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2025

SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ

**IJTIMOIIY-GUMANITAR FANLARNING
DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI**

№ 1 (5) – 2025

**АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО-
ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК**

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

TOSHKENT-2025

BOSH MUHARRIR:

Isanova Feruza Tulqinovna

TAHRIR HAY'ATI:

07.00.00- TARIX FANLARI:

Yuldashev Anvar Ergashevich – tarix fanlari doktori, siyosiy fanlar nomzodi, professor, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat boshqaruvi akademiyasi;

Mavlanov Uktam Maxmasabirovich – tarix fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat boshqaruvi akademiyasi;

Xazratkulov Abror – tarix fanlari doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti.

Tursunov Ravshan Normuratovich – tarix fanlari doktori, O'zbekiston Milliy Universiteti;

Xolikulov Axmadjon Boymahmatovich – tarix fanlari doktori, O'zbekiston Milliy Universiteti;

Gabrielyan Sofya Ivanovna – tarix fanlari doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston Milliy Universiteti.

Saidov Sarvar Atabullo o'g'li – katta ilmiy xodim, Imom Termiziy xalqaro ilmiy-tadqiqot markazi, ilmiy tadqiqotlar bo'limi.

08.00.00- IQTISODIYOT FANLARI:

Karlibayeva Raya Xojabayevna – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti;

Nasirxodjayeva Dilafruz Sabitxanovna – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti;

Ostonokulov Azamat Abdukarimovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent moliya instituti;

Arabov Nurali Uralovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor, Samarqand davlat universiteti;

Xudoyqulov Sadirdin Karimovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent, Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti;

Azizov Sherzod O'ktamovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Bojxona instituti;

Xojayev Azizxon Saidaloxonovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent, Farg'ona politexnika instituti

Xolov Aktam Xatamovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat boshqaruvi akademiyasi;

Shadiyeva Dildora Xamidovna – iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent v.b, Toshkent moliya instituti;

Shakarov Qulmat Ashirovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari

nomzodi, dotsent, Toshkent axborot texnologiyalari universiteti

09.00.00- FALSAFA FANLARI:

Hakimov Nazar Hakimovich – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti;

Yaxshilikov Jo'raboy – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor, Samarqand davlat universiteti;

G'aybullayev Otabek Muhammadiyevich – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor, Samarqand davlat chet tillar instituti;

Saidova Kamola Uskanbayevna – falsafa fanlari doktori, "Tashkent International University of Education" xalqaro universiteti;

Hoshimxonov Mo'min – falsafa fanlari doktori, dotsent, Jizzax pedagogika instituti;

O'roqova Oysuluv Jamoliddinovna – falsafa fanlari doktori, dotsent, Andijon davlat tibbiyot instituti, Ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlar kafedrasini mudiri;

Nosirxodjayeva Gulnora Abdukaxxarovna – falsafa fanlari nomzodi, dotsent, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Turdiyev Bexruz Sobirovich – falsafa fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent, Buxoro davlat universiteti.

10.00.00- FILOLOGIYA FANLARI:

Axmedov Oybek Saporbayevich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti;

Ko'chimov Shuxrat Norqizilovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Hasanov Shavkat Ahadovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor, Samarqand davlat universiteti;

Baxronova Dilrabo Keldiyorovna – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti;

Mirsanov G'aybullo Qulmurodovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor, Samarqand davlat chet tillar instituti;

Salaxutdinova Musharraf Isamutdinovna – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent, Samarqand davlat universiteti;

Kuchkarov Raxman Urmanovich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent v/b, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Yunusov Mansur Abdullayevich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat boshqaruvi akademiyasi;

Saidov Ulugbek Aripovich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat boshqaruvi akademiyasi.

