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

MIRZO ULUG‘BEK NOMIDAGI O‘ZBEKISTON MILLIY UNIVERSITETINING JIZZAX FILIALI

ZAMONAVIY INNOVATSION TADQIQOTLARNING DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI VA RIVOJLANISH TENDENSIYALARI: YECHIMLAR VA ISTIQBOLLAR

mavzusidagi Respublika ilmiy-texnik anjuman materiallari to‘plami

(2024-yil 17-18-may)

(1-qism)

JIZZAX-2024

“Zamonaviy innovatsion tadqiqotlarning dolzarb muammolari va rivojlanish tendensiyalari: yechimlar va istiqbollar” mavzusidagi Respublika ilmiy-texnik anjuman materiallari to‘plami – Jizzax: O‘zMU Jizzax filiali, 2024-yil 17-18-may. 410-bet.

Respublika miqyosidagi ilmiy-texnik anjuman materiallarida zamonaviy innovatsion tadqiqotlarning dolzarb muammolari va rivojlanish tendensiyalari sohasidagi innovatsion tadqiqotlar aks etgan.

Globallashuv sharoitida davlatimizni yanada barqaror va jadal sur’atlar bilan rivojlantirish bo‘yicha amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar samarasini yaxshilash sohasidagi ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlariga alohida e’tibor qaratilgan. Zero iqtisodiyotning, ijtimoiy sohalarni qamrab olgan modernizatsiya jarayonlari, hayotning barcha sohalarini liberallashtirishni talab qilmoqda.

Ushbu ilmiy ma’ruza tezislari to‘plamida mamlakatimiz va xorijlik turli yo‘nalishlarda faoliyat olib borayotgan mutaxassislar, olimlar, professor-o‘qituvchilar, ilmiy tadqiqot institutlari va markazlarining ilmiy xodimlari, tadqiqotchilari, magistr va talabalarning ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari natijalari mujassamlashgan.

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Mazkur to‘plamga kiritilgan ma’ruza tezislarining mazmuni, undagi statistik ma’lumotlar va me’yoriy hujjatlarning to‘g‘riligi hamda tanqidiy fikr-mulohazalar, keltirilgan takliflarga mualliflarning o‘zlari mas’uldirlar.

suggesting that richness should also be gauged by one's relationships and the emotional bonds one cultivates. This view encourages a broader understanding of what constitutes a fulfilling life. This proverb can reflect cultural values that prioritize family and community over individual material success. In many societies, having a large family is seen as a blessing and a source of support for parents in old age.

"One man's trash is another man's treasure" [4] illustrates how different people value things differently. What one person may consider worthless or insignificant might be highly valued by someone else. It underscores the subjectivity of what is considered a "treasure".

To sum up, the concept of treasure in English proverbs extends beyond physical wealth to include spiritual, moral, and relational riches, reflecting a broad cultural appreciation for a well-rounded life. This linguistic analysis reveals not only the diversity of values treasured by English-speaking cultures but also the role of language in perpetuating these values. As such, proverbs act as cultural capsules, preserving and transmitting the cherished ideals of society.

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GRAMMATICAL CATEGORY OF NUMBER IN GERMAN LANGUAGE

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Abstract: In this paper, the meaning and composition of the grammatical category of number is discussed. In German, the number category consists of singular and plural. This category is represented by a group of nouns, verbs, articles, adjectives and pronouns.

Key words: number, quantity, singular, plural, noun, verb, adjective, article, pronoun

Grammatical category refers to a set of specific syntactic properties of words that can cause those words and/or other related words to change in form for grammatical reasons (ensuring agreement between words). The various kinds of grammatical categories include the following: number, definiteness, tense and aspect, case, person, gender and mood.

The grammatical number (in German: Numerus) indicates the quantity of something. The German language distinguishes between the quantity one (the singular) and every larger amount (the plural). To use nouns, verbs, adjectives, articles, and pronouns correctly, it is essential to know the correct count.

