

Respublika OAK jurnali

ISSN 2181-4201

TA'LIM TRANSFORMATSIYASI

ILMIY-METODIK JURNALI



IYUL 2026, 4-SON

BUXORO DAVLAT PEDAGOGIKA INSTITUTI
<https://etjournal.buxdpi.uz>



**BUXORO DAVLAT
PEDAGOGIKA
INSTITUTI**

BUXORO DAVLAT PEDAGOGIKA INSTITUTI

TA'LIM TRANSFORMATSIYASI

ILMIY – METODIK JURNAL

№. 4

FILOLOGIYA FANLARI

USAGE CHARACTERISTICS OF NEW NOUN LEXEMES IN MODERN UZBEK NEWSPAPER AND ONLINE MEDIA LANGUAGE

Saidova Khurshida Fakhridin qizi,

doctoral candidate Bukhara State University

e-mail: x.f.saidova@buxdu.uz

Abstract. This article examines the usage characteristics of new noun lexemes in contemporary Uzbek newspapers and online news media. The study comparatively analyzes new noun lexemes that have entered the Uzbek language and become actively used as a result of social, political, economic, technological, educational, medical, sports, and cultural developments during the years of independence. The analysis focuses on their sources of origin, word-formation patterns, thematic classification, frequency of use, and stylistic functions in newspaper and online media texts. The study also identifies the similarities and differences in the use of new noun lexemes across these two media types, demonstrating that online news media facilitate the more rapid dissemination of lexical innovations, whereas newspapers tend to employ their standardized and normatively established forms. The findings contribute to a better understanding of the lexical enrichment of contemporary Uzbek, highlight the role of mass media in the dissemination of new noun lexemes, and provide useful material for the compilation of explanatory and neological dictionaries of the Uzbek language.

Keywords: online news media, newspapers, new noun lexeme, neologism, Internet language, journalistic style, artificial intelligence, derivation, semantic development.

ZAMONAVIY O‘ZBEK TILI GAZETA VA INTERNET NASHRLARIDA YANGI OT LEKSEMALARNING QO‘LLANISH XUSUSIYATLARI

Saidova Xurshida Faxriddin qizi,

Buxoro davlat universiteti tayanch doktoranti

e-mail: x.f.saidova@buxdu.uz

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada zamonaviy o‘zbek gazeta va internet nashrlari tilida qo‘llanayotgan yangi ot leksemalarning qo‘llanish xususiyatlari tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotda mustaqillik davrida ijtimoiy-siyosiy, iqtisodiy, axborot texnologiyalari, tibbiyot, ta’lim, sport va madaniyat sohalaridagi o‘zgarishlar natijasida o‘zbek tiliga kirib kelgan hamda faol qo‘llanayotgan yangi ot leksemalar gazeta va internet matnlari asosida qiyosiy o‘rganiladi. Yangi leksemalarning kelib chiqish manbalari, yasaliş usullari, tematik guruhlari, qo‘llanish chastotasi hamda uslubiy vazifalari aniqlanadi. Shuningdek, gazeta va internet nashrlari tilida yangi ot leksemalarning qo‘llanishidagi umumiy va farqli jihatlar yoritilib, internet nashrlarida ularning tezroq ommalashishi va gazeta tilida me’yorlashgan shakllarda qo‘llanish tendensiyasi kuzatilishi asoslab beriladi. Olingan natijalar zamonaviy o‘zbek tili leksikasining boyish jarayonini, ommaviy axborot vositalarining yangi ot leksemalarni ommalashtirishdagi o‘rnini yoritishga hamda o‘zbek tilining izohli va yangi so‘zlar lug‘atlarini boyitishga xizmat qiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: internet nashri, gazeta nashrlari, yangi ot leksema, neologizm, internet tili, publitsistik uslub, korpus lingvistikasi, sun’iy intellekt, derivatsiya, semantik taraqqiyot.