12.00.00- YURIDIK FANLAR:

Axmedshayeva Mavlyuda Axatovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Muxitdinova Firyuza Abdurashidovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Esanova Zamira Normurotovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, O'zbekiston Respublikasida xizmat ko'rsatgan yurist, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Hamroqulov Bahodir Mamasharifovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor v.b., Jahon iqtisodiyoti va diplomatiya universiteti;

Zulfiqorov Sherzod Xurramovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Jamoat xavfsizligi universiteti;

Xayitov Xushvaqt Saparbayevich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat boshqaruvi akademiyasi;

Asadov Shavkat G'aybullayevich – yuridik fanlar doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat boshqaruvi akademiyasi;

Ergashev Ikrom Abdurasulovich – yuridik fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Utemuratov Maxmut Ajimuratovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Saydullayev Shaxzod Alixanovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Hakimov Komil Baxtiyarovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, dotsent, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Yusupov Sardorbek Baxodirovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, dotsent, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Amirov Zafar Aktamovich – yuridik fanlar doktori (PhD), O'zbekiston Respublikasi Sudyalari oliy kengashi huzuridagi Sudyalari oliy maktabi;

Jo'rayev Sherzod Yuldashevich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, dotsent, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Babadjanov Atabek Davronbekovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, dotsent, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Normatov Bekzod Akrom o'g'li — yuridik fanlar bo'yicha falsafa doktori, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Rahmatov Elyor Jumaboyevich — yuridik fanlar nomzodi, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

13.00.00- PEDAGOGIKA FANLARI:

Xashimova Dildarxon Urinboyevna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Ibragimova Gulnora Xavazmatovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti;

Zakirova Feruza Maxmudovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, Toshkent axborot texnologiyalari universiteti huzuridagi pedagogik kadrlarni qayta tayyorlash va ularning malakasini oshirish tarmoq markazi;

Kayumova Nasiba Ashurovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor, Qarshi davlat universiteti;

Taylanova Shoxida Zayniyevna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Jumaniyozova Muhayyo Tojiyevna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti;

Ibraximov Sanjar Urinbayevich – pedagogika fanlari doktori, Iqtisodiyot va pedagogika universiteti;

Javliyeva Shaxnoza Baxodirovna – pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), Samarqand davlat universiteti;

Bobomurotova Latofat Elmurodovna — pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), Samarqand davlat universiteti.

19.00.00- PSIXOLOGIYA FANLARI:

Karimova Vasila Mamanosirovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor, Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti;

Hayitov Oybek Eshboyevich – Jismoniy tarbiya va sport bo'yicha mutaxassislarni qayta tayyorlash va malakasini oshirish instituti, psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor

Umarova Navbahor Shokirovna– psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent, Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti, Amaliy psixologiyasi kafedrasi mudiri;

Atabayeva Nargis Batirovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent, Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti;

Shamshetova Anjim Karamaddinovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti;

Qodirov Obid Safarovich – psixologiya fanlari doktori (PhD), Samarkand viloyat IIB Tibbiyot bo'limi psixologik xizmat boshlig'i.

22.00.00- SOTSILOGIYA FANLARI:

Latipova Nodira Muxtarjanovna – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti kafedra mudiri;

Seitov Azamat Po'latovich – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti;

Sodiqova Shohida Marxaboyevna – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston xalqaro islom akademiyasi.

23.00.00- SIYOSIY FANLAR

Nazarov Nasriddin Ataqulovich –siyosiy fanlar doktori, falsafa fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent arxitektura qurilish instituti;

Bo'tayev Usmonjon Xayrullayevich –siyosiy fanlar doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti kafedra mudiri.

OAK Ro'yxati

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PROPER NOUNS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK: STRUCTURE AND THEIR UNIQUE FEATURES

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Abstract. The article deals with a number of topics, including identifying naming principles and the evolution of the naming process. It also demonstrates how proper nouns are closely associated with the problem of anthropocentric interpretation and have connections to ethnolinguistics, linguoesthetics, and areal linguistics. The article also comes to the conclusion that nouns have a complicated structure made up of both extralinguistic and linguistic elements.

Keywords: syntactic sign, areal linguistics, linguoesthetics, ethnolinguistics, noun.

INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDAGI ATOQLI OTLAR: STRUKTURA VA ULARNING O'ZIGA XOS JIHATLARI

Olimova Xurshida Vaydillayevna,

Qarshi iqtisodiyot va pedagogika universiteti o'qituvchisi

Annotatsiya. Maqolada nomlash tamoyillarini belgilash, nominatsiya jarayonining taraqqiyoti kabi masalalar ko'tarilgani bilan atoqli otlar antroposentrik talqini masalasiga bevosita aloqadorligi, qolaversa, etnolingvistika, lingvoestetika, areal lingvistika kabi qator yo'nalishlarga oidligini ko'rsatadi. Maqolada, shuningdek atoqli otlarning ot lingvistik va ekstralingvistik komponentlardan tashkil topgan murakkab tuzilishga ega degan xulosa ilgari suriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: atoqli ot, etnolingvistika, lingvoestetika, areal lingvistika, sintaktik belgi.

