ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ ФАНЛАР АКАДЕМИЯСИ МИНТАҚАВИЙ БЎЛИМИ ХОРАЗМ МАЪМУН АКАДЕМИЯСИ

ХОРАЗМ МАЪМУН АКАДЕМИЯСИ АХБОРОТНОМАСИ

Ахборотнома ОАК Раёсатининг 2016-йил 29-декабрдаги 223/4-сон қарори билан биология, қишлоқ хўжалиги, тарих, иқтисодиёт, филология ва архитектура фанлари бўйича докторлик диссертациялари асосий илмий натижаларини чоп этиш тавсия этилган илмий нашрлар рўйхатига киритилган

2024-4/4
Вестник Хорезмской академии Маъмуна
Издается с 2006 года

Хива-2024

Бош муҳаррир:
Абдуллаев Икрам Искандарович, б.ф.д., проф.
Бош муҳаррир ўринбосари:
Ҳасанов Шодлик Бекпўлатович, к.ф.н., к.и.х.

Таҳрир ҳайати:

Абдуллаев Икрам Искандарович, б.ф.д., проф.	*Раззақова Сурайё Раззоқовна, к.ф.ф.д., доц.*
Абдуллаева Муборак Махмусовна, б.ф.д., проф.	*Раматов Бакмат Зарипович, қ/х.ф.н., доц.*
Абдуҳалимов Баҳром Абдурахимович, т.ф.д.,проф.	*Рахимов Рахим Атажанович, т.ф.д., проф.*
Агзамова Гулчехра Азизовна, т.ф.д.,проф.	*Рахимов Матназар Шомуротович, б.ф.д., проф.*
Аимбетов Нагмет Каллиевич, и.ф.д., акад.	*Рахимова Гўзал Юлдашовна, ф.ф.ф.д., доц.*
Аметов Якуб Идрисович, д.б.н., проф.	*Рўзметов Бахтияр, и.ф.д., проф.*
Бабаджанов Хушнут, ф.ф.н., проф.	*Рўзметов Дилшод Рўзимбоевич, г.ф.н., к.и.х.*
Бобожонова Сайёра Хушнудовна, б.ф.н., доц.	*Садуллаев Азимбой, ф-м.ф.д., акад.*
Бекчанов Даврон Жуманазарович, к.ф.д.	*Салаев Санъатбек Комилович, и.ф.д., проф.*
Буриев Хасан Чутбаевич, б.ф.д., проф.	*Сапарбаева Гуландам Машариповна, ф.ф.ф.д.*
Ганджаева Лола Атаназаровна, б.ф.д., к.и.х.	*Сапаров Каландар Абдуллаевич, б.ф.д., проф.*
Давлетов Санжар Ражабович, тар.ф.д.	*Сафаров Алишер Каримджанович, б.ф.д., доц.*
Дурдиева Гавҳар Салаевна, арх.ф.д.	*Сирожов Ойбек Очилович, с.ф.д., проф.*
Ибрагимов Бахтиёр Тўлаганович, к.ф.д., акад.	*Собитов Ўлмасбой Тожахмедович, б.ф.ф.д., к.и.х.*
Исмаилов Исҳақжон Отабаевич, ф.ф.н., доц.	*Сотипов Гойипназар, қ/х.ф.д., проф.*
Жуманиёзов Зохид Отабоевич, ф.ф.н., доц.	*Тожибаев Комилжон Шаробитдинович, б.ф.д., акад.*
Жуманов Мурат Арепбаевич, д.б.н., проф.	*Холлиев Аскар Эргашевич, б.ф.д., проф.*
Кадирова Шахноза Абдухалиловна, к.ф.д., проф.	*Холматов Бахтиёр Рустамович, б.ф.д.*
Қаландаров Назимхон Назирович, б.ф.ф.д., к.и.х.	*Чўпонов Отаназар Отожонович, ф.ф.д., доц.*
Каримов Улуғбек Темирбаевич, DSc	*Шакарбоев Эркин Бердикулович, б.ф.д., проф.*
Курбанбаев Илҳом Жуманазарович, б.ф.д., проф.	*Эрматова Жамила Исмаиловна, ф.ф.н., доц.*
Курбанова Саида Бекчановна, ф.ф.н., доц.	*Эшчанов Рузумбой Абдуллаевич, б.ф.д., проф.*
Қутлиев Учқун Отобоевич, ф-м.ф.д.	*Ўразбоев Ғайрат Ўразалиевич, ф-м.ф.д.*
Ламерс Жон, қ/х.ф.д., проф.	*Ўрозбоев Абдулла Дурдиевич, ф.ф.д.*
Майкл С. Энжел, б.ф.д., проф.	*Ҳажиева Мақсуда Султоновна, фал.ф.д.*
Махмудов Рауфжон Баходирович, ф.ф.д., к.и.х.	*Ҳасанов Шодлик Бекпўлатович, к.ф.н., к.и.х.*
Мирзаев Сирожиддин Зайниевич, ф-м.ф.д., проф.	*Худайберганова Дурдона Сидиқовна, ф.ф.д.*
Мирзаева Гулнара Саидарифовна, б.ф.д.	*Худойберганов Ойбек Икромович, PhD, к.и.х.*
Пазилов Абдуваеит, б.ф.д., проф.	

