



**ПЕРСПЕКТИВНЫЕ ОРИЕНТИРЫ
ЛИНГВО-ФИЛОСОФСКОЙ НАУКИ
XXI ВЕКА**

**XXI CENTURY LINGUO-PHILOSOPHICAL
SCIENCE PERSPECTIVES**

**РЕСПУБЛИКА
ИЛМИЙ-АМАЛИЙ АНЖУМАН
МАТЕРИАЛЛАРИ
(халқаро қатнашуви билан)
25-26 Май, 2018**

**МАТЕРИАЛЫ
РЕСПУБЛИКАНСКОЙ
НАУЧНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЙ
КОНФЕРЕНЦИИ
(с международным участием)**

**Scientific-Practical Conference
Collected Papers**

БУХОРО - 2018

**ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ ОЛИЙ ВА ЎРТА МАХСУС
ТАЪЛИМ ВАЗИРЛИГИ**

**ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ СОҒЛИКНИ САҚЛАШ
ВАЗИРЛИГИ**

БУХОРО ДАВЛАТ ТИББИЁТ ИНСТИТУТИ

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**XXI CENTURY LINGUO-PHILOSOPHICAL SCIENCE
PERSPECTIVES**

Материалы

**Республиканской научно-практической конференции
(с международным участием)
Бухара, 25-26 мая 2018 г.**

Илмий- амалий анжуман материаллари

Scientific-Practical Conference Collected Papers

**“Дурдона” нашриёти
Бухоро, 2018**

81.1

И 27

Перспективные ориентиры лингво-философской науки XXI века [Текст] : материалы Республиканской научно-практической конференции, 25-26 мая 2018 г. / сост. К. Шадманов. - Бухара : Durdona, 2018. -280 с.

ББК 81.1

Тахрир хайъати:

БухТИ ректори, т.ф.д., проф.А.Ш.Иноятлов, т.ф.д., проф. Н.А.Нуралиев, ф.ф.д., проф. К.Б.Шодмонов (масъул мухаррир), т.ф.д., проф. Ш.Хайитов (Бух ДУ), доц. Д.А.Абдуллаева, доц. Г.Н.Курбонова, доц. А.Б.Сариев

Ушбу тўплам материаллари 21 аср лисоний-фалсафий фанлар перспектив йуналишлари масалаларига багишланган. Тўплам олий таълим юртларининг проф-ўқитувчиларига мулжалланган булиб, унда глобализув даврида тил ва жамиятдаги лисоний-маданий муаммолар, замонавий технологиялардан таълимда фойдаланишнинг айрим масалалари ҳам ёритилган. Мазкур тўпламдан магистрлар, тадқиқотчилар, ўқитувчилар ва таълим буйича тадқиқот ишларини олиб бораётган илмий муассасалар ходимлари фойдаланишлари мумкин.

This book includes papers dealt with 21st century linguo-philosophical science perspectives. It is intended for teachers and educators of high schools and universities; these papers also consider some issues of modern technologies using in education. These collected papers may be used as well by master students, researchers, teachers and professors involved in Education studies.

Мақолалар муаллиф тахрирлигида чоп этилган. All the articles are published in the author's reduction.

Мазкур мақолалар тўплами Бухоро давлат тиббиёт институти Илмий Кенгашининг 2018 йил "24" апрел 9-сонли йиғилиш қарорига мувофиқ нашрга тавсия этилган.

ISBN 978-9943-5184-1-4

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Discussing this topic it is important to mention that SCL may be divided into two areas: sociopragmatic and pragmalinguistic competences. Sociopragmatic competence implies using correct appropriate meaning utterance appropriate to specific sociocultural conventions and values. Pragmalinguistic competence implies ability to use appropriate forms – grammatically appropriate utterance to convey particular meaning [Leech, Kasper & Blum-Kulka as qtd. in Mede: 2015].

Also, some authors when talking about SCL in a second/foreign language prefer to name it as cross-cultural pragmatics. Helen Spencer-Oatey and Wenying Jiang in their article “Explaining Cross-Cultural Pragmatic Findings: Moving from Politeness Maxims to Sociopragmatic Interactional Principles (SIPs)” discuss the pragmatic maxims and politeness principles presented by Grice and Leech [4].

The authors of the article suggest substituting the long-time-used terms of maxims to sociopragmatic interactional principles. They believe that principle is associated with values and/or beliefs. So they define and explain SIPs as : “socioculturally- based principles, scalar in nature, that guide or influence people’s productive and interpretive use of language. The principles are typically value linked, so that in a given culture and/or situational context, there are norms or preferences regarding the implementation of the principles, and any failure to implement the principles as expected may result in mild to strong evaluative judgements ”.

The authors support that people’s linguistic behavior is under the control of cultural norms of a community they live in. So, we may conclude that speaking another language the influence of the first language will strongly influence our sociolinguistic competence.

