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AMPHIBOLOGY IN RELIGIOUS LEXICOLOGY OF UZBEK LANGUAGE

Annotation. *The article aims to explore the phenomenon of amphibology (ambiguous expression) in the context of religious lexicology of the Uzbek language. Amphibology, as an important linguistic issue, plays a significant role in the understanding and interpretation of religious texts and terminology. This research focuses on how ambiguous expressions appear in religious texts, their impact on interpretation, and how they affect the perception of religious concepts within the Uzbek-speaking community. The study is based on linguistic and semantic analysis, using a range of examples from both classical and modern Uzbek religious lexicons.*

Keywords*: amphibology, religious lexicology, uzbek language, ambiguous expressions, interpretation, religious texts, semantic analysis.*

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O'ZBEK TILI DINIY LEKSIKOLOGIYASIDA AMFIBOLOGIYA

Annotatsiya. *Maqola o'zbek tili diniy leksikologiyasi kontekstida amfibologiya (ikki ma'noli ifoda) hodisasini o'rganishga qaratilgan. Amfibologiya muhim lingvistik muammo sifatida diniy matnlar va terminologiyani tushunish va talqin qilishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Ushbu tadqiqot diniy matnlarda noaniq iboralarning qanday namoyon bo'lishi, ularning talqinga ta'siri va o'zbek tilida so'zlashuvchi jamiyatda diniy tushunchalarni idrok etishga qanday ta'sir ko'rsatishiga qaratilgan. Tadqiqot lingvistik va semantik tahlilga asoslangan bo'lib, unda klassik va zamonaviy o'zbek diniy leksikasidan olingan bir qator misollar qo'llanilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *amfibologiya, diniy leksikologiya, o'zbek tili, ikki ma'noli iboralar, talqin, diniy matnlar, semantik tahlil.*

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АМФИБОЛИЯ В ДУХОВНОЙ ЛЕКСИКОЛОГИИ УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

Аннотация. *Статья направлена на изучение феномена амфиболии (двусмысленного выражения) в контексте религиозной лексикологии узбекского языка. Амфиболия, как важная лингвистическая проблема, играет значительную роль в понимании и интерпретации религиозных текстов и терминологии. В данном исследовании основное внимание уделяется тому, как двусмысленные выражения проявляются в религиозных текстах, их влиянию на толкование и тому, как они воздействуют на восприятие религиозных понятий в узбекоязычном сообществе. Исследование основано на лингвистическом и семантическом анализе с использованием ряда примеров как из классического, так и из современного узбекского религиозного лексикона.*

Ключевые слова: *амфиболия, религиозная лексикология, узбекский язык, двусмысленные выражения, интерпретация, религиозные тексты, семантический анализ.*

Introduction. The phenomenon of amphibology is a subject of considerable importance in the field of lexicology, particularly in religious contexts. In languages that are rich in religious traditions, such as the Uzbek language, understanding the nuances of religious terminology can be quite challenging. Religious texts, which often carry complex meanings, are frequently subject to different interpretations due to the ambiguous nature of some of their expressions. Amphibology, as a linguistic feature, arises when a

word, phrase, or sentence has multiple meanings, making it difficult to discern the intended meaning without further clarification or context [1;16 p.].

In the Uzbek language, religious lexicology is particularly significant because the language has a deep connection with Islam and other religions. As a result, many religious terms and expressions have evolved over centuries, and understanding their meanings is critical to interpreting religious texts correctly. This article examines the role of amphibology in the religious lexicon of the Uzbek language, discussing its impact on understanding religious teachings and beliefs. [2;22–24 p.]. By analyzing various religious texts and their lexical components, the research aims to shed light on how ambiguity influences religious discourse and interpretation within the Uzbek-speaking community.

Literature review. Amphibology, or ambiguity in language, refers to a situation where a phrase, expression, or word has two or more interpretations due to its syntactic or semantic structure. In the context of religious lexicology, which studies the language used in religious discourse and texts, amphibology can play a significant role in shaping interpretations, meanings, and the understanding of religious concepts. The study of amphibology in religious lexicology, especially in the Uzbek language, involves exploring how ambiguity in religious expressions, terms, and phrases affects religious interpretation, understanding, and communication within the Uzbek-speaking community [3;12 p.].

This literature review explores the key studies and findings related to amphibology and religious lexicology in the context of the Uzbek language.

