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- 13.00.00 Pedagogika fanlari
- 13.00.01 Pedagogika nazariyasi. Pedagogik ta'limotlar tarixi
- 13.00.02 Ta'lim va tarbiya nazariyasi va metodikasi (sohalar bo'yicha)
- 13.00.03 Maxsus pedagogika
- 13.00.04 Jismoniy tarbiya va sport mashg'ulotlari nazariyasi va metodikasi
- 13.00.05 Kasb-hunar ta'limi nazariyasi va metodikasi
- 13.00.06 Elektron ta'lim nazariyasi va metodikasi (ta'lim sohaları va bosqichlari bo'yicha)
- 13.00.07 Ta'limda menejment
- 13.00.08 Maktabgacha ta'lim va tarbiya nazariyasi va metodikasi
- 13.00.09 Ijtimoiy pedagogika
- 07.00.00 Tarix fanlari
- 19.00.00 Psixologiya fanlari
- 01.00.00 Fizika-matematika fanlari
- 02.00.00 Kimyo fanlari
- 03.00.00 Biologiya fanlari
- 09.00.00 Falsafa fanlari
- 10.00.00 Filologiya fanlari
- 11.00.00 Geografiya fanlari

M AKTABGACHA VA AKTAB TA'LIMI

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SYSTEM-STRUCTURE RESEARCH OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TERMS

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Abstract: This article analyzes the systematic and structural characteristics of artificial intelligence terminology from a linguistic perspective. In particular, it examines the key terms used in the field of artificial intelligence, their semantic fields, structural models, sources of term formation, and their roles within the language system. The research substantiates the formation of terminological units as a system, their interrelations, and their connection with modern technological development. The results of the article serve as a theoretical basis for the regulation of artificial intelligence terminology and its consistent application in scientific texts.

Key words: artificial intelligence, terminology, system, structure, key terms, linguistic analysis.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada sun'iy intellekt sohasidagi terminologiyaning tizimli va tarkibiy xususiyatlari lingvistik nuqtai nazardan tahlil qilinadi. Xususan, sun'iy intellekt sohasida qo'llaniladigan asosiy terminlar, ularning semantik maydonlari, tarkibiy modellari, termin yaratilish manbalari hamda til tizimidagi o'rni ko'rib chiqiladi. Tadqiqotda terminologik birliklarning tizim sifatida shakllanishi, ularning o'zaro aloqalari va zamonaviy texnologik rivojlanish bilan bog'liqligi asoslab beriladi. Maqola natijalari sun'iy intellekt terminologiyasini tartibga solish va uni ilmiy matnlarda izchil qo'llash uchun nazariy asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: sun'iy intellekt, terminologiya, tizim, tuzilma, asosiy terminlar, lingvistik tahlil.

Аннотация: В статье с лингвистической точки зрения анализируются системные и структурные характеристики терминологии в области искусственного интеллекта. В частности, рассматриваются ключевые термины данной сферы, их семантические поля, структурные модели, способы терминообразования и роль в языковой системе. Исследование обосновывает системный характер формирования терминологических единиц, их взаимосвязи, а также их обусловленность современным технологическим развитием. Результаты работы служат теоретической основой для стандартизации терминологии искусственного интеллекта и обеспечения единообразия её использования в научных текстах.

Ключевые слова: искусственный интеллект, терминология, система, структура, ключевые термины, лингвистический анализ.

INTRODUCTION

In the process of modern scientific and technological development, the concept of artificial intelligence holds significant scientific and practical importance on a global scale. Artificial intelligence is not limited to technical or software fields; it is also integrally connected to linguistics, translation studies, cognitive sciences, and communication fields. Today, systems operating based on artificial intelligence are widely used in everyday life, education, medicine, economics, and industry.

For this reason, the linguistic study of artificial intelligence terminology is one of the pressing issues. Like any scientific field, artificial intelligence has its own unique terminological system, which is formed based on specific structural and semantic relationships. Terms are the main means of scientific communication, through which scientific knowledge is transmitted and reinforced.

Artificial intelligence terms primarily originate in English and are actively entering other languages, including Uzbek. The systematic study of these terms allows for the clarification of their meanings, as well as the determination of their internal structure, semantic hierarchy, and functional characteristics.

