

UDC 80

IRSTI 16.21.37

<https://doi.org/10.48371/PHILS.2026.2.81.009>

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE PHONETIC-PHONOLOGICAL SYSTEMS OF THE FRENCH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract. The aim of the comparative analysis of the phonetic-phonological systems of the French and Uzbek languages is to scientifically compare the sound systems of these two languages, to identify their similarities and differences. The object of research of this article is the phonetic-phonological systems of the French and Uzbek languages, that is, the sound system (vowel and consonant phonemes), stress, intonation, syllable structure and phonological regularities of both languages. The novelty of the research is the comparative systematic study of the phonetic-phonological systems of the French and Uzbek languages, the analysis of the similarities and differences of both languages based on a modern linguistic approach, the comparison of vowels in the French language and phonetic phenomena in the Uzbek language and the drawing of new scientific conclusions. Theoretically, this study serves to enrich the areas of comparative linguistics, phonetics and phonology with new scientific views. In particular, through a comparative study of the phonetic-phonological systems of the French and Uzbek languages, the specific and common aspects of the sound system, phoneme composition, stress, intonation and phonological oppositions of both languages are identified. In terms of practical significance, the results of the study are of great importance in improving the methodology of teaching foreign languages. In particular, they serve to identify phonetic difficulties encountered in teaching the French language to the Uzbek audience and develop effective methods for eliminating them. The comparative-analytical method was used to compare the phonetic systems of the two languages, and descriptive methods were used to describe the phonetic properties of the languages. As a result of the study, the main similarities and differences between the phonetic systems of the French and Uzbek languages were identified, the existence of differences between the pronunciation of vowels in the French language and the vowel sounds of the Uzbek language.

Keywords: phonetics, phonology, phoneme, accent, descriptive method, phonological analysis, linguistic observation, syllable structure

Introduction

Language is the most important communicative tool of human society, and its phonetic and phonological system plays a key role in the formation of speech. Each language has its own sound system, which is studied through phonetics and phonology. Phonetics studies the articulatory, acoustic and auditory properties of speech sounds, while phonology analyzes the functional role of sounds in the language system.

In modern linguistics, the comparative study of the systems of different languages helps to determine their typological characteristics. The great contribution to the study phonetic-phonological systems in languages has been made by V. Radlov, Ye. Polivanov, A.Kononov and others. The scientists studied the phonetic and phonological characteristics of Turkic languages, including Uzbek, by comparing them with other Turkic languages.

Although nowadays a lot of researchers examine language in relation to society, cognition, and technology, recent studies show that the problem of comparing phonetic-phonological systems of two different languages is still relevant in modern linguistics.

O.K. Trubach, D.I. Gorshkova, and L.N. Sklyar examine the phonetic and phonological organization of Russian, French, and Chinese languages and highlight significant similarities and differences: the vowel systems of French and Chinese languages; rules of positional phonetic modification of word forms related to the consonantal nature characteristic of the Russian language and not having a meaning-distinguishing function in French and Chinese; features of Russian word stress and the intonational specificity of the Russian language [1].

Other scientists M.A. Alieva, A.A.Muratova, K.T. Ibraeva studied the phonetic and phonological features of English and Russian agricultural terminology. The authors find that English agricultural terms are generally shorter and often monosyllabic, reflecting the language's tendency toward concise and pragmatic word formation while Russian agricultural terminology is more phonetically diverse and complex, showing a wider range of sounds and greater phonological richness [2].

The phonetic-phonological peculiarities of the French language were extensively investigated by P. Delattre [3], P. Fouché [4], M. Léon, P. Léon [5,6], D Walker [7] whose studies focused on the articulatory and acoustic properties of speech sounds, prosody, intonation, and the phonological organization of French.

The phonetic system of the Uzbek language is widely studied by Uzbek scientists. For example, Abduaziz Abduazizov and Qungurboy Sodikov are considered to be scientists who made a significant contribution to the development of the field of Uzbek phonetics and phonology.

Abduaziz Abduazizov studied the phonetics and phonology of the Uzbek language based on modern linguistic approaches. He studied the articulatory, acoustic and functional properties of speech sounds. He analyzed the system of

phonemes in the Uzbek language and their variants (allophones) in speech. He contributed to the development of the direction of experimental phonetics. He served to scientifically substantiate the norms of Uzbek literary pronunciation (orthoepics) [8].