Compare the following example sentences that display the number in German grammar:

• On the one hand, the number can mean singular:

o„Das Haus ist schön.“ (The house is beautiful.)
noun

o„Ich gehe ins Schwimmbad.“ (I’m going to the swimming pool.)
verb, 1st person singular

o„Dies ist ein großer Apfel.“ (This is a big apple.)
adjective

o„Das Buch ist sehr spannend.“ (The book is very exciting.)
article

o„Er hat sehr viel Geld.“ (He has a lot of money.)
pronoun

• On the other hand, it can also express the plural:

o„Die Häuser sind schön.“ (The houses are beautiful.)
noun

o„Wir gehen ins Schwimmbad.“ (We’re going to the swimming pool.)
verb, 1st person plural

o„Dies sind große Äpfel.“ (These are big apples.)
adjective

o„Die Bücher sind sehr spannend.“ (The books are very exciting.)
article

o„Sie haben sehr viel Geld.“ (They have a lot of money.)
pronoun

das Wort – die Wörter oder die Worte

There is a difference in meaning in the High German language: “die Wörter” refer to the word as a statement, while “die Worte” refer more to the grammatical meaning of “Wort”.

While the inflectional ending of a German article or adjective depends on gender, number and case, i.e. three unit categories combined (“fusion”), in nouns the suffixes may appear one after the other (“agglutination”). The actual stem can be followed by substantive derivational morphemes, each of which has a fixed gender, and a plural suffix can be added to this, after which there can at most be a dative suffix.

• Specifically, the following linguistic means are used to form plurals in the German language:

• 1. additive-agglutinating (namely the suffixes -e, -er, -(e)n and -s, see table)

• 2. modifier (namely umlaut: the stomach – the stomachs)

• 3. morphosyntactic (namely the article distinction for zero plurals: the carriage – the carriages).

• The following table provides an overview of the plural formation of inherited words and loan words:

Relationship between gender and plural

Jacob Grimm found that plural formation generally depends on the gender of the word and usually:

• Masculine the ending -e

• Neutra the ending -er

• Feminine the ending -(e)n

receive. The distribution of the individual allomorphs is morphologically determined, i.e. i.e., no general rule can be given with which one could infer the plural from the appearance of the singular. Only the choice between -n and -en is phonetically determined.

Double forms in the plural formation

Sometimes different plural forms of a word exist, for example

Das Wort – die Wörter, die Worte

Special plural forms of foreign words

Words from technical languages sometimes have unusual plural forms, which are due to the foreign origin of these words. The German plural ending -e or -en sometimes appears here:

das Visum – die Visa

das Praktikum – die Praktika

das Universum – die Universen

das Antibiotikum – die Antibiotika

die Sphinx – die Sphingen oder die Sphinxe

der Pharao – die Pharaonen

der Embryo – die Embryonen oder die Embryos

der Kibbuz – die Kibbuzim oder die Kibbuze

der Seraph – die Seraphim oder die Seraphe

der Kodex – die Kodizes (oder: der Codex – die Codices)

der Index – die Indizes (oder die Indices)

• der Appendix – die Appendixe oder die Appendizes

Plural restrictions

Units of measurement and quantity designations

For units of measurement, quantity names, currencies and the like that are masculine or neuter, no plural is used in numerical statements. Examples: 100 Gramm, 30 Grad Wärme, 5 Prozent, 100 Euro; but: 5 Meilen, 10 Rupien (Feminina). This also applies to some nouns that take a plural form in other contexts: zwei Glas Wein, drei Fass Bier, drei Maß Bier, fünf Blatt Papier, zehn Schuss Munition, dreißig Mann Verlust, ein zwei Faust großes Erzstück. Compare, on the other hand, feminine like wie zwei Flaschen Wein, zwei Dosen Tomaten and time information in all genres such as zehn Minuten Pause, fünf Stunden Zeit, drei Tage Urlaub, viele Jahre Arbeit.

Ultimately, the assignment to the singular or plural form must remain unclear vier Teller Suppe.

