



O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiyalar  
vazirligi Buxoro davlat universiteti

Ingliz adabiyotshunosligi va tarjimashunoslik kafedrası

Adabiyotshunoslik va tarjimashunoslikning  
dolzarb muammolari: adabiy jarayon,  
qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, uslubshunoslik  
va tilshunoslik masalalari

Xalqaro miqyosidagi ilmiy-amaliy anjuman

**MATERIALLARI TO'PLAMI**



2024 yil, 4- may

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



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apologizer needs to adjust his/her goals depending on situational factors, such as the level of taking responsibility, the seriousness of the consequences, and the closeness of the relationship, between the offender and the offended person.

Building on Searle's work, Olshtain and Cohen purported that an apology consists of five main features, or strategies: (1) an expression of apology, (2) an explanation or account of the situation, (3) an acknowledgement of responsibility, (4) an offer of repair, and (5) promise of forbearance. Other scholars like Meier, Harris, Grainger, Mullany added four more components to an apology speech act set: (6) appealing for forgiveness (7) expressing remorse, (8) denial of intent, and (9) expressing repentance. However, the meaning of an apology may differ considerably from its function depending on the cultural context. Another dimension used to classify cultures is social distance, which refers to vertical stratifications and acceptance of hierarchy as a method of social organization in a culture. When social distance is greater, apologies are more elaborate and consist of more apology strategies. Moreover, particularly pertinent to the expression of a sincere apology, research on intercultural communication has shown that cultural differences exist in the realm of non-verbal communication, as well. Elfenbein and Ambady conducted a meta-analysis in order to investigate the evidence for the universality and cultural specificity of emotion recognition across cultures. Congruent with other studies, they found that individuals from "the same national, ethnic, or regional group" have common cultural norms for decoding or making judgements about the appropriateness of non-verbal cues. Individuals are more accurate in identifying others' emotions through vocal expressions within one's own culture than cross-culturally, and group membership has an influence on the decoding of emotion displays. Each culture ascribes different meanings to qualities of vocal cues and facial expressions allowing individuals to easily understand the opinions and attitudes of others.

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#### APPEARANCE OF ASTRONOMICAL TERMS

Khusenova Mehriniso Uktamovna,

**Abstract:** Astronomical terms are specialized vocabulary used to describe celestial objects, phenomena, and concepts. Their appearance in various texts serves diverse purposes and reflects the cultural, scientific, and educational significance of astronomy. In scientific contexts, astronomical terms are essential for precise communication and the dissemination of knowledge. They facilitate the sharing of complex scientific ideas and discoveries in reports, publications, and textbooks. Educational materials, such as textbooks and planetarium exhibits, introduce astronomical terms to students and the general public, fostering an understanding of the universe.

**Key words:** Astronomy, astrology, borrowings, celestial bodies, natural sciences, phenomena, terms, terminology.

Interests in natural phenomena and celestial bodies have also appeared since the beginning of mankind. Even when science was not yet developed, people began to study and analyze some phenomena based on the movement of the stars. In particular, sea maps are made based on the movement of the stars, scientific data related to the equinoxes and the change of seasons are collected. First, celestial bodies are studied in the field of astrology, and later it is raised to the level of a scientific science. As a result, along with exact sciences, natural sciences are born. The science of astronomy, which is considered the most ancient of natural sciences, was created as a result of the efforts of people to satisfy their vital needs several thousand years before, and warns about the thousand-year-old secrets of the universe.

Not only in the West, but also in the East, a lot of research was done in the field of natural sciences, including astronomy. At the same time, a large state in the East, the Baghdad Caliphate, created favorable conditions for the development of science and culture. In the 9th-15th centuries, large astronomical observatories were built and put into operation in the countries of the Near and Middle East and Central Asia. Famous scientists such as Al-Battani, Al-Farghani, Al-Khorazmi, Abul-Wafa Bujani, Abu Mahmud Khojandi, Abdurrahman al-Sufi and Ibn Yunus created in them. In particular, Al-Battani summarized the achievements of Greek astronomy. Some [www.ziyouz.com](http://www.ziyouz.com) library has identified data on moon movement. AlFarghani's work entitled "Fundamentals of Astronomy" served as a special encyclopedia of astronomy for that period. Abul-Wafa became known to the world for his discoveries about the moon and its movements, and his work on measuring the length of the Earth's meridian. More than 40 works on astronomy of the famous Uzbek scholar Abu Rayhan Beruni, who lived and created in the X-XI centuries, have reached us. In the scientist's work "Chronology", the calendar systems of almost all peoples of Europe and Asia related to different eras are described in detail, and the basis of these calendars and the ways of transition from one to another are fully explained. Beruni's works "Geodesia", "Kanuni Mas'udi" and "Science of the Stars" are fully devoted to astronomy, they contain a lot of information about the movements of the Sun, Moon and planets, the method of measuring the radius of the Earth. Here are some methods known at that time. Umar Khayyam, a follower of Beruni, expressed a number of philosophical ideas about the universe and developed a very accurate solar calendar. In the 15th century, Ulugbek, another great representative of Eastern astronomy, launched the world's largest astronomical observatory in Samarkand. During several decades of activity of the observatory, a school of astronomy was formed,

