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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**

*Buxoro, 10-noyabr, 2021-yil*

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**MINISTRY OF HIGHER AND SECONDARY SPECIAL  
EDUCATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

**BUKHARA STATE UNIVERSITY**

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

**INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC-PRACTICAL  
CONFERENCE**

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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**

**Бухара, 10 ноября 2021 г.**

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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,  
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**filologiya fanlari nomzodi,  
dotsent G`aybullayeva N.I.**

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dotsent Ixtiyarova G.A.**

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**pedagogika fanlari nomzodi,  
professor Yuldasheva D.N.**

*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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[shavkat-mirziyoevning-ozbek-tiliga-davlat-tili-maqomi-berilganining-ottiz-jilligiga-bagishlangan-tantanali-marosimdagi-nutqi](#))

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### Lexicographic problems of the uzbek language

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**Annotation.** After the Uzbek society gained national independence, radical changes in all spheres of public life, including education, medicine, economy, led to the introduction of new lexical units into the vocabulary of the Uzbek language. Therefore, some lexical units began to move from the active layer of the vocabulary of the Uzbek language to the inactive one, and a number of words and fixed connections, which until recently were inactive, moved to the active layer. To what extent was the Uzbek lexicography able to cover these processes? Do these processes not only increase the vocabulary of the Uzbek language, but also adversely affect the number of common Turkic words that form the basis of the national language?

The article discusses the solution of these problems from the point of view of the development of the vocabulary of the Uzbek language over the years of independence.

**Key words:** *language, speech, society, perception of social life, general Turkic stratum, assimilated stratum, linguistic development and lexicography, lexicographic problems*

In terms of the lexical richness of sources, Arabic with more than three and a half million lexical units and English with more than two and a half million words are at the forefront of the lists. According to Uzbek experts, if we learn from the British not to “buy up” in the choice of words for our literary language (local dialect words are almost completely included in English dictionaries), Uzbek words and phrases (dialect and literary language, professional words, etc.) (terms are out of date). and newly appearing words) can be compiled into a dictionary larger than most dictionaries in the world, if the time is collected without limitation in size.

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There are unique ways of development of the Uzbek language that do not fall into other language samples, which ensures its daily (sometimes hourly and minute) enrichment [7; 9].

For example, if a new (say, imported) product comes out on the shelf or on the counter in the market day or night (of course, the name of the product is included in our language), soon people will be able to name a new product or concept. creates new words in the language and uses them in speech:

*global* (assimilated word) – *globallashgan*, *globallashuv* (Uzbek word);

*skaner* (assimilated word) – *skanerli (xona)*, *skanersiz (nusxalash)*, *skanerlamoq*, *beskaner (ishlamoq)*, *skaner qilmoq* (Uzbek word);

*kardigan* (ayollarning yengsiz ust kiyimi; assimilated word) – *kardiganli*, *kardigansiz*, *bekardigan*, *kardiganbop*, *kardiganfush*, *kardigando‘z*, *kardigannamo* (Uzbek word);

*internet* (assimilated word) – *internetli*, *internetsiz*, *internetbop (video)*, *internetchi*, *internetsoz* (Uzbek word);

*xotdog* (assimilated word) – *xotdogchi*, *xotdogfush*, *xotdogpaz*, *xotdogli (dasturxon)*, *xotdogsiz (tushlik)*, *xotdogxo‘r* (Uzbek word).

So, to what extent do Uzbek dictionaries cover those parts of the Uzbek language that are being mastered or have already been mastered, and which are recreated based on the internal capabilities of the language? Unfortunately, it is difficult to answer this question in the affirmative.

Indeed, globalization has given rise to an approach to language in world linguistics as a key feature of a national cultural phenomenon. This has increased the need for language owners to develop skills in the practical use of their mother tongue. “In today's era of globalization, it is natural that every nation, every independent state should give priority attention to ensuring its national interests, in this regard, first of all, the preservation and development of its culture, ancient values, native language” [1; 4].

By the beginning of the last century, in many developed countries of the world, dictionaries were recognized not only as a means of learning a language, but also as an important means of educating a person with intellectual potential, high spirituality, loyalty to national and universal values. Linguistics is faced with an important socio-political task - to increase the efficiency of the practical use of the native language and create textbooks that will serve as accelerated learning of foreign languages.