ОСОБЕННОСТИ ФУНКЦИОНИРОВАНИЯ НОВЫХ ИМЕННЫХ ЛЕКСЕМ В СОВРЕМЕННЫХ УЗБЕКСКИХ ГАЗЕТНЫХ И ИНТЕРНЕТ-ИЗДАНИЯХ

Саидова Хуришда Фахриддиновна,

аспирант Бухарского государственного университета
электронная почта: x.f.saidova@buxdu.uz

В данной статье анализируются особенности употребления новых именных лексем в языке современных узбекских газет и интернет-изданий. В исследовании на основе сравнительного анализа газетных и интернет-текстов рассматриваются новые именные лексемы, вошедшие в узбекский язык и активно функционирующие в результате социально-политических, экономических, технологических, образовательных, медицинских, спортивных и культурных изменений, произошедших в годы независимости. Особое внимание уделяется источникам их происхождения, способам словообразования, тематической классификации, частотности употребления и стилистическим функциям. Кроме того, выявляются общие и отличительные особенности функционирования новых именных лексем в газетных и интернет-изданиях. Установлено, что интернет-издания способствуют более быстрому распространению лексических инноваций, тогда как в газетах преимущественно используются их нормативно закреплённые формы. Полученные результаты способствуют более глубокому пониманию процессов пополнения словарного состава современного узбекского языка, раскрывают роль средств массовой информации в распространении новых именных лексем и могут быть использованы при составлении толковых словарей и словарей новых слов узбекского языка.

Ключевые слова: интернет-издания, газетные издания, новые именные лексемы, неологизм, язык Интернета, публицистический стиль, корпусная лингвистика, искусственный интеллект, деривация, семантическое развитие.

Introduction. The vocabulary of every language develops continuously in close connection with the progress of society. Changes occurring in social, political, economic, scientific, technological, and cultural life lead to the emergence of new concepts, creating a need for new lexical units to express them. In particular, the rapid development of Internet technologies and the expansion of digital communication in the twenty-first century have significantly accelerated the dissemination and widespread use of new words. Today, online news platforms serve not only as channels for disseminating information but also as important environments for the emergence, popularization, and active use of new lexical units. During the years of independence, the vocabulary of the Uzbek language has been significantly enriched with new noun lexemes. This process has been strongly influenced by the transition to a market economy, the expansion of international cooperation, advances in information and communication technologies, the development of the digital economy, and the growing popularity of online news media and social networking platforms. As a result, new noun lexemes such as *startup*, *marketplace*, *podcast*, *chatbot*, *blockchain*, *token*, *freelancer*, *cybersecurity*, *drone*, and *QR code* have become widely used in the language of Uzbek online media. While some of these units are loanwords, others have been formed through the internal word-formation mechanisms of the Uzbek language.

Newspapers and online news platforms represent two major forms of contemporary journalistic discourse, each exhibiting distinctive characteristics in the use of new noun lexemes. Newspaper language is characterized by editorial control, adherence to linguistic norms, and stylistic consistency, whereas online media are distinguished by immediacy, interactivity, and the rapid circulation of information. Consequently, new noun lexemes tend to emerge and spread more quickly in online publications, while newspapers more frequently employ their standardized and normatively established forms.

Online news media differ from traditional print newspapers in their immediacy, their ability to deliver information in real time, and their close integration with the global information space. Consequently, new lexical units typically emerge first in online publications before gradually gaining wider acceptance and becoming established in general usage. From a

linguistic perspective, online news media constitute an important source for observing the emergence, semantic development, and standardization of new noun lexemes.

The aim of this article is to identify new noun lexemes used in Uzbek online news media, describe their semantic and derivational characteristics, analyze their patterns of use, and examine the role of online journalism in enriching the vocabulary of the Uzbek language. The findings of the study contribute to a deeper understanding of neologization processes in contemporary Uzbek and provide a scientific basis for the description and classification of newly emerging noun lexemes.

In the mass media. Unlike traditional print publications, online news media enable the rapid dissemination of information, real-time reporting of events, and continuous interaction with the global information environment. Consequently, political, economic, technological, and cultural developments are reflected first in the language of online news media. As a result, noun lexemes denoting new concepts are typically introduced and popularized through online publications before spreading more widely.