consisting of famous scientists such as Rumi, Ghiyaziddin Jamshid Koshi, and Ali Kushchi.<sup>16</sup>

The further development of astronomy is connected with fundamental discoveries in the field of astronomy by a number of scientists in Europe. In this regard, the Polish astronomer N. Copernicus (1473-1543), the Italian J. Bruno (1548-1600) and G. Galileo (1564-1642), the German Logan Kepler (1572-1630) and the English Isaac Newton (1643-1727) creative activity was especially blessed. From the 16th century to the beginning of the 20th century, most of the main discoveries and laws made in the field of natural science are associated with the names of the above scientists. Also, during this period, O.K.Ryomer, E.Galley, J.Bradley, I.G.Galle, V.Y.Struve, F.V.Bessel and others contributed to the development of the science of astronomy. As a result of the discovery of spectral analysis and the use of photography in astronomy in the middle of the 20th century, new horizons of astronomy were opened. This created great opportunities for studying the physical nature of celestial bodies. As a result, astrophysics, a new science that studies the physical nature of celestial bodies and their systems, was founded<sup>17</sup>.

The history of astronomical terms is a fascinating journey that spans centuries and reflects the evolution of human understanding of the cosmos. International Astronomical Union (IAU): The IAU plays a crucial role in standardizing astronomical terminology, naming conventions, and classifications to facilitate global collaboration and communication in the field of astronomy. The history of astronomic terms reflects the rich tapestry of human curiosity, observation, and scientific inquiry into the mysteries of the universe. From ancient civilizations to modern space exploration, the language of astronomy continues to evolve, capturing the wonders of the cosmos and expanding our understanding of the celestial realm.

Analyzing astronomical terms from a linguistic perspective offers insights into the etymology, meanings, and structural components of these specialized terms. Many astronomical terms derive from Latin and Greek roots due to the historical influence of these languages on scientific nomenclature. Understanding prefixes (e.g., astro- meaning "star"), suffixes (e.g., -nomy meaning "law"), and root words sheds light on the structural construction of astronomical terms. Terms like "zodiac" (from Greek "zōidiakos" meaning "circle of little animals") reflect cultural beliefs and practices associated with the stars. Analyzing the semantic components of astronomical terms unveils deeper meanings and symbolic representations associated with celestial objects and phenomena. Some terms may have metaphorical extensions beyond their literal astronomical definitions, evoking broader concepts or allegorical narratives.

The borrowing of astronomical terms across languages illustrates the exchange of scientific knowledge and cultural concepts. Some languages may adapt astronomical terms to fit their linguistic structures, leading to variations in pronunciation or spelling. The interdisciplinary study of the language of astronomy, combining elements of astronomy, linguistics, and communication theory. Analyzing how astronomical terms evolve over time due to scientific discoveries, technological advancements, and shifts in cultural perspectives. Efforts by organizations like the International Astronomical Union

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<sup>16</sup> ASTRONOMIYA Akademik litsey va kasb-hunar kollejlari uchun darslik Tuzatilgan 6- nashr«O'QITUVCHI» NASHRIYOT-MATBAA IJODIY UYI TOSHKENT - 2008

<sup>17</sup> ASTRONOMIYA Akademik litsey va kasb-hunar kollejlari uchun darslik Tuzatilgan 6- nashr«O'QITUVCHI» NASHRIYOT-MATBAA IJODIY UYI TOSHKENT - 2008



(IAU) ensure standardization in astronomical terminology for global communication and scientific research. Online databases and resources compile astronomical terms, definitions, and translations, aiding researchers and enthusiasts worldwide. By applying linguistic analysis to astronomical terms, scholars can uncover profound connections between language, culture, and scientific knowledge, unraveling the mysteries and histories encoded within the language of the stars.

