



ANTHROPOTCENTRIC LINGUISTICS AND SPECIAL FEATURES OF LEXICOGRAPHY

Muhsinali Sobirov

Teacher of Uzbek Language, School № 12, Beshariq District, Fergana Region, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This article provides opinions and comments on the defining dictionary and, as well as the fundamental works done by Uzbek linguists in this regard. An explanatory dictionary of any language is a comprehensive normative basis for that language. The reason for the normative basis is that each word in this dictionary has a written expression, etymological origin, all semantically defined meanings, and the forms in which these meanings appear in speech are given on the basis of concrete examples. Hence, the explanatory dictionary serves as the normative basis for all other types of dictionaries. It even serves as a base template for explanatory dictionaries that follow.

KEYWORDS: *dictionary, Uzbek language, theoretical and practical linguistics, lexicography, explanatory dictionary, learner, degree.*

DISCUSSION

In the renewed reality of Uzbekistan, the attention and respect for our native language have found its true and true expression. The speech of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev at the 75th session of the United Nations on September 23, 2020, in the Uzbek language, which is the state language of the Republic of Uzbekistan, is a bright proof of our opinion.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan from October 21, 2019 "On measures to radically increase the prestige and status of the Uzbek language as the state language" is a very important document for Uzbek theoretical and practical linguistics. In particular, to preserve the purity of the state language, to enrich it, to further improve the system of teaching the state language in educational institutions, to increase its prestige as the language of science, to develop the speech culture of the population; The emphasis on a number of issues, such as information and communication technologies of the state language, in particular, the Internet, the creation of computer programs in the Uzbek language, is the basis of the true programmatic essence of this Decree.

In the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 30, 2017 "On measures to radically improve the management of the preschool education system" to create conditions for the comprehensive intellectual, moral, aesthetic, and physical development of preschool children, taking into account best international practices. The main task is to provide educational and methodical didactic materials that arouse interest in reading (Baxriddinova B. The world in my eyes (Dictionaries for preschool education) // Language and literature education.2018, issue 6. p 35). In this regard, based on the experience of many developed countries in Uzbekistan, the creation of various thematic textbooks, taking into account the age, place of residence, and other aspects of students Ensuring maturity is one of the main tasks (Baxriddinova B. The world in my eyes (Dictionaries for preschool education) // Language and literature education.2018, issue 6. p 35).

In order to increase the thinking of students, to increase the richness of speech, to acquire a culture of communication, to ensure the effectiveness of linguistic and didactic tools and work on them, the Department of Uzbek Linguistics of Karshi State University prepares linguodidactical dictionaries under the title "My first dictionary" (Baxriddinova B. The world in my eyes (Dictionaries for preschool education) // Language and literature education.2018, issue 6.). The child uses words that are almost familiar to him in speech. However, it does not understand the meaning of plural, figurative, synonymous, contradictory words, as well as assimilated words. For this reason, their first explanatory dictionary consists only of words belonging to their own and assimilation layer. It differs from other explanatory dictionaries in its simplicity and comprehensibility



(Baxriddinova B. The world in my eyes (Dictionaries for preschool education) // Language and literature education. 2018, issue 6. p 35).

The issue of compiling an explanatory dictionary and its order is not new for Uzbek linguistics. Because such fundamental work has been done twice by Uzbek linguists. The first is a two-volume Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language published in Moscow in 1981, and the second is a five-volume Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language published in Tashkent in 2006-2008.

Although the first edition of the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language appeared in 1981, in fact, the work on the compilation of the explanatory dictionary began many years ago. In particular, the "Manual for compiling an explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language" was developed and published in 1964 in Tashkent. Prior to the publication of this Handbook, it was discussed by lexicographers of the time and necessary and important theoretical ideas were expressed. On the basis of this "Guide" was prepared "Model" of the 1970 explanatory dictionary.

Published in 1964, the "Guide" contained the most important theoretical and practical achievements of linguistics of that period in lexicography.

In the publication of the 2-volume "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language", published in 1981, S. F. Akobirov, T. A. Alikulov, S. I. Ibroximov, H. M. Mamatov, Z. M. Marufov, M. M. Mirtojiev, G. N. Mixaylov, A. R. Rustamov, A. T. Xujahonov, A. P. Xojiev, Sh. Numonova, N. Ikromova, N. We must acknowledge the hard work of hard-working linguists like Khabibullayev. The dictionary contains 60,000 linguistic units, which are extremely valuable in that they consist of words and phrases that were widely used in their time, terms related to science, technology, art, dialectal and obsolete words.

