

SCIENCE
PROBLEMS.UZ

ISSN 2181-1342

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

Ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlarning dolzarb muammolari

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2025

SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ

IJTIMOIIY-GUMANITAR FANLARNING DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI

№ 5/9 (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;

Mavlanov Uktam Maxmasabirovich – tarix fanlari doktori, professor;

Xazratkulov Abror – tarix fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Tursunov Ravshan Normuratovich – tarix fanlari doktori;

Xolikulov Axmadjon Boymahmatovich – tarix fanlari doktori;

Gabrielyan Sofya Ivanovna – tarix fanlari doktori, dotsent;

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;

Nasirxodjayeva Dilafroz Sabitxanovna – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor;

Ostonokulov Azamat Abdukarimovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor;

Arabov Nurali Uralovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor;

Xudoyqulov Sadirdin Karimovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Azizov Sherzod O'ktamovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Xojayev Azizxon Saidaloxonovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent

Xolov Aktam Xatamovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent;

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

Shakarov Qulmat Ashirovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari nomzodi, dotsent;

Jabborova Charos Aminovna - iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD).

09.00.00- FALSAFA FANLARI:

Hakimov Nazar Hakimovich – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor;

Yaxshilikov Jo'raboy – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor;

G'aybullayev Otabek Muhammadiyevich – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor;

Saidova Kamola Uskanbayevna – falsafa fanlari doktori;

Hoshimxonov Mo'min – falsafa fanlari doktori, dotsent;

O'roqova Oysuluv Jamoliddinovna – falsafa fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Nosirxodjayeva Gulnora Abdukaxxarovna – falsafa fanlari nomzodi, dotsent;

Turdiyev Bexruz Sobirovich – falsafa fanlari doktori (DSc), Professor.

10.00.00- FILOLOGIYA FANLARI:

Axmedov Oybek Saporbayevich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor;

Ko'chimov Shuxrat Norqizilovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Hasanov Shavkat Ahadovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor;

Baxronova Dilrabo Keldiyorovna – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor;

Mirsanov G'aybullo Qulmurodovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor;

Salaxutdinova Musharraf Isamutdinovna – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent;

Kuchkarov Raxman Urmanovich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent v/b;

Yunusov Mansur Abdullayevich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi;

Saidov Ulugbek Aripovich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent;

Qodirova Muqaddas Tog'ayevna - filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent.

12.00.00- YURIDIK FANLAR:

Axmedshayeva Mavlyuda Axatovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Muxitdinova Firyuza Abdurashidovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

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

Hamroqulov Bahodir Mamasharifovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor v.b.,;

Zulfiqorov Sherzod Xurramovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Xayitov Xushvaqt Sapparbayevich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Asadov Shavkat G'aybullayevich – yuridik fanlar doktori, dotsent;

Ergashev Ikrom Abdurasulovich – yuridik fanlari doktori, professor;

Utemuratov Maxmut Ajimuratovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor;

Saydullayev Shaxzod Alixanovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor;

Hakimov Komil Baxtiyarovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, dotsent;

Yusupov Sardorbek Baxodirovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Amirov Zafar Aktamovich – yuridik fanlar doktori (PhD);

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

Babadjanov Atabek Davronbekovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor;

Normatov Bekzod Akrom o'g'li — yuridik fanlar bo'yicha falsafa doktori;

Rahmatov Elyor Jumaboyevich — yuridik fanlar nomzodi;

13.00.00- PEDAGOGIKA FANLARI:

Xashimova Dildarxon Urinboyevna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor;

Ibragimova Gulnora Xavazmatovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor;

Zakirova Feruza Maxmudovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori;

Kayumova Nasiba Ashurovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor;

Taylanova Shoxida Zayniyevna – pedagogika fanlari

doktori, dotsent;

Jumaniyozova Muhayyo Tojiyevna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Ibraximov Sanjar Urunbayevich – pedagogika fanlari doktori;

Javliyeva Shaxnoza Baxodirovna – pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD);

Bobomurotova Latofat Elmurodovna — pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD).

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;

Shamshetova Anjim Karamaddinovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Qodirov Obid Safarovich – psixologiya fanlari doktori (PhD).

22.00.00- SOTSIOLOGIYA 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.

“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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07.00.00 – TARIX FANLARI

Raupov Xolmamat Rashidovich, Xaitova Olmaxon Saidovna

O'ZBEKISTONDA KON-METALLURGIYA SOHASI TARAQQIYOTIDA BERUNIY

ILMIY METODOLOGIYASINING O'RNI 13-19

Muminov Ulmas Ravshanqulovich

QADIMGI TURKIYLARDA DAVLATCHILIK AN'ANALARI 20-30

Azamatova Gulmira Bayirbekovna

MEHNAT MIGRATSIYASINI HUQUQIY TARTIBGA SOLISH MEXANIZMLARI:

