

SCIENCE
PROBLEMS.UZ

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Актуальные проблемы социальных и гуманитарных наук

Ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlarning dolzarb muammolari

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2025

SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ

**IJTIMOIIY-GUMANITAR FANLARNING
DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI**

№ 3 (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 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'tayev Usmonjon Xayrullayevich –siyosiy fanlar doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti kafedra mudiri.

OAK Ro'yxati

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MUNDARIJA

07.00.00 – TARIX FANLARI

<i>Mansurov Ulug'bek Umarovich</i> FARG'ONA VODIYSI SHAHARLARIDA TIBBIYOT TIZIMIDAGI O'ZGARISHLAR (1917-1990-YILLAR)	12-20
<i>Yuldashev Ulugbek Kadirjanovich</i> O'ZBEKISTONDA PROFESSIONAL TA'LIM BOSQICHIDA DUAL TA'LIM SHAKLINING JORIY QILINISHI TARIXI	21-27
<i>Bobobekova Nargiza Ismatullayeva</i> JIZZAX VILOYATI SOG'LIQNI SAQLASH TIZIMI FAOLIYATI TARIXI (XIX ASR IKKINCHI YARMI - XX ASR BOSHLARI)	28-33
<i>Esanova Nilufar</i> MUSTAQILLIK YILLARIDA O'ZBEKISTONNING YENGIL SANOAT SOHASINI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA XORIJIY MAMLAKATLAR BILAN HAMKORLIGI	34-37
<i>Tursunov Bekzot Yandashevich</i> QO'QON XONLIGI QO'SHININING QUROL-ASLAHALARIGA OID	38-45
<i>Давлетмуратов Куралбай Хожамуратович</i> АНТИЧНЫЕ И СРЕДНЕВЕКОВЫЕ ЗООМОРФНЫЕ МЕТАЛЛИЧЕСКИЕ ИЗДЕЛИЯ ХОРЕЗМА	46-52
<i>Raximov Bektosh, Tashmuradov Umidbek</i> AMIR TEMUR VA TEMURIYLAR DAVRIDA TASHQI DIPLOMATIK ALOQALARNING DAVLAT SIYOSIY TARAQQIYOTIDAGI AHAMIYATI	53-57
<i>Otaxanov Alisher Mamadaliyevich</i> TEMURIY MALIKALARNING ILM-FAN VA IJTIMOIIY TARAQQIYOTGA QO'SHGAN HISSALAR	58-64
<i>Xakimov Ravshan Raimovich</i> MIRZACHO'LNING ETNOEKOLOGIK MUAMMOLARI	65-74
<i>Ergashev Jahongir Yunus o'g'li</i> TURK XOQONLIGINING BOSHQARUVIDA IMPERIYACHILIK XUSUSIYATLARINING O'ZIGA XOS JIHATLARI	75-82

08.00.00 – IQTISODIYOT FANLARI

<i>Gabriel Ayodeji Ogunmola</i> ЦИФРОВОЙ ДИВИДЕНД: ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ПОТЕНЦИАЛА ЦИФРОВОЙ ТРАНСФОРМАЦИИ ДЛЯ УСТОЙЧИВОГО ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО РАЗВИТИЯ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ	83-96
<i>Abdullayev Altinbek Yangibayevich</i> KORXONANING KOMPLEKS ISHLAB CHIQUARISH XARAJATLARI VA QO'SHIMCHA MAHSULOT ISHLAB CHIQUARISH HISOBINI YURITISHNING USLUBIY ASOSLARINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH	97-113
<i>Komolov Odiljon Sayfidinovich</i> KREDIT TASHKILOTLARINI SOLIQQA TORTISH AMALIYOTINING TAHLILI	114-123

