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same as in the word "tree". Accordingly, the sound of "true blue" resembles "tree blee". At the end of the words "y" sounds like a short vowel [i] among Southerners and as a long [i:] from the northerners. For example, in words such as carefully, happily, elementary.

One of the most striking distinguishing features of American dialects is the presence or absence of the "r" sound after vowels. Representatives of most of the south, as well as residents of New England and New York, do not pronounce this sound, unlike the rest of the US population. For example, "far away" is pronounced as [fa:], "harm" - as [ha:m], "bird" - as. The use of palatalized allophones [k] and [g] in words such as car, garden, as well as the use of gwine instead of going is also noted. It is common to draw comparisons between the diversity of the continental climate and the heterogeneity of American English. Thus, we think it's intriguing how the New York dialect is spoken. Not many individuals are aware of his unfavourable reputation. Unlike in eastern New England, the consonant sound [r] is not spoken here. New Englanders, who live in the United States States of Massachusetts, Vermont, Roy Island, Connecticut, and New Hampshire, came to terms with the loss of [r] in speech.

To conclude, American dialects are distinguished by a consistent direction of tone movement and a more rhythmic melody, resulting in a quicker rate of pronunciation.

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ONOMASTIC SCALES OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqola o'zbek tilining onomastika sohasiga bag'ishlangan bo'lib, onomastika doirasi keng va tor ma'nolarga ega. Tilshunoslikda maqol otlarga qaraganda turdosh otlar va boshqa turdosh so'zlarning til xususiyatlari ancha yaxshi o'rganilganligi hakida aytilgan. Ham onomastik shkalalarni tashkil etuvchi kichik shkalalar mavjudligi uchun qayd etilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Antroponimika, onomastika, shaxs ismlari, tilshunoslik, antroponimika, leksik tizim, o'zbek tili*

Аннотация. *Эта статья посвящена ономастической сфере узбекского языка, а ономастическая сфера имеет широкое и узкое значения. В лингвистике в хаки говорилось, что лингвистические особенности родственных существительных и других типов родственных слов изучены гораздо лучше, чем особенности пословичных существительных. Хам был отмечен за существование подикал, которые составляют ономастические шкалы.*

Ключевые слова: *антропонимия, ономастика, личные имена, лингвистика, антропонимия, лексическая система, узбекский язык*

Abstract. *This article is devoted to the onomastic scope of the Uzbek language, and the onomastic scope has broad and narrow meanings. In linguistics, it was spoken in Haki that the linguistic features of related nouns and other types of related words were much better studied than those of proverbial nouns. Ham has been noted for the existence of sub-scales that make up onomastic scales.*

Key words: *Anthroponymy, onomastics, personal names, linguistics, anthroponymy, lexical system, uzbek language*

The ability to concentrate diverse concepts about being in the mind and group and generalize them to certain signs-the flower of human thought. If it were not for this feature, the language would have consisted of billions of words and grammatical means it would have turned into a complex and incomprehensible phenomenon that could not be studied and occupied. Fan's experiments have found that there are 100,000 different odors in nature. The smell of roses is more than 50. But these smells are called in Uzbek by generalization in a number of SOE and vocabulary, such as smell, is, boy or

sassy, fragrant, foul-smelling, pleasant smell. Hungarian scholars have found that the bird's repertoire includes 2,000 different distinguishing melodies. In the Uzbek language, all these melodies are summarized and embodied in words such as singing, wandering, bird singing, bird singing. Experts observe that there are about 1,330 different types of water in nature. These variations of water were formed due to rainfall, sizot water, fresh oak standing waters, etc.

In no language are these water varieties named separately by word, one by one yamas. In the Uzbek language, these waters are called water by the common name, and some varieties are called by SOE and expressions such as salt water, fresh water, sizot water, white water, black water, clean water, dirty water, water with a slight smell, snow water. There is neither a need nor an opportunity to name each of the listed smells, melodies and waters by donating them with a horse with a stallion. So, the naming of things and phenomena by singling out and giving a wise horse is the result of specific needs and laws.