Хоразм Маъмун академияси ахборотномаси: илмий журнал.-№4/4 (113), Хоразм Маъмун академияси, 2024 й. – 458 б. – Босма нашрнинг электрон варианти - http://mamun.uz/uz/page/56

ISSN 2091-573 X
Муассис: Ўзбекистон Республикаси Фанлар академияси минтақавий бўлими – Хоразм Маъмун академияси

© Хоразм Маъмун академияси ноширлик бўлими, 2024

МУНДАРИЖА
ФИЛОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ

Abduvahabova M.A. Ingliz folklor matnilarining semiotik xususiyatlari 6
Achilova N.N. Ajdarho timsolining jahon va o‘zbek xalqlari adabiyotlaridagi muxtasar talqinlari 8
Akramov I.I. A Comparative analysis of Shakespeare's and Rumi's aphorisms on love 11
Akramov B.Q., Abdullayeva A.U. Fransuz tilida bozor va savdo jarayoni leksikasining ijtimoiy talqini 14
Akramov B.Q., Zaripov J.A. Fransuz tilida tijorat terminoleksikasining lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari 17
Aliyeva S.A. O‘zbek geortonimlarining etimologik xususiyatlari 20
Almamatova Sh.T. Abdulla Qahhor hikoyalarida sinonimlarning qo‘llanilishi 22
Ataboyev N.B., Ergashova K.I. Inglizcha va o’zbekcha korpuslarda vaqt tushunchasi va ularning semantik tahlili 26
Axmedova G.N. “Yumor (hajv)” leksik birliklari va ularning semantik xususiyatlari 29
Azimbayeva D.A. Conversion in english-uzbek languages and its cognitive features as a linguistic way 32
Bafoyeva N.A. Abdulla Qodiriyning “O‘tkan kunlar” romanida mavjud antropoindikatorlarning tahlili 35
Bahodirova F.B. Diskurs, stilistika va pragmatika 38
Bekniyozova F.O‘. Olamning lisoniy manzarasini yaratishning o‘ziga xos tamoyillari 41
Bozorova O‘.Q. O‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi frazeologizmlarda go‘zallik konseptining qo‘llanilishi 44
Burxonov B.B. Ingliz va o'zbek tillari kasbiy diskursining lingvokognitiv tadqiqi 46
Choriyeva Z.B. O‘zbek va ingliz topishmoqlarining badiiy-kompozitsion xususiyatlari 49
Djumakulova D.K., Xoshimxo‘jayeva M.M. Tarjimashunoslikda tarjima nazariyasi 52
Djumaeva N. History of investigating functional forms of the verb 54
Djumaeva N., Abdurakhmanova M. Religious picture of the world as an important component of linguistic picture of the world 56
Djumaeva N., Akhmadova N. Some characteristics of fairy-tale discourse 58
Djumaeva N., Murodova M. Diskurs lingvokulturologiyaning asosiy tadqiqot obyekti sifatida 61
Djurayev M.K. Kompyuter lingvistikasi imkoniyatlari va dasturiy texnologiyalar 63
Egamberdiyeva Sh.M. O‘zbek va turk allalarida qushlar obrazi 68
Ergashova S.E. Eshqobil Shukur she'riyatida badiiy obraz takomili va badiiyati 70
Eshonqulova F.O. O'zbek va ingliz tilidagi maqollarning yosh va genderga oid xususiyatlari 72
Gafurov B.Z. Studying functional-semantic field of language as a linguistic phenomenon 75
G’ulomova R.R. Sociolinguistic analysis of curses of social groups of uzbek and english intellectuals 78
Hamroyeva Sh.Sh. The pragmatic aspects of translation 81
Haydarov A.A., Alimova M. Tovush talaffuzida ifodalangan konnotativ ma’nolar 84
Haydarova D.I. Nutqiy etiket va uning lisoniy tabiati 87
Ikramova K.Sh. Linguacultural peculiarities of the concept of 'woman' in Uzbek and English literature 90
Imamova G.T. “Boburnoma” asarida forcha o‘zlashmalarning qo‘llanilishi 92
Inamova D.E., Ismatova M.A. Compiling a parallel corpus for translation research 95
Ishqobilova H. Ingliz va o’zbek tillarida oila konseptining chog’ishtirma tahlili 98
Ismanova O.U. Terminlar unifikatsiyasi 100
Istamova D.S. Lexical, semantic-structural analysis of ecological terms in english and uzbek languages 103
Jomardova D.Q. Tibbiyot reklamalarida apellyativ leksikaning qo’llanilishi 105
Jumaniyazov A., Yusubova Ch. Nom ko‘chishi yohud metonimiyalar haqida yana ayrim mulohazalar 108
Karimov R.A., Hamroyeva G. CLIC mualliflik korpusi tahlil metodlari 115
Karimova Yu.A. Lirik she’riyatda Bobur Mirzo siymosi 118
Khasanov M.A. Accent morphonological alternations in modern english 122
Khayrullayeva N.N. Semantic features of economic metaphors 125
Khodjaeva S.S. The problems of translating culture specific words 127
Kobilova A.B. Lingua-culture and the essence of the anthropocentric approach to language 130
Komilova N.S. Badiiy asarda diniy ohanglar talqini 134
Kurbonova N.R., Ikromova N.I. Ted Hyuz ijodi adabiy tanqidchilar nigohida 137
Kurbonov Z.O. Qo‘shrabot tuman Mijgon va Tongit qishloqlari toponimikasi haqida ayrim fikr mulohazalar 141
Latipova S. Jo`ra Fozil hikoyalarida ijtimoiy muammolar talqini 144
Mahmudova N., Radjabboeva T. The types of transformations in german syntax 147
Makhmudova S.A. Cognitive aspects of meaning in the novels of James Aldridge 150
Makhsudova X.U. The theory of the origin of the concept of “fashion” 153
Mamajonov M.Yu. Psixolingvistik tadqiqotlar xususida 155
Mamatqulova Z.R. Rishton kulolchilik maktabi kasb-hunar leksikasining generatsiyasi va boyish manbalari 157
Matenova A.K. Ingliz lakunalarning aks etishi xolid xuseini asarlari asosida 159
Matnazarova X.S. Og’zaki diskurs tenorining U.Shekspir tragediyalarida berilishi 162