Singulare tantum and plurale tantum

Besides the nouns that can be used regularly in both grammatical numbers, some exceptions exist. Nouns that can appear either only in the singular or plural are called singulare or, respectively, plurale tantum. Compare the following examples:

1. Singulare tantum; some examples of nouns that exist only in the singular:

odas Fleisch (meat)
oder Ärger (trouble)
odas All (space)
oder Schnee (snow)
oder Frieden (peace)
oder Hunger (hunger)
oder Urlaub (holiday)
odas Glück (luck)

2. Plurale tantum; some examples of nouns that occur only in the plural:

odie Leute (people)
odie Kosten (cost)
odie Kanaren (the Canaries)
odie Einkünfte (income)
odie Eltern (parents)

In specialized language, the singular form ‘der/das Elter’ is also possible, otherwise ‘Elternteil’ (parent).

odie Geschwister (siblings)
odie Ferien (holidays)
odie Lebensmittel (groceries)

The German ability of a noun to be in the singular or plural or only either of which does not mean that the counterpart in English has the same grammatical number and, thus, behaves likewise. Example:

oThe word ‘Polizei’ (police) is always singular in German, whereas in English, it is always plural:

German singular: „Die Polizei kommt schon.“
English plural: “Police are already coming.”

In summary, in German, the number category exists in a variety of word groups, including nouns, verbs, adjectives, articles, and pronouns.

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O‘ZBEK TILINING IZOHLI LUG‘ATIDAGI TIBBIY TERMINLARINING GENETIK TAHLILI

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Annotatsiya: Barcha fanning alifbosi hisoblangan terminologiyasini o‘rganish, tadqiq etish shu fanni egallovchi mutaxassis uchun ham, til egalari uchun ham, qolaversa, shu tilning taraqqiyoti uchun mas’ul mutaxassislar uchun ham birdek ahamiyatli. Tibbiyot terminologiyasi esa o‘zbek tili terminologik tizimlari ichida eng yiriklaridan, leksik-terminologik bazasi jiahtidan katta hajmli va murakkab tuzilish va jihatlarga ega tizimlaridan hisoblanadi. Mazkur maqolada o‘zbek tilidagi tibbiy terminlarning genetik tahlili izohli lug‘at asosida tahlil qilingan.
Kalit so‘zlar: lug‘at, lug‘atshunoslik, termin, genetik tahlil, etimologiya, o‘zlashma so‘z, o‘z qatlam.

Lotin va qadimgi yunon tillarining xalqaro tibbiyot terminologiyasining shakllanishidagi roli tarixiy voqea-hodisalar, xususan, Qadimgi Yunoniston va Qadimgi Rim sivilizatsiyasining Yevropa sivilizatsiyasi rivojidagi beqiyos o‘rni bilan izohlanadi. Ahamiyatli jihatlardan biri sifatida lotin tili mutaxassislarining ta’kidlashicha, ko‘plab lotin hikmatli so‘zlari, maqol va matallari hayot va o‘lim, inson salomatligi, shifokorning faoliyati bilan bog‘liq. Ammo bir necha yuzyillardan buyon o‘lik til hisonlanishiga qaramay, lotin va qadimgi yunon tillari birgalikda tibbiyot va biologiya ilmiy tili sifatida mazkur sohalar rivojiga hissa qo‘shib kelayotganini mutaxassislar lotin tili tarixidagi muayyan jarayonlar bilan bog‘lashadi .

Ta’kidlash kerakki, tibbiyot terminologiyasining (sof tibbiy terminologik tizim) o‘zida ham etimologik asosga bog‘liq ravishda ba’zi lingvistik terminologiyaga xoslikka putur yetkazuvchi hodisalar yuzaga keladi. Masalan, terminologik tizim birliklarining ham lotin, ham yunon tilidagi variantining barobar qo‘llanilishi:

suv: aqua (lot.) – hydor (yun.);
ayol: femina (lot.) – gynae (yun.);
dori: medicament (lot.) – pharmac (yun.);
ko‘z: oculus (lot.) – ophthalm (yun.);
burun: nasus (lot.) – rhin (yun.);
to‘g‘ri ichak: rectum (lot.) – proct (yun.) va b.

Yuqoridagi misollar xalq tilida ko‘p uchraydigan yoki barcha insonlar tibbiyot muassalari yoki tibbiy jarayonlarda duch kelishi mumkin bo‘lgan iste’molda faol bo‘lgan so‘zlarning lotin va yunon tillaridagi sinonim (aslida leksik dublet) variantlari.