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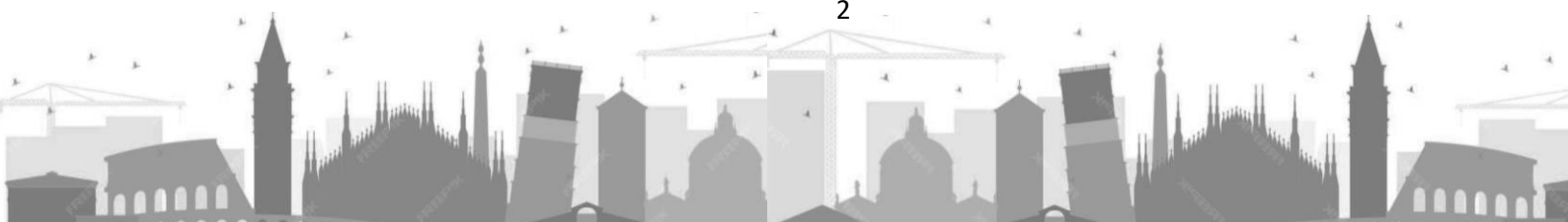
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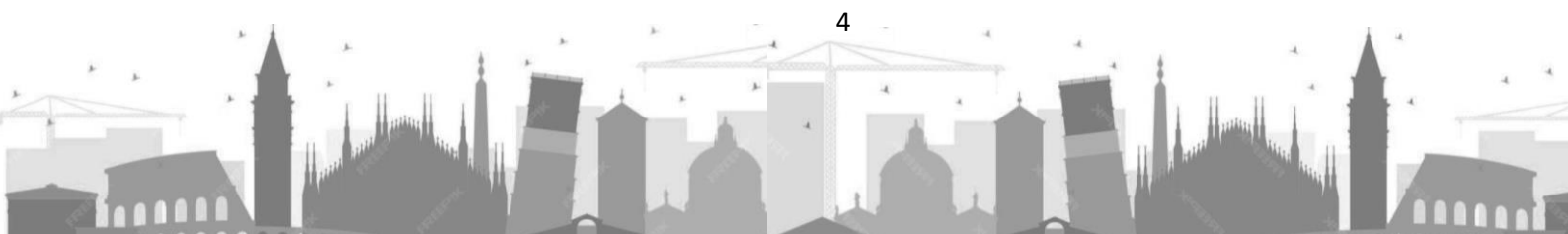
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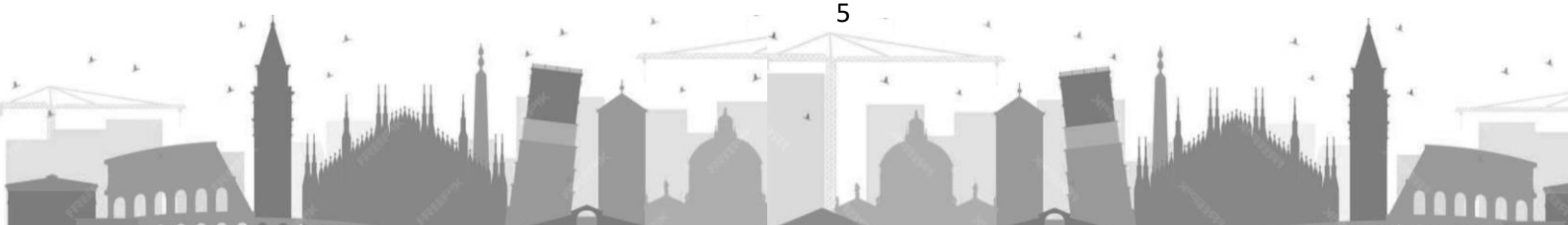
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IQTISODIY MUNOSABATLAR SUBYEKTI SIFATIDA UY XO'JALIKLARINING MOHIYATI VA MAZMUNI

Eshqulova Xilola Shoyimqul qizi

GulDU katta o'qituvchisi i.f.f.d., PhD

Annotatsiya. *Mazkur mavzuda uy xo'jaliklari iqtisodiy tizimning muhim subyekti sifatida ko'rib chiqiladi. Uy xo'jaliklari nafaqat iste'molchi, balki ishlab chiqarish jarayonida mehnat resurslarini ta'minlovchi omil sifatida ham iqtisodiy faoliyatda faol ishtirok etadi. Annotatsiyada uy xo'jaliklarining tarkibi, vazifalari, funksiyalari, daromad manbalari va iste'mol tuzilmasi tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, ularning bozor munosabatlaridagi o'rnini va davlat bilan o'zaro iqtisodiy aloqalari ham yoritiladi. Tadqiqotda uy xo'jaliklarining iqtisodiy qarorlar qabul qilishdagi roli ham alohida e'tiborga olinadi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Uy xo'jaligi, iqtisodiy subyekt, iste'molchi, daromadlar, xarajatlar, mehnat bozori, bozor munosabatlari, iqtisodiy qarorlar, iqtisodiy tizim, davlat va uy xo'jaliklari munosabatlari*

Tahlil va natijalar. Uy xo'jaligi to'g'risida so'z yuritish ekanmiz, biz eng avvalo, uy xo'jaligi va oila tushunchalarini o'zaro farqlab olishimiz zarur. Oila deganda qarindoshlik munosabatlari bilan bog'langan bir uyda yashovchi insonlar tushuniladi. Uy xo'jaligi vazifalari, yashash joyi, byudjeti va birga yashovchi insonlar jamoasini o'zida namoyon qiladi. Uy xo'jaliklarining iqtisodiy munosabatlar tizimidagi o'rnini va ularning mohiyati to'g'risidagi qarashlar asrlar davomida o'zgarib bordi. Uy xo'jaliklari borasidagi qarashlar eramizdan avvalgi (V-IV asrlar) yunon faylasuflari (Ksenofontning) ilk qarashlaridan, XX asrning so'nggi 50-60 yillarida vujudga kelgan oila borasidagi yangi iqtisodiy qarashlarga qadar transformatsiyalashib bordi.

Uy xo'jaligi haqidagi tarqoq fikrlarni umumlashtirish dastlab qadimgi Yunonistonda yuz bergan. Ksenofont muomalaga "Oykonomiya", ya'ni, "Xo'jalik yuritish" tushunchasini kiritgan.¹ U har bir fuqaro boy bo'lishi uchun oqilona xo'jalik yuritish vazifalarini to'g'ri taqsimlab, o'z vaqtida bajarilishini ta'minlashi, zaxira hosil etishi, turarjoylarni qurish zarur, deb bilgan. Qadimgi dunyoda tovar-pul munosabatlari hali chuqur ildiz otmagani, natural iste'mol katta bo'lgani bois Ksenofont uy xo'jaligi pul to'plashi shart emas, deb hisoblagan. U xo'jalik yuritish bu orqadagi urf-odatlariga tayanishini ta'kidlagan. Xo'jalik yuritish jarayoni tabiiy jarayon hisoblangan. Chunki o'sha kezlarda hukmron bo'lgan an'anaviy tizimga xos munosabatlar urf-odatlar o'zgarishiga qarab yuz bergan.

¹ История экономических учений : учебник и практикум для академического бакалавриата / под ред. С.

Arastu uy xo'jaligini siyosiy va iqtisodiy tizimning asosi, deb baholagan va xo'jalik yuritish jarayonini oilaning hayot kechirish sharti sifatida qaragan.²

Uy xo'jaligiga dehqonchilik va hunarmandchilik bilan bog'liq holda qarash o'rta asrga ham xos bo'lgan. Iqtisodiy qarashlarda hukmron va qaram xo'jaliklar bo'lingan, chunki uy (xonadon)lar shunday tabaqalarga ajralgan. Bunday qarashlar hunarmandchilik nizomlarida ham qayd etilgan. G'arbda tsex a'zolari kasbikoriga qarab, tsexga kiruvchi hunarmand xo'jaliklari faoliyatiga oid nizomlar bo'lgan. Bu nizomlarda tsex ichidagi munosabatlarni tartibga soluvchi qoida belgilangan. Sharqda, jumladan, O'rta Osiyo shaharlarida hunarmandchilik sanoati aslida uy sanoati hisoblanib, oilaviy xarakterga ega bo'lgan. Biroq, bu jabhada usta, xalifa va shogird kabilar toifasidagi kishilar mehnati ham qo'llanilgan. Ular o'rtasidagi munosabatlar maxsus nizom – risolalar talabiga binoan olib borilgan. Bunda oila a'zolarining mehnatidan ham foydalanilgan. Shu sababli oilaviy munosabatlar iqtisodiy mazmun kasb etgan. Ammo risolalarda bu munosabatlar qayd etilmagan.

Agar ilgari uy xo'jaliklariga an'anaviy tizimning tarkibiy qismi sifatida qaralgan, bo'lsa, keyinchalik ular bozor tizimi nuqtai-nazaridan o'rganildi. Iqtisodiyot nazariyasi fan sifatida paydo bo'lgach, uy xo'jaligiga oid tarqoq fikrlar kontseptual shakl olib, nazariya darajasiga ko'tarildi. Klassik va neoklassik nazariyada unga bozor munosabatining agenti sifatida qarala boshlandi.

Merkantilistlar savdo-sotiqqa urg'u berib, xonadonlarning asosiy vazifasi pul to'plab, boylik orttirish, deb hisoblashgan.³

Klassik nazariya asoschilari A. Smit⁴ va D. Rikardo⁵ jamiyat boyligi taqsimlanishini va ishchilar xonadoni turli boylikka ega bo'lishini qayd etdilar. D. Rikardo ishchilarning ahvolini real ish haqi belgilashini va bu pul daromadiga, iste'mol tovarlari narxiga bog'liq bo'lishini asosladi⁶. U ishchi kapitalistlar va er egasi, uy xo'jaliklari boylikning turli qismlarini o'zlashtirishiga tabiiy holat sifatida qaraydi.

Ilk neoklassik nazariya vakillari (marjinalistlar) uy xo'jaliklari iste'moli naflilikning pasayib borishi qonuni ta'sirida bo'lishini asoslaydilar. E. Gossen tovarlar ko'plab xarid etilib, iste'mol to'ygan sari qo'shimcha tovarlar nafliligi pasayishiga moyil bo'lishini aytib o'tadi⁷. Marjinalistlar xonadon iste'moli uchun tovarlarni tanlab olish zarur, shu sababli to'yingan bozorga nafliligi yuqori yangi tovarlar taklif etilishi zarur, deb bilishgan. Ular shunday bo'lganda iste'molchi xonadonlar va ishlab chiqaruvchi firmalar faoliyati uyg'unlashuvini qayd etdilar.

² <https://iphlib.ru/library/collection/newphilenc/document>

³ Экономическая теория / Под ред. Е. Н. Лобачёвой. — 2-е изд. — М.: Высшее образование, 2009. — 51 - С. 242.

⁴ Смит А. Исследование о природе и причинах богатства народов. - М.: Эксмо, 2016. – С. 87.

⁵ https://www.gumer.info/bibliotek_Buks/Econom/Maib/index.php

⁶ Рикардо Д. Начало политической экономии и налогообложения. М.:Эксмо, 2016..Ст. 127.

⁷ https://www.gumer.info/bibliotek_Buks/Econom/Maib/index.php

Oila byudjetini F.Lepledan so'ng avstriyalik iqtisodchi olim E.Engel atroflicha o'rgandi. U oila daromadlari miqdori bilan uning xarajatlari tarkibi o'rtasidagi aloqadorlikni asoslab beradi. Uning bu boradagi nazariyasi mujassamlashgan qonun keyinchalik nazariy "Engel qonuni" nomini oldi.⁸

Zamonaviy iqtisodiy tafakkur uy xo'jaligini bozor iqtisodiyoti sharoitida ishlab chiqarishni va inson kapitalini takror ishlab chiqarishni ta'minlovchi, o'z ehtiyojlarini maksimal darajada qondirishga intiluvchi, mustaqil tarzda qarorlar qabul qiluvchi, tarkibida bir yoki bir necha shaxslar bo'lgan iqtisodiy birlik sifatida talqin etadi.

Insoniyat jamiyati taraqqiyotining turli bosqichlarida iqtisodiy tizimlar doirasida uy xo'jaligi alohida institut sifatida: turli tashkiliy shakllarga egaligi, mamlakat xo'jaligida ma'lum bir vazifani bajarishi, ichki va tashqi vositalar ko'magida tartibga solinishi bilan ajralib turadi.



⁸ <https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k61559g/f139.pagination>

1-rasm. Uy xo'jaligining tadrijiy taraqqiyoti jarayonida asosiy rivojlanish bosqichlari⁹

Uy xo'jaligining tadrijiy taraqqiyoti jarayonida uning quyidagi asosiy rivojlanish bosqichlarini ajratib ko'rsatishimiz mumkin (1-rasm).

Uy xo'jaliklari taraqqiyotining turli bosqichlarida ularning jamiyat iqtisodiyotidagi o'rnini aniqlashtirish ayrim xulosalar chiqarishga imkon beradi.