The inconsistent or non-uniform application of terms can lead to scientific misunderstandings. This article conducts a systematic-structural investigation of artificial intelligence terminology, providing a detailed analysis



of their main forms, their role within the terminological system, and their linguistic characteristics. The results of the research serve as a theoretical basis for the regulation of artificial intelligence terminology and its consistent application in scientific texts.

LITERATURE REVIEW ON THE TOPIC

Terminology is an important branch of linguistics that studies specialized units related to a specific field or area of activity. Terms exist as a system, interconnected based on semantic and logical relationships^[1: 45]. The terminology of artificial intelligence is also an independent system, distinguishing between primary and derivative terms, as well as general and specific concepts.

Artificial intelligence terms often express complex concepts. For example, terms such as artificial intelligence, machine learning, neural network, and deep learning denote not only technical processes but also specific theoretical concepts^[2: 18]. In the process of adapting these terms into the Uzbek language, maintaining semantic clarity and consistency is of great importance.

One of the main characteristics of a terminological system is its hierarchical structure. The terms of artificial intelligence develop from general concepts to specific ones. For instance, artificial intelligence is a general concept, while machine learning is considered a component of it, and deep learning is viewed as a direction within machine learning^[3: 72].

Artificial Intelligence (AI) terminology is a rapidly developing branch of scientific and technical vocabulary that reflects advances in computer science, linguistics, cognitive science, mathematics, and related disciplines. As AI technologies evolve, new concepts, methods, and applications emerge, requiring the continuous creation, adaptation, and standardization of specialized terms. The theoretical foundations of AI terminology are based on the principles of terminology science, lexicology, cognitive linguistics, and knowledge representation.

From the perspective of terminology science, a term is a lexical unit that precisely denotes a specialized concept within a particular field of knowledge. AI terminology differs from general vocabulary because it emphasizes accuracy, consistency, and unambiguity. Terms such as machine learning, deep learning, neural network, natural language processing, and computer vision represent clearly defined concepts that facilitate communication among researchers, developers, educators, and users.

The development of AI terminology is closely connected with the evolution of information technology. Many AI terms originate in English, which serves as the dominant language of scientific and technological innovation. Consequently, other languages often adopt these terms through borrowing, transliteration, calquing, or semantic translation. This process raises important theoretical issues concerning equivalence, standardization, and localization in multilingual communication.

Cognitive linguistics provides another important theoretical basis for AI terminology. AI concepts are closely related to human cognition, perception, learning, memory, reasoning, and decision-making. Many AI terms are metaphorically motivated. For example, expressions such as neural network, learning, memory, and intelligence are borrowed from human cognitive processes and biology to describe computational models. Such metaphorical extensions make complex technical concepts more understandable while also influencing public perceptions of AI.

Conceptual systems play a central role in AI terminology. AI terms are not isolated lexical items but elements of an interconnected conceptual network. For instance, the concept of artificial intelligence encompasses subordinate concepts such as machine learning, supervised learning, unsupervised learning, reinforcement learning, deep learning, large language models, and generative AI. Understanding these hierarchical and associative relationships is essential for building terminological databases, dictionaries, and ontologies.

Another theoretical aspect concerns the classification of AI terminology. AI terms can be grouped according to their semantic, morphological, and functional characteristics. Semantically, they include algorithmic terms (decision tree, support vector machine), computational terms (dataset, training, inference), linguistic terms (tokenization, embedding), and ethical terms (algorithmic bias, AI governance, explainability). Morphologically, AI terminology includes simple terms, compound terms, abbreviations (AI, NLP, LLM), acronyms, and multi-word expressions.

Standardization is one of the key theoretical principles governing AI terminology. International organizations such as the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) contribute to the harmonization of technical terminology through internationally recognized standards. Standardized terminology improves scientific communication, translation quality, education, software documentation, and international collaboration.

The interdisciplinary nature of AI also shapes its terminology. AI integrates concepts from mathematics, statistics, computer science, psychology, neuroscience, philosophy, ethics, and linguistics. Consequently, many AI terms possess interdisciplinary meanings that require contextual interpretation. For example, the term

model may refer to a mathematical representation, a machine learning system, or a linguistic language model, depending on the context.

Lexicographic research has become increasingly important in documenting AI terminology. Modern AI dictionaries and glossaries aim not only to define technical concepts but also to explain their relationships, usage contexts, and equivalents across different languages. In bilingual and multilingual lexicography, AI terminology presents additional challenges because translators must preserve conceptual equivalence while adapting terms to the linguistic norms of the target language.