Qungurboy Sodikov studied the issues of historical phonetics and dialect phonetics of the Uzbek language. He studied the historical changes in the sound system of Turkic languages, including the Uzbek language. He compared the phonetic features of Uzbek dialects with the literary language. He analyzed the laws of sound exchange and phonetic development. He highlighted the role of phonetic processes in the historical development of the Uzbek language [9].

Thus, A. Abduazizov studied the phonetics and phonology of the Uzbek language using modern, experimental methods, and investigated the system of phonemes and pronunciation norms. Q. Sodiqov conducted comparative phonetic studies of the historical phonetics of the Uzbek language, the phonetics of dialects, and the Turkic languages.

The aim of this study is to conduct a comparative analysis of the phonetic and phonological systems of the French and Uzbek languages and to identify their main similarities and differences.

Importantly, French and Uzbek languages genealogically belong to different language families, and their phonetic and phonological systems also differ significantly. The Uzbek language belongs to the Turkic language family and has a relatively simple phonetic system [10]. In this language, vowels and consonants are clearly distinguished and the stress system is considered stable [11]. French, on the other hand, belongs to the Romance languages group and is distinguished by its complexity of the phonetic system, the presence of nasal vowels, and its own stress characteristics [5].

Uzbek students learning French often encounter difficulties with pronunciation. The main reason for these difficulties is related to the differences between the phonetic systems of the two languages. Therefore, a comparative study of the phonetic-phonological systems of the French and Uzbek languages is of significant scientific and practical importance.

Materials and methods

Several linguistic methods were used in the process of conducting the study: comparative-typological analysis, descriptive method, phonological analysis, linguistic observation.

Comparative-typological analysis identifies similarities and differences between the phonetic systems of the French and Uzbek languages. Comparative analysis is one of the widely used methods in linguistics. Descriptive method is aimed at identifying the phonetic and phonological systems of each language separately, and their main features are scientifically explained. Using phonological analysis, the functional role of sounds in the language system is studied and

the system of phonemes is clarified. Linguistic observation is implemented when pronunciation errors of Uzbek students studying French are observed and their main causes are analyzed. Scientific sources in the field of phonetics and phonology, textbooks, and examples of language units are used as research materials.

Results and discussion

During the research, a number of similarities and differences were found between the phonetic-phonological systems of the French and Uzbek languages related to the sound system, syllable structure, stress system and intonation.

The vowel system in the Uzbek language is relatively simple. In the literary Uzbek language, there are the following 6 main vowel phonemes: **a, e, i, o, u, o'**.

These vowels are divided into front row, back row, and labial and non-labial vowels in terms of articulation.

In the French language, the vowel system is much more complex, there are about 15 vowels. Among them, there are vowels pronounced through the mouth and vowels pronounced through the nose.

The main vowels in the French language are: **a, e, é, è, i, o, u, y and nasal vowels (ã, õ, ã, etc.).**

Q. Sodikov highlights that nasal vowels are one of the most important phonetic features of the French language. Such sounds do not exist in the Uzbek language [9].

Consonant system. There are approximately 24 consonant phonemes in the Uzbek language. They are divided into voiced and voiceless, plosive, gliding and sonorous sounds in terms of articulation.

The pronunciation of consonant sounds (consonantism) is usually clear and stable:

e.g. *Kitob/kitob* (book)

e.g. *Bola/bola* (child)

In the French language in many cases spelling and pronunciation of consonant sounds do not match:

e.g. *beaucoup /boku/* (a lot of)

e.g. *temps /tã/* (time)

To compare in Uzbek language there is a strong affinity for phonetic writing and in the French language there is a large difference between graphics and pronunciation.

Although the number of consonant sounds in French is slightly less than in Uzbek, their pronunciation and combination are more complex.

For example, in French there is a uvular “r” sound, which is produced in the back of the throat. In Uzbek, the “r” sound is produced at the tip of the tongue.

Although the consonant system in French is relatively small, it is distinguished by some phonetic phenomena. In particular, the lack of pronunciation

of consonants at the end of words (e.g. *parler, petit, grand*) is a characteristic feature of the French language. Also, as P. Leon states, the phenomena of liaison and enchaînement are unique phonetic processes of the French language [6].

According to A. Abduazizov such phenomena of liaison do not exist in Uzbek and can cause phonetic interference in learning a foreign language [8].

Another important issue to consider is to compare **syllable structures** in two languages. In Uzbek, the syllable structure is usually simple, often consisting of open syllables [12]. In French, the syllable structure can be complex and there are many consonant combinations.

