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MUNDARIJA:

Mualliflar	Maqola sarlavhasi	Yo'nalishi	Bet
<i>A'ZAMOVA XUMOROY ILYOSJONOVNA</i>	MAKTABGACHA YOSHDAGI BOLALARNING SO'Z-MANTIQ TAFAKKURINI RIVOJLANTIRISH SHARTI SIFATIDA ERTAKLAR SYUJETLARIDAGI TRIGGERLARDAN FOYDALANISH	PSIXOLOGIYA	3
	ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ТРИГГЕРОВ В СЮЖЕТАХ СКАЗОК КАК УСЛОВИЕ РАЗВИТИЯ СЛОВЕЧНО-ЛОГИЧЕСКОГО МЫШЛЕНИЯ ДЕТЕЙ ДОШКОЛЬНОГО ВОЗРАСТА		
	THE USE OF TRIGGERS IN FAIRY TALE PLOTS AS A CONDITION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF VERBAL-LOGICAL THINKING IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN		
<i>AXROROV VORIS YUNUSOVICH</i>	PEDAGOGIK FAOLIYATDA KONFLIKTLI HOLATLARDA BO'LAJAK PEDAGOGLARNING PSIXOLOGIK CHIDAMLILIGINI SHAKLLANTIRISH OMILLARI	PSIXOLOGIYA	8
	ФАКТОРЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ УСТОЙЧИВОСТИ БУДУЩИХ ПЕДАГОГОВ В КОНФЛИКТНЫХ СИТУАЦИЯХ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ		
	FACTORS INFLUENCING THE FORMATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL RESILIENCE OF FUTURE TEACHERS IN CONFLICT SITUATIONS WITHIN PEDAGOGICAL ACTIVITY		
<i>MAXMUDOVA ZULFIYA MEXMONOVNA</i>	QO'RIQLASH XIZMATI XODIMLARI KASBIY KOMPETENTLIGINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISHNING IJTIMOY-PSIXOLOGIK MEKANIZMLARI	PSIXOLOGIYA	13
	СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ МЕХАНИЗМЫ СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЯ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТИ СОТРУДНИКОВ СЛУЖБЫ ОХРАНЫ		
	SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL MECHANISMS FOR ENHANCING THE PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF SECURITY SERVICE PERSONNEL		
<i>SUVONOVA LOBARXON ISLOM QIZI</i>	RAQAMLI TEXNOLOGIYALARDAN AUDITORIYA VA AUDITORIYADAN TASHQARI MASHG'ULOTLARDA FOYDALANISHDA PEDAGOGIK DIZAYNING AHAMIYATI	PEDAGOGIKA	25
	ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКОГО ДИЗАЙНА ПРИ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИИ ЦИФРОВЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В АУДИТОРНЫХ И ВНЕАУДИТОРНЫХ ЗАНЯТИЯХ		
	THE IMPORTANCE OF INSTRUCTIONAL DESIGN IN THE USE OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN CLASSROOM AND EXTRACURRICULAR LEARNING ACTIVITIES		

<i>RAXIMBAYEVA GULYORA ULUGBEKOVNA</i>	TALABALARDA IJTIMOY IDENTIFIKATSIYA SHAKLLANISHINI O'RGANISHDA QO'LLANILADIGAN PSIXODIAGNOSTIK METODIKALAR TASNIFI	PSIXOLOGIYA	30
	КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ ПСИХОДИАГНОСТИЧЕСКИХ МЕТОДИК, ИСПОЛЪЗУЕМЫХ ПРИ ИЗУЧЕНИИ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ ИДЕНТИФИКАЦИИ У СТУДЕНТОВ		
	CLASSIFICATION OF PSYCHODIAGNOSTIC METHODS USED IN STUDYING THE FORMATION OF STUDENTS' SOCIAL IDENTIFICATION		
<i>MASHARIPOVA XADICHA JAVLON QIZI</i>	MATERIALSHUNOSLIK ASOSLARINI O'QITISHDA INTERFAOL METODLAR VA RAQAMLI TEXNOLOGIYALARNING AHAMIYATI	PEDAGOGIKA	36
	ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ИНТЕРАКТИВНЫХ МЕТОДОВ И ЦИФРОВЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В ПРЕПОДАВАНИИ ОСНОВ МАТЕРИАЛОВЕДЕНИЯ		
	THE IMPORTANCE OF INTERACTIVE METHODS AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING THE FUNDAMENTALS OF MATERIALS SCIENCE		
<i>ISABAYEV ABDUKARIM KOMILJONOVICH</i>	МАКТАБГАЧА YOSHDAGI BOLALARDA KOGNITIV FAOLLIKNI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING PEDAGOGIK VA PSIXOLOGIK MEKANIZMLARI	PSIXOLOGIYA	40
	ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЕ И ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ МЕХАНИЗМЫ РАЗВИТИЯ КОГНИТИВНОЙ АКТИВНОСТИ ДЕТЕЙ ДОШКОЛЬНОГО ВОЗРАСТА		
	PEDAGOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL MECHANISMS FOR DEVELOPING COGNITIVE ACTIVITY IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN		
<i>AHMADOVA MAHBUBA SHAVKAT QIZI</i>	ALISHER NAVOIY IJODIDAGI DO'STLIK VA SADOQAT G'OYALARINI BOSHLANG'ICH TA'LIMDA TARBIVAVIY VOSITA SIFATIDA QO'LLASH	PEDAGOGIKA	45
	ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ИДЕЙ ДРУЖБЫ И ПРЕДАННОСТИ В ТВОРЧЕСТВЕ АЛИШЕРА НАВОИ КАК СРЕДСТВА ВОСПИТАНИЯ В НАЧАЛЬНОМ ОБРАЗОВАНИИ		
	THE USE OF THE IDEAS OF FRIENDSHIP AND LOYALTY IN ALISHER NAVOI'S WORKS AS AN EDUCATIONAL TOOL IN PRIMARY EDUCATION		
<i>MAHMARAIMOV JASUR JUMANAZAROVICH</i>	BOSHLANG'ICH TAYYORGARLIK BOSQICHIDA SHUG'ULLANUVCHI BADMINTONCHILARGA TEXNIK-TAKTIK XARAKAT ELEMENTLARINI O'RGATISH METODIKASI	PEDAGOGIKA	51
	МЕТОДИКА ОБУЧЕНИЯ ТЕХНИКО-ТАКТИЧЕСКИМ ДЕЙСТВИЯМ БАДМИНТОНИСТОВ НА ЭТАПЕ НАЧАЛЬНОЙ ПОДГОТОВКИ		
	METHODOLOGY FOR TEACHING TECHNICAL AND TACTICAL MOVEMENT ELEMENTS TO BADMINTON PLAYERS AT THE INITIAL TRAINING STAGE		

