

**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI FANLAR AKADEMIYASI
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XORAZM MA‘MUN AKADEMIYASI**

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• O'zbek tilidagi hujjat: O'zbek tilidagi shartnomada asosan mahalliy davlat me'yorlari va biznes amaliyotiga moslashtirilgan terminlar ishlatilgan. Bunda atamalar o'zbek tilida soddalashtirilgan bo'lib, keng auditoriyaga tushunarli bo'lishi ta'minlangan. Misol uchun, "olib chiqish ruxsatnomasi" yoki "ishonchnoma" kabi so'zlar hujjatda ishlatilgan terminlarning to'g'ri talqin qilinishini osonlashtiradi. Ingliz tilidagi hujjat: Sintaksis jihatidan ingliz tilidagi hujjatda uzoq va murakkab gaplar ko'p qo'llanilgan. Misol uchun, "if the Client fails to make advance payment, the Executor is entitled to..." kabi gaplar uzun va murakkab bo'lib, bir necha qismga bo'lingan. Bu esa matnni o'qish va tushunish jarayonida qo'shimcha qiyinchiliklarni keltirib chiqaradi.[1:140]

O'zbek tilidagi hujjat: O'zbek tilidagi hujjat sintaksis jihatidan nisbatan sodda tuzilgan. Jumlar qisqa va aniq bo'lib, mazmunni anglash osonlashadi. Masalan, "Mijoz mahsulotni olib ketishga ruxsat olgach, mahsulotlar tarqatish shahobchasidan olinadi" kabi aniq va sodda jumlar qo'llanilgan.

• Ingliz tilidagi hujjat: Ingliz tilidagi shartnoma juda yuqori darajada rasmiy tilda yozilgan bo'lib, ko'p texnik va huquqiy terminologiya ishlatiladi. Bu xalqaro savdo amaliyotlariga mos tushadi, lekin mahalliy auditoriya uchun tushunish murakkab bo'lishi mumkin.

• O'zbek tilidagi hujjat: O'zbek tilidagi hujjatda rasmiylik darajasi baland emas, lekin davlat standartlari va texnik shartlarga mos keladi. Bu hujjat o'zbek tilida davlat va korporativ darajadagi savdolarga moslashtirilgan bo'lib, oddiy biznes vakillari uchun tushunarli bo'lib qoladi.[2:88]

Tadqiqot muhokamasi: Tahlil natijalaridan ko'rinib turibdiki, ingliz tilidagi hujjat xalqaro huquqiy me'yorlarga mos keladi, lekin bu til mahalliy biznes vakillari uchun qiyin bo'lishi mumkin. Bu yerda xalqaro terminlar va texnik atamalar murakkab talqinlarga sabab bo'lishi mumkin.

O'zbek tilidagi hujjat esa ko'proq mahalliy auditoriyaga mo'ljallangan va aniq tushunarli qilib yozilgan. U davlat va korporativ bitimlar uchun moslashtirilgan. Bu shartnoma tilining o'zbek auditoriyasiga tushunarliroq bo'lishini ta'minlaydi.

Hujjatlarni takomillashtirish uchun ko'proq soddalashtirilgan til va qisqa jumlar qo'llash kerak. Masalan, ingliz tilidagi hujjat qisqartirilishi va sodda qilib yozilishi kerak.[3:95] Shuningdek, xalqaro hujjatlarga moslashtirilgan o'zbek tilidagi versiyalarni yaratish ham muhimdir.

Xulosa. Tadqiqot lingvistik jihatdan ikki shartnoma orasidagi farqlar tilning rasmiylik darajasi va sintaktik murakkabligi jihatidan sezilganligini ko'rsatdi. O'zbek tilidagi shartnoma ko'proq mahalliy bozor va biznes bitimlariga moslashtirilgan bo'lsa, ingliz tilidagi hujjat xalqaro savdo bitimlariga ko'proq mos kelishi aniqlandi. Shartnomalarni tushunarli va samarali qilish uchun, har ikkala tilda ham qisqa va soddalashtirilgan til qo'llash kerak. Shu tariqa, kelajakda hujjatlarni amaliy tushunish osonlashib, noto'g'ri talqinlarning oldi olinadi.

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THE IMPORTANT METHODOLOGICAL PECULIARITIES OF THE ANCIENT ARTISTIC CULTURE AND TRADITIONS OF CENTRAL ASIA

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Annotatsiya. Markaziy Osiyo xalqlari madaniyatining vujudga kelishi sharoitlarini belgilashda dastavval, uning jug'rofiy o'rni va tabiiy vositalariga e'tiborni qaratish lozim bo'ladi. Madaniyatshunoslik har qanday madaniyatning shakllanishidagi o'ziga xos alfozni joy manzarasi, iqlimi, biosfera omillarining ahamiyati borligiga alohida e'tibor beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: Markaziy Osiyo, zardushtiylik, urf-odat, an'ana, hayot, atrof-muhit.

Аннотация. При определении условий для улучшения образа жизни групп населения Центральной Азии первоначально важно будет сосредоточиться на ее геологическом положении и обычных средствах к существованию. Социальные исследования действительно сосредоточены на том, как определенный стиль в развитии любой культуры влияет на место действия, окружающую среду, значение биосферных факторов.