Any practice is a practical application of a particular scientific theory. Any practice in any field is subject to certain laws pertaining to that field. In fact, the essence and phenomenon of dialectical philosophy, cause and effect, generality and specificity, whole and part, form and content, possibility and reality, denial of denial, and the burden of a field, a science itself, which exists outside the laws and categories of dialectical math, such as identity, a contradiction. Every science develops gradually and continuously on the basis of these laws.

Lexicography of the Uzbek language is an area that seeks to use its potential effectively. In particular, the 1981 two-volume edition of the explanatory dictionary is an example of this.

An explanatory dictionary of any language is a comprehensive normative basis for that language. The reason for the normative basis is that each word in this dictionary has a written expression, etymological origin, all semantically defined meanings, and the forms in which these meanings appear in speech are given on the basis of concrete examples. Hence, the explanatory dictionary serves as the normative basis for all other types of dictionaries. It even serves as a base template for explanatory dictionaries that follow. For example, the 2-volume Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language, published in 1981, played a similar role in the creation of the 5-volume Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language, published in 2006-2008.

It seems that an explanatory dictionary for a language first of all summarizes the vocabulary of that language in a specific period of consumption and serves as a semantic description of the collected words.

As we mentioned above, special instruction for compiling a 2-volume explanatory dictionary, published in 1981, i.e. the "Guide" was published in 1964. It was this "Guide" that served as the basis for the 1981 edition of the Explanatory Dictionary. Based on this, Volume 1 of this explanatory dictionary is published in the following structural form:

1. Introduction (pages 5-8).
2. List of main literary sources used in the dictionary (pages 9-11).
3. List of acronyms accepted in the dictionary of sources (Page 9).
4. The structure of the dictionary and the order of its use (pages 12-18).
5. Conditional abbreviation and list of characters (pages 19-20).
6. The Uzbek alphabet (p. 20).
7. Words and their semantic description (pages 21-631).

"The structure of the dictionary and the order of its use" includes the following components:

1. Content of the dictionary (paragraphs 1-6).
2. Dictionary structure (paragraphs 8-14).
3. The structure of the dictionary article (paragraphs 15-18).
4. Etymological information (paragraphs 19-28).
5. Semantic characteristics of words in the dictionary (paragraphs 29-44).
6. The order of placement of word meanings (paragraphs 45-49).
7. Phraseology in the dictionary (paragraphs 50-55).
8. Illustrative examples (paragraphs 56-61).
9. Grammatical characteristics of words (paragraphs 62-85).
10. Stylistic characters (paragraphs 86-89).



11. Pronunciation and emphasis (paragraphs 90-92).

Paragraph 2 of the "Dictionary Structure and Use" section describes what words are included in this glossary: "In the dictionary, root words for all word groups (such as bosh, qizil, sakkiz, yurmoq), artificial words (such as worker, serharakat, ko'kimtir, g'ayratli), compound words (such as ko'm-ko'k, qip-qizil), which are written with a hyphen or in conjunction, and complex abbreviations (such as aviabaza, rayijrokom, kolkhoz) are included.

Hence, dictionary content = (primitive words + artificial words + hyphens or compound words + complex abbreviations for all word families).

Details of which words are not included in this explanatory dictionary are given in paragraphs 3-7 of the same section. For example, paragraph 3 states:

"According to the principle and functions of word selection, the following words are not included in the Dictionary:

- 1) Words specific to a particular dialect and not used in literary language;
- 2) Words used in certain areas of science, technology, art and profession, ie in a narrow range, known only to representatives of that field;
- 3) Unpopular words and phrases used only in some works of the author;
- 4) Rude, vulgar words and phrases;
- 5) Names of persons who do not have lexical meaning in terms of modern Uzbek literary language;
- 6) Geographical names;
- 7) Abbreviations (abbreviations) created on the basis of the first letter of words.

This means that the dictionary does not include inactive words that are not widely used. That is why the volume of the Dictionary consists of 60,000 words and phrases.

One of the most important issues for an explanatory dictionary is the internal structure of the dictionary. This structure is about what the components are and how they are arranged in relation to each other

Provided information in paragraphs 8-14. In particular, the following notices are available:

«9-p. Different variants of a word are given in a dictionary article, in which the most frequently used variant is given priority.