2. Peter Newmark. A textbook of translation. Shanghai foreign language education press, 1988.
3. Z. Proshina. Theory of Translation, (English and Russian) Vladivostok Far Eastern University Press, 2008.
4. Hoshimov O'tkir "Dunyoning ishlari" Yangi asr avlodi. Toshkent, 2015 yil.
5. Khodjaeva S. S. Using Motivational Techniques to Develop Speaking and Reading Skills of ESP Learners "Europe, Science and we" International Scientific and Practical Conference June, 2020 / PRAHA, CZECH REPUBLICISBN 978-80-907845-0-5DOI:http://doi.org/10.37057/CH_1Conference Proceedings Available at virtualconferences.press
6. Khodjaeva S. S. The Influence of Teaching Media in Learning English Language. Jamiyat va innovasiyalar Общество и инновации Society and innovations Journal home page: https://inscience.uz/index.php/socinov/article/view/635 Special Issue – 3 (2021) / ISSN 2181-1415

UDC 81.1; 008:361

LINGUA-CULTURE AND THE ESSENCE OF THE ANTHROPOCENTRIC APPROACH TO LANGUAGE

A.B.Kobilova, PhD, associate professor, Bukhara state university, Bukhara

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada Lingvokulturologiya va tilga antroposentrik yondashuv xususida fikr yuritilgan. Bir qancha olimlarning Lingvokulturologiya va antroposentrik yondashuv xususida olib borgan izlanishlari hamda nazariy qarashlari haqida fikr yuritilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *til, nazariya, antropotsentrik yondashuv, tadqiqotlar, turli tillar va madaniyatlar.*