XALQARO STANDARTLAR VA MILLIY QONUNCHILIK 31-37

Absalom Ziyadullayevich Xujanazarov

YANGI O'ZBEKISTON SHAROITIDA SURXONDARYO VILOYATIDA

SOG'LIQNI SAQLASH SOHASIDAGI O'ZGARISHLAR 38-43

Allamuratov Shuxrat Ashurovich

BUXORO AMIRLIGINING ICHKI SAVDO-TRANZIT ALOQALARIDA

AMUDARYO SUV YO'LINING O'RNI 44-49

Sabirov Mansurbek

AMUDARYO SOHILI BO'YLAB XALQARO KARVON YO'LIDA RIVOJLANGAN

O'RTA ASR VA SHAHARLARI SAHIFASI 50-53

Matnazarova Mohira Uktamovna

KO'CHMANCHI CHORVADORLAR CHORVACHILIK XO'JALIGINING

SHAKLLANISH OMILLARI 54-59

Shukurillayev Yunus Asrorovich

BUXORO AMIRLIGIDA HARBIY UNVON VA MANSABLARGA TAYINLANISHIGA

OID HUIJATLAR TAHLILI (QO'SHBEGI DEVONXONASI ARXIVI HUIJATLARI ASOSIDA)..... 60-67

Esanova Nilufar

O'ZBEKISTONDA XALQARO MUNOSABATLARNING USTUVOR YO'NALISHLARI

VA ULARNING SANOAT RIVOJLANISHIDAGI BUGUNGI KUNDAGI AHAMIYATI 68-73

Jumayev Abdumo'min Fayziyevich

IBN SINONING ASH-SHIFO ASARINING ISLOM VA YEVRIPA FALSAFASIGA TA'SIRI 74-82

Pardaxol Normamatova Ochildiyevna

MUSTAQILLIK YILLARIDA SURXONDARYO VILOYATINING

SOG'LIQNI SAQLASH SOHASIDAGI XALQARO HAMKORLIGI 83-87

Elboyeva Shaxnoza

O'ZBEK OLIMALARINING XALQARO ILM-FAN, MADANIYAT RIVOJIGA

HAMDA FAN VA TEXNIKA TARAQQIYOTIGA QO'SHGAN HISSALARI 88-94

Джаббаровова Юлдуз Джуманиязовна

РОЛЬ ИСТОРИИ МЕДИЦИНЫ В ФОРМИРОВАНИИ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ

ИДЕНТИЧНОСТИ БУДУЩИХ ВРАЧЕЙ В МЕДИЦИНСКИХ ВУЗАХ УЗБЕКИСТАНА 95-100

Tuyev Fazliddin Erkinovich

2009–2011-YILLARDA BUXORO, SAMARQAND, NAVOIY SANOATIDA

O'SISH VA XALQARO HAMKORLIK DINAMIKASI 101-104

<i>Жураева Камола Сайфиддиновна</i> КАСПИЙСКИЙ РЕГИОН ВО ВНЕШНЕЙ ПОЛИТИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАНА	105-109
<i>Abdujabborov Kamoliddin</i> QADIMGI BAQTRIYA VA AVESTO JAMIYATI DAVRI QISQACHA TAHLILI	110-115
<i>Mamanov Abdurahim Abduhakimovich</i> TEMURIYLAR VA ULARDAN KEYINGI SULOLALAR DAVRIDA DINIY HOKIMIYATNING KUCHAYISHI (SABABLAR VA NATIJALAR)	116-122
<i>Xolmatov Shukurillo Ziyoviddin o'g'li</i> INGLIZ TILLI TADQIQOTLARDA ILK O'RTA ASRLAR MARKAZIY OSIYO TARIXINING O'RGANISH BOSQICHLARI	123-128
<i>Djurayev Baxtiyor Rajaboyevich</i> O'ZBEKISTON IJTIMOIIY-IQTISODIY HAYOTIDA AYOLLARNING O'RNI VA GENDER TENGLIGI MASALALARI (TARIXIY-IJTIMOIIY TAHLIL 1991-2025-YY)	129-136
<i>Matyagbov Toyirjon Sultanbayevich</i> JANUBIY OROLBO'YI HUDUDIDA NEOLIT DAVRI KULOLCHILIGIGA DOIR BA'ZI CHIZGILAR	137-140

08.00.00 – IQTISODIYOT FANLARI

<i>Султанова Дина Файзрахмановна</i> ОБЩЕНАУЧНАЯ МЕТОДОЛОГИЯ ИСТОРИЧЕСКОГО ИНСТИТУЦИОНАЛИЗМА В РАЗВИТИИ ЭКОНОМИКИ ОТРАСЛИ КОНЕВОДСТВА НА ТЕРРИТОРИИ СОВРЕМЕННОГО УЗБЕКИСТАНА	141-153
<i>Shodmonov Abduvohid Farxod o'g'li</i> O'ZBEKISTON TARIXIY YODGORLIKLARINI RAQAMLI TURIZM ORQALI SAQLASH VA RIVOJLANTIRISH	154-157