The appearance of astronomical terms in a text can be influenced by several factors:

**Scientific Context:**

- **Scientific Reports and Publications:** Astronomical terms are frequently used in scientific reports, journal articles, and conference proceedings to describe celestial objects, phenomena, and theories.

- **Textbooks and Scientific Books:** Astronomy textbooks and scientific books aimed at students and researchers often contain comprehensive glossaries and explanations of astronomical terms.

**Educational and Outreach Materials:**

- **Educational Resources:** Astronomical terms may appear in educational materials, such as textbooks, articles, and online resources designed for students and the general public to understand astronomy.

- **Planetariums and Science Centers:** Planetariums and science centers often use astronomical terms in their exhibits, presentations, and educational programs.

**Popular Science and Media:**

- **Science Magazines and Articles:** Popular science magazines, articles, and documentaries frequently introduce astronomical terms to engage readers and explain complex scientific concepts.

- **News and Media:** News reports and media coverage of astronomical events and discoveries may include astronomical terms to inform the public about recent findings.

**Fiction and Literature:**

- **Science Fiction:** Astronomical terms are commonly employed in science fiction literature to describe futuristic settings, alien civilizations, and interstellar travel.

- **Fantasy and Speculative Fiction:** Fantasy and speculative fiction may also incorporate astronomical terms to create imaginative worlds and evoke a sense of wonder and mystery.

**Cultural and Historical Texts:**

- **Ancient Texts:** Ancient texts, such as religious scriptures, mythological stories, and historical records, may contain references to astronomical terms, reflecting the cultural significance of celestial bodies and phenomena.

- **Art and Literature:** Art, poetry, and literature often use astronomical terms as metaphors, symbols, or sources of inspiration to explore human experiences and emotions.

The appearance of astronomical terms in a text depends on the intended audience, purpose, and genre of the text. Whether in scientific contexts, educational materials, popular media, or creative works, astronomical terms serve to convey information, evoke emotions, and expand our understanding of the cosmos.

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## INGLIZ TILINI O'QITISHDA ALIFBOSINING O'RNI: O'ZBEK ALIFBOSI BILAN QIYOSIY TAHLIL

**Shamsiya Hamidova Fayzulloyevna**

Jondor tuman 1-umumta'lim maktabi ingliz tili fani o'qituvchisi

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada ingliz tili fonetikasini o'zbek tili fonetikasiga qiyoshlab o'rgatish va bu orqali mazkur fan o'qituvchilari uchun dars davomida tovushlar bilan bog'liq tushunarsiz holatlarni bartaraf etishda foydalanish mumkin bo'lgan “ Bir tilda ikki alifbo” deb nomlanuvchi samarali usul haqida so'z boradi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** alifbo, harf , tovush, fonetik transkripsiya, talaffuz, jarangli, jarangsiz, unli, undosh.

**Kirish.** Yurtimizda ingliz tili faniga bo'lgan e'tibor yildan-yilga oshib bormoqda. So'nggi yillarda xalqaro va milliy sertifikatlar ta'lim sohasida ommalashganligi tufayli an'anaviy til o'rgatish jarayoni ham o'z o'rnini noan'naviy o'qitishga asta sekin bo'shatib bermoqda. Bu holat tilni amaliy o'rganishga hamda qo'llashga majbur qiladi. Ayni shu nuqtada ikki tilni fonetik jihatdan qiyoslash va tahlil qilishga ehtiyoj tug'iladi.

Bugungi kungacha ishlab chiqilgan ingliz tili fonetikasiga oid aksariyat darslik va qo'llanmalar shu fan o'qituvchilar va talabalar uchun ishlab chiqilgan yoki ulargina o'qib tushunadigan darajada tuzilgan. Biroq, biz bugungi kunda o'quvchilarimiz uchun butunlay begona tilni 1-sinf dan ya'ni ular hali o'z ona tillarini o'rganishni boshlayotgan mahaldan o'rgata boshlaymiz. Menimcha, bu ikki tilni qiyoslash uchun ajoyib imkoniyatdir. Chunki o'quvchilar faqat boshlang'ich sinflarda tovush va harf tushunchalari bilan birga bo'lishadi va bu davr ularning xotirasida mustahkam o'rnashadi.