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OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](https://doi.org/10.15863/TAS) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](https://doi.org/10.15863/TAS)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2020 Issue: 05 Volume: 85

Published: 28.05.2020 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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THE ROLE OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE IN THE HISTORY OF WORLD STATEHOOD

Abstract: Latin is a medical language. All terms related to this field are studied in this language. This language is widely taught in medical schools. The goal of this course is to teach future medical workers skills, such as independent reading in Latin and understanding medical texts with the help of a dictionary, learning information from local scientific literature and writing in their field, diagnosing and writing grammatically correct recipes.

Key words: terminology, medical terminology, international words, winged words, antique philosophical expressions.

Language: English

Citation: Bakaev, N. B., & Shodiev, S. S. (2020). The role of the Latin language in the history of world statehood. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 05 (85), 367-372.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-05-85-71> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2020.05.85.71>

Scopus ASCC: 1203.

Introduction

Roman literature was created on the western shores of Italian land in the language of one of the leading tribes of the time. Sources say that the spread of Latin was due to the expulsion of other languages from Roman territory, which dates from the 4th-3rd centuries BC. As a result of the prosperity of the Roman Empire and colonization of other nations, this language spread throughout North Africa, Spain, Gaul, Germany and the Danube. It is generally known that after the fall of the Roman Empire by the 5th century there were territorial differences in the language of the peoples of the empire. The written Latin language was preserved, it continued to develop lexically, and the basic vocabulary and grammatical structure of classical Latin stabilized. In all areas where literary Latin was widely used, it also served as the administrative, commercial, and written language.

It was the language of diplomacy, science and philosophy until the 18th and 19th centuries. In the 20th century, the language of the Catholic Church became the official language of the Vatican.

Literature review

Latin, now known as the dead language, is the mother tongue for a group of Romanian languages. Below we consider the global status of this language. First of all, Latin is a medical language. All terms related to this area are studied in Latin. This language is widely taught in medical schools. The purpose of this course is to teach future medical workers skills such as independent reading in Latin and understanding medical texts using a dictionary, learning information from local scientific literature and writing in their field, diagnosing and writing grammatically correct recipes.

In our speech, we often find words that come from Latin. We forget that they are often confused with our daily lives and absorb our language. Many of them have now become international words, for example, constitution, conference, revolution, party, empire, republic, reform, congress, army, liberal, certification, institute, university, faculty, audience, lecture, consultation, professor, doctor of sciences, associate professor, auditor, student, laboratory, subject, object.

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Analysis

There are some Latin expressions that do not even need to be translated. Examples include *Citius, Altius, Fortius, or Alma Mater*, who call the place of spiritual nutrition the Olympic slogan. In addition, the literary expressions of one of the great Roman poets Horace *Aureamediocritas* (Golden mean) or *Carpe diem* (Take the chance; Seize the moment ;), have their own alternatives in English, Russian and Uzbek; without translation they are used in Roman languages, i.e. in the original. Since they are so common in everyday life that they are not felt by the languages of these peoples.

Roman literature has a rich cultural heritage for the peoples of the world. One of them is proverbs. We know that using appropriate proverbs in our speech can increase the effectiveness and eloquence of our speech. A proverb is cited in a number of scientific sources as a compact, figurative and witty phrase, usually created by people on the basis of life experience. Each proverb is a sign of readiness, integrity and willingness to speak, and it is convincing and informative and is introduced into a ready-to-use language, enriching our speech from generation to generation: *Qui pop laborat, pop manducet*(nom); *He who does not work, neither shall he eat*(eng); *Qui ne travaie pas, ne mange ra* (fr); *Кто не работает, тот не ест*(rus). *Corvus cornu oculos pop eruit* (nom) \ *Dog does not eat dog*; *Corbeaux contrecorbeaux ne se cravent jamais les ueih* (fr); *The raven will not peck out the crow* (rus). *In angustiis amici apparent* \ *A friend in need is a friend indeed*; *On connait l'amidans le besoin* (fr); *Друг познается в беде* (rus).

In addition, meaningful expressions and winged words used by great thinkers occupy a worthy place in the languages of the peoples of the world. Winged words are phrases that are used in speech as a figurative illustrative quote. It is well known that winged words differ in their aphorism, universality, meaning, ease of use and specificity. These are expressions that convey deep thoughts in speech, which are expressive, figurative and briefly clarify the meaning of difficult situations and characters. It should be noted that winged words of Latin origin have their own alternatives not only in new languages, but also in different language families, where their semantic meaning is close to each other, and even in languages where race and religion are different and there they retain their winged charm and originality of meaning. For example, *Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori* (Horace); *It is proud and exciting to breath and live for motherland*; *Il est doux et beau mourir pour la patne* (fr); *Отрадно и почетно умереть за отечество*(rus.) *Salus populi suprema lex* (Cicero); *People's sake is the principle* (eng); *Que le salut du peuple soit au dessus de tout* (^ p); *Блага народа да будет высшим законом*(rus). *Audaces fortuna iuvat* (Maron); *Fortune favors the brave*; *La fortune*

favorise les audacieux(fr); *Судьба помогает храбрым* (rus).