10-p. Compound words, such as a little, bright red, handwriting, which are written separately according to the existing spelling rules, are not mentioned as a keyword, but within the article of one of its constituent components, often in the first component article.

Some of the separate compound words are also included in the main word in the dictionary, but in such articles, they are not explained and referred to the normative form as follows:

BIROZ (bir oz) k. oz 2.

11-p. Homonyms (words that have the same shape and pronunciation but different meanings) are given as headlines in separate articles and are indicated by hungry Roman numerals to distinguish them from each other. For example:

BO'LMOQ I...

BO'LMOQ II...

13-p. If the keyword is not used alone, but only in the context of a particular compound, these compounds are written and interpreted by two dots after the keyword. For example:

CHUMAK11: chumak urmoq...

WOZ: voz kechmoq ...

14. Each of the synonymous/synonymous / words is given in alphabetical order as a keyword, described independently, or referred to another synonym.

It is understood that in the structural structure of an explanatory dictionary, the keyword is considered as the basic unit. Also in the explanatory dictionary system

There are concepts such as 'dictionary article', 'dictionary article structure'. 15 and "The structure of the dictionary and the order of its use."

Paragraphs 16 emphasize the following points:

«15-p. All the material related to the keyword - the keyword itself, the signs and information about its specific features, comments on the meanings of the keyword and phraseological units, examples, etc. compiles a dictionary article.

16-p. The structure of dictionary articles is as follows: after the keyword, information about its etymology (origin) is given, then (if the headline is unambiguous) grammatical and syntactic symbols are placed and the meaning of the keyword is explained. The commentary is followed by typical examples, quotations, phraseological units, and phrases that confirm the meaning of the main word and show how it is used correctly in that sense, how it combines with other words. They will also be explained if necessary.

If the keyword has multiple meanings, each of its meanings is given from the beginning of the line with full Arabic numerals. In this case, grammatical and stylistic symbols and other instructions for all meanings of



the pronoun are placed directly after the pronoun, and symbols for some meanings are placed after the corresponding Arabic numerals. For example:

ABRISHIM / f-t / esk.l ayn. ipak...

2 Ipak gazlama, shoyi ... ».

Why we cite such a wide range of quotations is because the main purpose is to analyze and study on what criteria the explanatory dictionary is based on. Did this 2-volume Explanatory Dictionary meet the requirements and needs of its time? What is its practical and theoretical value today? If it is of practical importance today,

Why was the 5-volume "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language" created and published?

It seems that the laws of the universe (the laws of dialectical philosophy and dialectical logic) are the same for all creatures. Even language lives in the human mind on the basis of these laws and manifests its social significance in society. In this sense, an explanatory dictionary that belongs to a language is only a biblical expression of the lexical units of that language for a certain period. A book expression is a product of the written form of speech.

If we look at world linguistics, we can see that the work of compiling an explanatory dictionary was focused on centuries ago. In particular, Botirbek Khasanov writes about the creation of the first explanatory dictionary in Arabic linguistics:

"The study of Arabic lexicon and the compilation of its first explanatory dictionary dates back to the second half of the 8th century. Khalil ibn Ahmad (712-778), who laid the foundations of the Arabic music sciences, also compiled the first major explanatory dictionary of the Arabic language. In Lake Khalil, there were only dictionaries compiled without a system for interpreting, interpreting, or interpreting the words of the Qur'an and the hadiths. The first task of Khalil ibn Ahmad was to consolidate the existing lexicon of the Arabic language on the basis of a system, which he based on the principle of sound (letter) (phonetics). It was natural for Khalil, who lived in a time of music, poetry, recitation of the Qur'an, and a deep study of the nature of sounds, to compose his dictionary on the basis of phonetic principles. He arranges the letters (sounds) in the Arabic language according to their place of pronunciation, as follows: throat sounds, small tongue sounds, tongue sounds, noisy sounds, tooth sounds, gum sounds, soft sounds, lip sounds." (B. Khasanov. Alisher Navoi's dictionary "Sabat abhor". Tashkent, Science Publishing House, 1981, pages 17-18.)

According to B. Khasanov, all the dictionaries created in the Arabic language are divided into two parts in the old sources.

«1. Dictionaries based on sounds (letters).

