

SCIENCE
PROBLEMS.UZ

ISSN 2181-1342

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

**Ijtimoiy-gumanitar
fanlarning dolzarb
muammolari**

5-son (4-jild)

2024

SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ

ИЖТИМОЙ-ГУМАНИТАР ФАНЛАРНИНГ ДОЛЗАРБ МУАММОЛАРИ

№ 5 (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.

Ижтимоий-гуманитар фанларнинг долзарб муаммолари” электрон журнали 2020 йил 6 август куни 1368-сонли гувоҳнома билан давлат рўйхатига олинган.

Муассис: “SCIENCEPROBLEMS TEAM” масъулияти чекланган жамияти

Таҳририят манзили:

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

Боғланиш учун телефонлар:

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

MUNDARIJA

07.00.00 – TARIX FANLARI

<i>Ismoilov Ubaydulla Mamat o'g'li</i> OHANGARON VODIYSI AHOLISINING QADIMGI VA O'RTA ASRLAR DAVRI MAFKURAVIY DUNIYO (SUYURLITEPA YODGORLIGIDAN TOPILGAN MODDIY MANBALAR ASOSIDA)	16-26
<i>Elmurotov, Bahodir Abdugapporovich</i> KALTAMINOR MADANIYATINING GENEZISI MASALALARI	27-33
<i>Nafiddinova, Xosiyat Ravshanovna</i> OILAVIY MAROSIMLAR VA ULARNING TARIXIY ADABIYOTLARDA YORITILISHI	34-37
<i>Eshmo'minov, Ozodbek Ziyodulla o'g'li</i> DEMOGRAFIK JARAYONLARNING BORISHI: SURXON VOHASI MISOLIDA (1925-1946 YY.)	38-41
<i>Akobirov, Mirjalol Ximmatovich</i> SULTON JALOLIDDIN MANGUBERDINING YAQIN SHARQ VA KICHIK OSIYO DAVLATLARI BILAN DIPLOMATIK ALOQALARI	42-46
<i>Маматалиева Сурайё Бобомуратовна</i> ШИША ВА ШИШАСОЗЛИК ТАРИХШУНОСЛИГИ	47-52
<i>Далакьян, Жанна Сейрановна</i> АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ДУХОВНО-НРАВСТВЕННОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ МОЛОДЕЖИ ВОЗМОЖНЫЕ ПУТИ РЕШЕНИЯ	53-56

08.00.00 – IQTISODIYOT FANLARI

<i>Эргашев, Рахматулла Хидирович, Узақов, Жамшид Норбоевич</i> ЗИЁРАТ ТУРИЗМ ТАРМОҒИНИНГ ИҚТИСОДИЙ ВА ИЖТИМОЙ САМАРАДОРЛИГИНИ ОШИРИШ ЙЎЛЛАРИ	57-62
<i>Очилов, Фарходжон Шавкатжон ўғли</i> БАҲОЛАНГАН МАЖБУРИЯТЛАР АУДИТИДА ИЧКИ НАЗОРАТ ТИЗИМИНИ ЎРГАНИШ ҲАМДА БАҲОЛАШ	63-71
<i>Raxmatov, Adxam Itolmasovich</i> TURIZM SOHASIDA MALAKALI KADRLAR TAYYORLASH VA BANDLIGINI TA'MINLASHNING XORIJIY MAMLAKATLAR MODELLARI TAHLILI	72-80
<i>Murodova, Nargiza Utkirovna</i> BARQAROR TURIZM MARKETING STRATEGIYASI SIFATIDA	81-85
<i>Мадаминов, Инъомжон Озодович</i> КОРХОНАЛАР ИНВЕСТИЦИОН ВА ИННОВАЦИОН ФАОЛЛИГИНИ ТАЪМИНЛАШДА СОЛИҚЛАРНИНГ ЎРНИ	86-93
<i>Abdusalomov, Jaxongir O'ktam o'g'li</i> TIJORAT BANKLARIDA JISMONIY SHAXSLAR KREDITLARINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH YO'NALISHLARI	94-101
<i>Кулибоев, Азамат Шоназарович</i> ДАВЛАТ ТИББИЁТ ТАШКИЛОТЛАРИДА МОЛИЯВИЙ АКТИВЛАР ҲИСОБИ ВА НАЗОРАТИНИ ТАКОМИЛЛАШТИРИШ	102-111

Мараимова, Умида Исмаилжановна

КОРХОНА БОШҚАРУВИ АМАЛИЁТИДА МАРКЕТИНГ ДАСТУРЛАРИНИ АМАЛ ҚИЛИШИГА
БАҒИШЛАНГАН КОНЦЕПЦИЯЛАР 112-120

Askarova Sevvara Baxtiyorovna

RAQAMLI IQTISODIYOT DAVRIDA BIZNES VA TADBIRKORLIKNING АҲАМИЯТИ 121-125

09.00.00 – FALSAFA FANLARI

Ўроқова Ойсулув Жамолiddиновна

ИЛК ЎРТА АСРЛАР ШАРҚ САНЪАТИДА РОМАНТИК ЙЎНАЛИШНИНГ ЭСТЕТИК
АСОСЛАРИ 126-133

Rizaev, Nodir Sobirovich

XX ASR BOSHLARIDA BUХORO JADIDLARINING IJTIMOYI- SIYOSIY QARASHLARI..... 134-138

Шукруллаева Гулчеҳра Насруллаевна

ЖАЗО ГЕНЕЗИСИДАГИ АХЛОҚИЙ МУҲИТ ЖАРАЁНИНИ КОНЦЕПТУАЛ ТАДБИҚ
ЭТИШНИНГ ФАЛСАФИЙ МАСАЛАЛАРИ 139-144

Shokirov Toxirjon Nurmatmatovich

MADANIYAT VA SAN'AT FALSAFASINING VAHS MAVZULARI 145-149

Ulug'murodov Elyor Saydulloevich

GNOSEOLOGIYADA TASAVVUFIIY TAJRIBANI O'RNI VA АҲАМИЯТИ 150-154

Ganiev Sherxon Meytanboevich

HOZIRGI DAVR FANI VA FALSAFASIDA MADANIY VA MA'NAVIY-AXLOQIY TANLOVNI
NAMOYON BO'LISH SHAKLLARI 155-164

10.00.00 – FILOLOGIYA FANLARI

Daliev Madina Xabibullaevna, Kristian Kapone, Satibaldiyeva Nigora Alimqul qizi

TERMINOLOGIYADA TERMIN VA UNGA TENG BO'LGAN TUSHUNCHALARNING
TADQIQI 165-178

Chorieva Iroda Kurbonboevna

TARKIBIDA TIBBIYOT XODIMLARI NOMLARI BO'LGAN INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK MAQOLLARINING
TURLI HUSUSIYATIGA KO'RA TASNIFI 179-183

Sharipov, Abdulaziz Akmalovich

GID-TARJIMONLAR NUTQINING O'RGANILISH ASPEKTLARI 184-188

Urinova Tursunoy Urin kizi

LIBOS DIZAYNI VA MODASINING SHAKLLANISH VA RIVOJLANISH DAVRLARI HAMDA
YO'LLARI 189-193

Норматова Шоира Умаровна, Абдурахманова Меҳрибон Дустмуродовна

ТИЛ ТАЪЛИМИДА БАДИИЙ АДАБИЁТ ЎҚИТИШ УСУЛЛАРИ 194-199

Eshniyazova Maysara Beknazarovna

«SIROJUL MUSLIMIN» VA «ARBA'IN» ASARLARIDA G'OYAVIY-BADIIY TAHLILI 200-208

Nazarov, Sardor Shamurodovich

INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILI SO'Z BIRIKMALARI STRUKTUR-SEMANTIK XUSUSIYATLARNING
QIYOSIY ASPEKTDА O'RGANILISHI 209-213

