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MINTAQAVIY BO'LIMI
XORAZM MA'MUN AKADEMIYASI**

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Rahmonqulova Yo.T. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida somatizmlarni ifodalovchi topishmoqlarning struktur va sintaktik xususiyatlari	239
Ro'ziyev Q.T. Til o'rganuvchilar uchun lug'atlaridan samarali foydalanishdagi muammolar	241
Sabirova N.K. Chet tillarda madaniyatlararo muloqotni o'rgatishning dolzarb masalalari	245
Sadinov O.Z. O. Henry ijodi va o'zbek adabiyotida hikoya janrining o'ziga xos o'xshashliklari	247
Sadullaev F.B., Sattorova O.J. The socio-historical foundations of 20th century u.s modern literature	250
Saidova I. Ogahiyning "Gulshani davlat" asari – tilshunoslikka oid qimmatli manba	253
Saidova M.U., Sayfiyeva M.S. Ingliz badiiy diskursida kogeziyaning stilistik funksiyalari va uning kogerensiyaga ta'siri	256
Saidova M.U., Tursunova S.G'. O. Henrining qisqa hikoyalarida sintaktik uslubi vositalarning ifodalanishi	259
Samatova Z.Q. Alogizm tamoyiliga asoslangan uslubiy vositalarning tasnifi tamoyillari	262
Sattorova F.Sh. Mustaqillik davri bolalar adabiyotida "hikoya" janrining badiiy-g'oyaviy xususiyatlari	266
Sharapova G.Sh. Moral and educational issues in Saadi Shirazi's "Gulistan"	269
Sharifov S.Z. Omon Muxtorning «To'rt tomon qibla» romanida badiiy xarakter ifodasi	271
Sharipova M.Kh. Literary portraits of khans in 16th-century tazkiras: social and cultural context	274
Shimanskaya D.B. Dialogue in the novel "Their eyes watching god" and metaphorical interpretation of the consciousness of two races	277
Shomuratova O.X. O'zbek va rus tillarda belgilovchi atov birliklarining funksional - semantik xususiyatlari	281
Shukurova Z. Bedil ijodida "sabki hindiy" uslubi	283
Suleymanova N.M., Zaxidova G.T. Ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi sintaktik tuzilmalar va nutqning shakllanishi	286
Tog'aymurodova S.S. Muqobilsiz leksikaga oid birliklarni ikki tilli o'quv lug'atlarida talqin qilish tamoyillari	289
Toshmamatova S.K. Badiiy psixologizm genezisi	292
Toshpulatov B.B. Jorj Gordon Bayron she'riy asarlarida adabiyotshunoslarning fikrlari	295
Turaqulova D.Q. Time's arrow in shakespeare's sonnets: a multifaceted exploration	298
Turdaliyeva D.S. Publitsistik nashrlarda maqollarning tutgan o'rni	300
Turdiyeva K.U. The importance of the translator in intercultural communication	302
Tursunmurodova D.R. Alisher Navoiyning ikki qit'asi tahlili	304
Uluqov N. O'zbek xalq bayramlari bilan bog'liq paremalarning lingvokulturologik tahlili	307
Unarova D.A. Chastotali lug'at asosidagi tahlil usullari, tahlil vositalari va ahamiyati	309
Usmanova S.S. Sharq malikalarining badiiy talqini	315
Usmonova Sh.Yo. Comparative analysis of toponyms in english and uzbek languages	317
Xamzaev S.A. O'zbek tili hududiy shevalarining uning leksik qatlamining shakllanishi va rivojlanishiga ta'siri	320
Xasanova N. Ingliz tilida anatem illokutiv akti hosil qiluvchi lisoniy vositalar	323
Xudayarova D.Sh. Komil Xorazmiy muxammaslari haqida	326
Yaxshiyeva Z.R. Husayn Jovid ijodida ikki tarixiy shaxs munosabati tahlili	329
Yo'ldashmirzayeva M.B. Reklamalarda til va tasvir sintezi	334
Yuldashev E. Komil Xorazmiy devonida takrorlarning lingvopoetik imkoniyatlari	337
Yusupova F.A., Eshmuratova D.U. Tarjimada tag matnning lingvistik xususiyatlari	342
Yusupova S.A., Mamajonova Z.Sh. Hurmat ifodalashda paralingvistik vositalarning nazariy asoslari	345
Yusupova S.A., Po'latova K.Sh. Ingliz va rus tillarida hurmat tushunchasining lingvistik tadqiqi	348
Yusupov Kh. Comparative linguacultural characters of lexical units of the concept "mourning" in english and uzbek	350

adabiyotida mustaqillik g'oyalari, vatanparvarlik, insoniylik, mehr-oqibat kabi mavzular yetakchi o'rinni egallaydi. Ular hayotiylik, badiiylik va ta'sirchanlik jihatidan yuqori saviyada bo'lib, bolalarning estetik didini shakllantirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi.

