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**PHILOSOPHICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE
80/20 PRINCIPLE**

Annotation. The philosophical and methodological principle 80/20, which in the article is called the Pareto principle (law) the basics are covered. It contains the fact that the other is an integral system, because of quantitative changes, recently there has been widespread talk about the law of transition to qualitative changes. The fact that the law of gradation underlies the 80/20 principle is analyzed by examples.

Key words: existence, system, consistency of being, ontology, qualitative change, quantitative change, gradation, mechanical gradation, physical gradation, chemical gradation, biological gradation, social gradation, gradation, gradation series, dominant, synonymy, gradation paradigm, lexical gradation.

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**ФИЛОСОФСКИЕ И МЕТОДОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ ПРИНЦИПА
80/20**

Аннотация. Философско-методологический принцип 80/20, который в статье назван принципом (законом) Парето, рассмотрены основы. Он содержит в себе тот факт, что другой является целостной системой, поскольку количественные изменения, в последнее время широко распространены разговоры о законе перехода к качественным изменениям.

На примерах проанализирован тот факт, что в основе принципа 80/20 лежит закон градации.

Ключевые слова: существование, система, последовательность бытия, онтология, качественное изменение, количественное изменение, градуировка, механическая градуировка, физическая градуировка, химическая градуировка, биологическая градуировка, социальная градуировка, градуировка, серия градуировок, доминанта, синонимия, парадигма градуировки, лексическая градуировка.

80/20 PRINSIPINING FALSAFIY-METODOLOGIK ASOSLARI

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Annotatsiya. Maqolada Pareto printsipi (qonuni) deb ataladigan 80/20 falsafiy va uslubiy tamoyilning asoslari yoritilgan. Unda ikkinchisining yaxlit tizim ekanligi, miqdoriy o'zgarishlar tufayli oxirgi paytlarda sifat o'zgarishlariga o'tish qonuni haqidagi fikrlar bayoni yorilgan.. 80/20 tamoyili asosida gradatsiya qonuni turishi misollar orqali tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: borliq, tizim, borliq izchilligi, ontologiya, sifat o'zgarishi, miqdoriy o'zgarish, mexanik gradatsiya, fizik gradatsiya, kimyoviy gradatsiya, biologik gradatsiya, ijtimoiy gradatsiya, gradatsiya qatori, dominant, sinonimiya, gradatsiya paradigmasi.

Being as an holistic system. The concept of a holistic system of being is crucial for studying and understanding the cases of the transition of quantitative changes in a substance or material to qualitative changes. Based on this system, its periodic and physical properties also change as the size, temperature, stages and other characteristics of a single substation change. This gives us an idea of a precision-related system based on the law of transition of any quantitative change into a qualitative change.

The law of thermodynamics is very important for understanding and managing holistic systems of being. This law is used to understand and calculate processes such as energy exchange, temperature changes, heating and energy use, and social change. Knowledge of the concepts and principles of this law is applicable to understanding and managing the holistic systems of any being.

Systems of existence formed on the basis of the law of thermodynamics are widely used in engineering, chemistry, physics and other fields. With their help, it will be possible to identify, understand and control the processes associated with the quantity, temperature, stage and other qualities of any creature.

Throughout the history of mankind, philosophers and scientists have tried to understand the basic principles of the structure, existence and development of the world. One of the main concepts in this is the concept of the systemic integrity of being.

The idea is that the world is a single, inseparable system, all its elements are interconnected and influence each other. Different parts of reality are connections in the same chain of existence, not physical, biological, social.

"Integrity" means the sum of the parts. From the point of view of the system approach, the property of the whole is not narrowed at the level of the property of the element, and both the system and the element have their own laws.

The idea of the integrity and systematic order of the Universe allows us to take a fresh look at the surrounding reality and the place of man in it. It represents a worldview that combines knowledge about nature, society and the human mind.

The concept of "continuity of existence" can be interpreted from different points of view. For example, in philosophy, "continuity of existence" may be based on the idea of how different phenomena or states react to each other over time. In the religious tradition, this concept is associated with the doctrine of the periodicity of life and death.

