

# SCIENCE PROBLEMS.UZ

ISSN 2181-1342

Actual problems of social and humanitarian sciences  
Актуальные проблемы социальных и гуманитарных наук

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# 2024

# **SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ**

## **ИЖТИМОЙ-ГУМАНИТАР ФАНЛАРНИНГ ДОЛЗАРБ МУАММОЛАРИ**

*№ S/2 (4) - 2024*

**АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО-  
ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК**

**ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**ТОШКЕНТ-2024**

## **БОШ МУҲАРРИР:**

Исанова Феруза Тулқиновна

## **ТАҲРИР ҲАЙЪАТИ:**

### *07.00.00-ТАРИХ ФАНЛАРИ:*

Юлдашев Анвар Эргашевич – тарих фанлари доктори, сиёсий фанлар номзоди, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Мавланов Уктам Махмасабирович – тарих фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Хазраткулов Абдор – тарих фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети.

Турсунов Равшан Нормуратович – тарих фанлари доктори, Ўзбекистон Миллий Университети;

Холикулов Ахмаджон Боймаҳамматович – тарих фанлари доктори, Ўзбекистон Миллий Университети;

Габриэльян Софья Ивановна – тарих фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Миллий Университети.

### *08.00.00-ИҚТИСОДИЁТ ФАНЛАРИ:*

Карлибаева Рая Хожабаевна – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Насирходжаева Дилафруз Сабитхановна – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Остонокулов Азамат Абдукаримович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент молия институти;

Арабов Нурали Уралович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Худойқулов Садирдин Каримович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Азизов Шерзод Ўктамович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Божхона институти;

Ҳожаев Азизхон Саидалоҳонович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Фарғона политехника институти

Холов Актам Хатамович – иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Шадиева Дилдора Хамидовна – иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент в.б, Тошкент молия институти;

Шакарров Қулмат Аширович – иқтисодиёт фанлари номзоди, доцент, Тошкент ахборот технологиялари университети

### *09.00.00-ФАЛСАФА ФАНЛАРИ:*

Ҳакимов Назар Ҳакимович – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Яхшиликков Жўрабой – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Ғайбуллаев Отабек Мухаммадиевич – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат чет тиллар институти;

Саидова Камола Усканбаевна – фалсафа фанлари доктори, “Tashkent International University of Education” халқаро университети;

Ҳошимхонов Мўмин – фалсафа фанлари доктори, доцент, Жиззах педагогика институти;

Ўроқова Ойсулув Жамолiddиновна – фалсафа фанлари доктори, доцент, Андижон давлат тиббиёт институти, Ижтимоий-гуманитар фанлар кафедраси мудир;

Носирходжаева Гулнора Абдукаҳхаровна – фалсафа фанлари номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Турдиев Бехруз Собирович – фалсафа фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент, Бухоро давлат университети.

### *10.00.00-ФИЛОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:*

Ахмедов Ойбек Сапорбаевич – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Кўчимов Шухрат Норқизилович – филология фанлари доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳасанов Шавкат Аҳадович – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Бахронова Дилрабо Келдиёровна – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Мирсанов Ғайбулло Қулмуродович – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат чет тиллар институти;

Салахутдинова Мушарраф Исамутдиновна – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Кучкаров Раҳман Урманович – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент в/б, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Юнусов Мансур Абдуллаевич – филология фанлари номзоди, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Саидов Улугбек Арипович – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси.

#### 12.00.00-ЮРИДИК ФАНЛАР:

Ахмедшаева Мавлюда Ахатовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Мухитдинова Фирюза Абдурашидовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Эсанова Замира Нормуратовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикасида хизмат кўрсатган юрист, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳамроқулов Баҳодир Мамашарифович – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор в.б., Жаҳон иқтисодиёти ва дипломатия университети;

Зулфиқоров Шерзод Хуррамович – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Жамоат хавфсизлиги университети;

Хайитов Хушвақт Сапарбаевич – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Асадов Шавкат Ғайбуллаевич – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Утемуратов Махмут Ажимуратович – юридик фанлар номзоди, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Сайдуллаев Шахзод Алиханович – юридик фанлар номзоди, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳакимов Комил Бахтиярович – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Юсупов Сардорбек Баходирович – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Амиров Зафар Актамович – юридик фанлар бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), Ўзбекистон Республикаси Судьялар олий кенгаши ҳузуридаги Судьялар олий мактаби;

Жўраев Шерзод Юлдашевич – юридик фанлар номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Бабаджанов Атабек Давронбекович – юридик фанлар номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Раҳматов Элёр Жумабоевич – юридик фанлар номзоди, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