09.00.00 – FALSAFA FANLARI

<i>Otamuratov Sarvar</i> YOSHLARGA OID DAVLAT SIYOSATI: XALQARO TAJRIBA ASOSIDA YANGI TASHABBUSLAR VA QONUNGA TAKLIF ETILAYOTGAN MUHIM QO'SHIMCHALAR	158-164
<i>Tashanov Abduxoliq</i> BUZG'UNCHI G'OYA VA BUZG'UNCHI FAOLIYATNING SHAKLLANISHIDA SALBIY TARBIYA VA ATROF-MUHIT TA'SIRI	165-171
<i>Raxmatova Xolidaxon Xolikovna</i> XOJA AHROR VALIY MUROSAGA OID QARASHLARINING FALSAFIY MOHIYATI	172-178
<i>O'roqova Oysuluv Jamoliddinovna</i> ABDULXAMID SULAYMON O'G'LI CHO'LPONNING BADIY-ESTETIK MEROSI	179-183
<i>Yazdonov Ulug'bek Tashmurotovich</i> TA'LIM VA TARBIYA – JAMIYATNI MA'NAVIY-MADANIY DEFORMATSIYALASHUVDAN SAQLOVCHI OMILDIR	184-189
<i>Абдуллаева Махбуба Нуруллаевна, Жалалова Гулбахор Одилжоновна</i> КОГНИТИВНЫЕ ФАКТОРЫ РАЗВИТИЯ НАУКИ В IX – XII ВЕКАХ В ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОЙ АЗИИ	190-197

<i>Rasulov Hakim Mamanovich</i> DAVLAT VA JAMIYAT O'ZARO ALOQADORLIGINING SIYOSIY-INSTITSIONAL TAHLILI	198-201
<i>Azamova Sitora Ayonovna</i> O'ZBEKISTON ZAMINIDA EKOLOGIK MADANIYATNING SHAKLLANISHI VA RIVOJLANISH BOSQICHLARI	202-206
<i>Xolmirzaev Xurshid Nakibillaevich</i> FUTUROLOGIK TAFAKKURDA SUN'IY INTELLEKTNING NAMOYON BO'LISHI	207-212
<i>Namazova Yulduz Muzaffarovna</i> RAQAMLI SIVILIZATSIYA SHAROITIDA MILLIY TA'LIMNING STRUKTURAVIY-FUNKSIONAL JIHATLARI	213-217
<i>Abdurazoqov Gulmurod Musurmonqulovich</i> MAFKURAVIY OMILLARNING YOSHLAR KAMOLOTIGA TA'SIRI NAMOYON BO'LISHINING O'ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLARI	218-224
<i>Tojibayev Baxromjon Turabayevich</i> "PREKARIAT" TUSHUNCHASINING GENEZISI: ETIMOLOGIYA, FALSAFIY-IJTIMOYIY ANGLASH	225-229
<i>Tursunova Laylo Ergashevna</i> TILAB MAHMUDOVNING ADABIY ESTETIK QARASHLARINING SHAKLLANISH BOSQICHLARI	230-235
<i>Филиппов Ольгерд Александрович</i> ГУМАНИСТИЧЕСКАЯ ТРАДИЦИЯ В ЭПОХУ ЦИФРОВОЙ ТРАНСФОРМАЦИИ ОБЩЕСТВА	236-244
<i>Chorieva Madina Aliyevna</i> INKLYUZIV TAFAKKUR — JAMIYATNING BARQAROR RIVOJLANISHINING FALSAFIY ASOSI	245-249
<i>Zakirova Nigora Xalmaxammatovna</i> AXBOROT MAKONIDA MILLIY O'ZLIKNI ANGLASH JARAYONINI RIVOJLANTIRISHDAGI MUAMMOLAR VA ULARNI HAL ETISH IMKONIYATI	250-254
<i>Primov Baxriddin Abdiraxmonovich</i> AXBOROT IMPERIALIZMI TAHDIDLARI	255-261
<i>Karimov Zafarbek Ataboyevich</i> TA'LIM TIZIMINI SOTSIOLOGIK-FALSAFIY TAHLIL QILISHDA GUMANITAR YONDASHUVLAR	262-267
<i>O'razov Bobir Baxtiyorovich</i> IJTIMOIY DAVLAT HAQIDAGI G'ARBONA QARASHLAR: FALSAFIY-ILMIY TAHLIL	268-272
<i>Shaydullayev Normamat Sherkuziyevich</i> RAQAMLASHGAN JAMIYAT SHAROITIDA INSON QADRI VA ONG EVOLYUTSIYASI	273-278
<i>Tursunova Olmos Fayziyevna</i> YOSHLAR HUQUQIY ONGI VA MADANIYATINI YUKSALTIRISHNING MA'NAVIY TARBIYA JARAYONIDA TUTGAN O'RNI VA AHAMIYATI	279-284
<i>Turaeva Sanobar Khalimovna</i> EASTERN EDUCATION - THE IMPORTANCE OF UPBRINGING IN THE FORMATION OF HUMAN QUALITIES IN YOUNG PEOPLE	285-287