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Introduction. Abu Rayhan Beruni's reflections in his work *Monuments of the Ancient Peoples*, addressing issues such as establishing principles for naming and the development of the process of nomination, are directly related to the anthropocentric interpretation of proper names. Moreover, they also touch on various fields such as ethnolinguistics, linguistic aesthetics, and areal linguistics, which are significant in modern onomastics. According to Beruni's reflections and recent scientific research, onomastics has developed various approaches to determining the relationship between language and society. Some researchers study onomastics from a purely linguistic perspective, while others prefer to analyze it in cultural, social, political, and geographical contexts [1, p.390].

Onomastics is concerned with the study of names, which, as complex linguistic units, are interconnected not only semantically but also with society's cultural, social, and historical factors. Modern onomastics analyzes personal names, place names, organizational names, brands, and other naming systems. This area of study raises questions related to the

development of naming processes and the social and spiritual role of names in contemporary linguistic research.

Main section. Beruni's insights, along with recent studies, have led to the emergence of multiple approaches in identifying the role of onomastics and its relationship with society and language. For instance, some scholars examine onomastics exclusively from the perspective of linguistics, while others analyze it in the context of culture, society, politics, and geography.

Genealogy: Surnames frequently have historical importance, connecting people to their lineage, professions, or social standings. For instance, surnames such as "Smith" or "Miller" are linked to particular crafts, while names like "London" or "Paris" reflect geographical roots [2].

A central focus of onomastics is the meaning behind names and how they reflect both cultural and personal values. For example, many names are tied to ideals such as virtues, elements of nature, deities, or significant historical figures. In certain cultures, a name may be chosen based on its meaning (like *Sophia*, which translates to "wisdom" in Greek) or its connection to family heritage. The significance of a name often mirrors the values upheld by society.

For instance, names such as *Hope*, *Charity*, or *Faith* in English-speaking cultures are symbolic of key moral or religious virtues. Some names are selected to represent qualities like protection, strength, or success, which can provide insight into the aspirations or values of the family or community.

The structure of names-how they are constructed-also offers valuable insights. By analyzing the prefixes, suffixes, and roots of names, we can often uncover information about a name's origin, social status, or profession. For example, the suffix *-son* in names like *Jackson* or *Johnson* in English denotes "son of," indicating a paternal line, while the suffixes *-ov* or *-ova* in Slavic names often signify familial relationships [3].

Surnames, in particular, serve as important genealogical markers, connecting individuals to their ancestors. These names offer historical insights into family origins, the movement of people, and the passage of time across generations.

In recent years, onomastic research has been increasingly supported because famous names embody linguistic and extralinguistic information about humanity and the surrounding world. A famous name has a complex structure consisting of linguistic and extralinguistic components. The linguistic component includes the stylistic value of the name, its usage in speech, and other elements. The extralinguistic component encompasses the complex associations of the name, the level of fame of its owner, and encyclopedic information about the name and its owner.

In the semantics of anthroponyms, we distinguish three main components: denotative – the direct link between the name and the object it refers to; significative – the association with the concept embodied in the name; and pragmatic – the subjective additional meanings and associations arising from objective information about the object referred to. For example, the name "Alisher": the denotative component refers to a male subject; the significative component refers to a living being, a human; the pragmatic component refers to Alisher Navoi or any person known to the addressee, along with all possible associated information.

In modern onomastics, the research object and subject have clear boundaries. Onomastics, a distinct branch of linguistics, studies different types of names and naming systems, such as personal names, place names, organizational names, brands, and others.

Research in this field encompasses the processes related to all types of names from the past and present, their role in linguistics, their meaning, form, and functions [4].

Names are unique and multifunctional elements of language, interconnected with social, cultural, and historical factors. The research object in onomastics involves studying the existence of names and how they are shaped and evolve based on social-genealogical or historical-experiential factors. The research subject, on the other hand, deals with the meaning of names, their role in the linguistic system, naming processes, and their place in culture, including the semantic and structural analysis of names.

The extensive issues facing onomastics have led to various approaches in analyzing the scope of onomastics. Some researchers focus on studying the naming system of a specific language from a linguistic perspective, while others examine the connection between names and cultural, social, political, and geographical factors.