In traditional Indian philosophy, the concept of "continuity of existence" (skt. samsara) refers to the doctrine of the periodicity of birth, death and rebirth. According to this doctrine, all living beings experience a series of births and deaths

in various forms of life, depending on their actions in previous lives (sometimes good, sometimes bad). This cycle continues until the being reaches freedom and gets rid of the suffering of the world.

In general, the continuity of being reflects the idea of how different states or phenomena arise, develop and disappear over time. This may be related to understanding time as a moment or sequence of events, as well as understanding the causal relationships between different states of existence.

The concept of "continuity of existence" can also be associated with the idea of evolution or development in various fields of life, such as philosophy, science, art or spiritual practice. In this context, continuity of being refers to the gradual development and changes that occur over time.

In different religious and philosophical traditions of the world, there are different interpretations and concepts of the concept of continuity of being. For example, in Buddhism, the sequence of being is associated with the doctrine of karma (causation) and reincarnation (transmigration of spirits), with an understanding of time and history in Christianity, with an awareness of the periodicity of nature in traditional Chinese philosophy.

In general, "continuity of existence" is a deep and multifaceted concept that can have different meanings in different contexts. It reflects philosophical reflections on the nature of time, life and death, as well as practical aspects of human experience.

Understanding that being is an integral system is of great practical importance. This forces us to take a fresh look at the global problems of our time and ways to solve them.

Within the framework of traditional linear thinking, environmental, economic, political and other processes are considered separately. However, in fact, all areas are closely related to each other. Environmental pollution affects human health, the economy and social stability. The poverty of a part of the population leads to an increase in crime and extremism. Political conflicts lead to humanitarian disaster and migration.

To effectively solve global problems, a systematic holistic approach is needed, taking into account the direct and inverse relationships between various processes. This allows us to develop comprehensive strategies that can generate positive changes in many areas at the same time.

Thus, in the 21st century, the idea of the integrity of being ceases to be an abstract philosophical concept and acquires great practical importance for the survival of mankind and the preservation of a comfortable habitat on the planet. Our future depends on understanding the systemic laws of the world.

For the practical implementation of the system approach, new methods of analyzing complex complexes of interacting processes are required. Modern science is actively developing such tools.

One of the promising areas is the study of the use of large amounts of data. The collection and computer processing of large amounts of data in various fields makes it possible to identify hidden rules in complex systems.

On this basis, for example, they predict socio-economic crises, simulate the consequences of man-made accidents, monitor the spread of a pandemic, etc. That is, in order to take preventive measures, it is necessary to take into account the systemic interrelation of phenomena.

Another important area is the development of interdisciplinary research. The narrow specialization of sciences often prevents a holistic view of problems. For the most complete imagination, it is necessary to synthesize approaches and knowledge in different fields.

Ultimately, we are talking about the formation of fundamentally new systemic thinking and worldview in people. This is the main factor in the transition to a truly comprehensive solution to the global problems of our time, taking into account the existing integrity and diverse interdependence.

The definition of the role of an element and connections in the organization of the system as a whole and the approach in which a significant element and a small number of connections are identified ensure consistency of the system analysis. It seems that understanding the importance of the main elements or factors that have

the greatest impact on its functioning in the system is of great importance in a systematic approach:

First, it allows you to identify the main factors or elements that play a key role in the system. This means that when analyzing the system, it will be possible to identify important components that have the greatest impact on the performance of the entire system as a whole;

Secondly, this action helps to optimize the management of the system. Speak up" - focusing efforts and resources on key factors contributes to improving the efficiency of the entire system, as they make a major contribution to the functioning of the system;

Thirdly, the identified main elements and factors determine the structure and interrelationships within the system. Understanding these factors is important for us to better understand the interaction of system elements with each other and what kind of chain reactions can occur when changes occur in the main elements;

Fourth, highlighting key factors helps to identify points in the system that may cause risks or problems. By paying serious attention to these important elements, managers can increase the effectiveness of further problem prevention and minimize possible negative consequences.