<i>Jo'rayev Akram Namozovich</i> EKSTREMIZM G'OYALARIGA QARSHI KURASHDA MILLIY O'ZLIKNI ANGLASH MEXANIZMLARINING PSIXOLOGIK VA FALSAFIY ASOSLARI	288-291
<i>Taylyakova Feruzahon Sultanovna</i> GLOBALASHUV - MA'NAVIYATNI ANGLASH OMILI	292-296
<i>Toxirov Abdumalik Ashurali o'g'li</i> MAHALLA VA OILADA YOSHLAR AXLOQINI ME'YORLASHTIRISHNING IJTIMOIY-FALSAFIY ASOSLARI	297-302
<i>Sherboboyev Muxriddin, Javlonbek Hafizullayev</i> KARL POPPERNING BILISH FALSAFASIGA OID QARASHLARI	303-307
<i>Nasriddinov Faxriddin Xalmamatovich</i> AXBOROT VA AXBOROT TIZIMLARINING FALSAFIY TAHLILI	308-314
<i>Ochilov Husan</i> MILLIY AN'ANA VA MODERNIZATSIYA UYG'UNLIGINING FALSAFIY TAHLILI	315-321
<i>Madaminov Nasimjon</i> MILLIY MUSIQIY MEROS ASOSIDA YOSHLARNING ESTETIK DIDI VA TAFAKKURINI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING FALSAFIY JIHATLARI	322-326
<i>Xolmirzayeva Jumagul Xamdammovna</i> MEHNAT MADANIYATINI SHAKLLANTIRISH SOHADAGI XORIJIY TAJRIBALAR	327-331
10.00.00 - FILOLOGIYA FANLARI	
<i>Narmuratov Zayniddin Radjabovich</i> INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDAGI SCIENCE/ILM KONSEPTLI FRAZELOGIK BIRLIK LARNING LINGOMADANIY XUSUSIYATLARI	332-337
<i>Payzibayeva Madinaxon Sobirjon qizi</i> INGLIZ XALQ ERTAKLARI OBRAZLARINING BADIY XUSUSIYATLARI VA ULARNING O'ZIGA XOS JIHATLARI	338-342
<i>Axmedov Anvar Botirovich</i> NEMIS TILI TIZIMIDA O'ZLASHMA NEOLOGIZMLARNING ROD KATEGORIYASIGA EGA BO'LIH MASALASI	343-347
<i>Djabbarova Shoiri Baltayevna</i> ETNOGRAFIK REALIYALARNING LINGVISTIK XUSUSIYATI	348-351
<i>Genjemuratov Yaqipbek Baxriyatovich</i> FELETONNING JANR SIFATIDA ANIQLASH MUAMMOLARI	352-355
<i>Tadjiyeva Mastura Fayzullayevna</i> INGLIZ MAQOLLARIDA "LOVE" KONSEPTINING VOQELANISHI	356-360
<i>Qurbonova Gulnoza Abduholiq qizi</i> GIDRONIMLARNING STRUKTUR-SEMANIK TAHLILINING XUSUSIYATLARI	361-364
<i>Ayimbetova Shyryn Jabbar qizi</i> BOLALAR ADABIYOTINING POETIK-FUNKSIONAL XUSUSIYATLARI: YOSH PSIXOLOGIYASI, DIDAKTIKA, AKSILOGIYA	365-371
<i>Ruziyeva Nasiba Kenjayevna</i> O'ZBEK TILIDAGI IBORALARNING SEMANTIK XUSUSIYATLARI VA FRANSUZ TILIGA TARJIMASI	372-375

<i>Бабаева Зарина Сайфуллаевна, Фёдорова Арина Максимовна</i> ГЕЙМИФИКАЦИЯ В ПРОЦЕССЕ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ ГРАМОТНОСТИ НА УРОКАХ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА	376-385
<i>Xushmatatova Aminaxon</i> LINGUOCULTURAL FEATURES OF SPEECH INTENTION IN THE DISCOURSE OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK DRAMATIC WORKS	386-392
<i>Saparniyazova Sarbinaz Baxtiyarovna</i> THE INFLUENCE OF CONTEXTUAL FACTORS ON THE PERCEPTION OF THE PRAGMATICS OF APOLOGY IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK	393-397
<i>Adxamova Shirin Farhodjon qizi</i> INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA EMOTSIONAL HOLATNI IFODALOVCHI KOLLOKATSIYALARNING QIYOSIY TADQIQI	398-401
<i>Машарипова Валентина</i> ЛИНГВОКУЛЬТУРНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ ВЕРБАЛИЗАЦИИ ПАРАЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИХ СРЕДСТВ В ПОРТРЕТНЫХ ОПИСАНИЯХ В АНГЛИЙСКИХ И РУССКИХ ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННЫХ ТЕКСТАХ	402-405
<i>Abduqahhorova Gulnoza Abduvahobovna</i> RUS VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDAGI IQTISODIY ANGLISIZMLARNING SINTAKTIK XUSUSIYATLARI	406-411
<i>Raxmonova Yulduz Xusanovna</i> ADABIY ASARLARDA IJTIMOIIY FOJIAVIYLIKNING ESTETIK TALQINI	412-417
<i>Ayimbetova Damekhan Maksetbay qizi</i> ADABIYOTDA ANIMALISTIK JANR VA RAMZIY OBRAZLAR BO'YICHA OLIV BORILGAN ILMIY TADQIQOTLAR	418-427
12.00.00 – YURIDIK FANLAR	
<i>Фазилов Фарход Маратович</i> УГОЛОВНО-ПРАВОВОЕ РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЕ ДИПФЕЙКОВ: ОПЫТ УЗБЕКИСТАНА	428-439
<i>Zokirov Sherzod Ilxom o'g'li</i> FUQAROLAR MUHOJAJATLARI BILAN ISHLASH BO'YICHA CHET EL DAVLATLARI TAJIRIBASI: QIYOSIY-HUQUQIY TAHLIL	440-448
<i>Rakhmonov Tolib</i> ISSUES OF DETERMINING THE CIVIL LEGAL STATUS OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN UZBEKISTAN	449-454
<i>Sobitxonov Joxongir Zunnurxon o'g'li</i> ISLOM BANKLARI FAOLIYATIDA "FATVO SHOPPING" AMALIYOTI VA UNING OLDINI OLISH BO'YICHA HUQUQIY MEKANIZMLAR	455-462
<i>Mamatmurodov Farrux Farxod o'g'li</i> O'ZBEKISTONDA SUKUKNI RIVOJLANTIRISH: HUQUQIY ISLOHOTLAR, INFRATUZILMA, MUAMMOLAR VA IMKONIYATLAR	463-472
<i>Юнусов Достонбек Анваржон угли</i> ПОНЯТИЕ И ОСНОВНЫЕ ЭЛЕМЕНТЫ ПРАВОВОГО РЕЖИМА ИНОСТРАННЫХ ИНВЕСТИЦИЙ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН	473-481