Аннотация. *В данной статье рассматривается лингвокультурология и антропоцентрический подход к языку. Обсуждаются исследования и теоретические взгляды ряда ученых в области лингвокультурологии и антропоцентрического подхода.*

Ключевые слова: *язык, теория, антропоцентрический подход, исследования, разные языки и культуры.*

Abstract. *This article discusses Lingua-culture and anthropocentric approach to language. The research and theoretical views of several scientists in the field of Linguistics and anthropocentric approaches are discussed.*

Keywords: *language, theory, anthropocentric approach, research, different languages and cultures.*

Linguistics, or the relationship between language and culture, is one of the main areas of linguistic research. This field helps to explain the influence and difference in different languages and cultures and study the interaction between different languages and cultures. Lingua-culture helps in studying the interaction between different languages and cultures. This field explains the interaction between various research methods of different languages and cultures. For example, anthropological research methods, psychological research methods, and sociological research methods are used in the field of lingua-cultural studies.

Lingua-culture is a science that emerged from the interrelationships of Linguistics and cultural studies, which studies the emergence of national culture, its expression, and embodiment in language. The connection of these two directions, that is, Linguistics and cultural studies, is not a simple connection, but the emergence of a new scientifically based direction. Therefore, this phenomenon is not a temporary connection of Linguistics and cultural studies, it is a systematic branch of science with its own independent goal, task, method and object of research. Almost all researchers about the formation of Lingua-culture claim that the roots of this theory go back to V. von Humboldt. V.A. Maslova, a scientist who has conducted serious research in the field of linguistics and culture, divides the development of this field into 3 stages:

1) the creation of preliminary research that motivated the formation of the science (the works of linguists such as V. von Humboldt, E.Benvnist, L. Weisgerber, A.A.Potebnya, E.Sepir);

2) separation of linguistic and cultural studies as a separate field;

3) the stage of development of linguistic and cultural studies.

By the beginning of the 21st century, lingua-culture science has become one of the leading directions in world linguistics. Linguistics is a science that studies language as a cultural phenomenon, and its subject is language and culture in mutual relationships. In particular, V.N.Telia

writes about it like this: "Lingua-culture is a science that studies the human factor, more precisely, the cultural factor in a person. This means that the center of linguo-cultural studies is a complex of achievements specific to the anthropological paradigm of man as a cultural phenomenon. V.V.Vorobyev "Lingua-culture is a complex field of science of the synthesizing category, which studies interactions and interactions between culture and language. It reflects this process as an integral composition of units with a single linguistic and non-linguistic (cultural) content using systematic methods aimed at modern influential cultural priorities (universal norms and values). The main goal of Lingua-culture is both language and culture, which is in a state of constant interaction.

The history of the field of Linguistics is important in studying how it focuses on the analysis of language and cultural relations between people. This field undergoes changes over time and reflects the development of linguistic thought and methodologies.

Antiquity and the Middle Ages: The early history of linguistics, is traced back to antiquity and the Middle Ages. In the ancient world, the beginning of the analysis of cultural problems can be seen in the works of Uzbek, Greek and Roman poets and philosophers. The fact that they conduct linguistic research in the art of language and speech, expressing relations between people, showing cultural characteristics, is the main part of the history of linguo-cultural studies.

Middle Ages and Islamic Culture: In the Middle Ages, several articles on the analysis of language and culture appear in the works of Arab thinkers, philosophers, and scientists. Arabic linguists study linguistics to study the social and cultural functions of language.

The Middle Ages and the Renaissance Period: During the Renaissance itself, Linguistics and cultural analysis gained momentum. Linguists studied ancient texts and analyzed human relationships and values. During this period, the French linguist Rabelais also contributed to the study of language and culture relations.

19th-20th centuries: Linguistic research and Lingua-culture grew stronger in the 19th-20th centuries. The connection with other disciplines related to the study of language and culture, anthropology, ethnography, and the development of cultural studies have shown that they have opened new places for linguistic research. Linguistic researchers during this period developed methods and methodologies to study the social and cultural problems of language.

Current Period: Linguistics is currently a field of great importance in responding to the development of globalization, communication technologies, and changing cultural processes. Their unique methodologies, research methods, and scientific rigor make the field of lingua-culture studies an important center. It confirms the independent development of historical studies and current developing trends, in the field of Lingua-culture studies and explains the connections between their general concepts and methodology. The field of Linguistic culture, Uzbek, and the international community of scientists is developing. Scientific researchers, professors, and teachers are studying important literacies in the field of Lingua-culture studies, creating new methodologies, and introducing this field into their scientific activities.