Quyida keltirib o'tilgan 1-rasmda uy xo'jaliklari rivojlanish bosqichlari va ularning ta'rifi yuzasidan fikrlarga to'xtalib o'tamiz. Bunda har bir davr va uning mohiyatiga alohida ta'rif keltirib o'tilgan.

Birinchidan, uy xo'jaligi o'zida rasmiy va norasmiy xulq-atvor qoidalari majmuini aks ettirgan holda, doimo milliy iqtisodiyotning asosiy subyektlaridan biri bo'lib kelgan.

Ikkinchidan, uy xo'jaligi iqtisodiy faolligini rag'batlantiruvchi asosiy kuch oilaning farovon hayot kechirishi va oilaning asosiy funktsiyalarini samarali tarzda ro'yobga chiqarilishi uchun zaruriy shart-sharoitlar yaratish va uni har tomonlama qo'llab-quvvatlashdan iboratdir.

Uchinchidan, insoniyat jamiyati rivojlanishining har bir bosqichida uy xo'jaligi o'ziga xos tashkiliy shakllarda, xususan an'anaviy iqtisodiy tizimda u ibtidoiy jamoa va sal keyinroq esa alohida oila; qadimgi dunyoda esa quldorlik xo'jaligi, erkin fuqarolar; o'rta asrlarda- feodal xo'jalik, krepostnoy dehqon xo'jaligi, erkin dehqon, hunarmand, savdogar, sudxo'r; bozor iqtisodiy tizimida esa- tadbirkor xo'jaligi, yollanma ishchi, erkin dehqon, hunarmand, savdogar kabi ko'rinishlarda namoyon bo'ladi.

To'rtinchidan, uy xo'jaligi faoliyatining asosiy mahsuloti va tovari muayyan bir tarixiy sharoitlarda uy xo'jaligining o'zida va undan tashqarida u yoki bu ko'rinishda foydalaniluvchi ishchi kuchidir.

Beshinchidan, uy xo'jaligi iste'molchi sifatida o'z ehtiyojlarini qondirishi uchun zaruriy ne'matlar manbaiga ega bo'lishi kerak.

Oltinchidan, an'anaviy iqtisodiy tizimda yaxlit tarzda jamiyat iqtisodiyotining negizini tashkil etuvchi va ayni paytda uning tarkibiy qismi sanaluvchi uy xo'jaliklari asrlar davomida turlicha shart-sharoitlarda shakllangan tartib-qoidalar, urf-odatlar va insonlarni hayot tarzi asosida tartibga solib kelingan. Bunda har bir xo'jalik, asosan, o'z kuchi va imkoniyatlariga tayangani holda, o'z manfaatlarini ro'yobga chiqarishga intilganlar.

⁹ Бадалов Дж.Ш. Миллий иқтисодиётда уй хўжаликларининг иқтисодий функциялари. Монография - Т.: "Иқтисодийот", 2013.-Б.15.

K.Makkonel va S.Bryular uy xo'jaligini iqtisodiyotni resurslar bilan ta'minlovchi va mazkur resurslar hisobiga olingan pul daromadlarini insonning moddiy ehtiyojlarini qondiruvchi tovar va xizmatlar sotib olish uchun sarflovchi, umumiy byudjet va yashash joyiga ega bo'lgan bir yoki bir necha shaxslardan iborat bo'lgan xo'jalik birligi sifatida talqin qiladilar. Uy xo'jaligi tushunchasi ijtimoiy ishlab chiqarishda band bo'lgan va band bo'lmagan shaxslarni, ishlab chiqarish vositalari, yer, yirik va mayda kapital egalari, yollanma ishchilar va barcha iste'molchilarni o'z ichiga qamrab oladi¹⁰. Uy xo'jaligi borasida keltirilgan ushbu ta'rifning quyidagi jihatlarigae'tiborqaratish talab etiladi:

birinchidan, uy xo'jaligi umumiy tashkil etuvchilari bilan birlashgan yagona byudjet va umumiy yashash joyiga ega bo'lgan umumdavlat xo'jalik tizimining agenti hisoblanadi;

ikkinchidan, uy xo'jaligi - resurslar ta'minotchisi (ishlab chiqaruvchi) va ayni vaqtda tovar va xizmatlarning iste'molchisi, ya'ni ijtimoiy takror ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarining faol ishtirokchisidir;

uchinchidan, uy xo'jaligi-oddiy iste'molchi, yollanma ishchi yoki er, mehnat, kapital kabi resurslarning katta yoki kichik mulkdori bo'lgan, insonlardir;

to'rtinchidan, uy xo'jaligiga nafaqat ijtimoiy takror ishlab chiqarish jarayonida band bo'lganlarni, balki, unda band bo'lmaganlarni ham o'z ichiga oladi.

Tarixiy, diniy va boshqa ijtimoiy- iqtisodiy omillarga bog'liq ravishda uy xo'jaliklari turlicha shakl va o'lchamlarga ega bo'lishlari mumkin. Uy xo'jaliklari nokorporativ birlik sifatida baholanadi, chunki ular yuridik shaxs sifatida ta'sis qilinmaydilar".¹¹ Keltirilgan ta'rifdan ikkita holatni ajratib ko'rsatish lozim:

Birinchidan – uy xo'jaligi nafaqat ijtimoiy –iqtisodiy, balki ijtimoiy-axloqiy kategoriya ham hisoblanadi, chunki ta'kidlanganidek, uning shakli va o'lchamlari tarixiy, diniy va boshqa ko'plab omillarga bog'liq bo'ladi.

Ikkinchidan – uy xo'jaligi insonlarning uyushgan guruhi bo'lgani holda, korporativ birlik hisoblanmaydi va yuridik shaxs sifatida ta'sis qilinmaydilar va ular jismoniy shaxs sifatida baholanadi.

¹⁰ Макконел К.Р., Брю С.П. Экономикс: Принципы, проблемы и политика/ в 2х томах-М.: Инфра-М, 2003.-С.386.

¹¹ Статистический словарь. / Под ред. Ю.А. Юркова – М., 2001г.

Xulosa. Uy xo'jaliklari iqtisodiy munosabatlarning muhim subyekti sifatida bozor iqtisodiyoti tizimida markaziy o'rin egallaydi. Ular mehnat resurslarini taqdim etuvchi, iste'molchi va shu bilan birga bozor talabining shakllanishida ishtirok etuvchi asosiy iqtisodiy birlikdir. Uy xo'jaliklari daromad manbalarini shakllantirib, iste'mol va jamg'arma orqali resurslarning qayta taqsimlanishida faol ishtirok etadilar. Ularning iqtisodiy faoliyati nafaqat individual farovonlikni, balki butun jamiyat iqtisodiy barqarorligini ta'minlashda muhim rol o'ynaydi.

Shu nuqtai nazardan qaralganda, uy xo'jaliklarining iqtisodiy qarorlar qabul qilishdagi roli, moliyaviy savodxonligi va bozor bilan o'zaro aloqalari davlat iqtisodiy siyosatining muhim yo'nalishlaridan biri bo'lishi lozim. Zero, kuchli va barqaror uy xo'jaliklari — barqaror milliy iqtisodiyotning tayanchidir

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NEMIS HAJVIY MATNLARINI TARJIMA QILISHDA MAQOL VA MATALLAR TARJIMASI

Atadjanova Mashhura Baxtiyarovna

Urganch RANCH texnologiya universiteti,

“Jahon tillar” kafedrası o‘qituvchisi

mashhura.atajanova@list.ru

Annotatsiya. Maqol va matallar xalqning dunyoqarashi, hayotiy tajribasi, ijtimoiy tanqidi va madaniyatini ixcham shaklda mujassam etuvchi janrlardan biridir. Hajviy matnlarda ular kulgi, kinoya va tanqidni kuchaytiruvchi vosita sifatida muhim o‘rin tutadi. Ushbu maqolada Martin Auerning Herr Balaban und seine Tochter Selda asarida uchraydigan maqol va matallar o‘zbek tiliga tarjimai tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot jarayonida semantik moslik, ekvivalentlik, adaptatsiya, stilistik va kontekstual yondashuv kabi tarjima prinsiplari ko‘rib chiqiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: maqol, matal, hajviy matn, tarjima, nemis tili, o‘zbek tili, ekvivalentlik, adaptatsiya, semantik moslik, stilistik yondashuv, kontekstual tarjima, Martin Auer.

Kirish. Maqollar xalqning ko‘p asrlik hayotiy tajribasini mujassam etadi. Ular og‘zaki ijod namunasi sifatida shakllanib, yozma adabiyotda ham faol qo‘llanadi. Sharq va G‘arb adabiyotida maqollar didaktik, estetik va hajviy vosita sifatida xizmat qilgan. O‘zbek va nemis paremiologiyasining shakllanishi, ilmiy tadqiq qilinishi va tarjima jarayonida o‘rganilishi bu mavzuning dolzarbligini belgilaydi.

Maqollarning tarixiy manbalarda o‘rganilishi

- **Turkiy xalqlarda:** Mahmud Qoshg‘ariy “Devonu lug‘otit turk” asarida ilk maqollarni jamlagan. Keyingi davrlarda Yusuf Xos Hojib, Alisher Navoiy, Bobur, Mashrab kabi adiblar ham maqollardan foydalangan. XIX asrda Gulxaniy va Rojij “Zarbulmasal” asarida xalq maqollarini to‘plagan.

- **Yevropada:** Hermann Vamberi o‘z asarlarida o‘zbek maqollarini nemis tiliga tarjima qilgan. Nemis olimlari F. Zayler, K. Fridrix va V. Vander maqollar kelib chiqishi va lug‘atlarini yaratishda katta hissa qo‘shgan.

Nemis va o‘zbek maqollarining umumiy jihatlari

O‘zbek va nemis maqollarida:

- **Umuminsoniy qadriyatlar** – halollik, mehnatsevarlik, do‘stlik, adolat kabi mavzular.

- **Milliy qadriyatlar** – xalqning turmush tarzi, tarixiy-madaniy muhitdan kelib chiqqan o‘ziga xosliklar.

Bu o‘xshashliklar ikki xalq tafakkuridagi mushtarak jihatlarni ko‘rsatadi.

Tarjima prinsiplari

Nemis hajviy matnlarini tarjima qilishda maqollarning semantik va stilistik xususiyatlarini saqlash zarur. Tarjimon quyidagi yondashuvlardan foydalanadi:

- **Semantik moslik** – mazmuniy yadro saqlanadi.
- **Ekvivalentlik** – mavjud xalq maqolining o'zbekcha muqobili topiladi.
- **Adaptatsiya** – madaniy farqlarni hisobga olib moslashtirish.
- **Stilistik yondashuv** – hajviylik va ironik ohangni saqlash.
- **Kontekstual yondashuv** – maqolning matndagi vazifasiga qarab tarjima qilish.

Tahlil (Martin Auer asari misolida)

Sh.S. Imyaminova lug'ati asosida asardan olingan maqollar:

1. *Viele Köche verderben den Brei* → "Oshpaz ko'p bo'lsa, osh kuyadi."
2. *Wer andern eine Grube gräbt, fällt selbst hinein* → "Birovga choh qazigan o'zi yiqilar."
3. *Lügen haben kurze Beine* → "Yolg'onning umri qisqa."
4. *Den Nagel auf den Kopf treffen* → "Xuddi o'rniga aniq tegdi."
5. *Jemandem einen Bären aufbinden* → "Birovni aldash, bo'sh gap aytish."

Har bir maqol hajviylikni kuchaytirish, qahramon xarakterini ochish va didaktik vazifa bajarishda xizmat qiladi. Martin Auer asaridagi maqol va matallarning o'zbek tiliga tarjimasini tahlil qilish shuni ko'rsatadiki, hajviy matnlarda ekvivalentlik va adaptatsiya asosiy o'rinda turadi. Tarjimon semantik moslikni saqlagan holda, maqolning xalqona ohangini, hajviylik va kinoyaviy ta'sirini ham yo'qotmasligi zarur. Demak, maqol va matallar tarjimasi nafaqat lingvistik jarayon, balki madaniyatlararo muloqotning muhim qismi sifatida qaralishi kerak.