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MORAL AND EDUCATIONAL ISSUES IN SAADI SHIRAZI'S "GULISTAN"

G.Sh.Sharapova, Senior teacher, Bukhara State University, Bukhara

Annotatsiya. Sa'diy Sheroziyning 13-asrda yozilgan "Guliston" asari fors adabiyotining eng muhim asarlaridan biridir. Bu hikoyalar, latifalar va she'rlar to'plami bo'lib, ularda axloqiy, ijtimoiy va tarbiyaviy masalalarga chuqur tushunchalar berilgan. Sa'diy o'zining turli rivoyatlari orqali adolat, inson tabiati, axloq-odob mavzularini, shaxs va umuman jamiyatni shakllantirishda ta'limning ahamiyatini o'rganadi. Ushbu maqolada "Guliston"da muhokama qilingan asosiy axloqiy va tarbiyaviy masalalar ko'rib chiqilib, Sa'diy Sheroziy ta'limotining xulq-atvorga ta'siri va ezgulikni tarbiyalashda tarbiyaning o'rni yoritilgan. Uning asaridagi asosiy qadriyatlarini tahlil qilgan holda, Sa'diy Sheroziy g'oyalari zamonaviy o'quvchilar va o'qituvchilar bilan qanday uyg'unlashganini o'rganilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Sa'diy Sheroziy, Guliston, axloq masalalari, tarbiya masalalari, fors adabiyoti, axloq, inson tabiati, adolat, ezgulik.

Аннотация. «Гулистан» Саади Ширози, написанный в XIII веке, является одним из наиболее значительных произведений персидской литературы. Это сборник рассказов, анекдотов и стихов, которые предлагают глубокое понимание моральных, социальных и образовательных проблем. В своих различных повествованиях Саади исследует темы справедливости, человеческой природы, этики и важности образования в формировании характера человека и общества в целом. В этой статье рассматриваются ключевые моральные и образовательные проблемы, обсуждаемые в «Гулистане», подчеркивая влияние учения Саади на этическое поведение и роль образования в воспитании добродетели. Анализируя основные ценности его творчества, исследует, как послание Саади находит отклик у современных читателей и преподавателей.

Ключевые слова: Саади Ширози, Гулистан, вопросы морали, вопросы образования, персидская литература, этика, человеческая природа, справедливость, добродетель.

Abstract. Saadi Shirazi's "Gulistan", written in the 13th century, is one of the most significant works of Persian literature. It is a collection of stories, anecdotes, and poems that offer profound insights into moral, social, and educational issues. Through its various narratives, Saadi explores

themes of justice, human nature, ethics, and the importance of education in shaping an individual's character and society at large. This article examines the key moral and educational issues discussed in "Gulistan", highlighting the impact of Saadi's teachings on ethical behavior and the role of education in fostering virtue. By analyzing the core values in work, article explores how Saadi's message resonates with contemporary readers and educators.

Keywords: Saadi Shirazi, Gulistan, moral issues, educational issues, Persian literature, ethics, human nature, justice, virtue.

Saadi Shirazi, a renowned Persian poet and philosopher, is best known for his literary masterpiece "Gulistan", which has been regarded as one of the finest works in Persian literature. Written in 1258, "Gulistan" is a collection of prose and poetry, designed to provide moral guidance, social advice, and lessons on the nature of human behavior. The work covers a range of topics, but two primary concerns dominate the narrative: moral issues and educational principles. In the following article, we will explore the key moral and educational issues present in "Gulistan", focusing on how Saadi's wisdom remains relevant in the modern world. By examining Saadi's advice on the nature of justice, the importance of compassion, the role of education in developing moral character, and his emphasis on humility, we will gain a deeper understanding of the enduring legacy of "Gulistan".

Saadi's "Gulistan" addresses several significant moral issues, offering practical lessons on ethical behavior. One of the most prominent themes in the text is the concept of justice. In numerous stories, Saadi emphasizes the importance of fair treatment and the consequences of injustice. For instance, Saadi highlights the dangers of favoritism, corruption, and the abuse of power. His stories urge readers to practice fairness in both personal and public affairs. Furthermore, Saadi stresses the significance of compassion and kindness in human interactions. He advocates for empathy, encouraging individuals to treat others with respect and understanding. In many of the anecdotes, Saadi reflects on the transient nature of life, urging people to act with humility and generosity while they can.