1. Religious Lexicology and Its Role in Uzbek Language. The field of religious lexicology in the Uzbek language examines how religious terminology, symbols, and phrases are utilized in various religious texts, prayers, and sermons. According to Ahmadov, Uzbek religious lexicon is deeply influenced by the historical development of Islam in Central Asia, particularly the Arabic and Persian language influences that have shaped the vocabulary. Religious lexicology in Uzbek focuses on understanding how terms like "iman" (faith), "dua" (prayer), and "shariat" (law) carry specific religious connotations, while also being susceptible to various interpretations due to historical, cultural, and linguistic evolution [4;36 p.].

2. Ambiguity and Its Implications in Religious Texts. The study of ambiguity within religious texts has been an important field of research in many languages, and the Uzbek language is no exception. In Tashkentov's work on religious texts and their translations, the author notes that certain Uzbek translations of the Quran and Hadith sometimes present ambiguous interpretations of religious phrases that can lead to differing understandings of religious commandments. For example, the translation of concepts like "taqwa" (God-consciousness) or "jihad" (struggle) often carries multiple interpretations in Uzbek religious discourse, both within religious circles and secular society. The lack of clarity in translation can lead to theological debates and varying practices in religious observance [5;11 p.].

3. The Role of Context in Resolving Amphibology. One key aspect of amphibology in religious lexicology is the role of context in resolving ambiguity. As Muminov (2021) argues, in the Uzbek religious context, understanding religious ambiguity often depends on the cultural and social background of the speaker or reader. For instance, the interpretation of terms like "haram" (forbidden) or "halal" (permissible) may vary depending on whether the discourse occurs in a legal, doctrinal, or everyday context. Muminov emphasizes the importance of contextual analysis in understanding religious texts and sermons, highlighting that the contextual usage of a word or phrase often resolves ambiguity.

Materials and methods. The research methodology for this study involves a combination of qualitative linguistic analysis and semantic interpretation. First, various religious texts in the Uzbek language, including the Quranic translations, Hadith collections, and works of classical Islamic scholars, were examined for ambiguous expressions. These texts were selected to represent a broad spectrum of religious discourse in Uzbekistan, including both traditional and modern interpretations. [6; 23-26–p].

The primary method used in this research is the semantic analysis of specific lexical items that are identified as having multiple meanings or interpretations. These ambiguous terms were analyzed in terms of their usage within different contexts to determine the possible interpretations. Secondary sources, including commentaries and scholarly works on religious lexicology, were also consulted to understand the theoretical underpinnings of amphibology and its relevance to religious discourse.

Analysis and results. The primary materials for this study include a variety of religious texts in the Uzbek language, primarily translations of the Quran, Hadith collections, and classical Islamic texts. These texts were selected because they represent core religious teachings that are widely studied and interpreted in the Uzbek-speaking community. Additionally, modern religious speeches, lectures, and sermons from

Uzbek religious leaders were also included in the analysis to capture contemporary uses of ambiguous expressions in religious discourse.

For comparison, key texts from other Turkic-speaking Muslim communities were also referenced to highlight how religious lexical ambiguity manifests in similar languages. This comparative approach allows for a deeper understanding of how amphibology in religious lexicons varies across cultures and linguistic traditions.

Data Collection and Analysis. The main method of data collection was qualitative content analysis of selected religious texts, focusing on identifying expressions that exhibit multiple meanings or interpretations. Particular attention was paid to words and phrases that have historically been the subject of ambiguity due to translation issues from Arabic to Uzbek. These expressions were analyzed within their context in religious texts to understand how the surrounding text influences their meanings [7;12 p.].

In addition to identifying ambiguous expressions, the study also considered how these expressions have been interpreted historically by religious scholars and translators. To enhance the analysis, commentaries and translations by prominent Uzbek religious scholars were consulted to understand how interpretations of these terms have evolved over time.

Semantic and Lexical Analysis. For each ambiguous expression identified, a semantic and lexical analysis was conducted. This analysis involved examining the original Arabic term, its translation into Uzbek, and the possible variations in meaning based on context. Special attention was given to terms that have metaphoric or symbolic meanings in religious contexts, as these often have multiple interpretations.

The study used modern lexicographical tools, including electronic dictionaries and glossaries, to analyze the use of religious terms in contemporary Uzbek. This approach helped in determining how meanings may shift over time or vary in different contexts (e.g., theological debates, public speeches, or personal interpretations).