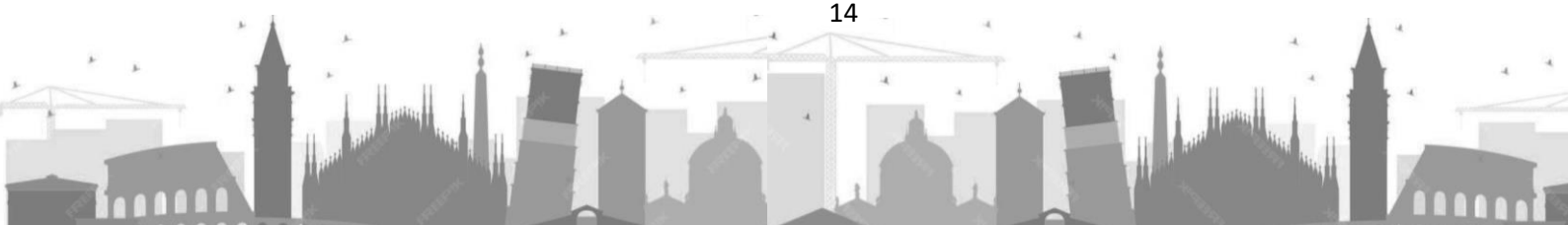
Xulosa. Nemis hajviy matnlarini o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilishda maqol va matallar muhim kommunikativ birlik sifatida namoyon bo'ladi. So'zma-so'z tarjima emas, balki mazmuniy yadro va hajviy effektini saqlovchi ekvivalent va adaptatsiya usullari ustuvor hisoblanadi. O'zbek va nemis maqollaridagi o'xshashliklar umumiy qadriyatlarning ifodasi bo'lsa, milliy farqlar esa tarjimada ijodiy yondashuvni talab etadi. Shunday qilib, maqollar tarjimada nafaqat til vositasi, balki madaniyatlararo muloqotni samarali ta'minlovchi unsurdir.

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MIYA VA PSIXIKA

Qutbiddinova Mavluda Avazbek qizi

Qo'qon universiteti Andijon filiali Filalogiya tillarni o'qitish ingliz tili

2-bosqich 24-13-gurux talabasi

Email: mavludaqutbiddinova88@gmail.com

Tel: +998941803900

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada inson miya faoliyati va psixika o'rtasida murakkab o'zaro bog'liqlik ilmiy nuqtai nazardan yoritilgan. Miya-nerv tizimining bosh organi sifatida barcha fiziologik jarayonlarni boshqaribgina qolmay, hissiyotlarni ham shakllantiradi. Psixika esa tashqi va ichki muhit ta'sirlarida javob beruvchi, insonning ongli va ongsiz jarayonlarini birlashtiruvchi murakkab hodisa sifatida ta'riflanadi. Miya – nerv tizimining bosh organi sifatida barcha fiziologik jarayonlarni boshqaribgina qolmay, inson ongini, tafakkurini, xotirasini, xissiyotlarini ham shakllantiradi. Psixika esa tashqi va ichki muhit ta'sirlariga javob beruvchi, insonni ongli va ongsiz jarayonlarini birlashtiruvchi murakkab hodisa sifatida ta'riflanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: miya, psixika, markaziy asab tizimi, ong tafakur, xotira, idrok, sezgi, ruhiy salomatlik, psixogigiyena.

Annotation: This article highlights, from a scientific perspective, the complex interrelationship between brain activity and the psyche. The brain, as the central organ of the nervous system, not only regulates all physiological processes but also shapes emotions. The psyche is described as a complex phenomenon that integrates both conscious and unconscious processes of a person while responding to external and internal influences. The brain, as the main organ of the nervous system, not only controls physiological processes but also forms human consciousness, thinking, memory, and emotions. The psyche, in turn, is defined as a complex phenomenon that unites conscious and unconscious processes of a person in response to external and internal environmental influences.

Keywords: brain, psyche, central nervous system, consciousness, thinking, memory, perception, sensation, mental health, psychohygiene.

Аннотация: В данной статье с научной точки зрения освещается сложная взаимосвязь между деятельностью мозга и психикой. Мозг, являясь главным органом нервной системы, не только регулирует все физиологические процессы, но и формирует эмоции. Психика определяется как сложное явление, объединяющее сознательные и бессознательные процессы человека и реагирующее на воздействия внешней и внутренней среды. Мозг, как основной орган нервной системы, не только управляет физиологическими процессами, но и формирует

сознание, мышление, память и эмоции человека. Психика, в свою очередь, рассматривается как сложное явление, объединяющее сознательные и бессознательные процессы под воздействием внешних и внутренних факторов.

Ключевые слова: *мозг, психика, центральная нервная система, сознание, мышление, память, восприятие, ощущение, психическое здоровье, психогигиена.*

Asosiy qism

(1) Miya (2) Markaziy nerv sistemasi (Orqa miya

1) odam va hayvonlar nerv sistemasining markaziy bo'limi, Miya organizmning eng murakkab hayotiy funksiyalari va muhit o'zaro munosabatlarining boshqarilishini ta'minlaydi. Umurtqasiz hayvonlarda Miya ko'ndalang va bo'ylama tutashtirgichlar orqali o'zaro tutashgan nerv hujayralari to'plami – nerv tugunlari (gangliylar)dan iborat. Halqali chuvalchanglar, tuban mollyuskalar va bo'g'im-oyoklilarda nerv tugunlari qorin nerv zanjirini hosil qiladi. Bu hayvonlarning ko'pchiligida qorin nerv zanjirining halqum usti va halqum osti nerv tugunlari kuchli rivojlangan bo'lib, bosh miya deyiladi. Miya qattiq, o'rgimchak uyasisimon va tomirli parda bilan qoplangan. Bo'g'imoyoklilar va bosh-oyoqli mollyuskalarning halqum usti nerv tugunlari 2—3 bo'limdan tashkil topgan. Tuban xordali hayvonlar Miyasi naysimon, alohida qismlarga bo'linmagan. Umurtqali hayvonlar va odam Miyasi bosh hamda orqa miyadgm iborat. Evolyusiya jarayonida bosh Miya oldingi, o'rta va keyingi yoki rombsimon Miyani, bundan keyingi rivojlanish davomida oldingi Miya oxirgi va oraliq Miyani, rombsimon Miya orqa va uzunchoq miyani hosil qiladi. Bir qancha umurtqalilarda oxirgi miya (Miya katta yarim sharlari) kuchli rivojlanadi. Sut emizuvchilar va odamda organlar faoliyatini boshqaruvchi sifatida Miya katta yarim sharlari po'stlog'i shakllanadi. Oxirgi Miyaning ostki yuzasida 2 ta hidlash piyozchasi joylashgan. Oralik, Miyada ko'rish bo'rtiklari va 2 ta o'simta: ustki epifiz va pastki gipofiz hosil bo'ladi. O'rta Miya tuban umurtqalilarda yaxshi rivojlangan. Yuksak umurtqalilarning o'rta Miyasida ko'rish, eshitish va muvozanat organlari bilan bog'langan 4 tepalik shakllanadi. Baliklar, suvda va quruqlikda yashovchilar, sudralib yuruvchilar, qushlarda rombsimon Miya miyachadan iborat. Sut emizuvchilarda rombsimon Miyaning pastki qismida Varoli ko'prigi hosil bo'ladi. Uzunchoq Miya hamma hayvonlarda bir xilda tuzilgan; orqa Miya uning bevosita davomi hisoblanadi. Umurtqali hayvonlar Miyasi Miya po'sti bilan qoplangan. Miya po'stlari oralig'ida orqa Miya suyukligi (likvor) bo'ladi. Miya odamda tafakkur organi hisoblanadi;

2) odam va umurtqali hayvonlar suyagi bo'shliqlarini to'ldirib turadigan to'qima (ko'mik)

1]Bosh miya (cerebrum) yoki oxirgi miya (telencephalon) miyaning katta qismi bo'lib, tarkibiga bosh miya po'stlog'i (bosh miya yarimsharlarining) va gippokamp, bazal o'zaklar va [[hidlov piyozchasi]] kabi bir qancha subkortikal tuzilmalar kiradi. Odam

miyasida, bosh miya markaziy nerv sistemasining eng yuqori sohasidir. Prosensefalon yoki oldingi miya embrional tuzilma bo'lib, undan bosh miya prenatal rivojlanadi. Sutemizuvchilarda, dorsal telensefalon, yoki pallium, bosh miya po'stlog'iga rivojlanadi va ventral telensefalon, yoki subpallium, bazal o'zaklarga aylanadi. Bosh miya shuningdek taxminan simmetrik chap va o'ng bosh miya yarimsharlariga bo'linadi. Bosh miya po'stlog'i bo'laklari, peshona (ko'k), chakka (yashil), ensa (qizil) va tepa (sariq) bo'laklarini o'z ichiga olgan. Miyacha (belgilanmagan) telensefalonning qismi emas. Umurtqalilar embrioni miyasining asosiy yo'nalishlarini ko'rsatuvchi diagramma. Bosh miya miyacha ishtirokida odam tanasidagi barcha ixtiyoriy harakatlarni boshqaradi.

Psixika (qadimgi yunoncha: ψυχικός, psychikos — „ruhiy“) yoki ruhiyat — yuksak darajada tashkil topgan materiya (miya)ning voqelikni alohida shaklda aks ettirishdan iborat xususiyati. Asosan, sezgi, tasavvur, tafakkur, irodaviy xatti-harakat va boshqa subyektiv obrazlarda aks etadi. Psikika materiyaga nisbatan ikkilamchi, xreila. Bu psixikaning mavjudlik usuli (psixika miya xususiyati)da va uning mazmuni (psixika — obyektiv olamning subyektiv obrazi)da ko'rinadi. Psikika materiya taraqqiyotining muayyan bosqichida — tirik organizmlarda sezuvchanlikning alohida shakli yoki his qilish qobiliyati paydo bo'lishi bilan vujudga kelgan. Tirik mavjudotning morfologik-fiziologik tuzilishi murakkablashuvi, unda nerv sistemasining vujudga kelishi va taraqqiy etishi, bosh miya, uning katta yarim sharlarining shakllanishi va takomillashishi jarayonida rivojlangan. Psixikaning o'ziga xos organi insonda va oliy darajada rivojlangan hayvonlarda bosh miyadir. Psikika — subyektivlik bilan obyektivlikning birligidir. Psikik faoliyat doimo muayyan subyektga xos bo'lib, uning individual xususiyatlari bilan bog'langandir. Ayni vaqtda psikika obyektiv olamning muayyan manzarasini yaratuvchi miya in'ikos faoliyatining real jarayoni sifatida obyektivdir. Psikika psikik jarayonlar, holatlar va insonning psikik xususiyatlarining zohiriy birligidir. Psikika rivojining oliy shakli — inson psixikasidir. Uning paydo bo'lishi va rivojlanishida insonga xos bo'lgan atrofdagi olam bilan o'zaro munosabatga kirishish usuli — mehnat hal qiluvchi rol o'ynagan. Inson psixikasi faqat biologik taraqqiyotning emas, ijtimoiy-tarixiy taraqqiyotning ham mahsulidir. Ijtimoiy, mehnat amaliyoti oliy, faqat insongagina xos psikika shakli — oyagni vujudga keltirdi. Inson psixikasining eng muhim xususiyati — ishlar, hodisalar va boshqalarni oldindan ko'ra bilish va o'zi nima qilishini rejalashtirishdan iborat. Inson obyektiv voqelikdagi predmetlar va hodisalarni tajribaga asoslanib idrok qiladi. Insonning psikik faoliyati asosida birinchi va ikkinchi signal sistemalarining o'zaro ta'siri yotadi. Psixikaning muhim tomoni uning reflektorlik tabiati, ya'ni reflekslar hosil bo'lishi, bu jarayonning to'xtovsiz va qat'iy kechishidir. Real psikika faoliyat ko'rinishida mavjud. Faoliyatda u shakllanadi, namoyon bo'ladi va bilib olinadi. Inson psixikasining shakllanishida ta'lim va tarbiya muhim rol o'ynaydi.

Ta'lim va mehnat jarayonida har bir shaxs psixikasining individual rivojlanishi yuz beradi, bu insoniyat to'plagan moddiy va ma'naviy boyliklarni o'zlashtirishdan iboratdir.

Psixikani psixologiya o'rganadi[1].

Psixika o'zga alohida olam emas; u organik hayotning yuksak shakllaridan bo'lib, faqat hayvonlar va odamlarga xosdir. hayvonlar bilan odam, o'simliklardan farq qilib, yolg'iz organik hayotga ega bo'libgina qolmay, balki, shu bilan birga, psixik hayotga ham egadir. Lekin ma'lumki hayvonlarning psixik hayoti insonlarnikiga qaraganda soddaroqdir. Odam psixikasi hayvonlar psixikasidan sifat jihatidan farq qiladi. Odamda psixik hayotning yuksak shakli ong - bordir. Odam ongli mavjudotdir.

