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ХОРАЗМ МАЪМУН АКАДЕМИЯСИ**

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yaratadi. Bu tarjima nazariyasi o'z ichiga matnlarni o'rganish, ulardan ma'lumot oluvchi qimmatli bilimlar jamlanmasini, yagona tillarning tarixini va ularning munosabatlari bo'yicha qimmatli ma'lumotlarni o'z ichiga oladi. Tarjima nazariyasiga oid tadqiqotlarni o'rganish davomida olimlar va izlanuvchilar o'zlarining tarjima amaliyotlarini tushunishga, shuningdek, ilmiy sohasida ilmiy faoliyatini rivojlantirishga imkon beradi.

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HISTORY OF INVESTIGATING FUNCTIONAL FORMS OF THE VERB

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Аннотация. *Maqolada fe'ning funksional shakllarini o'rganish haqida qisqacha ma'lumot berilgan. Ushbu sohadagi turli tadqiqotlar tasvirlangan.*

Калит со'злар: *fe'ning shaxssiz shakllari, formantlar, vazifalar, morfologik tuzilishi, konstruksiyalar, kognitiv tomonlari, pragmatic tomonlari.*

Аннотация. *В статье дан краткий обзор изучения функциональных форм глагола. Описаны исследования различных исследователей в этой области.*

Ключевые слова: *Неличные формы глагола, форманты, функции, морфологическая структура, конструкции, когнитивные аспекты, прагматические аспекты.*

Abstract. *The article gives brief overview of what has been studied on functional forms of the verb. It describes the investigations of different researchers on this field.*

Key words: *non-finite forms of the verb, formants, functions, morphological structure, constructions, cognitive aspects, pragmatic aspects.*

Verb system is divided into finite and non-finite forms. Finite verbs provide structure to sentences, indicate tense, person, and number, and form the main verb in the predicate of a sentence. Non-finite verb forms do not show tense, person or number. Different linguists conducted research on functional forms of the verb from different aspects. A. Anosova investigated non-finite forms of the verb in the English and Russian languages in scientific texts, their grammatical categories, syntactic functions. The author comes to the conclusion that non-finite forms are frequent in the analyzed texts due to their syncretic nature. The author also notes that constructions with non-finite forms of the verb, such as participial phrases and constructions with secondary predication, contribute to the compression of information, thereby being a means of language economy. Participles are most often used in the attributive function, as part of participial phrases they replace subordinate clauses. In English text there is a tendency to use participles and infinitives in postposition to a noun. The use of passive forms of participles in Russian and English texts, as well as impersonal sentences with modal words and infinitives are explained by the tendency towards the impersonality of the scientific text[1].

P. Kuznetsov worked on the system of functional forms of the verb in the Turkish language. His dissertation is devoted to one of the important sections of verb morphology of the modern Turkish literary language. The functional forms of the verb form the main ingredient of the verbal word form in Turkish and any other Turkic language. The number of formants covered by the system of functional forms and included in one of the rank classes of the morphological system of the Turkish verb significantly exceeds the number of all other verbal formants belonging to other rank classes. Thus, the core of the study consists of moods, tenses, modalities, various infinite verbal formations (participles, gerunds, action nouns, verbal nouns, etc.), which together form an extensive system of

forms of the Turkish verb, the study of which both in general and in its individual components are of significant scientific interest[2].

Cognitive-pragmatic features of non-finite verb forms in modern English were studied by J.Teterina[3]. The purpose of this study is to determine the cognitive features of these combinations due to their role in conveying the concept of the process. Non-finite forms of the verb are considered from the point of view of their cognitive characteristics as forms that have not only the properties of objectivity or attribute, but primarily as forms that convey the concept of a process and represent it through a connection in the context with formants of a closed class as activity, action or state. This cognitive-pragmatic approach allows us to interpret in a new way the meanings of the infinitive and gerund in combination with the same verbs and explain their role in the representation of the process concept. For the first time, an analysis of the meanings of the constructions V + to V and V + Ving is carried out in conjunction with formants of a closed class.

Studying the category of a verb and its forms has an important place in the scientific heritage of E.I. Korkina, because they are nuclear – grammatical means of expressing fundamental mental categories of language – predicative styles and modalities[4]. In accordance with your function verb is characterized by one thing or another a set of specific predicative grammatic categories (time, aspect, mood, voice), as well as coordinating categories –repeating some categories of the name and pronouns. In addition, the verb is a vertire – structural-semantic basis –syntactic and communicative unit, that is, proposals.