<i>Uteniyazov Keulimjay Kuanishbayevich</i> JINOYAT PROTSSESSIDA AYBLOV FUNKSIYASINI AMALGA OSHIRUVCHI SUBYEKTLARNING HUQUQIY MAQOMIGA OID MUAMMO VA YECHIMLAR	482-489
<i>Xidirov G'anisher Tojimurodovich</i> TEZKOR-QIDIRUV FAOLIYATI USTIDAN SUD NAZORATINING QIYOSIY-HUQUQIY TAHLILI	490-499
<i>Baxronov Ravshan Rashid o'g'li</i> SUN'IY INTELLEKT VA INSON HUQUQLARI: NAZARIY VA HUQUQIY ASOSLAR	500-504
<i>Усмонов Малик</i> ОТСЛЕЖИВАНИЕ И ЗАМОРАЖИВАНИЕ НЕЗАКОННО ПОЛУЧЕННЫХ АКТИВОВ: СРАВНИТЕЛЬНОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ПОДХОДОВ	505-510
<i>Abdusatarov Jaloliddin Sharafutdin o'g'li</i> RAQAMLI AKTIVLAR BILAN BOG'LIQ NIZOLARNI HAL QILISHNING MUQOBIL USULLARI	511-517
<i>Islomqulova Shohsanam Vahobjon qizi</i> TIBBIYOT XODIMINING KASBIY JAVOBGARLIGINI SUG'URTALASHDA SUG'URTA TOVONI, SUG'URTA PULI VA SUG'URTA MUKOFOTI TUSHUNCHALARINING MOHIYATI	518-524
<i>Ibodullo Xayrullo Jaxongir o'g'li</i> O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI VA XORIJIY DAVLATLAR SUDYALARINING KONSTITUTSIYAVIY-HUQUQIY MAQOMI	525-530
13.00.00 – PEDAGOGIKA FANLARI	
<i>Xolmatova Ziroatxon Anvarovna</i> BO'LG'USI PEDAGOGLARDA NOSTANDART TESTLARNI TUZISH KO'NIKMALARINI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA XORIJ TAJRIBASI	531-534
<i>Mamajonova Gulnoza Karimovna</i> AXLOQIY VA ESTETIK TARBIYA INTEGRATSIYASINING PEDAGOGIK ASOSLARI	535-539
<i>Gulomova Komila Maxamatjanovna</i> TA'LIMDA FAOL O'QITISH METODLARINING SAMARADORLIGI: TAJRIBA VA TAHLIL	540-544
<i>Berdiyeva Nilufar Berdiyev qizi</i> BO'LAJAK MAKTABGACHA TA'LIM TASHKILOTLARI TARBIYACHI –PEDAGOGLARINING IJODIY KOMPETENSIYALARINI INNOVATSION YONDASHUV ASOSIDA SHAKLLANTIRISH TAMOIYILLARI	545-549
<i>Фадлиева Амина Ильхамовна</i> ГУМАНИСТИЧЕСКАЯ ПЕДАГОГИКА КАРЛА РОДЖЕРСА И ЕЁ ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ДЛЯ РАЗВИТИЯ СОВРЕМЕННОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ	550-556
<i>Rajabov Eldor Erkinovich</i> THE ROLE OF PEER REVIEW TO IMPROVE WRITING EFFECTIVELY AMONG EFL STUDENTS	557-561
<i>Jumagulova Aziza Abduljalil qizi</i> BOSHLANG'ICH TAYYORGARLIK BOSQICHIDAGI DZYUDOKILARNING JISMONIY SIFATLARINI RIVOJLANTIRISH ORQALI JISMONIY TAYYORGARLIGINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH USLUBIYATI	562-573