New lexical units initially appear in online news media and digital platforms and gradually become part of everyday language use. While some of these units have already become established as specialized terms, others are still undergoing the process of entering the general vocabulary. In this regard, the language of online news media represents an important source for tracing the emergence, development, and adaptation of loanwords and other newly introduced lexical units in contemporary Uzbek twenty-first century, online journalism has become one of the fastest-growing sectors of th.

Literature Review. The analysis indicates that between 2020 and 2025, the number of new noun lexemes related to information technologies, the digital economy, and online services increased more rapidly than those belonging to other thematic domains. This trend reflects the accelerating pace of digital transformation and the growing influence of information technologies on contemporary Uzbek society. To identify and analyze these lexical innovations, the study examined materials published by the country's leading online news outlets, including *Kun.uz*, *Daryo.uz*, *Gazeta.uz*, *Qalampir.uz* newspapers. These platforms constitute the primary sources for the emergence, dissemination, and standardization of new noun lexemes in modern Uzbek media discourse.

New noun lexemes occurring in online news media can be semantically classified into several groups. The first group consists of lexemes denoting new concepts, such as *blockchain*, *token*, *podcast*, *marketplace*, and *chatbot*. Another group includes the names of new professions, such as *freelancer*, *blogger*, *influencer*, *content creator*, *Instablogger*, and *copywriter*. In addition, from a derivational perspective, the proportion of compound nouns is also increasing in the language of online media. Examples include *cybersecurity*, *agrocluster*, *crypto exchange*, *media forum*, and *video conference*.

New lexical units used in online news media generally pass through several stages. The first is the emergence stage, during which they appear in a limited number of online news reports. The second is the activation stage, in which these new units are actively used across various online publications and gradually become established in the language. The final stage is the standardization stage, where they are widely used in the mass media and eventually create the need for inclusion in dictionaries.

Methods and Methodology. This study aims to identify new noun lexemes used in contemporary Uzbek newspapers and online news media and to examine their patterns of usage. The empirical data consist of journalistic texts published in newspapers and online news platforms during the years of Uzbekistan's independence. New noun lexemes identified in these texts were collected and compared with entries in the current explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language as well as dictionaries of new words in order to determine their lexical status. The findings indicate a noticeable increase in the use of new noun lexemes in online news media, particularly during the period 2020–2025. This trend has been driven primarily by the

implementation of digitalization policies, the expansion of e-government services, the growth of e-commerce, the widespread adoption of distance education, advances in artificial intelligence technologies, and the increasing intensity of global information exchange.

Results. The analysis shows that new noun lexemes in online news media first emerge in news reports, technology-related articles, and economic analyses. They subsequently spread to texts covering socio-political, cultural, and everyday topics. This process demonstrates the gradual transition of new lexical units from specialized terminological usage to the general vocabulary. The findings also indicate that new noun lexemes appear and are used more rapidly and more frequently in online news media than in newspapers. In contrast, newspaper language tends to employ more standardized and normatively established forms of these lexical units.

For example, the lexeme *startup* initially referred specifically to an innovative business venture. Over time, however, it has also come to denote any new initiative or promising project in online media discourse. Similarly, *podcast*, which originally referred to an audio program, is now frequently used to describe video podcasts and various forms of multimedia content.

Furthermore, the new noun lexemes identified in newspapers and online news media were classified into thematic groups according to their semantic domains.

Thematic Domain	Examples
Axborot texnologiyalari	chatbot, token, podkast, blokcheyn, pleymarket
Iqtisod va biznes	startap, marketpleys, frilanser, keshbek
Ta'lim	vebinar, masofaviy ta'lim, onlayn-platforma
Siyosat	mediamakon, investitsiya, kibejinoyat
Tibbiyot	implant, bioprinter,
Madaniyat	kontentmeyker, shou
Sport	Kibersport, mundial, final
Ekologiya	elektromobil, ekostansiya, ekotizim
Turizm	Turizm shaharchasi,
Boshqa	Anomal issiq.