Xulosa

Miya va psixika o'zro chambarchas bog'liq bo'lib, insonning onli va ongsiz faoliyatini ta'minlaydi. Miya fiziologik jarayonlarni boshqarsa, psixika tashqi va ichki ta'sirlarga mos ravishda javob reaksiyalarini namoyon qiladi. Shuningdek, ularning uyg'un faoliyati xisssiyotlar, tafakkur, xotira va xulq-atvorning shakllanishiga asos bo'ladi. Demak, miya va psixikani chuqur o'rganish inson shaxsini, uning ruxiy salomatligi va ijtimoiy xayotini anglashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

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INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION THROUGH NATIONAL-CULTURAL CENTERS IN BUKHARA, SAMARKAND AND NAVAI REGIONS

Tuyev Fazliddin Erkinovich

Associate Professor, Bukhara State Pedagogical Institute

<https://orcid.org/0009-0008-9582-2598>

E-mail: fazli1820bek@gmail.com

Abstract: *This article analyzes the work carried out by the Republic of Uzbekistan to expand international cooperation and ensure internal interethnic harmony after its independence. In particular, the importance of diplomatic, cultural and social ties developed through national-cultural centers and “twin cities” in Bukhara, Samarkand and Navoi regions is revealed. The article shows that through these centers and forms of cooperation, the cultural needs of the local population are being satisfied, interethnic relations are being strengthened, and friendly relations in the international arena are being strengthened.*

Keywords: *National-cultural centers, twin cities, people's diplomacy, interethnic harmony, cultural cooperation, Bukhara, Samarkand, Navoi, multinational society, external relations, cultural exchange.*

Since Uzbekistan gained independence in 1991, extensive work has been carried out to expand foreign relations, establish friendly relations with different countries and peoples, and preserve national cultures. In particular, in regions such as Bukhara, Navoi, and Samarkand, which are considered historical and cultural centers, one of the important areas of foreign relations is international cooperation through national cultural centers and sister cities.

National cultural centers are an important tool for preserving and developing the language, customs, traditions, and culture of representatives of various nationalities and ethnic groups living in Uzbekistan, as well as strengthening cultural and diplomatic ties with countries related to their history and culture. Russian, Tajik, Tatar, Karakalpak, Kurash, Armenian, Korean, and other national cultural centers in Samarkand, Bukhara, and Navoi regions have made a significant contribution not only to ensuring internal social stability, but also to international cultural exchange.

At the same time, these regions have implemented effective cooperation in the economic, scientific, educational and cultural spheres by establishing “Twin Cities” relations with a number of international cities. Such forms of cooperation — through city diplomacy — have created an opportunity to conduct foreign policy at the local level.

During 1991–2025, national-cultural events, international festivals, projects and trips implemented through twin cities in the regions served to introduce the multinational society of Uzbekistan to the world and build bridges of friendship between peoples. In this process, each region actively participated in foreign relations with its unique cultural heritage and strategic position.

The regions of the Zarafshan oasis are multinational, with representatives of about 80 nationalities and ethnic groups living in the regions. In particular, in 1989, a total of 2,281,872 citizens lived in Samarkand region, of which 1,764,872 were Uzbeks, 113,522 were Russians, 35,044 were Tatars, 3,368 were Crimean Tatars, 6,504 were Koreans, 14,226 were Ukrainians, and 1,895 were Turks. In 1990, in the regional center of Bukhara, there were about 170,000 Uzbeks, 33,000 Russians, 14.3 thousand Tatars, 5.1 thousand Jews, and 1.4 thousand Tajiks. Along with these, there were also large numbers of nationalities such as Germans, Armenians, Koreans, Azerbaijanis, Turkmen, and Turks. Ten national cultural centers operated in Samarkand, seven in Navoi region, and eleven in Bukhara. In Bukhara, there were: the Korean National Cultural Center, the German National Cultural Center, the Azerbaijani National Cultural Center, the Polish National Cultural Center “Svetlisa Polska”, the Russian National Cultural Center “Kelishuv va mer-shavat”, the Tatar-Bashkir Cultural Center, the Tajik-Persian National Cultural Center “Oftobi Sudiyona”, the Turkish National Cultural Center, the Turkmen National Cultural Center, the Bukhara Jewish National Cultural Center “Shamol”, and the Kazakh National Cultural Centers.

In Navoi region (2005), the total population was 810,194 people, of which 39,490 were Russians, 2,984 Ukrainians, 318 Belarusians, 640,941 Uzbeks, 66,761 Kazakhs, 223 Georgians, 4,324 Azerbaijanis, 50 Lithuanians, 60 Moldovans, 11 Latvians, 696 Kyrgyz, 12,347 Tajiks, 703 Armenians, 522 Turkmen, 30 Estonians, 10,782 Tatars and Koreans, and 10,787 representatives of other nationalities. The main population of the Konimekh, Tomdi, and Uchkuduk districts of the region is Kazakh, while the majority of the population of Nurota district is Tajik. The “Tolerance” Foundation and 7 national-cultural centers operate in the region. They are the Russian National-Cultural Center, the Jewish National-Cultural Center, the Tatar-Bashkir National-Cultural Center, the Korean National-Cultural Center, the Turkish National-Cultural Center, the Karakalpak National-Cultural Center, and the Kazakh National-Cultural Center. By 2013, the number of national-cultural centers in the region had increased by 2, totaling 9.

Speaking of national-cultural centers in Samarkand region, currently there are 11 national-cultural centers in Samarkand: “Luys” Armenian National-Cultural Center, “German” National-Cultural Center, “Russian” National-Cultural Center, “Azerbaijani” National-Cultural Center, “Jewish” National-Cultural Center, “Tatar-Bashkir” National-Cultural Center, “Korean” National-Cultural Center, “Turkish” National-Cultural Center,

“Tajik” National-Cultural Center, “Polonaise” Polish National-Cultural Center, and “Arab” National-Cultural Center of Samarkand region.

Since 1989, the first national-cultural centers have been established in Bukhara and Samarkand regions. In this regard, the Government of Uzbekistan provided practical assistance to national cultural centers in the republic, reviewed interethnic and interlingual conflicts in Samarkand, Bukhara, Uchkuduk and other cities. The implementation of the requirements of the law "On the State Language" in the public education system was checked. The activities and development of national cultural centers of the republic have become widespread since 1992. At the same time, the activities of national cultural centers in Navoi, Bukhara and Samarkand regions began to develop.

Thus, international cooperation through national-cultural centers and “twin cities” in Bukhara, Samarkand and Navoi regions plays an important role not only in cultural exchange, but also in ensuring the country’s foreign policy image and internal social stability. These two mechanisms serve as effective tools for uniting a multinational society on the basis of common values, creating a platform for dialogue between different cultures and increasing Uzbekistan’s global prestige. In the future, further support for the activities of these centers, bringing “twin cities” relations to a new level and integrating them into global cultural cooperation will serve the country’s strategic interests.

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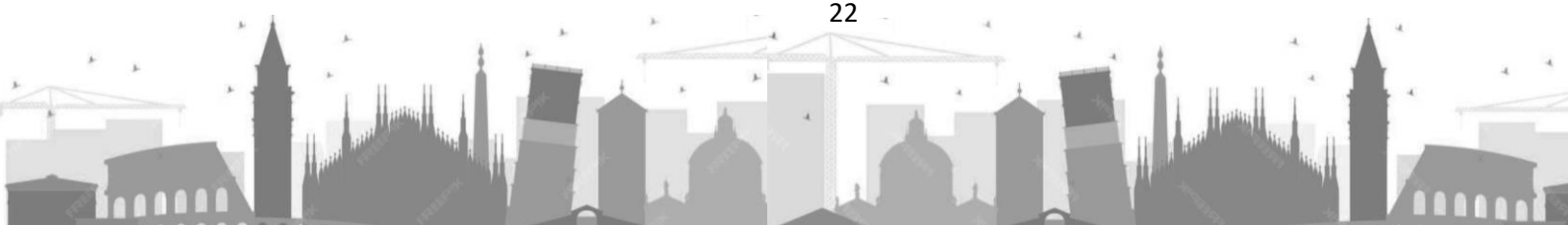
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ANALYZING AND MODELING ANALYTICAL VERB FORMS IN UZBEK BASED ON MORPHO-SYNTACTIC TAGS

Firuz Kamolovna Nurova,

*Researcher, Department of Uzbek Linguistics, Bukhara State Pedagogical Institute
Uzbekistan*

Email: firuzaru870@gmail.com

Abstract: *This study investigates the morphological and syntactic modeling of analytical verb forms in Uzbek through morpho-syntactic tagging techniques. Analytical constructions in Uzbek, especially auxiliary verb + participle formations, play a crucial role in expressing aspectual and modal nuances. The research builds a manually tagged corpus of 5,000 analytical verb instances using an extended tagset that distinguishes aspect, modality, tense, and polarity.*

Keywords: *Uzbek, NLP, analytical verb forms, morpho-syntactic tagging, corpus, auxiliary verbs.*

Morphological complexity in agglutinative languages such as Uzbek requires deep linguistic modeling for accurate computational processing. In particular, analytical verb forms – composed of a main verb and one or more auxiliary verbs – represent an important grammatical phenomenon that impacts sentence structure and meaning. While significant work has been done on simple verb morphology, little attention has been paid to analytical forms in machine-readable formats. The study aims to fill this gap by offering a novel approach to automatically recognize and tag these forms using modern machine learning methods. Such developments are critical for Uzbek to catch up with resource-rich languages in the field of NLP.

Uzbek language, being a member of the Turkic language family, exhibits a high degree of agglutinativity. Analytical verb forms in Uzbek often replace synthetic morphology to encode complex grammatical categories such as aspectual nuances, evidentiality, or modality. For instance, constructions like “ko‘rib chiqdi”, “borib keldi”, or “tushunib oldi” illustrate the multi-functionality of auxiliary verbs. These forms have also been influenced by contact with other Turkic and Persian languages, resulting in borrowing and structural convergence in analytic constructions. The challenge in identifying and modeling these forms computationally lies in distinguishing compositional analytical units from idiomatic or phraseological expressions. Therefore, a fine-grained morpho-syntactic analysis is critical for achieving high-performance natural language processing tools.

3. Methodology

Stage	Description
Data Collection	A sub-corpus of 5,000 sentences from the Uzbek National Corpus was selected containing analytical verbs.
Tagging Scheme	Tags were manually assigned for tense, aspect, modality, polarity, and verb combination patterns.
Models Used	CRF, BiLSTM+CRF, and BERT-base models were trained using annotated data.

The models were implemented using the HuggingFace Transformers library and trained on NVIDIA GPUs. Evaluation was performed using 10-fold cross-validation to ensure statistical significance.

Tagset Design Considerations

The tagset used in this research extends the traditional POS tagging framework by integrating functional and grammatical roles of auxiliaries. Each analytical form is annotated with tense/aspect (e.g., Progressive, Perfective, Habitual), modality (e.g., Necessitative, Possibility, Volition), evidentiality (e.g., Reported, Inferred), voice and polarity, and verb sequence pattern (e.g., MV+HV, Ger+HV+HV). This level of granularity enables more precise disambiguation and contributes to the enrichment of low-resource linguistic resources in Uzbek.

4. Results and Evaluation

Model	Accuracy	Precision	Recall
CRF	87.3%	85.1%	86.8%
BiLSTM+CRF	91.4%	90.2%	90.9%
BERT (fine-tuned)	94.7%	94.1%	93.8%

The tagging errors were mostly found in constructions involving multiple auxiliaries (e.g., “borib keldi edi”) or idiomatic expressions. Nevertheless, BERT-based models showed strong generalization across various analytical patterns.

Despite the success of BERT-based models, certain types of constructions remained difficult to classify correctly: - Discontinuous verb combinations such as “...kelib, yana borib keldi”.- Elliptical constructions, where auxiliary components are

omitted but implied. - Idiomatic expressions (e.g., “ko‘z yumdi” meaning “passed away”) that require contextual semantic understanding beyond syntactic patterns. Future modeling efforts could benefit from integrating semantic role labeling and dependency parsing to enhance analytical verb recognition.

5. Application and Implications. The resulting tagger can be integrated into larger Uzbek NLP pipelines for:

- Morphological Analysis
- Machine Translation
- Syntactic Parsing
- Voice Assistant Systems for Uzbek

Furthermore, this tagset can serve as a blueprint for other Turkic languages with similar verb formation patterns, supporting cross-lingual NLP.

Corpus Expansion and Semi-Automated Annotation Tools

To scale the project, a semi-automated annotation pipeline is under development. This system relies on a hybrid rule-based and ML-based architecture to pre-tag potential analytical constructions, which are then verified by human annotators. Additionally, plans include expanding the corpus with dialectal and domain-specific texts (journalistic, literary, medical), thereby increasing diversity and robustness of the tagger.

This research demonstrates that analytical verb forms in Uzbek can be effectively modeled using modern tagging and deep learning techniques. The annotated dataset and models will aid in developing robust Uzbek NLP pipelines and can be adapted to other Turkic languages with similar analytical structures. Future work includes expanding the corpus size and integrating syntactic treebanks for deeper analysis.

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YASAMA SO‘Z HOSIL BO‘LISHIDA KOMPOZITSIYA USULI
СПОСОБ КОМПОЗИЦИИ В ОБРАЗОВАНИИ ПРОИЗВОДНЫХ СЛОВ
THE METHOD OF COMPOSITION IN THE FORMATION OF DERIVED
WORDS

Turayeva Iroda Sheramatovna

Iqtisodiyot va pedagogika universiteti f.f.f.d.