<i>Bazarbaeva Albina Mingaliyevna</i> RANG TURLARI VA ULARNI TAHLIL QILISH: SEMANTİK VA STILISTİK	214-218
<i>Бердиева, Зулфия Сафаровна</i> ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ АНТРОПОНИМОВ В НЕМЕЦКИХ СКАЗКАХ	219-223
<i>Адилова Дилором Кадировна</i> ЎЗБЕК ВА РУС ТИЛЛАРИДАГИ ШЕЪРИЙ МАТНЛАРДА “АЁЛ” ШАХСИЙ ФАЗИЛАТЛАРИНИ ИФОДАЛОВЧИ СЎЗЛАРНИНГ СЕМАНТИК МАЙДОНИ ТАСВИРИ	224-230
<i>Хасанова Юлдуз Мухтор қизи</i> ШАРҚ ВА ҒАРБ ҲАЙВОНЛАР ҲАҚИДАГИ ЭРТАКЛАРИДА “АХЛОҚ” МОТИВИНИНГ БАДИИЙ КОНЦЕПТУАЛЛАШУВИ	231-236
<i>Олимова Хуршида Вайдиллаевна</i> ИНГЛИЗ ВА ЎЗБЕК ТИЛЛАРИДА ЛАҚАБЛАРНИНГ СТИЛИСТИК ИМКОНИАТЛАРИ	237-243
<i>Polvonniyozova Mahliyo O'ktamjon qizi</i> IKKINCHI TILNI EGALLASHDA AFFEKTIV OMILLARNING ROLI	244-247
<i>Normamatov Farrux Komiljon o'g'li</i> YAXSHILIK KONSEPTINING INGLIZ MILLIY MADANIYATIDAGI AHAMIYATI	248-253
<i>Yakubov Faxriddin</i> SAYLOVOLDI SIYOSIY DISKURSI XUSUSIYATLARI	254-259
<i>Bekmuratova Dilbar Xushmamatovna</i> TA'LIM TERMINOLOGIYASIDAGI ANTONIMIM: TAHLIL VA PEDAGOGIK AMALIYOT UCHUN MA'LUMOTLAR	260-264
<i>Sharofova Sevinch Jamoliddin qizi</i> OMON MATJON SHE'RIYATIDA ALLITERATSIYA	265-269
<i>Amonova Dilshoda Azamatovna</i> ERTAKLARNING BOLALAR ADABIYOTIDAGI O'RNI	270-276
<i>Tuxtayeva Dildora Zokirovna</i> INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA INSON AQLIY QOBILIYATINI IFODALOVCHI FRAZEOLOGIK BIRLIKLARNING STILISTIK XUSUSIYATLARI	277-281
<i>Sattorova Nafisa Isomidinovna</i> O'YBEK IJODIDA BADIY KONSEPTNING VOQELANISHI	282-285
12.00.00 – YURIDIK FANLAR	
<i>Абдурахманова Нодирахон</i> ПРАВОВОЕ РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ БЛОКЧЕЙН И СМАРТ-КОНТРАКТОВ (СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ)	286-290
<i>Турғунов Муроджон Турсунбоевич</i> “АВЕСТО”ДА КИШИЛАР ЎРТАСИДАГИ ЎЗАРО МУНОСАБАТЛАРИГА ВА ОДОБ-АХЛОҚҚА ҚАРШИ ЖИНОЯТЛАРНИНГ ИФОДАЛАНИШИ	291-298

<i>Султонов Мухсинжон Муқимович</i> АХБОРОТ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАРИДАН ФОЙДАЛАНИБ ЎЗГАЛАРНИНГ МУЛКИНИ ТАЛОН-ТОРОЖ ҚИЛИШ ТУШУНЧАСИ	299-309
<i>Ходжиев Юнус Мухитдинович</i> АХБОРОТ ХАВФСИЗЛИГИНИ ҲУҚУҚИЙ ТАЪМИНЛАШНИНГ АЙРИМ МАСАЛАЛАРИ	310-315
<i>Makhmudova Khurmat Mukhtorovna</i> МЕХНАТ ҲУҚУҚИНИНГ КОНСТИТУТСИЯВИЙ АСОСЛАРИ ВА КАФОЛАТЛАРИ	316-330
<i>Nurullayev Shoxrux Shuxratillayevich</i> ҚУРИЛИШ СОҲАСИДА АТРОФ-МУҲИТНИ ҲУҚУҚИЙ МУҲОФАЗА ҚИЛИШДА РАҚАМЛАСHTIRISH VA ZAMONAVIY TENDENSIYALAR	331-337
<i>Otamirzayev Oybek Murodullo o'g'li</i> O'ZBEKISTONDA PLASTIK CHIQUINDILARDAN FOYDALANISHNI CHEKLASHNING HUQUQIY MASALALARI VA HORIJ TAJRIBASI	338-341
<i>Safarov Jamshid Ismoilovich</i> XALQARO HUQUQ DOKTRINASIDA SHARTNOMA MAJBURIYLIGIGA ROZILIKNI IFODALASH INSTITUTINING SHARTNOMANING HAQIQIY EMASLIGI, AMAL QILISHINI BEKOR QILISH, TUGATISH VA TO'XTATIB TURISHDA AHAMIYATI	342-349
<i>Шарипов Санжар Собирович, Бозоров Азимжон Ахатович</i> ОММАВИЙ ТАДБИРЛАРНИ ТАШКИЛ ЭТИШ ВА ЎТКАЗИШ ВАҚТИДА ЖАМОАТ ТАРТИБИНИ САҚЛАШ ФАОЛИЯТИНИ БОШҚАРИШНИНГ МОҲИЯТИ, АҲАМИЯТИ ВА ЎЗИГА ХОС ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ	350-357
<i>Normurodova Behro'za Xolmo'minovna</i> RAQAMLI OCHIQ MANBALAR VA ULARDAN RAQAMLI KRIMINALISTIKADA FOYDALANISH	358-366
<i>Неъматов Азизбек Ғолибжон ўғли</i> ДАСТЛАБКИ ТЕРГОВДА ЖИНОЯТЛАРНИНГ ОЛДИНИ ОЛИШ ВАЗИФАСИНИНГ МОҲИЯТИ ВА АҲАМИЯТЛАРИ	367-373
<i>Дадабоева Дилфуза Нурматовна</i> ТАДБИРКОРЛИК ФАОЛИЯТИДА НОДАВЛАТ НОТИЖОРАТ ТАШКИЛОТЛАРНИНГ ИШТИРОКИ АҲАМИЯТИ	374-378
<i>O'razbayev Laziz Shuhrat o'g'li</i> MUHIM RAQAMLI INFRATUZILMALARGA NISBATAN AMALGA OSHIRILADIGAN HUJUMLAR VA ULARNING OLDINI OLISH	379-383
13.00.00 – PEDAGOGIKA FANLARI	
<i>Xudoyberganov Doniyor Yangiboy o'g'li</i> BOSHLANG'ICH SINIF O'QUVCHILARINING KOGNITIV KOMPETENTSIYASINI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING ZARURIYATI	384-388
<i>Hazratov Fazliddin Xikmatovich</i> OBYEKTGA YO'NALTIRILGAN DASTURLASH TILLARI ORQALI TALABALARNING KASBIY KOMPETENSIYASINI SHAKLLANTIRISH	389-393

<i>Khojamkulov Rasulbek Kurbon oqli</i> BO'LAJAK MUHANDISLARNI LOYIHALASH KOMPETENSIYALARINI KOMPYUTER GRAFIKASI YORDAMIDA RIVOJLANTIRISHNING AHAMIYATI	394-398
<i>Закирова Зулхумор Зоиржоновна</i> МУСТАҚИЛ ТАЪЛИМ ОЛИШ ШАКЛИ СИФАТИДА ТАНҚИДИЙ ФИКРЛАШ ҚОБИЛИЯТИНИ ОШИРИШДА ЎҚИТУВЧИ САВОЛ ЖАВОБЛАРИНИ ЎРНИ	399-404
<i>Eshnazarov Murod Karimovich</i> BO'LAJAK O'QITUVCHILARNI GERMENEVTIK YONDASHUV ASOSIDA KASBIY FAOLIYATGA TAYYORLASHNI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH	405-410
<i>Mengliqulov Xayrulla Aliqulovich</i> TALABA QIZLARING SUZISH MALAKA VA KO'NIKMALARINI SHAKLLANTIRISHDA DIFFERENSIAL YONDASHUV	411-415
<i>Komilova Dildora Gulamjonovna</i> INGLIZ TILI O'QITISH BO'YICHA IQTISODIYOT TALABALARINING KASB-KOMMUNIKATIV KOMPETENSIYASINI RIVOJLANTIRISH	416-420
<i>Turdimurodov Dilmurod Yo'ldoshevich</i> SPORTCHILARNING BOKSDAGI TEXNIK HARAKATLARIGA MOSLASHISH REAKSIYALARI	421-426
<i>Abdullayev Dilshod Xamidullo o'g'li</i> BOLALARGA HARAKATLI O'YINLARNI O'RGATISH SHARTLARI VA USULLARI	427-432
<i>Axmedov Akmal Yusufovich</i> OLIY TA'LIM JARAYONIDA BO'LAJAK PSIXOLOGLARNI KASBIY FAOLIYATGA TAYYORLASHNING MUHIM MEZONLARI	436-440
<i>Donisheva Gulro'y Axrorqul qizi</i> CHET TILINI O'RGANISH JARAYONIDA AKTDAN FOYDALANISH	441-444
<i>Qurbonboyeva Dilfuza Shukur qizi</i> TALABALARNING MULOQOT KOMPETENSIYALARINI SHAKLLANTIRISH	445-449
<i>Эркабоев Ойбек Мухаммаджонович</i> ТЕМПЫ ПРИРОСТА ПОКАЗАТЕЛЕЙ СПЕЦИФИЧЕСКИХ КООРДИНАЦИОННЫХ СПОСОБНОСТЕЙ ДЕТЕЙ 6 ЛЕТ	450-456
<i>Абатов Жалғасбай Орынбаевич</i> ТАСВИРИЙ САНЪАТ ДАРСЛАРИНИ ТАРИХ ФАНИГА БОҒЛАБ ЎҚИТИШ	457-463
<i>Akramjonova Feruza Akramjonovna</i> МАКТАВГАСНА ТА'LIM TASHKILOTIDA INNOVATSION TA'LIM MUHITINING TA'LIM - TARBIYA JARAYONIGA TA'SIRI	464-468
<i>Mahmudova Zulfiya Xomitovna</i> МАКТАВГАСНА ТА'LIM TASHKILOTI VA OILA HAMKORLIGI	469-476
<i>Abduvosiyeva Mahmuda Xamidullo qizi</i> ХИТОЙ ТА'LIM ТИЗИМИНИНГ О'ЗИГА ХОС ЈИНАТЛАРИ	477-483
<i>Boboqulov Chori Urolovich</i> BOSHLANG'ICH SINIF O'QUVCHILARIDA AQLIY QOBILİYATLARNI SHAKLLANTIRISHDAGI PEDAGOGIK MUAMMOLAR VA ULARNING YECHIMI	484-489
<i>Есанова Гулчеҳра</i> ЁШ ФУТБОЛЧИЛАРНИ ЖИСМОНИЙ ТАРБИЯЛАШ ТАМОЙИЛЛАРИ ВА УСУЛЛАРИ	490-497