The table shows that the fields of information technology and economics are the most productive sources of new noun lexemes. This finding reflects the growing role of the digital economy and modern technologies in contemporary society.

Discussion. Online news media constitute one of the most important communicative environments for the emergence, dissemination, and standardization of new noun lexemes in contemporary Uzbek. The findings of this study demonstrate that the rapid development of online journalism, global information exchange, and digital communication has contributed not only to an increase in the number of new noun lexemes but also to their frequency of use. In particular, lexical units related to information technology, economics, education, healthcare, and the media represent the most actively used categories of new noun lexemes in online news discourse.

The analysis further indicates that the use of new noun lexemes follows a gradual process of lexical diffusion. Initially, new lexical units appear in specialized texts addressing specific professional or technical fields. They are then disseminated through online news media, where their frequency of use increases and they gradually become part of the general vocabulary. Some of these units eventually reach the stage at which they are included in explanatory dictionaries. This development clearly demonstrates the significant role of online news media in enriching the lexical system of the Uzbek language and facilitating the standardization of newly emerging lexical units.

Daryo.uz. «O'zbekistonda qog'ozdagi *tenderlar* erasi tugadi» – moliya vaziri o'rinbosari Odilbek Isoqov(daryo.uz 03:40 / 09.01.2021);

Tenge Business: biznes uchun *raqamli xizmatning* yangi bosqichi. Jaziramada *endokrin kasalligi* borlar nimalarga e'tibor berishi kerak? SSV tavsiyalari; MyGov *saytini* soxtalashtirib,

fuqarolarning 1 mlrd soʻmdan ortiq pulini oʻgʻirlagan jinoiy guruh qoʻlga olindi.; AQSH *grin-karta* uchun ariza topshiradiganlarni tekshirishni kuchaytiradi.; Yagona *portal*da virtual toʻlov kartasini ochish mumkin boʻladi. (daryo.uz 13:30 / 16.07.2026).; Indoneziya *sunʼiy intellekt* yordamida yaratilgan asarlarga mualliflik huquqi bermoqchi (daryo.uz. 15:55 / 18.07.2026); Oʻzbekistonda pasport yoki *ID-kartani* yoʻqotganlik uchun jarima bekor qilinadi(daryo.uz 09:48 / 16.07.2026).

Kun.uz. Xitoy kompaniyasi Fargʻonada uch modeldagi *elektromobillar* ishlab chiqaradi.(00:27 / 17.11.2021); Toshkent viloyati IIBB matbuot kotibi saytni yolgʻon tarqatishda aybladi, lekin asos qani?(03:04 / 16.06.2023); Oʻzbekistonda 9 yoshli bola *sunʼiy intellektning* tayyor tizimlari asosida ishlovchi *bot* yaratdi(17:00 / 04.07.2024); Oʻzbekiston va Ozarboyjon *ID-kartani* oʻzaro tan olish masalasini muhokama qilmoqda(1:08 / 31.01.2025); Yevropa Chempionlar ligasi *pley-off* bosqichiga qurʼa tashlandi(21:38 /1.01.2025); Kim finalga chiqadi? *Mundial* tahlili(22:55/13.07.2026).

Qalampir.uz. 2026 yilgi Jahon chempionati *finali* qanday oʻtdi? (20-iyul.sport). Endilikda banklardan 500 AQSH dollarigacha naqd valyutani pasport yoki *ID-kartasiz* sotib olish mumkin boʻladi(20-iyul). Buxoroda hindistonlik talaba kursdoshini *noutbuk* bilan urib oʻldirdi.(07 iyul.2026). *ID-karta* yoki pasportning aslini taqdim etish shart! – YHXX(07 iyul.2026). Trampning yordamiga qaramay, AQSH *mundialni* tark etdi(07 iyul.2026). (07 iyul.2026). *Subsidiya* va *elektron auksion*: baliqchilarga yangi imtiyozlar berilmoqda(05 iyul.2026). Dunyoda *milliarderlar* soni rekord darajada koʻpaydi (05 iyul.2026). Amudaryo orqali 2 kg 32 gr narkotik moddani *dronda* Oʻzbekistonga olib oʻtishga urinish toʻxtatildi(05 iyul.2026). Yerda kuchli *magnit boʻroni* boshlandi(04 iyul.2026). Sergelida “Aqlli tuman” *platformasi* ishga tushirildi(04 iyul.2026). Argentina JCH *debyutantini* qiyinchilik bilan yengdi(04 iyul.2026).