Ключевые слова: Центральная Азия, зороастризм, обычаи, традиция, жизнь, окружающая среда.

Abstract. In deciding the circumstances for the rise of the way of life of the people groups of Central Asia, it will initially be important to focus on its geological position and normal means. Social Examinations really focus on the way that the particular style in the development of any culture has a spot scene, environment, the significance of biosphere factors.

Key words: Central Asia, Zoroastrian, custom, tradition, life, environment.

The idea of the Central Asian area shifts extraordinarily in its variety. Tangrito is situated at a location where there are fertile valleys and oases, succulent rivers, drier deserts, steppe islands, and the high glaciers of the Pamirs. Such a component is a chance for the development of cultivating, animals, rural style and explicit societies of the clans and people groups living on the mountain made. The composition, called "antiquated civilization", shows two qualities of Central Asian culture: from one perspective, the advancement of various societies in close contact with their association, then again, with different foci of their old civilizations. On the off chance that we notice these elements exhaustively, the cycles of arrangement of the way of life of Central Asia are obviously showed.

The second aspect of the uniqueness of the culture of Central Asia is due to the extremely favorable geographical location of the region. The region is directly bordered by three Great Eastern civilizations, such as Mesopotamia, India and China, and developed in contact with the fifth-Greece and Rome, typical of the Farb civilization. Central due to the inevitability of such contacts

Asian culture has caused it to fulfill a mediation mission between the East and the West, that is, in international trade above all in economic areas, and in cultural in the fields, too, Central Asia acted as a connecting bridge between the Farb and the East. In particular, through the God of Central Asia, Buddhism spread throughout the world, Hellenistic cultural manifestations passed to India and China, Central Asia is an important intermediary in the exchange of cultural assets (knowledge, religious idea, discovery, works of art) from the East to the Farb and from the Farb to the East serves as.

The great mediation mission of Central Asian culture can renew other cultural values, without aspects such as mastery skills and processing would not have been. This culture has long acquired the skill of mastering and adapting new phenomena. Although, traditions have a wide place in Central Asian culture, as in other ancient Eastern cultures when mastered, they will not acquire a pronounced character, will not become an obstacle to the process of rain, continuous cultural renewal and development. It should also be noted that the strong rule of tradition also hindered the historical situation. Through the region, there have been large invasions, migrations of Peoples, which have led to significant changes in culture several times throughout the history of the peoples of Central Asia. About the spiritual culture of the peoples of ancient Central Asia an invaluable source of knowledge was considered "Avesto". The meaning of the word "Avesto" does not have a general explanation., often translated as "basic text". "Avesto" for Zoroastrian adherents, one of the oldest religions in the world holy kalima and Prophet Zoroastrian preached from him to the gathered educated. The period of his life is dated to A.D. av. It is called around the 9th-6th centuries. "Avesto" and its the compilation of his other texts has been carried out for many centuries. The earliest texts of the "Avesto" are dated to A.D. av. Related to the II-thousandth years, The compilation of the "Avesto", dated to the 7th century by millodius, is of varying content Consisting of 21 books, it summarizes all the knowledge of the time. According to Zoroastrian traditions, this monument is the God Of Goodness and light is akhuramazda's vision of Zaratushtra.

However, it also depicts ancient mythological imagery, the prevalence of myths, excerpts from heroic epic narratives. Also, religious guidance gave rise to a "symbol of faith" that developed Zoroastrianism after the "era of the Prophet".

Until now Parts of the "Avesto", 4 books are preserved:

1. Videvdat - "laws against Giants", which in this book is mainly Zardosht and The conversation between akhuramazda, as well as the content of instructions and instructions, the return of the forces of evil governing Achrima, the God of darkness and evil about.
2. Visprat is "all the rulers", a book that collects prayer prayers.
3. Yasna-the book "prayer", "ritual" from worship and appeal to the gods. The "Tot"s of Yasna, Chapter 17, are sacred songs of Zoroastrianism.
4. Yasht-"appreciation", "praise" book-Ancient honoring the gods gimmicks and forces that help the gods of goodness fight evil about. In addition, a "small Avesto" belongs to the "Avesto" complex, which written in the language of Avesto, the prayer keys are located.

Most scholars insist that Zoroastrian is the first true prophet with a high moral ideal and persuasive opinions. The unchanging primacy of all land according to the teachings of Zoroastrianism is Arta, In "Avesto", truth, fire is called Spirit. Order-keeping heaven in akhuramaz the God was considered light and goodness (oxura-Master, Owner; mazda-perceptive, knowledgeable). Son of akhuramazda-Atar (fire), whose homeland is built of clouds the waters, its space-rained without God. 6 spirits in akhuramaz-helpers created (amesha spenta): noble mind, good order, competent power, Noble faithfulness, wellness and immortality. To him Achrima's army of darkness-Giants, the embodiment of wars, hunger, disease, enmity and other evil forces are opposite stands. Goodness and evil on the basis of the universe and all human life the long struggle between lies.

