

REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN  
MINISTRY OF HIGHER AND SECONDARY SPECIALISED  
EDUCATION  
BUKHARA STATE UNIVERSITY

English Linguistics Department

**INTEGRATION OF PRAGMALINGUISTICS,  
FUNCTIONAL TRANSLATION STUDIES AND  
LANGUAGE TEACHING PROCESSES**

(dedicated to the 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Candidate of Philological Sciences,  
Associate Professor M.Kh.Alimova)

Proceedings of International Scientific-theoretical Webinar



2020-YIL  
25-DEKABR



SOAT 10:00

**Buxoro davlat universiteti Xorijiy tillar fakulteti Ingliz tilshunosligi kafedrasida**

**“PRAGMALINGVISTIKA, FUNKSIONAL TARJIMASHUNOSLIK VA TIL O'RGATISH JARAYONLARI  
INTEGRATSIYASI”**

**(Filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent M.H.ALIMOVA tavalludining 75 yilligiga bag'ishlanadi)  
mavzusida tashkillashtirilgan Xalqaro ilmiy-nazariy anjuman**



QAYSI TILLARDA  
O'ZBEK, RUS, INGLIZ



Manzil: Buxoro davlat universiteti,  
Buxoro shahar M.Iqbol ko'chasi  
11-uy.

**BUKHARA -2020**

**ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ  
ОЛИЙ ВА ЎРТА МАХСУС ТАЪЛИМ ВАЗИРЛИГИ  
БУХОРО ДАВЛАТ УНИВЕРСИТЕТИ**

**Инглиз тилшунослиги кафедраси**

**ПРАГМАЛИНГВИСТИКА, ФУНКЦИОНАЛ  
ТАРЖИМАШУНОСЛИК ВА ТИЛ ЎРГАТИШ  
ЖАРАЁНЛАРИ ИНТЕГРАЦИЯСИ**

(Филология фанлари номзоди, доцент М.Х.Алимова таваллудининг 75  
йиллигига бағишланади)

**мавзусидаги халқаро миқёсидаги онлайн  
илмий-назарий конференция материаллари  
ТЎПЛАМИ**

**2020 йил, 25 декабрь**

**Бухоро  
"Дурдона" нашриёти  
2020**

All this leads to the fact that the character and position of the original and translated literature is changing: it becomes highly demanded. The conquest of the English language the right to use in all genres of scientific and literary creativity was the most important issue of the time. At the same time, the interaction of the scientific and artistic literary language with the spoken language should be emphasized, for the language in which Shakespeare spoke was the language in which he wrote. "

Based on the foregoing, it can be argued that the tasks of the language here went far beyond pure linguistics - it was a struggle for a new humanistic thinking, for a genuine cultural flourishing, which required adequate forms of its linguistic explication, expressed in a vivid form also in the process of term creation in the field of philosophical vocabulary in general and vocabulary of ethics in particular. The creation of scientific terminology on a national-English basis by significantly filling the lexicon was on the agenda.

#### **The list of used literature:**

1. Metodologicheskiy analiz istoriko-filosofskogo znaniya. – Kiev.-: Visha shkola, 1984. – S. -157.
2. Shadmanov K.B. Angliyskaya duxovnost i yazik. – Buxara, 2010. – S. 164.
3. Stupin L.P. Problema normativnosti v istorii angliyskoy leksikografii XVI-XX vv. – L. : LGU, 1989. – S. 42.

### **SOME ISSUES ON THE PROBLEM OF TERMINOLOGY IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

*M.A.Shukurova  
(BSU)*

**Abstract.** The article deals with issues of formation and development of the terms of ethics in the XVI-XVIII centuries English language and different points of specialists on this field.

**Аннотация.** В данной статье анализируется проблема образования (становления) и развития терминов этики в английском языке в течение XVI-XVIII веков и разные взгляды ученых в этой области.

**Аннотация.** Мазкур мақолада XVI-XVIII асрларда инглиз тилида этика терминларининг шаклланиши ва ривожланиши масалалари ва ушбу соҳадаги мутахассисларнинг турли фикрлари муҳокама қилинган.

**Key words:** ethics, society, diachronic, phonology, morphology, syntax, terminological system, philosophy, lexical system, semantic-syntactical parameters, word combination, prepositions, parts of speech.

**Ключевые слова:** этика, общество, диахрония, фонология, морфология, синтаксис, терминологическая система, философия.

лексическая система, семантико-синтаксические параметры, словосочетание, предлоги, части речи.