In addition to primary religious texts, secondary sources such as scholarly articles, books on Uzbek lexicology, and studies on the translation of religious texts were used. These sources provided insights into the theoretical underpinnings of amphibology in religious language and helped contextualize the findings within broader linguistic and religious studies. Works by linguists and religious scholars specializing in the intersection of language and religion were particularly useful for framing the study [8;3 p.].

Limitations and Challenges. One of the main challenges encountered in this research was the difficulty in pinpointing the exact meanings of some ambiguous expressions due to their historical and cultural complexity. The evolving nature of religious discourse also posed a challenge, as modern interpretations of classical texts may differ significantly from traditional ones. Additionally, the subjective nature of interpretation in religious matters means that the study cannot offer definitive conclusions but aims to highlight the main trends and provide a deeper understanding of the phenomenon.

Arabic Term	Uzbek Translation	Possible Ambiguities	Contextual Interpretation	Related Commentaries
Rahman	Rahmon	"Merciful" or "Beneficent"	Used to describe God's mercy and care for humanity.	Commentaries differ on emphasizing God's mercy versus His omnipotence.
Jannah	Jannat	"Paradise" or "Garden"	Refers to the spiritual reward for the faithful in the afterlife.	Some scholars emphasize the material pleasures of paradise, while others focus on spiritual bliss.
Nafs	Nafs	"Soul" or "Self"	Refers to the human soul, but can also denote self-control or ego.	In different contexts, it can be interpreted as either the spiritual essence or worldly desires.
Ilah	Iloh	"God" or "Deity"	Refers to the supreme being, but in some contexts, it can imply a lesser divinity or idol.	Theological debates over the term's monotheistic or polytheistic implications.
Zakat	Zakat	"Almsgiving" or "Purification"	Refers to the obligatory charity given to the poor, but also viewed as a means of spiritual purification.	Different interpretations focus on either its social or spiritual dimensions.

Results. The analysis revealed that amphibology in the religious lexicon of the Uzbek language is prevalent in many religious texts, particularly in the interpretation of Quranic verses and Hadiths. One of the key areas where ambiguity arises is in the translation of Arabic religious terms into Uzbek. Many Arabic words and phrases carry multiple meanings, and when translated into Uzbek, these meanings may not always be clear to the reader, leading to differing interpretations. This ambiguity is particularly evident in theological discussions, where the intended meaning of a verse or Hadith can be contested due to the multiple meanings of certain words [9;44 p.].

For instance, the Arabic word "rahma" is often translated as "mercy" in Uzbek religious texts, but it can also mean "blessing" or "compassion" depending on the context. Such ambiguity can lead to various interpretations of divine qualities and affect theological discussions. Additionally, the use of metaphorical language in religious texts further complicates the interpretation, as metaphors are often subject to multiple interpretations. This phenomenon is seen in various Quranic verses where symbolic language can lead to different readings.

Furthermore, the study found that amphibology is not limited to traditional religious texts but is also present in modern religious discourse. Contemporary religious leaders and scholars sometimes use ambiguous expressions to convey complex theological ideas in a way that resonates with their audiences. However, this practice can sometimes lead to confusion or misinterpretation, especially when the context is not sufficiently explained

Discussion. The presence of amphibology in the religious lexicon of the Uzbek language underscores the challenges of translating and interpreting religious texts. Ambiguous expressions, particularly those derived from Arabic, require careful attention to context in order to ensure accurate understanding. The ambiguity inherent in many religious terms can lead to divergent interpretations, which can sometimes result in confusion or division within religious communities [10;56–57 p.].

One of the major challenges in religious lexicology is the need for precise language that can accurately convey theological concepts. The use of ambiguous expressions, while reflecting the complexity of religious teachings, can also hinder clear communication. For example, the interpretation of key concepts such as "faith"or "salvation" can vary significantly depending on how the terms are understood within a particular cultural or theological framework.

It is important for religious scholars, translators, and educators to recognize the impact of amphibology on religious discourse. By providing clearer explanations and more context for ambiguous expressions, they can help foster a deeper understanding of religious teachings. Additionally, linguistic clarity can promote unity within religious communities by reducing the potential for misinterpretation. [11; 110 p.].

In terms of modern Uzbek religious discourse, the role of amphibology is evolving. While traditional interpretations of religious texts continue to rely on classical lexicons, contemporary religious discourse increasingly draws upon modern language and vocabulary. This shift may help to clarify certain ambiguities but also introduces new challenges related to the evolving nature of the language.