#### 13.00.00-ПЕДАГОГИКА ФАНЛАРИ:

Хашимова Дильдархон Уринбоевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ибрагимова Гулнора Хавазматовна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Закирова Феруза Махмудовна – педагогика фанлари доктори, Тошкент ахборот технологиялари университети ҳузуридаги педагогик кадрларни қайта тайёрлаш ва уларнинг малакасини ошириш тармоқ маркази;

Қаюмова Насиба Ашуровна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Қарши давлат университети;

Тайланова Шохидат Зайниевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, доцент;

Жуманиёзова Муҳайё Тожиевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Ибрахимов Санжар Урунбаевич – педагогика фанлари доктори, Иқтисодиёт ва педагогика университети;

Жавлиева Шахноза Баходировна – педагогика фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), Самарқанд давлат университети;

Бобомуротова Латофат Элмуродовна – педагогика фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), Самарқанд давлат университети.

#### 19.00.00-ПСИХОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Каримова Василя Маманосировна – психология фанлари доктори, профессор, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети;

Ҳайитов Ойбек Эшбоевич – Жисмоний тарбия ва спорт бўйича мутахассисларни қайта тайёрлаш ва малакасини ошириш институти, психология фанлари доктори, профессор

Умарова Навбахор Шокировна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети, Амалий психология кафедраси мудири;

Атабаева Наргис Батировна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети;

Шамшетова Анжим Караматдиновна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Қодиров Обид Сафарович – психология фанлари доктори (PhD), Самарканд вилоят ИИБ Тиббиёт бўлими психологик хизмат бошлиғи.

Содиқова Шоҳида Мархабобевна – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон халқаро ислом академияси.

#### 22.00.00-СОЦИОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Латипова Нодира Мухтаржановна – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон миллий университети кафедра мудири;

Сеитов Азамат Пўлатович – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон миллий университети;

#### 23.00.00-СИЁСИЙ ФАНЛАР

Назаров Насриддин Атақулович – сиёсий фанлар доктори, фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент архитектура қурилиш институти;

Бўтаев Усмонжон Хайруллаевич – сиёсий фанлар доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон миллий университети кафедра мудири.

### ОАК Рўйхати

Мазкур журнал Вазирлар Маҳкамаси ҳузуридаги Олий аттестация комиссияси Раёсатининг 2022 йил 30 ноябрдаги 327/5-сон қарори билан тарих, иқтисодиёт, фалсафа, филология, юридик ва педагогика фанлари бўйича илмий даражалар бўйича диссертациялар асосий натижаларини чоп этиш тавсия этилган илмий нашрлар рўйхатига киритилган.

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#### Таҳририят манзили:

100070. Тошкент шаҳри, Яккасарой тумани, Кичик Бешёғоч кўчаси, 70/10-уй. Электрон манзил: [scienceproblems.uz@gmail.com](mailto:scienceproblems.uz@gmail.com)

#### Боғланиш учун телефонлар:

(99) 602-09-84 (telegram).

## **07.00.00 – ТАРИХ ФАНЛАРИ**

*Полвонов Козимбек*

ЎЗБЕКИСТОННИНГ ЖАНУБИЙ ШАҲАРЛАРИ ТОПОНИМИГА ОИД  
МАЪЛУМОТЛАР ..... 10-15

*Hadjamuratova Matlyuba*

МАКТАВГАСНА ТА’ЛИМДА БОЛАЛАРНИ ИЈТИМОЙ НИМОYA QILISHGA INNOVATSION  
YONDOSHUVNING DOLZARBLIGI ..... 16-21

*Шовкатов Шокир Шовкат ўғли*

АБУЛ-ЮСР ПАЗДАВИЙ ИЛМИЙ МЕРОСИНИ ЎРГАНИШДАГИ ЁНДАШУВЛАР ..... 22-31

*Mo‘minov Xusanboy Madaminjonovich, Qodirjonov Omadjon Tavakkaljon o‘g‘li*

O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASIDA SUD QONUNCHILIGIGA KIRITILGAN O‘ZGARISHLAR VA  
ULARNING ANAMIYATI ..... 32-36

