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**XALQARO ILMIY-AMALIY KONFERENSIYA**

**SOHA LINGVISTIKASI: TILSHUNOSLIK  
VA TIBBIYOT INTEGRATSIYASINING  
MUAMMOLARI, YECHIMLARI HAMDA  
ISTIQBOLLARI**

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**SOHA LINGVISTIKASI:**  
**TILSHUNOSLIK VA TIBBIYOT**  
**INTEGRATSIYASINING**  
**MUAMMOLARI, YECHIMLARI**  
**HAMDA ISTIQBOLLARI**  
**mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya**  
**materiallari**

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**MINISTRY OF HIGHER AND SECONDARY SPECIAL  
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**BUKHARA STATE UNIVERSITY**

**LINGUISTICS OF DIFFERENT  
FIELDS:  
PROBLEMS, SOLUTIONS AND  
PROSPECTS OF LINGUISTICS  
AND MEDICAL INTEGRATION**

**INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC-PRACTICAL  
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**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ВЫСШЕГО И СРЕДНЕГО  
СПЕЦИАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ  
УЗБЕКИСТАН**

**БУХАРСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**

**ОТРАСЛЕВАЯ ЛИНГВИСТИКА:  
ЗАДАЧИ, РЕШЕНИЯ И  
ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ  
ЛИНГВИСТИКИ И  
МЕДИЦИНСКОЙ ИНТЕГРАЦИИ**

**МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ НАУЧНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ  
КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ**

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***“Soha lingvistikasi: tilshunoslik va tibbiyot integratsiyasining muammolari, yechimlari hamda istiqbollari” mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari.–Buxoro: Tadqiqot.uz, 2021.***

Buxoro davlat universiteti O`zbekiston Respublikasi oliy va o`rta maxsus ta`lim vazirligi, O`zbekiston Respublikasi innovatsion rivojlanish vazirligi, O`zbekiston Respublikasi sog`liqni saqlash vazirligi, O`zbekiston Respublikasi tadqiqot.uz. markazi, Buxoro davlat universitetining Pedagogika instituti bilan hamkorlikda “Soha lingvistikasi: tilshunoslik va tibbiyot integratsiyasining muammolari, yechimlari hamda istiqbollari” mavzusida xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya o`tkazdi.

O`zbek, rus, ingliz tillaridagi mazkur konferensiya materiallarida tilshunoslikda til, shaxs, jamiyat munosabatlari tadqiqi muammolari va innovatsion g`oyalar tizimini shakllantirish istiqbollari; o`zbek tili tibbiyot leksikografiyasi va terminologiyasini rivojlantirish ijtimoiy zaruriyat; tibbiyot ta`limida lingvokulturologiya va psixolingvistikaning ahamiyati hamda dolzarbligi; tibbiy birliklarning lingvopoetik tadqiqi; amaliy filologiyani rivojlantirish kabi mavzular doirasida mulohaza yuritilgan.

**Mas`ul muharrir**

**filologiya fanlari doktori,  
professor Abuzalova M.Q.**

**Taqrizchilar**

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dotsent Nazarova S.A.**

**filologiya fanlari nomzodi,  
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**To`plovchi va nashrga  
tayyorlovchi**

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*Mazkur to`plamga kiritilgan maqolalar va tezislarning mazmuni, statistik ma`lumotlar hamda bildirilgan fikr hamda mulohazalarga mualliflarning o`zlari mas`uldirlar.*

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9. Odamzot (aslida – odamzod) nima maqsadda farzandi dunyoga kelgach, borini berib bo'lsa-da, uni bekamu-ko'st (aslida – bekamu ko'st) voyaga yetkazadi? (“Kelajak ovozi”, 2014-yil, 8-son).

Xullas, nutqning to'g'riligi deganda, talaffuz me'yorlariga e'tibor berish, grammatik me'yorga rioya qilish, asos bilan qo'shimchalar imlosiga, qo'shimchalarni o'z o'rnida qo'llash, ularni to'g'ri tanlash, gap bo'laklarini to'g'ri shakllantirishga e'tibor berish tushuniladi.

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7. <http://library.ziyonet.uz/ru/book/119112> O'zbek tilini o'qitish metodikasi

#### **Tasks of effective use of the uzbek language**

**Kurbonov Abdujalil Maxmutovich\***  
**10.5281/zenodo.5685088**

**Annotation.** This article discusses the existing mother tongue education had become obsolete. The article talks about theoretical, educational and practical issues related to language and literature. Also the article emphasizes the type of applied philological activity has been formed and is developing rapidly.