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

Volume 4, Issue 5 (may, 2024). -500 p.

CONTENTS

07.00.00 – HISTORICAL SCIENCES

<i>Ismailov Ubaydulla Mamat ugli</i> THE IDEOLOGICAL WORLD OF THE ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL POPULATIONS OF THE OHANGARON VALLEY (BASED ON MATERIAL SOURCES FOUND AT THE SUYURLITEPA SITE)	16-26
<i>Elmuratov, Bakhodir Abdugapparovich</i> QUESTIONS OF GENESIS OF Keltaminora Culture.....	27-33
<i>Nafiddinova, Khosiat Ravshanovna</i> FAMILY CEREMONIES AND THEIR COVERAGE IN HISTORICAL LITERATURE	34-37
<i>Eshmominov, Ozodbek Ziyodulla ugli</i> PROGRESS OF DEMOGRAPHIC PROCESSES: THE CASE OF SURKHAN OASIS (1925-1946 YY.)	38-41
<i>Akobirov, Mirjalol Ximmatovich</i> DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS OF SULTAN JALOLIDDIN MANGUBERDI WITH THE STATES OF THE MIDDLE EAST AND ASIA MINOR	42-46
<i>Mamatalieva Surayyo Bobomuratovna</i> HISTORIOGRAPHY OF GLASS AND GLASSMAKING	47-52
<i>Dalakyan, Janna Seyranovna</i> CURRENT PROBLEMS OF SPIRITUAL AND MORAL CULTURE YOUTH POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS	53-56

08.00.00 – ECONOMIC SCIENCES

<i>Ergashev, Rahmatulla Khidirovich, Uzakov, Jamshid Norboyevich</i> WAYS TO INCREASE THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL EFFICIENCY OF THE PILGRIMAGE TOURISM NETWORK	57-62
<i>Achilov, Farkhodjon Shavkatjon o'g'li</i> STUDYING AND ASSESMENT OF THE INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM IN THE AUDIT OF PROVISIONS	63-71
<i>Rakhmatov, Adkham Itolmasovich</i> ANALYSIS OF FOREIGN COUNTRY MODELS OF TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT OF QUALIFIED PERSONNEL IN THE FIELD OF TOURISM	72-80
<i>Murodova, Nargiza Utkirovna</i> SUSTAINABLE TOURISM AS A MARKETING STRATEGY	81-85
<i>Madaminov, Inomjon Ozodovich</i> THE ROLE OF TAXES IN ENSURING INVESTMENT AND INNOVATION ACTIVITY OF ENTERPRISES	86-93
<i>Abdusalomov, Jahongir O'ktam o'g'li</i> DIRECTIONS FOR IMPROVING PERSONAL LOANS IN COMMERCIAL BANKS	94-101

<i>Kuliboyev, Azamat Shonazarovich</i> IMPROVING ACCOUNTING AND CONTROL OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES IN STATE MEDICAL ORGANIZATIONS	102-111
<i>Maraimova, Umida Ismailjanovna</i> CONCEPTS DEDICATED TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MARKETING PROGRAMS IN ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS	112-120
<i>Askarova Sevvara Bakhtiyorovna</i> THE IMPORTANCE OF BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE ERA OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY	121-125

09.00.00 – PHILOSOPHICAL SCIENCES

<i>Uroкова Aysuluv Jamoliddinovna</i> AESTHETIC FOUNDATIONS OF ROMANTIC DIRECTIONS IN EASTERN ART OF THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES	126-133
<i>Rizayev, Nodir Sobirovich</i> SOCIO-POLITICAL VIEWS OF BUKHARA'S JADIDS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURY	134-138
<i>Shukrullaeva Gulchehra Nasrullaevna</i> PHILOSOPHICAL ISSUES OF CONCEPTUAL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROCESS OF THE MORAL ENVIRONMENT IN THE GENESIS OF PUNISHMENT	139-144
<i>Shokirov Takhirjon Nurmamatovich</i> KEY TOPICS OF PHILOSOPHY OF CULTURE AND ART	145-149
<i>Ulugmuradov, Elyor Saidulloevich</i> THE PLACE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF MYSTICAL EXPERIENCE IN GNOSEOLOGY	150-154
<i>Ganiyev Sherxon Meytanbayevich</i> FORMS OF MANIFESTING CULTURAL AND SPIRITUAL-MORAL CHOICE IN THE SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY OF THE PRESENT PERIOD	155-164

10.00.00 – PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES

<i>Dalievna Madina Xabibullaevna, Christian Capone, Satibaldieva Nigora Alimqul qizi</i> THE STUDY OF TERM AND ITS EQUIVALENT CONCEPTS IN TERMINOLOGY	165-178
<i>Chorieva Iroda Kurbonboevna</i> CLASSIFICATION OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK PROVERBS CONTAINING THE NAMES OF MEDICAL PERSONNEL ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT CHARACTERISTICS	179-183
<i>Sharipov, Abdulaziz Akmalovich</i> STUDY ASPECTS OF SPEECH OF GUIDE-INTERPRETERS	184-188
<i>Urinova Tursunoy Urin kizi</i> PERIODS AND WAYS OF FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF DRESS DESIGN AND FASHION	189-193
<i>Normatova Shoira Umarovna, Abduraxmanova Mehribon Dustmuradovna</i> METHODS OF TEACHING ARTISTIC LITERATURE IN LANGUAGE EDUCATION	194-199
<i>Eshniyazova Maysara Beknazarovna</i> IDEOLOGICAL AND ARTISTIC ANALYSIS IN THE WORKS OF «SIROJUL MUSLIMIN” AND «ARBA'IN”	200-208

<i>Nazarov, Sardor Shamurodovich</i> A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF STRUCTURAL-SEMANTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGE WORD COMBINATIONS	209-213
<i>Bazarbaeva Albina Mingaliyevna</i> COLOUR TYPES AND ANALYSIS: SEMANTIC AND STYLISTIC	214-218
<i>Berdieva, Zulfiya Safarovna</i> USE OF ANTHROPONYMS IN GERMAN FAIRY TALES	219-223
<i>Adilova Dilorom Kadirovna</i> DESCRIPTION OF THE SEMANTIC FIELD OF WORDS THAT REPRESENT THE PERSONAL QUALITIES OF A "WOMAN" IN POETIC TEXTS IN UZBEK AND RUSSIAN	224-230
<i>Khasanova Yulduz Mukhtor kizi</i> LITERARY CONCEPTUALIZATION OF THE MOTIF "MORALITY" IN THE TALES ABOUT ANIMALS OF THE EAST AND WEST	231-236
<i>Olimova Khurshida Vaydillaevna</i> STYLISTIC POSSIBILITIES OF NICKNAMES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK	237-243
<i>Polvonniyozova Mahliyo O'ktamjon qizi</i> THE ROLE OF AFFECTIVE FACTORS IN SECOND LANGUAGE ACQUISITION	244-247
<i>Normamatov Farrukh Komiljon ugli</i> THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CONCEPT OF GOODNESS IN ENGLISH NATIONAL CULTURE	248-253
<i>Fakhriddin Yakubov</i> CHARACTERISTICS OF ELECTORAL POLITICAL DISCOURSE	254-259
<i>Bekmuratova Dilbar Xushmamatovna</i> ANTONYM IN EDUCATIONAL TERMINOLOGY: ANALYSIS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR PEDAGOGICAL PRACTICE	260-264
<i>Sharofova Sevinch Jamoliddin qizi</i> ALLITERATION IN THE POETRY OF OMON MATJAN	265-269
<i>Amonova Dilshod Azamatovna</i> THE IMPORTANCE OF FAIRY TALES IN CHILDREN'S LITERATURE	270-276
<i>Tukhtaeva Dildora Zokirovna</i> THE STYLISTIC FEATURES OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS DENOTING HUMAN INTELLECTUAL ABILITIES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES	277-281
<i>Sattorova Nafisa Isomidinovna</i> REALIZATION OF THE ARTISTIC CONCEPT IN OYBEK'S WORKS	282-285
12.00.00 - LAW	
<i>Nodirakhon Abdurakhmanova</i> LEGAL REGULATION OF BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGIES AND SMART CONTRACTS (COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS)	286-290
<i>Turgunov Murodjon</i> EXPRESSION OF CRIMES AGAINST HUMAN RELATIONS AND MORALITY IN "AVESTO"	291-298