*Пардаев Асрор*

ҚАШҚАДАРЁ ВИЛОЯТИ АҲОЛИСИНИ ХАЛҚ ИСТЕЪМОЛИ ВА ОЗИҚ-ОВҚАТ  
МАҲСУЛОТЛАРИ БИЛАН ТАЪМИНЛАШ МАСАЛАЛАРИ ..... 37-42

## **08.00.00 – ИҚТИСОДИЁТ ФАНЛАРИ**

*Умурзақова Мўътабархон Нодир қизи*

ЖАХОНДА ТИББИЙ СУҒУРТА ТИЗИМИНИНГ РИВОЖЛАНИШ ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ ..... 43-52

*Рахманов Зафар*

ТИЖОРАТ БАНКЛАРИДА ДЕПОЗИТ ОПЕРАЦИЯЛАРИНИНГ РИВОЖЛАНИШ  
ТЕНДЕНЦИЯЛАРИНИ БАҲОЛАШ ..... 53-62

*Аминов Фазлитдин Бахадирович*

РОЛЬ И ЗНАЧЕНИЕ СЕМЕЙНОГО ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА В ЭКОНОМИКЕ  
РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН ..... 63-70

*Курбонова Шахринос Авазхоновна*

ИҚТИСОДИЁТНИ ДИВЕРСИФИКАЦИЯЛАШ ЖАРАЁНЛАРИДА АСОСИЙ ВОСИТАЛАР  
ТАҲЛИЛИНИ ЎЗИГА ХОС ЖИҲАТЛАРИ ..... 71-81

*Azimova Hulkar Egamberdiyevna*

KREDIT PORTFELINI SAMARALI BOSHQARISHDA TIJORAT BANKLARINING O‘RNI ..... 82-87

*Rajabov Orzujon Mamasoliyevich*

LOGISTIKA XIZMATLARINI KO‘RSATISHDA BUYUMLAR INTERNETI (INTERNET OF  
THINGS)DAN FOYDALANISH ..... 88-93

*Саидов Сарвар Хайруллоевич*

ДАВЛАТ ХИЗМАТЧИЛАРИДА БОШҚАРУВ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЯЛАРИНИ ШАКЛЛАНТИРИШ  
БОРАСИДА ХОРИЖ ТАЖРИБАСИ ..... 94-104

*Сержанов Аймурат Медетбаевич*

ХАЛҚАРО АМАЛИЁТ ВА ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА РАҚАМЛИ БАНКЛАР ХИЗМАТЛАРИНИ ЯРАТИШ  
ЗАРУРИЯТИ ..... 105-111

*Туробов Шерзод Алишеревич, Ибодуллаев Зафар Ибодуллаевич*

ТИЖОРАТ БАНКЛАРИ ФАОЛИЯТИНИ ТАРТИБГА СОЛИШНИНГ ХОРИЖ  
ТАЖРИБАСИ ..... 112-119

*Daniyarova Feruza Baxriddinovna, Chinorova Shahodat Mansur qizi*

O‘ZBEKISTON IQTISODIYOTIGA HORIJIIY INVESTITSIYALARNI JALB QILISH  
YO‘LLARI ..... 120-126

*Temirova Feruza Sagdullayevna*  
XULQ-ATVOR IQTISODIYOTI VA BRENDGA SODIQLIK ..... 127-132

*Sharipova Shaxzoda Xasanovna*  
YANGI O'ZBEKISTONDA TURIZM MADANIYATINI YUKSALTIRISH ISTIQBOLLARI ..... 133-138

### **09.00.00 - ФАЛСАФА ФАНЛАРИ**

*Алимова Шахноза Хамидовна*  
НОГИРОНЛИГИ БОР ЁШЛАР - АЛОҲИДА ХУСУСИЯТГА ЭГА ИЖТИМОЙ-ДЕМОГРАФИК  
ГУРУҲ СИФАТИДА ..... 139-147

*Асракулова Адиба Набиевна*  
“ЁШЛАР ВА БИЗНЕСНИ ҚЎЛЛАБ-ҚУВВАТЛАШ ЙИЛИ” НИНГ ҚАБУЛ ҚИЛИНИШИ  
ТАДБИРКОРЛАРНИНГ ИҚТИСОДИЙ ТАФАККУРИНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШДАГИ  
АҲАМИЯТИ ..... 148-154

### **10.00.00 - ФИЛОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ**

*Teshabayeva Dilfuza Muminovna*  
LEXICAL PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATING THE NAMES OF NEW PHENOMENA IN MASS  
MEDIA ..... 155-160

*Rustamov Ilhom Tursunovich, Inog'omjonova Robiya Rustamjon qizi*  
INTERFERENSIYA HODISASINING TILDA AKS ETISHI XUSUSIDA OLIMLARNING  
TADQIQOTLARI VA QARASHLARI ..... 161-165

*Abdikhmidova Sevinch Obidjon kizi*  
PROBLEMS FACED IN TRANSLATING PROPER NOUNS ..... 166-170

*Djurakulova Elmira Suyunova*  
SHOYIM BO'TAYEV ROMANLARIDA BADIY XRONOTOP VA MIFOLOGIK TALQIN ..... 171-177