There is a simple and clear syllable structure in Uzbek:

e.g. *bo-la* (CV-CV)

e.g. *ona* (V-CV)

e.g. *bog'bon* (CVC-CVC)

Syllables are more complex and consonants are often dropped in French:

e.g. *table* /tabl/

e.g. *petit* /pəti/

Thus, syllables in Uzbek are clear and stable. In French, there are reduction and dropout phenomena.

Essentially, the stress system of the Uzbek and French languages should be compared.

Stress system. In Uzbek, stress usually falls on the last syllable of a word. This is a stable phonetic feature of the language [9].

In French, stress does not play an independent phonological role. Stress often falls at the end of a phrase and is manifested in connection with intonation.

In Uzbek and French, the phenomenon of stress (accent) is an important part of the phonetic-phonological system, and there are significant differences between them.

In Uzbek, stress is usually not free, but relatively stable, often falling on the last syllable of a word:

e.g. *daftar* → *daftàr* → *daftarlàr* (notebook)

e.g. *o'qituvchi* → *o'qituvchì* → *o'qituvchilàr* (teacher)

e.g. *universitet* → *universitèt* → *universitetlàr* (university)

There may be some exceptions (especially under the influence of suffixes or in some introductory words), but the general rule is that the stress falls on the last syllable.

The main feature is that stress has a dynamic (strong) character (i.e., the sound is separated by force).

It does not play a major role in distinguishing meaning (i.e., even if the stress position changes, the meaning often does not change).

When suffixes are added, the stress usually moves to the new final syllable.

The stress system in French is fundamentally different from Uzbek. In this language, word stress is almost not an independent value [10], but:

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- the stress falls not on the word, but on the speech group (rhythmic group);
- usually the last syllable (or the last syllable to be pronounced) is stressed.

e.g. *bonjour* → *bonJOUR*

e.g. *demander* → *demanDER*

e.g. *rappeler* → *rappeLER*

It is obvious that the stress in French has a melodic (tonal) character. It hardly performs the function of distinguishing meaning. Often associated with intonation and speech flow.

In Uzbek, stress is important at the word level and usually falls on the last syllable. In French, stress is manifested at the phrase (speech segment) level. In Uzbek, stress is distinguished by force, while in French it is more related to tone (intonation). Therefore, it is important for Uzbek speakers to learn to adjust stress to the entire flow of speech, not to individual words, when learning French.

Phonological oppositions of Uzbek and French languages show the role of sounds in differentiating meaning in these two languages and the system by which they work. Comparative analysis clearly reveals their unique and different aspects.

The phonological system in the Uzbek language is relatively simple and stable, and the contrasts are as follows:

Contrast of vowel phonemes:

e.g. the sounds *a – o – i – u – e* differentiate in meaning:

e.g. *ot* (horse) – *et* (skin) – *it* (dog)

e.g. *amma* (aunt)– *omma* (public)

e.g. *ur* (beat imperative form)–*or* (honor) – *er* (husband)

Hard and soft consonants (sometimes noticeable in pronunciation, but not as systematically as in Russian). Contrast of voiced and unvoiced consonants:

b – p, d – t, g – k

For example: *bir* (one) – *pir* (saint), *dor* (gallow) – *tor* (narrow), *gul* (flower)– *kul* (laugh imperative form) different meaning arises;

Length is almost not phonological, that is, vowel length does not differentiate in meaning [11];

Stress is not phonological, that is, if the stress position changes, the meaning usually does not change.

As for phonological contrasts in French, it is more complex and has several important peculiarities:

The number of vowel phonemes is large and they differ qualitatively:

For example: *é – è – e, u – ou* (*tu* and *tout* are pronounced differently)

The contrast between nasal and oral vowels:

This is very important: *eau* [po] – *pont* [pɔ̃]

Labeled and unlabial vowels, example: the difference between *u* and *i*: *bu* – *bi*.

Voiceless and voiced consonants:

b – p, d – t, v – f, etc.

e.g. *beau* (beautiful) – *peau* (skin), *dette* (debt) – *tête* (head), *vin* (wine) – *fin* (end)

Stress is not phonological, but the rhythmic group is important. Phonological contrasts show how the sound systems of both languages work. While Uzbek is much simpler and more formal, French is more complex and has more subtle phonological differences. These are important in language learning, especially for correct pronunciation.

Another issue to discuss is the problem of intonation in both languages. Although French and Uzbek languages have intonation, their characteristics differ from each other.