<i>Shaislamova Nargiza Kabilovna</i> MAMLUKAT IQTISODIYOTI BARQARORLIGINI TA'MINLASHDA QAYTA TIKLANUVCHI ENERGIYA MANBALARINING ROLI	124-134
<i>Qo'chqarov Baxtiyor Xoshimjanovich</i> KICHIK BIZNES SUBYEKTLARINING AYLANMA MABLAG'LARINI SHAKLLANTIRISH VA UNDAN SAMARALI FOYDALANISH USULLARI	135-147
<i>Abdimurodov Baxrom, Abdimurodov Bahodir</i> AKSIYADORLIK JAMIYATLARIDA XODIMLARGA HAQ TO'LANADIGAN HAR YILGI MEHNAT TA'TILINI RASMIYLASHTIRISHNI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH	148-152
<i>Matkarimov Inomjon, Yuldashbayev Azizullo</i> BARQAROR RIVOJLANISH VA YASHIL IQTISODIYOTGA O'TISH	153-158
<i>Исламмутидинова Дина Файзрахмановна</i> ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИОННО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ СИСТЕМЫ КОНЕВОДСТВА В УСЛОВИЯХ СОВРЕМЕННОГО РАЗВИТИЯ ЭКОНОМИКИ РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАНИ	159-166
<i>Ravshanov Zaxiriddin Ibragimovich</i> OVQATLANISH XIZMATLARI SOHASIDA DAVLAT-XUSUSIY SHERIKLIGINI RIVOJLANTIRISH BORASIDA TAVSIYALAR	167-176
<i>Джуманиязов Уббинияз Исмайл улы</i> ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ ИСКУССТВЕННОГО ИНТЕЛЛЕКТА В СЕЛЬСКОМ ХОЗЯЙСТВЕ КИТАЯ	177-183
<i>To'lov Ulug'bek Toshmamatovich</i> YERLARNI BAHOLASH VA SOLIQQA TORTISHNING METODOLOGIK ASOSLARINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH	184-193
09.00.00 – FALSAFA FANLARI	
<i>Xolmirzaev Xurshid Nakibillaevich,</i> IJTIMOIY-KASBIY FAOLIYAT JARAYONIDA SUN'IY INTELLEKTNING INSON SALOHİYATIGA TA'SIRI	194-200
<i>Tashanov Abduxoliq</i> QADIMGI SHARQ MANBALARIDA INSON BUZG'UNCHILIGI HAQIDAGI QARASHLAR ...	201-206
<i>Muhamedov Asror Asadovich</i> UCHINCHI RENESSANS POYDEVORINI YARATISHDA YUSUF XOS HOJIB FALSAFIY MEROSIDAN FOYDALANISH	207-213
<i>Жумаева Шахло Суюновна</i> ВОПРОС НРАВСТВЕННОГО СОВЕРШЕНСТВА В УЧЕНИИ АХМАДА ЯССАВИ	214-219
<i>Eshonqulov Laziz Norqobul o'g'li</i> HAJVIYLIKNING PSIXOLOGIK IJTIMOIY-MADANIY VA ESTETIK XUSUSIYATI	220-224
<i>G'ulomov Zuxriddin Baxromjon o'g'li</i> AXBOROTLASHGAN JAMIYATDA YOLG'ON AXABOROTLARNING MAZMUN-MOHİYATI VA KONSEPTUAL ASOSLARI	225-231
<i>Xaitov Lazizbek Azamatovich</i> HAKIM TERMIZIYNING FALSAFIY TA'LIMOTI	232-236

