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INGLIZ TILSHUNOSLIGI KAFEDRASI

ТИЛ ВА ТИЛ ЎҚИТИШНИНГ ЗАМОНАВИЙ МУАММОЛАРИ

(Инглиз тилшунослиги кафедраси олимаси
М.Қ.Абдуллаева таваллудининг 80 йиллигига
бағишланади)

мавзусидаги Университет микёсидаги ОНЛАЙН
илмий-амалий анжумани материаллари
ТЎПЛАМИ



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БУХОРО – 2020

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

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SPIRITUALITY TERM IN SCIENTIFIC APPROACH

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The term is derived from the Latin "terminus", which means limited meanings. The term refers to a field of science, technology or profession which is clear and stable expression of a particular concept inherent or a phrase.

Linguists have different approaches to terminology; there are different definitions of the word 'term'. As an example, A. Reformatsky defines the term as follows: "Terms - are special words."¹ A. V. Kalinin indicates that certain terms are "special vocabulary" and divides them into two groups:

1) Term which are first of all included in a special vocabulary .

2) In addition to terms, special vocabulary includes professionalisms.²

Now let's look through the word "spiritual" what does it stand for? What is the meaning? According to the Collins dictionary "spiritual" means:

1. Adjective: Spiritual means relating to people's thoughts and beliefs, rather than to their bodies and physical surroundings. For example: *She lived entirely by spiritual values, in a world of poetry and imagination.*
2. Adjective: Spiritual means relating to people's religious beliefs. For example: *A man in priestly clothes offered spiritual guidance.*³

Although the term "spirituality" is widely used in official documents, scientific literature, and the press, it is useful to analyze and define it as a scientific concept.

The scope of application of the adjective "spirituality" and its "spiritual" adjective is sharply expanding, and their lexical and terminological content is enriched, which makes the study of spirituality as a scientific concept in relation to culture, consciousness, thinking, worldview, psyche and other systems of artistic, political, moral values.

Spirituality is directly related to all spheres and forms of social life, as well as the system of consciousness, worldview, will, customs, cultural values, and as a mental and emotional environment. In many cases, it serves as a mental, and ideological basis for them, but it is also enriched by the news of social life: the form acquires diversity, the content acquires depth.

Spirituality is the attitude of a person (society) to the world, life, development in the broadest sense on the basis of certain values, a system of high ideals, and to act on this basis. This system of values is also subjective (consciousness and will), both as an objective (literature, art, customs), and as a

¹ В.А Татариков, Теория терминоведения. Теория термина: история и современное состояние, Москва, 1996.

² В.А Татариков, Теория терминоведения. Теория термина: история и современное состояние, Москва, 1996

³ Collins online dictionary, © Collins 2020.

mental and emotional, spiritual and ideological environment. Spirituality elevates and enriches the qualities and attributes that make up "human nature". And national spirituality strengthens the basic features and characteristics of the nation: ensures the unity and solidarity of the nation, preserves and develops the language, beliefs, national psychology, customs and culture, closely connects its socio-economic life with national values. The spirituality of each nation reflects its national image, its unique culture and character that distinguishes it from other nations. Spirituality combines knowledge and intellect with morality, and work and behavior with beauty and manners.¹

Spirituality, as an active attitude of man to himself and the world, determines his position in life. The maturity and development of the nation is also directly based on national spirituality. Thus, spirituality is the driving force of national development, the intellectual and emotional-willpower potential.

Raising and enriching spirituality is an important condition for strengthening national independence. The study of spirituality and national development as a whole helps us to understand ourselves and to reconcile our national values with universal values.

In a multi-ethnic country like Uzbekistan, reconciling the interests of different nationalities and ensuring harmony among them is one of the key factors of development. After all, the future of the nation is different the development of nations and countries, all over the world also depends on the situation and opportunities. Peace, tranquility, stability, cooperation, solidarity, equality between ethnic groups living side by side all over the world, first of all, in neighboring countries. If left unmanaged, they can be left astray and lose the right path can't provide prospects.

Many works have been done for studying terminology in both Uzbek and English languages. Studying the terminology of two or more languages is studied in the comparative terminology branch of the linguistics. D. S. Lotte's work is of similar importance to English, Russian, and Uzbek linguistics and terminology. His works addressed to the most pressing issues, such as the arrangement and creation of terms.

D.S. Lotte points out that there are a number of ways to create a terminological system. This is equally important for both English and Uzbek terminology. Here are some ways to create terms:

1. Change the meaning of existing terms or words in general by copying them on the basis of similarity, external similarity or interdependence. For example: *paradox- paradoks*.

2. Create new words from existing ones using different affixes (suffixes, prefixes). For example: *ephemeral- vaqtinvhalik*.

¹ Карпов Н.А. Юрская мифология - славянская культура. Томск: 2008

3. Create a new compound word with the help of merging existing independent words and stems (which can sometimes be abbreviated). For example: faith-iymon.

4. To form compound terms like turning two or more independent words into a permanent compound by means of an existing syntactic form. For example: faith experience-diniy amallarni to'laqonli bajarish.

To sum up our little research, we should emphasize that spiritual terms are used in everyday use, education, religion and other spheres of our life, even in multicultural relations. They show the spirituality of nations. They should be researched in cognitive aspects as well.

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OBSOLETE AND NEWLY ACCEPTED IDIOMS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE WITH THEIR ORIGINS

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The present article is concerned with the investigation of commonly and rarely used English idioms with analysis of their origins. As the material of the study more than 300 idioms of English language were used.

In this paper, I studied phraseological units, classifying them into two sub-groups of "archaic or obsoleted idioms" and "up-to-date idioms". The research has also based on some myths, historical and literary sources, to indicate that the semantic meaning of these given idiomatic phrases motivated by their origins.

Phraseologisms are common both in oral and in fiction. In the process of learning, I often come across literary texts. Phraseologism is a lexically indivisible and valuable phrase that performs the function of a separate lexical unit that is stable in its composition and structure. Phraseologism is a whole, it is used as a ready-made combination of words, does not lead to subsequent decay and usually does not allow its parts to be rearranged. Phraseology as an independent linguistic science appeared relatively recently. The task of phraseology as a linguistic