Buxoronoma gazetasi. БухДУнинг 10 та таълим дастури давлат аккредитациясидан ўтди(16 июл 2026); Сунъий интеллект ижодкорликни йўқ қилаётгани йўқ, аксинча, уни мислсиз даражада кўпайтирмоқда(14.07.2026); Футзалчиларимиз — Осиё чемпионатининг бронза медали соҳиби(22:39 / 06.07.2026); Давлат бошқарувида ягона *рақамли платформани* жорий этиш чоралари кўриб чиқилди(14:41 / 07.07.2026);Press-tur maroqli oʻtdi(11.07.2026. №(53).

Coverage of new lexemes in newspapers and internet publications

New lexemes	Newspapers	Online News Media
keshbek	+	+
sunʼiy intellekt	+	+
mundial	-	+
keshbekchi	-	+
raqamli texnologiya	+	+
kambek	-	+
elektromobil	+	+
sim-karta	-	+

Conclusion. First, online news media are designed to deliver information rapidly and therefore tend to adopt new concepts emerging in the global information space with little or no modification. As a result, loan noun lexemes such as *startup*, *marketplace*, *chatbot*, *podcast*, *blockchain*, *freelancer*, and *influencer* are widely used in online publications. Owing to the need for immediate reporting, there is often insufficient time for standardized Uzbek equivalents to emerge before these terms become established in media usage. Second, online news media rely extensively on international news agencies, foreign media outlets, and global technological sources. Consequently, many terms borrowed primarily from English and

other languages are used either without translation or with only partial adaptation to the Uzbek linguistic system. Third, newspapers generally adhere more strictly to editorial policies and the norms of the standard literary language. Therefore, newly borrowed lexical units are often accompanied by explanatory notes or replaced with their standardized Uzbek equivalents. This editorial practice contributes to the relatively lower frequency of loan noun lexemes in newspaper language compared with online news media. Fourth, the target audiences of newspapers and online news media also influence the use of new lexical units. Online publications primarily address users in the digital environment, who tend to adopt new technological terminology more readily. In contrast, newspapers serve a broader readership with diverse age groups and professional backgrounds, making clarity and comprehensibility a higher priority in lexical choice. Overall, the findings demonstrate that online news media have become the primary environment for the emergence, dissemination, and standardization of new noun lexemes in contemporary Uzbek. Comparative analysis shows that online publications play a leading role in lexical innovation, whereas newspapers contribute to the normalization and stabilization of these lexical units. These findings enhance our understanding of the processes of lexical development and neologization in modern Uzbek and may serve as a valuable resource for lexicographic studies, corpus development, and future research on media language.

References:

1. Boboyeva A. *Gazeta tili haqida*. – Toshkent, 1983.
2. Hojiyev, A. *O'zbek tili leksikologiyasi*. Toshkent: O'qituvchi.
3. Madvaliyev, A. (ed.). *O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati*. 5 vols. Toshkent.
4. Madvaliyev, A. (ed.). *O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati*. 6 vols. Toshkent.
5. Saidova X. F. The formal characteristics of socio-political-economic simple lexemes of the independence period (in the noun category).
6. Saidova X.F. London, Tashkent 2 July 2026. "Modern science: challenges, innovations and future perspectives" nomli konferensiya materiallari to'plamida "Identification and analysis of new lexical units in the Uzbek language using artificial intelligence. 162- 167-bet.
7. Saidova Kh.F. On the Development of Socio-Political Vocabulary of The Uzbek language in the Following Years
8. Saidova X.F. Terms and Terminology in the Uzbek Language (On the Example of the Period of Independence) // *International Journal of Artificial Intelligence*. – 2025. – Vol. 5, Issue 06. – B. 1015–1018. – ISSN 2692-5206.
9. Sobirova D. Publisistik matnlar va reklamalar sarlavhalarining vazifalari xususida/ Til, ta'lim, tarjima xalqaro jurnal. 2020. №3. № -B. 54-61.
10. [Xalq so'zi](#)
11. [Kun.uz](#)
12. [Daryo.uz](#)
13. <https://www.gazeta.uz/ru/>

