

4. Chet tilidagi parallel matnlarni, ya'ni o'xshash funktsional uslub yoki janrga tegishli bo'lgan o'xshash matnlarni qiyosiy tahlil qilish Ikki tildagi matnlar topiladi, bu esa tarjimada stilistik moslashuvni ta'lab qiladi.

Nazariy nuqtai nazardan, tarjimon ongli ravishda beihtiyor tilning kommunikativ imkoniyatlarini kengaytiradigan, o'zlashma yoki so'zma-so'z tarjima kabi standart tarjima usullaridan foydalangan holda, ma'lum shakllardan foydalanish chastotasini o'zgartirish kabi ko'plab holatlar yuzaga keladi. Asliyatning mazmunini iloji boricha to'liq takrorlash istagidan kelib chiqadigan bunday og'ishlar tarjima normasining bir turini tashkil qiladi va to'liq oqlanadi.

Ko'p tilli matnlarni qiyosiy tahlil qilish o'xshashlik, farq va munosabatlarni ajralmas birlik sifatida matnlarning tuzilishi va mazmunidagigina emas, balki ushbu matnlarning alohida elementlarini solishtirishni ham o'z ichiga oladi. Shu bilan birga, tarjima nazariyasi komponent tahlili, transformatsion tahlil usullari va statistik hisob-kitoblar kabi lingvistik tadqiqot usullaridan keng foydalanadi.

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#### **UNRAVELING THE PHONOSIGNOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF HUMAN LANGUAGE**

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***Abstract.*** *The origins of human language remain a profound scientific mystery, characterized by speculative theories often lacking empirical support. [1,2,3] The*

*challenge is emphasized by the 19th-century decision of the Paris Linguistic Society and The London Philological Society to cease investigations into the origins of language. Nevertheless, modern research endeavors continue to explore this complex area. This study presents findings that may illuminate the genesis of human language, emphasizing its roots in natural, systematic, and repetitive sound patterns. Empirical research and social surveys reveal unique insights into the phonosignological bases of human language, suggesting that phonetic manifestations arise spontaneously during human interaction with objects or in various physical and emotional states.*

## Introduction

The enigmatic origins of human language have long captivated researchers across multiple disciplines. Despite the Paris Linguistic Society's historic suspension of studies on this subject in 1866 due to the perceived intractability of the problem, contemporary inquiries persist. [4] This study aims to explore the phonosignological foundations of language, hypothesizing that natural, repetitive sound patterns inherent in human interaction and environmental stimuli form the bedrock of linguistic development.

## Background and Rationale

Language is a defining characteristic of the human species, yet its origins remain shrouded in mystery. The diverse array of theories proposed over the centuries from divine origin to social necessity reflects the complexity and multifaceted nature of this subject. Modern linguistics and cognitive science seek to unravel this mystery through empirical research and interdisciplinary approaches. This study investigates the hypothesis that natural sound patterns, arising spontaneously in various contexts, are fundamental to the development of human language.

## Methods

### Empirical Research

A series of controlled experiments were conducted to observe and record natural phonetic manifestations during various physical interactions and emotional states. [5] Volunteers were exposed to different environmental stimuli, such as

the cracking of tree branches, the rustling of leaves, and varying wind strengths. Their vocal responses were recorded and analyzed to identify recurring sound patterns.

### Social Surveys

Surveys were administered to a diverse group of participants, gathering data on common associations between specific sounds and objects or experiences. Participants were asked to describe sounds they associated with certain natural phenomena and emotional states. This qualitative data was used to corroborate findings from the empirical research.

### Phonetic Analysis

Comprehensive phonetic analysis was conducted to map the observed sounds to their corresponding linguistic symbols. This involved detailed spectrographic analysis to capture the acoustic properties of each sound, focusing on their frequency, amplitude, and temporal characteristics.

### Results

#### Natural Phonetic Manifestations

The study identified several natural sound patterns that occur during human interaction with objects or in various physical and emotional states.

#### Environmental Sounds

- Cracking of Branches: The articulation of the sound /t/ was observed when a tree branch cracked, while /tʃ/ occurred under conditions of smaller branch size.

