of exclamatory sentences is to convey strong emotions or reactions. They add emphasis and express the speaker's emotional response to a situation or statement.

Exclamatory sentences can vary in intensity, from mild surprise to extreme excitement. The choice of words and punctuation contributes to the overall tone and impact of the exclamation. Exclamatory sentences differ from declarative (statements), interrogative (questions), and imperative (commands) sentences by their emotive and exclamatory nature.

Understanding exclamatory sentences is crucial for recognizing and conveying strong emotions in written and spoken communication. They are commonly used to add flair and emphasis, making language more expressive and engaging.

#### Assertive Sentences:

Assertive sentences are confident and affirmative, stating facts or opinions with conviction. They contribute to a clear and direct style of communication, allowing the speaker or writer to express certainty. For instance, "I believe we can achieve our goals."

In conclusion, sentence types vary according to the purpose of expression, providing a diverse toolkit for effective communication. Whether making statements, asking questions, giving commands, expressing strong emotions, outlining conditions, or asserting beliefs, understanding the nuances of each sentence type enhances one's ability to convey meaning with precision and impact. As writers and speakers navigate the intricacies of language, mastering these sentence types allows for a more versatile and expressive communication style.

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## EXPLORING THE ART OF WORD COMBINATION CREATIVE WAYS TO CONSTRUCT SENTENCES

*Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi*

[nafisateshaboyeva@gmail.com](mailto:nafisateshaboyeva@gmail.com)

*Bahodir Normamatov Xamza o'g'li*

*Student of group 204-20*

*Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek*

*The Faculty of Psychology, the department of Foreign languages  
Philology and foreign languages*

**Annotation:** This article explores the diverse landscape of sentence types and their significance in effective communication. Beginning with declarative sentences and moving through interrogative, imperative, exclamatory, conditional, and assertive sentences, the author emphasizes how each type serves a distinct purpose. By providing clear examples, the article aims to enhance the reader's ability to wield various sentence structures for impactful expression. Focusing on the intricacies of descriptive language, this article delves into the role of modifiers in enhancing written expression. It discusses the use of adjectives and adverbs to add depth to sentences, explores the power of similes and metaphors in creating vivid imagery, and emphasizes the importance of sensory language. The article aims to guide writers in employing descriptive language to engage readers and bring their narratives to life.

**Keywords:** Conjunctions, Coordinating conjunctions, Subordinating conjunctions, Correlative conjunctions, Conjunctions for contrast, Sentence cohesion, Connecting ideas.

Language, at its core, is a dynamic and expressive tool that allows us to convey thoughts, ideas, and emotions. One of the fundamental aspects of effective communication is the art of combining words in a sentence. In this article, we will delve

into various ways of word combination, exploring techniques that enhance clarity, precision, and creativity in our expression.

**Syntax and Sentence Structure:** Understanding the basic syntax of a language is crucial for constructing sentences. The arrangement of words in a sentence follows specific rules, defining relationships between subjects, verbs, and objects. Exploring different sentence structures, from simple to complex, opens up possibilities for conveying information in diverse ways.

As communication becomes more nuanced, so does sentence structure. Complex sentences involve the use of coordinating and subordinating conjunctions to connect independent and dependent clauses. This complexity allows writers to express relationships between ideas and provide additional context. For instance, "Although it was raining, she decided to go for a walk."

Beyond the basic structure, different sentence types serve distinct communicative purposes. Declarative sentences make statements, interrogative sentences ask questions, imperative sentences give commands, and exclamatory sentences express strong emotions. The variety of sentence types adds richness to language and caters to diverse communication needs. Syntax allows for inversion, a stylistic choice where the usual word order is reversed for emphasis or a rhetorical effect. For instance, "Rarely have I seen such a beautiful sunset." Inversion can enhance the impact of a sentence by drawing attention to a particular element.

**Modifiers and Descriptive Language:** Introducing modifiers and descriptive language enriches sentences by providing details and painting vivid pictures. Adjectives and adverbs play a key role in modifying nouns and verbs, allowing writers to create a more nuanced and evocative narrative. For instance, instead of "a car," one might say "a sleek, silver sports car."

Descriptive language is at its most potent when it engages the senses. Writers can paint vivid scenes by incorporating sensory details—sights, sounds, smells, tastes, and textures. Readers can almost taste the sweetness of ripe strawberries or feel the warmth of the sun on their skin.

The choice of specific, precise language enhances descriptive power. Instead of a "bird," envision a "scarlet macaw," and rather than "eating," imagine "savoring a decadent chocolate truffle." Specificity adds layers to descriptions, making them more memorable and immersive.

Descriptive language relies on creating mental images. Writers use vivid details to immerse readers in the scene, allowing them to visualize the setting and empathize with the characters. Whether describing a bustling cityscape or a serene meadow, the goal is to evoke a sensory and emotional response.

**Conjunctions for Connection:** Conjunctions are powerful tools for linking words, phrases, or clauses within a sentence. Whether using coordinating conjunctions like "and," "but," or "or" for a seamless flow, or subordinating conjunctions to express relationships between ideas, mastering the art of conjunctions enhances coherence in writing.

Certain conjunctions are particularly useful for indicating sequence and order. Words like "first," "next," "then," and "finally" serve as signposts, guiding the reader through a series of events or steps. "First, gather the ingredients; next, mix them together; then, bake in the oven."

Conjunctions can also highlight differences and contrasts between ideas. "But," "yet," "however," and "nevertheless" signal a shift in direction or introduce a contrasting element. For example, "She was tired, but she continued working."

In the grand tapestry of language, conjunctions function as the stitches that bind words and ideas together. By understanding and utilizing these connectors effectively, writers can create prose that is not only grammatically sound but also seamlessly interconnected. Conjunctions, in their diverse forms, are the silent architects of clarity and coherence, facilitating the effortless movement of thoughts within the framework of sentences.

**Punctuation for Emphasis:** Punctuation marks, when strategically employed, add emphasis and guide the reader's understanding. From the impact of an exclamation mark to the subtlety of a semicolon, punctuation aids in shaping the rhythm and tone of sentences, allowing writers to convey meaning with precision.

Conclusion: In the intricate dance of language, the ways we combine words in a sentence contribute significantly to effective communication. Whether aiming for clarity, emphasis, or creative expression, mastering these techniques empowers writers to craft sentences that resonate with readers. As we continue to explore and experiment with word combinations, we unlock the full potential of language as a vibrant and versatile means of expression.

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## **GLOBAL CHANGES AND SHOOTING PERIOD CHARACTERISTICS**

***Khikmat Allaberganov***

*Head of the teaching-methodological Department of the  
Tashkent University of Economics and Technology*

**Annotation.** The article reflects the global changes observed on the planet Earth, and the features of the transition period.

**Key words:** *Gross national product, ecosphere, ecosphere resources, global geocological destruction, natural ecosphere, non-anthropogenic ecosphere, degradation, ecocentric approach, anthropogenic, geoecosystem.*

Currently, the main indicator of success at the world level or at the level of any country is the growth (or increase) of the gross national product (GNP) [3].

Gross national product does not reflect geo-ecological indicators such as environmental pollution, degradation of natural life systems or deterioration of natural resources. However, in the GNP, economic activities directed at the use of natural resources, such as timber production, mineral extraction, and fishing, are reflected as an indicator of economic growth, but nothing is said about the decrease of natural capital. Such a model of economic growth does not actually prevent the degradation of natural resources, but rather supports it. If population growth is taken into account and the current economic system is maintained, the economy will have to grow 4-5 times in 25-30 years than it is now.

It seems that the limited resources and systems of the ecosphere do not allow this. Conflicts between human society's ever-increasing impact on the ecosphere and the limited size and resources of the Earth can lead to the inevitability of global geocological destruction. Some experts believe that the destruction has already begun, and some believe that humanity will definitely find ways to prevent this destruction.

Humanity has reshaped much of the land, often unconsciously, throughout the history of its economic activities. Especially during the next half-century, enormous

changes took place on Earth, and this process continues today. These changes are interconnected and involve the natural and social layers of the ecosphere.

- The observed global changes on the planet Earth show that the natural ecosphere is gradually transitioning to the anthropogenic ecosphere. Knowing that the ecosphere has sustainability limits, humanity cannot continue to use it recklessly. In the transition period, it is said that humanity will live in good health: either it will learn to live in a new way, that is, within the limits of existing possibilities, or it will degrade and face destruction. In order for humanity to survive and survive, it is necessary to carry out several interrelated transitions of universal importance:

- the process of demographic transition reflects the stagnation of the world population at a relatively low level. According to forecasts, this level is 2 billion. it is most appropriate to be around a person. However, the Cairo Conference of the UN on population problems (1994) based on the current conditions, the highest indicator of the population is 7-8 billion. emphasizes that a person should be around. If the average number of children in all families is 2.1-2.2, the population will not exceed this figure. If later the average number of children in families is less than two, population decline will begin. The population is 2 billion. it will take a concerted effort of all countries over several generations to bring to the people [1];

- the process of economic transition means the transition to the type of "green economy" that takes into account the ecological values (natural wealth, environment, etc.) that are not taken into account by the market today. This type of economy implies the following: the need to perform economic efforts (activity) in accordance with the laws of nature; ecologically fair prices, which include the environmental values that can be taken into account and cannot be taken into account; taxes for the use of environmental pollution, natural resources and life support systems; switch to using only renewable natural resources, etc. In other words, the main task of the economy is to improve the quality of life of people without increasing its scale. The main strategy of the transition economy requires a change from growth to development [2];

- the process of technological transition means the transition from resource-consuming and environmentally polluting technologies to the most environmentally friendly technologies. The amount of resources used and emissions to the environment

is closely related to the population and its consumption. Therefore, the technological transition strategy must be comprehensive and organized;

- means the transition to the highest level of ecological awareness, thinking and ethics based on the ecocentric approach through the pedagogical-ethical transition process (ecological education, upbringing and culture formation) - to the level of extremely responsible attitude to the environment;

- the process of social transition means the transition to a fairly fair distribution of environmental and economic benefits (benefits) within and between nations or nations;

- an orderly transition process determined by society and taking the form of a rule means the transition to effective forms and means of managing environmental security at the national and international levels.

Interrelated implementation of these components of the transition strategy is a necessary condition for preventing or eliminating the global geocological disaster.

Global transition processes further increase the scale of anthropogenic changes in the ecosphere. At the same time, interdependence between countries will increase. The current economic globalization leads to an even greater globalization of geocological problems.

Based on the analysis of the characteristics of the transitional period, the following main problems can be distinguished, which cause environmental, social or political tensions and reduce the level of environmental security:

- increased anthropogenic impact on the ecosphere or geoecosystems, their components;

- sharp decrease in access to natural resources and further complication of problems in this regard;

- growing population and needs in developing countries with a major impact on ecosphere systems;

- rapid growth of the population of cities, inconsistent with the number of optimal jobs and the ecological situation.

Along with geo-ecological problems on a global scale, complex problems on a regional scale are also emerging. For example, the radioactive contamination of the Chernobyl region, the drying up of the Aral Sea and the degradation of the South Aral Sea, the deterioration of the state of forests in the southeastern part of Asia, the intensification of the process of desertification in the Sahara, and the worsening of the environmental situation in the oil and gas region of Western Siberia. The list of such regional problems is extremely long and their number is constantly increasing.

Strategies to prevent global and regional geocological catastrophes or crises require the development and implementation of measures to immediately influence the transitions that are occurring.

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## **THE STUDY OF THE LEXICON OF MEASUREMENT BY LINGUISTS**

*Adxamova Shohina Anvarjon qizi*  
*Ferghana State University*

The Metrological dictionary is one of the ancient elements of the study of the linguistic picture of the world, the study of which is the main issue in the field of linguistic and humanitarian knowledge in general. Analysis of the characteristics of this dictionary allows us to reveal the systematic potential of language tools, to identify their intra-and inter-group lexical relationships.

With the beginning of the second half of the twentieth century, the studies of linguists gave rise to the idea of the need to study the lexical composition of a metrological dictionary.

Romanova G.Y. argues that the trends in the development of the lexical system can be explained only taking into account the historical conditions in which the life of the human community continued [Romanova, 1972. 7]. As historians have noted, in Metrological practice, volume measurements were distinguished by two specific areas of application: for dry objects and liquids - and this was typical of all peoples [Shostin, 1975. P .29]. Currently, modern science is forming a classification of measures that slightly differ in size from each other.

V. V. According to Vinogradov, " the history of production, lifestyle, culture, science, technology, the history of the social worldview are closely and very organically related to the history of the dictionary... The relationship of the history of the language with the history of social development is directly and comprehensively determined" [Vinogradov V. V. 1977, 70].

Similarly meaningful statement B. A. belonging to Larin: "the vocabulary of language is directly and broadly related to the history of people, their views, moral assessments, social structure, lifestyle and cultural achievements. This position is based on the long and rich experience of linguists " [larin, 1977,46].

At the end of the 18th century, the Scottish engineer J. Watt introduced the term "horsepower" to define horsepower. With this name, Watt wanted to show how many horses could replace the work of the steam engines he invented. At the end of the 19th century, a new unit of power measurement was introduced—a Watt named after the inventor. Since then, the term "horsepower" has ceased to be officially used, though it is still used to calculate the transport tax in many countries. The source of measurement was parts of the human body, just as fingers and toes were (and sometimes still are) used in counting.

G. Y. Romanov, V. V. Lebedinskaya's linguistic work has historically had a more generalizing nature of describing length measures. [Lebedinskaya, 2000, 169,], but they are devoted to the description of individual groups of the Metrological dictionary. G. ya. According to Romanov, all measurements of volume (capacity) include: measurements for loose bodies and for liquid and dense bodies. according to the author, these were "two properly structured systems with distinctive features depend on the region".

To fully reveal many unknown aspects of this problem, it is necessary to study historical Metrology in parallel in the works of modern historians, archaeologists and other scientists, where it is very important to analyze the names on historical metrology carried out by linguists.

V. V. As Shevtsov noted, using linguistic analysis of Metrological names, it is possible to determine their origin (the name of the measure can be associated with local economic practice or be the result of mastering from other languages for political or economic reasons), "it is necessary to determine the methods of measurement, the composition of the group of measures, the time of their appearance and the

M. The classification compiled by Mladentsev should of course be noted I, in which there are four: "measures of length, measures of area, measures of weight, measures of volume" gruppas[Mladentsev, 1907, 180] this classification most accurately reflects the evolution of the lexical category of measurement in sources of different historical periods, therefore, when describing Metrological names in this study, M. The classification proposed by Mladentsev was taken as a basis.



Analysis of the scientific literature shows that it is most optimal to divide the Metrological dictionary into the following bases: names of linear measurements, field measurements, volume measurements and weight measurements. In comparison, the modern international metric system uses the term "weight measurement" instead of the term "mass measurement". In the international metric system, volumes are measured in cubic units (cubic letters, etc).