In Uzbek, intonation plays an important role in expressing the purpose of a sentence (statement, question, command, emotion). Logical stress usually falls on the important word and is highlighted by intonation. In imperative sentences, the tone usually falls towards the end of the sentence. In interrogative sentences, the tone often rises. For example, *The lesson has started now.* [∨] (falling tone). *Has the lesson started now?* [∧] (rising tone)

In French, intonation is very important in expressing syntactic and communicative meaning. The stress often falls not on a single word, but on the last syllable of a rhythmic group or phrase. In imperative sentences, the tone usually falls. In interrogative sentences with a yes/no answer, the tone rises at the end of the sentence. The rising and falling of the tone are actively used to express emotion and emphasis. For example, *Mon ami arrive aujourd'hui.* (“My friend is arriving today.”) [∨]

Mon ami arrive aujourd'hui ? (“Is my friend arriving today?”) [∧]

The comparative differences are as follows: in Uzbek the stress is mainly close to the last syllable of the word, while in French it falls on the last syllable of the rhythmic group. The tone of the imperative sentence is falling in Uzbek, and also in French, the tone of the interrogative sentence is rising in Uzbek, and also in French.

Although the main communicative functions of tone in French and Uzbek are similar, in French tone and rhythmic groups play a stronger role in the speech process, while in Uzbek logical stress and the expression of the purpose of the sentence are more important.

The results of the comparative analysis showed that there are significant differences between the phonetic systems of the French and Uzbek languages at different levels: sound (vowel or consonant system), syllable structures, stress system and intonation. For instance, sound system is simple in Uzbek, while in French it is more complex. In particular, nasal vowels, uvular consonants, and complex syllable structure in French cause pronunciation difficulties for Uzbek students.

In addition, the difference between writing and pronunciation in French is also of great importance. Although many letters are present in writing, they are not heard in pronunciation. This situation also creates certain difficulties for students who know Uzbek as their native language [10].

Comparative phonetic analysis serves as an important scientific basis for improving the methodology of teaching a foreign language. Based on the comparative analysis, it was revealed what phonetic-phonological differences can cause a number of difficulties for Uzbek students learning French. In particular, the correct pronunciation of nasal vowels, the differentiation of vowels specific to the French language, the mastery of rhythmic groups and the stress system, and the correct use of intonation models are complex processes for students. At the same time, some phonetic skills in the Uzbek language can also play a positive transfer role in learning French. The use of audio materials, phonetic training, and pronunciation exercises to teach students how to pronounce sounds correctly gives effective results.

Conclusion

A comparative study of the phonetic-phonological systems of the French and Uzbek languages showed that these languages have both similarities and differences in terms of sound composition, phoneme system, stress and intonation features. During the study, the systems of vocalism and consonantism of both languages, the functional properties of phonological units and their realization in speech were analyzed.

As a result of the analysis, it was found that the phonetic system of the Uzbek language is relatively simple and stable. The number of vowel and consonant phonemes in the Uzbek language is limited, and their pronunciation and phonological functions have clear norms. Also, in the Uzbek language, stress is mainly characterized by falling on the last syllable of the word, which makes it relatively easy to master pronunciation and perceive speech. The phonetic-phonological system of the French language has a more complex structure. In particular, the presence of nasal vowels, the opposition of open and closed vowels, semivowels, and phonetic phenomena such as liaison and elision constitute its unique features. In addition, French is distinguished by the fact that the stress falls not on a separate word, but on the last syllable of a rhythmic group or phrase. This situation determines the rhythmic and melodic characteristics of French speech.

The results of the study will serve to improve the methodology of teaching French to the Uzbek audience. In particular, the development of nationally oriented phonetics courses, taking into account the phonetic features of the Uzbek language, will allow for the creation of a system of exercises aimed at identifying typical pronunciation errors in advance and eliminating them. This is an important factor in developing students' communicative competence, increasing oral fluency, and forming the skills of free communication in French.

Thus, the comparative study of the phonetic-phonological systems of the French and Uzbek languages is of great importance not only for theoretical linguistics, but also for practical linguistic didactics.