<i>Toshnazarova Mohinur O'sarali qizi</i> "MOTIVATSION YONDASHUV" HAMDA "KREATIV FIKRLASH" TUSHUNCHALARINING MAZMUN VA MOHIYATI	574-578
<i>Maxmudova Nigoraxon Boyqo'zi qizi</i> BO'LAJAK CHET TILI O'QITUVCHILARINI KOMMUNIKATIV KOMPETENSIYASINI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA PRAGMATIK MUAMMOLAR VA ULARNING YECHIMLARI	579-585
<i>Hamroyeva Robiya Sherali qizi</i> KELAJAK PEDAGOGLARINING TANQIDIY TAFAKKURINI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA INNOVATSION YONDASHUVLAR	586-591
<i>Tug'anboyeva Zamiraxon Shuxratbek qizi</i> TALABA KURASHCHI QIZLARNING KUCH CHIDAMLILIGINI MAXSUS MASHQLAR ORQALI OSHIRISH METODIKASI	592-598
<i>Sadritdinova Dinora A'zamjon qizi</i> WEB ILOVALARNI LOYIHALASHGA OID KOMPETENTLIK VA UNI RIVOJLANTIRISH	599-602
<i>Солохиддинова Фазилатхон Мухиддин кизи</i> ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ КРИТИЧЕСКОГО МЫШЛЕНИЯ В ПРОЦЕССЕ УСВОЕНИЯ ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИХ ПОНЯТИЙ	603-611
<i>Ниязова Регина Рустамовна</i> АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПОДГОТОВКИ КВАЛИФИЦИРОВАННЫХ КАДРОВ В ОБЛАСТИ ФИЗИЧЕСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ И СПОРТА	612-615

Received: 2 October 2025
Accepted: 15 October 2025
Published: 25 October 2025

Article / Original Paper

ISSUES OF DETERMINING THE CIVIL LEGAL STATUS OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract. This article is dedicated to the issue of determining the legal status of artificial intelligence within the framework of civil law in Uzbekistan. The author analyzes scholarly approaches to defining the concept of “artificial intelligence” and proposes a personal definition. The article discusses the classification of AI as a subject and as an object of civil law, analyzes the current approaches to this matter, and outlines their shortcomings. Additionally, the theory of the “electronic agent” is examined. In writing this article, the author relies not only on the national legislation of Uzbekistan but also on the international experience of developed countries. The conclusion emphasizes that determining the civil legal status of AI requires a comprehensive analysis, taking into account the dynamic nature of this phenomenon.

Keywords: civil legal status, artificial intelligence, subject of civil law, legal personality, object of civil law, electronic personhood, will, reason, civil liability, digital agent.

O‘ZBEKISTONDA SUN’IY INTELLEKTNING FUQAROLIK-HUQUQIY MAQOMINI ANIQLASH MASALALARI

Raxmonov Tolib,

Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti

Fuqarolik huquqi kafedrası o‘qituvchisi

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola O‘zbekiston fuqarolik huquqida sun’iy intellektning huquqiy maqomini aniqlash masalasiga bag‘ishlangan. Muallif tomonidan “sun’iy intellekt” tushunchasini aniqlash bo‘yicha ilmiy yondashuvlarni tahlil qilingan hamda muallif o‘z shaxsiy ta’rifini taklif etgan. Maqolada sun’iy intellekt fuqarolik huquqining subyekti va obyekti sifatida tasnifi ko‘rib chiqilgan va mavjud yondashuvlar tahlil qilinib, ularning kamchiliklari ko‘rsatilgan. Shuningdek, “elektron agent” nazariyasi ham o‘rganilgan. Ushbu maqolani yozishda muallif nafaqat O‘zbekiston milliy qonunchiligiga, balki rivojlangan davlatlarning xalqaro tajribasiga ham tayangan. Xulosa sifatida sun’iy intellektning fuqarolik huquqiy maqomini aniqlash uchun uning dinamik tabiatini inobatga olgan holda kompleks tahlil zarurligi ta’kidlanadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: fuqarolik huquqiy maqomi, sun’iy intellekt, fuqarolik huquqining subyekti, huquq subyekti, fuqarolik huquqining obyekti, elektron shaxs, iroda, aql, fuqarolik javobgarligi, raqamli agent.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47390/SPR1342V5SI9Y2025N72>

Introduction. Today, in the era of digitalization, the role of artificial intelligence (hereinafter referred to as AI) is increasing day by day. This phenomenon has become virtually inseparable from the modern world and is widely applied in various fields, including finance, medicine, logistics, and more. The legal field is no exception, as AI is gaining new momentum in this domain and is gradually becoming an effective tool for resolving legal issues.

However, the legal nature of AI remains unregulated not only in national legislation but also at the international level. Considering that AI controls many aspects of our lives, the issue of determining its legal status becomes particularly relevant. The lack of a unified approach to defining the legal status of AI may lead to difficulties in allocating liability for harm caused by AI, in recognizing authorship rights for works created with AI participation, and so forth. Therefore, this scientific article aims to define the civil legal status of artificial intelligence.