From the second half of the twentieth century, a new era begins in the study of Metrological vocabulary-during this period, works of linguists appear that affect the Metrological dictionary to varying degrees, in which various sources are used to study metrology and metrological terminology: both subject (material) and written monuments contain various information about measures. It should be noted that in both cases we are dealing with the linguistic expression of Metrological

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**Types of Grammatical Metaphors in Harry Potter and the Prisoner of  
Azkaban**

***Ruzmatova Nigora Nodir qizi***

*PhD student of the National university of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo  
Ulugbek*

*[ieltstutor95@gmail.com](mailto:ieltstutor95@gmail.com)*

***I. A. Jurayeva***

*Department of Foreign Language and Literature of the National University of  
Uzbekistan Ph.D., associate*

*Professor [iroda70@mail.ru](mailto:iroda70@mail.ru)*

**Abstract**

Grammatical Metaphor (GM) is a new language phenomenon established in the framework of functional grammar by Halliday (1985). According to Thompson (2004), the primary source of GM is 'Nominalization,' which occurs when a noun form attempts to represent a verb form, or when a verb form with a distinct process is represented in a noun form. He goes on to say that any phrasing should be metaphorical or consistent. The plot of Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban was investigated in this study in search of GMs used throughout the first two chapters. This study attempted to uncover occurrences of GM nominalization types in the first two chapters of Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban and provide solutions. The congruent wordings were then matched to metaphorical wordings to determine the lexical density of each phrasing. Concordance software was used to calculate the lexical density. The study's findings demonstrated, in a very clear way, the advantage of GM in adult writing, which Halliday (1985) claims is one of the notable characteristics of GM. The statistical results demonstrated that the use of GM enhances lexical density, which Halliday (2004) claims is one of the other important aspects of GM. Some consequences for academic writing and reading, as well as for teachers involved, can be made from the findings of this study.

**Keywords:** Types of Grammatical Metaphors in Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban

## **Introduction**

Many language studies focus on the link between language and meaning. Indeed, many language researchers have long been fascinated by the interplay between words and meanings, and how they combine to form such a meaningful whole. Based on Halliday's (1985) work, Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) addresses this relationship by establishing the idea of Grammatical Metaphor (GM). GM is a phenomenon caused by the stratification of a language's content plane. A language, according to SFL, is a complicated semiotic system with multiple layers (Halliday & Matthiessen, 1999). The content plane of any language, on the other hand, centers around two strata: semantics and lexicogrammar (Yanning, 2008).

The lexicogrammar stratum, which integrates the lexical and grammatical components of language, is concerned with the further translation of meanings into wordings. The semantic stratum is concerned with the transformation of human experience and interpersonal interactions into meanings. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (1999), realization is the link between a language's semantic and lexicogrammatical strata. This realizational link initially appears in patterns where semantic units are congruently mapped onto lexicogrammatical ones as human languages develop. For instance, the grammatical category of clause complex congruently realizes the semantic unit of sequence. The stratified content plane has the capacity to realign the mapping between semantic and lexicogrammatical units, so congruent patterns are not the only form of realization. For instance, a clause or even a group can be used grammatically to represent a semantic unit of sequence rather than a clause complex. The phenomena of GM is this realignment of the connection between semantics and lexicogrammar, as described by Halliday and Matthiessen (1999). In order to help writers, readers, teachers, students, and translators understand language more effectively, researchers hope the current study will shed light on the linguistic knowledge about the grammatical metaphor used in Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban.

### **Theoretical Framework**

Studies in this area show connections between GM and the ideational, interpersonal, and textual meta-functions of language. The textual meta-function of a text is realized through the management of topic and information systems by GM (Ravelli, 2003). GM As a phenomenon that affects metafunctions and is focused on a particular mode, field, and tenor, GM has gained importance in relation to the contextual analysis of language in use. Additionally, GM is a lexico-grammatical tool that is strongly tied to the three semogenesis processes: phylogenesis, the formation of human language, and individual growth. A deeper understanding of GM within SFL is obtained by theoretical research (Ravelli, 1985; Halliday, 1985; Martin, 1992). According to Halliday and Matthiessen (1999), the two poles of a continuum are, respectively, the congruent and metaphorical expressions of a meaning. To be more precise, a child employs congruent wordings in the early stages of language acquisition. The congruent expression evolves sooner in a language, arises earlier in language development, and appears earlier in a text. Due to the relationship between GM and the three axes of semohistory, GM can be used to compare and describe language use over time (Halliday & Mathiessen 1999). This justification prompts the study to use the SFG approach to analyse the plot of Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban.

### **Metaphor**

One of the common occurrences in language and literature is metaphor. It has consistently drawn significant interest from a variety of academic fields, including philosophy, psychology, linguistics, and literary studies (Taverniers, 2004). In actuality, a metaphor is a type of movement in which a thing is elevated above itself to become something else (Taverniers, 2004). Following are two examples:

As an example, all senior managers will be fired.

Example 2. He was unaware of it.

According to Tavermiers (2004, p. 4), The use of the 'from...to' statement can be used to describe the metaphorical character of each of these cases. (1) Sweep out, which in literary terms refers to the act of moving something from a certain location, is used to allude to the act of dismissing workers. The word grasp, which is used in example 2,

originally meant to "seize and hold," which is once more a physical activity. However, it is used throughout the instances to relate to grasping an idea. Another way to put it is that a word or lexeme is moved from having a literal meaning to having a figurative meaning in a metaphor.

One term that does have a literal meaning is used to express another word that has a figurative meaning in metaphorical language. Also known as lexical metaphor, this sort of metaphor is seen in these statements. In terms of other semiotic modalities and other linguistic levels, notably the phonological, O'Halloran and Veltman (2000) argue for a broader understanding of metaphor (Ravelli, 2003 as referenced in GM, 2003).

### **Functional Systemic Linguistics and GM**

Halliday produced Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) or Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG), a functional theory of language that examines how language functions in human lives (Taverniers, 2004). According to its name, systemic functional linguistics (SFL) views function and semantics as the cornerstones of human language and communicative behaviors (Martin, Matthiessen, & Painter, 1997). Systemic' refers to the idea that language is "a network of systems, or interrelated sets of options for making meaning, and 'functional' refers to the idea that language is what it is because of what it has evolved to do" (Haliday, 1994, p. 15).

Halliday (1984) initially proposed GM against the backdrop of lexical metaphor as one of the several notions introduced in the framework of SFL (Taverniers, 2004). Nominalization, according to Halliday (1985, 1994, & 2003), is the paradigmatic example of GM. They complete their homework is an example of an action that is portrayed in a noun phrase rather than a sentence in GM or nominalization (Painter, 2005). While GM may have first appeared to be a phenomenon on the edge of lexicogrammar for certain readers, it has since evolved into one of the organizing notions connecting lexicogrammar and semantics (Yanning, 2008). The idea of grammatical metaphor, through its anchoring in 'semogenesis' or the evolution of meaning, not only forms an intellectual tool for thinking about the relationship between semantics and grammar, but it also opens the door to a better understanding of the development of language within a culture as well as within individuals and gives us a tool to analyze the genesis and development of meanings in the text. It could be converted into a very

effective instrument for comparative linguistics, translation theory, and related fields, it could be suggested (Yanning, 2008).

### **Conclusion.**

The concept of GM, which was primarily developed by Halliday (1985, 1994), makes a unique and cutting-edge contribution by identifying and describing how literary works—both in writing and in speech—are functionally orientated to achieve the objectification and abstraction of their content. Through the use of GM, a linguistic resource that condenses information by articulating experiences and events in an incongruent form as opposed to the more typical congruent form that predominates in ordinary language use, they are able to attain this functional purpose. The broad and sophisticated use of the nominal group, represented by nominalization, was the main lexico-grammatical element of Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban. Based on the findings, it was observed that the abundance of GMs in Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban increased the overall volume of information that the clause or sentence expresses: the more nominalizations that are included, the more information that is expressed by the sentence. The behavioral process was the second most prevalent process type in the current study, and it was also shown that the material process was used more frequently than other processes.

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**Badiiy tarjima jarayonida matnning stilistik bo'yoqdorligini o'rganish va  
tahlil qilish**

*Azizova Madina Bahromjon qizi*

*Mirzo Ulug'bek nomidagi O'zbekiston Milliy universiteti tayanch doktoranti*

*[azizova-madina@internet.ru](mailto:azizova-madina@internet.ru)*

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu tezisdagi badiiy tarjimadagi stilistik bo'yoqdorlikni o'rganish va tahlil qilish masalalari yoritiladi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Alliteratsiya, ritmik moslashuv, qofiyadoshlik, muqobilik, ekspressivlik.

Tarjima janriy-stilistik jihatiga ko'ra ikki turga bo'linib, biri sohaviy (ilmiy, texnik, publitsistik va hokazo) tur bo'lsa, yana biri esa badiiy tarjima turi hisoblanadi.

Badiiy tarjima deyilganda shubhasiz biz nasriy (poeziya) va nazmiy (poetika) janrdagi matnlarning tarjimasini tushunamiz. Bu ikki janrdagi matnlarni tarjima qilish jarayonida tarjimon albatta bir qancha tafovutlarga duch keladi.

Bu tarjimaning ikki asosiy turi bo'lib, har qanday tarjima shu turlardan biriga aloqador bo'lishi tabiiy.

Tarjimaning birinchi turi nasriy ya'ni proza janrida yozilgan mantlar tarjimasi bo'lib, u nazmiy tarjimadan, ya'ni she'riy tarjimadan tubdan farq qiladi.

1. Nasriy tarjima mohiyati, ya'ni uning lisoniy jihatlari quyidagicha:

1) nasriy matnlar bilan ish ko'riladi

2) nasriy tarjimada o'ziga xos grammatik, leksik, stilistik va frazeologik jihatlar mavjud



3) ushbu tarjima uchun cheklashlar (ma'lum shakl va mazmuni uyg'unlashtirish va ohang qolipiga tushish kabi talablar yo'q)<sup>1</sup>

<sup>2</sup>2. Nazmiy tarjimaning lisoniy jihatlari quyidagicha:

1) tarjimada nazmiy matn, ya'ni she'riy matn bilan ish ko'riladi

2) tarjimada o'ziga xos nazmiy ohangdorlik ta'minlanishi shart

3) tarjimada vazni tanlash va unga rioya qilish mas'uliyati mavjud

5) tarjima tiliga assonans, alliteratsiya kabi va boshqa fonetik stilistik vositalarni tarjima qilish va ulardan kuzatilgan maqsadga tarjima tilida kam erishilish

Tarjimada asliyatdagi kabi estetik zavqni yaratish va asar personajlari ichki va tashqi dunyosini mukammal tasvirlab berish uchun tarjimon asardagi jummalarning grammatik, stilistik qurilishini o'zgartirishga, turli tarjima usullariga murojaat etishiga to'g'ri keladi. Biroq, shu bilan bir qatorda adekvat yoki ekvivalent tarjima usullaridan chetlashmagan holda ish olib borish talab qilinadi.

<sup>3</sup>Har qanday stilistik-ekspressiv vositalar adabiy matnning milliy xususiyatlari aniqlab beradigan lingvistik, frazeologik va sotsial-madaniy so'zlar bazasi asosida shakllanadi. O'zining avvalgi bilimlarga tayangan holda, tarjimon madaniyatga xos so'zlarning ma'nosini, ularning o'z tilidagi qo'llanishlarini saqlagan holda yetkazishi kerak. Tarjimon stilistik jihatdan chegaralangan so'zlarni xoh stilistik, xoh to'g'rirog'i, tildan tashqari qoliplarni saqlagan holda yetkazishga e'tibor qaratishi lozim. Biroq, tarjima jarayoni juda nozik bo'lib, matnni qabul qiluvchilarning milliy bo'yoqdorlikni

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<sup>1</sup> SHE'RIY ASARLARNING CHET TILINI O'RGANISHDAGI TA'SIRI. JOURNAL OF NEW CENTURY INNOVATIONS .Volume-23\_Issue-2\_February\_2023. Rustamov Ilxom Tursunovich

<sup>2</sup> Tarjimashunoslik. Hamidov.X.X

<sup>3</sup> Tarjima nazariyasi va amaliyoti. E.Ochilov.Toshkent-2012.34-b.

tushunishi uchun tarjimon kerakli bilimga ega bo'lishi kerak. Bunda stilistik birliklar madaniy so'zlarni ifodalashda vositachi sifatida rol o'ynaydi. Adabiy matnda kontekstning emotsionalligini yaratish uchun ekspressiv vositalar stilistik nutq uslubiy foydalanishning ko'p funksiyaliligini o'z ichiga oladi.<sup>4</sup>

Badiiy tarjima jarayonida stilistikaning aynan ekspressivlik ma'nosiga e'tibor berilganda, asarning badiiy bo 'yoqdorligi yana ham yorqinroq ko 'rinadi, chunki stilistikaning ekspressivligi bu- til materialining emotsionallik va ifodaviylik xususiyatlarini o 'z ichiga oladi.[3]

Masalan, badiiy asar albatta badiiy uslubga ko 'ra yaratiladi va badiiy uslubda keng qo 'llanuvchi fonetik va leksik stilistik vositalarsiz asar mazmuni, stilistik bo'yoqdorligini ta'minlash amalga oshmaydi. Xususan, fonetik stilistikaning asosiy elementlari bo 'lmish qofiya, alliteratsiya, assonans vositalari shular jumlasiga kiradi.

Masalan, she'riy misralardagi ayrim so'zlarning , ba'zan qo'shimchalarning bir xilda o'zaro ohangdoshli bo'lib kelishi qofiya deyiladi. Qofiyalar a-a-a-b, a-b-a-b, a-a-b-a va hokazo ko'rinishlarda boladi. Misol tariqasida quyidagi she'riy misralarni keltirish mumkin:<sup>5</sup>

Oh, you may not think I'm pretty,(a)

But don't judge on what you see(a)

I'll eat myself if you can find,(b)

A smarter hat than me.(a) ("Garri Potter va falsafa toshi".J.K.Rovling)

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<sup>4</sup> STILISTIK VA PRAGMATIK JIHATDAN TARJIMANI TALIL QILISH. Sadirova  
Sitora.<https://www.Intereuroconf.com>

<sup>5</sup> Saodat Sultonsaidova, O'lmas Sharipova.O'zbek tili stilistikasi.

Ko 'rib turganimizdek, ushbu ingliz tilidagi qofiyalar ham xuddi o 'zbek tilidagi qoidalar kabi bir xil tartibda keladi. Proza janriga misol bo 'luvchi ushbu parchada qofiya vositasi she'riy asarni yanada jarangdorligini, badiiy bo 'yoqdorligini ta'minlashga hissa qo 'shuvchi asosiy vosita bo 'lib kelmoqda. Tarjimondan esa asl varianttan tarjima tiliga o 'girishda ham ushbu bo 'yoqdorlikni saqlab qola bilish talab etiladi. Quyida she'riy parcha tarjimasini ko 'rib chiqamiz:

Hunukdirman ehtimol,(a)

Qiyofamni aybsitmang.(b)

Menday dono shlyapa yo 'q,(v)

Qidirib, sarson bo 'lmang.(b) (Shokir Dolimov,tarj.)

Ko 'rib turganimizdek, tarjimada qofiya tartibi to 'liq bir xilda emas, lekin qofiyadoshlik qoidasidan ham chetga chiqilmagan. Agar qofiyadosh so 'zlar ushbu parcha tarjima variantida qo 'llanilmasa, parcha bo 'yoqdorligi xiralashadi, ohangdorlik yo 'qoladi va nazmiy asar o 'z funksiyasini bajarolmay qoladi.