Qobulova Gulsevar

*Iqtisodiyot va pedagogika universiteti Filologiya va tillarni
o‘qitish (o‘zbek tili) yo‘nalishi talabasi*

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada o‘zbek tilida so‘z yasalishi jarayoni, uning tarixiy taraqqiyoti va asosiy usullari tahlil qilinadi. So‘z yasalishining besh turi — affiksatsiya, kompozitsiya, konversiya, semantik va fonetik usullar haqida umumiy ma’lumot berilib, ularning til taraqqiyotidagi o‘rni yoritiladi. Ayniqsa, kompozitsiya usuli alohida ko‘rib chiqilib, uning mohiyati, qo‘llanish shakllari (qo‘shma, juft, takroriy so‘zlar), tarixiy ildizlari hamda zamonaviy davrdagi dolzarbligi tahlil etiladi. Sharq va G‘arb olimlarining qarashlari solishtirilib, kompozitsiyaning nazariy va amaliy ahamiyati ko‘rsatib beriladi. Xulosa sifatida, kompozitsiya usuli o‘zbek tilining lug‘at tarkibini boyitishda, yangi tushunchalarni ifodalashda va milliy tafakkurni til vositasida aks ettirishda muhim rol o‘ynashi ta’kidlanadi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *so‘z yasalishi, yasama so‘z, affiksatsiya, kompozitsiya, konversiya, semantik usul, fonetik usul, qo‘shma so‘z, juft so‘z.*

Аннотация. *В данной работе анализируется процесс словообразования в узбекском языке, его историческое развитие и основные способы. Рассматриваются пять типов словообразования — аффиксация, композиция, конверсия, семантический и фонетический способы, а также их роль в развитии языка. Особое внимание уделяется композиции, раскрывается её сущность, формы употребления (сложные, парные, повторяющиеся слова), исторические корни и актуальность в современном периоде. Сопоставляются взгляды восточных и западных учёных, показывается теоретическая и практическая значимость композиции. В заключение отмечается, что композиция играет важную роль в обогащении лексики узбекского языка, в выражении новых понятий и в отражении национального мышления через языковые средства.*

Ключевые слова: словообразование, производное слово, аффиксация, композиция, конверсия, семантический способ, фонетический способ, сложное слово, парное слово.

Annotation. This paper analyzes the process of word formation in the Uzbek language, its historical development, and its main methods. Five types of word formation are examined — affixation, composition, conversion, semantic, and phonetic methods, along with their role in the evolution of the language. Special attention is given to composition, with an exploration of its essence, forms of use (compound, paired, and reduplicated words), historical roots, and relevance in the modern period. The views of Eastern and Western scholars are compared, and the theoretical as well as practical significance of composition is highlighted. In conclusion, it is emphasized that composition plays an important role in enriching the Uzbek vocabulary, in expressing new concepts, and in reflecting national thinking through linguistic means.

Keywords: word formation, derived word, affixation, composition, conversion, semantic method, phonetic method, compound word, paired word.

Til insoniyatning eng yuksak ijtimoiy hodisalaridan biri bo'lib, u jamiyat taraqqiyotida muhim vosita sifatida xizmat qiladi[1]. Har bir tilda so'zlar til tizimining markaziy unsuri bo'lib, ular orqali fikr ifodalanadi, tushunchalar shakllanadi[2]. Shu jarayonda yasama so'zlar alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. Chunki ular mavjud so'zlarning imkoniyatlarini kengaytirib, yangi ma'no qirralarini yuzaga chiqaradi va tilning boyib borishiga sabab bo'ladi[3].

O'zbek tilida so'z yasash qadim zamonlardan beri mavjud[4]. Ilk davrlarda bu jarayon sodda va cheklangan shaklda amalga oshirilgan bo'lib, asosan qo'shimchalar yordamida yangi so'zlar hosil qilingan[5]. O'sha paytda bu usul oddiy va keng qo'llaniladigan yo'l hisoblangan. Keyinchalik esa so'zlarni birikish orqali yasash jarayoni tobora kuchaydi[6].

XIV–XX asrlarda turli tashqi omillar, xususan arab, fors va rus tillarining kuchli ta'siri natijasida o'zbek tilida ko'plab o'zlashmalar paydo bo'ldi[7]. Bu jarayon yasama so'zlarning shakllanishida ham o'z aksini topdi, ya'ni mavjud so'zlar boshqa tillardan kirib kelgan birliklar bilan aralashib, yangi shakl va ma'nolarga ega bo'ldi. XX asrning ikkinchi yarmidan boshlab esa tilimiz yanada faol taraqqiy etib, ilmiy va siyosiy atamalar yasallashining keng imkoniyatlari yuzaga keldi.

O'zbek tilshunosligi bo'yicha olib borilgan tadqiqotlarda so'z yasashning turli yo'llari qayd etilgan. Jumladan, A. G'ulomov fikricha,[1] o'zbek tilida so'z yasash jarayoni beshta asosiy tarmoqqa bo'linadi:

1. Affiksatsiya – qo'shimchalar orqali yangi so'z hosil qilish;
2. Kompozitsiya – ikki yoki undan ortiq so'zni qo'shish yo'li;

3. Konversiya – soʻzning turkumini oʻzgartirish orqali maʼno yangilanishi;
4. Semantik usul – mavjud soʻzning maʼnosini kengaytirish yoki oʻzgartirish orqali yangi birlik yaratish;
5. Fonetika – tovush oʻzgarishlari asosida yangi soʻz hosil boʻlishi.

Shuni alohida taʼkidlash lozimki, tilshunoslikda bu usullar soʻz boʻyigini oshirish bilan birga, tilning rivojlanishida ham muhim rol oʻynaydi.

Yasama soʻzlarning eng koʻp uchraydigan turlaridan biri – bu kompozitsiya usulidir. Unda tilimizda mavjud soʻzlardan foydalanilib, yangi birlik hosil qilinadi. Masalan, kitob soʻzidan kitobxon, chiroy soʻzidan chiroyli kabi soʻzlar yasalgani bunga yaqqol misoldir. Bunday jarayon tilning lugʻat boʻyigini kengaytiradi va grammatik tizim bilan uzviy aloqada boʻladi.

Tilshunoslikda “soʻz yasalishi” tushunchasi ikki xil maʼnoda qoʻllanadi[10]:

1. Tilshunoslikning soʻz hosil boʻlish jarayonini oʻrganuvchi mustaqil boʻlimini ifodalash;
2. Umuman olganda, soʻzning yasalishi va yangi birlik hosil boʻlishi jarayonini anglatish.

Tilning leksik boʻyigini va ifoda imkoniyatlari, avvalo, mavjud soʻzlardan yangi birliklarni hosil qilish orqali kengayib boradi. Tilshunoslikda bunday jarayon soʻz yasalishi deb yuritiladi. Yangi soʻz hosil qilingan birlik esa yasama soʻz nomini oladi. Masalan, sezgir, tinchlik, bogʻbon, gulzor kabi soʻzlar shunday birliklardandir.

Soʻz yasashning asosiy usullari

Hozirgi oʻzbek tilida soʻz yasashning ikki asosiy yoʻli mavjud:

1. Affiksatsiya (morfologik usul) – soʻzlarga qoʻshimchalar qoʻshish orqali yangi maʼnoli birlik yaratish. Masalan, kitob → kitobxon, bilim → bilimdon, yoz → yozuvchi, oʻqi → oʻquvchi kabi.
2. Kompozitsiya (sintaktik usul) – ikki yoki undan ortiq soʻz shakllarini qoʻshib, yagona soʻz hosil qilish. Masalan, belbogʻ, oshqozon, mehmondoʻst, soʻzboshi singari soʻzlar shu yoʻl bilan yaratilgan.

Kompozitsiya usuli yordamida tuzilgan soʻzlar turlicha shakllanishi mumkin:

- Qoʻshma soʻzlar: belbogʻ, koʻzoynak, tez yordam.
- Juft soʻzlar: uyma-uy, yildanyilga, zoʻr-bazoʻr.
- Takroriy soʻzlar: paq-paq, man-man, yoʻl-yoʻl, es-es, tur-tur.

Mashhur tilshunos Noam Chomsky oʻzining “Lexicalist Hypothesis” (Leksik nazariya) konsepsiyasida soʻz yasalishi sintaktik transformatsiyalardan mustaqil boʻlishi kerakligini taʼkidlaydi[7]. Unga koʻra, soʻz yasash mexanizmlari sintaktik tizimdan ajralgan holda mavjud boʻlishi lozim. Bu qarash soʻz yasalishini mustaqil lingvistik hodisa sifatida oʻrganish zarurligini koʻrsatadi.

Har qanday tilning boyligi va imkoniyatlari, eng avvalo, uning soʻz yasash tizimi orqali kengayadi. Soʻz yasashi nafaqat lugʻatni boyitadi, balki yangi tushunchalarni ifodalashga xizmat qiladi, nutqni aniq va qisqa qilish imkonini beradi, murakkab mazmunlarni ixcham shaklda ifodalashga yordam beradi.

Masalan, koʻzoynak, tez yordam, maʼlumotlar bazasi kabi birliklar murakkab tushunchalarni soddashaklda ifodalaydi.

Til taraqqiyoti jamiyat hayoti, ilm-fan, texnika va texnologiyaning rivojlanishi bilan chambarchas bogʻliqdir. Shu bois bugungi oʻzbek tilida ilgari mavjud boʻlmagan koʻplab atamalar kirib kelgan. Masalan, kompyuter, internet, onlayn kabi soʻzlar bugungi kunda tilimizning faol qatlamiga aylanib, kundalik nutqda keng ishlatilmoqda[10].

Shuningdek, oʻzbek tilida qoʻshimchalar yordamida yuzlab yangi soʻzlarni yaratish imkoniyati mavjud. Masalan: bilimdon, kitobxon, yozuvchi, oʻquvchi va boshqalar. Bu esa tilning cheksiz imkoniyatlarga ega ekanini koʻrsatadi.

Oʻzbek tilida soʻz yasashi tilning boyib borishi, yangi tushunchalarni ifodalash va nutqni yanada aniqroq qilishda beqiyos ahamiyatga ega. Affiksatsiya va kompozitsiya usullari eng asosiy yoʻllar boʻlib, ular yordamida yuz minglab yangi soʻzlar yaratilishi mumkin. Demak, yasama soʻzlar nafaqat tilning, balki jamiyatning ham ilmiy-madaniy taraqqiyotida muhim rol oʻynaydi.

Kompozitsiya usuli – soʻz yasash jarayonining asosiy koʻrinishlaridan biri boʻlib, ikki yoki undan ortiq mustaqil soʻzlarning qoʻshilishi orqali yangi yasama soʻz hosil qilishni anglatadi. Bu jarayonda yuzaga kelgan soʻzning mazmuni uni tashkil etuvchi qismlarning oddiy yigʻindisidan farqlanadi, yaʼni yangi semantik birlik paydo boʻladi. Shunday qilib, kompozitsiya natijasida tilimizda faqatgina yangi soʻzlar emas, balki yangi tushunchalar va yangi maʼnolar ham vujudga keladi.

Kompozitsiya oʻzbek tilida juda samarali va keng qoʻllaniladigan usullardan biridir. Ayniqsa, xalq ogʻzaki ijodida, yangi tushunchalarni nomlashda va zamonaviy ilm-fan hamda texnikaning rivojlanishida bu jarayon katta rol oʻynaydi. Masalan, kitobsevar (kitob + sevar), koʻzoynak (koʻz + oynak), tez yordam kabi birliklar tilning ifoda imkoniyatlarini kengaytirgan.

Umuman olganda, kompozitsiya usuli til boyligini kengaytirish, ifodaning aniqligini taʼminlash hamda yangi tushunchalarni qisqa va loʻnda shaklda ifodalashda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Bu jarayon nafaqat lingvistik boylikni, balki xalqning tafakkur tarzi va madaniyat darajasini ham namoyon etadi. Yangi tushunchalar paydo boʻlishi bilan yangi soʻzlarga ehtiyoj ortadi. Shuning uchun ham kompozitsiya – jamiyat taraqqiyoti va ijtimoiy hayot bilan chambarchas bogʻliq boʻlgan hodisadir.

Soʻz yasashi nazariyasi lingvistik tadqiqotlarda alohida oʻringa ega boʻlib, taʼlim tizimida darslik va lugʻatlar tuzishda, terminologiyani shakllantirishda va tarjima ishlarida beqiyos ahamiyat kasb etadi. Kelajakda kompozitsiya usulini chuqur oʻrganish

yangi ilmiy va texnik atamalarni milliy til negizida yaratish imkonini beradi. Bu esa o'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi mavqeini yanada mustahkamlashga xizmat qiladi.

Til kishilarning turli faoliyat sohalari bilan uzviy bog'liq bo'lgani sababli, uning lug'at tarkibi ham uzluksiz o'zgarib, boyib boradi. Sanoat, qishloq xo'jaligi, savdo-sotiq, fan va texnika rivoji bilan yangi tushunchalar paydo bo'ladi va ular kompozitsiya orqali ifodalanadi. Masalan, ma'lumotlar bazasi, elektron pochta, internet tarmog'i kabi so'zlar zamonaviy ijtimoiy ehtiyoj natijasida tilimizga kirib kelgan.