2. Dictionaries are structured according to the meaning of words. These dictionaries are divided into chapters based on the meanings of things of the same sex. For example, as in Zamakhshari's (1045-1143) dictionary "Muqaddimat al-Adab". (Ibid., Pp. 15-16.)

This work of our compatriot, the great linguist Mahmud Zamakhshari (1045-1143) consists of five sections, which are: 1) horse; 2) verb; 3) binders; 4) horse changes; 5) verb changes.

The main reason why Muqaddimat al-Adab is included in the list of dictionaries based on meaning is that in this dictionary "names are divided into groups on the basis of the thematic principle: names of the time, names of celestial bodies, names of natural phenomena, names of metals and minerals, names of communication routes, water-related names, plant names, etc." (A. Nurmonov. History of Uzbek linguistics. Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 2002, p. 54)

If we consider the 2-volume "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language" published in 1981, which of the above two types of explanatory dictionary belongs to the group of dictionaries compiled by sound (letter). Because the keywords in the 2-volume dictionary are arranged in alphabetical order and the procedure for its use "in paragraph 8. Each letter in the alphabet is a written representation of a particular sound. It is true that the placement of letters in our alphabet is not formed on the basis of the place of formation of the sounds they represent. However, we must not forget that there is a certain sound (phoneme) on the basis of each letter symbol.

As long as we think on the basis of the laws of dialectical logic of authenticity, contradiction, sufficient basis, these laws ensure that the products of thinking are clear and consistent, true and uncontroversial, proven, and convincing.

"The law of identity implies that every thought, discussion, which is one of the most important qualities of mathematical thinking, is clear and unambiguous.

According to this law, in a certain discussion, debate, every idea (every concept.— S.M.) must be used in the same sense "(M. Khairullaev, M. Khakbediev. Logic. Tashkent, Teacher's Publishing House, 1993, 82- 83 pages)

It should also be noted that the law of identity of dialectical logic reflects such features as the relative stability and specificity of things in the material world. (B. Kamilov. Logic. Tashkent, Kafolat print company, 2019, pp. 82 and 84).



It seems that the sign of relative stability inherent in any being forms the basis of the law of identity. In itself, these relatively stable traits are manifested as the true expression of the essence of any being. A simple proof of this logical truth is stated in paragraph 8 of the 2-volume Explanatory Dictionary Statement that the headings of this explanatory dictionary are arranged in alphabetical order. This is a relatively stable sign of that explanatory dictionary. It is this feature that distinguishes it from thematic dictionaries. The number of lexical units in it is a stable feature, which differs from the 5-volume "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language" published in 2006-2008. These are extremely simple differences, and the law of identity of dialectical logic serves as a theoretical basis for distinguishing and classifying problems of all complexity without exception.

One of our main goals is to determine whether the 2-volume Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language, published in 1981, is accurate or not in relation to the scientific ideas expressed in its statement, ie on the structure and use of the Dictionary on pages 12-18 of Volume 1. analysis and classification on the basis of the laws and categories of dialectical philosophy. Also, the criteria outlined in this statement are, as mentioned above, to determine how much is theoretically and practically important for today's lexicography.

Every language has a national-spiritual essence. A vivid example of this is the work of our great thinker Alisher Navoi "Muhakamat al-Lughatayn " ("Discussion of two languages"). For example, for the smallest expressions in the Turkish language, that is, to describe the smallest, most delicate concepts

The presence of words is also distinguished in the treatise Muhakamat al-Lughatayn analytical examples show that with all this, Hazrat Alisher Navoi logically emphasized that any language has a national-spiritual essence. In particular, the following words of Alisher Navoi can serve as proof of our opinion:

"There is no clearer indication in the original creation of the Turks that they are meek, and no one can rest on their laurels. Because the CREATOR of Turkish words has often exaggerated and made words for small expressions so that no one can believe them." (Alisher Navoi. Muhakamat al-Lughatayn . Tashkent: Akademnashr, 2017, p. 59)

It is understood that in the history of world linguistics the idea of the national-spiritual nature of language is mentioned in the name of the great linguist Wilhelm Humboldt (1767-1835), but the theoretical and practical interpretation of this idea already existed in Shark linguistics. In fact, the root of this idea is reflected in the encyclopedic linguistic ancestor Mahmud Ibn-ul Husayn Ibn Muhammad-al-Kashgari (XI century) in his work "Diwan Lughat al-Turk". That is why Isajon Sultan, a talented writer, and scholar, called this encyclopedic inscription "a work that carries the spirit of the nation." (Isajon Sultan. The Secret of the Black Star. Tashkent: Gafur Gulam Publishing House, 2019, p. 301.)