Conclusion. In conclusion, amphibology in the religious lexicon of the Uzbek language is an important phenomenon that significantly impacts the interpretation and understanding of religious texts. Ambiguous expressions can lead to varying interpretations of religious teachings, which may have implications for both individual beliefs and communal unity. It is essential to continue exploring this issue to improve the clarity of religious discourse and to ensure that religious texts are understood as accurately as possible.

Further research is needed to explore the relationship between language, religion, and interpretation in the Uzbek context. By developing more precise translations and commentaries, scholars can help mitigate the challenges posed by amphibology. In doing so, they can contribute to a more unified and informed religious community in Uzbekistan.

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EXPLORING INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO MEDICAL VOCABULARY LEARNING

Annotation. *This paper explores various technological tools and methodologies employed to enhance medical vocabulary learning, particularly among medical and nursing students. Through the use of Computer-Assisted Language Learning (CALL), game-based applications, semantic mapping, and blended learning approaches, students' receptive and productive vocabulary skills are improved. The study examines the effectiveness of these methods in different cultural and educational settings, focusing on their impact on students' vocabulary acquisition, attitudes towards learning, and academic performance. Results suggest that while CALL and game-based learning methods improve cognitive engagement and vocabulary retention, there are challenges in developing productive vocabulary and addressing affective aspects of learning. The study also highlights the role of innovative approaches like podcasts and online cooperative learning in furthering medical vocabulary proficiency. Recommen-dations include refining current strategies and integrating diverse learning tools for better outcomes in medical education.*

Keywords: *Medical vocabulary learning, CALL, game-based learning, semantic mapping, blended learning, nursing education, ESP, technology in education, vocabulary acquisition, academic vocabulary.*

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TIBBIYOTGA OID SO‘ZLARNI O‘RGANISHDA INNOVATSION YONDASHUVLARNI TADQIQ QILISH

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada, ayniqsa tibbiyot va hamshiralik ishi talabalari orasida tibbiyotga oid so‘zlarni o‘rganishni takomillashtirish uchun qo‘llaniladigan turli xil texnologiyalar va usullar o‘rganilgan. Kompyuter yordamida til o‘rganish (CALL), o‘yin ilovalari, semantik xaritalash va aralash ta’lim yondashuvlaridan foydalanish orqali talabalarning retseptiv va produktiv lug‘at ko‘nikmalari takomillashadi. Tadqiqotda ushbu usullarning turli madaniy va ta’lim muhitlaridagi samaradorligi o‘rganilib, ularning talabalarning so‘z boyligini o‘zlashtirishi, ta’limga munosabati va o‘zlashtirishiga ta’siriga e’tibor qaratilgan. Natijalar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, CALL va o‘yinga asoslangan ta’lim usullari kognitiv faollikni va lug‘atni saqlashni yaxshilasa-da, mahsuldor lug‘atni rivojlantirish va o‘rganishning ta’sirchan jihatlarini hal qilishda qiyinchiliklar mavjud. Tadqiqotda innovatsion yondashuvning roli ham ta’kidlangan.*

Kalit so‘zlar*: tibbiyot leksikasini o‘rganish, CALL, o‘yinli ta’lim, semantik xaritalash, aralash ta’-lim, hamshiralik ta’limi, ESP, ta’limda texnologiya, leksikani o‘zlashtirish, o‘quv lug‘ati.*

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ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ИННОВАЦИОННЫХ ПОДХОДОВ К ИЗУЧЕНИЮ МЕДИЦИНСКОЙ ЛЕКСИКИ

Аннотация. *В данной статье рассматриваются различные технологии и методики, используемые для повышения эффективности обучения медицинской лексике, в частности, среди студентов-медиков и медсестер. Благодаря использованию компьютерного обучения языку (CALL), игровых приложений, семантического мэппинга и смешанных подходов к обучению улучшаются рецептивные и продуктивные лексические навыки студентов. В исследовании рассматривается эффективность этих методов в различных культурных и образовательных условиях с акцентом на их влияние на усвоение студентами лексики, отношение к обучению и академическую успеваемость. Результаты показывают, что, хотя CALL и игровые методы обучения улучшают когнитивную активность и запоминание словарного запаса, существуют проблемы с развитием продуктивного*