

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**

№ 6 (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 siyosati va boshqaruvi akademiyasi;

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

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

Asadov Shavkat G'aybullayevich – yuridik fanlar doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat siyosati va 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, professor, 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, professor, 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 kafedrasini 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

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.

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MUNDARIJA

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LEXIC-SEMANTIC FIELD OF CONSTRUCTION TERMINOLOGY

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Abstract. This article sheds light on the lexic-semantic field and applying this field into construction terminology. Lexic-semantic field is considered helpful way to analyze and compare the languages and find out the similarities and differences between languages. Lexic-semantic field plays a great role to form the relationship between the language and culture.

Keywords: lexic-semantic field, lexic-semantic group, construction terminology, synonym, antonym, semantic relationship.

QURILISH TERMINOLOGIYASINING LEKSIK-SEMANTIK MAYDONI

Ostonova Ramziya

tayanch doktoranti

O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola leksik-semantik maydon va bu konsepsiyani qurilish terminologiyasida qo'llashga doir qaratilgan. Leksik-semantik maydon tillarni tahlil qilish va solishtirish, tillar o'rtasidagi o'xshashlik va farqlarni aniqlashning foydali usuli hisoblanadi. Til va madaniyat o'rtasidagi munosabatni shakllantirishda leksik-semantik soha katta rol o'ynaydi.

Kalit so'zlar: leksik-semantik soha, leksik-semantik guruh, yasash terminologiyasi, sinonim, antonim, semantik munosabat.

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INTRODUCTION

Language is a complex, changing system that provides communication between people. One important aspect of language learning is- lexical semantic group or lexical semantic field concept and is an important integral part of modern linguistic knowledge. The concept acts as a mediator in analyzing the relationship between words in a language and their meaning. In the world of language, words form a set of concepts and expressions. The lexical-semantic field, on the other hand, is a type of Atlas (map book) and provides us with support in uncovering the secret of semantic form. This concept, introduced in modern linguistics, is that of a concept, reveals the main factors, keys to the structure of the linguistic world, which reveal the internal laws of oral communication. Lexis refers to individual words or sets of words-that is, dictionary units with a certain meaning. The idea of this field was developed by the German scientist I.Trien (Aybeniz Gadashova,2023). It emphasizes as a branch of semantic field, where the dictionary depends on each other. Including, it is defined as the elements that cover the entire field of meaning and divide it into subsections. This theory became the starting point for the

construction of lexical content and the formation of new approaches to the study of language content. The study of the lexical-semantic field is an urgent and important task in modern linguistics for a number of reasons. The lexical-semantic field functions as an intermediary for in-depth analysis of language structure. So, lexic-semantic field attributes understanding the internal relationships and semantic relationships between the two languages and scientific researchers understand the secrets of language and its evolution allows for more complete disclosure.

LITERATURE REVIEW

T. Kurenkova describes a lexical-semantic field is a complex lexical micro-system with a specific field layout that unites words according to the semantic principle (Kurenkova,2006). Lexical-semantic field micro-fields, which are formed. As T.Kurenkova mentioned the most important components of the lexical-semantic field is:

- the interdependence of elements;
- order of the elements;
- their hierarchy and the degree;

According to A.V Nabirukhina, the lexical semantic field should be included in its composition on the basis of the similarity of the content of the words of different parts of speech. Y.N.Karaulov defines a lexical-semantic field as: "a lexical semantic field is- is a group of words with which the linguistic unit is meaningfully interconnected with each other". The lexical-semantic field is a group of words that are structured together with general semantic meaning and lexical connections. This concept or concept originated in linguistics as an intermediary for the analysis of semantic relations between words in context. In the lexical-semantic field, the central element is the keyword, which acts as the core in the field, clarifying the main topic. G.Aliyeva studies the concept of a lexical-semantic field in linguistics, noting that languages differ from each other in that they belong to different structural categories of the field(Aliyeva G,2023)

G.Guseyonova, in her study, considers the lexical-semantic field as a whole and highlights the main features of the semantic field as follows:

- 1) the semantic field is an intuitive, psychological process for native speakers;
- 2)the lexical-semantic field is an autonomous linguistic phenomenon that stands out as a subsystem of the language;
- 3) the units of the lexical-semantic field together have a systematic semantic relationship;
- 4) each semantic field of a language creates a language system with other semantic fields;

The lexical-semantic field is of great importance in the formation of relations between language and culture. A.Gadoshova notes that the lexical-semantic field is the main component for understanding how language is reflected and interrelated with culture. This area is especially evident in the context of comparison, acquisition of linguistics. At the same time compare languages and reveal their similarities and differences. So A.Gadashova notes that the lexical-semantic field acts as an instrument ,a tool for analyzing the meanings of the differences and similarities between languages, as well as identifying their relationship with language and culture.