But the experience of human communication, language history language own it has been shown that it is not possible to fulfill the task of thinking only by working with the method of generalization, it is a vital necessity to name certain things and phenomena, objects separately, singly, wisely. For this reason, from time immemorial, a species is named, with one grain isolated from what belongs to the variety and group. An important role in this was played by the importance of what is being distinguished or an object for Human vital needs, the fact that that that object has some different properties in relation to others. The people named the rivers in the region in which they lived, the lakes, the springs, and each river that formed them, each lake, individually to distinguish each spring from the other.

In linguistics, the linguistic properties of related nouns and other types of related words are much better studied than those of proverbial nouns. Such an opinion cannot be said about the noble breed of horses. Because in existing lexicology, grammars, spelling rules and dictionaries, usually only four to five types of proverbial horses are brought, while when various linguistic features are analyzed, the proverbial horse material is bypassed, etc.

Such an attitude towards noble horses has its own objective and subjective reasons, of course. Some of them are the following in our eyes:

1. In linguistics, the understanding that nouns do not have the same lexical meaning as related nouns, do not represent a concept, and the perception of the noun as a purely symbolic, conditional sign, and not as a full-fledged word.
2. Insufficient assessment of the linguistic unity of nouns caused by a certain communicative need in the language, as well as their functional-communicative significance in speech.
3. The rich material of proverbial horses on the tongue, all its manifestations are sufficient, not fully collected and not researched.
4. The existence of specific complex aspects of horse research, the viability of collecting materials on horses, as well as the dependence of their research on a number of other disciplines (history, ethnography, geography, etc.)
5. Some distinctive features of the research of noble horses, the fact that the theoretical foundations of such a study are not sufficiently established in science, etc.

The scientific assessment of these points of view, the correct definition and justification of the essence and linguistic tasks of proverbs in many ways is the maximum collection of proverbs in concrete languages and, in general, in languages, the quantitative volume of 6U names, determination of the place that the language occupies in the vocabulary, just like in related horses, one has to determine the limits of the practical distribution of types of pointed horses. In this, it is especially important to clearly define the scientific criteria, requirements and conditions that the so-called atomic horse (onomastic category) must meet. Because such a scientific measure makes it possible to distinguish and delimit what is considered a proverbial noun from other related words, as well as from adjacent lexical phenomena.

Being able to determine the existing types and size of nouns in a concrete language helps to know the range of nouns in that language, the onomastic area in which they are distributed.

This problem is being interpreted in onomastic studies in association with a concept and term called "onomastic scope" ("onomasticheskoe prostranstvo"). The term "toponymic scope" was originally coined by applied by V.N. Toporov, it was later replaced by. In his research, A.V. Superanskaya wrote that. From the imitation of V.N. Toporov used the terms "onomastic scale" "toponymic scale. The word "prostranstvo" is ambiguous, meaning: 1) space, space, space in philosophy; 2) in a simple sense: broad surface, Field, place, Space; 3) represents a large width at ground Level. Hence, this term can also be taken as onomastic surface, onomastic field. But in the field of onomastics, the concept we are talking about essentially represents three characteristics: 1) What types of nouns exist in one language; 2) the distribution limits of nouns in colloquial Practice; 3) in general this is the size of the onomastic lexicon in the language. To mean these meanings, the term sath, field, is narrow. For this reason, we consider it acceptable to give the word "prostranstvo" "with the word" scope". The connotations of the word are extensive and also correspond to the requirement of recorded understanding. This is also understood from the comment given to him. "Scope-scope, scope, size, scale, level of development, growth of a business activity".

A.V. Superanskaya defines the correctness and convenience of the concept of "onomastic scope" "in the example of a toponymic scope:" this term is also convenient in terms of the location of names and named objects in space, that is, their existence separately from each other, and this implies that their Earth is also beyond it.

The onomastic scope is made up of the total set, the sum of nouns with nouns in some concrete language. A.V. In the opinion of A.V. Superanskaya: "onomastic scope is a set of proverbial nouns that are used to name real, approximate and imaginary objects in a particular folk language".