<i>Ortiqov Shahriddin</i> SHAXS ESTETIK ONGI VA MADANIYATNI SHAKLLANTIRISHDA TEATR SAN'ATINING O'RNI	237-241
<i>Toshboboeva Munavar</i> IJTIMOIY-MA'NAVIY MUHIT BARQARORLIGIDA XOTIN-QIZLARNING ISHTIROKI	242-248
<i>Murotov Elyor Narzillo o'g'li</i> YANGI O'ZBEKISTONNING TARAQQIYOT STRATEGIYALARINING UZVIYLIGI VA FALSAFIY TAHLILI	249-255
<i>Soipova Mavjuda Karimjanovna</i> FAZL IBN AHMAD TA'LIMOTIDA NUR VA HARAKAT MASALASI	256-260
<i>Ashurova Xurshida Sag'dullaevna</i> HOJI MUIN ZAMONDOSHI SHOKIR MUXTORINING HAYOTI VA FAOLIYATI HAQIDAGI QARASHLARI	261-264
<i>Karimov Anvarjon Lutfilloyevich</i> IBN SINO FALSAFIY MEROSIDA AXLOQI MASALASI	265-269
<i>Shakambarov Abdurashid Abdujabbarovich</i> MA'NAVIY MARGINALLASHUV DAN HIMOYALANISHDA XORIY TAJRIBASI	270-275
<i>Samadov Jonmurod</i> JALOLIDDIN RUMIY GNOSEOLOGIASINING ZAMONAVIY TAHLILI	276-280
<i>Barnoev Sanjar Qurbonovich</i> YUSUF HAMADONIYNING INSON VA KOINOT UYG'UNLIGIGA OID TA'LIMOTIDA ME'YOR MASALALARI	281-286
<i>Ярлакабов Джамшид Мамасултонович</i> СВОБОДА И НЕОБХОДИМОСТЬ КАК ВЕКТОРЫ РАЗВИТИЯ ГЛОБАЛЬНОГО ОБЩЕСТВА: РЕАЛИИ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ	287-291
10.00.00 – FILOLOGIYA FANLARI	
<i>Isanova Feruza Tulqinovna</i> INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA XALQARO HUQUQ SOHASIGA OID LEKSIK BIRLIKLARNING SINXRON TAHLILI	292-297
<i>Xayrullayeva Shahzoda Farhod qizi</i> O'ZBEK VA INGLIZ TILLARIDA SALBIY VA IJOBIY HIS TUYG'ULARNI LINGVOKULTUROLOGIK TAHLILI	298-303
<i>Tadjiyeva Mastura, Umarxonova Dilafruz</i> INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK MAQOLLARIDA "BOYLIK" VA "FAQIRLIK" KONSEPTLARINING AKSIOLINGVISTIK TAHLILI	304-308
<i>Sharipova Nilufar Shaxrillo qizi</i> ZAMONAVIY DUNYO ADABIYOTIDA XALQ KULGISI ASOSIDA KELIB CHIQQAN YANGI BADIY SHAKLLAR	309-312
<i>Ochilova Gulnoza Farxod qizi</i> NUTQ BIRLIKLARI MASALASINING UMUMIY TILSHUNOSLIKDAGI TALQINI	313-316
<i>Alqarov Nazarbek Alisher o'g'li</i> IT MOTIVINING DUNYO VA O'ZBEK ADABIYOTSHUNOSLIGIDA O'RGANILISHI	317-322

<i>Abdusalomov Firuz Abduxoliqovich</i> HARBIY DISKURSDA BUYRUQNING VOQELANISHI	323-329
<i>Ruzmatova Gulnara Kulmamatovna</i> STYLISTIC AND LINGUACULTUROLOGICAL FEATURES OF IMPLICATURES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK ANECDOTES	330-333
<i>Safarova Farida, Toshkulova Madinabonu</i> THE STUDY OF TEXT LINGUISTIC	334-337
<i>Amonova Dilshoda Azamat qizi</i> ADABIYOTDA BADIY OBRAZ TUSHUNCHASI VA UNING XUSUSIYATLARI (DEN BRAUNNING "DA VINCHI SIRI" ROMANI MISOLIDA)	338-343
<i>Sultonova Gulchehra Xusanovna</i> INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILI NAMUNASI SIFATIDA AFORIZMLARNING MADANIY VA FALSAFIY JIHATLARI	344-348
<i>Makhmudova Mutabar Dustmukhammad kizi,</i> CAUSES OF STEREOTYPE OCCURRENCE	349-353
<i>Sadullaeva Matlyuba Akhrorovna,</i> NUMERIC MYSTERIES: THE ROLE OF NUMBERS AND SYMBOLISM IN "THE DA VINCI CODE"	354-359
<i>Khusenova Shosura Toshtemirovna,</i> DOCTORS' ATTITUDES TOWARD LEARNING ENGLISH: A NEEDS ANALYSIS REPORT	360-363
<i>Mamajanova G'uncha, Shakirova Saida</i> EKVIVALENTLIK VA TAFOVUT MEZONLARI ASOSIDA O'ZBEK VA INGLIZ METAFORALARINING QIYOSIY TAHLILI	364-368
<i>Saydullayeva Dilrabo Ilxom qizi</i> SODIQIY AFSHORNING "MAJMA UL-HAVAS" TAZKIRASI VA UNING O'ZBEK TAZKIRASHUNOSLIGIDAGI AHAMIYATI	369-372