*Dalieva Madina Khabibullaevna*  
THE ROLE OF BLENDING THEORY IN POLYSEMY AND METAPHOR ..... 178-183

*Жўраева Ирода Ахмедовна*  
ИНГЛИЗ ВА ЎЗБЕК АНТРОПОНИМИК ЛУФАТЛАР ТИПОЛОГИЯСИ ..... 184-189

*Iminova Shahnoza-Begim Bahodirovna*  
INGLIZ TILIDA INSONNING IJOBIY AQLIY XUSUSIYATLARINING IFODALOVCHI  
BIRLIKLARINING KONSEPTUAL, LINGVO-MADANIY XUSUSIYATLARI ..... 190-193

*Irgasheva Shoxida Sadriddinovna*  
INTERNET DISKURSIDAGI IQTISODIY NEOLOGIZMLARNI TARJIMA QILISH  
XUSUSIYATLARI ..... 194-200

*Tursunova Zarina Farxodovna*  
LINGVISTIKADA EMOTLARNI O'RGANISHGA ZAMONAVIY YUNDASHULAR (INGLIZ TILI  
ASOSIDA)..... 201-205

*Satibaldiyev Erkinjon Kamilovich*  
PARADIGMATIC SOUND INTERFERENCE IN THE ENGLISH SPEECH OF  
TURKOPHONES ..... 206-212

*Radjabova Hafiza Shukrulloevna*  
INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TERMINOLOGIYASINING METODOLOGIK ASOSLARI ..... 213-220

*Avezova Dilovar Salimovna*  
TAXALLUSLARNI O'RGANISHNING NAZARIY JIHATI ..... 221-225

<i>Alikberova Kamila Adhamovna</i> A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF LANGUAGE USE AND LANGUAGE ACQUISITION .....	226-232
<i>Rakhmatova Bahara Ibodulla qizi</i> THE ROLE OF LEGAL DISCOURSE IN MODERN LINGUISTICS .....	233-238
<i>Valieva Nargizakhon Zamir kizi</i> COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF “KITE RUNNER” AND “A THOUSAND SPLENDID SUNS” BY KHALED HOSSEINI: THEMES, CHARACTERS, AND SOCIOPOLITICAL CONTEXT .....	239-244
<i>Mamatqulova Zilola Rejabaliyevna</i> RISHTON KULOLCHILIK MAKTABI KASB-HUNAR LEKSIKASINING STUKTURAL TASNIFI .....	245-251
<i>Alimova Kamola Tursunovna</i> CHALLENGES IN PREPARATION OF GUIDE TRANSLATORS .....	252-258
<i>Сейтумбетова Айкумар Пулатбаевна</i> ЛИНГВОКУЛЬТУРОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ЕДИНИЦ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ, РУССКОМ И КАРАКАЛПАКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ.....	259-264
<i>Бегжанова Айсилу Махмудовна</i> ИНГЛИЗ ВА ЎЗБЕК ТИЛЛАРИДА КОМПЬЮТЕР ЛИНГВИСТИКАСИ ТЕРМИНЛАР ТИЗИМИНИНГ ЎЗИГА ХОС ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ .....	265-270
<i>Kubanova Ilmira Sharifovna</i> EXPLORING ABBREVIATED RAILWAY TERMINOLOGY IN ENGLISH: A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS .....	271-275
<i>Azamjonova Sarvinoz</i> USE OF TOPONYMS IN MODERN FRENCH MEDIA .....	276-282
<b>12.00.00 – ЮРИДИК ФАНЛАР</b>	
<i>Muxiddinova Dildora Muxiddinovna</i> O‘ZBEKISTONNING BOJXONA FAOLIYATIGA KIOTO KONVENSIYASINI JORIY ETISHNING HUQUQIY JIHATLARI VA JSTGA A‘ZOLIKNING TA‘SIRI .....	283-292
<i>Asadov Eldorjon Nizomiddin o‘g‘li</i> SOLIQ NAZORATI HUQUQIY ASOSLARINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH DAVLAT MOLIVAVIY NAZORATI INSTITUTINING MUHIM OMILI .....	293-298
<i>Mustanov Ixom Abdivalijonovich</i> BANK QONUNCHILIGINI BUZGANLIK UCHUN JAVOBGARLIKNING NAZARIY-HUQUQIY JIHATLARI .....	299-304
<i>G‘oyibov Jo‘rabek Choriyevich</i> YOSHLAR MIGRATSIYASI: MUAMMO VA YUTUQLAR TAHLILI .....	305-309
<b>13.00.00 – ПЕДАГОГИКА ФАНЛАРИ</b>	
<i>Kuziyev Otabek Chuliyevich</i> TALABALARDA AXBOROT MODELLASHTIRISH KO‘NIKMASINI SHAKLLANTIRISHNING MUHIM UCH BOSQICHI .....	310-314
<i>Fattaxova Diloram</i> TIL O‘QITISHDA FOYDALANILADIGAN KOMPYUTER METODLARI .....	315-321
<i>Moydinova Elmira</i> APPLICATION OF FLIPPED LEARNING METHODS IN THE UNIVERSITY	