**Таянч сўзлар:** этика, жамият, диахрония, фонология, морфология, синтаксис, терминологик тизим, фалсафа, лексик тизим, семантик-синтактик кўрсаткичлар (параметрлар), сўз бирикмаси, предлоглар, сўз туркумлари.

In the works of most domestic and foreign linguists of recent decades, it is noteworthy that the development of terminology in them is associated with the reflection not only of the scientific and technical, but also the social, linguocultural and culturological aspects of the development of society. However, the socio-linguistic aspect of the evolution of terminological vocabulary is still did not receive wide coverage, such as structural-semantic, morphological, syntactic, stylistic and other characteristics of the formation and functioning of units of a terminological nature. True, in the domestic science of recent years, works have appeared that seriously and in detail consider this aspect from the standpoint of the philosophy of language.

This gap, apparently, is due to the fact that most of the works are aimed at studying specific technical terminological systems, which are studied mainly within the framework of one language and are sufficiently distinguishable from general literary vocabulary. Meanwhile, since terminology is emerging and developing within the framework of the national language system, it must be organically linked with the vocabulary of the general literary language.

If the first publications in the field of terminology focused researchers, first of all, on the issues of streamlining technical terminology, today terminology has grown into an independent branch of linguistics, which faces a variety of practical tasks: from teaching languages and lexicographic systematization, automatic translation and information retrieval, to problems rationing and deep structures of terminology as the most mobile and receptive part of the lexicon of the national language. As a result, fundamental research has appeared that gives an overview of the state and prospects for the development of terminology, highlighting the main theoretical and methodological issues related to the ordering, standardization and unification of terminology, with the development of dictionaries in the context of bilingualism and multilingualism. The attention of many is also attracted by the history of the development of terminological systems in connection with the history or other branch of knowledge. To a lesser extent, the problems associated with lexical-comparative, typological studies in the terminological field have been developed.

Actual directions of linguistic study of complex theoretical issues of the creation and development of terminology in national languages, the principles of the formation of terminology systems and problems associated with the improvement of terms and their spelling, requiring attention from both specialists in various fields of knowledge and linguists, are reflected in the collective monographic works of the latter years.

The terminology of the humanities was much less often the subject of fundamental monographic and dissertation research. Meanwhile, it is the humanitarian, especially the ethical and philosophical terminology that allows us to trace how the vocabulary of the general literary language is transformed into the language of science. Therefore, the study of the humanitarian and, in particular, the terminology of ethics seems to be very relevant, since this layer of special vocabulary is the most developed, rich and saturated language of the scientific worldview.

Optimally accurate sampling of data on a certain slice of language development allows the method of synchronous analysis. However, in order to establish some general trends, it becomes necessary to trace those changes that are determined by the time factor. This applies primarily to the semantic area, and, as M.A. Halliday, the line between intra-linguistic changes and socially determined ones is rather vague. It is appropriate to recall this remark in connection with the analysis of the vocabulary of ethics, which is especially socially susceptible and ideologically vulnerable.

The essence of linguistic changes is well defined by M. Samuels in his work "Linguistic Evolution". All changes occur according to the laws of linguistic development and, therefore, are in principle distinguishable, although some have decisive meanings, while others do not.

It should be noted that changes in the semantic nature are not necessarily accompanied by transformations of the formal structure of linguistic units (affixation, word composition, etc.).

This pattern is of great importance for linguistic research when comparing structural changes in form and content in order to establish the source of transformations. The reasons for such changes are manifold. For example, S. Ulmann indicates four main ones: 1) linguistic and 2) historical, including: a) change of objects; b) change of public institutions; c) change of ideas; d) changing scientific concepts; 3) social and 4) psychological, including: a) emotional; b) the impact of taboo.

According to the methodology of modern linguistics, this scheme must be somewhat rebuilt, highlighting the historical factors reflecting the essence and basic laws of social development. Then - the social factors in which these laws get concrete implementation. In third place are psychological factors that fix the results of the operation of the laws of social development in a specific area, in particular, in the process of communication. And, finally, the fourth stage is the concrete linguistic realization of all the above-mentioned patterns. All this fully applies to terminological vocabulary. So, for example, the development and spread of the English language in the XV-XVII centuries to those areas of scientific and philosophical literature in which Latin previously dominated, - notes V.N. Yartseva, - posed with all its acuteness the problem of terminology and, in general, the problem of replenishing the vocabulary of the English language.

It is obvious that V.V. Nalimov, T. Seyvory, D. Davie and others mean a structurally stable and, indeed, in many cases isomorphic chemical, medical and other nomenclature. The latter, however, is not an element of the terminological system, since, not being literary and normative, the nomenclature does not mean, but “labels” scientific concepts. In addition, it should also be noted that the nomenclature is a derivative of the “third” order of terms, acquiring a stable, often abbreviated form, and is not numerous or, at least, a significant layer in the general mass of terminological vocabulary.