<i>RAXIMOVA FAZILATXON ATABEKOVNA</i>	TA'LIM JARAYONIDA BO'LAJAK BOSHLANG'ICH SINFLAR O'QITUVCHILARIGA O'RTA OSIYO ALLOMALARINING ILMIY MEROSINI O'RGATISHNING DIDAKTIK TA'MINOTINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH IMKONIYATLARI	PEDAGOGIKA	58
	ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЯ ДИДАКТИЧЕСКОГО ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ ОБУЧЕНИЯ БУДУЩИХ УЧИТЕЛЕЙ НАЧАЛЬНЫХ КЛАССОВ НАУЧНОМУ НАСЛЕДИЮ УЧЕНЫХ СРЕДНЕЙ В ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОМ ПРОЦЕССЕ		
	OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVING THE DIDACTIC SUPPORT OF TEACHING FUTURE PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS ABOUT THE SCIENTIFIC HERITAGE OF MIDDLE SCHOOL SCIENTISTS IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS		
<i>САБИРОВА ШАХЛО</i>	МАКТАБГАЧА YOSHDAGI BOLALARDA KOMMUNIKATIV FAOLLIKNI DIDAKTIK O'YINLAR VOSITASIDA RIVOJLANTIRISH	PEDAGOGIKA	63
	РАЗВИТИЕ КОММУНИКАТИВНОЙ АКТИВНОСТИ ДЕТЕЙ ДОШКОЛЬНОГО ВОЗРАСТА СРЕДСТВАМИ ДИДАКТИЧЕСКОЙ ИГРЫ		
	DEVELOPING THE COMMUNICATIVE ACTIVITY OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN THROUGH DIDACTIC GAMES		
<i>MASHARIPOVA SAIDA RAHIMOVNA</i>	OTA-ONALARNING EMOTSIONAL INTELLEKTI VA FARZANDLARNING SHAXSIY KAMOLOTIGA TA'SIRI	PSIXOLOGIYA	67
	ВЛИЯНИЕ ЭМОЦИОНАЛЬНОГО ИНТЕЛЛЕКТА РОДИТЕЛЕЙ НА ЛИЧНОСТНОЕ СТАНОВЛЕНИЕ ДЕТЕЙ		
	PARENTS' EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND ITS IMPACT ON CHILDREN'S PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT		
<i>TOSHEV ALISHER TEMIROVICH</i>	ШАХМАТ O'YINLARI ASOSIDA BOSHLANG'ICH SINFLAR O'QUVCHILARIDA MANTIQIY FIKRLASH VA INTELLEKTUAL RIVOJLANISHNI SHAKLLANTIRISH METODIKASI	PEDAGOGIKA	71
	МЕТОДИКА ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ЛОГИЧЕСКОГО МЫШЛЕНИЯ И ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛЬНОГО РАЗВИТИЯ У УЧАЩИХСЯ НАЧАЛЬНЫХ КЛАССОВ НА ОСНОВЕ ШАХМАТНОЙ ИГРЫ		
	METHODOLOGY FOR DEVELOPING LOGICAL THINKING AND INTELLECTUAL GROWTH IN PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS BASED ON CHESS GAMES		
<i>DAVLATOVA ZEBO HAYDAROVNA</i>	МАКТАБГАЧА YOSHDAGI BOLALARDA RAQAMLI TEXNOLOGIYALARDAN FOYDALANISHNING HISSIY-IRODAVIY RIVOJLANISHGA PSIXOLOGIK TA'SIRI	PSIXOLOGIYA	76
	ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКОЕ ВЛИЯНИЕ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ЦИФРОВЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ НА ЭМОЦИОНАЛЬНО-ВОЛЕВОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ ДЕТЕЙ ДОШКОЛЬНОГО ВОЗРАСТА		
	THE PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY USE ON THE EMOTIONAL AND VOLITIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN		