CLASSROOM .....	322-326
<i>Xodiyeva Gulhayo Hasan qizi</i>	
ZAMONAVIY BOSHLANG'ICH TA'LIMDA 4K MODEL KOMPETENSIYALARINI RIVOJLANTIRISHGA INTEGRATIV YONDASHUVNING MOHIYATI .....	327-333
<i>Doniyorova Gulrux Shoniyozovna</i>	
AVTOMOBILSOZLIK YO'NALISHI TALABALARINING KASBIY KOMPETENSIYASINI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA DASTURIY VOSITALARNING AHAMIYATI .....	334-338
<i>Jumaniyozova Muhayyo Tojiyevna</i>	
RIVOJLANTIRUVCHI TA'LIMINING ASOSIY NAZARIYALARIDA TA'LIM OLUVCHINING ANALITIK QOBILIYATINI SHAKLLANTIRISH MUAMMOLARI .....	339-344
<i>Xo'jamberdiyeva Dilfuza Ikramovna</i>	
DARSLIK BILAN ISHLASH O'QUVCHILARNING AXBOROT KOMPETENTLIGINI RIVOJLANTIRISH VOSITASI SIFATIDA .....	345-351
<i>Mamaraimov Bekzod Qodirovich</i>	
O'QUVCHILARNING TADQIQOTCHILIK KO'NIKMALARINI SHAKLLANTIRISH VA ULARNING QIDIRUV FAOLIYATIGA TAYYORLIGI .....	352-356
<i>Xudayberdiev Nurislam Nuralievich</i>	
BO'LAJAK O'QITUVCHILARINING RAQAMLI KOMPETENTLIGINI SHAKLLANTIRISHNING TASHKILY-PEDAGOGIK MEXANIZMI .....	357-363
<i>Qarshiyev Jamshid Murotaliyevich</i>	
TALABALARINING O'QUV FAOLIYATI VA ILMIY IZLANISHLARIDA SUN'IY INTELLEKT: IMKONIYAT VA CHEGARALAR .....	364-369
<i>Teshaboyeva Shahodat</i>	
ZAMONAVIY SHAROITDA SHAXSNING KASBIY HUQUQIY MADANIYATI .....	370-375
<i>To'rayeva Dilnoza Ismoilovna</i>	
RAQAMLI TA'LIM MUHITIDA BO'LAJAK O'QITUVCHINING KASBIY KOMPETENTLIGINI RIVOJLANTIRISH USLUBIY TAYYORGARLIKNING BIR QISMI SIFATIDA .....	376-380
<i>Beknayeva Shaxnoza Vladimirovna</i>	
MAKTABGACHA TA'LIM TASHKILOTLARIDA INSON RESURSLARINI BOSHQARISHDA INNOVATSION JARAYONLAR .....	381-388
<i>Dusyarov Salimjon Xudaymuratovich</i>	
HARAKATLI O'YINLAR ASOSIDA MAKTAB O'QUVCHILARIDA JISMONIY MADANIYATNI SHAKLLANTIRISH .....	389-393

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## **THE ROLE OF LEGAL DISCOURSE IN MODERN LINGUISTICS**

**Abstract.** In this article, the role of legal discourse in modern linguistics and its connection with other areas of linguistics is highlighted. Although the concept of legal discourse is not new in science, it is important to study it deeply from the linguistic point of view. Because it is one of the types of discourse that has not been thoroughly studied in linguistics, despite the fact that it is separated from political discourse. Based on the definitions given in the article, we can say that recently, the development of internal statehood in the world civilization, the rule of law in society is increasing, the demand for legal language and legal literacy is also increasing. Sometimes universally recognized concepts are updated and refined over the years in the process of globalization. This means the task of gaining a deep understanding of legal discourse, including legal discourse. Based on this, it should be said that the history of discourse, its origin, and the role of legal discourse in general linguistics are covered in detail in this study. It is noted that this type of discourse is closely related to many aspects of the linguist, so it is stated that the task of studying it is also important. In addition, special features of the legal discourse are also discussed.