- Wind Sounds: The sounds /v/ and /w/ were produced by varying wind strengths. A slight breeze produced a /v/ sound, while a stronger wind produced a /w/ sound.

- Animal Sounds: The sound /s/ was associated with the hissing of a snake, which also corresponds to the snake's body shape. In carnivores, sounds such as /r/ and /g'/ were observed, while /z/ was noted in insects.

#### Human Emotional States

Vocal sounds produced during different states of physical and emotional stress were found to contain vowels similar to those in the Latin alphabet. These sounds included:

- Vowel Sounds: Involuntary vocalizations such as /ɒ/ and /ɔ:/ produced during crying were analogous to the English and Latin pronunciation of the letter "a".

- Consonantal Sounds: Sounds like /b/, /d/, /g/, /l/, /m/, /n/, /q/, and /h/ were identified as natural sounds, produced during human's various physical and emotional expressions.

#### Interaction with Objects

- Fruit and Leaves: The sound /f/ was observed when a tree fruit hit a leaf.

- Bark and Axe: The sound /p/ occurred when pieces of bark struck each other, while /k/ was produced when an axe hit a tree.

- Imitative Sounds: The sound /u/, produced during the imitation of drinking water, was found to align with the letter "u" of the Latin alphabet.

#### Phonetic Symbolism

The study highlights a complex relationship between physiological articulation and linguistic symbolism. For example:

- Body and Sound Shapes: The shapes formed by the mouth and vocal tract during sound production often mirrored the corresponding alphabetic characters.

- Involuntary Vocalizations: Involuntary sounds produced during intense emotional states often had direct alphabetic correspondences, suggesting an innate phonosignological link.

#### Discussion

##### Physiological and Symbolic Correlation

The findings underscore a deep-seated connection between human physiology and language. The correspondence between involuntary vocal sounds and alphabetic symbols suggests that language may have evolved from innate

phonetic responses to environmental stimuli and emotional states. This natural alignment between sounds and symbols provides a plausible mechanism for the emergence of structured linguistic systems.

### Implications for Linguistic Evolution

These insights have significant implications for our understanding of linguistic evolution. The study proposes that early human languages may have developed from spontaneous, repetitive sound patterns that were naturally associated with specific environmental and emotional contexts. Over time, these sounds could have been codified into more complex linguistic structures, leading to the rich diversity of languages we observe today.

### Limitations and Future Research

While the study provides compelling evidence for the phonosignological foundations of language, it is not without limitations. The sample size of volunteer participants was relatively small, and further research with a larger, more diverse cohort is needed to validate these findings. Additionally, cross-cultural studies could provide deeper insights into the universality of these sound patterns.

### Conclusion

This research contributes to the ongoing efforts to unravel the origins of human language, providing empirical evidence for the phonosignological foundations of linguistic development. By identifying natural sound patterns and their associations with linguistic symbols, this study offers a new perspective on how language may have evolved from innate human responses to environmental and physiological stimuli. Further research is needed to expand on these findings and explore their implications for our understanding of language evolution.

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## CURRENT ISSUES OF MODERN TERMINOLOGY

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***Abstract.*** *The paper examines the theoretical and practical aspects of current terminology. In the paper, the author explores the primary phases of the emergence of global terminology by establishing theoretical and practical terminological foundations, examines issues with the systematization of new words, and the development of the implementation and expansion of national and worldwide terminology databases for additional resource consolidation.*

***Key words:*** *systematization of terms, terminology databases, consolidation of terminology resources, theory and practice of modern terminology, classical terminology schools.*

### Introduction

Due to linguistic and extralinguistic reasons, modern terminology has emerged with challenges related to the systematization and direct usage of national and international terminology databases. Numerous studies' publications show that because new scientific and technological concepts emerge more quickly than they can be defined, linguists and lexicographers today lack a set of universal standards and guidelines for identifying a vast quantity of contemporary terminology, systematizing it, and putting it on international databases. The history and evolution of theoretical and practical terminological foundations are strongly related to the basic principles of systematization of terminological phenomena and term formation, as demonstrated by an analysis of scientific works in these areas. The relationship between “general terminology” and