However, given that the largest edition of the Uzbek dictionary, the 5-volume Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language, was created between 2002 and 2008, it is not hard to imagine that this dictionary (before it became available to consumers) was outdated the next day. thereafter. publication. This is because in Uzbek, as in other languages, vocabulary, so to speak, changes every day. To cover these changes, the Uzbek society needs to use various lexical dictionaries, such as annotated, synonymous, antonymic, homonymous, etymological, variant, assimilation, associative, encyclopedic dictionaries, regularly updated and updated e-learning thesauri, corpus, online and offline target computer dictionaries [5; 6].

After gaining independence, lexicography in our country became more active; politically, spiritually, socially outdated dictionaries were replenished, cleaned up,

republished. However, these "supplemented editions" and "reprints" do not meet the needs of a full-fledged person living and working in Uzbek society. A simple example: countless new generation dictionaries in English, Russian, French, Spanish, German, Arabic, Chinese, Korean, Ukrainian, Japanese, Tatar, Kazakh languages, if you are given the task of finding a textbook for schoolchildren in a search on the Internet. the engine comes out. For schoolchildren and preschoolers, there are several outdated dictionaries in the Uzbek language.

There is one more aspect to the question. The most important thing is to train language owners to constantly use dictionaries. Because those who need it need to know how to properly and appropriately use the products that meet their needs. It is better to start solving this problem in school – in elementary school. While today's extremely intense and myriad types of information sources are evolving at unprecedented levels, modern dictionaries designed to quickly and easily find the information you need should provide educational and methodological support for native language lessons in primary and secondary schools.

It is concluded that, first of all, it is important that new units mastering the vocabulary of the Uzbek language are always in the focus of attention of specialists and strive to preserve the national culture in the structure of the language dictionary. The result of this activity is reflected in the thesaurus, e-learning corpus, computer dictionaries for online and offline work. Secondly, the state has set an important social task of teaching the native language: to develop a person who can independently and creatively think in Uzbek, express himself correctly and freely in oral and written form, understand the opinion of others, and develop culture. communication and reading. There is a growing need for textbooks for the mother tongue, such as textbooks, information banks and vocabulary minimums. Linguists of our time need to pay more attention to educational lexicography, that is, to create textbooks that reflect the linguistic landscape of the world in the minds of students belonging to a particular education system and serve to form competence in the practical use of the language.

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**Тиббий бирликларнинг электрон луғатлари хусусида**



**Аннотация.** Мақолада янги фаол лексикографик системаларни яратиш, бунинг натижаси сифатида анъанавий луғатлардан автоматлашган (электрон) луғатлар яратиш долзарблиги хусусида фикр юритилган. Хусусан, интернет тизимида мавжуд электрон луғатларнинг анъанавий луғатлардан устунлиги, қулайлиги ҳақида маълумот берилган.

**Калит сўзлар:** *луғат, автоматлашган, мобиллик, лексикография, лингвистик, ахборот қидирув*

Маълумки, кейинги йилларда ўзбек тилининг тарихи, субстанциал табиати, имкониятлари, бошқа тиллар сирасида тутган ўрни каби жиҳатларини ўрганиш ва ёритиб беришга бағишланган турли илмий ишлар билан бир қаторда этимологик, антропонимик, диалектал, топонимик, морфемик, синонимик, антонимик, омонимик каби луғат турлари нашр этилди. Бироқ турли касб доирасида фаолият олиб бораётган соҳа вакиллари учун соҳавий электрон луғатларнинг яратилмаганлиги, амалий асослари ишланмаганлиги ва илмий тамойиллари белгиланмаганлигини ўзбек луғатчилигининг келгусидаги вазифалари дейиш мумкин.

Луғат нима? “Ўзбек тили изоҳли луғати”да «луғат» сўзига куйидагича таъриф берилган: «арабча» сўздан олинган бўлиб, “тил, шева, сўз, ибора” маъноларни англатиб, “бирор тилдаги сўзларни маълум тартибда (одатда алифбо тартибида) жамлаб, изоҳлаб ёки бошқа тилга таржима қилиб берилган китоб ва тилдаги барча сўзлар мажмуи; сўз бойлиги”каби маъноларда қўлланилади. Google тизимида интернет манбаларда эса: «Луғат» - аҳамияти, ишлатилиши, келиб чиқиши, таржимаси бўйича маълум бир тартибда жойлаштирилган сўзлар тўпламини: морфемалар, сўз бирикмалари, идиомалар ва бошқалар тўпламини – лингвистик тўпламини; фан, маданиятнинг турли соҳаларида фаолият кўрсатган машхур кишилар тўғрисидаги маълумотларни – янги энциклопедик тўпламини ўзида сақловчи бир китоб” деган таъриф келтирилади.