**Key words:** legal discourse, political discourse, general linguistics, aspects of linguistics, concept, political discourse, features of legal discourse

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## **РОЛЬ ПРАВОВОГО ДИСКУРСА В СОВРЕМЕННОЙ ЛИНГВИСТИКЕ**

**Аннотация.** В данной статье освещается роль юридического дискурса в современном языкознании и его связь с другими областями языкознания. Хотя понятие юридического дискурса не является новым в науке, важно глубоко изучить его с лингвистической точки зрения. Потому что это один из видов дискурса, который досконально не изучен в лингвистике, несмотря на то, что он отделен от политического дискурса. Опираясь на определения, приведенные в статье, можно сказать, что в последнее время с развитием внутренней государственности в мировой цивилизации усиливается верховенство права в обществе, увеличивается также потребность в юридическом языке и юридической грамотности. Иногда общепризнанные концепции обновляются и уточняются с годами в процессе глобализации. Это означает задачу достижения глубокого понимания юридического дискурса, в том числе юридического дискурса. Исходя из этого, следует сказать, что в данном исследовании подробно освещены история дискурса, его происхождение, а также роль юридического дискурса в общем языкознании. Отмечается, что данный тип дискурса тесно связан со многими аспектами деятельности лингвиста, поэтому констатируется, что задача его изучения также важна. Кроме того, обсуждаются особенности юридического дискурса.

**Ключевые слова:** юридический дискурс, политический дискурс, общее языкознание, аспекты языкознания, концепт, особенности юридического дискурса.

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## ZAMONAVIY TILSHUNOSLIKDA YURIDIK DISKURSNING TUTGAN O'RNINI

**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqolada yuridik diskursning zamonaviy tishunoslikdagi tutgan o'rnini va tilshunoslikning boshqa yo'nalishlari bilan bog'liqligi yoritiladi. Yuridik diskurs tushunchasi fanda yangilik hisoblanmasada uni lisoniy tarafdin chuqur o'rganish ahamiyat kasb etadi. Chunki u sisyosiy diskursdan ajralib chiqqan bo'lishiga qaramasdan, tilshunoslikda chuqur o'rganib tugatilmagan diskurs turlaridan biridir. Maqoladagi berilgan ta'riflardan kelib chiqqan holda shuni aytishimiz mumkinki, so'ngi paytlarda dunyo tamaddunida ichki davlatchilikning ravnaq topishi, jamiyatda qonun ustuvorligi oshib borar ekan, qonun tiliga, huquqiy savodxonlikka bo'lgan talab ham ortib boradi. Ba'zan umume'tirof etilgan tushunchalar yillar mobaynida globallashuv jarayonida yangilanib, sayqal topib boraveradi. Bu esa qonuniy nutqni, shu jumladan yuridik diskursni chuqur anglab yetish vazifasini anglatadi. Shundan kelib chiqqan holda aytish kerakki, ushbu tadqiqotda diskurs tarixi, uning kelib chiqishi va yuridik diskursning umumiy tilshunoslikdagi o'rnini batafsil yoritiladi. Ushbu diskurs turi tilshunoslining ko'pgina jabhalari bilan chambarchas bog'liqligi qayd etiladi, shuning uchun uni o'rganish vazifasi ham muhim ekanligi ifodalab beriladi. Bundan tashqari, yuridik diskursning o'ziga xos xususiyatlariga ham alohida to'xtalib o'tiladi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** yuridik diskurs, siyosiy diskurs, umumiy tilshunoslik, tilshunoslik aspektlari, konsepsiya, yuridik diskursning xususiyatlari.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47390/SPR1342V4SI2Y2024N33>

**Introduction.** When considering the content of the term legal discourse, it should be remembered that there is no clear and generally accepted definition of the concept of "discourse" that covers all cases of its use. In addition, the term itself is now increasingly used by experts in various fields of knowledge, which, among other concepts, reveals the recognition by researchers of the importance of the category behind it. All this allows us to talk about its special versatility and multitasking. Legal discourse means its following components: 1) subjects of legal discourse, carriers of legal thinking; 2) the subject of legal discourse (the content of discourse communication); 3) speech-legal communication; 4) legal thinking; 5) legal language and other symbolic forms (words, legal concepts, terms, phrases, judgments, etc.).

Taking into account the specified difference, in our opinion, the concept of legal discourse is more often used to define a certain "perfect" image of the legal organization of the state and society, to interpret the general theoretical problems of law in the texts. The idea of legal discourse is formed as an analysis of reality, legal texts as a reflection and creator of the practical implementation of officially established legal norms.