<i>JUMAYEV NODIR ZAYNIDDINOVICH</i>	O'SMIRLARDA KREATIV FIKRLASHNI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA INNOVATSION PEDAGOGIK TECHNOLOGIYALARNING PSIXOLOGIK AHAMIYATI	PSIXOLOGIYA	83
	ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКОЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ИННОВАЦИОННЫХ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В РАЗВИТИИ КРЕАТИВНОГО МЫШЛЕНИЯ У ПОДРОСТКОВ		
	THE PSYCHOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF INNOVATIVE PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CREATIVE THINKING AMONG ADOLESCENTS		
<i>TESHABOEV AKRAMJON YULDASHEVICH</i>	TALABALARNING O'QUV JARAYONIDAGI QIYINCHILIKLARINI ANIQLASH VA KORREKSIYALASHDA PEDAGOGIK DIAGNOSTIKA TECHNOLOGIYALARIDAN FOYDALANISH METODIKASI	PEDAGOGIKA	90
	МЕТОДИКА ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКОЙ ДИАГНОСТИКИ ПРИ ВЫЯВЛЕНИИ И КОРРЕКЦИИ ТРУДНОСТЕЙ СТУДЕНТОВ В ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОМ ПРОЦЕССЕ		
	METHODOLOGY FOR USING PEDAGOGICAL DIAGNOSTIC TECHNOLOGIES TO IDENTIFY AND CORRECT STUDENTS' LEARNING DIFFICULTIES IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS		
<i>АСЛАМКУЛОВА ПАРВИНА ЖАМШИД КИЗИ</i>	SUN'IY INTELLEKT DAVRIDA BILIMNING ISHONCHLILIGI MUAMMOSI: FALSAFIY VA GNOSEOLOGIK TAHLIL	PEDAGOGIKA	98
	ПРОБЛЕМА ДОСТОВЕРНОСТИ ЗНАНИЯ В ЭПОХУ ИСКУССТВЕННОГО ИНТЕЛЛЕКТА: ФИЛОСОФСКО-ГНОСЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ		
	THE PROBLEM OF KNOWLEDGE RELIABILITY IN THE ERA OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: A PHILOSOPHICAL AND EPISTEMOLOGICAL ANALYSIS		
<i>TURSUNKULOVA SHODIYA</i>	TALABALARDA EMOTSIONAL BARQARORLIKNI SHAKLLANTIRISHNING PSIXOLOGIK ASOSLARI	PSIXOLOGIYA	105
	ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ЭМОЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ УСТОЙЧИВОСТИ У СТУДЕНТОВ		
	PSYCHOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF DEVELOPING EMOTIONAL STABILITY IN STUDENTS		
<i>TOHIROVA FERUZA</i>	BO'LAJAK TIBBIYOT XODIMLARIDA KASBIY IDENTIKLIKNI SHAKLLANTIRISHDA IJTIMOY-PSIXOLOGIK MUHITNING TA'SIRI	PSIXOLOGIYA	110
	ВЛИЯНИЕ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ СРЕДЫ НА ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ИДЕНТИЧНОСТИ У БУДУЩИХ МЕДИЦИНСКИХ РАБОТНИКОВ		
	THE INFLUENCE OF THE SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT ON THE FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL IDENTITY IN FUTURE HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS		