The advancement of dramatic craftsmanship and music in the Greco-Bactrian Realm there is data regarding. Greek entertainers in Bactrian castles, gatherings of performers and artists were kept. Particularly the Greek society theater species, for example, mascars", "Emulate" are generally dispersed. They are depicted in old style misfortune and the distinction from comedies was not a proper text, or was made without text, yet it was reasonable to nearby occupants who didn't have the foggiest idea about the Greek language. Entertainers conditions, the people who changed the texts as per the mind of the crowd acted in the strategies for talking, hazilmutoyiba, hajv, story, singing. Music, dancing, winegrowing and aerobatic practices are significant components of dramatic execution was. Nearby entertainers, whose rulers showed support, were likewise framed; Still Greek in the case of the Public Theater" comedian "- "Jokester" signs have been saved. Greco-Bactrian social syncretism (delicacy) in the horizontal working of various dialects, different composing frameworks and shared retention of religions likewise noticeable. In the third second hundreds of years BC, Aramaic, Greco-Bactrian scripts were generally utilized, the following one adding one letter to it founded on the Greek letters in order (Ja'mi Bactrian script (25 letters) is derived from Zoroastrianism, the dominant religion at the time. save the populace to the images of the Greek divine beings Stroke symptoms have surfaced. The synthesis of the arts—sculpture, fine arts, and architecture—was an important methodological feature of the ancient artistic culture of Central Asia. The pattern was consistent with the general architectural Observatory and its rhythm. This amalgamation kept up with its impact in Native culture in any event, during the Kushan time frame. Kushan period Central Asia, It possesses an exceptional spot not just in that frame of mind of the people groups of Afghanistan, Pakistan and India, however in the improvement of the way of life of the entire world. Culture of various people groups because of the disintegration, an interesting new culture was shaped here, simultaneously filling in as the reason for the improvement of the way of life of the following hundreds of years. East furthermore, the connection of Farb culture has made a stride towards another verifiable stage. The customs of the Ellin culture were imaginatively reshaped during the Kushan time frame, and started to be deciphered in another manner.

Since we are discussing the way of life of the people groups of Central Asia, most importantly Characteristics of ancient culture in Central Asia In the context of Greco-Bactrian culture, the first states of the Asian God's culture Hellenistic culture from the east, heavily influenced by Kushan culture. we can go through. Great mission of cultural mediation in Central Asia and other without

angles like refreshing its qualities, dominating abilities and handling could never have been. This culture has for some time had the option to dominate new peculiarities and gained the expertise of transformation. Albeit, another old East customs have a wide spot in Central Asian culture, as in their societies at the point when they obtain, they don't procure an articulated person, ya'niki, ceaseless social. The process of rebirth and progress will be unhindered. Additionally of the custom to take note of that the solid rule likewise upset the authentic circumstance must. Incredible attack walks through the area, relocations of people groups face as it was given, it has been a few times over the course of the people groups of Central Asia. Changes in culture are significant. As we probably are aware, in the Greco-Bactrian Realm, theater expressions and music there is data about the turn of events. Greek in Bactrian castles gatherings of entertainers, performers and artists were kept. As a result, as the culture of ancient Central Asia developed, general in an enormous district, not just saving remarkable practices and accomplishments the rise of values, social with the nations of the endlessly center East social inspire by giving a chance to foster correspondence connections raised to another degree of value. emergence of ancient Central Asian culture the Kushan culture, which is the place of regional and gotten from content culture was not. It incorporates the East, Central Asia, the antiquated world and the Indian typifies the accomplishments of societies, people groups of the East and the world it turned into the reason for his way of life to succeed once more.

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UO'K 81-13

YEVROPA, RUS VA O'ZBEK TILSHUNOSLIGIDA "ZIYORAT TURIZMI"NI O'RGANILGANLIGI DARAJASI

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada turli mamlakatlardagi ilmiy tadqiqotlar tahlil qilinib, ziyorat turizmining tilshunoslik va madaniyatshunoslik sohalaridagi o'rni ko'rsatilgan. Natijalar, ziyorat turizmining til va madaniyat o'rtasidagi o'zaro aloqalarni mustahkamlovchi, hududiy va madaniy farqlarni aks ettiruvchi omil sifatida muhimligini ta'kidlaydi.

Kalit so'zlar: ziyorat turizmi, tilshunoslik, madaniyatshunoslik, muloqot, ilmiy tadqiqotlar.

Аннотация. В статье анализируются научные исследования разных стран, показывающие место паломнического туризма в области лингвистики и культурологии. Результаты подчеркивают важность паломнического туризма как фактора, укрепляющего взаимодействие между языком и культурой, а также отражающего региональные и культурные различия.

Ключевые слова: паломнический туризм, лингвистика, культурология, коммуникация, научные исследования.

Abstract. This article analyzes scientific studies from various countries, highlighting the role of pilgrimage tourism in the fields of linguistics and cultural studies. The results emphasize the significance of pilgrimage tourism as a factor that strengthens the interaction between language and culture, reflecting regional and cultural differences.

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