Derived from the considerations of gai, the onomastic scope of the Uzbek language is made up of a set of all valid noun types (manifestations) in this language. In this respect, the onomastic scope stands close to the terms onomastic lexicon, language onomastic Foundation, language Atal horse system, onomastic units of language. Because all proverbial nouns present in the onomastic scope of the Uzbek language are an opposite phenomenon to the related lexicon of the Uzbek language. The onomastic scale has broad and narrow meanings. Because there are also small scales that make up the onomastic scale. The general onomastic scope of the language can therefore be defined as superconducting (largest).

The interactions of horses with different types of atoms that make up the onomastic system and the signs that represent it are multifaceted and complex. For example, each of the concrete onomastic units (e.g., anthroponym - Azimbek, Gulbahor, cosmonym - Chulpon, Yauhal, etc.) is directly connected to and entered into the supercluster as the unit of the atomic type that constitutes it. These units also connect with the superconductor through the macros and microconductors to which it belongs, since these scales are essentially superconducting.

The onomastic system of any language, including the Uzbek language, and the onomastic units that make it up, are quantitatively multifaceted, hajman is huge, mutually differentiating according to what object is named, while at the same time being a real linguistic entity with a certain connection and relationship with each other. Just as the lexical wealth of a language is inflected by concrete lexical units (lexemes), the onomastic foundation of a language is made up of agate nouns that form part of the onomastic lexical framework. These concrete names are referred to in onomastics as onomastic units, resembling terms where "language units" 'lexical units' are referred to as "speech units". When called an onomastic unit, a horse with a concrete atom named donalab is envisaged.

Azerbaijani linguist a. Gurbanov includes anthroponyms, ethnonyms, toponyms, hydronyms, eonyms, cosmonyms, ktematonyms in the onomastic units ("units") of the Azerbaijani language. Usually, linguistic units belong to a certain level, area of the language, make up its essence. The language does not have a linguistic unit, a sath that does not have a linguistic unit. Thus a.M. Gurbanov distinguishes "onomakology" (Onomastics) as a separate, independent level of language and equates it with lexicology, semasiology, phraseology, derivatology and other levels.

To the concept of onomastic unity, a.M. Approached from the point of view of Gurbanov, three sides are manifested: 1) the term onomastic unity expresses something singular, object name, noun noun: for example: like Love (noun), Fergana (toponym), client (cosmonym); 2) the onomastic unit

represents a set of names that merge into a group according to its nominative - functional property, in meaning: like toponyms or eonyms; 3) the onomastic unit refers to a lexical category related to the concept of the noun in linguistics in general, within onomastics. The degree to which onomastic units are defined, their research, is at different levels in the linguistics of national languages. In order to determine this condition, we examined the work of some major nominating scientists, as well as articles in a number of scientific collections devoted to onomastics, and defined terms that represent onomastic units. It turned out that about fifty types of onomastic units were presented in these works. These are the ones known so far in Turkic onomastics. The study of the onomastics of all languages of the world can supplement the composition of the recorded units with new types of nouns.

As a conclusion to what has been said, the following can be noted:

1. Relatively satisfactorily researched onomastic units are anthroponym, toponym, hydronym, zoonym, oronym, oyconym, ergonym, and ethnonym.
2. Known but under-researched onomastic units in the field of onomastics include cosmonym, astionim, ctematonym, urbonym.
3. Onomastic units that are mentioned in studies but do not have a separate object of study include documentonym, demononym, phaleronym, chrononym, chrematonym, etc.
4. Some types of onomastic units exist and are known as forefoot horses, but they have hardly been analyzed: anoyconim, anemonim, artionim, agionim, Venezuela, glyasio-NIM, gemeronim, geortonim, gynaeconim, dignitonim, ideonim, insectonim, catoyconim, lytonim, nautonim, oycodomonim, ornithonim, polyonim, spleonim, stratonim, terronim, tautonim, ficto - NIM, choronim are the names of published works, the name of vehicles, scientific, fiction and works of art with reference Oti and td.