Korkina reviewed in comprehensively their morphological, syntactic and word-formation features. Paid attention mania also for isolated participial forms that have passed into other parts of speech - adverbs, service-in other words, etc. Scientist, based on comparative historical and systemic structural paradigms linguistics, identified and described these verbal forms of the verb in synchronic and diachronic aspects. What is it in shows an analysis of the monographic research by E.I. Korkina, the gerunds of the Yakut language retain traces contacts with ancient Turkic, Mongolian, and Evenki languages. Syntactic functions of verb forms received coverage at both the level of simple and complex sentences. At analysis of the functions of gerunds as part of a complex sentence E.I. Korkina adhered to traditional approach that dominated Turkology in the 60s and 70s. of XX century.

Azimova analyzed the expression of verbs in the spontaneous speech of persons with agrammatic aphasia on the example of the Uzbek language[5]. This problem is being studied for the first time using the material of the Uzbek language. The study was carried out based on an experiment in which two groups of people participated: the first group adults with aphasia, the second group - adults without speech pathology. Analysis of expeririment shows that in this type of aphasia in the Uzbek language there is no dissociation of the verb and noun. This is explained by the complex morphological structure of verbs in the Uzbek language.

Analysis of spontaneous speech of persons with agrammatic aphasia by Azimova showed that there are violations in the use of gerunds and participles, but the name of the action is used within normal limits. Average number of gerunds used by individuals with agrammatic aphasia - 2, and in participants of the experiment without speech pathology - 8.6. It is known that the gerund and participle express the attribute: the first expresses presses a sign of an action, and the second - a sign of an object. Analysis of the experimental materials shows that in this type of aphasia in the Uzbek language there is no dissociation of the verb and the noun. This is explained by the complex morphological structure of verbs in the Uzbek language.

However, verb-related deficits are observed in the use of auxiliary verbs and functional forms of the verb. In the spontaneous speech of persons with aphasia, there are no auxiliary verbs, and the functional forms of the verb are significantly smaller than in the spontaneous speech of participants without speech pathology. Violations of these verb forms are based on the complexity of the cognitive mechanism of their use. Analysis of agrammatic spontaneous speech in the Uzbek language showed that the use of verb forms can correspond to the norms of language and speech. This is reflected in the use of correct conjugated forms of verbs and their agglutinative structure in the Uzbek language. However, for persons with agrammatic aphasia, certain difficulties are noted in the use of auxiliary

verbs and functional forms of the verb, which is explained by the complexities of the cognitive mechanism of their implementation.

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RELIGIOUS PICTURE OF THE WORLD AS AN IMPORTANT COMPONENT OF LINGUISTIC PICTURE OF THE WORLD

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola dunyoning diniy manzarasi haqida ma'lumotlarni hamda bilimlarni o'z ichiga oladi. Unda turli tillarning diniy, madaniy jihatdan bog'liqligi hamda din va madaniyat bir-biriga chambarchas bog'liq ekanligi aytib o'tilgan. Maqolada diniy atamalar va ularning boshqa tillardagi o'rindoshi, ma'nosi hamda ekvivalenti keltirib o'tilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Din, animizm, fetishizm, miflar, hinduizm, budizm, xudolar, shumer-akkadlar, teliolingvistika, lingvokulturologiya, lingvokulturema.

Аннотация. Эта статья посвящается анализу религиозной картины мира. В нем сказано, что разные языки связаны религиозно и культурно, а религия и культура тесно связаны друг с другом. В статье упоминаются религиозные термины и их заменители, значения и эквиваленты в других языках.

Ключевые слова: Религия, анимизм, фетишизм, мифы, индуизм, буддизм, боги, шумеро-аккадцы, телиолингвистика, лингвокультурология, лингвокультурема.

Abstract. This article deals with the religious picture of the world which is important in linguistic picture of the world. It states that different languages are religiously and culturally related, and that religion and culture are closely related to each other. The article mentions religious terms and their substitutes, meanings and equivalents in other languages.

Key words: Religion, animism, fetishism, myths, Hinduism, Buddhism, gods, Sumero-Akkadians, theolinguistics, language and culture, linguocultureme.

Religion as a separate form of worldview and worldview is one of the integral components of culture. This is explained by the fact that religion occupies a special place in the system of spiritual values as a part of culture. Religion has always had a great impact on culture, covering all its fields: architecture, art, painting, music, science, literature, ethics, manners, aesthetics, etc. Thus, the emergence of primitive religions (animism, fetishism, totemism) contributed to the appearance of the first cave paintings, sculptures created with the magical purpose of influencing the image. The first rites and rituals were also related to mythological and religious ideas (calling for rain, asking for God's mercy, burying the dead with things that help to appease the spirits). As noted in the theoretical literature on the history of religions, religion has been a source of creative inspiration for art throughout human history. Any religion led to the flourishing of architecture (Egyptian pyramids, mosques, churches, monasteries, Buddhist stupas, synagogues, etc.). The style of each religious building is strictly subject to religious requirements. For example, a stupa, a shrine in Buddhism,