Alliteratsiya san'ati ham juda ko 'p badiiy asarlarda keng qo'llaniladi. Alliteratsiya lotincha «litera» so'zidan olingan bo'lib, she'rdagi har bir misrada bir xil undosh tovushlarning takror ishlatilishi alliteratsiya vositasini vujudga keltiradi. Alliteratsiya vositasi qisman nasriy asarlarda ham uchraydi. Misol qilib, J.Rovlingning "Garri Potter" romanlar turkumida qo 'llanilgan alliteratsiya vositalarini ham keltirishimiz mumkin. Moaning Myrtle,Severus Snape,Treacle Tarts va xokazo misollarni berishimiz mumkin. Ushbu misollar tarjimon tomonidan quyidagicha tarjima qilingan: Dilgir Mirtl, Severus Snegg, quyuuq shinnili tort tarzida tarjima qilingan. Ko 'rinib turibdiki, tarjimada alliteratsiya vositasi saqlab qolinmagan, chunki fonetik stilistik vositalarni tarjimasida adekvat so 'zni topish juda qiyin vazifa hisoblanadi.

Metafora — grekcha so'z bolib, ko'chim degan m a'noni bildiradi.

Nutqqa obrazlilik, ekpressiv bo'yoq berish niyatida narsa va hodisalar

orasida o'xshashlikka asoslanib, so'z yoki iboralarni ko'chma

m a'noda ishlatish metaforadir.[5] Masalan, "Harry was a punchbag of Dudley".(Garri Potter va falsafa toshi, J.K.Rovling).(Garri Dadli uchun boks grushasi edi.tarj.) Bu yerda "punchbag" metafora hisoblanadi, ya'ni Garrining amakivachchasi bo 'lmish Dadli ismli baquvvat, semiz bola uni doim haqoratlab, urishni yaxshi ko 'rgan, bu jihattan Garri qo'l bilan urib mashq qilinadigan boks qopiga o'xshatilgan.

Xulosa o'rnida shuni aytish joizki, tarjima qilinayotgan asar mazmuni tarjimon tomonidan chuqur tahlil qilinib, asl ma'no anglangan holda, satrlar tushirib qoldirilmagan tarzda asliyatdagi shakl bilan bir xil tuzilishda tarjima qilinsa maqsadga muvofiq bo 'ladi. Bunda badiiy asar stilistikasiga, murojaat qilingan stilistik vositalar tarjimasiga yanada e'tibor bilan yondashilsa, asar stilistik bo'yoqdorligi oshadi, asar mazmun-mohiyati kitobxonga yana ham tushunarli va ta'sirli tarzda yetkazib beriladi.

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**NATIONAL HOLIDAYS. CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS IN  
UZBEKISTAN**

**Jizzakh branch of the National**

**University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek**

**The faculty of Psychology, department of Foreign languages**

**Phylogeny and foreign languages**

**Student of group 403-22: Mamadaminova Nigina Maxkam qizi**

[nigina1004@gmail.com](mailto:nigina1004@gmail.com)

**Annotation:** This comprehensive article delves into the multifaceted tapestry of national holidays, customs, and traditions in Uzbekistan. It provides an in-depth exploration of the country's rich cultural heritage, highlighting key celebrations such as Navruz, Independence Day, and various religious and cultural festivals. The piece elucidates the significance of each celebration, describing the customs, rituals, and communal practices associated with these events. Moreover, the article encapsulates the essence of Uzbekistan's cultural diversity, portraying the amalgamation of Islamic traditions, colorful festivals, wedding ceremonies, and artistic expressions. It effectively showcases the importance of hospitality, traditional attire, cuisine, and craftsmanship within Uzbek society, emphasizing their role in preserving the nation's identity and heritage. Additionally, the article admirably elucidates the intersection between historical customs and modern adaptations, highlighting Uzbekistan's ability to maintain its cherished traditions while embracing contemporary influences. It emphasizes the country's unity amidst cultural diversity and offers insights into cultural experiences for travelers seeking to immerse themselves in the rich tapestry of Uzbekistan's cultural landscape.

**Key words:** Uzbekistan, National holidays, Customs, Traditions, Nowruz, Independence Day, Navruz, Ramadan, Eid al-Fitr, Cultural heritage, Hospitality, Traditional attire, Uzbek cuisine, Artisanal crafts, Silk and Spices Festival, Weddings, Ceremonial practices.

Uzbekistan, nestled in Central Asia, boasts a rich tapestry of customs and traditions deeply interwoven with its national holidays. The country, known for its vibrant culture and historical significance along the ancient Silk Road, celebrates a

multitude of festivals and events throughout the year, each offering a unique glimpse into its heritage.

**Navruz - A Celebration of New Beginnings:** one of the most significant holidays in Uzbekistan is Navruz, marking the Persian New Year and the arrival of spring. Celebrated on March 21st, this festivity symbolizes renewal, growth, and the triumph of light over darkness. Preparations begin weeks in advance, with families cleaning their homes, preparing traditional dishes like sumalak (a sweet wheat dish), and adorning their tables with seven symbolic items representing life, health, and prosperity.

**Independence Day - Commemorating Sovereignty:** Independence Day on September 1st holds paramount importance in Uzbekistan. This occasion commemorates the country's declaration of independence from the Soviet Union in 1991. Festivities include grand parades, concerts, and cultural performances held across cities, adorned with the Uzbek flag's vibrant colors, reflecting unity and pride.

**Navruz - A Joyous Spring Festival:**

Navruz, celebrated on March 21st, marks the vernal equinox and is a cherished holiday across Central Asia, including Uzbekistan. Festivities include lively street performances, traditional music, dance, and vibrant displays of colorful national costumes. Families gather to feast on sumptuous meals and exchange gifts, while the spirit of togetherness and goodwill permeates the air.

**Ramadan and Eid al-Fitr - Religious Observances**

As a predominantly Muslim nation, Ramadan holds a special place in Uzbekistan. This holy month involves fasting from dawn to sunset, fostering a sense of self-discipline, reflection, and charity. The culmination of Ramadan is Eid al-Fitr, a joyous occasion marked by communal prayers, feasting on delectable dishes, and sharing blessings with the less fortunate.

**Cultural Traditions and Customs:** Uzbekistan's cultural tapestry is woven with customs that have endured for centuries:

- **Hospitality:** Hospitality is a cornerstone of Uzbek culture. Guests are warmly welcomed and treated with utmost respect, often being offered tea, traditional sweets, and engaging conversations.

- Traditional Attire: The vibrant and elaborate traditional clothing, such as the ikat-patterned fabrics and embroidered garments, reflect the country's rich artistic heritage. Women often wear colorful dresses, while men don long, loose-fitting robes called "chapans."

- Cuisine: Uzbek cuisine is renowned for its rich flavors and variety. Signature dishes like pilaf (plov), samsa (baked pastries), and shashlik (grilled meat skewers) grace tables during celebrations, showcasing the country's culinary prowess.

- Craftsmanship and Arts: Uzbekistan is famed for its skilled artisans who produce intricate pottery, carpets, and silk fabrics. The craftsmanship reflects a blend of tradition and artistic finesse passed down through generations.

Preservation and Modern Adaptations: while these traditions remain integral to Uzbekistan's cultural identity, the country also embraces modernity. Efforts to preserve and promote these customs alongside contemporary influences highlight the nation's resilience and adaptability, ensuring a vibrant cultural landscape that continues to captivate both locals and visitors alike.

Uzbekistan's national holidays and cultural traditions serve as a testament to its rich heritage, showcasing a tapestry woven with historical significance, vibrant celebrations, and enduring customs. As the country embraces the future, these cherished traditions continue to thrive, fostering a deep sense of pride and unity among its people.

#### Festivals and Celebrations

- Kurban Hayit (Eid al-Adha): Another significant Islamic festival in Uzbekistan, Kurban Hayit, or Eid al-Adha, honors Abraham's willingness to sacrifice his son as an act of obedience to God. Families commemorate this occasion by attending prayers at mosques and sharing meat from sacrificed animals with relatives and those in need.

- Constitution Day: Celebrated on December 8th, Constitution Day commemorates the adoption of Uzbekistan's constitution in 1992. The day is marked with cultural events, exhibitions, and educational programs that highlight the country's legal framework and principles.

- Silk and Spices Festival: Samarkand, one of Uzbekistan's historic cities, hosts the Silk and Spices Festival annually. This vibrant event showcases the region's rich

heritage, featuring traditional music, dance performances, artisanal crafts, and culinary delights, offering visitors a glimpse into Uzbekistan's cultural splendor.

#### Weddings and Ceremonies:

- Wedding Traditions: Uzbek weddings are joyous, multi-day celebrations filled with customs and rituals. Elaborate ceremonies, including traditional matchmaking, engagement parties, and vibrant wedding processions, showcase colorful attire, lively music, and exuberant dancing, symbolizing the union of families and communities.

- Ceremonial Practices: Uzbekistan's cultural landscape is adorned with various ceremonies like "Navo" (a ritual for newborns), "Kelinish" (engagement ceremony), and "Kupkari" (a traditional horseback game). These ceremonies blend age-old traditions with communal gatherings, music, and rituals that reflect the country's diverse cultural fabric.

#### Art and Music

- Dance and Music: Uzbekistan's traditional dance forms, such as the lively "Lazgi" and graceful "Beshkent," accompanied by melodious tunes from string instruments like the "dutar" and "nagar," are integral parts of cultural celebrations. These artistic expressions embody the country's history, stories, and emotions, captivating audiences with their rhythmic allure.

- Visual Arts: The intricate designs of Uzbekistan's traditional crafts, including ceramics, suzani embroidery, and wood carving, exhibit the nation's artistic prowess. Artisans meticulously create these masterpieces, often incorporating motifs and patterns inspired by nature, folklore, and spirituality.

#### Cultural Diversity and Unity:

Uzbekistan's cultural tapestry is enriched by its diverse ethnic groups, each contributing unique customs, languages, and traditions to the nation's heritage. Despite this diversity, a strong sense of national identity and unity prevails, fostering mutual respect and harmony among different communities.

#### Tourism and Cultural Experiences:

For visitors, exploring Uzbekistan offers an immersive experience in its cultural heritage. Travelers can wander through ancient cities like Bukhara, Khiva, and Samarkand, marvel at architectural wonders like Registan Square and the Ark of Bukhara, and partake in local festivities and culinary delights, creating lasting memories of this vibrant and historically rich country.



Uzbekistan's national holidays, customs, and traditions intricately weave together a cultural mosaic that reflects the nation's resilience, diversity, and profound connection to its past while embracing the dynamics of the present-day world.

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**BRITISH ECONOMY, SPORTS AND MASS MEDIA**

**Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo  
Ulugbek**

**The faculty of Psychology, department of Foreign languages  
Phylology and foreign languages**

**Student of group 403-22: Rustamova Surayyo Rustam qizi**

[surayyo.rustamova@gmail.com](mailto:surayyo.rustamova@gmail.com)

**Annotation:** This comprehensive article explores the intricate relationship between the British economy, sports, and mass media, delineating their symbiotic interdependence and multifaceted influence on each other. The piece emphasizes the economic impact of sports events on tourism, local businesses, and infrastructure development, highlighting their enduring contributions to the UK's economy. It delves into the cultural significance of sports in British society, not merely as recreational activities but as integral elements of national identity, fostering inclusivity and showcasing excellence across diverse sporting disciplines. The article also underscores the pivotal role of mass media in shaping sporting narratives, disseminating information, and engaging audiences across traditional and digital platforms. Additionally, the annotation supplements the discussion with detailed information on the economic dimensions, such as sports tourism, media rights, advertising, and the digital transformation of sports content consumption. It elucidates the role of sports and media in cultural diplomacy, projecting the UK's soft power and global influence. Overall, the article provides a comprehensive overview of the symbiotic relationship between the British economy, sports, and mass media, showcasing how their convergence perpetuates economic growth, cultural enrichment, and global prominence for the United Kingdom.

**Key words:** British Economy, Sports Industry, Mass Media, Symbiotic Relationship, Economic Impact, Sports Tourism, Media Rights, Advertising and Sponsorships, Digital Transformation, Soft Power, Cultural Diplomacy, Global Influence, Sports Consumption, Infrastructure Development, Economic Stimulus.

The United Kingdom stands as a testament to the harmonious coexistence of various sectors, where the realms of economy, sports, and mass media intersect and

intertwine in a symbiotic relationship. This unique convergence has contributed significantly to the nation's identity, global influence, and cultural heritage.

#### Economy:

The British economy is a multifaceted entity, often bolstered by its association with sports and the mass media. Major sporting events, such as the Premier League in football, Wimbledon in tennis, and the Six Nations in rugby, serve as economic engines. These events attract not only fervent local spectators but also international audiences, generating substantial revenue through ticket sales, broadcasting rights, sponsorships, and tourism.

The economic impact of sports extends beyond events. Sportswear brands, endorsement deals for athletes, sports-related merchandise, and the infrastructure built around sports venues contribute significantly to the economy. Furthermore, sports-related activities foster employment opportunities in various sectors, from hospitality to marketing, creating a ripple effect in the job market.

#### Sports:

Sports, undoubtedly, holds a special place in the heart of the British population. The fervor surrounding events like the Olympics or the Football World Cup unites the nation, transcending geographical and cultural boundaries. The passion for sports ingrained in the British psyche has led to the development of world-class athletes and teams, elevating the country's status on the global sporting stage.

The British sports scene is not just about traditional sports. Emerging disciplines like esports have gained significant traction, attracting younger audiences and establishing the UK as a burgeoning hub for competitive gaming. The amalgamation of traditional and contemporary sports reflects the dynamic nature of British sporting culture.

#### Mass Media:

In this digital age, mass media plays a pivotal role in shaping public opinion, disseminating information, and amplifying the impact of sporting events. The UK boasts a vibrant media landscape comprising renowned newspapers, television networks, online platforms, and radio stations. The mass media's coverage of sports extends far beyond match results, encompassing in-depth analysis, expert opinions,

human-interest stories, and behind-the-scenes glimpses, catering to the diverse interests of the audience.

Additionally, social media platforms have revolutionized the way sports are consumed and interacted with, allowing fans to engage directly with athletes, teams, and fellow enthusiasts. Athletes have become influencers, leveraging their social media presence to connect with fans and endorse brands, further intertwining sports, media, and the economy. Moreover, the interdependence between the British economy, sports, and mass media is undeniable. The success of each sector amplifies the others, creating a cyclical relationship of growth and influence. A major sporting event boosts media coverage, which, in turn, attracts more viewership, sponsors, and economic activity. This synergy drives innovation, investment, and cultural exchange, fostering a cohesive national identity while projecting British influence globally.

In conclusion, the nexus between the British economy, sports, and mass media forms a robust ecosystem that continually evolves and thrives. This interplay not only contributes significantly to the nation's economic prosperity but also enriches its cultural fabric, solidifying the UK's position as a powerhouse in the global arena where sports, media, and commerce converge harmoniously.

