

SCIENCE
PROBLEMS.UZ

ISSN 2181-1342

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

**Ijtimoiy-gumanitar
fanlarning dolzarb
muammolari**

1/S-son (5-jild)

2025

SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ

IJTIMOIIY-GUMANITAR FANLARNING DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI

№ 5/1 (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 Boymahammadovich – 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 Dilafuz 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;

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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 Sudyalar oliy kengashi huzuridagi Sudyalar 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 Urunbayevich – 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‘tayeov Usmonjon Xayrullayevich –siyosiy fanlar doktori, dotsent, O‘zbekiston milliy universiteti kafedra mudiri.

OAK Ro‘yxati

Mazkur jurnal Vazirlar Mahkamasi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi Rayosatining 2022-yil 30-noyabrdagi 327/5-son qarori bilan tarix, iqtisodiyot, falsafa, filologiya, yuridik va pedagogika fanlari bo‘yicha ilmiy darajalar yuzasidan dissertatsiyalar asosiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlar ro‘yxatiga kiritilgan.

“Ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlarning dolzarb muammolari” elektron jurnali 2020-yil 6-avgust kuni 1368-sonli guvohnoma bilan davlat ro‘yxatiga olingan.

Muassis: “SCIENCEPROBLEMS TEAM” mas’uliyati cheklangan jamiyati

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Received: 15 February 2025
Accepted: 20 February 2025
Published: 25 February 2025

Article / Original Paper

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF MEAT IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract. This article explores the different characteristics and attributes of various meat dishes from different cultural backgrounds. The study aims to investigate the similarities and differences in ingredients, cooking techniques, flavors, and presentation of meat dishes from around the world. By examining these aspects, the research seeks to provide a comprehensive understanding of how meat is prepared and enjoyed in diverse culinary traditions. The findings of this analysis will contribute to a deeper appreciation and knowledge of global gastronomy, as well as offer insights into the cultural significance of meat dishes in different societies.

Keywords: cuisine, cultural attitudes, cooking method, global gastronomy, origin of meat, cultural significance.

INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA GO'SHT TUSHUNCHASINING QIYOSIY TAHLILI

Bo'riyeva Muxayyo Zokir qizi

Termiz iqtisodiyot va servis universiteti magistranti

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola madaniy kelib chiqishi turli xil bo'lgan go'shtli taomlarning xususiyatlarini o'rganadi. Tadqiqot butun dunyo bo'ylab go'shtli taomlarning ingrediylari, pishirish texnikasi, lazzati va ko'rinishidagi o'xshashlik va farqlarni o'rganishga qaratilgan. Ushbu jihatlarni o'rganib chiqib, tadqiqot turli xil oshpazlik an'alarida go'sht qanday tayyorlanishi haqida keng qamrovli tushuncha berishga intiladi. Ushbu tahlil natijalari global gastronomiyani chuqurroq tushunish va bilishga yordam beradi, shuningdek, turli jamiyatlarda go'shtli taomlarning madaniy ahamiyati haqida tushuncha beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: oshxona, madaniy munosabatlar, pishirish usuli, global gastronomiya, go'shtning kelib chiqishi, madaniy ahamiyati.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47390/SPR1342V5SI1Y2025N50>

Introduction.

Language serves as a bridge between culture and history, revealing the lifestyle and values of a society. Food, particularly meat, is deeply embedded in the traditions of many cultures and is an essential aspect of daily life. The English and Uzbek languages both have rich vocabularies related to meat, but they reflect different cultural, historical, and dietary perspectives. This article provides a comparative analysis of meat-related terminology, cultural significance, idiomatic usage, and linguistic structures in English and Uzbek.

Literature review and methods.

Comparative analysis of meat dishes in linguistics could involve studying the different names and descriptions of meat dishes in various languages, analyzing the cultural significance and symbolism of meat in different cultures, examining the use of metaphors and idioms related to meat in language, and exploring how different languages categorize and classify different

types of meats. This type of analysis could provide insights into the ways that language reflects and shapes cultural attitudes towards food, as well as how food-related vocabulary is used in communication and expression [2].

The cross-analysis of meat dishes is a thorough research and comparison of numerous meat-based recipes and culinary practices from different civilizations throughout the world. This article seeks to uncover similarities and variations in the preparation, flavor characteristics, and cultural importance of meat meals from diverse areas. Researchers can acquire insights into the various ways in which meat is used in different cuisines by undertaking a cross-analysis of these meals, as well as the shared culinary traditions that have shaped global gastronomy. This investigation will provide a better knowledge of the significance of meat in culinary cultures, giving light on the complex tapestry of flavors and methods that contribute to the diversity of global cuisine.