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ATTEMPTS TO SIMPLIFY THE LANGUAGE OF MODERN ENGLISH TECHNICAL TEXT

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Аннотация. В статье дается краткий обзор, трудностей перевода, железнодорожных терминов и пути их унификация, с которыми можно столкнуться в текстах научной тематики. Автор предлагает варианты решения этого вопроса, чтобы повысить показатели образования и системы обучения студентов в технических направлениях.

Proponents of further departures from classical traditions require simplification of the style of English technical literature on the grounds that existing norms complicate the task of information of scientists and engineers who

do not have time to read an increasing number of literature on the specialty. They believe that the vocabulary of technical literature, in addition to terms, should be limited to simple words of the domestic language, the grammar should be kept to a minimum, the sentences should be brief and simple. It has already been said that the language of English technical literature is characterized by the use of synonyms of Latin (French) origin, harmonizing with a large number of terms used, taken from the Latin and Greek languages. Proponents of simplification suggest replacing them with shorter and simpler words, mainly Anglo-Saxon roots. In this regard, a typical list of words to be replaced is given by L.M. Kudryashova [2, 103-111]:

accommodate -- fit, take	conception -- idea, thought
accomplish -- do, carry out	conference -- meeting
accordingly -- so	conjecture -- guess
achieve -- get, reach	consequently -- so
activate -- start	considerable -- much
advantageous -- useful, good	consists -- has
aggregate -- total, sum	construct -- build, make
agitate -- stir, excite	consummation -- result
alleviate -- ease	contiguous -- next to, near, touching
antedate -- precede, before	continuous -- steady, unbroken
antithesis -- opposite	convenient -- handy
apparent -- clear, plain	criterion -- test, rule, standard
apparently -- seems	deficiency -- lack
applicable -- applies, fits	desirable -- wanted
approximately -- about	development -- growth, change
ascertain -- learn, find out	diminish -- drop, lessen
assimilate -- absorb, digest	diminution -- less, decrease, drop
attempt -- try	discussion -- talk
attractive -- good	disengage -- free, let go
bilateral -- two-sided	distribute -- spread, allot
capable -- able	duplicate -- copy
component -- part	dynamic -- active, swift

Note the following: many of the given words are international, namely: activate, antithesis, assimilate, component, conception, conference, construct, criterion, discussion, dynamic, effective, equivalent, evolution, experiment, fragment, identical, initiate, isolate, maximal, minimal, modification, optimal, periphery, problematical, procedure, proportion, prototype, reconstruct, segment, segregate, selection, symptomatic, technique. The proposed substitutions in many cases would cause distortion of the meaning (for example, "to visualize" means "to imagine" in the sense of "suggesting", and "to see" indicates a particular fact) or would lead to nonsense (for example: "saturated compounds" - saturated compounds - can not be referred to as "soaked (or filled) compounds").

The structure of the language of technical literature should be controlled by logic, and clarity should regulate its individual elements. The words chosen should be simple enough and useful to attract the attention of the reader and provide him with an understanding of the meaning. to be sufficiently long and of foreign origin

in those cases when it is impossible to achieve understanding of meaning by means of simple, purely English and everyday words "[Kazakova, 2008, p. 218]. Equally artificial are attempts by supporters of simplification to deprive the language of English technical literature of the richness of grammatical forms. This policy is followed by some editors of technical journals that seek to simplify complex and complex sentences, delete from the text non-finite forms of the verb, in particular, infinitive, participial and gerundial phrases, object to breaking the rigid word order.

For example, such a tough language policy, the editor-in-chief of the English translation of the Russian magazine "Uspekhikhimii" Florin Sider writes: "I personally believe that our style must be as simple as possible. People who are currently reading the article, usually busy, they have to read a lot and we want as far as possible to facilitate them the task of "[Sider 1983, c.72]. And, indeed, as a rule, editorial amendments aimed at simplifying the articles lead to a distortion of the meaning. This is not surprising, neglecting synonyms of Latin (French) origin and ignoring the grammatical wealth of the English language makes it impossible to convey those subtle semantic nuances that are necessary to ensure clear and clear information.

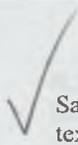
Scientific and technical translation is not only a special kind of translation activity and a special theory that explores this type of activity, but also is in the status of an independent applied discipline. The characteristic features of scientific and technical literature are noted both in its grammar, and in vocabulary and even in stylistics. The basic requirements that a good scientific and technical translation must meet are reduced to the following:

1. Accurate transmission of the original text.
2. Strict clarity of the presentation of thought with the most concise and concise form inherent in the style of the Russian technical.

Different cultures and traditions, different warehouses of thinking, different literature, different epochs and different levels of development are faced in translation. Translation of scientific and technical texts is of no small importance and when translating the translator should as accurately and accurately convey the essence. Send the whole and exactly the content of the original with the means of another language, while preserving its expressive and stylistic features. Also, the most important problem of achieving the equivalence of a translation is the transfer of the original content of the text with the help of the terminology system of the language into which the translation is done. It is the difference of these terminology systems in different languages that is the cause of the difficulties.

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