#### Sports Tourism and Economic Impact:

Sports tourism stands as a significant contributor to the British economy. Hosting major sporting events, such as the London Marathon, the British Grand Prix, or the Rugby World Cup, not only elevates the country's profile but also attracts a surge of international visitors. These events create a boon for local businesses, hotels, restaurants, and transportation services, significantly boosting revenue streams and employment opportunities in the hosting regions.

Additionally, the legacy of these events extends far beyond their immediate occurrence. The infrastructure developed to support these events often becomes a lasting asset, attracting future investments and tourism long after the event has concluded. For instance, the Olympic Park in London continues to be a vibrant hub for sports, leisure, and cultural events, contributing to ongoing economic growth in the area.

#### Media Rights, Advertising, and Sponsorships:

The broadcast rights for major sporting leagues and tournaments command colossal sums in the global media market. British sports leagues, including the Premier League and Formula 1, attract billions of viewers worldwide, resulting in lucrative broadcasting deals. The revenue generated from these rights fuels further investment in sports infrastructure, talent development, and technological innovation, reinforcing the symbiotic relationship between sports and media.

Moreover, advertising and sponsorships associated with sports events play a pivotal role in the British economy. Brands vie for exposure and association with successful teams, athletes, and events, leading to substantial financial endorsements. This influx of capital not only benefits the sports industry but also spills over into the wider economy, stimulating consumer spending and business growth.

#### Digital Transformation and Revenue Streams:

The digital revolution has revolutionized the way sports content is consumed, creating new revenue streams and opportunities. Online streaming services, subscription-based models, and digital advertising have become integral components of sports media consumption. The rise of OTT (Over-The-Top) platforms has further democratized access to sports content, allowing fans to engage with their favorite sports on various devices anytime, anywhere.

Furthermore, the emergence of fantasy sports and online betting platforms has added another dimension to sports consumption. The participation of fans in fantasy leagues and betting generates additional revenue while deepening engagement with sports content.

#### Cultural Diplomacy and Soft Power:

The amalgamation of sports and mass media provides a platform for cultural diplomacy and the projection of soft power on the global stage. British sporting events and media coverage act as ambassadors, showcasing the nation's values, traditions, and diversity to a global audience. The success of British athletes and the popularity of leagues and tournaments amplify the country's influence, fostering international connections and diplomatic relations.

In essence, the economic impact of sports and mass media in the UK extends beyond direct revenue streams, permeating various sectors, driving innovation, and positioning the nation as a cultural and economic force in the global arena. This

interconnected ecosystem underscores the profound influence and interdependence among sports, media, and the British economy.

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## **WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF AMERICAN EDUCATION SYSTEM?**

Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek

The Faculty of Psychology, the department of Foreign languages  
Philology and foreign languages

Scientific advisor: **Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi**  
nafisateshaboyeva@gmail.com

Student of group 403-22: **Abdumajidova Zebiniso O' ktam qizi**  
abdumajidovazebiniso8@gmail.com

**Annotation:** In this article, the educational system of America, which is one of the most developed countries in the world, its specific features, types of education and stages are described in sequence. It reveals a number of features of preschool

**Key words:** Education system, goals and objectives, private schools, curriculum, social development, grade structure, high schools.

The American education system is diverse and decentralized, typically consisting of three main levels: elementary school (grades K-5 or 6), middle school (grades 6 or 7-8), and high school (grades 9-12). After completing high school, students can pursue higher education at colleges or universities. The U.S. education system varies across states and districts, with some common core standards to ensure basic proficiency in subjects. Higher education includes community colleges, four-year colleges, and universities offering undergraduate and graduate degrees. The admissions process for higher education often involves standardized tests, such as the SAT or ACT. Additionally, there is a focus on extracurricular activities and community service for a holistic evaluation of students. The literacy rate in America is approximately 99 percent. 30 percent of the 120,000 schools operating in this country are private schools. There are three types of schools: home education, private and public. About 87 percent of the students study in public schools. Private schools are generally free to set their own curriculum. Independent available through regional accreditation bodies, but some state regulations can be used.

1. Annual budget (2016-2017): 1.3 trillion. USD (7.2% of GDP)  
(public and private, all levels)
2. Male and female literacy rate: 100%

3. Education Level (Secondary and Post-Graduate): 91% and 46%

4. Main language: English.

Pre-primary school

Child rearing in the US is usually between 5 and 6 years old. Before school education is called kindergarten schools.

Elementary schools:

Elementary schools in the USA typically cover kindergarten through 5th or 6th grade, depending on the state and district. They provide foundational education in subjects like math, science, language arts, and social studies. Students usually have one primary teacher who teaches multiple subjects, fostering a comprehensive learning environment. Elementary education aims to develop basic academic skills, socialization, and a love for learning. Schools often organize extracurricular activities and focus on creating a supportive environment for children's overall growth. Keep in mind that specific details may vary across states and school districts.

Middle schools:

In the USA, middle schools typically encompass grades six through eight, serving as a transitional stage between elementary and high school. Here's a general overview:

**Grade Structure:** Middle schools usually include grades six, seven, and eight, but this can vary by region.

**Curriculum:** The curriculum becomes more specialized, with students studying core subjects like math, science, English language arts, and social studies. Additionally, students may have elective courses, allowing them to explore specific interests.

**Teachers:** Unlike elementary schools where students often have one primary teacher, middle school students usually have different teachers for each subject, promoting exposure to various teaching styles.

**Extracurricular Activities:** Middle schools offer a range of extracurricular activities such as sports, clubs, music, and arts, providing students opportunities to explore their talents and interests. **Transition Period:** Middle school is seen as a critical period for students to develop organizational and study skills, preparing them for the more rigorous high school curriculum.

**Social Development:** Along with academic growth, middle schools focus on fostering social development and personal responsibility, preparing students for the

challenges of adolescence. Middle schools typically have more specialized facilities than elementary schools, including science labs, computer labs, and athletic facilities.

It's important to note that educational structures can vary across states and districts, so there might be some variations in the details mentioned above.

High schools:

High schools in the USA typically cover grades nine through twelve, representing the final stage of formal K-12 education. Here are key aspects:

**Grade Structure:** High schools generally include grades nine through twelve. Students are typically between 14 to 18 years old during these years.

**Curriculum:** The curriculum becomes more advanced and diverse, with a focus on core subjects like math, science, English, and social studies. Students also have the opportunity to choose elective courses based on their interests and career goals.

**Credit System:** High school education is often organized around a credit system. Students need to earn a certain number of credits to graduate. Credits are awarded for completing courses, and requirements can vary by state and school district.

**Diploma Types:** High school students work toward earning a high school diploma, and there may be different diploma types, such as standard, honors, or advanced placement (AP) diplomas. Advanced placement courses offer college-level material and can lead to college credits.

**Extracurricular Activities:** High schools provide a wide range of extracurricular activities, including sports, clubs, arts, and community service. Participation in these activities is encouraged for holistic development.

**College Preparation:** High school plays a crucial role in college preparation. Students take standardized tests like the SAT or ACT, and counselors assist with college applications and career planning.

**Graduation Requirements:** Each state and school district sets its own graduation requirements, specifying the number and type of courses students must complete to graduate. This often includes a minimum number of credits in core subjects and electives.

**Special Programs:** Some high schools offer specialized programs, such as vocational education, dual enrollment (allowing students to earn college credits while in high school), and career and technical education (CTE) programs.

**Facilities:** High schools typically have more extensive facilities, including science labs, libraries, sports facilities, and often a variety of clubs and organizations.

It's important to note that education policies can vary by state, and individual high schools may have unique programs or requirements. The goal of high school education is to prepare students for higher education, careers, and adulthood.

**Higher education at college and universities:**

Higher education in the United States encompasses both colleges and universities, offering a variety of degree programs. Here's a comprehensive overview:

**Types of Institutions:**

**Colleges:** Typically smaller institutions that may focus on undergraduate education. Some colleges offer two-year associate degrees, while others provide four-year bachelor's degrees.

**Universities:** Larger institutions that often include undergraduate and graduate programs. Universities grant bachelor's, master's, and doctoral degrees.

**Degree Levels:**

**Associate Degree:** Typically a two-year program offered by community colleges, providing foundational education or specialized vocational training.

**Bachelor's Degree:** A four-year undergraduate degree that is the standard for entry into many professions.

**Master's Degree:** An advanced degree earned after completing a bachelor's degree, usually requiring 1-2 years of additional study. **Doctoral Degree (Ph.D.):** The highest academic degree, often requiring several years of research and culminating in a dissertation.

**Admissions:**

Admission criteria vary, but they generally include factors like high school GPA, standardized test scores (SAT or ACT), letters of recommendation, and personal statements.

**Curriculum and Majors:**

Higher education institutions offer a broad range of majors and fields of study. Students can choose a major that aligns with their career goals and interests.

**Campus Life:**

Students often engage in extracurricular activities, including clubs, sports, and community service. Campus life contributes significantly to personal growth and development.

**Financial Aid:**

Many students rely on financial aid, including scholarships, grants, and student loans, to fund their education. FAFSA (Free Application for Federal Student Aid) is a common application for financial assistance.

**Graduate Education:**

Graduate programs offer advanced study in specific fields. Master's and doctoral programs involve more specialized coursework and research.

**Research Opportunities:**

Universities are often centers for research, providing opportunities for students and faculty to engage in cutting-edge research across various disciplines.

**Professional Schools:**

Some universities include professional schools, such as law schools, business schools, and medical schools, offering specialized programs beyond traditional academic degrees.

**Accreditation:**

Accreditation ensures that an institution meets certain academic standards. Accredited degrees are generally recognized and respected in the workforce.

**Post-Graduation:**

Graduates enter the workforce or pursue further education. Career services often assist in job placement and provide resources for post-graduation plans.

Higher education in the U.S. is diverse, with institutions catering to various academic interests and career paths. The system encourages exploration, critical thinking, and the pursuit of knowledge across a broad spectrum of disciplines

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**O'zbekistonda tolerantlik diniy bag'rikenglikka etibor.**

Qo'qon davlat pedagogika instituti  
"Tarix" kafedrasida katta o'qituvchisi,  
**Azimov Adhamjon Solijonovich**

**Annotatsiya:**

Ushbu maqolada O'zbekistonda barcha yashayotgan xalqlarni tolerantlik diniy bag'rikenglik qonunlarimizda etibor qaratilganli aks etgan.

**Kalit so'z:** Din ishlari bo'yicha qo'mita, vijdon erkinligi, konfessiya, diniy xotin-qizlar qo'mitasi, "Ziyo" media-markazi.

2017–2021-yillarda O'zbekiston Respublikasini rivojlantirishning beshta ustuvor yo'nalishi bo'yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi doirasida so'nggi 5 yil davomida diniy bag'rikenglikni ta'minlash sohasida quyidagi chora-tadbirlar amalga oshirildi:

BMT Bosh Assambleyasi 2018-yilning 12-dekabr oyida o'tkazilgan yalpi majlisda «Ma'rifat va diniy bag'rikenglik» deb nomlangan maxsus rezolyutsiyani qabul qildi. O'zbekiston tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan hujjat loyihasi BMTning barcha a'zo davlatlari tomonidan bir ovozdan qo'llab-quvvatlandi. Mazkur rezolyutsiyani qabul qilish tashabbusi 2017-yil sentabr oyida BMT Bosh Assambleyasining Nyu-Yorkdagi 72-sessiyasida O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.Mirziyoyev tomonidan ilgari surildi.

2018-yil 16-apreldagi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining «O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasi huzuridagi Din ishlari bo'yicha qo'mita faoliyatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida»gi PQ-3668-sonli Qaroriga muvofiq Qo'mita huzurida faoliyat yuritadigan jamoatchilik-maslahat organi hisoblanmish Konfessiya ishlari bo'yicha kengashning yangi tarkibi tasdiqlandi. Kengash tarkibi 9 tadan 17 ta a'zoga – O'zbekistonda faoliyat yuritayotgan diniy konfessiyalar vakillari hisobiga kengaydi[1].

2018-yilning 16-aprelida O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.Mirziyoyev «Diniy-ma'rifiy soha faoliyatini tubdan takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida»gi PF-5416-sonli Farmoni imzoladi. Mazkur hujjat O'zbekistonda diniy ta'lim tizimining uzluksizligini ta'minlashga qaratilgan: boshlang'ich bosqichdan (o'rta maxsus islom ta'lim muassasalari yoki madrasalar) tortib, to oliy va undan keyingi diniy ta'limgacha.

Bundan tashqari din ishlari bo'yicha qo'mita tarkibida ayollar bilan ishlash bo'limi tashkil yetildi, shuningdek, ushbu yo'nalishdagi ishlarni nazorat qiluvchi rais



o'rinbosari lavozimi ham joriy etildi. Xotin-qizlar o'rtasida ma'naviy-ma'rifiy ishlarni muvofiqlashtirish bo'yicha Respublika targ'ibot guruhi tashkil yetildi.

O'zbekiston Islom akademiyasi va Toshkent Islom universiteti negizida O'zbekiston xalqaro Islom akademiyasi tashkil yetildi. Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasi, Samarqand, Namangan va Surxondaryo viloyatlarida Akademiya tarkibidagi malaka oshirish Markazi hududiy filiallari tashkil etildi.

O'zbekiston Xalqaro Islom akademiyasi huzurida "Ziyo" media-markazi tashkil yetilib, u ajdodlarimizning diniy-ilmiy merosini keng targ'ib qilish, dinning haqiqiy insonparvarlik maqsadini hamda diniy-ma'rifiy hayotda sodir bo'layotgan yangiliklardan keng jamoatchilikni xabardor qilib borishni ta'minlovchi asosiy media-tuzilma hisoblanadi.

O'zbekiston musulmonlari idorasi huzurida "Vaqf" xayriya jamoat fondi tashkil etildi. Uning asosiy vazifasi masjidlar, ziyoratgohlar, muqaddas qadamjolar va shu kabi boshqa obyektlarning rekonstruksiyasini moliyalashtirish, ularni moddiy-texnik bazasini yaxshilash hamda ushbu soha xodimlarini moddiy qo'llab-quvvatlashdan iboratdir.

2018-yilning yanvar-aprel oylarida Respublika miqyosida bir necha bosqichdan iborat (tuman, shahar, viloyat, respublika) Qur'oni karim tilovati bo'yicha qorilar ochiq musobaqasi tashkil yetilib, unda 5 mingdan ziyod ishtirokchi qatnashdi.[2]O'zbekistonda Islom sivilizatsiyasi markazi, Imom Buxoriy va Imom Termiziy xalqaro ilmiy-tadqiqot markazlari tashkil yetildi. Viloyatlarda kalom, hadis, fiqh, aqida ilmi va tasavvufni o'rganishga ixtisoslashgan beshta ilmiy maktab ochildi. Islom sivilizatsiyasi markazi tomonidan O'zbekistonda Markaziy Osiyo musulmon mutafakkirlarining jahon sivilizatsiyasi rivojida roliga bag'ishlangan 10 dan ortiq kitob va risolalar tayyorlandi.

Imom Termiziy xalqaro ilmiy-tadqiqot markazi tomonidan Imom Termiziy, Hakim Termiziy va termizlik boshqa olimlarning 20 dan ortiq asarlari o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilindi [3]Imom Buxoriy xalqaro ilmiy-tadqiqot markazi tomonidan Imom Buxoriy, Imom Moturidiy, Imom Nasafiy, Alouddin Usmondiy, Saffar Buxoriy va h.k. kabi ulug' allomalar asarlarining aksariyati tarjima qilinib, 50 dan ziyod kitob nashr yetildi.