12.00.00 - YURIDIK FANLAR

<i>Нурпеисов Еркеш, Ибраева Алуа, Сманова Акмарал</i> КОНСТИТУЦИОННОЕ РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЕ ТРИАДЫ В ИСТОРИЧЕСКОМ ВЫБОРЕ КАЗАХСТАНА	373-379
<i>Камалов Мансурхон Мухтарович</i> К ВОПРОСУ О КОНФЛИКТЕ ИНТЕРЕСОВ В КОРПОРАТИВНЫХ ОТНОШЕНИЯХ	380-385
<i>Komilov Avazbek Bokijonovich</i> QONUN BUZILISHI, UNING KELIB CHIQISH SABABLARI VA BUNGA IMKONIYAT YARATIB BERAYOTGAN SHART-SHAROITLARNI BARTARAF ETISH TO'G'RISIDAGI PROKUROR TAQDIMNOMASINING MAZMUNI VA UNGA QO'YILGAN TALABLAR	386-394
<i>Xolov Utkir Shomurodovich,</i> QONUNYIY KUCHGA KIRGAN SUD HUJJATLARINI YANGI OCHILGAN HOLATLAR BO'YICHA QAYTA KO'RISHNING AYRIM MASALALARI	395-399
<i>Kuldoshev Ulug'bek Otabek o'g'li</i> KASB YUZASIDAN O'Z VAZIFALARINI LOZIM DARAJADA BAJARMASLIK VA XAVF OSTIDA QOLDIRISH JINOYATLARINING SUBYEKTI VA ULARNING FARQLI JIHATLARI	400-407