<i>Sultonov Muxsinjon Muqimovich</i> THE CONCEPT OF THEFT OF OTHER PEOPLE'S PROPERTY USING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	299-309
<i>Xodjiyev Yunus Muxitdinovich</i> SOME LEGAL ISSUES IN INFORMATION SECURITY	310-315
<i>Makhmudova Khurmat Mukhtorovna</i> CONSTITUTIONAL BASIS AND GUARANTEES OF LABOR LAW	316-330
<i>Nurullayev Shokhrukh Shukhratillaevich</i> DIGITALIZATION AND MODERN TRENDS IN ENVIRONMENTAL LEGAL PROTECTION IN THE CONSTRUCTION FIELD	331-337
<i>Otamirzaev Oybek</i> LEGAL ISSUES OF LIMITING THE USE OF PLASTIC WASTE IN UZBEKISTAN AND FOREIGN EXPERIENCE	338-341
<i>Safarov Jamshid Ismoilovich</i> THE SIGNIFICANCE OF EXPRESSING CONSENT TO BE BOUND BY A TREATY IN THE DOCTRINE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW IN THE CONSIDERATION OF THE INVALIDITY OF A TREATY, TERMINATION AND SUSPENSION OF ITS OPERATION	342-349
<i>Sharipov Sanjar Sobirovich, Bozorov Azimjon Akhatovich</i> PUBLIC EVENTS FOR THE ORGANIZATION AND HOLDING OF EVENTS TIMELY ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE COMPANY IMPLEMENTATION OF PUBLIC AWARENESS ACTIVITIES ESSENCE, SIGNIFICANCE AND CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES	350-357
<i>Normurodova Behruza Kholmuminovna</i> DIGITAL OPEN SOURCES AND THEIR USE IN DIGITAL FORENSICS	358-366
<i>Nematov Azizbek Golibjon o'g'li</i> THE NATURE AND IMPORTANCE OF THE TASK OF CRIME PREVENTION IN THE PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION	367-373
<i>Dadaboeva Dilfuza Nurmatovna</i> THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PARTICIPATION OF NON-GOVERNMENT NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS IN BUSINESS ACTIVITY	374-378
<i>Urazbayev Laziz Shuhrat ogli</i> ATTACKS ON CRITICAL DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURES AND THEIR PREVENTION	379-383
13.00.00 – PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCES	
<i>Khudoyberganov Doniyor</i> THE NEED TO DEVELOP THE COGNITIVE COMPETENCE OF YOUNGER STUDENTS	384-388
<i>Hazratov Fazliddin Khikmatovich</i> FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF STUDENTS THROUGH OBJECT-ORIENTED PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES	389-393
<i>Khojamkulov Rasulbek Kurbon ogli</i> THE IMPORTANCE OF DEVELOPING DESIGN COMPETENCES OF FUTURE ENGINEERS USING COMPUTER GRAPHICS	394-398

<i>Zakirova Zulkhumor Zairjonovna</i> THE ROLE OF TEACHER QUESTIONING IN DEVELOPING CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS AS A WAY TO INDEPENDENT LEARNING	399-404
<i>Eshnazarov Murad Karimovich</i> IMPROVING PROFESSIONAL PREPARATION OF FUTURE TEACHERS BASED ON THE HERMENEUTIC APPROACH	405-410
<i>Menglikulov Khairulla Alikulovich</i> DIFFERENTIAL APPROACH TO FORMING SWIMMING ABILITIES AND SKILLS IN FEMALE STUDENTS	411-415
<i>Komilova Dildora Gulamjanovna</i> DEVELOPMENT OF PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE OF ECONOMICS STUDENTS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING	416-420
<i>Turdimurodov Dilmurod Yuldashevich</i> ADAPTIVE REACTIONS OF ATHLETES TO TECHNICAL ACTIONS IN BOXING	421-426
<i>Abdullayev Dilshod Xamidullo o'g'li</i> CONDITIONS AND METHODS OF TEACHING ACTIVITY GAMES TO CHILDREN	427-432
<i>Akhmedov Akmal</i> IMPORTANT CRITERIA FOR PREPARING FUTURE PSYCHOLOGISTS FOR PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY IN THE PROCESS OF HIGHER EDUCATION	433-440
<i>Donisheva Gulro'y Axrorqul qizi</i> USE OF IT IN THE PROCESS OF LEARNING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE	441-444
<i>Qurbonboyeva Dilfuza Shukur qizi</i> FORMING COMMUNICATION COMPETENCES OF STUDENTS	445-449
<i>Erkaboev Oybek Mukhammadzhonovich</i> THE GROWTH RATE OF INDICATORS OF SPECIFIC COORDINATION ABILITIES OF CHILDREN AGED 6 YEARS	450-456
<i>Abatov Jalgasbay Orinbaevich</i> TEACHING FINE ART LESSONS IN CONNECTION WITH HISTORY	457-463
<i>Akramjonova Feruza Akramjonovna</i> INFLUENCE OF INNOVATIVE EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT ON THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION	464-468
<i>Makhmudova Zulfiya Khomitovna</i> ORGANIZATION OF PRESCHOOL EDUCATION AND FAMILY COOPERATION	469-476
<i>Abduvasieva Mahmuda Khamidullo qizi</i> UNIQUE ASPECTS OF THE CHINESE EDUCATION SYSTEM	477-483
<i>Boboqulov Chori Urolovich</i> PEDAGOGICAL PROBLEMS IN THE FORMATION OF MENTAL ABILITIES IN PRIMARY CLASS STUDENTS AND THEIR SOLUTION	484-489
<i>Esanova Gulchehra</i> PRINCIPLES AND METHODS OF PHYSICAL TRAINING OF YOUNG FOOTBALL PLAYERS	490-497

10.00.00-FILOLOGIYA FANLARI – HISTORICAL SCIENCES

Received: 22 April 2024

Accepted: 1 May 2024

Published: 10 may 2024

Article / Original Paper

THE STUDY OF TERM AND ITS EQUIVALENT CONCEPTS IN TERMINOLOGY

Dalieva Madina Xabibullaevna

Uzbekistan state world languages university, PhD, Associate professor, department of teaching English methodology №3

m.daliyeva@uzswlu.uz

Christian Capone

Kazakh-British Technical University, AP Coordinator, UoL LSE Program Director, PhD

c.capone@thinkit.kz

Satibaldieva Nigora Alimqul qizi

Uzbekistan state world languages university, Teacher, department of teaching English methodology №3

n.temirova@uzswlu.uz

Abstract. This study investigates the evolution of Uzbek linguistic terminology, employing multi-disciplinary analyses to reveal its adaptations to technological and cultural shifts. It highlights terminology's crucial role in scientific and cultural progress within the context of globalization.

Key words: term, terminology, nomen, linguistics, functional terminology, semasiological terminology, polysemy.

**TERMINOLOGIYADA TERMIN VA UNGA TENG BO'LGAN
TUSHUNCHALARNING TADQIQI**

Dalieva Madina Xabibullaevna

O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti, Ingliz tilini o'qitish metodikasi №3 kafedrasida dotsenti, PhD

Kristian Kapone

Qozog'iston-Britaniya texnika universiteti, AP koordinatori, UoL LSE dastur direktori, PhD

Satibaldiyeva Nigora Alimqul qizi

O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti, Ingliz tilini o'qitish metodikasi №3 kafedrasida o'qituvchisi

Annotatsiya. Ushbu tadqiqot o'zbek lingvistik terminologiyasining texnologik va madaniy o'zgarishlarga moslashishini aniqlash uchun fanlararo tahlildan foydalangan holda evolyutsiyasini ko'rib chiqadi. Bu globallashtirish sharoitida ilmiy va madaniy taraqqiyotda terminologiyaning hal qiluvchi rolini ta'kidlaydi.

Kalit so'zlar: termin, terminologiya, nomen, funksional terminologiya, semasiologik terminologiya, polisemiya.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47390/SPR1342V4I5Y2024N23>

Introduction. Terminology is a branch of linguistics that examines words, phrases, and terms as well as their emergence, evolution, and stages of renewal. This topic is a subfield of linguistics that examines terminology connected to a particular industry. These studies' primary focus is on particular lexical units or unique lexemes and, naturally, words foremost. Terminology is significant because it examines terminology specific to each field and highlights its distinctive characteristics. It examines words from the perspectives of their formation, structure, meaning, and functions.