In conclusion, the theoretical foundations of artificial intelligence terminology encompass principles of terminology science, cognitive linguistics, conceptual analysis, lexicography, and standardization. As AI continues to transform science, technology, and society, its terminology will continue to expand and evolve. Systematic study and standardization of AI terminology are essential for ensuring accurate communication, effective knowledge transfer, and successful international cooperation in the field of artificial intelligence.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The system characteristics of artificial intelligence terminology manifest in the relationships between the terms. The terminology system is an open system, continuously evolving as new terms emerge with technological advancements. This leads to a constant expansion of the terminological system.

Among the artificial intelligence terms, relationships such as synonymy, hypernymy, and hyponymy can be observed. For example, the term "algorithm" is a general concept that encompasses specific types such as "genetic algorithm" and "search algorithm" [4: 101]. These relationships ensure the internal logical connections within the terminological system.

Additionally, multi-component terminology is widespread in artificial intelligence. Terms like "neural network," "convolutional neural network," and "recurrent neural network" consist of multiple lexical components, each embodying a distinct semantic load [5: 56]. This situation demonstrates the structural complexity of the terms.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) terminology constitutes a highly organized and dynamic terminological system that reflects the conceptual structure of the AI domain. Unlike isolated lexical units, AI terms function as interconnected elements within a systematic network of concepts, relationships, and classifications. The system characteristics of AI terminology are determined by its conceptual organization, hierarchical structure, semantic coherence, interdisciplinary nature, productivity, and continuous evolution.

One of the primary characteristics of AI terminology is its systematicity. Every term occupies a specific position within the conceptual framework of artificial intelligence and is related to other terms through hierarchical, associative, or functional relationships. For example, the broader concept Artificial Intelligence includes subordinate concepts such as Machine Learning, Natural Language Processing (NLP), Computer Vision, Robotics, Expert Systems, and Knowledge Representation. Each of these branches contains its own subsystem of specialized terminology, forming a structured conceptual hierarchy.

Another important characteristic is hierarchical organization. AI terminology is organized according to the logical relationships between general and specific concepts. The generic term Machine Learning includes more specific concepts such as Supervised Learning, Unsupervised Learning, Semi-supervised Learning, and Reinforcement Learning. Similarly, Deep Learning represents a specialized branch of machine learning, incorporating terms such as Artificial Neural Network (ANN), Convolutional Neural Network (CNN), Recurrent Neural Network (RNN), and Transformer. This hierarchical arrangement facilitates systematic knowledge organization and efficient information retrieval.

AI terminology also demonstrates a high degree of semantic interconnectedness. Terms rarely function independently; instead, they derive meaning from their relationships with other concepts. For instance, the term training is semantically connected with dataset, algorithm, model, loss function, optimization, and inference. Understanding one concept often requires familiarity with several related concepts, highlighting the networked nature of AI terminology.

A defining feature of AI terminology is its interdisciplinary character. Artificial intelligence integrates knowledge from computer science, mathematics, statistics, linguistics, neuroscience, psychology, philosophy, ethics, and engineering. Consequently, many AI terms originate in other scientific disciplines and acquire specialized meanings within AI. For example, neural network borrows terminology from neuroscience, learning and memory originate in psychology, while optimization derives from mathematics. This interdisciplinary interaction enriches the AI terminological system and promotes conceptual innovation.

Another significant system characteristic is productivity. AI terminology continuously expands through various word-formation processes, including compounding, derivation, abbreviation, acronym formation, borrowing, and semantic extension. Compound terms such as machine learning, computer vision, knowledge



graph, and language model illustrate the productivity of compounding. Acronyms including AI, NLP, LLM, GAN, and CNN have become internationally recognized lexical units, contributing to the efficiency of professional communication.

The dynamic and evolving nature of AI terminology distinguishes it from more stable scientific terminologies. Rapid technological innovation continuously introduces new concepts and corresponding terms. Expressions such as Generative AI, Large Language Model (LLM), Prompt Engineering, Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG), AI Agent, Multimodal Learning, and Foundation Model have emerged only in recent years but have quickly become central components of AI discourse. Simultaneously, some earlier terms become less prominent or undergo semantic refinement as technologies evolve.

AI terminology also exhibits internationalization. English serves as the primary language of AI research, resulting in the widespread international adoption of English-language terms. Other languages incorporate AI terminology through direct borrowing, transliteration, loan translation (calque), or semantic adaptation. While this promotes global scientific communication, it also creates challenges related to terminological standardization, linguistic equivalence, and localization in multilingual environments.