Ayni paytda O'zbekiston Respublikasida jami 2276 ta diniy tashkilot va 16 ta diniy konfessiya faoliyat yuritib kelmoqda. Shulardan 2093 tasi musulmon tashkiloti,

166 ta xristian tashkiloti, 8 ta yahudiy jamoasi, 6 ta Baxoiylik jamiyati, 1 ta krishnachilar jamiyati va 1 ta budda ibodatxonasi, shuningdek, O'zbekiston konfessiyalararo Bibliya jamiyati ham faoliyat ko'rsatmoqda.

2019-yilda O'zbekistonda 10 ta yangi jome masjid ochildi, natijada masjidlarning umumiy soni 2066 taga yetdi. Bundan tashqari mamlakat miqyosida 46 ta jome masjid binosi butunlay qaytadan bunyod yetilib, 225 ta masjid kapital ta'mirdan chiqarildi. 2018-yilda esa respublikada 13 ta jome masjidi qayta ochildi, 39 tasi yangi qurildi va qariyb 100 tasi qayta ta'mirlandi [4].

O'zbekistonda Toshkent Islom universiteti, «Mir Arab» oliy madrasasi, Hadis ilmi maktabi, 9 ta madrasa, jumladan, 2 ta ixtisoslashtirilgan xotin-qizlar o'quv yurti, Toshkent pravoslav seminariyasi, Toshkent xristian seminariyasi kabi diniy ta'lim muassasalari faoliyat ko'rsatmoqda. 2020–2021-o'quv yilidan boshlab Termiz shahrida yangi madrasa ochilishi rejalashtirilgan.

Mustaqillik yillarida 308 ming nafar musulmon Saudiya Arabistoniga ziyorat uchun borgan bo'lsa, shulardan 130 ming kishi "Haj", 178 ming kishi yesa "Umra" amalini bajarishga muvaffaq bo'lgan. 2,5 ming xristian va yahudiylar Isroil, Rossiya, Turkiya, Italiya, Gruziya va Yunoniston kabi davlatlarning muqaddas diniy qadamjolariga tashrif buyurganlar.

2019-yildan e'tiboran O'zbekiston fuqarolari uchun "Umra" ziyoratlari kvotasi bekor qilindi. 2018-yildan boshlab "Umra" safari kvotasi 6 000 dan 10 000 ga oshirildi. Bugungi kunga kelib "Umra" qiluvchi fuqarolar soni 30 000 ga yetdi, "Haj" esa 5000 dan 7,200 ga ko'paydi [5].

Bundan tashqari O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "Millatlararo munosabatlar sohasida O'zbekiston Respublikasi davlat siyosati konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida"gi PF-5876-son Farmoni bilan millatlararo munosabatlar sohasida O'zbekiston Respublikasi davlat siyosatining asosiy yo'nalishlari belgilab berilib, Millatlararo munosabatlar sohasida O'zbekiston Respublikasi davlat siyosati konsepsiyasi, 2019 – 2021-yillarda Millatlararo munosabatlar sohasida O'zbekiston Respublikasi davlat siyosati konsepsiyasini amalga oshirish bo'yicha "Yo'l xaritasi" va Millatlararo munosabatlar sohasida O'zbekiston Respublikasi davlat siyosati konsepsiyasini amalga oshirishni ta'minlash bo'yicha Komissiya tarkibi tasdiqlangan.

Mazkur Farmon bilan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2020-yil 1-yanvarga qadar millatlararo munosabatlar sohasida kadrlar tayyorlash, qayta

tayyorlash va malakasini oshirish bo'yicha tizimli ishlarni tashkil etishni nazarda tutuvchi chora-tadbirlar kompleksini, 2020-yil 1-fevralga qadar millatlararo munosabatlar sohasida yuzaga kelishi mumkin bo'lgan mojaroli vaziyatlar va ixtiloflarning barvaqt oldini olish va ularni profilaktika qilish maqsadida mazkur soha holatini monitoring qilish tizimini tashkil etish bo'yicha amaliy chora-tadbirlar rejasini tasdiqlashi belgilab qo'yildi [6].

Xulosa qilib aytganda, qayd qilingan normativ-huquqiy hujjatlarning hayotga tatbiq etilishi mamlakatda millatlararo va konfessiyalararo totuvlik, tinchlik va barqarorlikni ta'minlash bo'yicha yaxlit tizimni rivojlantirish, milliy madaniy markazlar uchun yanada qulay va keng imkoniyatlar yaratish, ularning bunyodkorlik tashabbuslari va intilishlarini qo'llab-quvvatlash, faoliyatini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga ko'tarish, xorijiy mamlakatlar bilan do'stlik va madaniy-ma'rifiy aloqalarini yanada rivojlantirish, "xalq diplomatiyasi" vositasida chet eldagi vatandoshlar bilan munosabatlarni kengaytirishga xizmat qiladi.

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**EXPLORING LACUNAE: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF  
ENGLISH, RUSSIAN, AND UZBEK LITERATURE THROUGH THE WORKS  
OF KHALED HOSSEINI**

**Matenova Ayjamal Koshkarbayevna**

**PhD student**

**National university of Uzbekistan**

**Abstract:**

This article explores the theme of lacunae in literature, focusing on the works of the renowned author Khaled Hosseini in the context of English, Russian, and Uzbek literature. Through an in-depth analysis of Hosseini's novels, this article aims to examine how the concept of lacunae is portrayed in these three distinct literary traditions. By delving into the thematic, cultural, and linguistic nuances of these works, this article seeks to provide a comprehensive understanding of the reflection of lacunae in literature across different languages and cultural contexts.

**Keywords:** Lacunae, Literature, Khaled Hosseini, Comparative Analysis, English, Russian

**Introduction:**

The concept of lacunae, which refers to gaps, absences, or missing elements, has been a recurring theme in literature across different cultures and time periods. From the exploration of unspoken emotions to the portrayal of societal voids, authors have employed the idea of lacunae to convey complex narratives and evoke profound emotions in their readers. In this article, we will delve into the reflection of lacunae in English, Russian, and Uzbek literature, drawing upon the works of Khaled Hosseini, a prominent contemporary author whose writing has garnered critical acclaim and widespread recognition.

**English Literature: A Window into Emotional Lacunae**

Khaled Hosseini, an Afghan-American author, has captivated readers with his emotionally resonant narratives that often revolve around themes of loss, longing, and the human experience. His debut novel, "The Kite Runner," serves as a compelling example of how the concept of lacunae is intricately woven into the fabric of English literature. Through the protagonist's journey of seeking redemption and coming to terms with the absence of familial love and friendship, the novel poignantly portrays the emotional lacunae that linger within the characters' lives.

In Hosseini's subsequent novel, "A Thousand Splendid Suns," the portrayal of lacunae extends beyond individual experiences to encompass the societal gaps and injustices faced by women in Afghanistan. Through the lens of English literature, these works offer a profound exploration of emotional and societal lacunae, inviting readers to contemplate the complexities of human relationships and the enduring impact of absence.

#### Russian Literature: Lacunae Amidst Historical Turmoil

As we shift our focus to Russian literature, we encounter a rich tapestry of narratives that reflect the historical, cultural, and societal lacunae prevalent in the Russian experience. Khaled Hosseini's works resonate with themes that find echoes in Russian literature, particularly in the context of historical upheavals and the enduring resilience of the human spirit. Through the lens of Russian literature, we can examine how the portrayal of lacunae in Hosseini's novels intersects with the themes of displacement, conflict, and the search for identity found in the works of Russian authors.

In "Doctor Zhivago" by Boris Pasternak, the protagonist's quest for love and meaning unfolds against the backdrop of the Russian Revolution, highlighting the profound lacunae brought about by societal upheaval. Similarly, the works of Fyodor Dostoevsky and Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn offer poignant insights into the emotional and existential lacunae that pervade the Russian literary tradition. By drawing parallels between Hosseini's narratives and Russian literature, we can discern the universal resonance of lacunae as a motif that transcends linguistic and cultural

#### Introduction:

The exploration of lacunae, or the presence of gaps, absences, and unspoken emotions, has been a recurrent theme across diverse literary traditions, serving as a profound lens through which authors convey complex narratives and evoke deep emotional responses in their readers. In this article, we embark on a comparative analysis of the reflection of lacunae in English, Russian, and Uzbek literature, drawing upon the influential works of Khaled Hosseini as a focal point for our examination. Hosseini, an acclaimed author of Afghan descent, has garnered international acclaim for his emotionally evocative storytelling and poignant portrayal of human experiences marked by absence, loss, and longing. Through an in-depth exploration of his novels, including "The Kite Runner," "A Thousand Splendid Suns," and "And the Mountains Echoed," we

aim to delve into the nuanced reflection of lacunae across these three distinct literary traditions.

By examining the thematic, cultural, and linguistic dimensions of Hosseini's works, we seek to unravel the ways in which the concept of lacunae is depicted in the context of English, Russian, and Uzbek literature. Through this comparative analysis, we endeavor to shed light on the universal resonance of lacunae as a literary motif that transcends geographical and cultural boundaries, offering profound insights into the human condition and the enduring impact of absence in storytelling. Through this exploration, we aim to provide a comprehensive understanding of how the reflection of lacunae in literature fosters connections and illuminates the shared emotional landscapes of diverse literary traditions.

#### Materials and Methods:

To conduct a comprehensive analysis of the reflection of lacunae in English, Russian, and Uzbek literature based on the works of Khaled Hosseini, this study employs a multi-faceted approach that integrates literary analysis, comparative study, and linguistic examination. The primary materials utilized for this research consist of Hosseini's major literary works, including "The Kite Runner," "A Thousand Splendid Suns," and "And the Mountains Echoed," which have been translated into Russian and Uzbek, enabling a comprehensive exploration of the reflection of lacunae across these languages.

#### Literary Analysis:

The study involves a close literary analysis of Hosseini's novels in their original English form, as well as their translated versions in Russian and Uzbek. Through this analysis, the thematic elements, character dynamics, and narrative structures that convey the presence of lacunae within the texts are examined in detail. This approach allows for a nuanced understanding of how the concept of lacunae is portrayed within the cultural and linguistic contexts of each language.

#### Comparative Study:

A comparative analysis is conducted to juxtapose the portrayal of lacunae in English, Russian, and Uzbek literature, drawing parallels and divergences between the cultural nuances and narrative techniques employed in each linguistic tradition. By identifying common threads and divergent interpretations of lacunae, this comparative



approach aims to elucidate the universal and culture-specific dimensions of absence and longing within the literary works under scrutiny.

#### Linguistic Examination:

The linguistic examination involves a close scrutiny of the translations of Hosseini's works into Russian and Uzbek, focusing on how the concept of lacunae is conveyed and interpreted within the framework of each language. This analysis seeks to uncover the linguistic strategies employed to capture the emotional and thematic nuances of lacunae in translation, shedding light on the interplay between language, culture, and the portrayal of absence within the literary texts.

Overall, the multi-dimensional approach encompassing literary analysis, comparative study, and linguistic examination forms the methodological framework for this research, enabling a comprehensive exploration of the reflection of lacunae in English, Russian, and Uzbek literature through the lens of Khaled Hosseini's works.

#### Discussion and Results:

The examination of the reflection of lacunae in English, Russian, and Uzbek literature through the works of Khaled Hosseini has yielded compelling insights into the universal and culturally specific manifestations of absence, loss, and longing within these distinct literary traditions. Through a multi-faceted analysis encompassing literary, cultural, and linguistic dimensions, this study has illuminated the diverse ways in which the concept of lacunae is portrayed and interpreted across different languages and cultural contexts.

In the realm of English literature, Hosseini's novels, particularly "The Kite Runner" and "A Thousand Splendid Suns," offer a poignant portrayal of emotional and societal lacunae, delving into themes of familial absence, personal redemption, and societal injustices. The nuanced exploration of these lacunae within the English literary tradition underscores the universal resonance of human experiences marked by longing and unspoken emotions, resonating with readers across cultural and linguistic boundaries.

In the context of Russian literature, the examination of lacunae in Hosseini's works has revealed parallels with themes of historical upheaval, displacement, and the search for identity found in the narratives of Russian authors. The portrayal of emotional and societal voids in Hosseini's novels finds echoes in Russian literary masterpieces, highlighting the enduring impact of absence amidst historical and societal turmoil.

Furthermore, the examination of Uzbek literature has unveiled unique cultural and linguistic nuances in the portrayal of lacunae, as evidenced in the translations of Hosseini's works. The exploration of absence, loss, and unspoken emotions within the Uzbek literary tradition reflects the interplay between language, culture, and the portrayal of lacunae, offering profound insights into the shared human experiences across diverse cultural landscapes.

Overall, the comparative analysis of the reflection of lacunae in English, Russian, and Uzbek literature through the works of Khaled Hosseini has underscored the universal resonance of absence and longing as literary motifs, while also revealing the culturally specific nuances that enrich the portrayal of lacunae within each linguistic tradition. This study contributes to a deeper understanding of the ways in which literature transcends cultural and linguistic boundaries to illuminate the shared emotional landscapes of humanity, offering a testament to the enduring power of storytelling to bridge diverse cultural contexts and foster empathy and understanding.

In conclusion, the examination of the reflection of lacunae in English, Russian, and Uzbek literature through the works of Khaled Hosseini has unveiled the universal and culturally specific dimensions of absence, loss, and longing within these literary traditions. Through a multi-dimensional analysis encompassing literary, cultural, and linguistic perspectives, this study has illuminated the diverse ways in which the concept of lacunae is portrayed and interpreted across different languages and cultural contexts. This exploration underscores the profound impact of storytelling in bridging cultural divides and highlighting the shared emotional landscapes of humanity, emphasizing the enduring power of literature to foster empathy and understanding across diverse cultural landscapes.

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These references cover the works of Khaled Hosseini as well as prominent literary works from the English, Russian, and Uzbek traditions, providing a comprehensive foundation for exploring the reflection of lacunae in these diverse literary landscapes.

**ЧИЗИҚЛИ ГИДРОТЕХНИКА ИНШООТЛАРИНИ ЛОЙИХАЛАШ ВА  
ҚУРИШ АНИҚЛИГИНИ АСОСЛАШ**

*М.Х.Ражапбаев*

*“ТИҚХММИ” МТУ катта ўқитувчиси.*

**Аннотация.** Мазкур мақолада гидротехника иншоотларини лойиҳалаш ва қуриш аниқлигини ошириш борасида илмий изланишларнинг натижалари келтирилган. Бундан ташқари гидротехника иншоотларининг вертикал чўқиши ва горизонтал силжишини мониторинг қилиш борасидаги назарий ҳисоб-китоб ишларини таҳлил қилиш ва йўл қўярли ўрта квадратик хатосини аниқлаш ҳамда аниқлик даражасини олишириш борасидаги таҳлиллар келтирилган.

**Калит сўзлар:** топографик план, лойиҳа, ўрта квадратик хато, гидротехника иншоот, тупроқ механик таркиби, суғориш тизими.