**Key words:** *education, globalization, effectiveness, competence, philology, linguistic research*

President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev addressed a ceremony marking the 30th anniversary of the official status of the Uzbek language.

“It is well known that the native language is a solid foundation of the nation's spirituality. As our great enlightened ancestor Abdullah Avloni noted, the mirror life of every nation that exists in the world is its national language and literature.

In this sense, any state that aims to take a worthy place in the world community, first of all, strives to preserve and develop the national language and culture of its people.

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Today, our native language also makes a significant contribution to the glorification of Uzbekistan, which is gaining more and more prestige in the international arena.

Uzbek language is used in about 60 universities and more than 100 universities in the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, Sweden, Russia, Ukraine, China, Japan, South Korea, India, Turkey, Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan is being studied in more schools. The number of foreign scholars and researchers conducting research in the Uzbek language and literature is growing every year.”

At a certain stage of development of society, the question of what, for what purpose and in what way to teach in each subject at each stage of education rises to the level of a national problem. As a result, public attention will be paid to the solution of the problem, and the scientific potential of the relevant field will be focused on the solution of this problem. The purpose of education is defined, the content of education is prepared, and the method of education is developed accordingly.

By the 1990s, it became clear that the existing mother tongue education had become obsolete, that it needed to be radically reformed, and that the purpose, content, and method of education needed to be updated.

The new era felt the need not only for an educated person, but also for a conscious citizen who had thoroughly mastered the ways of learning and had the ability to perceive independently. Despite the priority given to methods that promote the development of creative thinking in education in accordance with the requirements of the new era, the old and vague tradition of imparting less effective linguistic knowledge about language construction, which is often far from practical, remains.

There are many languages in the world, and according to some sources, the peoples of the world communicate in more than 6,700 languages. At present, seven of them: English, German, French, Russian, Chinese, Spanish, and Hindi are predominant among the world's population in terms of the number of speakers. This is because the countries that speak these languages are far ahead of other countries in terms of economic, scientific and technological development. Therefore, there is a great interest in learning these languages.

It is no exaggeration to say that today, whether in primary classes, basic classes or academic lyceums and vocational colleges, the contribution of knowledge on language construction far outweighs the competence of practical use of the mother tongue. The situation has reached such a level that, if more attention is paid, the goal of mother tongue education has become like cultivating a linguist rather than educating a person who has creative thinking and language ability.

It is not for nothing that our ancestor A. Navoi said, "Paying attention to the language is paying attention to the people." The focus on language, which began in the distant past, has not lost its prestige at the same time. Just as every nation and state has its own language, our native Uzbekistan has its own language, which our country achieved even before independence. The acquisition of the state language by our country was the tree of independence.



In the new century, the process of globalization, which is rapidly embracing all spheres of society, is setting new tasks for both linguistics and language education around the world. The period has made the effectiveness of the practical use of language a central task of both science and education. As a result, the wave of transition from dry theory, which describes the internal structure of language in world science, to practical areas dealing with the issue of commonality of language and personality is gaining momentum.

Language education has also acquired a practical character, and in general, in the field of philology and language teaching, it has become an urgent task to develop the competence of students in the rational, effective use of language in certain speech situations, conditions and cultural environments.

Philology as a field of science deals with theoretical, educational and practical issues related to language and literature. There are several types of philology in the world, and each type of philological activity has its own goals and objectives related to the relevant problems in social life.

Theoretical philological activity Conducting research based on the acquisition of fundamental knowledge in linguistics and literature, analysis and interpretation of existing theoretical philological concepts and individual linguistic, literary phenomena and processes, texts of different forms to make different theoretical judgments and conclusions, generalize, collect relevant scientific data, annotation of research, preparation of abstracts, bibliography, participation in scientific discussions, defenses and discussions on the topic and field, presentation of information and reports, presentation of scientific conclusions orally, in writing and virtually (to the media). These tasks are united within the main theoretical direction of the field of philology of our country and are mainly activities up to the stage of practical application.

Based on the results of research activities in educational philological activities, language and literature classes and extracurricular activities in higher, general education and vocational education institutions, preparation of teaching materials for classes and extracurricular activities in the native language and literature on the basis of appropriate methods, philological is engaged in popularization and dissemination of knowledge and educational work with students.