A further characteristic is standardization. Because AI terminology is widely used in scientific research, education, industry, and policymaking, consistent definitions are essential. International standards, professional organizations, academic publications, and technical documentation contribute to the harmonization of AI vocabulary. Standardized terminology reduces ambiguity, improves interoperability, and facilitates international collaboration.

The AI terminological system is also characterized by conceptual precision. Scientific terms are expected to denote clearly defined concepts with minimal ambiguity. However, due to the rapid pace of innovation and interdisciplinary borrowing, certain AI terms may develop multiple meanings depending on context. For example, the term model may refer to a statistical model, a machine learning model, or a large language model. Context therefore plays a critical role in interpreting AI terminology accurately.

Finally, AI terminology demonstrates lexicographic and ontological organization. Modern AI dictionaries, glossaries, taxonomies, and ontologies arrange terms according to conceptual relationships rather than simple alphabetical order. Such knowledge organization supports semantic search, information retrieval, machine translation, knowledge management, and intelligent information systems.

In conclusion, the system characteristics of artificial intelligence terminology include systematicity, hierarchical organization, semantic interconnectedness, interdisciplinarity, productivity, dynamism, internationalization, standardization, conceptual precision, and ontological organization. These characteristics enable AI terminology to function as a coherent and continuously evolving system that supports scientific communication, technological innovation, multilingual knowledge exchange, and the effective dissemination of artificial intelligence research.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The fundamental forms of artificial intelligence terminology consist of units that express the most commonly used and essential concepts. Such terms include “artificial intelligence,” “machine learning,” “knowledge base,” “algorithm,” “model,” and “dataset.”

The term “artificial intelligence” is used as a general concept that refers to processes characteristic of human intellect being implemented through machines ^[2: 22]. This term occupies a central position within the entire terminological system and is intrinsically linked to other terms.

The term “machine learning” represents one of the main directions of artificial intelligence, indicating the system’s ability to learn based on experience. Related terms such as “training data,” “test data,” and “model training” are formed in connection with this term ^[3: 80].

The term “algorithm” is considered a fundamental structural element of artificial intelligence processes. Algorithms define the mechanisms for processing data and generating results. In artificial intelligence terminology, the concept of an algorithm holds a central place ^[4: 97].

The term “model” serves as a simplified representation of real processes and facilitates decision-making within artificial intelligence systems. This term is semantically connected to many other terms ^[5: 61].

Fundamental Artificial Intelligence (AI) terms constitute the core vocabulary that describes the concepts, technologies, methodologies, and applications of AI. These terms provide the conceptual foundation for understanding how intelligent systems are designed, trained, and applied across various domains. As AI continues to evolve, its terminology expands; however, a set of fundamental terms remains central to both theoretical research and practical implementation.



Artificial Intelligence (AI)

Artificial Intelligence (AI) refers to the branch of computer science that develops systems capable of performing tasks that normally require human intelligence. These tasks include learning, reasoning, problem-solving, perception, decision-making, and natural language understanding. AI systems simulate aspects of human cognitive processes using computational models and algorithms.

Machine Learning (ML)

Machine Learning is a subfield of AI that enables computers to learn from data without being explicitly programmed for every task. Instead of relying solely on predefined rules, machine learning algorithms identify patterns within datasets and improve their performance through experience. ML forms the foundation of many modern AI applications.

Deep Learning (DL)

Deep Learning is a specialized branch of machine learning that utilizes artificial neural networks with multiple hidden layers. Deep learning models automatically extract complex features from large datasets, making them particularly effective in image recognition, speech processing, natural language understanding, and autonomous systems.

Artificial Neural Network (ANN)

An Artificial Neural Network is a computational model inspired by the structure and functioning of the human brain. It consists of interconnected artificial neurons organized into input, hidden, and output layers. Neural networks are widely used for classification, prediction, pattern recognition, and decision-making tasks.

Natural Language Processing (NLP)

Natural Language Processing is a field of AI that enables computers to understand, interpret, generate, and interact using human language. NLP combines linguistics, computer science, and machine learning to support applications such as machine translation, speech recognition, sentiment analysis, chatbots, and question-answering systems.

