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Ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlarning dolzarb muammolari

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2025

SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ

**IJTIMOIIY-GUMANITAR FANLARNING
DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI**

№ 2 (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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USE OF LOGICAL AND FIGURATIVE PERIPHRASES IN MODERN UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Abstract. This article studies the use of periphrasis as a stylistic device in the genetically incompatible English and Uzbek languages. The article analyzes the use of logical and figurative periphrasis as a stylistic device based on examples from various texts. The stylistic functions of periphrasis in expressing certain types of names are highlighted.

Keywords: periphrasis, stylistic device, figurative expression, phenomena, image, speech style.

HOZIRGI O'ZBEK TILIDA MANTIQUIY VA OBRAZLI PERIFRAZALARDAN FOYDALANISH

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Termiz davlat pedagogika instituti

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada genetik jihatdan noqardosh bo'lgan ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi perifrazaning stilistik vosita sifatida foydalanishi tadqiq qilingan. Maqolada logik va ko'chma ma'noli perifrazadan stilistik vosita sifatida foydalanish turli xil matnlarda keltirilgan misollar asosida tahlil qilinadi. Perifrazaning muayyan turdagi nomlarni ifodalashdagi stilistik vazifalari yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: perifraza, stilistik vosita, obrazli ifoda, hodisalar, tasvir, nutq uslubi.

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INTRODUCTION.

Periphrasis originates from the Greek word *periphrazein*, which means "talking around". It is *an indirect or roundabout way of writing about something*[5]. According to Merriam-Webster dictionary it's easy enough to point out the origins of *periphrasis*: the word was borrowed into English in the early 16th century via Latin from Greek *periphrazein*, which in turn comes from the prefix *peri-*, meaning «all around», and the verb *phrazein*, «to point out». Two common descendants of *phrazein* in English are *phrase* and *paraphrase*, the latter of which combines *phrazein* with the prefix *para-*, meaning «closely resembling». Another *phrazein* descendant is the less familiar word *holophrasis*, meaning «the expression of a complex of ideas in a single word or in a fixed phrase»[6]. For example, using the phrase "*I am going to*" instead of "*I will*" is periphrasis. This is also called "circumlocution," but there is a slight difference between circumlocution and periphrasis.

LITERATURE REVIEW.

In linguistics, the term «paraphrase» has various meanings. As a result, let's familiarize ourselves with the definition and meaning of the same term in dictionaries: In the dictionary of linguistic terminology, Professor O.S. Akhmanova uses and interprets this term as follows: «1.

Descriptive expression». 2. A trope that involves substituting a descriptive statement for an ordinary word (a straightforward one-word designation of a certain subject) [1, P.312].

According to the «School Dictionary of Foreign Words», a paraphrase is a passage that reflects an object's key characteristics, such as its sign and character, and is employed in place of the object's name. The word's origin is the Greek word periphrasis, which translates to «circular speech» or «circular (figurative) speech»[2, P.128].

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS.

It should be remembered that a paraphrase is an oblique, rather than a direct, way of expressing an idea. There are numerous scientific works in the contemporary Uzbek literary language that differentiate the ways of description from other language usages. However, in certain works (in certain instances), stylistic and linguistic elements are indistinguishable due to their mixing at the speech level.

Periphrasis is a stylistic device that can be defined as the use of excessive and longer words to convey a meaning, which could have been conveyed with a shorter expression, or in a few words. It is an indirect or roundabout way of expressing the certain object or action in speech. For example, using the phrase “Dark continent” (“qora qit’a”) instead of “Africa” is a periphrasis: “White people called Africa the Dark Continent because they wanted to legitimize the enslavement of Black people and exploitation of Africa's resources”[3].

Types of Periphrasis. Periphrasis is one type of circumlocution. There are two types of circumlocution, namely periphrasis and ambage. Periphrasis is a roundabout explanation of something, while ambage is an indirect and ambiguous way of expressing things or ideas.

Definition of Circumlocution. Circumlocution is a rhetorical device that can be defined as an ambiguous or paradoxical way of expressing things, ideas, or views. In fact, when somebody wants to remain ambiguous about something, and he does not want to say a thing directly, it means he is using circumlocution.

Common Features. Examining all the examples of circumlocution, one would find that they share the following features:

It is used when the speaker is unable to choose the right words to express or say something.

It is used for social purposes in order to avoid using offensive words.

It is used in politics and law, and sometimes it becomes difficult to judge which perspective of a politician or a lawyer should be supported.

In poetry and verse, it is used to create a regular meter.

Periphrases are divided into two groups: **logical and figurative**. In the first group of periphrasis the logical notion prevails, while in the second group-the figurative notion is leading and periphrasis is based on some image.

The logical periphrasis constitutes the essence of traditional dictionary periphrasis: *to turn over a new leaf – make a new, a better start; one's better half -one's wife, to tie the knot – to marry; the House of God – the church or chapel, til jag'ini bog'lab – gapira olmaydigan, “qulog'i kar” – hech narsani eshita olmaydigan, “ko'zi ko'r” – hech narsani ko'rmaydigan*.