The results of these two types of philological activity in our country can be easily attributed to the level of effectiveness of science and education in developed countries.

Also, in developed countries today, a third area of philological activity - the type of applied philological activity has been formed and is developing rapidly. Specialists in the field of applied philological activity are being trained; many practical linguistic researches are being carried out.

On the study of foreign languages, the great German writer Johann Wolfgang Goethe wrote: "He who does not know other languages does not understand his own language well."

In our opinion, the rise in economic, social, political, spiritual and educational spheres of the republic, the rapid development of information and communication technologies are among the most important tasks for us.



A bachelor of applied philology is required to have specific qualifications and skills, along with general philological competence common to all types of philology. They develop the ability to create a variety of texts based on current norms and methods. It is also an important part of professional competence to process different types of texts, such as editing, analyzing and editing, interpreting, annotating, summarizing, describing.

Especially in the context of the growing process of interethnic integration, the quality translation of various types of official, scientific, artistic and journalistic texts and documents from other languages to the native language, from the native language to other languages requires professional training and skills.

Today, most linguistic research is based on outdated requirements and criteria, the results of research are ineffective, and "modern" principles such as "language itself", "language for language", "research for linguistics" or Western imitation are entrenched, the inability to see in linguistics the problems awaiting solution in social life has led to the disconnection of science from life, from living practice.

In some cases, this has led to the perception that Uzbek linguistics is not relevant to the priorities of socio-economic development of the country.

However, national development means spiritual ascension, and spiritual ascension occurs on an equal footing with language and cannot be separated from it.

It is expedient to identify the problems of linguistics that hinder social development, to move to a comprehensive solution, to rationally use the state's financial resources for fundamental and applied research, instead of giving "urgency" to the details of the problems already solved in the research. This requires the training of qualified specialists in applied philology, the strengthening of practical philological research.

The development of modern national disciplines of Uzbek applied linguistics, dealing with the effectiveness of the pragmatic use of linguistic opportunities by language owners, is in line with the requirements of social development. Especially in the age of information technology and globalization, ensuring the integration of the Uzbek language into the global language corps is a historical necessity.

With the help of language, people can express their inner thoughts and, in turn, interact with others, conveying their thoughts to others. When language is used correctly and intelligently, the goal is easier to achieve. This high blessing can sometimes be misused and various problems can be acquired. These problems can often lead to disasters per person. That is why it is called "language disasters". There are many examples of language disasters. But it would be more beneficial if the disasters of language were cited in parts.

The calamities that come from the tongue are many and varied, and they make the soul intoxicated. There is a tendency towards them in human nature as well. The easiest way to get rid of these disasters is to remain silent. This is a great virtue. Silence summarizes devotion and purifies the mind. There are many hadiths about this.

We have a lot of advice, information and instructions from our printers on language restraint. In particular, the well-known scholar Muhammad ZahidKotku

said, "Prohibition of language is treachery, slander, lying, gossip, slander, ridicule, mockery, refraining from swearing falsely, refraining from reciting the Qur'an during the call to prayer, the recitation of the Qur'an, the sermon, the toilet, and sexual intercourse, interpretation, revealing words and secrets, protecting sinners, refusing to accept the apology of the brethren, intimidating believers, and refraining from useless and evil deeds done through similar language."

In terms of the richness of the dictionary, the weight of scientific, artistic and historical works created in it, the Uzbek language is not inferior to the great languages of the world. We can also prove this using the following example. Alisher Navoi used 26,035 words in his works, Alexander Pushkin 21,193, William Shakespeare more than 20,000, Miguel de Cervantes more than 18,000, Abdurahman Jami 17,600, Abdullah Tukay more than 4,000 words.

This is a great and priceless blessing for man. And language is the highest treasure of man. In this regard, our ancestor A. Navoi also said that "Language is the lock of the hearttreasure, but the key is word." In addition, language is the beginning of manners. Suffice it to say that the scholar Mahmud Kashgari said, "The beginning of etiquette is language."

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#### Қирғиз ва ёқут тили автоматик морфологик таҳлил воситалари тажрибасидан

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**Аннотация.** Ушбу мақолада қирғиз ва ёқут тили морфологик анализаторининг ўзига хос хусусиятлари, туркий тиллардан яратилган морфоанализаторлар билан муштарак томонлари таҳлилга тортилган.

**Калит сўзлар:** *ўзбек тили, ёқут тили, қирғиз тили, морфологик таҳлил, морфоанализатор*

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