Definition of AI

At present, **Uzbekistan does not have a single legislative act** that defines the concept of “artificial intelligence”. This should be regarded as a normal phenomenon, since legal theory and practice require a certain amount of time to respond to such innovations and to formulate a comprehensive definition of AI. An attempt to define AI was made in the **Artificial Intelligence Technology Development Strategy until 2030**, approved by **Presidential Decree No. PP-358**. In particular, according to this Strategy, artificial intelligence is defined as *a set of technological solutions that enable the imitation of human knowledge and skills (including autonomous learning and decision-making) and allow for the achievement of results comparable to those of human intellectual activity in the performance of specific tasks* [1]. This definition indicates that AI is **not an independent legal subject**, but merely a **technological tool** capable of reproducing human cognitive functions.

It should be noted that the **European Union** was one of the first to adopt a **separate legal act** regulating legal relations involving AI. **Article 3 of the EU Artificial Intelligence Act** defines this phenomenon as *software developed using one or more of the methods and approaches listed in Annex I, and capable, in accordance with human-defined objectives, of generating outputs such as content, predictions, recommendations, or decisions, which influence the environment with which it interacts* [2]. The EU Act treats AI as an **idea generator** that functions based on **human instructions**.

Among the post-Soviet states, the **Russian Federation** formulated a definition of AI as early as **2019** in its **National Strategy for the Development of Artificial Intelligence for the Period up to 2030**, approved by **Presidential Decree No. 490**. According to this Strategy, artificial intelligence is defined as *a set of technological solutions that enable the imitation of human cognitive functions (including problem-solving without a predefined algorithm) and the achievement of results, in performing specific tasks, that are comparable to or exceed the results of human intellectual activity* [3].

The analysis of the definitions of artificial intelligence found in the aforementioned regulatory acts shows that **artificial intelligence is not regarded as a legal subject**, but rather as **a set of technological solutions that imitate human cognitive functions**, including the **generation of new ideas**.

A number of scholars and experts have also proposed their own definitions of artificial intelligence. For example, **Alex Andrew** defines AI as *a computational machine that exhibits “intelligent” behavior* [4].

D.V. Smolin believes that an intellectual system is one that is capable of *purposeful behavior, adapting not only its operational parameters but also its mode of behavior based on the state of informational inputs, with behavior depending not only on current input states but also on the system’s previous states* [5].

Notably, **Elaine Rich** and **Kevin Knight** consider artificial intelligence to be a scientific discipline. In their view, AI is *the science of how to make computers do things that, for now, humans do better* [6]. It should be acknowledged, however, that this definition is overly general and does not clearly convey the **essence of the phenomenon**.

AI expert **Cole Stryker** defines artificial intelligence as *a technology that enables computers and machines to imitate human learning, understanding, problem-solving, decision-making, creativity, and autonomy* [7].

In summary, we can conclude that in a general sense, **artificial intelligence is understood as a technology, software, or a set of technological solutions capable of imitating human cognitive functions, including problem-solving, thinking, decision-making, and so on.**

AI as a Subject of Civil Law?

Traditionally, civil law theory distinguishes three main categories of legal subjects:

- a. **Natural persons** (citizens, stateless persons, foreign nationals);
- b. **Legal entities** (commercial and non-commercial organizations);
- c. **The state.**

To be a subject of civil legal relations implies the presence of **civil legal personality**. Renowned civil law scholar **E.A. Sukhanov** defines civil legal personality as *the socio-legal capacity of a subject to participate in civil legal relations* [8]. The key elements of legal personality are **legal capacity** and **capacity to act** (active legal capacity), without which one cannot become a full-fledged subject of civil law relations.

According to **Article 17 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan** (hereinafter – CC), legal capacity is defined as *the ability of a person to have civil rights and bear civil obligations*. Legal capacity arises at the **moment of birth** and is terminated upon **death** [9]. The law recognizes legal capacity for all individuals. In the case of a legal entity, the process differs slightly—**legal capacity and capacity to act arise simultaneously** at the moment of its creation, i.e., **upon official state registration** in the prescribed manner.

Capacity to act, as the second element of legal personality, differs from legal capacity in its grounds and timing of emergence, though both concepts are closely interrelated. **Article 22 of the CC** states that capacity to act is *the ability of a citizen, through their own actions, to acquire and exercise civil rights, create civil obligations for themselves, and fulfill them* [10]. Capacity to act arises upon reaching **legal adulthood**, i.e., at **eighteen years of age**, except in cases where it is acquired earlier through **marriage** or **emancipation**. It should be noted that **legally incapacitated persons**, as well as those with **limited capacity**, also remain subjects of civil law **by virtue of their legal capacity alone**.

As previously mentioned, the moment a legal entity gains capacity to act is tied to the moment of its **state registration**.

There is currently no universal approach to defining the legal personality of AI. The recognition of AI as a subject of civil law remains the subject of intense academic and legal debate. One group of legal scholars advocates for **classifying artificial intelligence technologies as legal subjects** by assigning them the status of “**electronic persons**”, capable of independently holding civil rights and bearing legal obligations.

In particular, **foreign legal scholar A. I. Ovchinnikov** argues that *robots can be treated as legal entities, since they are property lacking independent subjective will, but may still be*

registered in the Unified State Register [11]. As an example, he refers to the case in **Belgium**, where a humanoid robot named **Fran Pepper** was granted citizenship and issued identity documents [12].