<i>Ибрагимова Сабина Эркиновна</i> К ВОПРОСУ О ДАЛЬНЕЙШЕЙ ИМПЛЕМЕНТАЦИИ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ СТАНДАРТОВ ПРАВОСУДИЯ НА ДОСУДЕБНОЙ СТАДИИ, В УГОЛОВНО- ПРОЦЕССУАЛЬНОЕ ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬСТВО РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН	408-413
<i>Avezov Dilshod Sadulayevich</i> MAHALLIY KENGASH DEPUTATINI CHAQIRIB OLISH MASALALARI VA UNING XUSUSIYATLARI	414-418
<i>Haydarov Jaloliddin Hamza o'g'li</i> VALYUTA QIMMATLIKLARINI QONUNGA XILOF RAVISHDA OLISH YOKI O'TKAZISH JINOYATINING PREDMETI TAHLILI	419-423
<i>Zairov Asadbek Sayfullo o'g'li</i> INKLYUZIV TA'LIMINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISHDA QONUNCHILIK BAZASINING ROLI	424-432
<i>Karimov Bekmurodjon Anvarjonovich</i> BMT INSON HUQUQLARI BO'YICHA SHARTNOMAVIY ORGANLARI TIZIMINI KUCHAYTIRISH	433-442
13.00.00 – PEDAGOGIKA FANLARI	
<i>Jumaniyozova Muhayyo Tojiyevna</i> ZAMONAVIY OLIY TA'LIMDA KREATIVLIKNI TASHXISLASH METODIKALARINI QO'LLASHNING O'ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLARI	443-449
<i>Raxmatov Otabek Urinbosarovich</i> "JISMONIY TARBIYA VA SPORT PEDAGOGIKASI" FANINING BO'LAJAK JISMONIY TARBIYA VA SPORT FAOLIYATI MUTAXASSISLARINI TAYYORLASHDAGI AHAMIYATI	450-455
<i>Xamroyev Samijon Salimovich</i> SPORT TO'GARAGI MAHG'ULOTLARIGA TALABALAR QIZIQISHLARINI SHAKLLANTIRISHDA UZLUKSIZLIKNI TA'MINLASH VOSITALARI	456-461
<i>Berdiyeva Nilufar Ibodullayevna</i> TALABALARDA INSHONING MAZMUNII- MANTIQUIY BAYON QILINISHIGA DOIR BILIM, KO'NIKMA VA MALAKALARNI SHAKLLANTIRISH	462-467
<i>Ortiqov Bekruh Baxodir o'g'li</i> ZAMONAVIY VOLEYBOLCHILARNING JISMONIY TAYYORGARLIGI VA BIOMEXANIK XUSUSIYATLARI HAMDA SAMARADORLIKKA TA'SIRI	468-472
<i>Jumayeva Xulkarxon Muxammadjonovna</i> TALABALARNI INVARIANTIV VA VARIATIV TAHDIDLARDAN HIMOYALASHNING PEDAGOGIK STRATEGIYASI	473-480
<i>Avliyaqulov Tolib Xolmurodovich,</i> TALABALAR KASBIY-AXLOQIY TAYYORGARLIGIGA QADRIYATLARGA ASOSLANGAN YONDASHUV	481-486
<i>O'tashev Xasan Nematullayevich</i> OLIIY TA'LIM MUASSASASIDA SPORT ISHLARINING USTUVOR VAZIFASI SIFATIDA SPORT MADANIYATINI SHAKLLANTIRISHNING MUHIM JIHALTLARI	487-492
<i>Axmadjanov Doniyor Baxtiyor o'g'li</i> BO'LAJAK TARIX O'QITUVCHISINING AXLOQIY YETAKCHILIGI VA KASBIY FAZILATLARI	493-500

<i>Mengliyev Bobur Normamatovich</i> O'QITUVCHILARNI PEDAGOGIK KOMPETENTLIGINI TAHLIL QILISH USULLARI	501-507
<i>Gafforov Alisher Xolmurodovich</i> PROFESSIONAL TA'LIM MUASSASALARI RAQAMLI TA'LIM RESURLARINI LOYIHALASH, TIZIMLASHTIRISH VA UNING MAZMUNI	508-518
<i>Qurbonova Bonu Quvondiq qizi</i> BOSHLANG'ICH SINIF O'QUVCHILARINI KITOBGA QIZIQTIRISH: SAMARALI USULLAR VA ZAMONAVIY YONDASHUVLAR	519-524
<i>Zubaydullayev O'ktam Raim o'g'li</i> O'QUVCHI SHAXSINI SHAKLLANTIRISHDA SAN'ATNING O'RNI	525-529
<i>Raximov Nurillo Narzullaevish</i> BO'LAJAK MUSIQA O'QITUVCHISINI KASBIY-PEDAGOGIK FAOLIYATGA TAYYORLASH: MUAMMO VA YECHIMLAR	530-538
<i>Ergashova Munisa Hoshim qizi</i> MUSTAQIL TA'LIMNI O'YINLAR ORQALI TASHKIL ETISH	539-543
<i>Nuriddinova Madina, Nuriddinov Muhriddin</i> USING WIKI-TECHNOLOGY TO IMPROVE STUDENTS' WRITING COMPETENCE	544-552
<i>Kalekeeva Sarbinaz Turkmenbaevna,</i> O'QUVCHILARNING MANTIQUIY FIKRLASHINI RIVOJLANTIRISHGA QARATILGAN ZAMONAVIY YONDASHUVLAR	553-560
<i>Nasriddinova Hulkar Komiljonovna,</i> RAQAMLI TEXNOLOGIYALARNING BOSHLANG'ICH SINFLAR MATEMATIKA TA'LIMIDA QO'LLANILISHI IMKONIYATLARI	561-565
<i>Evatov Saminjon Sobirovich</i> JAMOAVIY FAOLIYATNI TASHKEL ETISH ASOSIDA O'QUVCHILARNING KOMMUNIKATIV QOBILIYATINI RIVOJLANTIRISH	566-572
<i>Samatova Shohsanam Xolmuhammad qizi</i> BO'LAJAK O'QITUVCHILARDA KOGNITIV YONDASHUV ASOSIDA TIZIMLI FIKRLASHNI SHAKLLANTIRISH TAMOIYILLARI	573-577
<i>Idrisov Mironshoh Ilyos o'g'li</i> TALABALARNI JISMONIY TARBIYA, SPORT VA TURIZM VOSITALARI BILAN SOG'LOMLASHTIRISH TIZIMINI SHAKLLANTIRISH MUAMMOLARI	578-582
<i>Nasriddinova Nilufar Shuxrat qizi</i> 1-SINF ONA TILI DARSLARIDA INNOVATSION TEXNOLOGIYALARDAN FOYDALANISHNING INTENSIVLIGINI TA'MINLASH METODIKASI	583-587
<i>Yavkochdiyeva Dilafruz</i> TALABALARNI PEDAGOGIK KASBIY FAOLIYATGA TAYYORLASHDA "STAATE" INNOVATSION TEXNOLOGIYASIDAN FOYDALANISH	588-593