The anthropocentric approach means "high appreciation of human heritage". This concept expresses that man is valued above all other forms and contents in the world. Anthropocentrism is based on the concept that humans are the most important and the most important creatures in the world.

The anthropocentric approach seeks to study how historically humans should relate to their environment, nature, and other people.

The influence of an anthropocentric approach to language is characterized by its essence and inherent influence in the study of language, its use, and the creation of the social cultural heritage of people. The anthropocentric approach supports language learning as one of the most important human activities. Humans, based on an anthropocentric essence, express themselves by learning a language by its inherent knowledge, art, and cultural heritage. This learning process is a key step in creating a person's cultural heritage, developing their knowledge to reflect on the importance and impact of language on it.

The anthropocentric approach emphasizes that language is used as a primary tool for expressing one's thoughts, communicating one's thoughts, and sharing one's thoughts with others. Humans

express themselves and interact with others through language. The anthropocentric essence takes into account the importance of language in communication between people, in the exchange of ideas, and in communicating their experiences to others. The anthropocentric approach also emphasizes the role of language in creating social and cultural heritage. Humans express their historical, aesthetic, religious, and social preferences through language. Language, based on its anthropocentric essence, provides people with social acceptance, understanding of cultural practices, and through their self-expression, they create their own heritage in social culture.

The anthropocentric approach emphasizes language as a unique and powerful role in shaping a person's self-identity. It is anthropocentric that people use language to identify themselves with their communities, families, and groups, to express themselves based on their spiritual, ethnic, and social relationships, and to emphasize their identity, nationality, and community membership. represents a specific effect in one aspect of the essence. The anthropocentric approach to language defines the unique, significant effects of language in creating human heritage, strengthening relationships between people, and creating cultural identity.

The anthropocentric approach to language emphasizes the human heritage of language, its unique place in society, and its role in creating culture. In this context, the unique role and purpose of language manifests itself in expressing the vast experience of people in understanding the world, preserving history and social relations, and creating their cultural heritage. An anthropocentric approach uses language as the primary tool for humans to understand the world. Humans are distinguished by understanding the world through language, teaching spirituality and experiences to others, and expressing their understanding of the world through defining worldviews. This shows the important role of language in creating one's ideas about the world by mastering the relationships between people.

The anthropocentric nature of language is the main determinant in understanding and categorizing the history and social relations of people. People use language to tell stories, learn about social laws and rules, and use them to express their ideas. This emphasizes the unique role of language in preserving the historical and social heritage of people. The anthropocentric approach shows the important role of language in the formation of the cultural identity of people. Language, an effort to express people's nationality, gender, and other cultural markers, has a major influence on their appreciation of their own cultural heritage. This means that the language will be of great importance in strengthening the connections between people and finding their own place in the society. The anthropocentric nature of language is important in strengthening human connections and creating cultural identity. Language turns out to be unique in how people express themselves, communicate their thoughts to others, and change their relationship with the world. This takes into account the role of language in strengthening relationships between people and understanding history and social change. The influence of the anthropocentric approach on language is important in mastering interpersonal relationships, strengthening people's connections with the world, and forming their own cultural identity. Language plays a unique role in creating human heritage, teaching cultural history and social relationships, and strengthening human relationships.

The impact of the anthropocentric approach on language plays an important role in creating spiritual and aesthetic wealth for people. In this section, we will tell more about how the influence of the anthropocentric approach on language shows the spiritual and aesthetic wealth in the heritage of humanity and how it shapes them. The anthropocentric approach makes extensive use of language to express spiritual wealth. People's acquaintance with spiritual values, ethical standards, and their efforts to understand the worldview, which are valued through language, play an important role in creating spiritual wealth. Language becomes the main tool for expressing human values, forms of self-esteem, and fair and ethical relationships between people.

The anthropocentric approach shows the unique role of language in creating aesthetic wealth for humanity. Language is used as the main tool for people to express the cultural assets that are aesthetically appreciated through art, literature, and music. This emphasizes the importance of language in the development of aesthetic wealth among people, in the qualitative, aesthetic, and artistic formation of their worldview.

An anthropocentric approach supports language as a key tool in the creation of social assets. People's expression of social problems, moral rules, and perspectives through language plays an important role in the formation of social wealth. In the anthropocentric context, the language makes a great contribution to the social and community development of people, and it is also important to provide them with social services.