Kompozitsiya usuli vositasida tilning turli so'z turkumlariga mansub birliklar yasalishi mumkin:

- Qo'shma va juft so'zlar: mehmondo'st, belbog', yildan yilga, uyma-uy;
- Takroriy so'zlar: paq-paq, yo'l-yo'l, es-es;
- Olmoshlar: ko'rsatish, belgilash, so'roq va bo'lishsizlik ma'nolarini bildiruvchi olmoshlarning bir qismi ham kompozitsiya orqali hosil qilinadi.

O'zbek tilida otlar asosan ikki yo'l bilan hosil qilinadi: affiksatsiya va kompozitsiya. Shu asosda ot yasashning affiksial va kompozitsion qoliplari mavjud bo'lib, ular unumli va unumsiz, mahsuldor va kammahsul turlarga bo'linadi. Masalan:

- bog'bon (affiksatsiya orqali),
- oshqozon (kompozitsiya orqali).

Kompozitsiya usuli o'zbek tilining eng samarali va faol so'z yasash vositalaridan biridir. U til boyligini kengaytirish, yangi tushunchalarni nomlash, jamiyat va madaniyat taraqqiyotini aks ettirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Shuningdek, tilshunoslikda bu jarayonni chuqur o'rganish ilmiy faoliyat, ta'lim, terminologiya va tarjima ishlarida ham katta ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Tilshunoslikda so'z yasash jarayonini chuqur o'rganishning bosh maqsadi – tilning ichki qonuniyatlarini ochib berish, yangi tushunchalarni milliy til negizida ifodalash, o'zbek tilining boyligini asrab-avaylash va uni yanada rivojlantirishdir. Bundan tashqari, so'z yasalishi ta'lim, ilmiy faoliyat va amaliy sohalarda keng qo'llanilishi bilan ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Kompozitsiya usuli haqida tarixiy ma'lumotlar o'zbek tilshunosligining tarixiy grammatika va leksikologiya darsliklarida keng yoritilgan. U orqali ko'plab ilmiy, siyosiy va texnik terminlar yuzaga kelgan. Masalan: tezkor yordam, ko'zoynak, temiryo'l, bosmaxona kabi birliklar ana shu jarayon mahsulidir. Rus tili ta'siri natijasida ham ko'plab qo'shma so'zlar shakllanib, tilimiz leksikasiga singib ketgan.

Kompozitsiya usuli ikki yoki undan ortiq so'zning qo'shilishidan tashkil topib, yangi ma'no kasb etuvchi birlik hosil qiladi. Bu jarayonda hosil bo'lgan so'zning mazmuni uning qismlari ma'nosidan biroz farq qiladi va mustaqil leksik birlik sifatida yashay boshlaydi. Kompozitsiya usuli tilning iqtisodiy vositasi hisoblanadi: u uzun iboralarni ixcham, sodda va tushunarli shaklda ifodalaydi.

Sharq mutafakkirlari, xususan, Alisher Navoiy o'zining "Muhokamat ul-lug'atayn" asarida turkiy tillarda qo'shma so'zlarning ko'pligi va ular orqali fikrning keng va boy ifodalanishini alohida ta'kidlagan. O'zbek tilshunoslari – A. G'ulomov, M. Asqarova, A. Hojiyev va boshqalar zamonaviy lingvistika nuqtayi nazaridan kompozitsiya jarayonini ilmiy asosda tadqiq etib, qo'shma so'zlarning yasash usullari, semantik turlari va grammatik xususiyatlarini atroflicha bayon etganlar[6]. Masalan: kitobdo'st, qo'lbola, onavatan, ko'zmunchoq kabi so'zlar ana shu jarayon natijasidir.

G'arb olimlari ko'proq nazariy-morfologik va semantik jihatlariga urg'u bergan bo'lsa, Sharq olimlari kompozitsiyaning amaliy qo'llanilishi, til boyligini oshirishi va estetik ifoda vositasi sifatidagi ahamiyatiga alohida e'tibor qaratganlar.

Bugungi kunda ham kompozitsiya usuli o'z ahamiyatini yo'qotmagan. Aksincha, yangi ilmiy atamalar, texnologik yangiliklar va ijtimoiy tushunchalarni ifodalashda bu usul keng qo'llanilmoqda. Masalan, axborot texnologiyasi, internet foydalanuvchi, telefon raqami kabi qo'shma so'zlar zamonaviy ehtiyoj natijasida yuzaga kelgan.

Kompozitsiya usuli so'z yasashning eng qadimiy va sarmahsul yo'llaridan biri bo'lib, u orqali hosil bo'lgan qo'shma so'zlar nafaqat yangi leksik birlik sifatida, balki xalqning dunyoqarashi, turmush tarzi va madaniy qadriyatlarini aks ettiruvchi vosita sifatida ham muhimdir. Shu bois, bu jarayon milliy tafakkurni til vositasida ifodalash, o'zbek tilining lug'at tarkibini boyitish va uning ifoda imkoniyatlarini kengaytirishda asosiy omillardan biri hisoblanadi[10].

Xulosa. O'zbek tilida so'z yasashi tilning eng faol qatlamlaridan biri sifatida lug'at tarkibining boyishi va nutqning ifodaviy imkoniyatlarini kengaytirishda beqiyos ahamiyatga ega. Xususan, kompozitsiya usuli ikki va undan ortiq so'zlarning qo'shilishi orqali yangi birliklar yaratib, murakkab tushunchalarni ixcham shaklda ifodalash imkonini beradi. Bu usul nafaqat leksik boylikni oshiradi, balki xalqning tafakkuri, turmush tarzi va madaniy qadriyatlarini ham aks ettiradi. Zamonaviy davrda ham kompozitsiya usuli o'z ahamiyatini yo'qotmagan bo'lib, ilm-fan, texnika va ijtimoiy sohalarda yuzaga kelayotgan yangi tushunchalar uchun asosiy vositalardan biri bo'lib xizmat qilmoqda. Shunday ekan, so'z yasashi, ayniqsa kompozitsiya usulini ilmiy asosda chuqur o'rganish tilning rivojlanishi, milliy atamalarni yaratish va davlat tili sifatida o'zbek tilining mavqeyini mustahkamlashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

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MODERN DIRECTIONS IN TOURISM MARKETING STRATEGIES: BRANDING AND THE EXPERIENCE ECONOMY

Sodiqova Feruza Nodirbek qizi

Namangan davlat texnika universiteti

Abstract: *This study explores contemporary directions in tourism marketing strategies, emphasizing branding and the experience economy. It examines how tourism businesses leverage brand identity and immersive experiences to attract, engage, and retain customers in a highly competitive market. The research analyzes current trends, innovative practices, and the economic impact of experiential tourism on consumer behavior and loyalty. Findings indicate that strategic branding and the creation of memorable experiences are critical drivers of competitive advantage, revenue growth, and sustainable success in the tourism industry.*

Keywords: *tourism marketing, branding, experience economy, customer engagement, competitive advantage, tourism strategy, experiential tourism, destination branding, consumer behavior, service innovation.*

The tourism industry has undergone significant transformation in recent years due to globalization, technological advancements, and evolving consumer expectations. Traditional marketing approaches, focused primarily on pricing, promotion, and distribution, are increasingly insufficient in addressing the complex needs of modern travelers. As a result, contemporary tourism marketing strategies emphasize brand development and the creation of unique, memorable experiences that engage consumers on an emotional and psychological level.

Branding in tourism is no longer limited to logos or slogans; it encompasses the overall perception of a destination, service quality, and the values associated with a tourism business. Strong brand identity enhances recognition, builds trust, and fosters loyalty, making it a critical tool for differentiating destinations and service providers in a crowded market. Additionally, branding enables tourism organizations to communicate their unique value propositions effectively, influencing travelers' decision-making processes and preferences.

The experience economy is another pivotal concept shaping modern tourism marketing strategies. Travelers increasingly seek authentic, immersive, and emotionally engaging experiences rather than simply consuming products or services. By creating customized experiences that resonate with individual preferences and cultural interests, tourism businesses can enhance satisfaction, encourage repeat visits, and generate positive word-of-mouth promotion. Integrating experiential offerings into marketing strategies not only

strengthens brand perception but also contributes to higher economic returns and sustainable growth.

This study aims to investigate the contemporary directions of tourism marketing strategies, focusing on the integration of branding and the experience economy. It highlights best practices, identifies challenges, and evaluates the impact of innovative approaches on consumer engagement and loyalty. Understanding these dynamics is essential for tourism businesses and destinations seeking to maintain competitiveness and relevance in an increasingly complex and demanding market environment.

The tourism industry today operates in a highly competitive and rapidly evolving environment, where travelers are more informed, connected, and selective than ever before. Traditional marketing methods, which focused largely on promotions, pricing, and distribution, are no longer sufficient to capture the attention and loyalty of modern consumers. As a result, tourism businesses are increasingly adopting strategic approaches centered on branding and the experience economy to create meaningful, memorable interactions with their target audience. Branding is a multidimensional tool that shapes how consumers perceive a destination or tourism service. It goes beyond logos, slogans, or visual identity to encompass the overall image, reputation, values, and emotional associations that travelers link to a brand. A strong brand enhances recognition, builds trust, and encourages loyalty, enabling tourism organizations to differentiate themselves from competitors. In the context of destinations, branding involves creating a coherent image that conveys unique cultural, historical, or natural characteristics, while also highlighting quality, safety, and service excellence. Consistent messaging across digital platforms, advertising campaigns, and experiential touchpoints reinforces brand identity and contributes to positive perceptions. Moreover, a well-established brand can influence consumer decision-making, increase willingness to pay, and generate long-term economic benefits for both private enterprises and local communities.

Parallel to branding, the experience economy has become a central focus in modern tourism marketing strategies. The concept emphasizes that consumers increasingly seek experiences rather than simply products or services. Travelers are motivated by the desire for authenticity, personal engagement, and emotional connection, which requires tourism providers to design offerings that are immersive, memorable, and tailored to individual preferences. Experience-driven tourism can range from participatory cultural activities, culinary tours, and wellness programs to adventure-based travel and unique local encounters. By prioritizing experiential value, tourism businesses can enhance customer satisfaction, foster loyalty, and encourage repeat visits. Furthermore, positive experiences often translate into user-generated content, social media promotion, and word-of-mouth marketing, amplifying the reach and impact of marketing initiatives at minimal cost.



Integrating branding with the experience economy enables tourism businesses to create a coherent and compelling market proposition. For example, a destination with a strong cultural brand can develop themed experiences that reinforce its identity while engaging visitors actively. Similarly, luxury hotels or resorts that cultivate a brand image associated with exclusivity and comfort can enhance that perception through personalized services, interactive programs, or innovative wellness offerings. Technology plays a critical role in enabling these strategies. Digital platforms, mobile applications, virtual tours, and AI-driven personalization tools allow businesses to collect data, understand consumer preferences, and tailor experiences in real time. This integration not only enhances operational efficiency but also ensures that marketing messages align with the actual customer experience, strengthening credibility and trust.

The economic impact of branding and experiential strategies is significant. Businesses that invest in developing strong brands and creating exceptional experiences often see increased revenues, higher occupancy rates, and enhanced customer lifetime value. Beyond the commercial benefits, these approaches contribute to local economies by promoting tourism flows, supporting cultural heritage preservation, and encouraging sustainable practices. Research indicates that destinations that effectively combine branding and the experience economy achieve better competitiveness on both regional and global scales. Moreover, these strategies foster long-term resilience, as loyal and emotionally connected consumers are less sensitive to price fluctuations and external shocks, such as economic downturns or geopolitical events.

Challenges in implementing branding and experience-based strategies include resource limitations, market saturation, and the need for continuous innovation. Tourism organizations must invest in staff training, infrastructure, and digital capabilities to deliver consistent, high-quality experiences that align with brand promises. Monitoring consumer feedback and adapting offerings based on trends, preferences, and technological developments are essential for sustaining relevance. Collaboration between public and private sectors, including local governments, tourism boards, and business associations, can also enhance brand coherence and optimize experience design, creating a unified approach that benefits all stakeholders.

In conclusion, modern tourism marketing strategies increasingly rely on the synergistic combination of branding and the experience economy. Strong brands build recognition, trust, and loyalty, while immersive experiences engage consumers emotionally and psychologically, creating lasting memories. Together, these approaches drive economic growth, competitive advantage, and sustainable success in the tourism sector. Tourism businesses and destinations that embrace these contemporary strategies are better equipped to attract, retain, and satisfy the evolving expectations of global travelers, ensuring their position in an ever-changing and highly competitive market landscape.



In the contemporary tourism industry, competitiveness and long-term success increasingly depend on the effective integration of branding and the experience economy into marketing strategies. Branding goes beyond visual identity or slogans, encompassing the emotional, cultural, and service-related perceptions that travelers associate with a destination or tourism provider. Strong brands foster recognition, trust, and customer loyalty, helping businesses differentiate themselves in a crowded market.