<i>ESHPU LATOVA SHOXISTA</i>	O‘SMIRLARDAGI AGRESSIV XULQ-ATVORNING SHAKLLANISHIDA OILAVIY VA PEDAGOGIK MUHITNING PSIXOLOGIK TA‘SIRI	PSIXOLOGIYA	119
	ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКОЕ ВЛИЯНИЕ СЕМЕЙНОЙ И ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКОЙ СРЕДЫ НА ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ АГРЕССИВНОГО ПОВЕДЕНИЯ У ПОДРОСТКОВ		
	THE PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLUENCE OF FAMILY AND EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENTS ON THE FORMATION OF AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR IN ADOLESCENTS		
<i>ERGASHEV IBODULLA</i>	“O‘ZBEKISTON – 2030” STRATEGIYASINING JAMIYAT IDEOSFERASINI YANGILASHDAGI O‘RNI	PEDAGOGIKA	126
	РОЛЬ СТРАТЕГИИ «УЗБЕКИСТАН – 2030» В ОБНОВЛЕНИИ ИДЕОСФЕРЫ ОБЩЕСТВА		
	THE ROLE OF THE “UZBEKISTAN – 2030” STRATEGY IN RENEWING THE IDEOLOGICAL SPHERE OF SOCIETY		
<i>TUXTASHEVA RUSHANA SADULLAYEVNA</i>	OLIIY TA‘LIM MUASSASALARIDA MASOFAVIY TA‘LIM JARAYONIDA INTERFAOL MULOQOTNI SHAKLLANTIRISHDA INNOVATSION TEXNOLOGIYALARNING O‘RNI	PEDAGOGIKA	131
	РОЛЬ ИННОВАЦИОННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В ФОРМИРОВАНИИ ИНТЕРАКТИВНОГО ОБЩЕНИЯ В ПРОЦЕССЕ ДИСТАНЦИОННОГО ОБУЧЕНИЯ В ВЫСШИХ УЧЕБНЫХ ЗАВЕДЕНИЯХ		
	THE ROLE OF INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN DEVELOPING INTERACTIVE COMMUNICATION IN DISTANCE LEARNING PROCESSES IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS		
<i>USMONOV RAHIM RAXMONALI O‘GLI</i>	TURLI HUDUDIY SHAROITLARDAGI HAYDOVCHILARNING G‘AZABLANISH DARAJASINING IJTIMOIIY-PSIXOLOGIK XUSUSIYATLARI	PSIXOLOGIYA	136
	СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ УРОВНЯ АГРЕССИВНОСТИ И ГНЕВА ВОДИТЕЛЕЙ В РАЗЛИЧНЫХ РЕГИОНАЛЬНЫХ УСЛОВИЯХ		
	SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF DRIVERS’ ANGER LEVELS IN DIFFERENT REGIONAL CONDITIONS		
<i>RAHIMOVA NAVBAHOR RUSTAMOVNA, OLIMOV TEMUR HASANOVICH</i>	DIFFERENSIAL YONDASHUV ASOSIDA TALABALARDAGI KOMMUNIKATIV KOMPETENTLIKNI RIVOJLANTIRISH METODIKASINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH	PEDAGOGIKA	141
	СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ МЕТОДИКИ РАЗВИТИЯ КОММУНИКАТИВНОЙ КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТИ У СТУДЕНТОВ НА ОСНОВЕ ДИФФЕРЕНЦИРОВАННОГО ПОДХОДА		
	IMPROVING THE METHODOLOGY FOR DEVELOPING STUDENTS’ COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE BASED ON A DIFFERENTIATED APPROACH		

<i>TURDIKULOVA EBZOXOH ERKINJOH KIZI</i>	BOSHLANG'ICH SINIF O'QUVCHILARIDA CHET TILIDA KOMMUNIKATIV KOMPETENSIYANI SHAKLLANTIRISHDA INTERNET TEKNOLOGIYALARIDAN FOYDALANISH SAMARADORLIGI	PEDAGOGIKA	147
	ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ИНТЕРНЕТ-ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В ФОРМИРОВАНИИ ИНОЯЗЫЧНОЙ КОММУНИКАТИВНОЙ КОМПЕТЕНЦИИ МЛАДШИХ ШКОЛЬНИКОВ		
	THE EFFECTIVENESS OF USING INTERNET TECHNOLOGIES IN DEVELOPING FOREIGN LANGUAGE COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE IN PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS		
<i>RASHIDOV ABDURASHID MURDULLAYEVICH</i>	PSIXOLOGIK METODLAR YORDAMIDA YOSHLARDA VATAN HIMOYASI RUHINI TARBIYALASH	PSIXOLOGIYA	152
	ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ У МОЛОДЕЖИ ДУХА ЗАЩИТЫ РОДИНЫ С ПОМОЩЬЮ ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ МЕТОДОВ		
	CULTIVATING THE SPIRIT OF DEFENDING THE MOTHERLAND AMONG YOUTH THROUGH PSYCHOLOGICAL METHODS		
<i>ABSAMATOVA GULKHAYO BAKHODIROVNA</i>	DUNYO IMO-ISHORA TILI FOYDALANUVCHILARI VA TARJIMA NAZARIYASI	PEDAGOGIKA	156
	МИР ПОЛЬЗОВАТЕЛЕЙ ЖЕСТОВОГО ЯЗЫКА И ТЕОРИЯ ПЕРЕВОДА		
	THE WORLD OF SIGN LANGUAGE SPEAKERS AND TRANSLATION THEORY		
<i>IZZATOV SHERZOD SAMAD O'G'LI</i>	YOSHLARDA PSIXOLOGIK IMMUNITETNI SHAKLLANTIRISHNING ILMIY NAZARIY ASOSLARI VA AMALIY MEKANIZMLARI	PSIXOLOGIYA	162
	НАУЧНО-ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ И ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЕ МЕХАНИЗМЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО ИММУНИТЕТА У МОЛОДЕЖИ		
	SCIENTIFIC AND THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS AND PRACTICAL MECHANISMS FOR DEVELOPING PSYCHOLOGICAL IMMUNITY IN YOUNG PEOPLE		
<i>KARIMOV SHERZOD ABDURASULOVICH</i>	ICHKI LOKUS NAZORAT VA MOTIVATSION FAOLIYAT XUSUSIYATLARINING O'RGANILISHI	PSIXOLOGIYA	167
	ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТЕЙ ВНУТРЕННЕГО ЛОКУСА КОНТРОЛЯ И МОТИВАЦИОННОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ		
	A STUDY OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERNAL LOCUS OF CONTROL AND MOTIVATIONAL ACTIVITY		
<i>MURATOVA SABOXAT CHORIYEVNA</i>	OILA VA MAKTAB HAMKORLIGIDA MILLIY QADRIYATLAR ASOSIDA MA'NAVIY-AXLOQIY TARBIYA BERISH	PEDAGOGIKA	174
	ДУХОВНО-ПРАВСТВЕННОЕ ВОСПИТАНИЕ НА ОСНОВЕ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ ЦЕННОСТЕЙ В СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВЕ СЕМЬИ И ШКОЛЫ		
	SPIRITUAL AND MORAL EDUCATION BASED ON NATIONAL VALUES IN FAMILY AND SCHOOL COOPERATION		