Therefore, the identification of key factors can be combined with a system integrity analysis to optimize system performance, improve management and prevent problems. Identification and consideration of these key elements increases the efficiency and stability of the system as a whole. This provides a holistic approach to system management, taking into account its main components and striving to optimize the results and performance of the system.

The law of the transition of quantitative changes into qualitative ones. This law has methodological value in assessing the decisive factors of systemic changes and the rate of change. Knowing the basic elements of the system and determining the relationship from quantitative changes to the law of transition to quality can be considered as a methodological approach that helps to determine priorities and pay attention to the most important aspects of a given situation.

Using this methodology makes it possible to use resources, time and efforts more efficiently, focusing on the main factors that ensure the greatest result.

In personal life, this approach is also valuable. Identifying the main areas of your life that bring you the most satisfaction or cause difficulties can help you manage your time, energy and improve your well-being.

It is important that the transition from the old to the new be radical and revolutionary. Changes in the "fault" zone suddenly accelerate dramatically, and the system changes radically in a very short time.

Thus, the law of the transition of quantity into quality and, conversely, is a universal principle of development that applies to all possible processes in nature and in human society.

One of the most important consequences of this law is discontinuity, uneven development. The evolution of any system is not a smooth and gradual process. For example, biological evolution is uneven, with long stages of gradual accumulation of mutations in populations of living organisms and relatively short intervals for the emergence of fundamentally new species. That is, long-term training is replaced by a sudden qualitative leap as a result of a complex interaction of factors.

Another consequence of the law of transition from quantity to quality is the diversity and multi-stage nature of evolutionary processes. The new qualitative state of the system, which arises at one stage, is again subjected to quantitative changes, which leads to its transition to a new qualitative level. This applies to inanimate and living nature, as well as to social phenomena – science, culture, social revolution, etc. This process is based on the law of transition from quantity to quality.

The law of transition from quantitative to qualitative changes is especially evident in the development of technical systems. As a device or technology improves, many innovations accumulate, which at one point leads to a revolutionary change in capabilities. The development of computer technology in recent decades is a prime example. The gradual increase in productivity and cost

reduction eventually led to the emergence of personal computers and cell phones, which qualitatively changed the life of society.

In the technical field, this transition period is often called the point of technological identity. It hides a sharp change in progress, opens up fundamentally new horizons of development. Many futurists predict similar changes in artificial intelligence in the coming decades.

Consequently, the law of the transition of quantitative changes into qualitative ones is the most important methodological principle that allows analyzing and predicting the development of any natural and man-made systems. For example, under the influence of just one additional factor, a storm can dramatically intensify and change its trajectory. Or a separate socio-economic event will provoke a revolutionary crisis and the collapse of the state system.

Thus, the integration of the law of identification of key factors and the transition of quantitative changes into qualitative ones becomes a powerful tool for understanding and modifying complex systems, as well as improving the effectiveness of cognitive and decision-making processes.

Evaluation as the basis of the 80/20 principle

The progress of each science is inextricably linked with the progressive philosophical thought of this period. The leading philosophical doctrine of that period shows which aspects of source studies should be given special attention, referring to the fact that the sources of various disciplines are in direct or indirect connection with each other, as well as with many aspects of the subjects of research. This is how the methodological significance of philosophy is manifested, as well as its direct influence on other disciplines [8].

The gradation of being is a fundamental concept widely discussed in philosophy. It involves the study of various interpretations and discussions related to the nature of existence or ontology. There are different levels of existence. Including:

- 1) material and objective reality;
- 2) objectively-ideal reality;

3) the presence of a person.