**Қириш.** Жаҳонда гидротехника иншоотларини фойдаланиш ва реконструкция қилиш, капитал таъмирлаш, реставрация қилиш ёки консервация қилиш, гидротехника иншоотларини горизонтал ва вертикал чўқиш жараёнларини замонавий геодезик асбобларни қўллаган ҳолда мониторинг қилиш усулларини такомиллаштиришга йўналтирилган мақсадли илмий тадқиқот ишларини олиб бориш алоҳида аҳамият касб этади. Ушбу соҳада, хусусан гидротехника иншоотларининг горизонтал силжиши ва вертикал чўқиши рақамлаштирилган технологиялар асосида мониторинг қилиш орқали аҳоли хавфсизлигини таъминлаш муҳим вазифалардан бири ҳисобланади.

**Муаммо.** Ўзбекистон Республикаси Сирдарё вилоятида жойлашган Сардоба сув омбори тўғонидаги дарс кетиш оқибатида ҳам катта талофатлар рўй берган. Тошқин натижасида 8 та болалар боғчаси, 16 та мактаб, 7 та тиббиёт муассасаси, 1 та коллеж, 7 та қабристон, 3 та масжид, 13 та республика аҳамиятидаги кўприк, 52 км йўл, 1 та деҳқон бозори шикастланган. Табиий офат 99 та кўп қаватли турар-жойга қисман зарар етказган. Уч тумандаги 22 қишлоқдан 90 мингдан ортиқ аҳоли эвакуация қилинди, 56 киши касалхонага ётқизилди, 4 нафари вафот этган<sup>1</sup>. Шу сабабли ҳозирда сув омборларидаги хавфсизликни таъминлаш ва техник ҳолатини мунтазам мониторинг қилишга алоҳида аҳамият қаратилмоқда.

<sup>1</sup> <http://m.zamin.uz/jamiyat/72418-sardoba-suv-omboridan-toshib-chiaetgan-suv-vertoletdan-olingan-video.html>

Ўзбекистонда сув омборлари ва улардаги гидротехника иншоотларини қуриш, тадқиқ қилиш, лойиҳалаш, эксплуатация қилиш, топографик-геодезия жиҳатдан таҳлил қилиш ва уларнинг деформация жараёнлари жадаллигини баҳолаш бўйича тадқиқотлар Х.Муборақов, Э.Нуматов, М.Бакиев, Д.Базаров, Н.Рахматов, Х.Хайитов, Ф.Улжаев ва бошқа олимлар изланишлар олиб борганлар ва ижобий натижаларга эришишган. Аммо юқорида келтирилган олимлар ва тадқиқотчилар илмий ишларида гидротехника горизонтал силжиши ва вертикал чўкишини замонавий геодезик технологиялар асосида мониторинг қилиш бўйича тадқиқот ишлари олиб борилмаган.

**Таҳлил.** Чизикли гидротехник иншоотларни қуришда ер устидаги каналлар, коллекторлар, дренажлардан олдин лойиҳани жойида кўчириш билан боғлиқ ишлар олиб борилади. Ушбу ишларнинг моҳияти проекцияланган иншоотларнинг ердаги ҳолатини аниқлаш, шунингдек белгиланган лойиҳа баландлиги, горизонтал ва қия чизиклар, текисликлар, юзалар, иншоотлар ўқларини олиш ва уларни геодезик белгилар билан ерга маҳкамлашдан иборат.

Лойиҳаларни рельефга ўтказиш ишлари, топографик тадқиқотнинг тескари жараёнидир. Лойиҳаларни жойига кўчиришнинг аниқлиги қуйидагиларга боғлиқ:

а) структурани лойиҳалашда ишлатиладиган топографик планнинг аниқлигига;

б) геодезик ўлчовларнинг аниқлигига.

Топографик планнинг аниқлиги атрофдаги объектлар ва ерларга нисбатан лойиҳа нуқталарининг позициясининг аниқлигига таъсир қилади. Масалан, агар лойиҳа нуқтаси  $P$  рельефга ўтказилса, унинг координаталари ва баландлиги ўртача квадратик хатолар билан режадан график равишда аниқланади  $m_0$ ,  $m_H$ , кейин мавжуд вазият ва ерга нисбатан нуқтанинг ўртача квадрат хатолари келиб чиқади.

$$m_{0p} = m_0\sqrt{2} M; \quad h_0 = 3,2 \div 5m_H, \quad (1)$$

бу ерда:  $M$ -рақамли шкаланинг махражи,  $h$ -режа рельефининг баландлиги.

Геодезик ўлчовларнинг аниқлиги геодезик тармоқ нуқталарига нисбатан лойиҳалаш нуқталарининг аниқлигига, яъни нуқталарнинг нисбий ҳолатига боғлиқ. Бурчак, чизикли ва баландликни ўлчаш учун талаб этиладиган асбоблардан, шунингдек, геодезик усулларнинг методологиясидан фойдаланиб,

лойиха нуқталарининг ўзаро позициясида юқори аниқликка эришиш мумкин. Шунинг учун режанинг рельеф қисмининг кўлами ва баландлиги башорат қилинаётган объектларнинг ўзаро режалаштирилган ҳамда баландлик ҳолатининг аниқлигига таъсир қилмайди.

Лойиҳалаш босқичларида геодезик ишларнинг аниқлигини ошириш зарурлигини ҳисобга олган ҳолда - техник лойиҳа, ишчи чизма лойиҳа, асосий йўналиш ўқининг жойига кўчирилиши, тузилмаларни ўқдан тенг тақсимлаш, юқори йўналишларнинг аниқлигини асослаш методологиясини кўриб чиқиш ишлари, гидротехника иншоотларининг баландлигига боғлиқ бўлади.

Систематик ҳисоб-китобларнинг аниқлиги ва лойиҳалаштирилган тузилмаларнинг қияликлари катталиги, уларни куриш учун баланд кўтарилишнинг аниқлигини белгилаш учун бошланғич нуқталар муҳим саналади. Бироқ, нисбий жиҳатдан бир ҳил бошланғич қийматга қарамай, каналларда нишабликнинг квадрат хатоси 12% нинг ташкил этади. Геодезия соҳасида бу каби хатоларнинг бошқача ечими ҳам мавжуд бўлиб, қийматлардан бирининг кўраткичлари дастлабки қийматлар сифатида қабул қилинади ва башорат қилинган нишаблик, рухсат этилган хато ва баъзи ҳолларда унинг ярмидан ёки хатто кичикроқ қисмидан, ўлчовларда аниқлик чегарасини таъминлаш учун тартибга солади. Тўғон лойиҳаси бўйлама нишаблик оғишидан қатъи назар нишаб катталигига қараб 0,05 даражадан ошмаслиги керак.

Ушбу ҳолат муаммони ҳал қилишнинг қийинлиги ва ноаниқлигини кўрсатади, чунки у хатолар назариясининг тескари муаммосини ҳал қилиш билан боғлиқ. Ушбу муаммонинг моҳияти шундаки, тадқиқотлар натижаларининг ўртача квадрат хатолари  $m_{x_i}$  вазифаларидан келиб чиқиб,  $F = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ , ўрта квадратик хатоси белгиланган қийматдан ошмаслиги лозим бўлади.

$$m_p^2 \leq \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \right)^2 m_{x_i}^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (2)$$

Ушбу муаммо математик жиҳатдан ноаниқ, чунки функциянинг берилган хатоси  $m_p$  бўлса, у натижаларнинг қийматларини турли йўллар билан белгилаш орқали таъминланиши мумкин ва уни қўшимча шартларсиз ҳал қилиш мумкин бўлмайди.

Кўшимча шартлар сифатида кўпинча тенг таъсирлар тамойили, тенг аниқлик тамойили ва аҳамиятсиз таъсир кўрсатиш тамойили қабул қилинади.

Тенг таъсирлар тамойилига кўра, (2) формуланинг барча алоҳида компонентлари тадқиқотларга бир ҳил таъсир кўрсатади деб тахмин қилинади  $m_p$  ва қийматлар  $m_{x_i}$  формуласи билан аниқланади.

$$m_{x_i} = \frac{m_p}{n \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}} \quad (3)$$

Тенг аниқлик тамойилига кўра, барча натижалар деб тахмин қилинадиган  $m_{x_i}$  вазибалари  $m_F$  га ўзаро тенг саналади ва  $m_{x_1} = m_{x_2} = \dots = m_{x_n}$  ҳамда тамойиллар  $m_{x_i}$  ифода орқали топилади.

$$m_{x_i} = \frac{m_p}{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{i_i}}} \quad (4)$$

Аслида, геодезик ишларнинг аниқлиги аҳамиятсиз саналади, агар улар курилайётган иншоотларнинг жойлашувига кўра якуний аниқлигига ўз таъсирини кўрсатмаса.

Ушбу тамойил орқали чизикли гидротехника иншоотларини куриш учун юқори аниқликдаги марказ базасининг қийматини асослаш бўйича қўлланилиши кўриб чиқилса, бунинг учун хатолик даражаси қийматлари бўйича қуйидаги формула орқали ифодалаш мумкин.

$$m_{i_\Sigma}^2 = m_{i_{\text{ип}}}^2 + m_{i_p}^2, \quad (5)$$

Бу ерда  $m_{i_{\text{ип}}}$ ,  $m_{i_p}$  кўрсаткичлари нишаблик лойиҳасининг хатолари ва уни жойига кўчириш. Агар тенгсизлик бажарилса, марказ ишининг аниқлиги таъсири аҳамиятсиз бўлиши керак.

$$m_{i_\Sigma} - m_{i_p} \leq \varepsilon m_{i_\Sigma} \quad (6)$$

Бу ерда  $\varepsilon$  - 0,05 га тенг қўлланиладиган кичик қиймат (6) формулани (5) ҳисобга олган ҳолда маълум ўзгартиришларни танланган  $\varepsilon$  қиймат билан амалга ошириш тавсия этилади.

$$m_{i_p}^2 \leq \frac{2\varepsilon}{(1-\varepsilon)^2} m_{i_{\text{ип}}}^2 \quad (7)$$

$$m_{i_p} \leq 0,33 m_{i_p} \quad (8)$$

Тадқиқотлар шуни кўрсатдики, режанинг горизонтал чизиқларини интерполяция қилиш натижасида олинган нуқталарнинг баландликларидан фойдаланган ҳолда гидравлик ҳисоб-китоблар натижасида чизиқли гидротехника иншоотлари йўналишлари ёнбағирларини лойиҳалашнинг аниқлиги қуйидагига тенг бўлади.

$$m_{ip} = 0,12 i_{пр} \quad (9)$$

$$m_{ip} = 0,04 i_{пр}, \quad (10)$$

Ҳисобланган қиялик хатоси масофани аниқлашнинг эътибордан четда қолган хатосидан ошиб кетиши қуйидаги формула билан ифодаланади.

$$m_{ip} = \frac{m_h}{L} \cdot 10^{-6}, \quad (11)$$

Бу ерда  $L$  – гидротехника иншооти (канал) узунлиги километрларда,  $m_h$  - мм баландлик хатоси.

Формуладаги чап қисмларнинг тенглигидан (10), канал узунлигининг (11) ўрта квадратик хатосини ортиқча олиш лозим бўлади.

$$m_h = 0,04 \cdot 10^{-6} iL \quad (12)$$

бу ерда  $m_h$  - формулада аниқланган дастлабки нивелирлаш натижасида ҳосил бўлган ўртача квадратик хато.

$$m_h = \mu \sqrt{L}, \quad (13)$$

бу ерда  $\mu$  - 1 км масофага геометрик нивелирлаш орқали ортиқча қийматнинг ошишини аниқлашдаги ўртача квадрат хатоси саналади.

1-жадвал

<b><math>\mu</math> хатолик қиймати (нишаблик учун, мм):</b>					
, км	Релье ф делтаси	Теки сликдаги рельеф	Водий рельефи	Тоғол ди рельефи	Тоғ релье ефи
		0,0001	0,001	0,001-	0,01-
	0,0003	0,000	0,005	0,005	ундан баланд
	3	12	24	36	60



(12) formulani (13) ga almashtir orqali ўzgartiriш вақтида ўлчамларни хисобга олиб, қуйидагича қабул қиламиз.

$$\mu = 4 \cdot 10^{-7} i \sqrt{L}, \text{ мм} \quad (14)$$

бу ерда  $L$  – гидротехника иншоотининг узунлигидаги километрлар сони.

$L$  узунликдаги каналлар ва қияликлар учун (14) формулага мувофиқ бажарилган хисоб-китоблар натижалари суғориладиган ерларнинг турли хил рельеф шароитида амалга ошириш ишлари 2-жадвалда келтирилган.

Жадвалдаги маълумотларни таққослаш 1-жадвалда берилган йўриқномадан олинган маълумотлар билан 2-жадвалда ўртача квадрат хатоси чегара билан боғлиқ бўлганда  $f_h$  учун хулоса қилиш мумкин.

2-жадвал

Нивелирлаш синфи	II	III	IV	Техник	Тригонометрик $50\sqrt{L}$ мм
Чекли хато $f_h$ мм	5	10	20	30	50
1 км масофа учун ўртача квадрат хато $m$ , мм	2,0	4,0	8	12	20

Гидротехника иншоотини (каналларни) I - II синф нивелирлаш орқали  $i \leq 0,00015$  – баландлик асосини нишаб делта рельефи шароитида асослашнинг имкони йўқ.  $0,00015 < i < 0,003$  қийматга тенг бўлган рельеф жойларда III -IV синф техник нивелирлаш аниқлигида нивелирлаш ишлари олиб борилса,  $i > 0,0003$  қийматга тенг бўлган тоғ ва тоғ олди худудларида техник ва тригонометрик нивелирлаш ишлари олиб борилиши лозим бўлади.

**Натижа.** Сув хўжалиги қурилишининг сифатини таъминлаш ташкилот ва бошқарувнинг энг муҳим вазифаларидан биридир. Гидротехника иншоотларининг сифатини яхшилаш, уларнинг чидамлилигини, ишончлилигини оширади. Шу билан бирга ишлаб чиқиш ва фойдаланиш пайтида харажатларни камайтиради ҳамда капитал самарадорлигини оширишга ёрдам беради.

Қурилиш сифатига қўйиладиган талаблар меъёрий ҳужжатлар, стандартлар, техник шартлар, тавсиялар, шунингдек лойиҳа ҳужжатларидаги кўрсатмалар тизими билан аниқ тартибга солинади ва белгиланади (3-жадвал).