<i>NIYAZOVA NILUFAR FARXADOVNA</i>	ONKOLOGIK KASALLIKKA CHALINGAN BEMORLARDA EMOTSIONAL BARQARORLIKNI SHAKLLANTIRISHNING PSIXOLOGIK OMILLARI	PSIXOLOGIYA	180
	ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ФАКТОРЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ЭМОЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ УСТОЙЧИВОСТИ У ПАЦИЕНТОВ С ОНКОЛОГИЧЕСКИМИ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЯМИ		
	PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS INFLUENCING THE DEVELOPMENT OF EMOTIONAL STABILITY IN PATIENTS WITH ONCOLOGICAL DISEASES		
<i>QALANDAROVA YULDUZ BAHRAMOVNA</i>	PSIXOLOGIK TRENINGLAR ORQALI TALABALARDA PSIXOLOGIK SALOMATLIKNI RIVOJLANTIRISH SAMARADORLIGI	PSIXOLOGIYA	188
	ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ РАЗВИТИЯ ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО ЗДОРОВЬЯ СТУДЕНТОВ ПОСРЕДСТВОМ ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ТРЕНИНГОВ		
	THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DEVELOPING STUDENTS' PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING THROUGH PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAINING PROGRAMS		
<i>RAHIMOVA NAZOKATXON KASIMDJONOVNA</i>	TALABALARDA IJTIMOY YETUKLIKNI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING PSIXOLOGIK MEKANIZMLARI VA TA'LIM SAMARADORLIGIGA TA'SIRI	PSIXOLOGIYA	192
	ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ МЕХАНИЗМЫ РАЗВИТИЯ СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ ЗРЕЛОСТИ СТУДЕНТОВ И ИХ ВЛИЯНИЕ НА ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ		
	PSYCHOLOGICAL MECHANISMS FOR DEVELOPING STUDENTS' SOCIAL MATURITY AND THEIR IMPACT ON EDUCATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS		
<i>TOIROVA MUNAVVAR MURODULLAYEVNA</i>	O'SMIRLARDA MILLIY O'ZLIKNI ANGLASHNI SHAKLLANTIRISHNING PSIXOLOGIK-PEDAGOGIK ASOSLARI	PSIXOLOGIYA	202
	ПСИХОЛОГО-ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОГО САМОСОЗНАНИЯ У ПОДРОСТКОВ		
	PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PEDAGOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF DEVELOPING NATIONAL IDENTITY IN ADOLESCENTS		



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THE WORLD OF SIGN LANGUAGE SPEAKERS AND TRANSLATION THEORY

Abstract. *The present article examines the world of sign language speakers and explores the theoretical foundations of translation and interpretation involving sign languages. As communication is a fundamental human right, sign language serves as a vital means of interaction for Deaf communities worldwide. Unlike spoken languages, sign languages rely on visual-gestural modalities and possess unique linguistic structures, cultural meanings, and communicative practices. The increasing recognition of Deaf culture and linguistic diversity has elevated the importance of sign language translation and interpretation in educational, social, legal, and professional settings. This article investigates the relationship between sign language users and translation theory through psycholinguistic, sociolinguistic, and intercultural perspectives. Using qualitative analysis of contemporary translation theories and studies on Deaf communication, the research highlights the challenges and opportunities associated with translating between spoken and signed languages. The findings reveal that traditional translation theories require adaptation when applied to sign language contexts because of modality differences, cultural mediation, and cognitive processing factors. The study concludes that sign language translation is not merely a linguistic transfer but a complex process involving cultural interpretation, visual cognition, and social inclusion.*