Француз ёзувчиси Анатолий Франс: «Луғат – бу алифбо тарзида жойлаштирилган коинотдир»,- дея таъриф берган. Анатолий Франс тўла ҳақли. Унинг фикрича, “луғатлар бизга ниманидир билмаганмиздагина керак эмас, балки улар миллий маданиятнинг муҳим бирлигини намоён этганлиги учун, миллатнинг ўзлигини кўрсатиш учун аҳамиятлидир”.

Олимларнинг таъкидлашича, луғатларни турларга ажратиш турли сабабларга кўра юзага келади: луғатнинг мақсади, ҳажми, унда сўзлар қандай жойлаштирилганлиги, тавсиф объекти ва ҳоказоларга боғлиқ. Ушбу фарқланувчи хусусиятларнинг аксарияти бир-бирига суянган ҳолда бир хил луғатда бирлашади, бошқалари эса бир-биридан ажралиб туриб, мутлақо бошқа турдаги луғатлар учун асос бўлиб хизмат қилади.

Анъанавий луғатлардан кўра электрон луғатларга эҳтиёж ортиб бормоқда. Электрон луғат нима? Интернетнинг wikipedia тизимида: «электрон луғат» сўзи “компьютерда ёки бошқа электрон техник воситалардаги луғатдир”, деб таърифланган. Ахборот-қидирув тизимида солинган луғатлар тўплами

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## МУНДАРИЖА

<b>Rasmiy ochilish. Tabriklar</b>		
<i>Hamidov O.H.</i>	<i>Rasmiy ochilish</i>	<b>6</b>
<i>Inoyatov A.Sh.</i>	<i>Tibbiyot va til mushtarakligi</i>	<b>8</b>
<i>Daminov M.I.</i>	<i>Til va madaniyat</i>	<b>9</b>
<i>Qahhorov O.S.</i>	<i>Davlat tili - millatning tirik nafasi</i>	<b>10</b>
<i>Xuseynova A.A.</i>	<i>Soha lingvistikasini rivojlantirish – davr talabi</i>	<b>11</b>
<i>Aslonova E.S.</i>	<i>Государственный язык – неотъемлемая часть духовной национальной культуры государства</i>	<b>12</b>
<b>Yalpi majlis ma’ruzalari</b>		
<i>Mengliyev B.R.</i>	<i>Tilshunoslik samara bersin.</i>	<b>15</b>
<i>Abuzalova M.Q.</i>	<i>Lingvistika va tibbiyot hamkorligi ijtimoiy zarurat sifatida</i>	<b>17</b>
<i>Чудакова В.П.</i>	<i>Психология пациента и этика врача</i>	<b>22</b>
<i>Ixtiyarova G.A.</i>	<i>Ginekologik kasallikni ifodalovchi tibbiy terminlar talqini</i>	<b>25</b>
<i>Мўратбек В.Қ.</i>	<i>Professor Q.Jўbanov уеҗбектериндеги сөзтапым негиздери (Q.Jўbanov сөзтапымындаг ‘ы лексикология мәселелери)</i>	<b>27</b>
<i>Adilova S.A.</i>	<i>Tilshunoslik va tibbiyot integratsiyasi (AQSHdagi ayrim universitetlar misolida)</i>	<b>36</b>
<i>Rajabov D.Z.</i>	<i>O‘zbek tilini tadqiq etishda yangicha yondashuvlar</i>	<b>40</b>
<b>1-sho‘ba. Tilshunoslikda til, shaxs, jamiyat munosabatlari tadqiqi muammolari va innovatsion g‘oyalar tizimini shakllantirish istiqbollari</b>		
<i>Ahmedov B.Y.</i>	<i>Rus va o‘zbek tillarida so‘zlarning o‘zaro tobe bog‘lanishi: boshqaruv kategoriyasi</i>	<b>42</b>
<i>Akhmedov A.R. Po‘latova S.M.</i>	<i>O‘zbek shevalarini lingvo-geografik xaritalashtirish</i>	<b>46</b>
<i>Adizova N.I.</i>	<i>Leksik birliklarning milliy o‘zlik ruhini ifodalashdagi roli (Erkin Vohidov dostonlari asosida)</i>	<b>50</b>
<i>Elova D.Q.</i>	<i>O‘zbek tili milliy korpusi uchun so‘zlashuv uslubiga xos so‘zlarni teglash masalasig oid</i>	<b>55</b>
<i>Fayazova D.S.</i>	<i>Methodological approach in teaching process</i>	<b>61</b>
<i>Fayazova D.S. Shirinboyeva B.M.</i>	<i>Empowering languageskills through modern methods</i>	<b>65</b>
<i>Jo‘rayeva D.R. Qo‘shayeva N.E.</i>	<i>O‘quvchilar va aholi imloviy savodxonligini rivojlantirishning dolzarb masalalari</i>	<b>68</b>
<i>Kurbonov A.M.</i>	<i>Tasks of effective use of the uzbek language</i>	<b>71</b>
<i>Mengliyev B.R. Hamroyeva Sh.M. Elova D.Q.</i>	<i>Qirg‘iz va yoqut tili avtomatik morfoligik tahlil vositalari tajribasidan</i>	<b>75</b>
<i>Muxtorov E.M.</i>	<i>Vrach kasbiy mahorati tuzilmasida kommunikativ kompetentlikning o‘rni</i>	<b>79</b>
<i>Мўратбек Б.Қ. Саламат Э.С.</i>	<i>Этнолингвистика – этностық болмысты ұлттық тіл арқылы танып білу(Аймақтық лексика негізінде). Ethnolinguistics- knowledge of ethnic identity through the national language (based on regional vocabulary).</i>	<b>84</b>
<i>Orifjonova F. Orifjonova M.</i>	<i>Critically discussing student teachers' ideas</i>	<b>88</b>