3-жадвал

№	Қурилиш сифатига қўйиладиган талаблар	Оғишлар			Текшириш усули
		$\Delta_i$	$m_c = \Delta_i: 3$	$m_u = \Delta_i: 5$	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Тупроқ механик таркибининг чекка белгилари ёки ўқининг оғиши, м	0,05	0,02	0,01	нивелирлаш
2.	Чуқурнинг пастки белгиларининг лойиҳа кувватидан оғиши	0,05	0,02	0,01	"-"
3.	Бетон қопламали каналларнинг пастки нуқталари белгиларининг оғиши, м	0,01-0,02	0,007	0,004	"-"
4.	Вертикал тартиб лойиҳасидан оғиш: а) режалаштирилган сиртнинг нуқталари, м б) режалаштирилган сирт ёнбағирлари, 0/00 с) дренаж каналлари ёнбағирлари, 0/00	0,05 1 0,5	0,02 0,3 0,2	0,01 0,2 0,1	Камида иккита кесимдаги ўлчовлар

5	Оммавий бермаларнинг кенглигидаги оғиши, м	0,15	0,08	0,03	"-"
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Ягона стандартлар мавжудлигига қарамай, турли шароитларда бир хил турдаги ишларнинг сифати сезиларли даражада фарқ қилиши мумкин. Катта ҳажмлар ва назорат қилинадиган элементларнинг сони туфайли барча қурилиш жараёнлари ва ишларини доимий равишда текшириш мумкин эмас. Қурилиш ташкилотлари томонидан ишларнинг сифатини мониторинг қилиш ва баҳолаш тегишли бўлимнинг бош муҳандиси, геодезия хизмати, сифат муҳандиси ва бошқалар назорат олиб борувчи мутахассис томонидан амалга оширилади.

Текшириш ва назорат қилиш босқичи ва даражасига қараб, уларнинг куйидаги турлари мавжуд:

- иш жараёнида доимий тизимли назорат, сифатни баҳолаш билан тезкор назорат;

- геодезик бузилишларнинг сифатини баҳолаш билан тизимли назорат ва бошқалар.

Барча бошқариладиган элементлар 3-жадвалнинг 2-устунида келтирилган оғиш стандартларида рухсат этилган чегаралар доирасида аниқлик билан бажарилиши керак.

Рухсат этилган чегаралардан ошиб кетган оғишлар билан бажарилган ишлар тузатилиши керак ва агар тузатиш имконсиз бўлса, улар рад этилади ва янгидан амалга оширилади.

Қурилишнинг ишлаб чиқариш шароитида кириш тизимли ва қабул назорати амалга оширилади, бошқа турлар билан бир қаторда катта миқдордаги геодезик ишлар олиб борилади.

Юқоридагилар яратилаётган сув хўжалиги қурилиш объектлари сифатини баҳолашнинг янада ишончли усуллари ишлаб чиқиш ва қўллаш зарурлигини кўрсатади, улардан бири сифатни назорат қилишнинг статистик усуллари назорат маҳсулотлари бир қисмини синов орқали маҳсулот сифатини ташкил этиш имконини беради.

Назорат усулига кўра, битта намуна олиш усули, икки томонлама намуна олиш усули ва кетма-кет Валд таҳлил усули орқали амалга оширилади. Белгиланган қийматлар бўйича маҳсулотларни қабул қилиш ёки рад этиш учун

намуна ҳажми ва хусусиятларини аниқлашда  $\alpha$  ва  $\beta$  назорат режасини тузиш орқали амалга оширилади.

Суғориш тизимларининг тайёр каналларини ишга қабул қилиш-бетон қопламали каналлар, каналлар-ташламалар, тупроқ тўшагидаги каналлар, коллекторлар текислаш орқали уларнинг қурилиши сифатини назорат қилгандан сўнг амалга оширилади. Бироқ, бундай назоратни амалга ошириш характерли нуқталарни тўлиқ ёки танлаб текислаш учун пул ва вақтнинг асоссиз харажатлари билан боғлиқ. Бундан ташқари, ушбу нуқталарни текислашнинг аниқлиги тўғрисида олинган маълумотлар етарли эмас. Ҳар 50 ёки 100 метрда суғориш тизими каналларининг пастки нуқталари ва кўндаланг профилларини ижро этувчи сўров натижалари ҳам уларнинг қурилиш сифатига ишончли баҳо бермайди, чунки бу нуқталар орасида мумкин бўлмаган оғишларга эга бўлган жойлар бўлиши мумкин, аммо маълум бир чегарадан ошмаслиги керак.

Бетон қопламали канал ва префабрик элементлардан ўрнатилган бошқа гидротехник иншоотларда каналларни қуриш ва ишга тушириш сифатини баҳолашда вазият ўхшаш бўлади.

Юқоридагилар суғориш тизими каналларини қуриш сифатини баҳолашнинг янада ишончли усуллари зарурлигини кўрсатади, улардан бири сифатни назорат қилишнинг статистик усуллари, хусусан, кетма-кет таҳлил усуллари, бу олдиндан белгиланган миқдордаги ўлчовларни талаб қиладиган усуллар билан таққослаганда оз сонли геодезик ўлчовлар билан оқилона хулосалар чиқаришга имкон беради.

Шу муносабат билан, ушбу ҳужжатда суғориш тизимлари каналларини қуришнинг юқори баландликдаги аниқлигини ва уларнинг амалга оширилган қияликлари аниқлигининг лойиха билан мослигини баҳолаш учун кетма-кет таҳлилдан фойдаланиш имконияти ўрганилган.

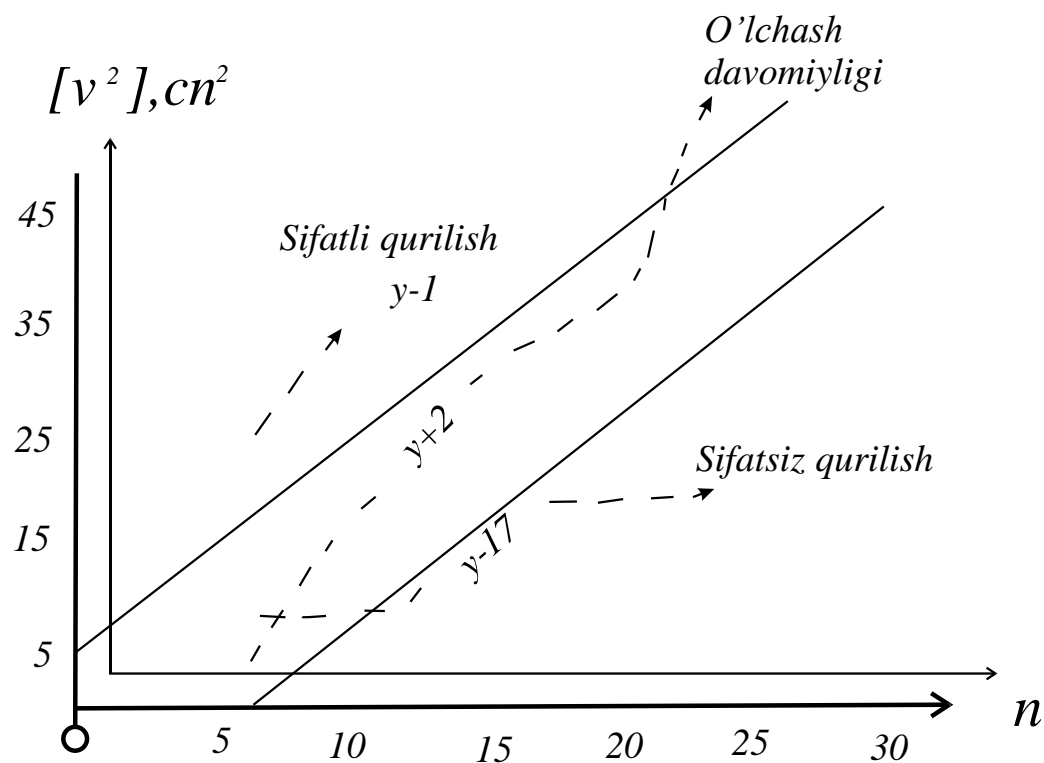
Кетма-кет таҳлил усуллари қурилиш сифатини тавсифловчи кўрсаткичдан қатъи назар, керакли ўлчовлар сонини  $n$  га белгилашга имкон беради. Хусусан, кўрсаткичлар қуйидагилар бўлиши мумкин  $[\vartheta^2]_n$  формулалар (15) учун ҳақиқий бўлган  $n$  ўлчовдаги ўртача қурилиш хатоларининг оғиш квадратларининг йиғиндиси.

$$a_n \leq [\vartheta^2]_n \quad (15)$$

$$r_n \geq [\vartheta^2]_n \quad (16)$$

$$a_n < [\vartheta^2]_n < r_n \quad (17)$$

Мазкур формулалар асосида кузатув аниқлиги тўғрисида хулоса чиқариш мумкин бўлади. Бу жараёни  $\alpha$  ва  $\beta$  ўлчовларни қоидалардан бири амалга оширилгунга қадар давом эттириш лозим бўлади (1-расм).



**1-расм. Кетма-кет қабул қилишни назорат қилиш режаси**

Бундай ҳолда, ҳар бир ўлчовдан сўнг, чизилган ўлчов сериясининг номи доира билан белгиланади. Қиймати  $[\vartheta^2]_n n$  ўлчовларнинг умумий сонига мас келиши лозим. Доира позициясига қараб, қуйидаги қарор қабул қилинади:

- агар доира пастки тўғри чизикдан қуйида бўлса;
- агар доира юқори тўғри чизикдан юқорида бўлса;
- агар доира тўғри чизик ўртасида бўлса.

Таърифланган методологиянинг амалий қўлланилишини кўрсатиш учун,  $[\vartheta^2]_n n$  бетон қопламасининг учта каналига кўра, ижро этувчи сўров натижаларига асосан МК-7 бетон қопламаси асосий этиб белгиланган.

Таърифланган кетма-кет таҳлил усули нишабнинг аниқлигини тавсифловчи қиймат бўлиши мумкин бўлган ўртача қийматга нисбатан қурилишнинг аниқлигини баҳолашни назарда тутган. Ушбу ўртача кўрсаткични кетма-кет таҳлил қилиш орқали ҳам тахмин қилиш мумкин. Бундай ҳолда, тенгсизликлар (18), (19) уларга тенг тенгсизликлар билан алмаштирилади.

$$\sum_{i=1}^n h_j \leq \frac{\sigma^2}{n_1 - n_0} l_n \frac{\beta}{1 - \alpha} + \frac{h_0 + h_1}{2} \quad (18)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n h_j \geq \frac{\sigma^2}{h_1 - h_0} l_n \frac{1 - \beta}{\alpha} + \frac{h_0 + h_1}{2} n \quad (19)$$

Таърифланган кетма-кет таҳлил усуллари суғориш каналлари қурилиши сифатини, суғориладиган ерлар юзасининг жойлашишини баҳолашнинг ўхшаш ҳолатларида қўлланилиши мумкин. Улардан фойдаланиш олдиндан белгиланган миқдордаги кузатувларни талаб қиладиган усуллар билан таққосланади. Оз сонли геодезик ўлчовлар билан ишончли назоратни таъминлайди.

**Хулоса.** Лойиҳа режасининг горизонтал чизиқларини интерполяция қилиш натижасида олинган нуқталарнинг баландликларидан фойдаланган ҳолда гидравлик ҳисоб-китоблар натижасида чизиқли гидротехника иншоотлари йўналишлари ёнбағирларини лойиҳалашнинг аниқлиги  $m_{ip} = 0,12 i_{пр}$  га тенг эканлиги исботланди.

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**INSON MUSHAK TIZIMASI VARIANT ANATOMIYASINI BA'ZI  
UMUMIY VA XUSUSIY MASALALARI**

**Isroilov Asadbek Abdulmajid o'g'li**

**To'rayev Bexzod Yashnarovich**

**EMU University**

**Taqriz:** Maqolada inson anatomiyasi variantining umumiy masalalari, shu jumladan variant miologiyasi muhokama qilinadi va mushak tizimining normal variantlari va anormalliklarining mualliflar tomonidan o'zgartirilgan tasnifi keltirilgan. Tasniflashning ba'zi qoidalari adabiyot ma'lumotlari va ko'krak qafasining asosiy mushaklari, sublingual mintaqa mushaklari va pastki oyoqning ba'zi mushaklarining variant anatomiyasi bo'yicha o'z kuzatishlarimiz natijalari bilan tasvirlangan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** inson anatomiyasi varianti, miologiya varianti, mushak tizimining normal variantlari va anomaliyalarining tasnifi, ko'krak qafasining katta mushaklari, til osti mintaqasi mushaklari, pastki oyoqning ba'zi mushaklari.

21-asrda inson anatomiyasining ustuvor ilmiy yo'nalishlaridan biri bu organlarning tuzilishi, ularning qismlari va tuzilishi haqida to'liq, statistik ishonchli ma'lumotlarni olish uchun "o'rtacha odam" [1] anatomiyasi bo'yicha mavjud bilimlarni kengaytirishdir. organizmning faoliyati, rivojlanishi va atrof-muhit bilan bog'liq holda individual yoshi, jinsi, irqi, etnik, ekologik va geografik xususiyatlarini hisobga olgan holda, zamonaviy uslubiy yondashuvlar va intravital skrining tadqiqot usullari (kompyuter va magnit-rezonans tomografiya) asosida butun organizm. , ultratovush, endoskopiya va boshqalar), kadavra materialini o'rganishni istisno qilmaydi. Klinik tibbiyotning turli yo'nalishlarida tibbiy xatolar soni kamaymasligi, organlar tuzilishining xilma-xilligi to'g'risida to'liq ma'lumot yo'qligi va kasalliklarning noqulay natijalarini o'rganishga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda. insonning turli tizimlarining, shu jumladan mushak tizimining o'zgaruvchan anatomiyasi, bunda o'zgarishlar va anomaliyalar boshqa organlar tizimiga qaraganda tez-tez uchraydi [2]. Biroq, bu muammoning muvaffaqiyatli rivojlanishiga nafaqat universitetlarning inson anatomiyasi bo'limlarida maxsus moddiy-texnik jihozlarning yo'qligi va ko'ngillilarni anatomik skriningning rivojlangan tashkiliy tizimi, balki "variant" kabi tushunchalar haqidagi umumiy qabul qilingan g'oyalar ham to'sqinlik qilmoqda. ” va “anomaliya”. Ko'pgina adabiyot manbalarida variatsiyalar va anomaliyalar birgalikda tasvirlangan va ular o'rtasida aniq farq yo'q [2-4].

Variant anatomiyasini yanada muvaffaqiyatli rivojlantirish, bizning fikrimizcha, agar "variant" tushunchasiga kengroq ma'no berilsa, mumkin. Bunda me'yor variantlari va anomaliya variantlarini farqlash zarur bo'lib, ularning mohiyatini quyidagi ta'riflarda ifodalash mumkin.

Norm varianti - bu organizm, organlar yoki ularning qismlarining morfofiziologik xususiyatlarining ma'lum bir biologik xususiyatga xos chastotali tarqalish parametrlariga mos keladigan individual o'zgaruvchanlikning sifat jihatdan aniqlangan, geno- va fenotipik jihatdan aniqlangan shakli (yoki uning xilma-xilligi). turlari.

Anomaliya varianti - bu morfogeneznning buzilishi natijasida bachadonda paydo bo'ladigan va undan tashqariga chiqadigan organizm, organlar yoki uning qismlari morfofunktsional xususiyatlarining doimiy, aniq o'zgarishining noyob, sifat jihatdan aniqlangan shakli (yoki uning xilma-xilligi). ma'lum bir biologik turga xos bo'lgan belgilar parametrlarining chastota taqsimoti.