The Latin word “terminus”, which meaning limit or border, is where the English word “term” originates. A term is a word or phrase that, in a certain field of research, technology, or profession, expresses a particular idea in a clear and stable way. Over time, phrases transition from scientific communication to spoken language that the general public may grasp. Without words, it is exceedingly impossible to envision the universe as it is understood in science and normative thought. Different definitions of the word “term” are held by linguists, resulting in divergent opinions in this discipline.

Terminology is a window that shows the past, present and future of a nation. It is known from studies on terminology that the history of the terminology of the Uzbek language goes back to ancient times. The research carried out in this direction shows that Uzbek terminology, in particular, has traveled the path from a collection of simple terms to a certain system level, and in the first place, the role of its strata units is incomparable. One of the important tasks is known facing the science of linguistics is the enrichment of linguistic units in the mother tongue, which embody the centuries-old experience of each nation, and the theoretical study of the influence of other languages.

Saying that the degree of terminology study dates back a long way is not hyperbole. New words either enter the language or are taken from another language because the nation's language is always evolving, changing, and growing. Consequently, additional research in the area of terminology is required. The vocabulary of linguistics is expanded as humankind matures and adopts new lifestyles.

When we examine the early phases of terminology's creation and evolution, we find that while it has been used since antiquity, it wasn't until the start of the eighteenth century that it was studied as a distinct science, focusing on the origins of words.

The functional-descriptive approach contains the ideas that terms are just ordinary words, but which add on either the functional or descriptive role as the claim is from Vietsova [1939], Kapanadze [11], Lejchik [12], Grinjov [8], Tabanakova [19]. The observation of this point concerns also the situation when the boundaries between technical terms and common language are flexible. The mutual exchange between ordinary language and specialized terms happens all the time; the phenomenon of terminologization and determinologization are explained by Ovcharenko [16]. The matter of style was usually perceived as the main target of criticism as the terms were to be bounded of the style. However, both the figurative language and vivid metaphors are widely applied and prominent in the scientific and technical fields. This, since people often have an intellectual impact that helps them imagine difficult ideas, these two factors work together. This combination of two characters is expression and accuracy, is a reflection of the dual nature of languages which may be used for either conveying

feelings and feelings or terms. This balance is crucial for accurately conveying the nuances of complex scientific and technological ideas.

Regarding the previously mentioned definitions, there are several observations that can be made: This balance is crucial for accurately conveying the nuances of complex scientific and technological ideas. Regarding the previously mentioned definitions, there are several observations that can be made: Before any, not all words are organized under a set approximation with an inherently hierarchical nature, nor do all words have the privilege to be derivatives. Secondly, the characteristics enlist mostly work for the resemblant known expressions. Last but not least, the discussion on the claim of whether stylistic neutrality better than expressiveness is true as mentioned by Vakulenko [20], is worthwhile. Fifthly, the possibility of having a notional single term for every different idea is only theoretical since practices already practiced don't follow that point. Last but not least, a glossary is also a great advantage in that it cannot only define the terms but also words.

Russian terminologist Vladimir Lejchik [12] describe a term as a language unit with a specialized purpose, signifying general, specific, or abstract concepts within a theory or field. This definition encompasses a wide range of terminological expressions found in various practical fields, such as technology, pharmacy, cosmetics, and agriculture.

For a number of years, one of the most pressing issues in the study of international linguistics has been interest in terminology. Uzbek linguists were among the first in the world to give terminology a lot of thought and care. As for Odiljonovich [15] three stages can be distinguished in the development of Uzbek terminology:

1. Terms of Turkish from the 7th to 10th centuries
2. Terms of Early Turkish from the 11th to 14th centuries
3. Terms of Classical Uzbek from the 15th to 20th centuries

Furthermore, Uzbek language terminology developed during the independence era, contributing to the daily formation of the Uzbek terminology field. Nobody here is unaware of the fact that terminology has a unique role and position in the development of the modern Uzbek literary language. All languages contain a sizable portion of terminology in their lexicon. Because terminology facilitates the formation of new words in the language, terminology science is therefore continuing to advance at a rapid rate. Linguists have provided varying meanings for the concept of the term. According to logicians, a term is a word that is applied to and relates to a set of descriptions (or descriptions) of a certain object.

The international standing of our country is growing, attracting the attention of influential individuals from various fields, including politics, science, culture, and the arts, from advanced countries around the world. This growing interest has led to an increased demand for foreign languages, including our native language, Uzbek.

By examining the connections between Uzbek and other languages, as well as the incorporation of loanwords and foreign terms into Uzbek literature and speech, we can better understand the complex interactions between different languages and cultures. This can help us to appreciate the richness and diversity of our own language and culture, as well as to enhance our understanding of other cultures and languages.

The terminologies are classified into two categories based on how they represent science and profession. They are separated into two categories: professional terminology and scientific terms. Professional terminology such as animal husbandry, ceramics, hunting,

building, shoemaking, and carpentry are examples of vocational terms. Scientific terms are those that pertain to science, art, literature, and other related subjects. Even if these terms can be employed differently if they refer to the same subject or object, they can have various meanings in different fields.

Understanding the precise meaning of a word based on its isolated form can be difficult. Context is frequently essential for accurate interpretation. In contemporary Uzbek literature, terminology plays a significant role. There are varying views on how terminology operates within the lexicon. Some see it as a distinct layer within literary language, whereas others view it as an integral part of the overall vocabulary, alongside other linguistic forms such as dialects, slang, and colloquial expressions.

V. P. Danilenko has defined terminology as a distinct and functional category within the broader realm of the overall literary language. Specifically, he has described it as a traditional scientific language that encompasses science and technology. This specialized scientific language, which forms a functional system within the greater literary language, can be aligned with other categories such as everyday conversational language and literary language [3; 197]. It derives from the fundamental components of the national literary language, including its lexicon, morphological structures, and syntactic patterns.

Hewell has identified terminology as a collection of specialized terms that are relevant to a particular scientific or technological domain [Hewell, 1967; 85-89]. The documentation of the meanings of these terms reflects the underlying concepts that they represent.

There are different understandings of the term. For example, for logicians, a term is a word that refers to a set of descriptions (or descriptions) of a specific object and is applied to it. Any word in any language can be a term. In science and technology, a term is an artificially invented or special word taken from natural language. The field of application of such words is determined or limited by representatives of one or another scientific school. Unlike universal terms, terms specific to science and technology are combined into terminological systems as hierarchical units, they achieve their meaning only within the same system, in which a logical (conceptual) terminological field corresponds to them. Any development in science indicates the emergence or clarification of scientific terms.

The concept of marked and unmarked units is a significant advancement in the field of logical division, initially developed by members of the Prague Linguistic School in the 1930s. These ideas were later adapted for use in text processing and encoding in the 1960s and have proven particularly useful in areas such as transcoding, machine-aided data retrieval, and translation between languages.

Unmarked units are identified by a zero indicator, whereas marked units contain additional information. It is important to distinguish between terms and terminological lexicons, as terms are specific to particular terminological systems and have unique functions within human activities. Gerd defines a term as a natural or artificial language unit, such as a word or phrase, with a specific meaning that encapsulates the essential characteristics of a concept at a given stage in the development of a science. [7; 1-4].

O.S. Akhmanova [1] argued that terminology does not emerge until a science has reached a mature stage of development. Specifically, she stated that a term emerges when a concept has achieved a definitive scientific formulation. She defined a term as a linguistic unit that can be defined scientifically, as opposed to a non-term, which is not able to be defined in this way.

V.G. Gak [6] further elaborated on this idea, stating that defining a term not only clarifies its meaning, but also establishes its position in a language's vocabulary. He criticized common categorizations of terms into distinct lexical groups found in academic texts, instead suggesting that the function of a term represents a mode of use for lexical units.

V.P. Danilenko [4] noted that social processes initially reflect in terminology, or evolve through the transformation of specific terms. D.S. Lotte emphasized that terms should be viewed not in isolation, but as components of a broader system. He argues that the interrelationships between terms within a given content framework highlight the systematic nature of these terms [13]. The positioning of terms within this system is determined by their conceptual relevance and the position of associated concepts within a more general conceptual framework.

Methods. Terminology is considered in the form of a set of special concepts, a set of special concepts combined into a system of terms, representing a categorical apparatus specific to different schools, scientific directions and specific ideas [13]. In modern linguistics, there are various ideas and points of view regarding the emergence of new terms, obstacles in their implementation, principles and methods of creation.

Nomenclature is a specialized form of terminology that covers all species names in a specific field. As the number of species increases, a specialized system of organization becomes necessary. It would be impractical and impossible to individually name more than 200,000 different plant species.