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CAUSES OF STREOTYPE OCCURRENCE

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Abstract. The object of the article is to identify and research the unique national language features of the people's culture. Linguistic-cultural characteristics of national stereotypes, similes and metaphors, which show the vivid expression of folk culture in the language.

Keywords: stereotype, linguoculturology, metaphor, antistereotype, mental stereotype, cultural stereotype, ethnocultural stereotype.

STEREOTIPNING SHAKLLANISH SABABLARI

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Annotatsiya. Maqolaning obyekti xalq madaniyatining o'ziga xos milliy til xususiyatlarini aniqlash va tadqiq etishdan iboratdir. Xalq madaniyatining tilda yorqin ifodasini o'zida namoyon etuvchi milliy stereotiplar, o'xshatish va metaforalarning lingvokulturologik xususiyatlari, tilning paremiologik fondi mazkur maqolaning tadqiqot predmeti sifatida belgilanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: stereotip, lingvokulturologiya, metafora, antistereotip, mental stereotip, madaniy stereotip, etnomadaniy stereotip.

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Introduction.

Each person has his own hierarchy of personal values. These values serve as a link between the spiritual culture of society and the spiritual world of the individual. The value system of a person is formed in the process of mastering the objectified values of society in the works of material and spiritual culture in his activity. The values of the individual are often highly perceived, manifested in the way the individual is oriented towards values in the mind, and ensure that the individual's behavior is harmonized, regulated by social relationships. Both the values of the individual and the values of society change under the influence of the needs of social progress, which are strongly influenced by moral concepts that occupy a dominant position [1]. Therefore, it is very difficult to overcome values that are universal in nature, which do not change even if periods pass. Visions of life values have undergone serious changes in ancient society. In this society, a person who broke away from the community began to fully realize himself and become an embodiment of social morality. These processes were embodied in Homer's "Iliad" and "Odyssey" epics. In the epics, the delights of the primitive community system and antiquity are praised for being able to curb feelings. In the primitive community, there was no moderation, and it was a simple situation to give an erk to feelings. Values and

ideals in the countries of the Ancient East were much different from those in the West. For example, in Buddhism, calculated from the oldest worldly religions, a special place is reserved for the desire of a person for perfection, for doing good to those around him. Higher values in Buddhism are love for people, helping them in their quest for perfection, while not indulging in passions and asceticism. Indulgence, laziness, misery are considered bottomless properties, which are the opposite of them [2].

Literature review and methodology.