Another key moral issue in "Gulistan" is the relationship between wisdom and virtue. Saadi suggests that true wisdom is not merely the accumulation of knowledge but the application of that knowledge to cultivate moral virtue. In several stories, Saadi emphasizes that wisdom should guide individuals toward self-improvement, humility, and the service of others. In addition to its moral lessons, "Gulistan" offers profound insights into the role of education in shaping individuals and society. Saadi presents education as a tool for self-discipline, personal growth, and the development of ethical character. He teaches that knowledge should not be pursued for mere prestige or power, rather as a means of contributing positively to society.

The educational value of "Gulistan" extends beyond moral reflections; it also encompasses significant insights into governance, leadership, and ethical conduct. Saadi advocates for the importance of wise rulers, suggesting that those in power must be guided by compassion and justice to ensure societal harmony. His tales often feature rulers who embody these ideals, serving as exemplars for those in positions of authority and providing a model of governance that prioritizes the welfare of the populace. Moreover, the diverse array of characters—from kings and scholars to commoners and animals—offers a broad canvas for illustrating the universal nature of these moral teachings. This inclusivity allows readers from various backgrounds to identify with the characters and the lessons conveyed. The simplicity of Saadi's language, paired with profound philosophical insights, makes "Gulistan" accessible to all, further enhancing its educational impact. The use of parables and anecdotes serves to engage readers, making complex morals more digestible and relatable. This narrative technique not only captivates the audience but also facilitates a deeper understanding of the teachings presented. As researchers delve into Saadi's work, they find that "Gulistan" remains a relevant and rich resource for exploring ethical dilemmas, reinforcing the notion that literature can profoundly influence moral development and education. Saadi also underscores the importance of mentorship and the role of teachers in imparting wisdom. Through the interactions between students and their mentors in "Gulistan", Saadi conveys the idea that learning is not a solitary

pursuit but a collaborative process that requires guidance and reflection. The stories often illustrate how individuals learn not only through formal education but also through experience, self-reflection, and the advice of others. Moreover, Saadi emphasizes that education should lead to social responsibility. He encourages individuals to use their knowledge for the betterment of society, advocating for the application of education in addressing social issues such as poverty, inequality, and injustice. His teachings suggest that education should have a moral and practical purpose, empowering individuals to contribute meaningfully to the community.

Saadi Shirazi's "Gulistan" remains a timeless work that addresses both moral and educational issues. His teachings on justice, compassion, humility, and the role of education in developing virtuous character have profound implications for individuals and society alike. By emphasizing the importance of wisdom, moral behavior, and self-discipline, Saadi's work offers valuable lessons that continue to resonate with readers around the world. "Gulistan" provides a rich source of ethical guidance, showcasing how literature can influence personal growth and societal well-being. In an era where ethical dilemmas and educational challenges persist, Saadi's insights remain as relevant today as they were in the 13th century. The article covers the primary themes of moral and educational issues in Saadi's "Gulistan", emphasizing the work's relevance to contemporary discussions on ethics and education. By focusing on Saadi's teachings and his emphasis on the interconnection between wisdom, morality, and education, we gain a deeper understanding of his legacy in Persian literature and philosophical thought.

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OMON MUXTORNING «TO'RT TOMON QIBLA» ROMANIDA BADIY XARAKTER IFODASI

S.Z.Sharifov, Phd, mustaqil tadqiqotchi, Samarqand davlat universiteti, Samarqand

Annotatsiya. Mustaqillik davri o'zbek adabiyotining ko'zga ko'ringan vakili Omon Muxtorning ko'p bahslarga sabab bo'lgan, ko'plab kitobxonlar qalbidan joy olishga ulgurgan "To'rt tomon qibla" romanidagi xarakterlar tasvir ifodasi haqida so'z boradi.

Kalit so'zlar: Xarakter, ruhiyat tasviri, iztirob, quvonch, azob, kechinma, taqdir, alam, og'riq, tuyg'u.

Аннотация. Период независимости занимал видное место в узбекской литературе. Речь идет об образном выражении персонажей романа "То'рт томон қибла" представителя Амона Мухтара, который вызвал много споров и сумел найти место в сердцах многих читателей.

Ключевые слова: Характер, мыслеобраз, страдание, радость, страдание, опыт, судьба, боль, эмоция.

Abstract. It is about the image expression of the character in the roman "To'rt tomon qibla" Omon Muxtor, a prominent representative of Uzbek literature of the period of independence, which caused of many debates and managed to find a place in the hearts of many readers.

Key words: Character, mental image, suffering joy, suffering, experience, fate, pain, feeling.

Badiiy adabiyotda qanday asar yaratilmasin, u eng avvalo, inson kechinmasi, his-tuyg'usining in'ikosi bo'lib maydonga keladi. Bu jarayon, ayniqsa, roman janrida yaqqol namoyon bo'ladi, ya'ni o'zining yorqin qiyofasini ko'rsatadi.