Discussion and results.

Comparative study of meat meals entails examining the differences and similarities among several types of meat-based cuisine. This might entail investigating ingredients, cooking methods, tastes, textures, cultural influences, and nutritional value.

Lexical Categorization of Meat in English and Uzbek

The English language classifies meat based on its source and preparation method. For example:

Beef (meat from cows)

Pork (meat from pigs)

Lamb (meat from young sheep)

Mutton (meat from adult sheep)

Poultry (meat from birds like chicken, turkey, and duck)

In contrast, the Uzbek language primarily categorizes meat according to the animal it comes from, using direct terms:

Mol go'shti (beef)

Qo'y go'shti (mutton)

Tovuq go'shti (chicken)

Cho'chqa go'shti (pork, though less common due to religious dietary restrictions).

A notable difference is that English often has separate words for the animal (e.g., «cow») and its meat (e.g., «beef»), a distinction that originated from the Norman conquest of England in 1066. Uzbek, however, retains a more direct approach by adding the word go'sht (meat) to the animal's name.

Some hypotheses that might be used to conduct a comparative examination of meat meals include:

- Cultural theory: This theory looks at how different cultures influence the types of meat dishes that are popular in a particular region. For example, the spices and cooking techniques used in Indian cuisine may differ from those used in Italian cuisine, leading to distinct flavors and styles of meat dishes.

Cultural Significance of Meat:

In Uzbek culture, meat is central to hospitality and traditional cuisine. Dishes like osh (plov), shashlik, manti, lag'mon, and somsa heavily feature meat, particularly lamb and beef.

Uzbeks consider meat an essential component of special occasions, and serving guests meat-based dishes symbolizes respect and generosity.

Uzbek cuisine heavily depends on meat, especially beef, lamb, and horse meat. Meat-based dishes are central to Uzbek hospitality, and serving meat to guests is a sign of respect. Some of the most famous Uzbek meat dishes include:

Plov (osh) – A traditional rice dish cooked with lamb or beef, carrots, and spices.

Shashlik – Skewered and grilled lamb or beef, often served with onions.

Manti – Steamed dumplings filled with minced meat.

Somsa – Baked pastry filled with minced meat and onions.

Beshbarmoq – A dish made from boiled horse meat and noodles, common in nomadic traditions.

Due to Islamic dietary laws, pork is rarely consumed in Uzbekistan, except in non-Muslim communities. Alcohol and meat consumption are often culturally linked, with meat dishes being a staple at large gatherings and celebrations.

In English-speaking cultures, meat also plays a significant role, but dietary habits have shifted over time. While traditional dishes like roast beef, steak, burgers, and barbecue remain popular, there is an increasing trend towards vegetarian and vegan diets due to health and environmental concerns. Additionally, some meats like pork and chicken are more common in English cuisine compared to Uzbek cuisine, where pork is rarely consumed.

In contrast, English-speaking countries have a more diverse range of meat consumption influenced by colonialism, immigration, and dietary trends. While beef, pork, and chicken are staples in American, British, and Australian cuisine, there has been a rise in vegetarianism and veganism due to health and environmental concerns.

Common meat-based dishes in English cuisine include:

Roast beef and Yorkshire pudding (UK)

Bacon and eggs (USA, UK)

Steak and barbecue (USA, Australia)

Shepherd's pie (UK)

Religious influences are present but less dominant than in Uzbek culture. Some Christian groups, such as Catholics, traditionally avoid eating meat on certain days (e.g., Lent). Kosher and halal dietary laws also impact meat consumption among Jewish and Muslim communities in English-speaking countries.

- Evolutionary theory: This theory explores how meat consumption has evolved over time and how it has influenced the development of different types of meat dishes. For example, early humans likely ate raw or minimally cooked meat, while modern cooking techniques have led to a wide variety of cooked meat dishes.

- Nutritional theory: This theory examines the nutritional value of different types of meat dishes and how they contribute to overall health. For example, comparing the protein content, fat content, and micronutrient profile of grilled chicken breast versus deep-fried chicken wings can provide insights into their health benefits or drawbacks [7].

By applying these (and other) ideas to a comparative examination of meat dishes, researchers can acquire a better understanding of the factors that impact the development, popularity, and consumption of various types of meat-based meals.

There are many different types of meat dishes from various cuisines around the world. Here is a comparative analysis of some popular meat dishes: [4]

1. Steak vs. Roast beef:

- Steak is typically a cut of beef that is cooked quickly over high heat, resulting in a juicy and tender texture. It is often seasoned with salt and pepper and served with a sauce or side dish.