<i>Ortiqova G. H.</i>	<i>Harakat tarzi shakllari va nutq</i>	<b>93</b>
<i>Saduaqas N.A.</i> <i>Ibragimov T.A.</i>	<i>Qazaq tilindegi dybyys saykestigi turaly</i>	<b>97</b>
<i>Sayfullayeva R.R.</i> <i>Abuzalova M.Q.</i>	<i>Til – millat ma’naviyati va madaniyati takomilining bosh masalasi</i>	<b>102</b>
<i>Tosheva D.A.</i>	<i>The use of examples of folklore in the description of the person</i>	<b>104</b>
<i>To’yeva Z.N.</i>	<i>Bayon –o’quvchining yozma nutqini tartibga solish vositasi</i>	<b>111</b>
<i>Salomova M.Z.</i>	<i>The role of teaching speaking through technology</i>	<b>116</b>
<i>Shoimqulova M.Sh.</i>	<i>The integration of technology into language teaching</i>	<b>121</b>
<i>Sharipova F. N.</i>	<i>Integrating technology in teaching listening skills</i>	<b>125</b>
<b>2-sho’ba. O’zbek tili tibbiyot leksikografiyasi va terminologiyasini rivojlantirish ijtimoiy zaruriyat sifatida</b>		
<i>Nazarova S. A.</i>	<i>So’z birikmasi – tibbiy atamalar “bunyodkori”</i>	<b>131</b>
<i>Nazarova D.G.</i>	<i>Lexicographic problems of the uzbek language</i>	<b>136</b>
<i>Rajabov D.Z.</i>	<i>Tibbiy birliklarning elektron lug’atlari xususida</i>	<b>139</b>
<i>Sobirova D.R.</i>	<i>Qisqalik – samarali tibbiy reklama yaratishning muhim omili</i>	<b>141</b>
<i>Toirov G.I.</i>	<i>Shifokor nutqining lingvistik xususiyatlari</i>	<b>146</b>
<i>To’rayeva Sh.</i>	<i>So’z birikmasi tibbiy terminlar tizimida</i>	<b>150</b>
<i>Xamidova G.Y.</i>	<i>Особенности преподавания медицинской терминологии на уроках русского языка как иностранного</i>	<b>153</b>
<i>Xojiyeva M. Y.</i>	<i>Shaxsni tavsiflovchi so’z birikmalarining tibbiyotda qo’llanilishi</i>	<b>157</b>
<i>Yokubova Sh. Y.</i>	<i>Tibbiy matnlarda obyektli birikmalarning voqelanishi</i>	<b>161</b>
<i>Yuldasheva D.N.</i> <i>Chullieva G.T.</i>	<i>Тонина и тон звука как медицинский эфемизм</i>	<b>164</b>
<i>Navro’zova M.G’.</i>	<i>Tibbiy birliklar tadqiqi</i>	<b>172</b>
<b>3-sho’ba. Tibbiyot ta’limida lingvokulturologiya va psixolingvistikaning ahamiyati hamda dolzarbligi</b>		
<i>Ahmadova U.Sh.</i> <i>Bozorova G.Z.</i> <i>Mirjonov N.N.</i>	<i>Tibbiyot sohasida perifrazarlar</i>	<b>174</b>
<i>Абдуллина А.Б.</i>	<i>Мұқағали Мақатаев әңгімелеріндегі психологизм</i> <i>Psychologism in the stories of mukagali Makatayev</i>	<b>179</b>
<i>Adizova Nigora</i> <i>Adizova Nodira</i>	<i>Alisher Navoiyning tibbiy qarashlari</i>	<b>182</b>
<i>Gafurova N.T.</i> <i>Hikmatov N.I.</i>	<i>Значение языка в развитии высшего образования</i>	<b>185</b>
<i>G’aybullayeva N.I.</i>	<i>Tibbiy lingvistik birliklar platformasining amaliy ahamiyati</i>	<b>190</b>
<i>Hayitov Sh.A.</i>	<i>Alisher Navoiy tib ilmi va tabiqlar haqida</i>	<b>195</b>
<i>Haydarova N.A.</i>	<i>The importance of metaphors usage in medical discourse</i>	<b>200</b>
<i>Jumayeva M.</i>	<i>O’zbek xalq maqollarida tibbiy birliklarning qo’llanilishi</i>	<b>204</b>
<i>Kobilova F.T.</i>	<i>The problems of research on methods of foreign filology teaching with innovative approach</i>	<b>207</b>
<i>Raximov M. M.</i>	<i>Linguotherapy as the method of treatment</i>	<b>211</b>
<i>Xalikova M.X.</i> <i>Teshayeva M.Sh.</i>	<i>Shoshiyning tibbiyot ilmiga bag’ishlangan “qonuni bositiy” asarida mavjud ayrim tibbiy atamalarning lingvistik tahlili</i>	<b>214</b>
<i>Niyozova M.F.</i>	<i>Davriy nashrlarda tibbiyotga oid tasviriy vositalarning</i>	<b>218</b>