So, in the language that today's linguists are re-referring to and recognized in world linguistics as the great linguist Wilhelm von Humboldt, it is a reflection of the national image, national identity, national psyche, national self, that is, linguoanthropological philosophy

The basis of the image was in the linguistic teachings of Mahmud Kashgari. Hazrat Alisher Navoi's "Muhakamat al-Lughatayn " his work is a shining example of linguoanthropological philosophy.

At the heart of today's attempt by Uzbek linguists to analyze language from an anti-centric point of view lies a great deal of material truth. (See H. Nematov, M. Kurbanova, B. Mengliev. National independence and national grammar. // Independence and language. Tashkent: Uzbek State University of World Languages, 2005, pages 24-25. See also: N. Mahmudov. Language is an incomparable and magnificent industry. // Taste of language and literature, 2014. No. 10, pages 3-5.) Because language depends on its owner's way of life, character and psyche, mind and emotions, feelings and thoughts, it is impossible to analyze and classify it in isolation from its relation to itself and to reality, in short, from its national mentality.

There are many scientific definitions of the term "language" by traditional and linguistic approaches to language. System linguistics differs from traditional linguistics in that it operates in a system of speech activity with scientifically differentiated language and speech.

costs Definition of the term "language" by the representatives of this direction is clear and theoretically reliable in relation to the definitions given by the representatives of traditional linguistics. Therefore, we would like to give the definitions of language and speech of system linguists. Thus, in the book "Fundamentals of system lexicology of the Uzbek language" by H. Nematov and R. Rasulov, published in 1995, emphasizing that speech activity is divided into three: language - norm (speech) they are described as follows, and the emphasis is placed on how language is viewed from the point of view of system linguistics:

"Language is not given indirect observation. It exists in the minds of members of society and is seen as a set of perceptions about the units and their interrelationships that are ready, common, binding for all of them, serving to form and express an idea.

Speech is a manifestation of language, a manifestation, a form of realization, which has a material (natural, physical) form, given indirect observation.

The norm is the laws and possibilities of using language units in one or another form of speech, which are defined and defined by society. "(H. Nematov, R. Rasulov." Fundamentals of systemic lexicology of the Uzbek language ". Tashkent: Teacher, 1995, Page 7)



While system linguists and traditional linguists approach the term "language" from two different perspectives, their attitudes and scientific conclusions on a number of issues related to the explanatory dictionary, such as the structure of the explanatory dictionary, the concept of the keyword, the dictionary article, and its constituents, are exactly the same. At this point, a legitimate question arises: how important or relevant is system linguistics in the 2-volume "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language" published in 1981? 5 volumes published in 2006-2008

What about the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language?

As long as traditional linguistics exists, so does traditional lexicography. As long as system linguistics exists, it is a spontaneous system lexicography that will also be available. Because as long as there is a commonality, the features that make it up will definitely exist.

It should be noted that from the linguistic point of view, the system has the concepts of "given indirect observation" and "not given in direct observation". Therefore, the book "Fundamentals of systemic lexicology of the Uzbek language" by H. Nematov and R. Rasulov, representatives of system linguistics, expresses the following views: "Traditional lexicology does not distinguish between language and speech phenomena, units with words recorded in the text or dictionaries. and has dealt with issues such as semantic relationships. From the point of view of system linguistics, the words recorded in the text and dictionaries given indirect observation are the units of speech. (H. Nematov, R. Rasulov. System lexicology of the Uzbek language Tashkent. Teacher: 1995, p. 36).

We refer to the 2-volume "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language" published in 1981

Based on the views of H. Nematov and R. Rasulov, this explanatory dictionary is a source of direct observation. According to the law of identity of dialectical logic, we have to evaluate this situation as a unit of speech. It should also be noted that the examples substantiating the idea given in the Glossary are taken from the texts given indirect observation. In particular, the first volume of the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language", published in 1981

The information is given on pages 9-11, ie the "List of the main literary sources used in the dictionary" and "The list of acronyms accepted in the dictionary of sources" can serve as the proof of our opinion.