**Literature review and methodology.** In the 90s of the last century, discourse was understood as a coherent text together with extralinguistic factors. The following definition of discourse is given in the "Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary": "Discourse-extralinguistic - a coherent text connected with pragmatic, socio-cultural, psychological and other factors, a text obtained in the aspect of events" (Autyunova 1990, 136). However, the relationship between the concepts of "discourse" and "text" is quite controversial. It is believed that the text is the product of human interaction, the process of interpretation, and the discourse is the interaction, the process itself, and the text is a part of this process. Thus, As A.M. Kaplunenko noted, speech is a broader and universal linguistic object that includes not only the linguistic structure of the discourse work, but also the specific parameters of the communicative situation, the characteristics of the interlocutors, and the strategy of building communication. And the text is a more specific and narrow phenomenon that does not go beyond the real structural-semantic

parameters of the speech work. In the 90s of the last century, discourse was understood as a coherent text together with extralinguistic factors. The following definition of discourse is given in the "Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary": "Discourse-extralinguistic - a coherent text connected with pragmatic, socio-cultural, psychological and other factors, a text obtained in the aspect of events" (Autyunova 1990, p.136) .

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The concept of legal discourse has not received a comprehensive and unambiguous definition in modern linguistics. The term "legal discourse" itself and its terms "legal discourse" and "judicial discourse" are inextricably linked. According to a number of researchers, law (jurisprudence) and jurisprudence (jurisprudence) are related, but not the same concepts, although they share a common etymology (from Latin: *juris prūdentia* – "jurisprudence", "science of law and justice", *Jūris* (r.p. *jūris*) "right" and "justice", *prūdentia* – "prediction", "knowledge") and sometimes used in the same sense [Khomutova, Schaefer, 2019 , p. 44]. In a general sense, the right means the freedom of choice and behavior directly related to a certain person, a set of socially defined institutional normative regulatory, generally binding officially defined rules (norms, models) provided by the power of the state. [Legal encyclopedia, 2005. 670]. The term "Legislation" is used to designate the field of knowledge about the theory and history of the state and law, general features of legal concepts, and the system of legal norms.

Analyzing the scientific sources devoted to the study of legal discourse, we found it necessary to note the commonality and, of course, the differences of internal and interdisciplinary approaches.

According to O.A. Krapivkina, the uniqueness of legal discourse is determined by the methodological requirement of modern science to focus on the problem rather than the subject. [Krapivkina, O.A, p. 39-40]. The expression of the legal norm, on the one hand, represents "general concepts" of justice, equality, civil rights, democracy and transparency, and on the other hand, defines mutual obligations in the creation of society.

E.A. Kojemyakin bases the essence of legal discourse in accordance with general philosophical ideas and studies this type of discourse as a discourse thinking activity regulated by cultural and historical traditions (codes) and aimed at forming, regulating and managing norms, relations. [Kojemyakin, 2009, p. 33]. The problematic nature of legal discourse (standardization, regulation) is to express its general directions aimed at "implementing actions to change reality."

Legal discourse emerges both as a result of activity and as a process, the mechanisms and boundaries of which are determined by initial instructions before ensuring legal understanding and controlling the application of law.

The emergence of the concept of "legal discourse" by N.G. Khramtsova connects this with understanding the criteria for evaluating human activity, synthesizing various fields of

knowledge, including "legal field", "legal choice", "legal space", including: sociology of law, legal psychology, legal linguistics. [Khramtsova, 2018, p. 42].

In general, when using legal discourse, All concepts emphasized by O.V. Kosonogova, retain their importance. Thus, in order to reveal the structural, semantic and communicative features of legal discourse, it is necessary to actively enter interdisciplinary fields, in particular, the field of linguistics, so that these features are particularly clearly manifested. In this regard, other disciplines - history of religion, political science, cultural studies, anthropology, etc. - express their dependence in this regard. If we compare: "Interpretation of legal discourse from an inter-institutional and inter-cultural point of view", on the one hand, the values and principles of cultural institutions such as politics, religion and economy, on the other hand, it is the formation of stable and effective mechanisms for determining legal and illegal boundaries, social control It also serves other institutions to support and regulate institutional relations.

**Results and discussions.** The important features of the legal discourse are closely related to its connection with the value system of society, political, religious and economic spheres, as well as its inclusion of important historical and cultural conditions. All this, in fact, determines the special pragmatic "power" of legal discourse.

Undoubtedly, they show the characteristics of legal discourse and its connection with special and "legal" concepts such as "law", "court", "authority", "guilt". At the same time, tradition-specific connections are important, defining specific concepts in the minds of native speakers and, accordingly, between discourse types. (for example, the connection between the concepts of "law" and "sin" and legal and religious discourses in Uzbek linguistics and cultural consciousness).