The continuous movement of matter analyzed in the above-mentioned seasons shows that the evolutionary transformation of quantitative changes into qualitative changes in accordance with their progress is itself formed in the leveling Freeze of being. Now that science describes in general terms the types of mechanical, physical, chemical, biological, and social worlds, the phenomenon of classification can be understood in two dimensions. The first is a (mechanical-physical-chemical-biological-social) genetic (evolutionary) classification related to the stages of formation, while the second is a private classification related to qualitative differences within each type of universe. Examples include mechanical attestation, physical attestation, chemical attestation, biological attestation, and social attestation. Major scientific discoveries recognized as revolutionary in various disciplines are actually related to the definition of the essence of degrees in the sources of research in these disciplines. In particular, the periodic table of chemical elements by D.I.Mendeleev, the theory of the origin of species in the biological world are a vivid confirmation of our opinion [2].

It is clear that gradation is an objective law of the development of nature and society. It is also associated with philosophical quantitative and qualitative changes. For example, when a fire is ignited to the bottom of a container filled with water, the amount increases as the water heats up, it can also pour out of the container when boiling. In this process, water also changes qualitatively, from cold to hot water, which means that any quantitative change in things and phenomena in nature also leads to a change in quality.

An Uzbek linguist who understands gradations. Ne is one of the basic laws of linguistic semantics, compiled by Matov. The essence of this law is that the meanings of words in a language are not incorrect, but form an ordered uniform measure, gradation. For example, the words *hot*, *warm*, and *cold* form a scale of temperature gradations. The meanings of these words are connected to each other through intermediate, transitional zones (something may not be too hot or cold). This law is of great importance for semantics and lexicography. In particular, it

allows to establish relationships between different meanings of words (synonymy, antonymy, conversivity) (1); gives the principle of characterizing dictionary meanings by mutual arrangement in scales (2); explains the semantic shift of meanings and the possibility of transition from one lexico-semantic group to another (3); It serves as a basis for modeling the "semantic space" of a language and describing systematic relationships in a dictionary. The law of gradation reveals the ordered, systematic nature of lexical semantics and has important theoretical and practical significance for linguistics.

The law of gradation states that linguistic meaning is continuous, not discrete. The meanings of the words do not just differ, but are constantly intertwined. The specificity of lexical semantics is due to the linguistic reflection of the continuity and gradualness of the non-linguistic world.

The phenomenon of evaluation is universal and covers all spheres of human life. Assessment plays an important role in cognition, behavior regulation, and interpersonal communication. The study of the characteristics of value judgments in different cultures and eras allows for a deeper understanding of the value picture of the world of society. An integrated approach to this phenomenon opens up prospects for the practical application of knowledge about the mechanisms and functions of assessment in the life of society.

We can see that the phenomenon of graduation originated from the gazelles and rubies of many of our great thinkers, including Mahmoud Koshgaria, Yusuf Khos Hajib, Alisher Navoi, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur and others. The phenomenon of graduation as an object of study in linguistics was interpreted in Uzbek linguistics in 1989 as a manifestation of interlanguage semantic relations, giving it the name of the phenomenon of graduation – "... in Uzbek linguistics, a synonym reflecting linguistic semantic relations was artificially created based on a combination of the onymic part with the Latin word graduate ("level", "step"), which is a common component of such homonyms, antonyms" [1: 37]. This phenomenon was described in 1990 by linguist R. Given as a scientific hypothesis in Safarova's nomination paper [11: 174], This phenomenon was described in 1990

by linguist R. Given as a scientific hypothesis in Safarova's nomination paper [9: 137]. The phenomenon of graduonymy was founded, developed in Uzbek linguistics and studied in Russian linguistics in a different interpretation. In 1997, linguist O.Bozorov, in his doctoral dissertation, hypothesized that graduonymy is a common type of relationship that manifests itself not only in the system of interlanguage relations, but also in the fields of phonetics and phonology, morphology and syntax, and stylistics [3: 227].

The dissertation of Sh.Orifdzhonova on the topic "Vocabulary graduation in the Uzbek language" [9: 27] is of particular importance in the study of the phenomenon of graduation. The term "graded" indicates that dictionary entries should be arranged according to how the words in the grading series increase or decrease in meaning. He considers it appropriate to find his own perception of the three basic laws of dialectics in the lexical graduonymic series. These are [9: 90]: 1) the law of the transition of quantitative changes into qualitative graduated changes and the increase/decrease of the sign in the graduonymic series is embodied; 2) the law of negation of negation in the negation of each other is manifested in the fact that the two extreme ends of the graduated chain together confirm a certain feature; 3) the laws of unification and struggle of contradictions and the transition of quantitative changes into qualitative ones are reflected in the organization of one lexical significant series-a paradigm, a whole.