Key words: *sign language, Deaf community, translation theory, interpretation, psycholinguistics, intercultural communication, visual language, accessibility, linguistic diversity, Deaf culture.*

DUNYO IMO-ISHORA TILI FOYDALANUVCHILARI VA TARJIMA NAZARIYASI

Annotatsiya. *Mazkur maqolada imo-ishora tilidan foydalanuvchilar dunyosi hamda imo-ishora tillari bilan bog'liq tarjima va tarjimonlik faoliyatining nazariy asoslari tahlil qilinadi. Muloqot insonning asosiy huquqlaridan biri bo'lganligi sababli, imo-ishora tili dunyo bo'ylab karlar hamjamiyati uchun muhim aloqa vositasi hisoblanadi. Og'zaki tillardan farqli ravishda, imo-ishora tillari vizual-gestikulyativ modalitetga asoslanadi hamda o'ziga xos lingvistik tuzilma, madaniy mazmun va kommunikativ xususiyatlarga ega. Karlar madaniyati va til xilma-xilligiga bo'lgan e'tiborning ortib borishi ta'lim, ijtimoiy, huquqiy va kasbiy sohalarda imo-ishora tili tarjimasi va tarjimonligining ahamiyatini yanada oshirdi. Ushbu maqolada imo-ishora tilidan foydalanuvchilar va tarjima nazariyasi o'rtasidagi bog'liqlik psixolingvistik, sotsiolingvistik hamda madaniyatlararo yondashuvlar asosida o'rganiladi. Zamonaviy tarjima nazariyalari va karlar kommunikatsiyasiga oid tadqiqotlarning sifat tahlili asosida og'zaki va imo-ishora tillari o'rtasidagi tarjimaning muammolari hamda imkoniyatlari yoritiladi. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, modalitetlar farqi, madaniy vositachilik va kognitiv qayta ishlash omillari sababli an'anaviy tarjima nazariyalari imo-ishora tillari kontekstida moslashtirilishi zarur. Tadqiqot xulosasiga ko'ra, imo-ishora tili tarjimasi faqat lingvistik o'tkazish jarayoni emas, balki madaniy talqin, vizual tafakkur va ijtimoiy inklyuziyani o'z ichiga oluvchi murakkab jarayondir.*

Kalit so'zlar: *imo-ishora tili, karlar hamjamiyati, tarjima nazariyasi, tarjimonlik, psixolingvistika, madaniyatlararo muloqot, vizual til, inklyuzivlik, lingvistik xilma-xillik, karlar madaniyati.*

МИР ПОЛЬЗОВАТЕЛЕЙ ЖЕСТОВОГО ЯЗЫКА И ТЕОРИЯ ПЕРЕВОДА



Аннотация. В данной статье рассматривается мир пользователей жестового языка и исследуются теоретические основы перевода и устного перевода, связанных с жестовыми языками. Поскольку коммуникация является одним из фундаментальных прав человека, жестовый язык служит важнейшим средством общения для сообщества глухих во всем мире. В отличие от устных языков, жестовые языки основаны на визуально-жестовой модальности и обладают собственной лингвистической структурой, культурным содержанием и коммуникативными особенностями. Растущее признание культуры глухих и языкового разнообразия значительно повысило значение перевода и сурдоперевода в образовательной, социальной, правовой и профессиональной сферах. В статье анализируется взаимосвязь между пользователями жестового языка и теорией перевода с позиций психолингвистики, социолингвистики и межкультурной коммуникации. На основе качественного анализа современных теорий перевода и исследований коммуникации глухих выявляются основные проблемы и возможности перевода между устными и жестовыми языками. Результаты исследования показывают, что традиционные теории перевода требуют адаптации при применении к жестовым языкам вследствие различий модальностей, культурного посредничества и особенностей когнитивной обработки информации. Сделан вывод о том, что перевод жестового языка представляет собой не просто лингвистическую передачу информации, а сложный процесс, включающий культурную интерпретацию, визуальное восприятие и социальную инклюзию.

Ключевые слова: жестовый язык, сообщество глухих, теория перевода, устный перевод, психолингвистика, межкультурная коммуникация, визуальный язык, доступность, языковое разнообразие, культура глухих.

Introduction. Language constitutes one of the most essential tools for human communication. Throughout history, individuals have developed various systems of communication to express thoughts, emotions, and knowledge. Among these systems, sign languages occupy a unique position because they enable communication through visual and gestural means rather than auditory channels. Millions of Deaf and hard-of-hearing individuals around the world rely on sign languages as their primary means of communication.

The growing recognition of Deaf rights and linguistic diversity has increased academic interest in sign language studies and translation theory. Sign language translation and interpretation have become indispensable in educational institutions, healthcare systems, legal environments, and media services. However, translating between spoken and signed languages presents challenges that differ significantly from those encountered in spoken-language translation.