As can be seen from the examples, Latin philosophical expressions have deep philosophical meanings, since they convey a sense of honor as feelings of the homeland, as well as great ideas, such as attention to a person. He polished many languages.

Some of the proverbs or phrases that we use today in speech also have a Latin origin. It should be noted that the expressions that we use below are essentially expressions, winged phrases taken from the works of prominent native speakers of the Latin language. It is safe to say that their meaning and expressive imagery were used as proverbs.

O matrapulchra filia pulchrior (Horace); *Good blood always shows itself*; *Яблоко от яблони не далеко падает* (rus); *Guttacavallapidem* (Ovvdii); *Little strokes fell great oaks*; *Капля по капле и камень долбит* (rus); *Ira auron brevis est* (Horace); *Капля по капле и камень долбит*(rus); *Mens sana in corpora sano*(juvenal); *An apple a day keeps the doctor away*; *Healthy spirit in a healthy body* (rus); *Potius sera, quam nunquam* (Titus Liv); *It's better late than never*; *Лучше поздно чем никогда* (rus); *Veritas odium parit* (Terence); *Home truths are hard to swallow, the truths hurts*; *Правда глаза колет* (rus); *Est modus in rebus* (Plavt); *Everything is good in its season*; *Все хорошо в меру* (rus); *Amor caecus* (Plavt); *Love is blind*; *Любовь слепа*(rus); *Homo homini lupus est* (Plavt); *Man is wolf to Man*; *Человек человеку волк* (Rus); *Amantium irae amoris integratio est* (Terence); *Quarrel of lovers is renewing their love*; *Anger in love - renewal of love* (rus).

This means that we can see the Latin language, now known as the dead language, in works that have survived to this day. Thanks to these works, we see that Latin has developed and changed over the centuries. It is widely preserved in medieval historical monuments and documents, in the writings of Renaissance figures. We see that among the peoples conquered by the Romans (Italians, Portuguese, French, Spaniards, Romanians), Latin played an important role in the linguistic process, its historical progress and evolution. This effect is manifested mainly due to the use of a large number of Latin words in their dictionary.

Thus, various Latin terms, figurative expressions, proverbs and winged words really indicate the invaluable contribution of this language to the cultural, linguistic and spiritual progress of world civilization.

Classical Latin continues to be an important cultural phenomenon of the modern world. Without this seemingly "dead tongue" it is impossible to imagine many areas of human activity. Yes, it's a dead language, but its "death" was beautiful - it generated most of the European languages from its resources, becoming the basis for some (Italian, Spanish, French,

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Portuguese, Romanian, Moldavian and some others) and endowed with hundreds, thousands of words and terms other languages. Even the languages of such different families as Russian or Uzbek did not escape this influence. If you carefully examine it, it turns out that the scope of Latin is very wide and differs in considerable diversity even today - in the age of total globalization and communication.

Discussion

Today, Latin as the official language of the Vatican is used by the modern Catholic Church. Vatican records are being maintained in Latin and messages from the popes are being compiled. According to Western theological tradition, Latin scholars still write dissertations and even hold debates. Knowledge of Latin is indispensable for the clergyman of the Catholic Church. And in most foreign European countries and still Latin takes one of the most honorable places in the program of humanitarian "classical" gymnasiums. It should also be noted that knowledge of the Latin language has always been and is considered the basis of European education, since in this language the peoples of Europe have created their own culture for more than two millennia. Knowing Latin, a person receives the key to the huge strata of the culture of antiquity, the Middle Ages and the Renaissance.

Today, Latin in medicine is traditionally used in anatomical, clinical and pharmaceutical terminology. Knowing it allows doctors from around the world to easily understand each other. A long tradition of using the Latin language in medicine serves as a unifying factor for physicians around the world and for the unification of medical education. Historically, most recently, most medical essays were written in Latin. If in England in the 16-17th centuries it was considered the norm to write his treatises and other philosophical works in Latin, since it was believed that these works would remain for centuries for posterity [8, 2015], then, for example, in Russia the great Russian surgeon wrote in Latin .I. Pirogov, and I.P. Pavlov wrote an expressive message to the youth "Adjuventutemepistola". Yes, and these days often continue to come out this kind of scientific work.

Latin plays a special role in modern medicine - anatomy and pharmacology. All organs and parts of the human body have either Latin names or Latinized names. The same applies to drug names; in this area, unification is especially important, since without it is impossible to navigate in the vast ocean of drugs. Recipes have long been written in Latin and according to certain rules, so a recipe written, for example, in America, should be easily understood in Uzbekistan.