From the above, it is clear that the problem of compiling an explanatory dictionary is not so problematic, although all the problems in this area seem to have already been solved, in fact, this is not the case.

In our opinion, the first problem in compiling an explanatory dictionary is the issue of lexical units included in its structure. So, on what criteria should these units, which form the basis of the explanatory dictionary, be selected? Is it based on the latest achievements of traditional linguistics or is the system based on the latest achievements of linguistics ?!

Also, the question of how and in what dimensions the meanings of these units are interpreted is one of the most serious issues facing linguistics today.

Hazrat Alisher Navoi's work "Mahbub ul-club" contains the following thoughts: "Whoever enjoys the wealth of a person is like him, whoever takes care of him is someone else."

Explanation: "The more a person uses his property, the more he owns it; how much he has saved. (Alisher Navoi. Mahbub ul-club. Tashkent: New Century Generation, 2019, pages 102, and 238).

In this sense, the more we use units at the lexical level of the Uzbek language, the more we own. If we don't use those units, they will die. For example, today almost no one uses the phrase "the sun has risen" in the form "the sun has risen." The lexical unit "Shams" today can be found only in literary texts. "Shams" belongs to the network of archaic groups of inactive lexical units. This lexical unit was included in the 2nd volume of the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language" published in 1981 as a "widely used word", and the inclusion of such archaic lexical units in this dictionary should be considered a positive event from a lexicographic point of view.

Today, it is clear that Uzbek lexicography has entered a new phase. Professor of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi, Doctor of Philology B.R. Meng-Liev and Karshi State University, Associate Professor of Uzbek Linguistics, Candidate of Philological Sciences B. Bakhridinova. However, lexicography faces a number of issues that need to be addressed theoretically and practically, and we must recognize these problems and address them in a timely manner on the basis of the laws and categories of dialectical philosophy and dialectical logic.

REFERENCES

1. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 21, 2019 "On measures to radically increase the prestige and status of the Uzbek language as the state language."
2. Akobirov S.F., Alikulov T.A., Ibroximov S.I., and others. Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. Volume 1. Marufov Z. M. edited. Moscow: Mazda- telstvo Russkiy yazyk, 1981. — 632 p.
3. Akobirov S.F., Alikulov T.A., Ibroximov S.I., and others. Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. Volume 2 Ma'rufov Z.M. edited. Moscow: Mazda- telstvo Russkiy yazyk, 1981. — 717 p.
4. Alisher Navoi. Mahbub ul-Club. — Tashkent: Yangi asr avoid, 2019. — 320p.



5. Baxriddinova B. *The world in my eyes (Dictionaries for preschool education) // Language and literature education. 2018, issue 6.*
6. Komilov B. *Mantiq. — Tashkent: Kamolat print company, 2019. — 152p.*
7. Maxmudov N. *Language is an incomparable and glorious blessing. // Language and literature education. 2014, No. 10.*
8. Nematov H., Rasulov. R. *Fundamentals of systemic lexicology of the Uzbek language. — Tashkent: Teacher, 1995. — 128p.*
9. Nematov H., Kurbanova M., Mengliev B. *National independence and national grammar // Independence, and language. — Tashkent: Uzbekistan State University of World Languages, 2005. — 352p.*
10. Nurmonov A. *History of Uzbek linguistics. — Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2002. — 232p.*
11. Tulenov J., Gafurov Z. *Philosophy. — Tashkent: Teacher, 1991. — 384p.*
12. Khasanov B. *Dictionary of Alisher Navoi "Sabat abhor". — Tashkent: Fan Publishing House, 1981. — 104p.*
13. Muhamadjonovna, S. D. (2020). *The key concepts of forming sociolinguistic competence of future English language specialists. Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research (AJMR), 9(5), 118-121.*
14. Muhamadjonovna, S. D. (2020). *The development of sociolinguistic competence of future English language teachers through computer technologies.*
15. Sarimsakova, D., & Rashidova, S. (2017). *DEVELOPING INTERCULTURAL COMPETENCES WITH CASE STUDIES. In WORLD SCIENCE: PROBLEMS AND INNOVATIONS (pp. 212-214).*
16. Sarimsakova, D. (2019). *Communicative competence as a result of EF teaching and learning ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 12 (80), 166-169 [https://dx. doi. org/10.15863](https://dx.doi.org/10.15863). In TAS (Vol. 80).*