Large Language Model (LLM)

A Large Language Model is a deep learning model trained on vast amounts of textual data to understand and generate human language. LLMs can perform numerous language-related tasks, including text generation, summarization, translation, coding assistance, and conversational interaction.

Computer Vision

Computer Vision is the branch of AI that enables machines to interpret and analyze visual information from images and videos. It supports technologies such as facial recognition, object detection, medical image analysis, autonomous driving, and industrial inspection.

Algorithm

An algorithm is a finite sequence of well-defined instructions designed to solve a problem or perform a computational task. AI algorithms determine how systems process data, identify patterns, make predictions, and optimize decision-making.

Dataset

A dataset is a structured collection of data used to train, validate, and evaluate AI models. High-quality datasets are essential for building accurate, reliable, and unbiased AI systems.

Training

Training is the process through which an AI model learns patterns from a dataset by adjusting its internal parameters. During training, optimization algorithms minimize prediction errors and improve model performance.

Inference

Inference refers to the process of applying a trained AI model to new, unseen data in order to generate predictions, classifications, or decisions. Unlike training, inference uses previously acquired knowledge without modifying the model.

**Model**

A model is the computational representation produced after training on data. It captures learned relationships and can be used to perform predictions, classifications, recommendations, or other AI tasks.

Prompt

A prompt is the input or instruction provided to an AI system, particularly a generative AI model, to guide its output. Effective prompt design significantly influences the quality and relevance of AI-generated responses.

Prompt Engineering

Prompt Engineering is the practice of designing and refining prompts to optimize the performance of generative AI systems. It has become an important skill for improving accuracy, consistency, and task-specific outputs.

Generative AI

Generative AI refers to AI systems capable of creating new content such as text, images, audio, video, computer code, and other digital media. These systems learn patterns from existing data and generate novel outputs that resemble human-created content.

AI Agent

An AI Agent is an autonomous software system that perceives its environment, reasons about available information, makes decisions, and performs actions to achieve specific objectives. AI agents may use planning, memory, learning, and interaction capabilities to complete complex tasks.

Embedding

An embedding is a numerical vector representation of words, sentences, images, or other data that captures their semantic relationships. Embeddings enable AI models to process and compare information efficiently.

Token

A token is the basic unit of text processed by language models. Depending on the tokenizer, a token may represent a word, part of a word, punctuation, or another textual element.

Bias

Bias refers to systematic errors or unfair patterns in AI models that arise from biased training data, algorithmic design, or data collection methods. Addressing bias is essential for ensuring fairness, transparency, and responsible AI deployment.

Explainable Artificial Intelligence (XAI)

Explainable Artificial Intelligence is an area of AI that focuses on making model decisions understandable and interpretable for human users. XAI increases trust, accountability, and transparency in AI applications.

Ethics in Artificial Intelligence

AI ethics encompasses the moral principles and guidelines governing the design, development, deployment, and use of AI technologies. Major ethical concerns include privacy, fairness, accountability, transparency, security, and human oversight.

Fundamental AI terms form the conceptual framework of artificial intelligence and provide a shared vocabulary for researchers, developers, educators, policymakers, and users. Understanding these terms is essential for studying AI, interpreting scientific literature, developing intelligent systems, and participating effectively in the rapidly evolving field of artificial intelligence. As AI technologies continue to advance, the terminology will expand, but these fundamental concepts will remain the cornerstone of AI theory and practice.

Structurally, artificial intelligence terms appear in simple, compound, and complex forms. Simple terms often consist of a single component, whereas complex terms are made up of two or more components. This situation serves to ensure the clarity of meaning of the terms.

The structural analysis of artificial intelligence terminology allows for the identification of their formation methods. Primarily, methods such as calquing, transliteration, and direct borrowing are employed. For example, the term “neural network” is used in the calqued form “neyron tarmoq” [1: 88].

Structural analysis of Artificial Intelligence (AI) terminology examines the linguistic composition and word-formation patterns of terms used in the field of AI. Since AI is a rapidly evolving interdisciplinary science,



its terminology reflects the continuous creation of new lexical units to describe emerging concepts, technologies, algorithms, and applications. Structural analysis identifies how AI terms are formed, organized, and expanded within the language system. Understanding their structural characteristics contributes to terminology standardization, lexicography, translation, and effective scientific communication.

Simple Terms

Simple terms consist of a single lexical unit and represent fundamental concepts within AI. Although structurally uncomplicated, they often carry specialized meanings in technical contexts.