Lamaism, the Tibeto-Mongolian form of Buddhism, strongly condemns envy, badgeness, Gossip. Lamaism interprets the protection of other people's lives, sahity, truthfulness, obedience, compassion, complicity in the hardship and suffering of others as a high value. In Confucianism, qualities such as nobility, valor, loyalty, sincerity, justice are shown as an example of morality. Shintoism and Buddhism in Japan praise self-sacrifice, being faithful to its master. The manifestations of such moral qualities are still preserved in Japan today in the form of loyalty to emperors, the boss of a firm or company. Politeness and pressure were also highly regarded in Shintoism. Islam, which arose later than other religions, calls on people to obey and respect adults. In various sects of this religion, it is praised to work, to be humble, to be patient, to overcome difficulties patiently. For example, the main motto of the Naqshbandiya Suluk in Sufism is Allah Diling, let your hand be in labor the phrase "Dil ba yoru, dast ba kor" calls Muslims to work regularly. National psychology displays the national feelings, behaviors, mental experiences, psychic temperaments and temperament of each nation's representative. From a psychological point of view, stereotyping is the process of adaptation to all members of some social group or ethnic unit. Hence, ethnic stereotypes are general conclusions about representatives of different ethnic groups, which differ in their high sensitivity and stability.

Discussion.

The reason stereotypes are made up is in everyday thinking to "absorb" too much information while striving to protect the values of the group it is necessary to use the principle of "saving forces" [3]. National psychology, being an element, ethnic stereotypes are formed at the level of everyday and theoretical consciousness and consist of a set of emotional, rational, volitional elements. Their internal structures for the psychological analysis of ethnic stereotypes it is important to know[4]. Stereotyping from a psychological point of view is a process of adaptation to all members of some social group or ethnic unit. Hence, ethnic stereotypes are general conclusions about representatives of different ethnicities, which differ in their high sensitivity and stability. The reason stereotypes are made up is the need to use the principle of "saving energy" in everyday thinking to "assimilate" too much information while striving to protect the values of the group. As an element of national psychology, ethnic stereotypes are shaped at both the everyday and theoretical levels of consciousness, comprising a combination of emotional, rational, and volitional components. Understanding their internal structure is crucial for the psychological analysis of ethnic stereotypes.

According to L. Edwardes, stereotypes possess four key characteristics:

1. **Content** – A set of attributes associated with a particular ethnic group.
2. **Verification Degree** – The extent to which individuals agree on the association of certain traits with a given ethnic group.
3. **General Perception** – The overall positive or negative attitude toward the subject of the stereotype.

4. **Intensity** – The strength of the stereotype, particularly how errors in judgment regarding the stereotyped group are perceived.

Stereotypical patterns of behavior have long been a subject of interest for scholars across various disciplines. The foreign psychologist E.M. Fromm asserts that different social groups and classes within a society possess their own unique social character, which evolves accordingly and holds a certain ideological influence. When examining social character in relation to its role in the social process, it is essential to recognize that individuals develop emotions that compel them to conform to societal conditions and behave in ways that align with those expectations.

A.K.Bayburin-comparing social and ethnic stereotypes to a person with two personalities, writes:

a) when they seek the individuality of this social unit from another social space, from another culture, its reflection can be an individual non-reflexive (other-other) way of solving the problem of this socium, (unity) of this social group;

b) these stereotypes promote the idea that the person in this group also manifests as a social, typical characteristic of the person who knows him when faced with his other culture as his ethnic peculiarities.

A.G.In his definition, Asmolov wrote that U.Lipman agreed with a.P.Trusov and A.S.Filippov recommends researching ethnic stereotypes without regard to two aspects, gnoseological (their role in the process of cognition) and sociological (their social functions). This opinion also fully satisfies us further in the statement of the materials of this section, and we will follow this path” [1]. In one of his studies, Lipman shows two of the most important reasons for the need for stereotyping. The first is that due to stereotyping, the effort of people is saved, they do not sit thinking and thinking again about new facts and phenomena; Such facts and phenomena are directly included in the existing categories. “If there was no uniformity in the surrounding world, or no way to save forces, only mistakes would exist, but since there is such uniformity, it is necessary to save attention so much that if all stereotypes were abandoned in order to reason on the basis of pure experience, there would inevitably be harm to the survival of mankind.”

