



Ministry of Higher
Education, Science
and Innovation of the
Republic of Uzbekistan



2025
March 29



Pragmalingvistika, funksional tarjimashunoslik va til o'rgatish jarayonlari integratsiyasi

Прагмалингвистика, функциональное переводоведение и интеграция процессов преподавания языка

Pragmalinguistics, functional translation studies and integration of language teaching processes

International Scientific and Theoretical Conference

Section 1: Cognitive science and linguoculturology in modern linguistics.

Section 2: Literary studies and society.

Section 3: Problems of comparative typology and translation studies, modern problems of philology.

Section 4: Integration of information and communication technologies into the language learning process.

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**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY
TA’LIM, FAN VA INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI
BUXORO DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI**

Ingliz tilshunosligi kafedrası

**PRAGMALINGVISTIKA, FUNKSIONAL
TARJIMASHUNOSLIK VA TIL O‘RGATISH
JARAYONLARI INTEGRATSIYASI**

**mavzusidagi xalqaro miqyosidagi ilmiy-nazariy anjuman materiallari
TO‘PLAMI**

2025 yil, 29-mart

Buxoro – 2025

Pragmalingvistika, funksional tarjimashunoslik va til o'rgatish jarayonlari integratsiyasi maqola va tezislar to'plami, to'plovchi va nashrga tayyorlovchi: M.A.Shukurova, G.F.Xayrullayeva, A.X.Qodirova; Buxoro; 2025 yil, 337 bet.

To'plamda respublikamiz olimlari, katta ilmiy xodim-izlanuvchilari va mustaqil izlanuvchilarining xorijiy tillarda o'quv va badiiy adabiyotlar, elektron darsliklar, ixtisoslashtirilgan rasmlar bilan bezatilgan gazetalar va jurnallarni yaratish hamda chop etish samaradorligini oshirish, yoshlarda chet tilni egallash darajalarining Yevropa tizimi (CEFR)ni o'rganishning o'rni, yoshlarga chet tilni o'rgatishning psixologik aspektlari, chet tilni o'rganishda til xususiyatlarining ahamiyati va muammolari, til va madaniyatlararo kommunikatsiya metodlari, tilshunoslik va adabiyotshunoslik masalalari, uslubshunos olimlarning ilg'or tajribalarining roli kabi masalalar talqiniga bag'ishlangan maqolalari o'z ifodasini topgan. To'plamda til muammolari bilan qiziquvchi ilmiy xodimlar, katta ilmiy-xodim izlanuvchilar, mustaqil tadqiqotchi-izlanuvchilar, magistrantlar va o'quvchilar foydalanishlari mumkin.

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Filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent N.B.Bakayev
Filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent Z.B.Toshev

Tom-Tram

Alliterative Names

Common in children's tales and nursery rhymes:

Peter Piper

Simple Simon

Henny Penny

Cultural Significance and cultural values:

King Arthur: Represents nobility and leadership

Lazy Jack: Reflects moral judgment through naming

Sweet William: Indicates positive character attributes

Historical Context

Many names preserve historical elements:

Robin Hood: Possibly based on various historical outlaws

Lady Godiva: Connected to 11th-century historical figure

Dick Turpin: Based on the infamous highwayman

Modern Implications and Usage

Contemporary usage of traditional anthroponyms:

Continued use in modern retellings

Influence on modern character naming conventions

Integration into popular culture

Educational Value

Teaching cultural heritage

Understanding naming conventions

Historical linguistics study

In studying anthroponyms, we gain a deeper understanding of the interplay between language, culture, and identity, reaffirming the importance of folklore in shaping our collective consciousness. The significance of names in folklore is a testament to the enduring power of storytelling, reminding us of the connections we share across time and culture.

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THE ROLE OF FOLKTALES IN FORMING TRADITIONS AND LEARNING LANGUAGE

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Annotation. *Folktales are an integral part of human culture, serving as vital tools for the transmission of values, beliefs, and languages across generations. They encapsulate the essence of a community's identity and reflect the complexities of human experiences. This article aims to explore the significance of folktales in forming traditions and facilitating language learning, arguing that these narratives are not merely entertainment but educational instruments that foster cultural continuity and linguistic proficiency.*

Key words: *folktales, culture, colloquial language, virtue, kindness, justice.*

Аннотация. Народные сказки - неотъемлемая часть человеческой культуры, служащая важным инструментом передачи ценностей, верований и языка от поколения к поколению. Они отражают сущность идентичности сообщества и сложность человеческого опыта. Цель этой статьи - исследовать значение народных сказок в формировании традиций и облегчении изучения языка, утверждая, что эти рассказы являются не просто развлечением, а образовательным инструментом, способствующим культурной преемственности и овладению языком.