Legal discourse should be understood as a complex, communicative, interdisciplinary phenomenon, including the participants of communication and the processes of production and perception of the message, as a type of discourse that includes a social text that gives an idea of the semiotic space. It can be characterized by a set of verbal and non-verbal signs that form a form of communication in the communication space. It is explained by the lack of an unambiguous definition of legal discourse. According to researchers, legal discourse includes many types: legislative, judicial, administrative, etc.

The main tasks of the legal discourse are as follows: 1) ensuring the existence of norms and rules of behavior in the normative society; 2) consists of the implementation of actions that determine the essence of legal institutions (establishing the truth, rule of law, implementation of laws); 3) an order specifying the performance of certain actions or their non-performance; 4) legal texts are information that consists of conveying legal information to the recipient; 5) declarative - consisting of announcing legal values, guidelines and ideas; 6) presentation to create a positive image of legal institutions; 7) analysis of legal documents, court decisions, etc. in analytical-legal texts; 8) evaluator, which consists in evaluating people's actions and behavior in legal discourse; 9) is to define boundaries between specialists working in legal institutions and persons using the services of legal institutions.

It is considered legal discourse as a linguistic formation resulting from processes of categorization and conceptualization as one of the social types of language. Legal discourse is a form of real-time language use that reflects the legal type of a person's social activity with a historically determined and purposeful social movement. Legal discursive activity has a specialized nature, and legal language works as a component of certain social activities of

people. In legal discourse, the uniqueness of legal professional thinking is objectified as a communicative phenomenon, which determines the formation of such qualities and characteristics as purposefulness, argumentativeness, terminology, information content, interpretation.

Legal discourse is a consistent text that is combined with extralinguistic - pragmatic, socio-cultural, psychological and other factors, that is, the text in the case of the event is combined with its generality and interaction with legal norms. Since legal discourse is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon, it can be studied, first of all, with an internal approach. First, it is necessary to analyze the legal discourse as a phenomenon of communicative activity from the point of view of psychology and communicative linguistics.

As a result of the linguistic reality of a person, oral texts appear that require their own understanding and comprehension. Therefore, the analysis should include the information of the receiver present in the text: it connects what is described with the real or mental world, determines the functional perspective (the subject of the statement, that is, what is said and, what about the subject is called). At the same time, they have their own views and assessments of what is depicted. Therefore, the most important in the analysis of legal discourse is the interpretive approach.

Secondly, as we mentioned before, the legal discourse itself is multifaceted and an integral phenomenon. In fact, it is a set of texts that reflect the norms and rules of living and behavior in society. Modern researchers (for example, D.N. Shlepnev) distinguish primarily prescriptive (laws, decrees, contracts), mixed texts, mainly descriptive, but they also contain instructions (claims, statements) and descriptive (educational literature) is also available. This is a functional approach, but we use a purely systematic-structural analysis, which is used to classify the texts that make up the legal discourse - decisions, laws, forensic-linguistic texts, scientific texts on legal topics, etc.

Legal discourse includes all speech statements related to jurisprudence. It is difficult to draw a clear line between legal and other types of discourse. For example, everyday conversation on legal topics has a number of characteristics of legal discourse. Therefore, the legal discourse is related to other discourses.

This type of discourse is characterized by unified subjects, procedures and situations. The similarity of the main concepts is determined by the fact that most of the legal texts have few national language symbols and the vocabulary has equivalents in other languages.

One of the distinctive features of legal discourse is its impersonality, that is, the absence of indicators of the addresser and addressee, that is, at the structural, morphological and syntactic level, it consists of impersonal verb forms, impersonal and passive devices, and the structure of complex sentences. At the same time, legal discourse does not have sharply defined boundaries: many of its characteristic features are universal for many types or are found in at least two types. Legal texts must necessarily contain a reference to the need to perform certain actions or, on the contrary, the prohibition of certain actions, and the explanation in the legal text itself has the status of a legal norm that must be fulfilled.

**In conclusion**, Legal discourse is a complex and interdisciplinary phenomenon that includes legislative, judicial, administrative, and other types of communication. Its main tasks include ensuring norms and rules of behavior in society, implementing legal institutions, and conveying legal information to recipients. Legal discourse reflects legal professional thinking

and involves specialized language use with a focus on purposefulness, argumentativeness, and terminology. It is a consistent text that interacts with extralinguistic factors and can be analyzed through psychological and communicative approaches. Legal discourse is multifaceted and includes a variety of texts related to jurisprudence, with characteristics of impersonality and universal features. Ultimately, legal discourse is interconnected with other types of discourse and plays a crucial role in shaping social norms and behaviors.

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*№ S/2 (4) – 2024*

## АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО- ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК

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