The second reason is the preservation of group wealth, which includes both national cultural heritage and the spiritual well-being of individuals—essentially a social responsibility. Stereotypes serve as protectors of traditions, reinforcing the idea that the more they prevail, the greater the sense of security we feel in our societal position. It is known that the scientific treatment of the phrase “stereotype” began in 1922. Lipman scored. But certain times passed between until stereotypes became the object of research. Much attention was paid to the empirical study of the initial, “antistereotype” (human form) problem. Only then did the stage of large-scale research of ethnic stereotypes begin. Everyone to one degree or another is an expressiveness of social and ethnic stereotypes. Part of our knowledge and imagination about other peoples was formed with the help of these stereotypes.

Results.

M.Mukanov writes that the peculiarity of the Ethnos is that its representatives have an associative connection inherent in this Ethnos. The norms adopted by the Ethnos are conventions (fully recognized). Normative processes in Ethnos are (stereotyped) processes that have become stable due to conventions (compliance) and its existence.

These points have been proven in many scientific works. A.M.Jabborov notes the following:

1) The foundations of a socio-cultural environment stem from the unity of an ethnic group, its language, organization in time and space, lifestyle, material and spiritual wealth, values, and overall social and cultural presence.

2) The study of ethnic stereotypes, along with the unique character and psychology of a people, should be conducted through an analysis of the socio-cultural system that shaped them. It is important to recognize that restoring a people's identity is not simply an exact replication of stereotypes inherited across generations.

The reasons for the occurrence of a stereotype are Turlich. The main ones are as follows:

1. Protective reaction of consciousness. Informations protect the brain from excessive strain from the fact that the volume is constantly growing. Stereotyping information brings the protection of brain tension in its natural form to the surface. This unprotected human mind can get into a dead end from constant deliberation. The presence of stereotypes alleviates this process. Men without always paying attention to what is happening, that is, every time the feeling, without succumbing to the anguish, they are introduced into thematic groups known from their own experience. The world, which is constantly changing, forces a person to classify incoming information into more convenient and compact models. Such models are called stereotypes. The rejection of stereotypes would have filled a person's life with inexhaustible tests and mistakes, requiring him to attract all his attention. Stereotypes surround a person it can distinguish the world it takes, simplify it, help it organize. Saves a person from "opening America" or "inventing radio" every time. Therefore, it is considered natural for a person to use stereotypes in his life.

2. Associating oneself with a particular culture and comparing oneself with other peoples will help each person feel its uniqueness, individuality. For example, in French Nazism, Belgians – far from humor, kaltafahm; Swedes-Khasis, zigna, maydakash; Italians – alone – speak with the addition of crumbs; Turks-physically energetic; British – are a selfish people.

A person assimilates stereotypes through various ways. First, the "habit" of thinking about other groups is assimilated in a certain sense "through breast milk".

Most stereotypes pass and develop through images that are instilled in the minds of children by parents. Stereotypes are fully formed and strengthened between the ages of 12 and 30, and it is very difficult to change them after this age. Consequently, it will not only be associated with alien groups, but also with its own nationality in the nazdi of other groups. For example, in the Uzbek household, when a child is said to be "Uzbek mehmodost, tolerant" or "Gypsy fraudster, extortioner", the child receives these stereotypes without words.

Secondly, stereotypes can also occur through the means of limited personal contact. For example, if you are deceived in the market by a merchant from Tajikistan, you can come to the wrong conclusion that he is a extortionist about the entire Tajik people. In this case, the stereotype arises as a result of limited human information.

Thirdly, there will be a special place for the media in the emergence of stereotypes. The ability of the media to form stereotypes is not limited. For many, the press, radio and television are considered reliable sources. The opinion of the media becomes the opinion of the public.

Conclusion.

Conclusion: any person lives in the world of stereotypes associated with certain cultures. The stereotype is the peculiarity of the language and thinking of representatives of different cultures.

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