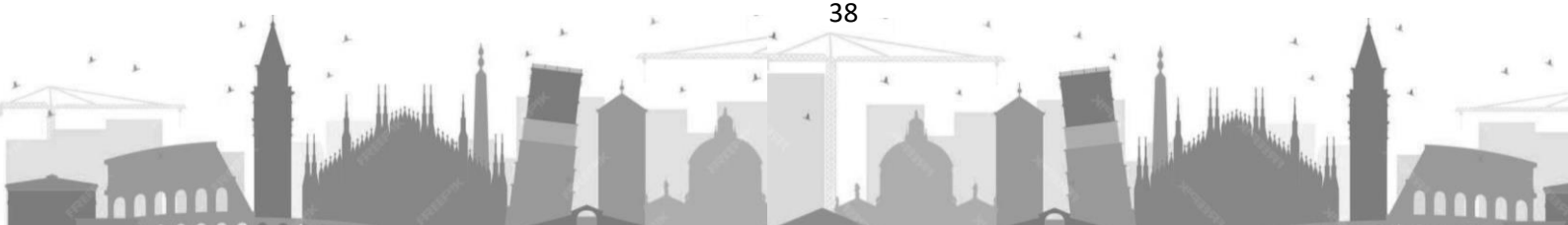
Simultaneously, the experience economy emphasizes the creation of immersive, personalized, and memorable experiences that engage travelers emotionally and psychologically. Experience-driven tourism not only enhances customer satisfaction but also promotes positive word-of-mouth, social media engagement, and repeat visitation, all of which contribute to revenue growth and sustainable market presence.

The synergy of branding and experiential marketing strengthens a tourism organization's ability to meet modern consumer expectations, adapt to evolving trends, and build resilience against market fluctuations. By investing strategically in staff training, technological solutions, and innovative experiences, tourism businesses can align brand promises with actual consumer experiences, thereby reinforcing credibility and loyalty. Ultimately, leveraging both branding and the experience economy allows destinations and tourism providers to achieve competitive advantage, economic growth, and long-term sustainability in a dynamic and demanding industry.

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O'ZBEK TILSHUNOSLIGIDA OMONIMLAR

Shodmonov Muhammadsodiq

Alfraganus universiteti 2-bosqich talabasi

Anotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada o'zbek tilida omonimlar hodisasi, ularning ma'no va shakl jihatidan farqlanishi, shuningdek, to'liq va noto'liq omonimlarning til tizimidagi o'rni yoritiladi. Omonimlarning badiiy adabiyotda qo'llanishi, xususan, tajnis va tuyuq kabi she'riy janrlarda ahamiyati tahlil qilinadi. Misollar yordamida omonimlarning turli so'z turkumlari doirasida qo'llanishi ko'rsatilib, omofon, omoforma va omograflarning xususiyatlari izohlanadi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *omonim, to'liq omonim, noto'liq omonim, omofon, omoforma, omograf, tajnis, shakldosh so'zlar*

Annotation: *This article examines the phenomenon of homonyms in the Uzbek language, focusing on their semantic and formal distinctions, as well as the functions of complete and partial homonyms within the linguistic system. Particular attention is given to the use of homonyms in literary works, especially their role in poetic genres such as tajnis and tuyuq. Drawing on illustrative examples, the study demonstrates how homonyms operate across different parts of speech and provides an explanation of the defining characteristics of homophones, homoforms, and homographs.*

Keywords: *homonym, complete homonym, partial homonym, homophone, homoform, homograph, tajnis (paronomasia), homonymous words.*

Kirish. Til boyligi - har bir millatning ma'naviy xazinasidir. So'zlar esa bu xazinaning eng muhim tarkibiy qismi hisoblanadi. Har bir so'z o'zida ma'lum bir ma'no va mazmun kasb etadi. Ba'zan shunday holatlar ham mavjudki aytilishi va yozilishi ya'ni shaklan ayni bo'lgan so'z gap tarkibida o'rniga qarab turli ma'nolarda keladi, bu hodisa tilshunoslikda omonim deb nomlanadi.

Omonim (yunoncha homos – “bir xil”, onymo – “ism, nom”) degani shaklan bir xil, ammo ma'nosi har xil bo'lgan so'zlarni bildiradi.¹²

Shaklan bir xil, mazmunan esa turlichalik nutqiy bosqichga xos bo'lib, lisoniy birliklarda omonimlik yo'q. Nutqda ba'zan so'zlarning shakli ham, talaffuzi ham shakldosh bo'lib qoladi va uning ma'nosi kontekstda oydinlashadi. Chunonchi, Topgan gul keltirar, topmagan bir bog' piyoz. Yaxshidan bog' qoladi, yomondan dog'.¹³

¹² Asqarova M. Tilshunoslikka kirish

¹³ Sayfullayeva R. R., Abuzalova M.Q., Mamadaliyeva N.S., YUldasheva D.N. Tilshunoslikka kirish

Omonimlar har bir soʻz turkumiga ham turli soʻz turkumiga ham mansub boʻlishi mumkin. Omonimlar ham tilde azaldan mavjud ayrim soʻzlarning oʻxshashligidan baʼzan boshqa tillardan oʻzlashgan soʻzlar hisobidan paydo boʻlishi mumkin.¹⁴

chang (ot; musiqa asbobi) – chang (ot; toʻzon), kuya (ot; qazonning qorasi) - kuya (ot; hashorot), yozmoq (feʼl; qalam bilan yozmoq) - yozmoq (feʼl; dasturxonni yozmoq) – yozmoq (feʼl; qanotini yozmoq); tut (ot; daraxt turi) - tut (buyruq maylidagi feʼl), chaqmoq (ot; tabiat hodisasi) - chaqmoq (feʼl; danakni chaqmoq), til (ot; tana aʼzosi) - til (buyruq maylidagi feʼl) tik (ot; kanopdan toʻqilgan qalin matoning nomi) - tik (feʼl; koʻylakning chokini tikmoq) - tik (ravish; Betiga tik aytmoq), pir (ot; tasavvufda ustoz maʼnosida) - pir (sifat; eski, soʻnik) - pir (taqlidiy soʻz; kichik qush uchganda qanoti chiqaradigan tovush), lang (ot; qorin kasalligi) - lang (sifat; choʻloq, oqsoq) - lang (ravish; Darvoza lang ochiq edi.).

Bir soʻz turkumiga tegishli boʻlgan omonimlar grammatik jihatdan shakllanganda ham omonimligini saqlaydi. Shakldosh soʻzlar soʻz oʻyiniga asoslangan badiiy sanʼat (tajnis, jinos)da muhim vosita vazifasini bajaradi. Oʻzbek adabiyotida shakldosh soʻzlarga asoslanib yaratiladigan sheʼr turi tuyuqdir¹⁵. Chunonchi,

Qaddimni firoq mehnati yo qildi

Koʻnglimni gʻam-u anduh oʻtiga yoqildi

Holimni sabogʻa aytib erdim, ey gul,

Bilmam sanga sharh qilmadi yo qildi.

(Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur)

Boburning yuqorida tuyugʻida keltirilgan yo qildi omonim soʻzi har oʻrinda ayni shaklda kelayotgan boʻlsada turli turli maʼnolarni ifodalab kelmoqda:

1-misradagi yo qildi soʻzi yoy, yaʼni kamonga oʻxshatib qoʻydi, yaʼni qaddini firoq mehnati misliki yoyga oʻxshatib qoʻganligini ifodalamoqda. Bu misradagi omonim soʻz ot soʻz turkumi yordamida hosil qilingan.

2-misradagi yoqildi soʻzi yonmoq, yonishni ifodalamoqda. Yaʼni koʻnglim gʻam anduh oʻtiga yonmoda demoqda.va omonim soʻz feʼl soʻz turkumidagi soʻz ekanligi oydinlashti

4-misradagi yo qildi soʻzi majhullikni ifodalamoqda, holini sabogʻa aytgan edi senga yetkazdimi yoki yetkazmadimi majhul boʻlib feʼl soʻz turkumidagi soʻzni ifodalamoqda

Bir xil soʻz turkuni doirasida omonimik uya tashkil etuvchi, yozilishi va talaffuzi aynan bir xil boʻlgan soʻzlar toʻliq yoki Mutlaq omonimlar deyiladi:

chang (ot; musiqa asbobi) - chang (ot; toʻzon),

Faqat ayrim shakllardagina mos keladigan, boshqa-boshqa soʻz turkumlariga mansub soʻzlar notoʻliq omonimlar deyiladi:

¹⁴ I. Yoʻldoshev, Oʻ. Sharipova Tilshunoslik asoslari

¹⁵ Sayfullayeva R. R., Abuzalova M.Q., Mamadaliyeva N.S., Yuldasheva D.N. Tilshunoslikka kirish

Qo'y (hayvon) – ot so'z turkumida - qo'y (fe'ning buyruq shakli) Fe'l so'z turkumidagi so'zdir¹⁶

Omonimlar har bir tilda uchraydi. Omonim so'zlar kontekstda yaqqol ajralib turadi. Masalan, quritib qo'yilgan o'tga o't ketmasin» deganimizda har ikkala o't»ning ma'nosini ajratib olish qiyin emas.

Omonimlar yozilish va grammatik shakliga ko'ra uch xil bo'ladi:

1. Omofonlar talaffuz etilishi bir xil, lekin tovushlar tarkibidagi ba'zi fonemalar farqli bo'ladi. Masalan, o'zbek tilida yetti (son) - yetdi (fe'l); bod-bot, bob-bop, mard - mart, rus tilida naod (meva) - naom (sol) kabi.

2. Omoformalar turli so'z turkumlarining ayrim grammatik shakllarida ro'y beradi. Bu hodisa odatda turli turkumga oid so'zlar o'rtasida sodir bo'ladi. Masalan, olma (ot) olma (fe'l), yor (ot)-yor (fe'l) va boshqalar.

Omoformalar boshqa grammatik shakllarda o'zaro omonimlik xususiyatini yo'qotadi. Masalan, Yorim dushman safini yorib o'tdi. Bu misolda yorim - yorib so'zlari grammatik shakllarini olgach, o'zaro omonimlik xususiyatini yo'qotgan.

3. Omograflar

yo'zilishi bir xil, talaffuzi farqli bo'lgan so'zlardir. Masalan, tok (uzum) tok (elektr quvvati) kabi.¹⁷

Xulosa. O'zbek tilida omonimlar hodisasi tilning leksik boyligini kengaytiruvchi va ifoda imkoniyatlarini yanada kuchaytiruvchi muhim vosita sifatida namoyon bo'ladi. Ularning to'liq va noto'liq turlari, shuningdek, omofon, omoforma va omograflar orqali ko'rinishlari til tizimining murakkab va serqirra xususiyatlarini yoritib beradi. Omonimlarning badiiy adabiyotda, ayniqsa, tajnis va tuyuq kabi janrlarda keng qo'llanishi esa ularning estetik va badiiy qiymatini yanada oshiradi. Shunday qilib, omonimlar nafaqat tilshunoslik nazariyasida, balki amaliy nutqda ham muhim o'rin tutadi.

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O'ZBEK TILSHUNOSLIGIDA SINONIMLAR

Shodmonov Muhammadsodiq

Alfraganus universiteti 3-bosqich talabasi

Annotatsiya: *Mazkur maqolada o'zbek tilida sinonimlarning o'rni, ularning mazmuniy va uslubiy xususiyatlari hamda nutqdagi ahamiyati yoritilgan. Sinonimlarning asosiy belgilari, sinonimik qator tushunchasi va ko'p ma'noli so'zlar bilan munosabati ilmiy asosda tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, emotsional-ekspressiv bo'yog, uslubiy farqlanish, adabiy tildagi qo'llanish darajasi va ma'no kuchi nuqtayi nazaridan sinonimlarning tasnifi keltirilgan. Maqola sinonimlarning nutqni boyitishdagi va ifoda imkoniyatini kengaytirishdagi o'rnini ko'rsatib beradi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *O'zbek tilshunosligi, sinonim, sinonimik qatorda farqlanish, leksik birlik, ma'nodosh so'zlar, nutq boyligi, uslubiy imkoniyat*

Annotation: *This article discusses the role of synonyms in the Uzbek language, their semantic and stylistic features, as well as their importance in speech. The main characteristics of synonyms, the concept of synonymic rows, and their relation to polysemantic words are analyzed on a scientific basis. In addition, the classification of synonyms in terms of emotional-expressive coloring, stylistic differentiation, their relation to literary language, and the degree of meaning intensity is presented. The article demonstrates the role of synonyms in enriching speech and expanding expressive possibilities.*

Keywords: *Uzbek linguistics, synonym, differentiation in synonymic rows, lexical unit, synonymous words, speech richness, stylistic potential.*

Kirish. O'zbek tili boy va ser qirra til bo'lib, unda leksik birliklarning turli xil ma'nodosh qatlamlari mavjud. Tilning badiiy ifoda vositalaridan biri sifatida sinonimlar alohida o'rin tutadi. Sinonimlar nutqni ta'sirchan, ravon va mazmunli qilishda, shuningdek, fikrning nozik qirralarini ifodalashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Shuning uchun sinonimlar o'zbek tilshunosligida alohida ilmiy yo'nalish sifatida o'rganiladi.