- Roast beef is a larger cut of beef that is cooked slowly in the oven, resulting in a more tender and flavorful meat. It is often seasoned with herbs and spices and served with gravy or au jus.

2. Chicken Tikka Masala vs. Beef Bulgogi:

- Chicken Tikka Masala is a popular Indian dish made with marinated chicken pieces cooked in a rich and creamy tomato-based sauce. It is usually served with rice or naan bread [3].

- Beef Bulgogi is a Korean dish made with thinly sliced beef marinated in a mixture of soy sauce, sugar, garlic, and sesame oil before being grilled or stir-fried. It is typically served with rice and kimchi.

3. Pork Carnitas vs. Lamb Kebabs:

- Pork Carnitas are Mexican-style slow-cooked pork that is crispy on the outside and tender on the inside. It is often served with tortillas, salsa, guacamole, and other toppings.

- Lamb Kebabs are Middle Eastern-style skewers of marinated lamb meat that are grilled or roasted until charred on the outside but juicy on the inside. They are typically served with pita bread, rice, salad, and tzatziki sauce.

In Uzbek cuisine, meat dishes are a central component and are often cooked in a variety of ways using different spices and cooking techniques. Here is a comparative analysis of some popular meat dishes in Uzbekistan:

1. Plov (Pilaf): This is perhaps the most iconic Uzbek dish, made with rice, carrots, onions, and meat (typically lamb or beef). The meat is usually cooked in large chunks and added to the rice while it cooks. Plov is often flavored with cumin, coriander, and other spices.

2. Shashlik: This is a popular grilled meat dish in Uzbek cuisine, similar to kebabs. Chunks of marinated meat (usually lamb or beef) are skewered and grilled over an open flame. Shashlik is typically served with flatbread and a side of fresh vegetables.

3. Samsa: Samsa is a traditional Uzbek pastry filled with minced meat (usually lamb or beef), onions, and spices. The pastry is typically baked in a tandoor oven until golden brown and crispy. Samsa can be enjoyed as a snack or as part of a meal.

4. Manti: Manti are steamed dumplings filled with minced meat (often lamb), onions, and spices. They are typically served with sour cream or yogurt sauce and are a popular dish for special occasions or celebrations.

5. Lagman: Lagman is a hearty noodle soup that often includes chunks of meat (usually beef or lamb), vegetables, and herbs. The broth is flavored with various spices such as cumin, paprika, and black pepper [8].

Idiomatic and Figurative Usage of Meat-Related Terms:

Both English and Uzbek languages use meat-related expressions metaphorically. Here are some common examples: English Idioms:

«Bring home the bacon» – to earn a living.

«Meat and potatoes» – something basic and essential.

«A tough meat to chew» – a difficult problem to solve.

Uzbek Idioms:

«Go'shti yomon» – describing someone with a bad attitude (literally «bad meat»).

«Go'shti po'sti bilan» – indicating complete submission or obedience (literally «with meat and skin»).

«Go'shti bilan ishlash» – meaning hard, physical labor (literally «working with one's meat»).

These idioms show how meat is metaphorically linked to survival, effort, and personality traits in both languages, reflecting cultural perspectives on food and life.

Conclusion.

The concept of meat in English and Uzbek languages reflects historical, cultural, and social differences. While English distinguishes meat lexically based on its source, Uzbek follows a more direct pattern. Cultural perceptions of meat consumption differ due to dietary traditions and religious influences. Furthermore, both languages incorporate meat-related expressions into idioms, emphasizing its significance in daily life. Understanding these linguistic variations enhances cross-cultural communication and appreciation of each language's unique worldview.

The comparison of meat-related terms in English and Uzbek reveals fascinating linguistic and cultural differences. English has a more complex vocabulary due to historical influences, whereas Uzbek retains a more direct system. Meat plays a significant cultural role in both traditions, but its consumption and preparation reflect religious, historical, and social distinctions. Furthermore, both languages utilize meat metaphors, reinforcing its importance in everyday life.

In conclusion, a comparative examination of meat meals demonstrates that there are a broad number of alternatives accessible to meet diverse tastes and preferences. Each dish has its own unique taste profile and cooking method, making them suited for varied situations and gourmet preferences. When comparing these dishes, it is important to consider factors such as cooking method, seasoning, and overall taste.

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№ S/1 (5) – 2025

АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО- ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

“Ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlarning dolzarb muammolari” elektron jurnali 2020-yil 6-avgust kuni 1368-sonli guvohnoma bilan davlat ro‘yxatiga olingan.

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