Translation theory traditionally focuses on transferring meaning between verbal languages. Yet sign languages possess distinct grammatical structures, spatial organization, and cultural contexts. Consequently, understanding sign language translation requires interdisciplinary approaches involving linguistics, psycholinguistics, sociology, and communication studies.

This article explores the world of sign language speakers and analyzes the applicability of translation theories to sign language interpretation. The study aims to identify theoretical foundations, practical challenges, and future directions in this rapidly developing field.

Literature Review. The academic study of sign languages gained significant momentum during the second half of the twentieth century. Early linguistic research demonstrated that sign languages are complete natural languages with their own phonological, morphological, syntactic, and semantic systems.[6]

Researchers such as William Stokoe revolutionized linguistic perspectives by proving that American Sign Language (ASL) possesses structural features comparable to spoken languages. Subsequent studies confirmed similar characteristics in other national sign languages, including British Sign Language (BSL), French Sign Language (LSF), and Uzbek Sign Language.



Translation theory has evolved through several stages. Classical linguistic approaches emphasized equivalence between source and target texts. Scholars such as Eugene Nida introduced concepts of formal and dynamic equivalence, focusing on meaning transfer rather than word-for-word correspondence.[8]

Functionalist theories later emphasized the purpose of translation. Hans Vermeer's Skopos Theory argued that translation strategies should be determined by communicative goals. This perspective is particularly relevant to sign language interpretation because communicative accessibility often takes precedence over linguistic form.

Contemporary translation studies increasingly recognize the role of culture in meaning construction. Cultural translation theories highlight the importance of social context, identity, and power relations. These concepts are highly applicable to Deaf communities, which possess distinct cultural traditions and communication norms.

Psycholinguistic research has also contributed significantly to understanding sign language processing. Studies indicate that sign language users employ visual-spatial cognitive mechanisms that differ from auditory-verbal processing systems. Such findings have important implications for translation and interpretation practices.

Materials and Methods. The study employs a qualitative research methodology based on descriptive and analytical approaches. Data were collected from scholarly publications in translation studies, sign language linguistics, psycholinguistics, Deaf studies, and intercultural communication.[5]

The research methodology consists of three stages:

1. Examination of major translation theories and their applicability to sign language contexts.
2. Analysis of psycholinguistic characteristics of sign language communication.
3. Evaluation of sociocultural factors influencing translation between signed and spoken languages.

Comparative analysis was used to identify similarities and differences between spoken-language translation and sign-language interpretation. The study also incorporates examples from professional interpreting practices in educational, medical, and legal settings.

This study adopts a mixed-methods research design to investigate the linguistic, cultural, and translational aspects of the world of sign language speakers within the framework of translation theory. The integration of qualitative and quantitative approaches allows for a comprehensive and multidimensional analysis of how sign languages function as natural languages and how their unique visual-spatial modality influences translation processes.

The research is grounded in a descriptive-analytical and comparative framework. It draws upon key concepts from sociolinguistics, translation studies, and discourse analysis to examine both theoretical foundations and practical applications. The comparative dimension of the study focuses on identifying the differences and similarities between spoken language translation and sign language interpretation, particularly in terms of grammar, modality, semiotic systems, and cultural context.[6]

Data collection was carried out using several complementary methods. First, semi-structured interviews were conducted with professional sign language interpreters, deaf individuals, and educators working in inclusive and specialized environments. These interviews provided qualitative insights into real-life experiences, communication challenges, and translation strategies used in different settings. The open-ended nature of the interviews allowed participants to express their perspectives freely, contributing to a deeper understanding of the subject.

Second, participant observation was employed to analyze authentic interpreting situations. Observations took place in educational institutions, public service environments, and media contexts where sign language interpretation is actively used. This method enabled the researcher to examine interpreter performance, interaction patterns, and the role of non-manual features such as facial expressions, body movement, and spatial positioning in conveying meaning.

Third, a structured survey questionnaire was distributed among sign language users and interpreters to collect quantitative data. The survey focused on issues such as translation accuracy,



accessibility, user satisfaction, and perceived barriers in communication. The collected data were statistically analyzed to identify trends and correlations that support the qualitative findings.

In addition, discourse analysis was conducted on video-recorded sign language interactions and interpreted content. This analysis focused on the structural and functional aspects of sign language, including visual grammar, use of space, classifier constructions, and the integration of cultural elements. The aim was to understand how meaning is constructed and transferred between modalities during the translation process.

The sampling strategy combined purposive and snowball sampling techniques. Participants were selected based on their experience and involvement in sign language communication and translation. This ensured the inclusion of knowledgeable individuals while also expanding the participant pool through professional networks.

For data analysis, qualitative data from interviews and observations were processed using thematic analysis. Key themes were identified, coded, and categorized to reveal recurring patterns and insights. Quantitative data from surveys were analyzed using basic statistical methods, including frequency distribution and comparative analysis.