To conclude, anthropocentric buildings make extensive use of language and cultural assets. Language is seen as an important tool for people to express cultural changes in cultural appearance, material self-esteem, and other cultural assets. The language is anthropocentric, the authority of human cultures, reflects some problems, as a tool used by society in the development of human relations and cultural wealth. The cultural influence of the anthropocentric world expresses its unique role in the development of social and wealth, in observing the rich spiritual wealth, aesthetic and art forms, expressing the value of people. Language is the best way for people to see how rich they are.

REFERENCES:

1. Bakhriddinovna, K. A. (2020, December). Periphrasis-As A Stylistic Device. In *Archive of Conferences* (Vol. 10, No. 1, pp. 215-216).

2. Bakhriddinovna, K. A. (2021). Some considerations about periphrases. *ACADEMICIA: An international multidisciplinary research journal*, *11*(2), 1614-1617.

3. Bakhriddinovna, K. A. (2022). Semantic and lingua-cultural features of English and Uzbek medical periphrases. *International Journal on Integrated Education*, *5*(6), 162-167.

4. Kobilova, A. B. (2021, February). Peryphrases used in medical texts and their characteristics (on the example of English and Uzbek languages). In *Archive of Conferences* (Vol. 15, No. 1, pp. 255-257).

5. Bakhriddinovna, K. A. The use of the medical periphrases of the Uzbek and English languages in journalistic texts. *JournalNX*, *7*(06), 143-150.

6. Kobilova, A. B. (2021). Some considerations about periphrases. Academicia: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal. ISSN: 2249-7137 Vol. 11, Issue 2, February 2021. Impact Factor: SJIF 2021= 7.492.– Page: 1637-1640. *Impact Factor: SJIF*, *7*, 1637-1640.

7. Baxriddinovna, K. A. (2022, January). Voqelik obyektini perifrastik sinonimlar orqali ifodalash. In *Integration Conference on Integration of Pragmalinguistics, Functional Translation Studies and Language Teaching Processes* (pp. 71-73).

8. Kobilova, A. B. (2021). Periphrasis used in medical texts. In *Proceeding of International Conference on Research Innovation In Multidisciplinary Sciences, Hosted From New York USA 6th-7th of March* (pp. 261-262).

9. Kobilova, A. B. (2022). Инглиз ва ўзбек лингвомаданиятида тиббий перифразаларнинг хусусиятлари: филология фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD) диссертацияси. *Бухоро, 2022.–148-б.*

10. Baxriddinovna, K. A. (2023). The formation of medical periphrases in english and uzbek languages. *Finland International Scientific Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities*, *11*(2), 569-573.

11. Kobilova, A. (2024). Прагматика как один из основных аспектов лингвистических исследований. *Центр научных публикаций (buxdu.Uz)*, *46*(46).

12. Kobilova, A. (2024). Медицинские метафоры, используемые в журналистских текстах. *Центр научных публикаций (buxdu.Uz)*, *46*(46).

13. Kobilova, A. (2024). Advertising as a special type of text. *Центр научных публикаций (buxdu.Uz)*, *46*(46).

14. Kobilova, A. (2022). Лингвокультурологические аспекты медицинских перифраз. *Центр научных публикаций (buxdu.Uz)*, *8*(8).

15. Rasulov, Z. I. (2020). The problem of language economy from the perspective of language evolution. *Journal of critical reviews*, *7*(17), 104-107.

16. Ubaydullayeva, D., & Rasulov, Z. (2021, April). Dealing with phonetic units in teaching pronunciation. In *Конференции*.

17. Erkinovna, Y. F., Djurabaevna, D. N., & Madina, S. (2020). The Expression of Politeness Category in The Uzbek And English Languages. International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation, 24(09).

18. Erkinovna, Y. F. (2022, January). Politeness strategies. In Integration Conference on Integration of Pragmalinguistics, Functional Translation Studies and Language Teaching Processes (pp. 80-82).

19. Yuldasheva Feruza Erkinovna. (2023). Cross-Cultural Variation and Distribution of Politeness Strategies. American Journal of Language, Literacy and Learning in STEM Education (2993-2769), 1(8), 31–34.

UO'K 82.09+82-97

BADIIY ASARDA DINIY OHANGLAR TALQINI

N.S.Komilova, mustaqil tadqiqotchi, Urganch davlat universiteti, Urganch