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ФРАНЦУЗ ЖӘНЕ ӨЗБЕК ТІЛДЕРІНІҢ ФОНЕТИКАЛЫҚ- ФОНОЛОГИЯЛЫҚ ЖҮЙЕЛЕРІН САЛЫСТЫРМАЛЫ ТАЛДАУ

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Аңдатпа. Француз және өзбек тілдерінің фонетикалық-фонологиялық жүйелерін салыстырмалы талдаудың негізгі мақсаты – осы екі тілдің

дыбыстық жүйелерін ғылыми тұрғыдан салыстыру, олардың ұқсастықтары мен айырмашылықтарын анықтау. Бұл мақаланың зерттеу нысаны – француз және өзбек тілдерінің фонетикалық-фонологиялық жүйелері, яғни екі тілдің дыбыстық жүйесі (дауысты және дауыссыз фонемалар), екпін, интонация, буын құрылымы және фонологиялық заңдылықтары. Зерттеудің жаңалығы – француз және өзбек тілдерінің фонетикалық-фонологиялық жүйелерін салыстырмалы түрде жүйелі зерттеу, екі тілдің ұқсастықтары мен айырмашылықтарын заманауи лингвистикалық тәсілге сүйене отырып талдау, француз тіліндегі дауысты дыбыстарды және өзбек тіліндегі фонетикалық құбылыстарды салыстыру және жаңа ғылыми қорытындылар жасау. Теориялық тұрғыдан алғанда, бұл зерттеу салыстырмалы лингвистика, фонетика және фонология салаларын жаңа ғылыми көзқарастармен байытуға қызмет етеді. Атап айтқанда, француз және өзбек тілдерінің фонетикалық-фонологиялық жүйелерін салыстырмалы зерттеу арқылы екі тілдің дыбыс жүйесінің, фонема құрамының, екпіннің, интонацияның және фонологиялық қарама-қайшылықтарының ерекше және ортақ аспектілері анықталады. Тәжірибелік маңыздылығы тұрғысынан зерттеу нәтижелері шетел тілдерін оқыту әдіснамасын жетілдіруде үлкен маңызға ие. Атап айтқанда, олар өзбек аудиториясына француз тілін оқытуда кездесетін фонетикалық қиындықтарды анықтауға және оларды жоюдың тиімді әдістерін әзірлеуге қызмет етеді. Екі тілдің фонетикалық жүйелерін салыстыру үшін салыстырмалы-талдау әдісі, ал тілдердің фонетикалық қасиеттерін сипаттау үшін сипаттамалық әдістер қолданылды. Зерттеу нәтижесінде француз және өзбек тілдерінің фонетикалық жүйелерінің негізгі ұқсастықтары мен айырмашылықтары анықталды, француз тіліндегі дауысты дыбыстардың айтылуы мен өзбек тіліндегі дауысты дыбыстар арасындағы айырмашылықтардың бар-жоғы анықталды және негізгі айырмашылықтар талданды.

Тірек сөздер: фонетика, фонология, фонема, екпін, сипаттамалық әдіс, фонологиялық талдау, лингвистикалық бақылау, буын құрылымы

СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ ФОНЕТИКО- ФОНОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ СИСТЕМ ФРАНЦУЗСКОГО И УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ

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Аннотация. Основная цель сравнительного анализа фонетико-фонологических систем французского и узбекского языков – научное сравнение звуковых систем этих двух языков, выявление их сходств и

различий. Объектом исследования данной статьи являются фонетико-фонологические системы французского и узбекского языков, то есть звуковая система (гласные и согласные фонемы), ударение, интонация, слоговая структура и фонологические закономерности обоих языков. Новизна исследования заключается в сравнительном систематическом изучении фонетико-фонологических систем французского и узбекского языков, анализе сходств и различий обоих языков на основе современного лингвистического подхода, сравнении гласных во французском языке и фонетических явлений в узбекском языке и формулировании новых научных выводов. Теоретически, данное исследование обогащает области сравнительной лингвистики, фонетики и фонологии новыми научными взглядами. В частности, посредством сравнительного изучения фонетико-фонологических систем французского и узбекского языков выявляются специфические и общие аспекты звуковой системы, фонемного состава, ударения, интонации и фонологических оппозиций обоих языков. С точки зрения практической значимости, результаты исследования имеют большое значение для совершенствования методики преподавания иностранных языков. В частности, они помогают выявлять фонетические трудности, возникающие при обучении французскому языку узбекской аудитории, и разрабатывать эффективные методы их устранения. Для сравнения фонетических систем двух языков использован сравнительно-аналитический метод, а для описания фонетических свойств языков – описательные методы. В результате исследования были выявлены основные сходства и различия между фонетическими системами французского и узбекского языков, обнаружено существование различий в произношении гласных во французском языке и гласных звуков узбекского языка, а также проанализированы основные различия.

Ключевые слова: фонетика, фонология, фонема, ударение, описательный метод, фонологический анализ, лингвистическое наблюдение, слоговая структура

Мақала түпти / Статья поступила / Received: 10.04.2026.

Жариялауга қабылданды / Принята к публикации / Accepted: 25.06.2026.

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