In several countries, AI has been **partially granted legal personality**. For instance, in **2017**, a robot developed by the Hong Kong-based company **Hanson Robotics** became the first machine in the world to receive citizenship (**Saudi Arabia**); **Japan** granted **residency status** to the chatbot **Shibuya Mirai**, and in **South Africa**, there is precedent for granting a **patent** to an artificial intelligence system [13].

However, the majority of scholars maintain that **AI cannot replace a human being** and, accordingly, **reject its status as a subject of civil law**. One Russian legal scholar notes that *arguments asserting AI's legal personality based on analogies with established civil law subjects are nothing more than arbitrary interpretations, disconnected from legislative provisions and distorting the fundamental principles of civil law* [14].

The **European Union** has also taken a similar position regarding the civil-law status of AI. Specifically, the **EU Resolution on the application of artificial intelligence systems** rejects the recognition of AI as an “electronic person” and clearly states that **this technology does not possess human intelligence** [15].

We consider this approach to be the more appropriate one, for the following reasons:

First, AI does not possess legal personality. **No legislative act currently recognizes AI as holding civil rights and obligations**. This technology is the result of **human intellectual activity** and does not possess civil rights on its own. Furthermore, AI cannot independently bear obligations for the actions it performs, which excludes it from having legal capacity. Although AI may exhibit a form of **reasoning**, it **lacks will**, and operates solely on the **prompts (instructions)** given by humans.

In contrast, a **legal entity**, though an abstract construct, is vested with civil rights and obligations under the law. A legal entity exercises its rights and performs its duties **through its governing bodies**, which are integral to the entity's organizational structure.

Secondly, as previously noted, AI lacks will, motivation, and purpose, and operates strictly within the parameters of human-assigned tasks. The absence of will eliminates the possibility of civil liability, as under civil law, liability is assigned to persons with legal capacity, which AI does not possess.

Enshrining provisions in legislation that impose liability on AI for caused damages would increase the risk of abuse by individuals and legal entities. Such a rule would allow those who use AI for personal gain to evade civil liability for harm caused by the AI system. This practice would violate one of the fundamental principles of civil law—the principle of good faith, which obliges participants in civil legal relations to act honestly and fairly, without infringing upon the rights and lawful interests of others.

As one scholar rightly notes in his academic work, if AI were granted legal personality, it would be required to “personally” bear liability for the damage caused – a scenario that is unacceptable, since its actions are still ultimately determined by humans, and therefore it is the human operator who should bear responsibility for its conduct [16].

It is worth noting that the European Union is already developing regulations that would govern civil liability for harm caused by AI [17]. One proposed solution is to introduce a mandatory insurance system for AI liability, similar to automobile insurance. At first glance,

this proposal appears promising; however, the implementation mechanisms for such a system remain unclear at this stage.

To sum up, based on the analysis presented above, we can conclude that AI currently does not and cannot qualify as a subject of civil legal relations. The primary reasons include the absence of free will, legal capacity, active legal capacity, and tort capacity, all of which are essential components of civil legal personality.

AI as an Object of Civil Law?

The issue of classifying artificial intelligence as an object of civil law is also of considerable importance. Traditionally, the objects of civil legal relations include tangible and intangible goods. Article 81 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan lists several types of objects of civil rights, including money and securities, other items, property (including property rights), works and services, inventions, industrial designs, works of science, literature, and art, and other results of intellectual activity, as well as personal non-property rights [18]. Notably, the legislator has left the list of civil law objects open, thus not excluding the possibility emergence of new types of objects.

Despite a large number of proponents who consider AI as an object of civil law, there are still doubts within civil law doctrine. This is due to the fact that AI, unlike other material objects, demonstrates a certain degree of autonomy, although it still operates within human-defined tasks.

Another approach views AI as an object of intellectual property, as a result of intellectual activity. However, this approach is also not flawless, as it raises certain legal questions. Specifically, AI, like a human, can create intellectual property, which ultimately brings us to the issue of recognizing AI as the author of the work and holder of the intellectual property rights.

Therefore, given the dynamic nature of this technological phenomenon, the question of classifying AI as an object of civil rights requires thorough consideration and research. Nonetheless, the possibility of recognizing AI as an object of civil law is not entirely ruled out.

The theory of “electronic agent”

An increasingly popular theory among civil law scholars is the theory of the digital agent (electronic agent). The essence of this theory is that AI may act within civil legal relations and perform legally significant actions on behalf of a principal. However, this approach also has certain drawbacks. As previously mentioned, AI currently lacks legal personality and free will. Yet the will of the agent is a key element of an agency agreement, without which the rules of agency law cannot be applicable [19]. Therefore, the digital agent theory is inextricably linked to the issue of granting legal subjectivity to AI.

Conclusion. In conclusion, we note that neither national legislation nor the international community is currently prepared to recognize AI as a subject of civil law. In our view, this is primarily due to the absence of sense and free will in AI, which are inherent to human beings. The lack of will also represents a weakness in the “electronic agent” theory. At present, there is an active discussion regarding classifying AI as an object of civil rights. While this approach appears more feasible, it still requires in-depth study of civil law doctrine and the relevant legal norms.

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