There are three main types of nomenclature: scientific, technical, and commercial. Scientific nomenclature describes the levels of knowledge of natural phenomena, technical nomenclature refers to man-made objects, and commercial nomenclature is used for consumer products. These three systems are developed by different groups with different objectives, principles, and backgrounds.

One of the main differences between nomenclature and terminology is that nouns are usually not recorded in terminological dictionaries or have a very limited place in dictionaries. In the course of the development of various fields of science, some nouns can pass into the system of terms, turn from pure lexical nominative units into logical information, information element, that is, the term of science. Nomenclature, although related to the concept, but it is incalculable. The quantity and number of the terminology of a specific science is clear, since they verbally express the system of concepts.

It is known that the occurrence of polysemy and synonymy phenomena in terminology is not approved. However, despite this, in a number of terminological systems, the use of two or more synonyms (doublets) is sometimes noticeable when expressing a certain item or concept. For example, in Uzbek language in some works focused on issues of terminology, the words such as “term”, “atama”, “istilah” are used in the form of a synonym nest [14; 28-30]. It is not a secret that after the Uzbek language was given the status of the state language, as a result of some subjective points of view, the use of the term derivative instead of the term became active.

Terminology is derived from two Latin words: “termus”, which means border, and “logos”, which means science, field, or subject. It is typically used in two ways. A term set pertaining to a system of concepts in a specific science, technology, industry, or field of art or social action is the first. Some instances of terminology used in the military are jewellery,

tourism, military terminology, and technical terminology. The second definition is closely related to linguistics, which is the branch of linguistics that studies and governs terminology. One of the most significant forms of social communication is terminology, which has greatly influenced language usage overall. One way to think of the process of creating and interpreting a term is as a focused search based on the facts at hand. A given national or international language is processed, stored, and encoded as long as it is created. Terminological knowledge is obviously crucial for languages. In linguistics, terminology has long been a significant topic. Since it is possible to comprehend the essence of a notion by understanding the definition of roles of terms and locations within the lexical levels of fields. The use of functional approach principles is also necessary for a thorough and in-depth analysis of the term's substance.

The science of terminology examines the characteristics and rules governing the creation, evolution, and use of language across a range of subject areas. Definition: "a set of terms in the field of relevant knowledge (one discipline or one direction) that reflects a set of relevant concepts". It is reasonable to draw the conclusion that terminology is an orderly, systematic construction based on this definition. Different approaches and facets of terminology are recognized nowadays, such as S. Grinev generic (examining common elements and functions in a certain language), semasiological (examining word semantics), and historical (examining the development of terminologies). Making suggestions on their categorization), cognitive (examining the term's function in scientific cognition and knowledge).

Terminology regulation, term theory, philological research, functional and stylistic research, diachronic research, and standardization are some of the areas that V. Tatarinov's methodological origins of terminological research, term theory, professional language didactics, and industrial terminological research define. The terminology used in anthropocentric (cognitive, geared to communication with humans), linguocentric (integral, oriented to communication with linguistics), and normocentric (integral, oriented to communication with logic) contexts is distinguished by O. Razzakova and S. Turakulova [18]. Rajapova [17] examines the typology of specialized vocabulary, explains terminology as a science, identifies its key components, and examines each term as a distinct symbol. Because it benefits various knowledge domains, it has a direct bearing on science. An idea, that is, cannot be incorporated into science without a term relating to other members of this system due to scientific comprehension. Since terminology uses a variety of logical approaches (such as classification and the systematization of knowledge in any discipline), and logic is defined by proper terms, terminology and logic are related to one another.

In a brief discussion of vocabulary, let us concentrate on concepts related to technology and science. He claims that the word "technological" is capitalized and lowered in this context to refer to social and mechanical systems that are employed to manipulate and control the environment. The term "technique" is commonly used in reference to objects and mechanical systems; nevertheless, this usage of the term is not definitive. It is crucial to understand that explanations that are technological or technical must make reference to systems that differ in complexity. It is necessary to properly delimit the explanatory matrix formed by the pertinent system or systems.

It can be necessary to provide a different explanation depending on which system is called. In this way, developing a technical or technological explanation can resemble an artistic

effort rather than a scientific one. In fact, figuring out what pleases the questioner depends on how well the person being questioned can explain themselves.

1. **Foundational Terminology** – This branch examines how specialized vocabularies evolve and how they are used.

2. **Applied Terminology** – It develops guidelines for improving term usage and addresses issues related to the creation, application, and translation of terms.

3. **Universal Terminology** – It investigates the common features and difficulties associated with specialized vocabularies.

4. **Sectoral Terminology** – This area focuses on the terminology pertinent to specific fields within particular languages.

5. **Comparative Typology** – Involves a comparative analysis to outline the features of terminologies, both specific and broad.

6. **Differential Terminology** – Engages in a comparative examination of both broad and detailed terminologies across various languages, looking at their characteristics.

7. **Semantic Terminology** – This sector focuses on the semantic aspects of specialized vocabularies, including meaning shifts, polysemy, synonyms, antonyms, and subordinate terms.

8. **Naming Terminology** – Concentrates on the lexemes used for naming, the procedures of naming, and selecting the most suitable naming conventions.

9. **Historic Terminology** – Reviews the historical development of terminology, studying the origins and establishment of terms. This area has contributed to the emergence of anthropolinguistics as an independent science within linguistics.

10. **Operational Terminology** – Investigates how modern terms function within various texts, professional communication settings, educational contexts, and their integration into verbal and digital communication platforms. Newer branches here include cognitive and epistemological terminology.

In the current period of scientific and technical development, in the 21st century, when information technologies are rapidly entering all spheres of life, the influence of foreign languages on our mother tongue is very great. The economic, socio-political, cultural and technical changes taking place in society lead to a sharp increase in the number of terminological units entering the Uzbek language. Despite the fact that the static state of the language affects the changes in its internal semantics and structure, it can be seen that the changes in the vocabulary of the Uzbek language are taking place at a rapid pace. These changes were carried out in a unique way during the years of independence, so that even our linguists sometimes do not have the opportunity to evaluate the new phenomena in our language.

For this reason, it is important to comprehensively study the sharp change in terminology, the issues of its regulation, the composition of terminology in languages, the definition of formation processes, the semantic, structural and derivational possibilities of terms, and the implementation of lexicographic interpretation.

At first glance, it may seem advantageous to use a native word that is in line with international standards. However, a closer examination of how terms are formed reveals that using these two terms interchangeably is not appropriate. A. Hojiyev has extensively criticized the error of replacing the word “term” with the phrase “construction of a term”, exploring its reasons and consequences [9; 22-25].

In this context, term acquisition includes not only words and phrases used in scientific and technical fields, but also conventionally assigned names such as place names (toponyms), and the use of the Arabic term “*istilah*” in historical terminology studies. This justifies the use of these terms in historical texts. Terms form a distinct layer of vocabulary separate from everyday language, characterized by several key features: semiotic (where the symbol and meaning are closely related), functional (terms serve both nominative and definitive roles), semantic (denoting specific, uniquely significant concepts), dissemination and popularization (the integration of scientific terms into common language does not diminish their specialized nature), and formation methods (development of terms is guided by standardized and stable patterns). [Danilenko, 1977, 208]

The study of words became one of the most crucial and essential aspects of linguistics as the field matured and broadened its research focus. Nowadays, terminology has emerged as a distinct field of linguistics dedicated to the study of terms. In any language, including English, Russian, and Uzbek, political and social concepts pertaining to international relations are widely used and constitute a substantial body of knowledge. Terms invariably arise when language and culture are combined, particularly when translation is involved. Due to their roles in naming and differentiating words and phrases’ objects as well as their association with the concepts of individualization and identification, terms hold a unique place in language. The problem of terms in international and intercultural relations and even in interactions between peoples has long existed.

In order to address potential areas and perspectives during the discussion, we have planned and scheduled time accordingly. This allows for visibility of the practical project plan and target attainment. The connection between the actions we take is the manner in which we carry them out. Each method should be used effectively, as every approach has been crafted to be sufficiently comprehensive to capture various aspects of the research. Rather than collecting data, the role of these methods is more than that of semi-structured interviews, in that they address some key issues at the heart of this research.

Our research approach focuses on the use of language, therefore linguistic analysis must be employed. Within our linguistic analyses of the class, we will focus on the structure, grammar, and semantics of language. Through linguistic analysis, we will gain insight into connotative meaning, discover general patterns of regularity, and comprehend communication complexity. Another practical method we employed was comparative analysis. Here, the approach entails a step-by-step process of comparing and identifying clues from small bits of information. By comparing key components, we seek to identify commonalities. Component analysis was also an essential aspect of our research approach. This involved isolating and analyzing individual components within our research framework. By breaking down complex phenomena into component parts, we aim to comprehend the interactions between these components and their combined impact on our overarching research objectives. This meticulous approach provides deeper insight, enabling us to perceive the complex dynamics within the subjects we are exploring. Context analysis has become a crucial component of our research methodology. We carefully examined the context in which our research occurred, recognizing the significance of contextual and environmental factors. By contextualizing our findings, we aim to enhance the practical relevance and applicability of our research in real-

world contexts. This approach ensures that our findings go beyond being theoretical, and have tangible implications that could lead to concrete solutions or informed decision-making.