In many fields of science, primarily in botany and zoology, terminology is known to be based on Latin or Latinized Greek words. Each animal or plant has a corresponding "standard" scientific name, which allows scientists from different countries to clearly

and unequivocally denote certain wildlife phenomena that have completely different names in different languages of the world. Scientific terminology, therefore, refers to the field of international vocabulary, to a large extent, built on the basis of the Latin language and its forms. This vocabulary should be equally understood by educated people around the world. Of course, most of the medical or scientific terminology differs in its specificity, and therefore is known to few. But in international vocabulary there is the most general layer, which consists of the most common words, mainly of public or political significance, which are known and understandable to everyone, but not always understood by them. This includes such borrowings from the Latin language as humanism, republic, public, dictatorship, forum, university, international, association, university entrant, assistant, associate professor, internship, student, scholarship, seminar, professor, lecture, laboratory assistant and many others.

Of course, in fairness it should be pointed out that a considerable part of international vocabulary is borrowed from the Greek language and from the main modern languages. In the main modern languages, including Russian, internationalisms make up 10% of the vocabulary. Scientists have calculated that out of the 20,000 most common words of the English language, about 10,400 are of Latin origin, about 220 are Greek and only 5,400 are Anglo-Saxon. [9] It is clear that one of the most important tasks of international vocabulary is to contribute to the progress of cognition, on the one hand, and better understanding between people, on the other. This determines its undoubted merits. The Latin language uses concise and aphoristic formulations that reflect or summarize experience in various fields of activity.

The concept of "winged words" is attributed to Homer, and as a term of literary criticism it has been used since the 2nd half of the 19th century. The Latin language is very rich in such expressions due to its long and meaningful history. Winged expressions arise in different ways and relate to different areas of human experience. The main subject areas or areas of classification are: aphorisms of worldly wisdom (proverbs, sayings), expressions from the field of scientific knowledge (medicine, jurisprudence), from literary works, as well as statements by famous historical figures. All these types of winged expressions are fully adequately reflected in the history of the Latin language. Since expressions summarizing the everyday experience of the Romans reached us, as a rule, as part of literary works, and not in all cases it is possible to clearly separate folk art from a later literary form, which was given to it by a particular Latin figure or writer.

For example, statements such as Quod licet Jovi, pop licet bovi ("what is allowed to Jupiter, the bull is not allowed"), Finis coronat opus ("end-to-end crown"), Degustibus pop est disputandum ("do not

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argue about tastes”) belong to this area. „Festinalente (“hurry, take your time”), Menssanaincorporasano (“a healthy mind in a healthy body”), Manusmanumlavat (“wash your hand with your hand”) and many others. Many expressions were borrowed by the Romans from the Greeks.

The political experience of the Romans was especially intense, so many winged expressions arose in this sphere of activity (in many cases also not without the influence of the Greeks). Such, for example, is the expression *Voxpopuli - voxdei* (“The voice of the people is the voice of God”) or: *Sivispacem, parabellum* (“If you want peace, prepare for war!”) Ascribed to the ancient Greek poet Hesiod. Winged expressions were also born in the field of medicine. These include, for example, the famous expression attributed to the Greek physician Hippocrates: *Ars longa, vita brevis est* (“Life is short, art is eternal”), *No linocere* (“Do no harm”), *Medicuscurat (morbos), naturasanat* (“A doctor treats (illnesses), nature heals.”) *The jurisprudence includes the expressions: Audiatur et altera pars* (“Let the other side be heard”), *Testis unus testis nullus* (“One witness is not a witness”).

Many famous expressions have come into use in Latin literature from situations associated with various historical figures. For example, the expression *Aleajactaest* (“The Lot is cast”) Caesar uttered when crossing the border river Rubicon, and the expression *Veni, vidi, vici* (“Came, saw, defeated”) is a laconic message from Caesar to the Senate after defeating King Farnak. The famous speaker Cato the Elder, according to legend, ended his every speech in the Senate with the words: *CeterumcenseoCarthaginemdelendamesse* (“And besides, I believe that Carthage should be destroyed”). Latin poetry owes many winged expressions to poets and writers of its era. In part, these expressions, as already indicated, were more a literary formulation of the wisdom of the world than a writer’s own invention. These, for example, include the famous phrase of the comedian Terence *Huma nihil amealienumputo* (“Nothing human is alien to me”), *Oh tempora, omores!* (“About times, about morals!”) From Cicero’s speech against Catalina, phrase *Timeo Dana osetdonafereutes* (“I’m afraid of Danians, (even) bringing gifts”) from Virgil’s *Aeneid*, words of *Sineira et studio* (“Without anger and addiction”) From the “Annals” of Tacitus, etc. The functional role of winged expressions in speech is to enhance the expressiveness of the statement, they act as a certain kind of stylistic tool. From the foregoing, it is clear that the study of the Latin language, maintaining a high level of knowledge in this area is a very urgent task of modern education.