Linguist O.Bozorov emphasized that the question of the correlation of being and leveling in language is of particular importance, writing: "the natural and social phenomena of language, which reflect being in the Tajalli way, do not have the ability to perceive the leveling inherent in relationships as they really are. This is due to the fact that language units are in limited quantities in relation to memory and thinking abilities. Thus, language is a non-linear reflection of the innumerable, continuous and inexhaustible degrees inherent in being. For example, let's take degrees such as *moderate-warm-hot-boiling*, which are reflected in vocabulary units. The change in water temperature from 0°C to 100°C varies from degree to degree (the degree itself is also a large unit of measurement and has its own

internal divisions) continuously (evolutionarily), so our capabilities are limited, our senses cannot perceive the state of this change as it really is. However, in reality, for example, a sequential increase in the heat contained in the cold begins after -1 degree (the development of the second from opposite sides) $+1^{\circ}\text{C}$ in the state of li- $+2^{\circ}\text{C}$ in the state of li - $+3^{\circ}\text{C}$ in the state of li - $+5^{\circ}\text{C}$ in the state of li -... The state of $+99^{\circ}\text{C}$ is on the path of $+100^{\circ}\text{C}$ states, in which the lateral states do not differ qualitatively sharply from each other, and they cannot be distinguished by the degree of reflection of (ontological) qualitative changes in human feelings. Therefore, our usual concepts (meanings), such as "warm", "hot", "sultry", are relative and do not have specific arithmetic physical dimensions. Well, language is not capable of perceiving the natural gradations of existence as they are, in their original form. The main reason for this is that the extreme relativity of human senses (which is why microscope-type devices work) is limited. If atomic units were assigned to a person for each assessed state in an attempt to reflect the being in accordance with it (adequately), as mentioned above, the vocabulary would become overestimated, and there would be great difficulties for memory [2: 12]. Already, a small part of the words in the dictionary makes up most of the active vocabulary of the language owners, while the rest of the words are used less often. This confirms the 80/20 principle, that is, it indicates that for effective communication it is necessary to know the most commonly used words. It is clear that alignment in language is largely inextricably linked to alignment present in the being itself.

Dialectical graduation, which is a connection with the evolutionary transition of quantitative changes in existence to qualitative changes, is reflected in language in an incomparable way and becomes the law of linguistic graduation. Linguistic grading reflects the dialectical continuous (continuum) grading of being by non-linear, abstracting (simplified, i.e. "augmented"), separating (converting into discretization), but at the same time essentially corresponding to real reality. The law of linguistic gradation is inherent in all languages, manifested in each

language on the basis of identity in construction ("selection") the substantive and formal sides of the same language [3: 272].

Zh.Dzhumabayeva studied the languages of Uzbekistan, Buyuk of Britain, Hamda of America, studied the lexeme analysis of secondary school students, each of whom not only has a good command of vocabulary and grammar, but also mastered the languages of peoples living throughout the country, and adopted some norms, norms and tuning characterizes the characteristic features of raising children in different age groups [4: 26].

She notes that the graduonymic series should be at least three-membered: "the last member of the graduonymic series on the right and left sides can sometimes be antonymous to each other, and sometimes not antonymous, depending on the substantive as well as contextual characteristics of the graduated lexeme. If the lexemes located at the poles of the graduonymic series are mutually antonymous, it is possible to form a separate graduonymic series of members located on the right side of level 0, with the participation of members located on the left side" [4: 26]. This justifies the fact that the terms microgradunonymic series and macrogradunonymic series should be introduced into scientific circulation, and this phenomenon should also be studied separately in the semiology of other languages.