Shunday qilib, inson anatomiyasining varianti morfologiyaning muhim nazariy va amaliy bo'limi sifatida turli xil anatomik va fiziologik tizimlarda tananing, organlarning va ularning qismlarining morfofunktsional xususiyatlarining anomaliyalarining ham normal variantlari, ham variantlari haqida tizimlashtirilgan ma'lumotlarni o'z ichiga olishi kerak. Ularni o'rganish o'rganilayotgan xarakteristikalar parametrlarining umumiy populyatsiyasidan keng ko'lamli vakillik namunalari olish, so'ngra chastotali tahlil va materialni bog'liq matematik ishlov berishdan foydalanish asosida amalga oshirilishi kerak. Afsuski, jasad materialini xrono- va mehnat talab qiladigan anatomik o'rganish, intravital anatomik tadqiqotlarning texnik intensivligi va shu bilan bog'liq yuqori moliyaviy xarajatlar tufayli variant anatomiyasida bunday yondashuv keng qo'llanilmaydi va vaqti-vaqti bilan yangi o'zgarishlar bo'yicha ma'lumotlar nashr etiladi. tasodifiy topilmalar tabiatida. Aynan ma'lum anatomik variantlarni aniqlash chastotasi haqida adabiyotda mavjud bo'lgan qarama-qarshi ma'lumotlarni tushuntirishi mumkin.

Biz normal variantlar va anormal variantlarning alohida tasniflarini qurish imkoniyatini ko'rib chiqamiz. Variant miologiyasi bo'yicha adabiyot ma'lumotlarini tahlil qilish va bu boradagi o'z kuzatishlarimiz natijalari normal va g'ayritabiiy variantlar soni, tuzilishi, shakli, o'lchami, kelib chiqishi va joylashish joylarini o'zgartirishdan iborat bo'lgan umumiy tipik ko'rinishlar bilan tavsiflanadi degan xulosaga kelishimizga imkon beradi. , va mushaklar topografiyasi. Shunga qaramay, paydo bo'lish chastotasi,

zo'ravonlik, o'zgaruvchanlik va rivojlanish tabiati bo'yicha normal va anormal variantlar o'rtasida sezilarli farqlar mavjud.

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**SURXONDARYO VILOYATI TEZ TIBBIY YORDAM XIZMATIDA  
FAOLIYAT KO'RSATAYOTGAN FEL'DSHERLAR ISHINING SIFATI VA  
SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISH**

**Erdanaev Ruziboy Xolmuxamadovich**

TTA Termiz filiali<sup>2</sup>-son Davolash fakulteti

o'quv ishari bo'yicha dekan o'rinbosari

**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqolada Surxondaryo viloyati tez tibbiy yordam xizmatida faoliyat ko'rsatayotgan fel'dsherlar ishining sifati va samaradorligini oshirish mavzusining bugungi kundagi ahamiyati va dolzarbligi haqida fikr yuritilgan. Shuningdek, Surxondaryo viloyati tez tibbiy yordam xizmatida faoliyat ko'rsatayotgan fel'dsherlar ishining sifatini oshirishda e'tibor qaratilishi lozim bo'lgan jihatlar to'liq yoritilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** *Tez tibbiy yordam, fel'dsher, sifat, samaradorlik, faoliyat, shoshilinch maslahat, tibbiyot.*

Surxondaryo viloyati tez tibbiy yordam markazida mashinalar harakati sun'iy yo'ldosh orqali monitoring qilib boriladi "103" xizmati faoliyatini takomillashtirish, sohani malakali kadrlar bilan ta'minlash borasidagi ijobiy o'zgarishlar yurtimizda aholiga xalqaro andozalarga mos tarzda tez tibbiy yordam ko'rsatish imkonini bermoqda. Birgina misol. Bugungi kunda "Surxondaryo viloyati tez tibbiy yordam markazi"da bitta chaqiriqqa dori-darmon uchun ajratilayotgan mablag' 15 barobardan ziyodga ortib, o'rtacha 7500 so'mni tashkil qilmoqda. Vaholanki, bu mablag' 2016-yil o'rtacha 500 so'm edi. Shuningdek, bundan 7 yil avval yurtimizda atigi 48 ta "Tez yordam" shoxobchasi faoliyat yuritgan bo'lsa, ayni paytda ular soni taga yetdi. Qolaversa, bugunga kelib, "103" brigadalari jami 202 tani tashkil qilmoqda. Vaholanki, bu raqam ham 2016-yilda 94 ta edi. Yana bir gap. Bundan 6-7 yil avval yurtimiz tez tibbiy yordam tizimida 73 ta avtomashina bor edi. Bugun esa 204 ta avtomobil aholiga sifatli xizmat ko'rsatyapti. Shuningdek, maxsus avtomashinalar parki 60-70 foizga yangilandi. Foydalanilayotganiga 8 yildan oshgan avtotransport vositalarini zamonaviylariga almashtirish ishlari esa bosqichma-bosqich davom ettirilyapti. Qolaversa, 7 yilda "Tez yordam"da reanimobillar soni 2 tadan 19 taga ko'paydi. Jumladan, joriy yil Respublika tez tibbiy yordam markazi "Jizzakh Auto" tomonidan ishlab chiqarilgan 10 ta "Volkswagen Caddy" mashinalari bilan bilan

boyidi. Bundan tashqari, oxirgi yillarda "103" brigadalari dislokatsiyasi qayta ko'rib chiqilib, aholi yashash punktlariga yaqinlashtirildi. Natijada o'tgan 6 yil davomida xizmat ko'rsatish radiusi o'rtacha 40-45 kilometr dan 12-15 kilometr ga qisqardi. "103" raqami markazlashtirilishi hamda muvofiqlashtiruvchi dispetcherlik xizmati — "Call markaz»lar tashkil etilishi orqali esa "Tez yordam"ning kechikishi 40 foizdan 20 foizgacha kamaydi. Eng muhimi, sohadagi islohotlar 2023-yilda ham izchil davom ettiriladi. Jumladan, tizimdagi eskirgan avtoulavlarni bosqichma-bosqich zamonaviylariga almashtirish choralari ko'riladi. Unga ko'ra: Aholiga yanada sifatli tibbiy xizmat ko'rsatish maqsadida "Tez yordam" uchun yana 1000 dona A toifali zamonaviy avtomashina xarid qilinishi ko'zda tutilgan. Ushbu maqsadda Osiyo taraqqiyot banki loyihasi asosida kredit mablag'lari ajratilgan. Bu orqali tizimdagi "Damas" avtomobillari to'liq yangilanadi. Shuningdek, olis va chekka hududlar, tog'li va cho'l mintaqalarida ushbu sohani rivojlantirish, tizim xodimlarining xizmat ko'rsatish imkoniyatini oshirish maqsadida maxsus yo'l tanlamas avtomobillar olib kelinadi. Yana bir yangilik. Joriy yil "103" xizmatida yagona Call-markaz tashkil qilinadi. Sohada kompleks axborot tizimlarini joriy etish maqsadida ularda yagona intellektual chaqiruv platformasi yaratiladi. Shu bilan birga, xizmat avtotransportlari uchun GPS yordamida sun'iy yo'ldosh monitoringi tizimi yo'lga qo'yilmoqda.

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**Tez tibbiy va shoshilinch yordam tizimini takomillashtirish bo'yicha dastur ishlab chiqildi bu borada amalga oshirilgan ishlar** Prezident Shavkat Mirziyoyev raisligida 5-may kuni tez tibbiy va shoshilinch yordam xizmati faoliyatini takomillashtirish masalalari bo'yicha videoselektor yig'ilishi o'tkazildi. Bu sohalar inson sog'lig'i va hayotini saqlab qolishda "oltin soat" oralig'ida birinchi yordam ko'rsatuvchi muhim bo'g'indir. So'nggi besh yilda bu yo'nalishlarning moddiy ta'minoti va kadrlar salohiyatini yaxshilash bo'yicha ko'p ishlar qilindi. Jumladan, 2 ming 224 ta yangi tez yordam mashinalari xarid qilindi, zamonaviy reanimatsiya mashinalari soni 24 tadan 435 taga yetkazildi. Tez yordam stansiyalari va brigadalari soni ham ko'paytirildi. Shuningdek, bitta chaqiriq uchun dori-darmonga ajratilayotgan mablag'lar miqdori 16 baravarga, dori turlari 20 tadan 45 tagacha oshirildi. Shoshilinch yordam sohasida ham quyi bo'g'inga katta e'tibor qaratildi. Hududlarda 21 ta tumanlararo qo'shma shikastlanish va o'tkir qon-tomir kasalliklari markazlari tashkil

etildi. Natijada tuman va shahar aholisini viloyat markazlariga murojaatlarini kamaytirdi. Masalan, ilgari "Qamchiq" dovonida avtohalokatda og'ir tan jarohati olgan bemorlar 100 kilometr masofa bosib, Toshkent va Namangan shahridagi shoshilinch markazlarga olib borilgan. Endi Angren shahri va Pop tumanida ochilgan markazlar odamlar joniga ora kirmoqda. Misol uchun, o'tgan yili tez tibbiy yordam brigadasining kechikib kelishi bo'yicha 50 mingdan ziyod shikoyat kelib tushgan. Buning sabablaridan biri sohada yagona boshqaruv yo'lga qo'yilmaganidir. Jumladan, tez tibbiy yordam xodimini ishga tayinlash, dori-darmon ta'minoti, transport, yoqilg'i va haydovchilar masalasi viloyatdagi turli boshqarmalar vakolatida. Boshqaruvdagi bunday chalkashliklar evaziga tez tibbiy yordam xizmati ko'rsatish tuman hududi bilan cheklangan. Tez yordam stansiyasi qo'shni tuman bilan chegaradosh bo'lsada, boshqa hudud degan vaj bilan chaqiruvni qabul qilmaydi. Tez tibbiy yordam mashinalarining ko'pida navigatsiya jihozlari yo'qligi, 10 mingta ko'chaga haligacha nom va 500 mingga yaqin uylarga raqam qo'yilmagani sababli manzilni topishga ko'p vaqt ketmoqda. Tizimdagi eng katta muammo – shoshilinch yordam bemor uchun eng yaqin tibbiyot muassasasida emas, balki faqatgina oldindan biriktirilgan sanoqli shifoxonalarda ko'rsatiladi. Shu bois tez tibbiy va shoshilinch yordam tizimini takomillashtirish bo'yicha alohida dastur ishlab chiqilgani ma'lum qilindi. Xususan, joriy yil 1-iyuldan yagona vertikal boshqaruv asosida "103" Respublika tez tibbiy yordam markazi va uning viloyat filiallari tashkil etiladi. Buning natijasida endi tez tibbiy yordam ko'rsatish bir tuman hududida emas, balki Toshkent shahri tajribasi asosida, masofaga qarab butun viloyat bo'yicha yo'lga qo'yiladi. Tumanlarda chaqiruvlarni qabul qilish dispetcherlik xizmati tugatilib, viloyatlarda yagona koll-markaz tuziladi. Koll-markazda operatorlar bilan birga alohida tibbiyot-maslahat brigadasi faoliyat olib boradi. Shuningdek, viloyat koll-markazlariga tez tibbiy yordam xizmati mavjud xususiy klinikalar ham ulanishi mumkin bo'ladi. Bu tajriba dastlab Sirdaryo viloyatida Tibbiy sug'urta jamg'armasi orqali tashkil etiladi va bosqichma-bosqich barcha hududlarga keng joriy etiladi. 2022-2025-yillarda tez tibbiy yordam tizimidagi barcha eskirgan mashinalar zamonaviy avtomobillarga almashtirilishi, natijada chaqiruvlarga yetib borish vaqti 3 barobarga qisqarishi qayd etildi. Bugungi kunda 2 ming 695 ta tez tibbiy yordam brigadasi bo'lib, 500 dan ortig'ida vrach yetishmaydi, shuningdek, 6 mingdan ortiq shifokor o'rindoshlik asosida ishlaydi. Xalqaro tajribaga ko'ra, barcha chaqiruvlarda ham vrachlar bo'lishi shart emas.

Shuning uchun endi chaqiruvlarning murakkabligi, dolzarbligi va turiga qarab, saralash tizimi joriy etiladi. Yana bir masala: bizda tez tibbiy yordam brigadalari vrach, feldsher va haydovchidan tashkil topgan. Xorijiy tajribada tez yordam feldsheri bir vaqtning o'zida haydovchi hisoblanadi. Shu bois yangi o'quv yilidan feldsherlikka o'qiyotgan yoshlar haydovchilikka ham o'rgatilishi belgilandi. Buning uchun tibbiyot kollejlari haydovchilik maktablari birlashtiriladi. Ko'rsatilgan xizmatni bemorlar tomonidan baholash orqali tez tibbiy yordam xodimlarini rag'batlantirish tizimi yo'lga qo'yiladi. Bunda, har chorak yakunida faoliyati bemorlar tomonidan yaxshi baholangan brigadalar xodimlari oylik ish haqining 50 foizi miqdorida mukofotlanadi. Yurtimizda har ming kishiga nisbatan chaqiruvlar soni 352 tani tashkil etadi. Bu rivojlangan davlatlardagiga qaraganda 6-7 baravar ko'p. Chunki qishloq va mahallalarda oddiy tibbiy xizmat yo'lga qo'yilmagani uchun aholi tez yordamga murojaat qilmoqda. Shuning uchun mahallalarda tibbiyot punktlari tashkil etish bo'yicha ko'rsatma berildi. Tez tibbiy yordam tizimi xodimlarini tayyorlash va malakasini oshirish masalasiga ham e'tibor qaratildi. Buning uchun, Sog'liqni saqlash vazirligi huzuridagi Respublika shoshilinch tibbiy yordam o'quv-mashg'ulot markazi Respublika tez tibbiy yordam markazi tizimiga o'tkazilib, Xodimlar malakasini oshirish maktabi sifatida qayta tashkil etiladi. Turkiya, Koreya, Fransiya kabi tez yordam tizimi ilg'or bo'lgan mamlakatlardan mutaxassislar jalb qilinadi. Tumanlar darajasida shoshilinch tibbiy xizmat qamrovini kengaytirish zarurligi ta'kidlandi.

**Xulosa va tavsiyalar.** O'zbekistonning cho'l va tog'li, tekislik hududida yashagan aholining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari mavjud, xususan, Surxondaryo viloyati hududidagi tez tibbiy yordam (TTY) ko'rsatish tizimini qiyosiy-ilmiy tahlil qilish viloyat tumanlardagi tez tibbiy yordam xizmatini tashkil qilish aholi soni, zichligi, yashash joylarining tarqoqligi, tez tibbiy yordam xizmatini ulardan uzoqligi, TTY bilan ta'minlanganligi, notekisligi va hududning ayrim geografik xususiyatlariga bog'liq ekanligi aniqlandi. TTY tizimi faoliyatini yanada takomillashtirish, samaradorligini oshirish uchun yuqoridagi omillarga albatta e'tibor qaratish zarur.

**Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:**

1. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining sog'liqni saqlash sohasi vakillari bilan "Tibbiyotdagi islohotlar — inson qadri uchun" mavzusidagi ochiq muloqoti.
2. Prezident Shavkat Mirziyoyev raisligida 5-may kuni tez tibbiy va shoshilinch yordam xizmati faoliyatini takomillashtirish masalalari bo'yicha videoselektori.
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