Ключевые слова: народные сказки, культура, разговорный язык, добродетель, доброта, справедливость.

Annotatsiya. Xalq ertaklari insoniyat madaniyatining ajralmas qismi bo'lib, qadriyatlar, e'tiqodlar va tilni avloddan-avlodga etkazishda muhim vosita bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Ular jamiyat o'ziga xosligining mohiyatini va insoniyat tajribasining murakkabligini aks ettiradi. Ushbu maqolaning maqsadi xalq ertaklarining urf-odatlarini shakllantirish va tilni o'rganishni osonlashtirishdagi ahamiyatini o'rganish bo'lib, bu hikoyalar nafaqat ko'ngil ochish, balki madaniy uzluksizlik va tilni o'zlashtirishga yordam beradigan ta'lim vositasi ekanligini ta'kidlaydi.

Kalit so'zlar: xalq ertaklari, madaniyat, og'zaki til, fazilat, Mehribonlik, adolat.

Folktales are traditional narratives passed down through generations, often serving to convey cultural values, morals, and lessons. They encompass a variety of forms, including myths, legends, fables, and fairy tales. The study of folktales is significant in understanding cultural heritage and human psychology, as they often reflect the beliefs, fears, and aspirations of the societies from which they originate.

The elements of folktales are:

1. *Characters.* Characters in folktales can be categorized into archetypes, such as heroes, villains, and wise mentors. These archetypes allow for easy identification and relatability. For example, in many folktales, the hero often embarks on a journey or quest that involves overcoming obstacles, teaching readers about perseverance and bravery.

2. *Setting.* The setting of a folktale can vary widely, from enchanted forests to bustling villages. The setting is crucial as it often reflects the cultural context of the tale. For instance, a folktale set in a rural landscape may emphasize the importance of nature and community, while an urban setting may explore themes of isolation and ambition.

3. *Plot.* The plot typically follows a structure that includes an introduction, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution. This structure is essential for building tension and engaging the audience. Folktales often include conflicts, such as man vs. nature, man vs. society, or man vs. himself, which are resolved by the end of the story.

4. *Themes and Morals.* Folktales frequently convey moral lessons or themes that reflect societal values. Common themes include the triumph of good over evil, the importance of kindness, and the consequences of greed. These themes serve as teaching tools, particularly for younger audiences, but they also resonate with adults, prompting reflection on human behavior and societal norms.

Folktales play a vital role in preserving cultural identity. They are often used in education to teach history and ethics. By analyzing folktales, students can gain insights into the cultural and historical contexts in which they were created. This exploration can foster a deeper understanding of diversity and the human experience.

Folktales as Cultural Vessels. Folktales serve as cultural vessels that encapsulate the history, morals, and values of a society. These stories often include themes of heroism, morality, and the consequences of actions, which resonate with listeners of all ages. For instance, the tale of "Cinderella," which exists in various forms across cultures, reflects societal norms regarding virtue, kindness, and justice. Through such narratives, folktales pass down cultural wisdom, ensuring that the values that define a community are preserved.

Moreover, folktales are often rooted in specific cultural contexts, providing insights into the traditions and customs of a community. They can serve as a means for younger generations to understand their heritage, fostering a sense of belonging and identity. By engaging with these

stories, individuals learn not only about their own culture but also about the diverse cultures that populate the world, promoting empathy and understanding in an increasingly globalized society.

Language Learning Through Folktales

In addition to their cultural significance, folktales play a critical role in language acquisition. For language learners, folktales offer a rich source of vocabulary, idiomatic expressions, and grammatical structures. The repetitive nature of folktales, with their rhythmic patterns and oral traditions, makes them particularly effective for language learning. As learners listen to or read these stories, they encounter language in context, allowing for a deeper understanding of its nuances.

For instance, a folktale like "The Tortoise and the Hare" not only teaches a moral lesson about diligence and patience but also introduces learners to specific vocabulary related to animals, actions, and emotions. As students retell these stories or engage in discussions about their meanings, they practice speaking and writing in the target language, reinforcing their linguistic skills. This kind of storytelling encourages active participation and critical thinking, essential components of effective language learning.