Sinonim (yunoncha synonymos – “bir xil nomli”) — shaklan turli, lekin ma'nosi yaqin yoki o'xshash bo'lgan so'zlar hisoblanadi. Sinonimlar nutqda o'zaro almashib kelish imkoniyatiga ega bo'lsa-da, ular orasida ma'no, uslub va qo'llanish jihatidan farqlar mavjud bo'ladi.

Sinonimlar – talaffuzi, yozilishi har xil, birlashtiruvchi ma'nosi bir xil (umumiy) bo'lgan, qo'shimcha ma'no nozikligi, emotsional bo'yog'I, qo'llamishi kabi bir qator xususiyatlari bilan o'zaro farqlanadigan so'zlardir. Ana shunday umumiy

(birlashtiruvchi) ma'no bilan o'zaro bog'lanuvchi so'zlar gruppasi sinonimik qatorni tashkil etadi. Sinonimik qator ikki yoki undan ortiq so'zdan tashkil topishi mumkin.: Gul, chechak; boplamoq, qoyil qilmoq, qoyillatmoq, o'xshatmoq kabi¹⁸.

So'zlarni sinonim qiladigan narsa ularning bir xil ma'noga ega ekanligi ekan ko'p ma'noli so'zlar birdan ortiq ma'nosida boshqa so'zlar bilan sinonim bo'lishi mumkin. Boshqacha qilib aytganda, ko'p ma'noli so'z har bir ma'nosi bilan boshqa boshqa sinonimik qatorda bo'lishi mumkin¹⁹ Quyida ko'p ma'noli so'zlarning sinonimik qatorlarga bo'linishini ko'rib o'tiladi

Masalan: aynimoq, buzilmoq so'zlari "sof holatini, iste'molga yaroqliligini yo'qotmoq, iste'molga yaroqliligi yomonlashmoq" ma'nosi bilan bir sinonimik qatorni va "xulq atvori, biror vazifa, ishdagi xatti-harakati yomon (salbiy) tomonga o'zgarmoq" ma'nosi bilan ikkinchi sinonimik qatorni tashkil etadi²⁰. Yuqorida ko'rganimiz kabi sinonim so'zlar va ko'p ma'noli so'z o'rtasidagi farq shuki ko'p ma'noli so'zlar bir nechta sinonimik qatorni tashkil etadi

Sinonimlarning eng muhim va o'ziga xos belgisi unda ma'no asosiy va yetakchi rol o'ynashidir.. Sinonimlarning mohiyatini to'g'ri tushunish uchun ikki narsani bir biridan farqlash zarur: 1) tushuncha va so'z, ularning o'zaro munosabati, 2) so'z va uning ma'nolari²¹

Sinonimlar ma'nosining bir xilligi ularning o'zaro farqli xususiyatlarga ega bo'lishini inkor etmaydi. Aksincha, tilda bir ma'noni ifodalash uchun bir necha so'zning mavjudligi sinonimlarning bir biriga har jihatdan mos kelmasligini, ulardan har biri o'ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega bo'lishi mumkinligini ko'rsatadi.

Sinonimik qatordagi so'zlar asosan quyidagi hodisalar nuqtai nazaridan o'zaro farqlanadilar:

1. Emotsional- ekspressiv bo'yoq nuqtai nazaridan. Sinonimik qatordagi so'z emotsional- ekspressiv bo'yoqsiz yoki emotsional- ekspressiv bo'yoqdor bo'lishi mumkin: xunuk, (bo'yoqsiz) – badbashara (bo'yoqdor). Emotsional bo'yoqdor so'zlar ijobiy yoki salbiy munosabatni ifodalashiga ko'ra ikki turga bo'linadi: 1) Ijobiy emotsional bo'yoqli va 2) salbiy emotsionla bo'yoqli. Masalan: yuz – bet – bashara – aft – turq – jamol – chehra sinonimik qatorida chehra va jamol ijobiy; Bashara, turq so'zlari salbiy emotsional bo'yoqli so'zlardir

2. Sinonimik qatordagi so'zlar uslubiga farqli munosabatda bo'ladi. Masalan: odam – kishi – inson – bashar sinonimik qatordagi so'z poetik uslubga xos so'zdir

3. Sinonimik qatordagi so'zlar hozirgi adabiy tilga munosabati nuqtai nazaridan o'zaro farqlanishi mumkin, ya'ni sinonimik qatordagi so'z hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili

¹⁸ Azim hojiyev O'zbek tili sinonimlarining izohli lug'ati

¹⁹ Sh.Shoaabdurahmonov, M. Asqarova, A. Hojiyev, I.Rasulov, X Doniyorov Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili

²⁰ Azim hojiyev O'zbek tili sinonimlarining izohli lug'ati

²¹ V. Reshetov, I. Ibrohimov, T. Tursunov, K. Kamolov Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili I

normasi doirasida yoki undan tashqarida turishi mumkin. Masalan: O'qituvchi – pedagog – muallim – domla – afandi sinonimik qatorida afandi eskirgan so'z.

4. Sinonimik qatordagi so'zlar ma'noni qay darajada ifodalashi jihatidan ham o'zaro farqlanadi. Ba'zi so'zlar belgini normal darajada ifodalasa boshqa so'zlar kuchsiz darajada ifoda etadi. Masalan: qiziq – g'alati – ajoyib – alomat – antiqa sinonimik qatorida qiziq so'zi belgini normal holatda; ajoyib, alomat, antiqa so'zlari esa belgini kuchli darajada; yaxshi, durust, tuzuk sinonimik qatorida esa durust va tuzuk so'zlari belgini kuchsiz darajada ifodalomqda

Yuqoridagi to'rt holatda keltirilgan faktlarning o'ziyoq sinonimlar bir xil ma'noga ega bo'lishidan tashqari, ularning har biri o'ziga xos farqli xususiyatlarga ham ega ekanligini ko'rsatadi. So'zlovchi o'z fikrini maqsadga muvofiq ifodalash uchun sinonimik qatordagi so'zlardan keraklisini saylab ishlatadi²²

Xulosa. Sinonimlar o'zbek tilining leksik boyligini namoyon etuvchi muhim qatlamlardan biridir. Ular bir ma'noni turlicha ifodalash orqali nutqning ravonligi va ta'sirchanligini ta'minlaydi, fikrni nozik ma'nodagi farqlar bilan boyitadi. Har bir sinonimik qator tilning badiiy imkoniyatlarini kengaytiradi, uslubiy rang-baranglik yaratadi va takroriylikni bartaraf etadi. Shuning uchun sinonimlarni ilmiy jihatdan o'rganish o'zbek tilshunosligining dolzarb vazifalaridan biri bo'lib qolmoqda. Sinonimlar orqali tilning obrazlilik xususiyati yanada kuchayadi, xalqona ifoda vositalari keng ko'lamda namoyon bo'ladi.

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THE ROLE OF MEDIATION IN RESOLVING LEGAL DISPUTES: THEORETICAL AND COMPARATIVE LEGAL ANALYSIS

Mambetkarimova Madina

Abstract: *This paper explores the theoretical and legal foundations of mediation as an alternative method for resolving legal disputes. It focuses on the development of mediation in Uzbekistan following the adoption of the Law on Mediation (2018) and examines how this mechanism aligns with international standards and practices in other jurisdictions, including the European Union, the United States, Canada, Japan, and Germany. The study identifies key advantages and limitations of mediation, analyzes its impact on judicial efficiency, and discusses the prospects for its further development in Uzbekistan's legal system. The results emphasize the growing importance of mediation as a tool for promoting access to justice, reducing court congestion, and fostering a culture of peaceful conflict resolution.*

Keywords: *mediation, dispute resolution, legal system, Uzbekistan, comparative law, judicial reform, ADR.*

1. Introduction

In the context of globalization and the increasing complexity of legal relations, traditional litigation no longer satisfies the growing demand for timely and fair resolution of disputes. Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms, particularly mediation, have gained international recognition as flexible, cost-effective, and humane tools for settling conflicts.

Mediation is defined as a voluntary and confidential process in which a neutral third party — the mediator — assists disputing parties in reaching a mutually acceptable agreement. Unlike adjudication, mediation focuses on the interests rather than the legal positions of the parties, encouraging collaboration, empathy, and long-term solutions. In Uzbekistan, the process of integrating mediation into the national legal system began with the adoption of the Law “On Mediation” (No. ZRU-482, July 3, 2018), which entered into force in 2019. This law marked a significant step in modernizing the country's justice system by institutionalizing an alternative, non-adversarial approach to conflict resolution.

2. Theoretical Foundations of Mediation

The concept of mediation has deep historical roots. Ancient civilizations such as Babylon, Phoenicia, and China used neutral intermediaries to settle trade and family conflicts. In Ancient Rome, mediation was codified in the Justinian Code, recognizing mediators as respected figures alongside judges and priests.

In modern theory, mediation is understood as a structured communication process designed to help parties identify their interests, reduce hostility, and reach consensus without the coercive power of the state. Contemporary scholars distinguish between transformative, facilitative, and evaluative mediation models, each emphasizing different functions of the mediator — from empowerment and empathy to pragmatic negotiation.

3. Legal Framework of Mediation in Uzbekistan

The Law “On Mediation” defines the core principles of the process:

- Voluntariness — participation in mediation is based solely on the will of the parties.
- Neutrality and impartiality — the mediator must remain unbiased and independent.
- Confidentiality — information disclosed during mediation cannot be revealed without consent.
- Equality of parties — both parties have equal rights and opportunities to express their positions.

In addition to this law, mediation in Uzbekistan is also reflected in other legal instruments:

- The Civil Procedure Code, allowing courts to suspend proceedings if the parties decide to pursue mediation.
- The Labor Code, which enables mediation in individual and collective labor disputes.
- The Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code, which permit termination of criminal cases upon reconciliation in cases of minor or medium gravity.

The Ministry of Justice plays a crucial role in implementing mediation by maintaining the National Register of Mediators and approving educational programs for their training.

4. Comparative Legal Experience of Mediation

European Union:

The EU Directive 2008/52/EC on Certain Aspects of Mediation in Civil and Commercial Matters represents a milestone in the development of mediation within the European legal space. It encourages member states to integrate mediation into their judicial systems, emphasizing enforceability of mediation agreements and training of mediators.

Countries such as the Netherlands, France, Germany, and Italy have successfully implemented these standards.

The United States and Canada:

The United States has been a global pioneer in institutionalizing mediation since the 1970s. The Alternative Dispute Resolution Act (1998) obliges federal courts to encourage ADR methods, while universities such as Harvard Law School have developed influential mediation models (“Getting to Yes” by Fisher & Ury, 1981). In Canada, the Arbitration and Mediation Institute (est. 1974, later ADR Institute of Canada) institutionalized mediation as part of the justice system. Canadian mediation

practices emphasize community-based and restorative justice models. Asian Experience: Japan and Singapore:

In Japan, mediation (chōtei) is deeply embedded in cultural values emphasizing harmony (wa) and consensus. The Japanese courts operate official mediation panels under the Civil Conciliation Act, achieving high rates of amicable settlements. Singapore, recognized as an international hub for dispute resolution, established the Singapore International Mediation Centre (SIMC) in 2014, integrating mediation with commercial arbitration and cross-border dispute mechanisms.

5. Advantages and Challenges of Mediation

Mediation offers numerous advantages:

- Efficiency and cost reduction.
- Flexibility and adaptability.
- Preservation of relationships.
- Reduced judicial burden.

However, several challenges persist:

- Limited public awareness and trust in mediation processes.
- Lack of trained mediators, particularly in rural areas.
- Inconsistent enforcement of mediated agreements.
- Need for stronger institutional support and integration with courts.

6. Mediation in Judicial Practice

In Uzbekistan, courts increasingly recommend mediation during family, labor, and commercial disputes. For example, under the guidance of the Supreme Court, judges must discuss the possibility of mediation in divorce cases before formal proceedings. This approach aligns with international best practices aimed at reconciliation and child protection.

Judicial mediation not only saves time and costs but also strengthens citizens' confidence in justice. According to early Ministry of Justice reports (2020–2024), the number of disputes resolved through mediation has steadily increased, illustrating growing acceptance of this mechanism.

7. Prospects for the Development of Mediation in Uzbekistan

The future of mediation in Uzbekistan depends on three key factors:

1. Professionalization of mediators.
2. Public awareness.
3. Institutional integration.

The adoption of best international practices, such as the EU's mediation standards or Singapore's hybrid dispute resolution models, could further enhance the credibility and accessibility of mediation in Uzbekistan.

8. Conclusion

Mediation represents a promising step toward the modernization of Uzbekistan's justice system. It reflects a global shift from adversarial to cooperative dispute resolution, emphasizing communication, trust, and mutual respect.

Comparative analysis shows that successful implementation requires not only a solid legal framework but also cultural adaptation, mediator training, and institutional support. By following international examples and strengthening national legislation, Uzbekistan can transform mediation into an effective instrument for ensuring justice and social harmony.