MUNDARIJA

PEDAGOGIKA , PSIXOLOGIYA VA METODIKA	
SPORT YO'NALISHIDAGI QO'SHIMCHA TA'LIM ORQALI O'QUVCHILARNING BO'SH VAQTINI MAZMUNLI TASHKIL ETISHNING NAZARIY-PEDAGOGIK ASOSLARI Ibragimov Sanjar Saidjonovich	4
SUN'IY INTELLEKTDAN TA'LIM JARAYONIDA FOYDALANISHNING ETIK VA HUQUQIY JIHATLARI Umedjanova Malika Lukmanovna	8
AYOLLAR REGBISI: SHAKLLANISH TARIXI, ZAMONAVIY RIVOJLANISH TENDENSIYALARI VA IJTIMOY-PEDAGOGIK AHAMIYATI Ibragimov Manuchexr Baxtiyorovich	12
BOSHLANG'ICH SINF TASVIRIY SAN'AT DARSLARIDA TABAQALASHTIRILGAN TA'LIM TEXNOLOGIYALARINI QO'LLASHNING PEDAGOGIK IMKONIYATLARI Bozorova Hamida Shukriloyevna	15
O'ZBEK XALQ CHOLG'U ASBOBLARINING PAYDO BO'LISH TARIXI VA ULARNING MAKTAB DASTURIDAGI O'RNI Ibodov O'ktam Rasulovich	18
CHIM USTIDA XOKKEY MASHG'ULOTLARI JARAYONIDA TALABALARINING TEXNIK TAYYORGARLIGINI RIVOJLANTIRISH METODIKASI Ismoilov Husniddin	21
TABAQALASHTIRILGAN YONDASHUV ASOSIDA BOSHLANG'ICH SINF O'QUVCHILARIDA TASVIRIY SAN'ATGA OID KO'NIKMALARNI SHAKLLANTIRISH METODIKASI Bozorova Hamida Shukriloyevna	28
BOSHLANG'ICH SINF O'QUVCHILARINING DARSDAN TASHQARI TARBIYAVIY FAOLIYATIDA MA'NAVIY-AXLOQIY FAZILATLARNI SHAKLLANTIRISH Jabborova Fotima Nutfullojon qizi	34
MAGISTRATURA TALABALARINING TADQIQOT KOMPETENSIYALARINI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA KOMPETENSIYAGA ASOSLANGAN YONDASHUVNING PEDAGOGIK IMKONIYATLARI Jamshid Tagaymurodovich Parmanov	41
O'QUV JARAYONIDA TALABALARINING MUSTAQIL ISHLASH KO'NIKMALARINI SHAKLLANTIRISHNING PEDAGOGIK XUSUSIYATLARI Aminov Akmal Shavkatovich	48
STEAM TEXNOLOGIYASI ASOSIDA BOSHLANG'ICH SINF O'QUVCHILARIDA AXBOROT BILAN ISHLASH KOMPETENSIYASINI RIVOJLANTIRISH DOLZARB PEDAGOGIK MUAMMO SIFATIDA Usmonova Zulfiya Ilxomovna	52
SHARQ MUTAFAKKIRLARINING IQTISODIY QARASHLARI VA ULARNING PEDAGOGIK MOHIYATI Ruziyeva Gulinoz Fatilloevna	59
REFLEKSIV YONDASHUV ASOSIDA BO'LAJAK O'QITUVCHILAR O'QUV-BILUV FAOLIYATINI FAOLLASHTIRISH	65