The Interconnection of Tradition and Language. The relationship between folktales, tradition, and language is reciprocal. On one hand, folktales help to preserve traditions by embedding cultural practices and historical events into narratives. On the other hand, the language used in these stories can evolve, reflecting changes in society and culture. This evolution is essential for language learners, as it demonstrates the dynamic nature of language and its ability to adapt to new contexts.

Furthermore, folktales often incorporate colloquial language and regional dialects, providing learners with exposure to the spoken language in its natural form. This exposure is crucial for developing listening skills and understanding the intricacies of pronunciation and intonation. By engaging with folktales from various cultures, students can enhance their linguistic competence and become more effective communicators.

In conclusion, folktales are more than just stories; they are windows into the soul of a culture. By studying folktales, university students can gain a greater appreciation for storytelling as an art form and its power to shape human thought and society. Engaging with folktales allows for the exploration of universal themes and moral questions, encouraging critical thinking and cultural awareness.

Folktales serve as a rich resource for understanding cultural heritage and human experience. By analyzing these narratives, students can uncover the lessons embedded within and recognize the timeless nature of storytelling across cultures.

folktales are far more than mere stories; they are foundational elements of cultural identity and language learning. By examining the role of folktales in shaping traditions and facilitating language acquisition, we can appreciate their educational value. Folktales not only preserve the wisdom of generations but also provide a rich context for learners to explore language, culture, and shared human experiences. As educators and learners, we must recognize and utilize the power of folktales to enrich our understanding of the world and foster a deeper connection to our cultural roots.

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ПРОБЛЕМА СВОБОДЫ ЛИЧНОСТИ В АНТИУТОПИИ «ОПАСНОСТИ ПУТЕШЕСТВИЯ ВО ВРЕМЕНИ» ДЖОЙС КЭРОЛ ОУТС

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Annotatsiya: “*Vaqtda sayohat qilish xavflari*” — bu Joyc Kerol Outsning antiutopik romani bo‘lib, totalitarizm, ijtimoiy shartlanganlik va shaxsiy erkinlik mavzularini o‘rganadi. Asosiy qahramon, 17 yoshli Adrian Strol, mustaqil fikrlash namoyish etgani uchun jazolanadi va o‘tmishga – 1959-yilga surgun qilinadi. Uning xotirasi o‘zgartiriladi va u yangi ism bilan qattiq qoidalarga rioya qilib yashashga majbur bo‘ladi. Biroq, u asl shaxsiyatini anglab yetib, tizimga qarshi kurashishga harakat qiladi. Oates totalitar tuzumning shaxsga ta’sirini ko‘rsatib, manipulyatsiya, kuzatuv va majburiy muvofiqlik masalalarini ko‘taradi.

Kalit so‘zlar : Antiutopiya, totalitarizm, ijtimoiy nazorat, konformizm, shaxsiy erkinlik, xotira, surgun, manipulyatsiya, kuzatuv, qarshilik.

Аннотация: *Опасности путешествий во времени* — это антиутопический роман Джойс Кэрол Оутс, исследующий темы тоталитаризма, социальной обусловленности и свободы личности. Главная героиня, 17-летняя Адриан Строл, наказана за проявление независимого мышления и изгнана в прошлое — в 1959 год. Её память изменена, и она вынуждена жить под новым именем, следуя строгим правилам. Однако, осознавая свою истинную личность, она пытается бороться с системой. Оутс показывает влияние тоталитарного режима на личность, поднимая вопросы о манипуляции, надзоре и принудительном конформизме.

Ключевые слова: Антиутопия, тоталитаризм, социальный контроль, конформизм, личная свобода, память, изгнание, манипуляция, слежка, сопротивление.

Одним из последних романов Оутс является «Опасности путешествия во времени» (“*Hazards of Time Travel*”). Это первый антиутопический роман Оутс, он опубликован в 2018 году. Книга повествует о мире очень близкого будущего — это 2024 год, когда демократия в том виде, в какой мы её знаем, перестанет существовать и будет заменена фиктивной демократией, функционирующей как тоталитарный режим. В этом мире Соединенные Штаты, Мексика и Канада объединились, чтобы создать Североамериканские штаты (NAS), и был принят новый календарный год, который находит свою точку отсчёта в день терактов 11 сентября. Граждане в NAS живут под строгим надзором и контролем, свободы слова не существует и иметь подрывные мысли почти так же опасно, как и высказывать их.