Cognitive modeling and analysis have contributed a psychological dimension to our approach. By exploring the cognitive processes that underlie human behavior, we aim to understand the mental models that influence decision-making and communication. This cognitive perspective has deepened our analyses, enabling us to explore individuals' subjective experiences, thought patterns, and responses within the context of our research.

Results. Analysing the emergence of modern Uzbek literature in Uzbekistan was a multilayered and multifaceted process, which was fraught with numerous different points of view and philosophical approaches. The investigation reveals at the same time the problem of terminology independence, of the evolution of words, of the distinction between nomenclature and terminology, the difficulties of polysemy and synonymy, and the impact of information technologies on Uzbek vocabulary. On the part of V. P. Danilenko [5] terminology is particular and special within the vocabulary with science and technology as being the most dependent. From this viewpoint, the methodology constructs a specialized striking, and constitutes a specialized layer within the language system, thus, representing the distinctive vocabulary related to certain academic discipline.

Such field of science like nanotechnology and biomimicry helps in understanding the internal terminologies within the realm of science. Theoretical viewpoints on upon terminology differ, as a rule, and they have been evolved by the individuals belonging to the linguistic community. With logical perspective, terms are based on words denoting descriptions, and hence logicians give it higher logical concern. However, H. Hewell stresses the association between terms and scientific or technological niche, allying the meaning to their context. This can be compared to the terminology used in a language landscape, where terms like “algorithm” and “quantum mechanics” are being used to link the logic and knowledge of a certain field. The background of these terminologies is closely related to the highest level of scientific research which can be observed in writings of Olga Akhmanova [1] and V. Danilenko [5].

Such fact shows that terminology changes unitedly with idea development: the discipline gets new scientific terms which correspond with the general scientific progress and evolution of people speech [10]. The case of words like “genomic editing” illustrates their transformation into given terms due to their belonging to the relevant field. For this system, the category of unmarked vocalizations simply signals the absence of any distinctive accent or meaning, and the category of marked communication is defined as conveying meaning beyond the mere presence or absence of vocalization. This characteristic becomes evident through the use of terms of the same caliber in different field such as “cell” which is tagged with ‘eukaryotic cell’ in biology giving it finer details within that field.

The linguistic differentiation between the names of the streets and terminology is even more specific within the area. Nomenclature is the term used to describe the way of naming things (NOMEN) used in the specific field of study, and this field lacks the clear and logical structure (or hierarchy) found in terminology (TERM). Take the natural science nomenclature for instance, by which it generally tells the different stages of human's knowledge and understanding about the natural world [Leychik, 2009]. On the contrary, given that technical nomenclatures are invented by humans for the exact purposes like trade and production, paradox and synonymy trouble terminologies but maybe across some terminology

systems. Synonyms which are twice, such as “term”, “atama” (name) and “istilah” (proprietary name) can create controversies around the credibility and precision of the phraseological system. Finally, in Uzbek language, synonyms “term”, “atama” (name), and “istilah” (proprietary name) are used to refer to one thing. This may thus turn out to be a problem when trying to can take care of the inner consistency inside the linguistic system.

The schemes of terminological scholarship consist of an exhaustive framework to include different areas like theory, practice, generalization, specificity, and classification, scholar, diachronic, semantic, onomastic, historical, and technical ones [2]. This can be done via a set step and leads to an interconnectivity of the various ideas behind terminology analysis.

For instance, the functionality of terminology in the present-day language is defined by using a function approach that addresses the application of current terms at work, in training, and in spoken as well as computer-based systems. IOTS as information technologies have a significant influence on Uzbek terminology but specially during the twenty-first century. Financial-technological, social-cultural, political-technological, cultural-technological, and technological terms are samples of how globalization is being reflected into the Uzbek language. The terms like “cybersecurity” or “machine learning” are examples that show technological advancements not only give impetus for emergence of new terminology but also play an important role in Uzbek language development.

The analysis of terminology independency, word development, and information technologies influence in the modern Uzbek literature is an important issue in studying the history of this period. The specific terms of science and technology field are distinctive, while the paper appreciates the role of some futuristic fields as nanotechnology. In this regard, logicians and others dealing with terminology employ different approaches, being concerned with logic issues, and others doing so with contextual associations. Speaking on terminology dynamism, we have new terms like genomic editing to characterize scientific advancement. The semantic variances of names and glossaries’ expressions in Uzbek point to the particularity of the names. Questions are raised about homogeneity in case of such synonyms as “term” and “din.” Terminological research ensures a complete understanding of the role of terminology in supralanguage of nowadays for the reasons of IT and globalization through the use of a lot of terms.

Discussion. The findings provide insights into the complex role of terminology in shaping modern Uzbek literature. Terminology occupies a unique position within linguistic contexts, offering diverse perspectives on its function within vocabulary. Terminology functions as an independent layer, particularly in the context of scientific or technical language. This viewpoint emphasizes the significance of special language in accurately conveying meaning and contributing to literary development.

Theoretical approaches to terminology provide a refined understanding of its importance. Logical researchers, such as those examined in this study, view terms as words that refer to descriptions, highlighting the practical aspect of terminology. In contrast, linguists, such as H. Hewell, emphasize the connection between terms and specific scientific or technological fields, demonstrating the contextual significance of terminology. Gerd [7] defines terms as units that represent scientific concepts at a specific stage of development, emphasizing the temporal and evolutionary aspects of their meaning. The emergence and evolution of terms illustrate a symbiotic relationship between terminology and scientific progress. Terminology emerges

when a concept gains clear scientific representation, marking the culmination of scientific development. This process represents the dynamic nature of terminology, which adaptively adjusts to advances in scientific knowledge and communication.

For example, in the field of information technology, new terms such as “cloud computing” and “big data” have arisen, as these concepts gained prominence and reached a clear scientific definition.

The concept of marked and unmarked units presents another dimension for you to fathom terminology. The research is further elaborated using the Prague School thinking that the unmarked unit carries no morphological mark, and the marked unit provides additional information. This system occurs to be hierarchical due to specific systemic terminology reflected demonstrated by the case of biology.

Likewise, a word like “mammal” from the field of biology can be unmarked, while to illustrate a different nature and an extra information around it, a term like “monotreme” (an egg-laying mammal) can be marked within that body of knowledge.

Formally called nomenclature or terminology, these entities’ main difference arises from their foundation, purpose and value. The word *nomen* means a range of nouns describing the field, yet they don’t have the organized and structured system common for terminology representing a particular science discipline. For instance, in natural science, nomenclature is used to classify species but it lacks the hierarchy present in terminology. Polyseme and synonymy are questioned as some terms were used interchangeably within some terminologies thus making them hard to understand. This has the issue of doubt mostly about the steady and uniform direction of these terminology systems. For instance, in linguistic, ‘language acquisition and language learning’ may have a similarity in specialized terminology, making it impossible to make a clear line of difference between the two.

When comparing polyseme models of the English, Russian, and Uzbek word “sound”, we found that regardless of the language, there exists a transition from a particular physical activity to the abstract concept of “sound” as part of a linguistic system, which reflects the cognitive process of abstraction and categorization.

In the languages under comparison, the term “sound” possesses several meanings, encompassing physical, phonetic, linguistic, and musical aspects. This suggests the existence of a universal aspect to the perception of sound across different cultures. For instance, in English “sound” may refer to phonetic, grammatical, or musical elements. In Uzbek, the word can be applied to describe physical-acoustic, phonetic, or musical phenomena. Meanwhile, in Russian, a distinct physical and abstract meaning is distinguished. All the languages under study emphasize the significance of sound as a physical phenomenon that can be perceived through the organs of hearing. In English, “sound” refers to the auditory result of vocal vibrations. In Uzbek, this is known as “havoning tebranishi” or the oscillating motion of the medium. Similarly, in Russian, the term denotes the oscillating movement of a medium.

The similarity between these languages is also evident in the way they use sounds as a fundamental unit for words or a component of language. For instance, in English, sounds are viewed as the fundamental building blocks of words. In Uzbek, they are known as “so‘zning qurilish materiali”, or literally “word building materials”, and in Russian, sounds combine to form words. Additionally, in all three languages, sounds carry meaning and can be semantically significant. However, there are certain distinct characteristics that differentiate each language.

For instance, English places more emphasis on the grammatical features of sound, especially the category of voice. This enables the expression of subject roles through the use of active and passive voice forms. The Uzbek language, on the other hand, places a greater emphasis on the sociocultural and psychological significance of sound, as it relates to identity and attitudes, through research into intonation. Russian, on the other hand, focuses on the development of understanding of sound from a concrete to an abstract level, highlighting its semantic role in isolation.