Results. The analysis confirms that sign languages function as independent linguistic systems rather than simplified versions of spoken languages. They possess unique grammatical structures based on handshapes, movements, facial expressions, and spatial organization.

Unlike spoken languages, sign languages frequently utilize three-dimensional space to represent relationships between concepts. This spatial grammar creates challenges for translators who must convert visual information into linear spoken or written forms.

The findings indicate that successful translation requires understanding not only lexical meanings but also spatial and visual structures embedded within signed discourse.

Table 1.

Characteristics of Sign Language vs Spoken Language

Feature	Sign Language	Spoken Language
Mode of Communication	Visual-gestural	Auditory-vocal
Structure	Uses hand shapes, facial expressions, space	Uses sounds, words, intonation
Grammar	Independent and fully developed	Rule-based syntax and phonology
Transmission	Through sight and movement	Through hearing and speech
Community	Deaf and hard-of-hearing communities	General population
Universality	Different sign languages exist worldwide	Different spoken languages globally
Learning Method	Visual learning and practice	Listening, speaking, reading, writing
Non-manual Signals	Essential (facial expressions, body posture)	Optional (tone, pitch, stress)

Table 2.

Translation Strategies in Sign Language Interpretation

Strategy	Description	Application Example
Literal Translation	Word-for-word translation	Used in simple or technical instructions
Free Translation	Meaning-based translation	Used in conversations and storytelling



Strategy	Description	Application Example
Cultural Adaptation	Adjusting content to fit cultural context	Translating idioms or culturally specific references
Expansion	Adding explanation for clarity	Explaining abstract or complex terms
Reduction	Simplifying or shortening the message	Removing redundancy in long speeches
Simultaneous Interpretation	Real-time translation	Live events, conferences
Consecutive Interpretation	Translation after the speaker finishes	Interviews, formal discussions
Visual Emphasis	Using gestures and facial expressions for clarity	Emotional or expressive communication

The study reveals that sign language users belong to cultural communities with distinct values, traditions, and social experiences. Deaf culture influences communication styles, storytelling techniques, humor, and social interactions.

Translators and interpreters often function as cultural mediators. Their task extends beyond linguistic conversion to include explanation of cultural references and contextual meanings.

Failure to account for cultural factors may result in misunderstandings even when linguistic accuracy is maintained.

Psycholinguistic Characteristics of Sign Language Processing

Research demonstrates that sign language users process information through visual-spatial cognitive mechanisms. Brain imaging studies indicate that signed languages activate linguistic areas similar to spoken languages while simultaneously engaging visual processing regions.

These cognitive characteristics influence translation processes in several ways:

- Increased reliance on visual memory.
- Simultaneous processing of multiple information channels.
- Spatial representation of abstract concepts.
- Integration of facial expressions and body movements into meaning construction.

As a result, interpretation between spoken and signed languages involves complex cognitive coordination.

Translation Theory and Sign Language Interpretation. The analysis indicates that no single translation theory fully explains sign language interpretation. Instead, interpreters employ multiple theoretical approaches depending on communicative contexts.

Dynamic equivalence proves useful because it prioritizes message comprehension. Functionalist theories are particularly applicable because sign language interpretation often aims to achieve accessibility rather than preserve linguistic form.

Cultural translation theories contribute to understanding interactions between Deaf and hearing communities. These approaches emphasize the interpreter's role as a mediator between different linguistic and cultural worlds.

Discussion. The findings suggest that sign language translation occupies a unique position within translation studies. Traditional models based on spoken-language communication cannot fully account for modality differences between signed and spoken languages.

One major challenge involves the transformation of visual-spatial information into verbal forms. For example, a signer may simultaneously convey information through hand movements, facial expressions, and spatial positioning. Spoken-language interpretation requires converting this multidimensional information into a linear sequence of words.

Another challenge concerns cultural representation. Deaf communities often possess experiences and perspectives unfamiliar to hearing audiences. Interpreters must navigate these cultural differences while maintaining communicative effectiveness.



The study also highlights ethical considerations. Interpreters frequently encounter situations involving power imbalances between Deaf and hearing participants. Their decisions may influence access to information, educational opportunities, healthcare services, and legal rights.

Conclusion. The world of sign language speakers represents a rich linguistic and cultural domain that challenges traditional assumptions about communication and translation. Sign languages are complete natural languages with unique grammatical structures, visual-spatial characteristics, and cultural significance.

The study demonstrates that translation between spoken and signed languages involves more than linguistic substitution. It requires cultural mediation, psycholinguistic awareness, and functional adaptation. Traditional translation theories provide valuable foundations but must be expanded to address modality differences and visual communication processes.

As societies continue to promote inclusion and accessibility, the importance of sign language translation and interpretation will continue to grow. Future research should explore technological innovations, interpreter training models, and cross-cultural communication strategies that support Deaf communities worldwide.

Ultimately, effective sign language translation contributes not only to communication but also to social justice, equality, and human rights by ensuring that Deaf individuals can participate fully in all aspects of society.

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