DISCUSSION

Gadashova emphasizes that important structural features of the lexical-semantic field should be taken into account the dynamics of hierarchy, relationships, relations between words, and emphasizes several key components that determine the structure of the lexical-semantic field. According to his study, the main components are as follows:

Core word: the lexical-semantic field center represents a keyword that reflects the basic semantic meaning of the entire field. The word usually describes the broadest semantic field within the lexical-semantic field and serves as a guide to the meaning of the general subject. T.Matrseva identifies the central word of the lexical-semantic field and calls it the "inner core". He writes that the inner core is the center of meaning of the lexical-semantic field (T.Martseva, 2017:63) Hence, the lexical semantic field is a central basic concept, which covers the semantic connection between all words included in the field. So, it plays the role of a common character that connects various elements of the lexical-semantic field and defines the general meaning of this field. The Core word in the lexical-semantic field plays the role of focus, defining the main topic. This word usually refers to the most general and broad semantic meaning within the field ega. For example, building names, lexical-semantic field word can be either core building names or types. The core word serves as the starting point for identifying semantic connections within the lexical semantic field(A.Gadashova:2023:106)

Periphery: contains words arranged at the edges of the lexical semantic field. These words are related to the central word i.e. the core word, but their semantic meaning can be more specific or abstract. Peripheral elements provide additional information and text, expand the scope of understanding the topic. I. According to Shein in his paper " the lexical-semantic field as a universal way to organize this-linguistic experience", the peripheral elements of the lexical-semantic field are located at the edges of the field, they argue that the central word is that which is related to the nuclear word, but which can be more precise or abstract. The elements in each domain are observed to be divided into a central-nuclear word and a periphery (Shein.I, 2020: 69-72). Given this theory, we can say that peripheral elements can be characterized as elements far and near the center. These elements form a thematic image. For instance, lexical-semantic field- vegetables, periphery-field, crop, seedling, seed.

Semantic links: semantic relations between lexical-semantic field words are formed in Assos. Synonyms for these relationships are(words with similar meaning),antonyms(words with opposite meaning), hyperonyms (representing general concepts), and hyponyms(representing a more specific concept (A.Gadashova 2023: 1005).These connections provide a logical sequence of words within the field. T.M.As Alexeyeva noted, " within the boundaries of the semantic field, one can find a wide variety of semantic relations between lexical units. For example, a synonym, prosimian, conversion. Semantic-units introduced in the field have syntagmatic and paradigmatic properties. Within each field, lexical groups are distinguished., they are opposed to each other in terms of meaning and stylistic features (T.Alekseeva, 2009: 132-137).

RESULTS

According to Lashkevich V.V, the semantic field of construction terminology is divided into the following groups:

- 1) **term:**
 girder-temir yoki beton to'sin
 beam-to'sin, xalq tilida balka
 plate-oddiy metal
- 2) **Term-word combination:**
 residential building-aholi turar joy binosi
 industrial building: sanoat binosi
 Building structures: qurilish inshootlari
- 3) **Term-abbreviation:**
 CMU-Concrete Masonry Unit-betonli g'ishtlar, xalq tilida shlakablok;

According to Lashkevich V.V, the lexic-semantic field of construction terminology is divided into the following groups:

1. group associated with the building and its parts;
2. raw materials, materials related group;
3. construction process and condition related group;
4. related group by the name of mechanisms and machines;
5. construction related professions group;
- 6.term groups associated with tools;
- 7.term group representing properties of raw materials and products;
- 8.placename group that occurs during construction practises;

CONCLUSION

By studying the above scientific considerations, it can be concluded that the lexical-semantic field is a kind of Atlas (map book), which provides us with support in uncovering the secret synoats of semantic form and lexical dependencies. Understanding the connections between semantic edges and words helps to get ahead of linguistic misunderstandings, more perception of meanings, languages help to interact and transmit. The lexical-semantic field helps linguists and researchers to better understand how words are related and how semantic classes are formed in a language. The lexical-semantic field is a group of words in the same system with close semantic contact with each other (Karaulov,1972).At the same time the lexical semantic field consists of the central word i.e. nucleus, pripheria and semantic relations (synonym, antonym, hyperonym, and hyponym (Gadashova A.2023). Lashkevich V.V suggests that the semantic field of construction terminology consists of a term-word, a term-word compound, a term-abbreviation and also there are 8 groups of construction terminology based on their lexic-semantic field.

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