Thus, the analysis shows that, despite there being universal aspects to the definition of sound in both languages, each language introduces its own unique nuances in its interpretation. This reflects the specific characteristics of each language and its cultural system. For example, in English, the term "voice" has two primary meanings – phonetic, referring to the physical creation of speech sounds, and grammatical, reflecting the role of sound in sentence structure. However, in Uzbek, the term incorporates not only phonetic and musical aspects, but also physical, socio-cultural, and even musical aspects. And in Russian, one can trace the evolution of the term from a specific physical phenomenon to an abstract concept within the language system.

However, it is worth noting that despite the differences between these three languages, they do all take into account the significance of sound in shaping language structure, conveying meaning, and facilitating communication. In fact, sound is seen as a fundamental component of speech, part of words, and the carrier of meaning itself.

The scope of categorization of terminological research areas, like theoretical terminology, practical terminology, general terminologies, specific technologies, and historical terminology, provides a clear structure for grasping the diverse features and the use of terminological studies. Through this type of classification, research can be conducted for particular aspects of terminology which exist in harmony with the general aims of specialists. One illustration of this is historical terminology research that focuses on the development of specific words as they reflect the ways of a particular era and their influence on language. The information technology influence on the terminology in the course of 21st century is more than one can hope for. The absorption of foreign terminology of science and technology of modern age into the Uzbek reflects that global achievement has begun playing a key role in nations. The Uzbek terms such as "smartphone", "social media", and etc. clearly present linguistic transformation affecting languages in the course of technological change.

Applying different research practice as well as the variety of methods involved in the study of terminology enriches the acquired comprehension. Methods like linguistic analysis, comparative analysis, component analysis, contextual analysis and cognitive modelling are used together to make a more in-depth trawl to the relation of patterns, development, and influence. Let us say that with the linguistic analysis of medical terminology one would observe how the form of words and their meaning correspond.

The multifaceted nature of terminology research, encompassing linguistic, psychological, historical, and functional aspects, emphasizes the complexity of this linguistic phenomenon. Diverse perspectives and research methods applied contribute to a comprehensive understanding of terminology and its significance within linguistic and scientific fields. For instance, a cognitive analysis of legal terminology could reveal the mental models that influence legal professionals' decision-making and communication processes.

Conclusion. In conclusion, it can be said that the concept of the term is neutral in stylistics. The term has a specific and nominative aspect and does not correspond to emotionality and expressiveness at all. Its meaning is equal to understanding. A term refers to words and phrases that belong to a certain group or world of people. A term is considered as a special word that is used only in a certain field of science or industry and is understood mainly only by people of that field.

In conclusion, terminological feature, as a result, regulate the development of modern Uzbek literature because of its constantly changing nature. The word “terminology” was borrowed from the Latin root terminus, and it gone beyond its root and now plays an important role in linguistics. The research presents the origin, evolution and redevelopment, a dimension which has been paramount to the study of language. Odiljonovich [15] demonstrates in his historical review the Turkishness of the modern Uzbek terminology which has evolved from its roots, to its tribal language and its relevance in modern Uzbek literature. The diverse linguistic background of the Uzbeks plays very important role in enhancing the development of the Uzbek language, in particular after the independence days. The methodology of the study includes a number of approaches, such as linguistic analysis, comparative analysis, context analysis, cognitive modelling, and component analysis. The approaches sow the basis for profound studying of the role of vocabulary in language development and its importance for Uzbek.

In this sense, different approaches are used to know better the basics of terminology such as, its structure, grammar, and semantics among other aspects that are related to the psychonomic ones. The research underscores the intricate pattern terminology develops within the wider frame of language, science, and culture. It emphasizes one of the most significant entities in communication. As a result, the findings provide for a new look at some of the complexities of term autonomy and the formation of words in today's Uzbek literature. Additionally, another feature of the study concerning the impact of information technology on vocabulary is brought to the fore. During the development of this field, as seen in the emergence of new terms such as "genomic editing", terminology cannot be separated from scientific advancement. And since terminology is intertwined with scientific field, the role of terminology in scientific technologies field is highlighted.

The concept of marked and unmarked units provides further insight into the hierarchical structure of terminology, especially in specialized fields like biology. The study distinguishes between nomenclature and terminology, highlighting the structured hierarchy found in the latter. Discussions about polyseme (multiple meanings) and synonymy (similar meanings) emphasize the need for clarity and consistency in terminology systems.

A classification of terminological research areas, such as theoretical, practical, general, specific, and historical terminology, offers a structured framework for a comprehensive analysis. In essence, diverse terminology research encompasses linguistic, psychological, historical, and functional aspects, revealing a complex interplay between language, science, and culture. The findings emphasize the importance of terminology in capturing the essence of modern Uzbek literature and its role in adjusting to the challenges presented by information technology and globalization. With languages continuing to evolve, terminology science remains an essential tool for comprehending and navigating the intricacies of the linguistic landscape.

Адабиётлар/Литература/References:

1. Akhmanova, O. S. (1966). *Dictionary of Linguistic Terms*. Moscow: Soviet Encyclopedia.
2. Alimsaidova, S. A. (2015). Didactic principles in teaching a foreign language. *Molodoy Uchenyy*, 23, 1062-1063.
3. Danilenko, V. P. (1971). On the basic linguistic requirements for standardized terms. *Semiotic problems of the languages of science, terminology and computer science*. Moscow, Russia: MGU.
4. Danilenko, V. P. (1973). *Current trends of linguistic investigation of Russian terminology*. In V. P. Danilenko (Ed.), *Modern problems of Russian terminology* (pp. 5-36). Moskva: Nauka.
5. Danilenko, V. P. (1977). *Russian terminology: The experience of linguistic description*. Moscow, Russia: Nauka.
6. Gak, V. G. (1972). Asymmetry of the linguistic sign and some common problems of terminology (semantic problems of the language of science). *Materials of the scientific symposium*. Moscow, Russia: MGU.
7. Gerd, A. S. (1991). The meaning of the term and scientific knowledge. *Scientific and technical information, Series 2, 10*, 1-4. Moscow, Russia.
8. Grin'kov, S. V. (1993). *Introduction to terminology-teaching*. Moskva: Moskovskij Licej.
9. Hojiyev, A. (2002). *Explanatory Dictionary of linguistic terms*. Tashkent: Fan.
10. Hojiyeva, A. (1996). *Term selection criterion*. Tashkent.
11. Kapanadze, L. A. (1965). Interaction of terminological and commonly used vocabulary. In *Development of modern Russian vocabulary* (pp. 86-103). Moskva: Nauka.
12. Lejchik, V. M. (1986). On the lingual substrate of a term. *Voprosy Jazykoznanija*, 5, 87-97.
13. Lotte, D. S. (1994). *The tasks of technical terminology, T.1*. Moscow, Russia: Moskovskiy Litsey.
14. Madvaliyev, A. (2017). *Issues of Uzbek terminology and lexicography*. Tashkent, Uzbekistan: O'zbekiston Milliy Ensiklopediyasi, 28-30.
15. Odiljonovich, H. E. (2023). Characteristics of the Terminology and its Significance in Today's Linguistics. *Innovative Science in Modern Research*, 120–122. Retrieved from <https://www.openconference.us/index.php/innoscience/article/view/620>
16. Ovcharenko, N. (2010). Theoretical premises of terminological systems investigation (on the material of contemporary Ukrainian terminography). *Linguistic Studies*, 20, 172-175.
17. Rajapova, M. (2021). Lingvoculturology and its peculiarities as new branches of contemporary linguistics. *Scienceweb Academic Papers Collection*.
18. Razzakova, O., & Turakulova, S. (2022, May). Terminology and its history. *Yosh Tadqiqotchi Jurnal*, 1(4), 905-908. <https://2ndsun.uz/index.php/yt/article/view/364>
19. Tabanakova, V. D. (2001). *Ideographic description of scientific terminology in special dictionaries* (PhD thesis, spec. 10.02.21). Tjumenj: Tjumenskij Gos. Un-t.
20. Vakulenko, M. (Ed.). (1996b). *Russian-Ukrainian dictionary of physical terminology*. Kyjiv: Poligraf. Centr Kyjivsjkogho Un-tu im. Tarasa Shevchenka.

SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ

ИЖТИМОЙ-ГУМАНИТАР ФАНЛАРНИНГ ДОЛЗАРБ МУАММОЛАРИ

№ 5 (4) – 2024

АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО- ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

**Ижтимоий-гуманитар фанларнинг
долзарб муаммолари**” электрон
журнали 2020 йил 6 август куни 1368-
сонли гувоҳнома билан давлат
рўйхатига олинган.

Муассис: “SCIENCEPROBLEMS TEAM”
масъулияти чекланган жамияти

Таҳририят манзили:

100070. Тошкент шаҳри, Яккасарой
тумани, Кичик Бешёғоч кўчаси, 70/10-
уй. Электрон манзил:

scienceproblems.uz@gmail.com

Боғланиш учун телефонлар:

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