In preparing future specialists in the field of medicine, undoubtedly, the study of the Latin language is of great importance. Already in the first year in medical science, students come across special

concepts in Latin. Therefore, it is necessary to attach special importance to its study not only as the language of one of the most ancient cultures, but also as the language necessary in the practical work of a medical specialist. Yes, and any educated person in the modern world must understand an infinite number of terms that are replete with advertising posters, booklets and leaflets. This is especially true for medical terms.

Time dictates its own conditions and in order to understand the numerous medical terms, you need to know Latin and Greek, as they are one of the fundamental disciplines that are of great importance in the training of specialists in the field of medicine and pharmacy. They have to be encountered in everyday work - when reading the names of diseases, anatomical and clinical terms, names of medicinal raw materials, botanical terms adopted in the International nomenclature of names of chemical compounds and. Of course, in the recipe.

A professionally speaking modern doctor uses more than 60% of words of Latin and Greek origin. And this is not surprising, because it is well known that the terminologies of various sciences, including relatively recently emerged, have been replenished and continue to be replenished by actively attracting the classical vocabulary - Latin and Greek - through direct or indirect borrowing of the vocabulary and word-formation tools of these two classic languages of the ancient world. We all at least once bought medicines or went to the doctor. Any medicines have the same Latin name, except for the main one. Every medical student knows the name of all organs and bones in Latin. The question rightly arises as to why Latin is still of such great importance.

Historically, until the Enlightenment, the Latin language was considered a manifestation of high culture. Throughout the vast empire, Latin was the official, state language. Latin was also the language of jurisprudence, diplomacy, the Catholic Church and literature. Over time, the Latin language began to be gradually replaced by the Greek language.

Currently, the study of the Latin language is of great importance in the training of a mid-level medical specialist, as it helps to consciously assimilate and understand the medical terms of Latin-Greek origin, with which he will meet and use in his practical activities.

Since ancient times, doctors have known such a Latin proverb *Inviaest in medicina via sine lingua Latina* - impassable in medicine the way without the Latin language. This statement is true in our time, indeed.

Medical terms - anatomical, clinical, pharmaceutical - these are mainly words or foundations of Latin Greek origin. Therefore, medical education is impossible without knowledge of the basics of this terminology.

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Nowadays, the meaning of Latin is not lost. In the description and classification of Latin diseases there are no equal. Although this language is still considered dead today, it is still an integral part of the work of every physician. Some Latin aphorisms and sayings relate to issues of life and death, human health, and the behavior of a medical worker. Some of them are medical deontological (Greek *deon*, *deonios* - "position + *logos* - "teaching") commandments, for example: *Solusaegroti suprema lex medicorum* - "The good of the patient is the highest law of doctors"; *Primum non nocere!* - "First of all, do no harm!" (The first commandment of a medical worker.)

In medicine, as in any other field, there are terms, concepts and designations that fill the language, and they cannot be deleted from this area. Knowledge of the Latin language is necessary to study the theoretical and practical foundations of pharmacological terminology. The general formulation is the main branch of pharmacology, and the composition of the medicine, names, dosage forms, methods of preparation and delivery are drawn up in Latin. Therefore, without knowledge of the basics of the grammar of the Latin language, it is impossible to successfully study pharmacology. Future medical workers, this knowledge is undoubtedly necessary for work: in drugstores, at ambulance stations, in the departments of the central hospital. Also, without knowledge of the Latin language, knowledge of the composition of medicines is impossible.

In order to penetrate into the essence of the fundamental nature of anatomy and physiology, a meaningful understanding of the Latin language will be required. Latin in obstetrics and gynecology is an integral part of education. The names of diseases, devices, instruments, research methods are mandatory foundations of knowledge of nursing staff, which consist mainly of Latin and Greek terminological elements, and how clear and assimilated knowledge will be for a student depends on knowledge of the Latin language.

Conclusion

All of the above confirms that the Latin language is the basis of the professional terminological and conceptual language of medical workers. And the level of training of a competent specialist depends on the degree of student immersion in the process of studying Latin.

In order to correctly understand and construct medical terms, you need to master the basics of medical terminology in Latin, and they should be laid in the first year through a practical study of grammar elements and the principles of word formation. The student's enthusiasm and his independent work expand the cognitive and educational moment of studying Latin and its interdisciplinary connections with other disciplines of the educational cycle.

Learning the Latin language helps students to obtain conscious adoption and competent use of the professional language of the future specialist.

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