	<i>qo'llanilishi</i>	
<b>4-sho'ba. Tibbiy birliklarning lingvopoetik tadqiqi</b>		
<i>Yusupova D.Y.</i>	<i>Tilshunoslikda evfemizm hodisasi talqini (H.Xudoyberdiyeva she'rlari asosida)</i>	<b>222</b>
<i>Қалиев Е.М.</i>	<i>«Ант» драмалық дастанының тарихи және фольклорлық негізі Historical and folklore basis of the dramatic saga "The Oath"</i>	<b>228</b>
<i>Yuldasheva M.M.</i>	<i>Tibbiy pedagogik yo'nalish talabalarida milliy an'analar asosida bag'rikenglikni rivojlantirish</i>	<b>232</b>
<b>5-sho'ba. Amaliy filologiyani rivojlantirish - davr talabi</b>		
<i>Ashurbayeva R.Q.</i>	<i>Yosh avlodda tibbiy madaniyatni rivojlantirishda ona tili fanining ahamiyati</i>	<b>237</b>
<i>Istamova S. I.</i>	<i>Taqlid so'zlarning tibbiyotda qo'llanilishi</i>	<b>241</b>
<i>Qobilova A.B.</i>	<i>O'zbek va ingliz tili tibbiy perifrazalarining kognitiv-morfologik xususiyatlari</i>	<b>245</b>
<i>Toshtemirova S.</i>	<i>Tibbiyot lingvistikasi: vujudga kelishi, dolzarbligi, maqsad va vazifalari</i>	<b>248</b>