G.Rakhmonov gave a detailed analysis of the relationship between dictionary synonymy and graduonymy in the Uzbek language and raised the issue of relative independence and harmony of graduonymy and synonymy [10: 149]. In linguistics, the order of words representing a sign in degrees was studied within the framework of synonymy, until graduonymy was singled out as a separate manifestation of interlanguage spiritual relations. Of course, when the phenomenon of graduonymy was not specifically highlighted, the words whose meaning was graded were in many cases distributed into different synonymous slots. The true reasons for this are also known. Because synonyms include words whose meaning is as close to each other as possible [10: 60].

The author argues that the members of the paradigm of words connected by graduonymic relations will be connected in different designations by such relations

as increasing or decreasing the same sign in different quantities. At first glance, the boundary between synonymy and graduonymy is clearly similar – if the denotations coincide, synonymy, if the denotations differ in the number of qualitative features among themselves, graduonymy.

Because in graduonymic paradigms such as *stream* → *big stream* → *channel* → *River* (*ariq* → *soy* → *kanal* → *daryo*), in the case of an increase in volume with a leak sign, the size of the leak sign is small – a stream, the size of the leak sign is small compared to a stream – a stream and the like.

G.Rakhmonov found in the "Explanatory Dictionary of Synonyms of the Uzbek language" that the number of synonymous rows in lexemes representing the name is 287, 53 of which have the opportunity to come into connection with the phenomenon of graduonymy.

In the philosophical dictionary, the word "*daraja*", which is based on the phenomenon of graduation, is explained as follows:

“**Daraja** – an indicator of the stage at which things and phenomena are organized and developing. For example, the levels of the structure of matter include the inorganic level (inanimate nature), the organic level (wildlife) and the social level (society). And the levels of the scale structure include micro-level, macro-level and mega-levels” [13: 100].

However, in the encyclopedic dictionary, the word "**daraja**" is defined as follows: "(1) in mathematics, the product of several numbers (or expressions) equal to each other. In the theory of analytic functions, the base and exponent are the complex numbers (Moivre's formula); 2) thermometer, barometer and b. units of measurement on the instrument scale; angle measurements (again q. Degree)" [14: 82].

The Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language lists 12 meanings of the word "*Daraja*", 3 of which have acquired a terminological meaning: “**Daraja**” [stage; rank, title; adultery] **1** Work-refers to the norm, limit of action, feature or condition; **2** Evolutionary or relative progress, stage of development; level, scale of heights. **3** *Old.* Career ladder, rank, career. **4** A scientific title that is awarded on

the basis of certain rules and requirements for his work in the field of science. **5** qualification points obtained in the specialty. **6** career, attention in society, in life, among people. **7** never, “x” time. **8** a little bit, just a little bit. **9** *math*. Unit of measurement of angle and circle arc. **10** *phys*. Thermometer, barometer and etc. The instrumental scale of the cheesecake and dial shows the temperature depending on the quantity. **11** *math*. The product of equal factors, the result obtained by multiplying the number itself by. **12** *Ling*. Character is a grammatical category representing the excess-lack of a property, form” [12: 763-764].

The lexeme “**Darajalamoq**” followed by:

“**Darajalamoq**- divide by levels. *Align the thermometer*” [12: 764].

The "Explanatory Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" by the scientist A.Khodzhiev lists such terms as the category of degrees, the juxtaposition of degrees associated with the phenomenon of assessment. The term *level opposition* within the framework of the level concept is described as follows: “*level opposition* – a contradiction based on the fact that each of the opposing sets has a different level of one character. For example., beautiful (*chiroyli – suluv – barno – go’zal*)” [5: 33].

It follows from lexicographic definitions that *evaluation* is a comprehensive, multi-valued word. The importance of dialectical philosophy, dialectical logic and dialectical epistemology for an in-depth and atrophied interpretation of the law (problem) of linguistic classification is undeniable.

From the essence of grading, it can be understood that the integrity of being, the methodology of its research, being and leveling of its constituent realities lead to the conclusion that in a certain sense a small number of factors (causes) are more important than other factors that are usually taken together.

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