Examples include:

- algorithm
- model
- agent
- token
- prompt
- embedding
- training
- inference
- reasoning
- dataset

Many of these words existed in general English before acquiring specialized meanings in artificial intelligence. Their semantic specialization reflects the development of the discipline.

Derived Terms

Derived terms are created by adding prefixes or suffixes to existing lexical bases. Derivational morphology enables the expansion of AI vocabulary while maintaining semantic consistency.

Common suffixes include:

- -tion: classification, optimization, generation, recognition
- -ing: learning, training, reasoning, prompting
- -ity: scalability, interpretability, explainability
- -er / -or: encoder, decoder, generator, discriminator

Common prefixes include:

- multi-: multimodal, multilingual
- auto-: automation, autoregressive
- self-: self-learning, self-attention
- re-: reinforcement, retraining
- pre-: pretraining, preprocessing

Derivation is one of the most productive mechanisms for expanding AI terminology.

Compound Terms

Compounding is the dominant structural pattern in AI terminology. Compound terms combine two or more lexical units into a single conceptual expression.

Examples include:

- artificial intelligence
- machine learning
- deep learning



- computer vision
- neural network
- language model
- knowledge graph
- decision tree
- expert system
- training dataset
- prompt engineering
- foundation model

These compounds express complex concepts more precisely than single-word terms and reflect the hierarchical structure of AI knowledge.

Multi-Word Terminological Units

Many AI concepts require longer terminological phrases composed of three or more lexical elements. Examples include:

- Large Language Model (LLM)
- Natural Language Processing (NLP)
- Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG)
- Generative Pre-trained Transformer (GPT)
- Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)
- Reinforcement Learning from Human Feedback (RLHF)
- Explainable Artificial Intelligence (XAI)
- Artificial General Intelligence (AGI)

These complex nominal structures provide highly specific conceptual meanings while maintaining terminological precision.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

Abbreviations play a central role in AI terminology due to the frequent use of long technical expressions. Acronyms improve efficiency in scientific communication and are widely recognized internationally.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The systematic-structural study of artificial intelligence terminology enables a deeper understanding of its linguistic characteristics. The research findings indicate that the terminology of artificial intelligence has a systematic, hierarchical, and dynamic nature, continuously evolving alongside advancements in science and technology. The semantic and logical connections within the terminology system ensure the precise and coherent expression of scientific concepts.

The fundamental forms of artificial intelligence terminology constitute the foundation of the entire terminological system. Through these terms, complex scientific concepts are explained, and a basis is created for the formation of new terms. The structural analysis of terms allows for the identification of their formation methods and their place within the language system.

Additionally, during the research, the importance of calquing, transliteration, and borrowing methods was highlighted in the process of adapting artificial intelligence terminology to the Uzbek language. In this process, maintaining the clarity of meaning and scientific consistency of the terms holds significant importance.

In conclusion, studying artificial intelligence terminology from a systematic and structural perspective has significant theoretical and practical implications not only for linguistics but also for translation studies and interdisciplinary research. This research can be effectively utilized in the future standardization and incorporation of artificial intelligence terminology into scientific discourse.



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- 13.00.00 Pedagogika fanlari
 - 13.00.01 Pedagogika nazariyasi. Pedagogik ta'limotlar tarixi
 - 13.00.02 Ta'lim va tarbiya nazariyasi va metodikasi (sohalar bo'yicha)
 - 13.00.03 Maxsus pedagogika
 - 13.00.04 Jismoniy tarbiya va sport mashg'ulotlari nazariyasi va metodikasi
 - 13.00.05 Kasb-hunar ta'limi nazariyasi va metodikasi
 - 13.00.06 Elektron ta'lim nazariyasi va metodikasi (ta'lim sohaları va bosqichlari bo'yicha)
 - 13.00.07 Ta'limda menejment
 - 13.00.08 Maktabgacha ta'lim va tarbiya nazariyasi va metodikasi
 - 13.00.09 Ijtimoiy pedagogika
 - 07.00.00 Tarix fanlari
 - 19.00.00 Psixologiya fanlari
 - 01.00.00 Fizika-matematika fanlari
 - 02.00.00 Kimyo fanlari
 - 03.00.00 Biologiya fanlari
 - 09.00.00 Falsafa fanlari
 - 10.00.00 Filologiya fanlari
 - 11.00.00 Geografiya fanlari



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