Logical periphrases can be found in Uzbek media texts very frequently: ““Qotil arilar”. Dronlar urush haqidagi tasavvurni qanday o'zgartirdi?”[4]. “Qotil arilar” –“killer bees” functionally renames the drones, which were being used in the war.

“So‘nggi ikki mavsumda “Manchester Yunayted” transferlar uchun 400 million yevrodan ortiq mablag‘ sarflagan. “Qizil iblislar” hozirda APL turnir jadvalida atigi 13-o‘rinni egallab turibdi” [7].

In the given sentence “Qizil iblislar” denotes the name of the football team Manchester United. It is the bright example of logical periphrases, because of the uniform of the football team, which is usually red.

Similar periphrases is used for another football team “Barselona”: “Eslatib o‘tamiz, 30 yoshli portugaliyalik o‘tgan mavsumda ijara asosida “ko‘k-anorranglilar” sharafiga himoya qilgan”[8]. Above mentioned type of periphrasis can be used against the National Football team of Uzbekistan as “oq bo‘rilar (white wolves”: Shu tariqa, «oq bo‘rilar»ning mag‘lubiyatsiz seriyasi davom etadi. Termamiz 403 kundan beri o‘yinda yutqazmayapti (Qatarga qarshi uchrashuv ham durang deb hisoblanadi)[9].

Periphrasis is the renaming of an item from the perspective of the nature of language; as such, it can be viewed in conjunction with broad word groupings that directly replace the names of their meanings. Below given some examples for analyses: “Superliga 25-turidan o‘rin olgan «Olimpik» - «Bunyodkor» uchrashuvi bo‘lib o‘tdi. JAR stadioni mezbonligida o‘tgan bellashuv 1:0 hisobida “qaldirg‘ochlar” foydasiga hal bo‘ldi” [10].

“BAA klubi a‘zosi Yahyo Nodir 55-daqiqada qizil kartochka oldi, ammo “sherlar” undan foydalana olmadi” [11].

The examples of periphrasis «qaldirg‘ochlar» (swallows) and «sherlar» (lions) have figurative meanings.

An indirect artistic description of an object that is easily recognized by its distinguishing characteristics is called periphrasis. Periphrasis is a figurative, semantically indivisible phrase that characterizes the content of other phrases or meanings. Certain phenomena are symbolically described by this relationship, which highlights their unique characteristics and facilitates the identification of the object being described. The author employs paraphrasing, substituting a description of significant, distinguishing qualities and attributes that help us form a clear mental image of life for the name of an item or event. By speaking about something else, the figurative language maintains the significance of an idea or occurrence.

Figurative periphrasis is often used in belles-letters style. Up until now, the issue of paraphrasing (figurative expression), one of the expressive techniques that demonstrates the depth of our language, has not been the focus of a distinct study. However, not much about its role in language and speech, there are certain concepts regarding paraphrase.

In rhetoric periphrasis is the substitution of a descriptive word or phrase for a proper name (a species of circumlocution). Such periphrasis is based on one of the original features of the object. Examples can be observed in Uzbek literature: “Qamishzorning (1) naryog‘ida, ko‘kko‘lning (2) beryog‘ida bir qo‘zini (3) bo‘ri (4) bo‘g‘izlab ketibdi. Pichoq (5) bilan qayroqni (6) tezda birovdan berib yuboringlar, qo‘zini halollab olaylik!..”

“Shovullamaning (1) naryog‘ida, jildiramaning (2) beryog‘ida bir mangramani (3) uvillama (4) bo‘g‘izlab ketibdi. Shunga boybobom “kesama (5) bilan ugamani (6) berib yuboringlar”, deyapti!” [12]. Some of these periphrases are found in “Kutadg‘u

bilig”¹, which can be bright examples of the topic. Examples show that, logical and figurative periphrasis can be used together.

Figurative periphrasis is often based on the use of a metaphor or metonymy. Authors might use periphrasis examples intentionally and unintentionally. Unintentional periphrasis is usually a sign of weaker or more amateur writing; professional writers tend towards brevity. However, there are many reasons that an author might choose to use an example of periphrasis intentionally.

CONCLUSION.

The author might use it in dialogue to show that a certain character has a roundabout manner of speaking (usually signaling over-politeness, obsequiousness, equivocation, and the like).

Poets also tend toward periphrasis in the goal of finding a new way to describe something that is already commonly known so as to make readers think of it in a new way. This can be done through metaphor or simile.

The analyses show that logical and figurative periphrasis can be used parallelly and the one completes the others.

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¹ Izohlar: *Kelinlarning er tomondagilarning ismini aytmaslik udumi hanuz saqlangan. “Kesama” – M. Koshg’ariyning “Devonu lug’otit-turk” asarida “kesasi” – kesadigan; “Ugama” – “ugula” – egovla; “kol” – to’planib qolgan suv; “qamich” – қамуш; «бічак» – pichoq; “qajir” – qum. Qayir, qayramoq; qumqayroq va hokazo. Shovullama – qamishzor; jildirama – suv manbasi, ko’l; uvillama – bo’ri; mangrama – qo’y-qo’zi.

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