По словам Грега Джонсона, Оутс испытывает «непреодолимое восхищение феноменом современной Америки: её сталкивающимися социальными и экономическими силами, её философскими противоречиями, её своенравной, часто жестокой энергией». Оутс изобразила страну, «жизнь которой часто подвержена беспорядку, неурядицам и крайним психологическим потрясениям»¹.

Граждане распределяются по категориям в зависимости от их типа кожи (ST) и имеют соответствующие должности и статусы. Использование специфической аббревиатуры NAS в романе также можно рассматривать как анаграмму АНБ, или Агентства национальной

¹ Greg Johnson “Joyce Carol Oates Conversations” 1970 – 2006.

2 - SHO'BA: ADABIYOTSHUNOSLIK VA JAMIYAT

Xajieva F.M. Psychological details in the novel "The Last Will of Ruzi Choriev" by Nodir Normatov	89
Djumayeva N.D. Abduxolikova A.N. Inson ruhiy holatining o'zbek badiiy adabiyotidagi psixolingvistik tahlili.....	90
Akhmedova S.H. Anthroponyms in English Folklore.....	92
Umurova X.H. The Role of folktales in forming traditions and learning language	95
Elmanova M.T. Проблема свободы личности в антиутопии «Опасности путешествия во времени» Джойс Кэрролл Оутс	98
Usmonova Z.H. Shukurova F.T. The lingua-cultural features in "A Rose for Emily" by William Faulkner	100
Saparova M.R. The cultural heritage of Polyphonic Novels.....	102
Jumayev A.A., Fayzulloyeva Y.N. Dunyo xalqlarining zoonimlarga aloqador qarashlari tizimi va genetikasi	104
Berdiyeva N.R. Significance of self-help genre and its reflection in Modern Society	109
Sharipov M.M. Servant characters in Oliver Twist and Great Expectations Novels by Charles Dickens.....	111
Qodirova Z.B. Викторианская эпоха в Британской детской литературе	113
Ahrorova N.A. The comparison of English and Uzbek Mythologemes.....	115
Botirova N.F. Chikano adabiyotining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari va asosiy mavzulari.....	118
Ahrorova N.A., Hayotova J.I. The rise of AI in Daily Life: How Artificial Intelligence is transforming our world	122
Isamova D.R. Linguopoetic research and analyses in literary context.....	125
Jumayeva G.I. A Glimpse of historical reality in Salman Rushdie's "Midnight's Children" ..	127
Murodova M. Afsonalarning variantlilik muammolari to'g'risida	130
Murtozoyeva N.J. Ayol obrazi tasvirining adabiyotdagi o'rni va rivoji	134
Pulatova S.Sh. The first steps toward understanding Vladimir Nabokov's enigmatic world.....	135
Qurbonova D.F. Ingliz va o'zbek ertak obrazlarining psixolingvistik tahlili	138
Rakhimova N.G. The writing style of Margery Allingham: A Master of Elegant Mystery	140
Tokhirova D.M. Unreliable narration in the works of Susan Hill as the narrative technique to decipher childhood psychology	142
Xakimova D.M. Специфика нарративных транспозиций в повести м. муратова «Моя недетская душа»	145
Xayrulloeva S.L. Aqsh adabiyotida ruhiy jarohat tasviri ifoda yo'sinlari	147
Safarova D.B. Nazar Eshonqul "Momoqo'shiq" qissasida sintaktik strukturaviy va stilistik xususiyatlarning lingvopoetik tahliliga nazar	149
Subxonova N.M. Reflection of national mentality, traditions, and moral principles in the works of Tohir Malik	151
Tursunova M. Stereotypes in intercultural communication: challenges and implication.....	154

3 - SHO'BA: GLOBALLASHUV DAVRIDA QIYOSIY TILSHUNOSLIK VA TARJIMA MUAMMOLARI

Bakayeva M.K., Ochilov N.S. Адабиётшунослик ва бадий таржима муаммоларининг муштарак ўрганилиши масалалари	157
Yakubov J. O'zbek va fransuz tillarida imperativ(buyruq-istak) mayli qo'llanishining chog'ishtirma tahlili	159
Haydarov A.A., Tosheva F.B. Ingliz va o'zbek ertaklarida "istak" kategoriyasining tavsifi va talqini	163
Haydarov A.A., Alimova M. Konnotativ ma'noning fonostilistik vositalarda ifodalanishi.....	167
Haydarov A.A., Yodgorova M.U. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida "Baxt" konseptining til birliklarida ifodalanishi.....	169