Bozorov Vahobiddin Nuriddinovich	
---	--

O'QUVCHILARDA MILLIY ONG VA MILLIY TAFAKKURNI SHAKLLANTIRISHDA MUSIQIY TADBIRLARNING O'RNI VA AHAMIYATI Karimov Olimxo'ja Islomovich	79
ESTRADA QO'SHIQCHILIGI RIVOJIDA VOKAL FANINING ROLI Karimov Olimxo'ja Islomovich	83
FILOLOGIYA FANLARI	
USAGE CHARACTERISTICS OF NEW NOUN LEXEMES IN MODERN UZBEK NEWSPAPER AND ONLINE MEDIA LANGUAGE Saidova Khurshida Fakhridin qizi	87
TALABALARNING YOZMA NUTQINI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA TARJIMA STRATEGIYALARINI QO'LLASH Norboyeva Shahnoza Jo'rabek qizi	93
ANTONIMLAR VA ULARNING LINGVOPOETIK VAZIFALARI ABDURAHMON JOMIY VA ALISHER NAVOIY ASARLARIDA Tavakkal Choriyev	99
METHODOLOGY FOR DEVELOPING STUDENTS' CREATIVE THINKING THROUGH THE INTEGRATIVE TEACHING OF BRITISH CHILDREN'S LITERATURE Kodirova Zarina Bakhodirovna	117

ANIQ VA TABIIY FANLAR	
BIOLOGIYA O'QITUVCHILARINI TAYYORLASHDA MAKTAB O'QUV-TAJRIBA UCHASTKASI FAOLIYATINI LOYIHALASHTIRISH VA TALABALARNING KASBIY FAOLLIGINI OSHIRISH Usmonova Mubashira Suvonovna	121
TIBBIY TA'LIM JARAYONIDA DIVERGENT TAFAKKURNI RIVOJLANTIRISH IMKONIYATLARI Bekchanova Soliha Davlatnazarovna	129
INTERAKTIV MULTIMEDIA VOSITALARIDAN FOYDALANISH ORQALI OLIY TA'LIMDA KOGNITIV FAOLLIKNI OSHIRISH METODLARINING KONSEPTUAL VA GNOSEOLOGIK TAHLILI Asadova Sitora Sadullayevna	136
RAQAMLI TA'LIM MUHITINING DIDAKTIK IMKONIYATLARI VA UNI TEXNIK YO'NALISHDAGI KASBIY TA'LIMDA QO'LLASHNING PEDAGOGIK ASOSLARI Savriyev Shamshod Shuxrat o'g'li	141
REFLEKSIV YONDASHUV ASOSIDA "ODAM VA HAYVONLAR FIZIOLOGIYASI" FANINI O'QITISHNING METODIK TIZIMI Odilova Mahfuza Ochilovna	151



QAYDLAR UCHUN



QAYDLAR UCHUN

**TA'LIM
TRANSFORMATSIYASI
ILMIY – METODIK
JURNAL**
№. 4

BOSH MUHARRIR

Buxoro davlat pedagogika instituti rektori, p.f.d. (DSc), professor MA'MUROV BAHODIR

BAXSHULLAYEVICH

Muharrir:
Texnik muharrir:
Sahifalovchi:
Dizayner:

A. Kalandarov
G. Samiyeva
Z. Elmurotova
M. Arslonov

Nashriyot litsenziyasi AI № 178. 08.12.2010. Original – maketdan bosishga ruxsat etildi: 01.07.2024.
Bichimi: 60/84 ¹/16 «Palatino Linotype» garn. Ofset bosma usulida. Ofset bosma qog'ozi. Bosma tabog'i
6,75 Adadi 50. Buyurtma № 124. Bahosi kelishilgan holda.



«Sharq-Buxoro» MCHJ bosmaxonasida chop etildi.
Buxoro shahar O'zbekiston Mustaqilligi ko'chasi, 70/2 uy.
Tel: 0(365) 222-46-46