An important aspect in the analysis of onomastics is the expansion of the concept of "scope." This includes the study of surnames, place names, personal names, and other types of names, each requiring its own methods and approaches for analysis. This type of analysis is crucial in understanding the relationship between language and culture, as well as in identifying specific social and intercultural differences through names.

The use of modern research methods, such as linguistic, historical, anthropological, and geographical approaches, as well as modern methodologies for analyzing the meaning and semantic structure of names, enriches the field of onomastics. Additionally, new technologies, such as information technologies and databases, are advancing scientific research in onomastics.

To expand upon this idea, it is necessary first to understand the concept of "scope" in detail. In general, scope is important in identifying the meanings of words and their social or cultural contexts. A.V. Superanskaya aimed to highlight the connection between the linguistic system and the extralinguistic domain, which refers to the objective world outside of language — including society, culture, historical events, and natural and social conditions. These factors play a significant role in shaping language, enriching the meaning of linguistic signs, and determining how language is used in social interactions [5].

Superanskaya emphasizes that scope can refer to the integration of words into a single extralinguistic domain. Words are not only used within the linguistic system but also in relation to elements outside language, such as society and culture. For example, a single word can have different meanings and significance as it moves between different contexts. Therefore, understanding the linguistic combinations of words also requires considering their extralinguistic connections.

According to the linguistic structure of scope, each extralinguistic context assigns specific roles to words. For instance, the word "ilm" (knowledge) in the Uzbek language may have different meanings in various contexts. In the scientific context, "ilm" refers to the development of society's spirituality and enlightenment. However, this word may take on a different meaning in a political or economic context [6].

Extralinguistic conditioning also implies that words belonging to various linguistic combinations can be grouped within the same field. This emphasizes the importance of understanding the relationship between the linguistic signs and their social and cultural significance in various contexts.

A.V. Superanskaya's concept of scope highlights the close relationship between language, society, and culture. Extralinguistic conditioning requires that language be considered not only as a grammatical and semantic system but as a dynamic entity influenced by social and cultural contexts. This approach allows for a more comprehensive understanding of how words are used within different fields and how they relate to various social roles.

With the expansion of the scope concept, structural approaches have evolved into structural-semantic approaches. This direction, initiated by scholars such as M.M. Pokrovsky, R. Meer, J. Trier, and V. Porzig, focuses on studying "the systematic relations of linguistic meanings, lexical-semantic paradigms, and other types of semantic scopes." The main goal of this approach is to explore how linguistic meanings are related within a system of elements [6].

The concept of scope has entered the field of onomastics in the 20th century. According to V.I. Suprun's concept, the onomastic scope is defined as "a real linguistic structure characterized by core-peripheral relations, the semantic generality indicating a shared semantic structure repetition, stylistic vividness, and the activity of word formation." Researchers have proposed several key characteristics for determining scope: Супрун. 2000: 16

1. Scope is a union of elements with structural interrelationships.
2. Microdomains can be distinguished in the structure of scope.
3. The structure of scope consists of a core and peripheral components.
4. The core elements are the most suitable for fulfilling the functions of the scope, are systematically used, and are mandatory for the scope.
5. The boundary between the core and peripheral components is often indistinct.
6. Elements of scope can belong to the core of one field and the periphery of another.
7. Different scopes can overlap, forming transitional zones. Супрун. 2000: 5-6.

These features are present in onomastic scope. Famous names are grouped into smaller domains, for example, toponyms create a separate small scope within onomastics. The spread of these names depends on extralinguistic factors, such as the size, shape, and fame of the object, as well as the onomastic lexicon.

This phenomenon allows us to identify the core and periphery of a toponymic field, such as the names of cities and rivers, which may overlap with other regions. Famous names in toponymy often have cultural significance and may form the core of a wider field of toponyms.

In modern onomastics, the study of linguistic and extralinguistic features of names plays a crucial role. Abu Rayhan Beruni's principles of naming and the development of the nomination process significantly influenced the development of modern onomastics. Famous names, as complex linguistic units reflecting society and culture, are important not only within language itself but also in the social and cultural context outside of it.

Conclusion. In conclusion, the study of onomastics, including the structural and semantic analysis of names, the role of naming processes in society, and their interconnections with cultural, social, political, and geographical factors, helps us better understand language's interaction with society and culture. Beruni's ideas contribute significantly to exploring the relationship between language, ethnolinguistics, and cultural studies.

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