As for the immediate sphere of philosophical, including ethical, vocabulary, in most works on terminology, the authors define the term based on the specifics of the studied terminology. There are many such definitions, but none of them fits the definition of a philosophical term.

Since the development of the terminological system is determined by the specifics of the field of human activity, the philosophical terminological system is determined, first of all, by the system of concepts and ideas of a particular philosophical school, trend, or even an individual author.

Based on the foregoing, we define the term ethics as a unit of vocabulary included as an integral component in one or another thematic group of a certain philosophical and terminological system, and quite clearly denoting a certain concept within this philosophical and ethical system. At the same time, in the study and description of terminological units, where the influence of the semantic factor is especially noticeable, the main attention should be paid to the meaningful characteristics of the terms, and not to their morphological or morphosyntactic structure, since this concerns the philosophical terminology of ethics and morality.

A term is a reflection of an abstract concept by means of language. The concepts associated with a given area of knowledge constitute a system of concepts, and the words denoting them constitute a system of terms. Terminology presents the greatest difficulty in ordering special words. At the same time, terminology is the most important part of special vocabulary, it is she who “actively participates in the production, accumulation, synthesis and socialization of knowledge about the essence of things, phenomena, processes in nature, society and thinking”.

The terminology of a given area of knowledge is a set of terms accepted in it. Terminological system - all terms of a certain field of knowledge, taken in their relationship. The structure of a terminological system is the nature of the relationship of its constituent terms, or, in other words, what kind of semantic relations exist between the terms of a given system and which of them (that is, of these relations) prevail in it.

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3. Shadmanov K.B. Yazik. Ideologiya. Semantika. – T.: Fan, 2003.

## METAFORA MOHIYATNI O'RGANUVCHI VA OCHIB BERUVCHI VOSITA

*N.N.Khayrullayeva  
(BuxDU)*

**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqola metaforaning turli ko'rinishlarda namoyon bo'lishi asosida izohlanib boriladi. Metafora barcha nutq uslublarida eng ko'p uchraydigan funksional – semantik hodisalardan biridir. Metaforik qo'llanishlarning kognitiv aspektiga alohida e'tabor qaratilgan. Metaforaning nazmda va nasrda bayon qilinishi e'tirof etilgan.

**Annotation.** This article is based on the metaphor of different manifestations. Metaphor is one of the most common functional-semantic phenomena in all speech styles. Special attention is paid to the cognitive aspect of metaphorical applications. It is recognized that the metaphor is expressed in verse and prose.

**Аннотация.** Эта статья интерпретируется на основе метафоры в различных формах. Метафора - одно из наиболее распространенных функционально-семантических явлений во всех стилях речи. Особое внимание уделяется когнитивному аспекту метафорических приложений. Признано, что метафора выражается в стихах и прозе.

**Kalit so'zlar:** metaforik qo'llanish, epitet, kognitiv metafora

**Keywords:** metaphorical usage, epithet, cognitive metaphor

**Ключевые слова:** метафорическое употребление, эпитет, когнитивная метафора.

Har qanday mualliflik janrlarini olib qaraydigan bo'lsak, ular ichida metafora alohida o'rin tutadi. Bu sizga nutq va bo'yoqni deyarli barcha ishlarning zarur soyasida boyitishga, ob'ekt yoki hodisaning tasavvurini aniq tasavvur qilishga imkon beradi. Metafora nima? Bu savolga quyidagicha javob berish mumkin. Bir ob'ekt yoki hodisaning xususiyatlarini boshqalarga o'xshashligiga qarab, ya'ni taqqoslashga o'xshash narsa faqatgina "qanday" va shunga o'xshash so'zsiz, lekin kitobxon bularning taqqoslashini to'liq anglagan holda o'tkazishidir.[1]

Boshqasining xususiyatlarini tasvirlash uchun bitta ob'ekt nomidan foydalanish mumkin. Misol uchun, Mayakovskiyning "Yaylovlar yomg'ir so'radi" deb nomlangan ko'plab she'riy asarlaridan biri - misli ko'rilmagan fuqarolarning hech kim so'rmaganligi aniq, ammo yaylovlar yomg'ir ostida qolganligi aniq, ammo tasvir juda yorqin va tushunarli bo'lib chiqdi - agar muallif yana yozgan bo'lsa to'g'ri, bu juda kamroq tushunarli edi. Ba'zan, metafora *epithet* emasligini

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