The noted atomic name types fall into the onomastic superfamily of the language as the linguistic unit of onomastic macrocycles. The onomastic macrocycle is a large unit that stands after the superconductor, and in it the nominative units of the language onomastic system, which are organized and United on the basis of certain signs and form the onomastic microconductor, are embodied. For example, specific atonal name types are combined into an anthroponymic macrocycle as a noun associated with the concept of man, a toponymic microclimate as the name of physicochemical objects located on land, a cosmonymic macrocycle in the quality of the name of celestial (cosmic) objects. Here are such large scales that help to understand the size and scope of the national linguistic onomastic scale in a certain way of totality, generalization.

The terms representing onomastic macrocycles have to be interpreted in O'beek with phrases representing the word singular or meaning in a broader form. For example: polytonym - a pointed horse of state symbols, eonym - a special nickname placed on animals of the breed names or animals a pointed horse, and B. For such reasons, onomastic macrocycles in Uzbek onomastics are currently referred to by terms with internationalism, and the meanings they mean are as follows:

Zoonymy is a special nickname for animals of the breed (pets, circus, zoo, pet animals in reserves), their set of names.

Theonymy is a set of proverbial nouns and them, which represent the name and attributes of Allah.

Demononym-devil, devil;special names given to such as demone1.

Mythonymy is a fairy tale, epepeia, folk epics, fictional, mythical noble horses found in Legends, their set.

Anonymym is the name given to the stichias of nature (storm, wind, storm, Cyclone, etc.) to the noble horses. An ideonym is a proverbial horse of some historical documents, works that are relevant for the history of the people.

Phytonymy-a herbaceous plant with a single stem and trees, which is called taken singly.

A polytonym is a pointed horse of state symbols (flag, stamp, emblem and the same attributes).

Ergonim is a team of organized people, as well as a dedicated horse of institutions, organizations and enterprises.

Faleronnm - any order, medal, badges, crowns, etc.K. horse with a skirt.

Dignntonim-honorary titles, positions, etc.K. horse with a skirt.

Cosmonymus is a pointed horse of celestial objects located in outer space.

A stratonym is a noble horse given to geological formations, horizons and their parts.

A poreonym is a pointed horse given to a copy (piece) of any vehicle.

Gsmrovim-press bodies (newspaper, magazine, Bulletin and B.) of the noble horse.

The chrematonym is a noble horse, given to a single grain of unique weapons, tool equipment, works of art and music that are relevant for the history of the people, their culture.

Chrononym - historical periods, atoqln otll of stages

The cited macrocycles that make up the Uzbek language onomastics supercluster differ from each other in the types and size of the proverbial horses included in them. Hajman salmakdor of makrokulam is the scope of the outstanding horses of anthroponymy, toponymy, necronymy, scientific, artistic, art works. In relation to them, for example, the polytonym, phaleronym, dignitonym, anemonym and bogacas are quantifiable, and hajman is not significant.

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TARJIMADA JANR MASALASI

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Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada tarixiy asarlar tarjimasida janr masalasi to'g'risida gap boradi. Qardosh bo'lmagan xalqlarning adabiy meroslarini o'g'irishdagi muammolar haqida so'z yuritiladi. Sharq adabiyotidagi janrlarning o'ziga xosligi aytiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: adabiyot, janr, ruboiy, g'azal, tarjimashunoslik, mumtoz she'riyat, sharq.

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматривается вопрос о жанре перевода исторических произведений. Речь идет о проблемах преобразования литературного наследия неродственных народов. Уникальности жанров в восточной литературе.

Ключевые слова: литература, жанр, рубаи, газель, переводы, классическая поэзия, Восток

Abstract. This article examines the issue of the genre of translation of historical works. We are talking about the problems of transforming the literary heritage of unrelated peoples. The uniqueness of genres in Oriental literature.

Key words: literature, genre, rubai, gazelle, translations, classical poetry, East.

Jahon adabiyotida asrlar mobaynida turli xalqlarning adabiy izlanishlari natijasida voqelikni badiiy ifoda etishning har xil shakllari kashf etilgan. “Badiiy tafakkur mevasi bo'lmish so'z san'atining tur va xillari, uslub va usullari rang-barang bo'lganidek, uning tarjimasida ham xilma-xil tadbirlar, yo'llar, usul va uslublar mavjud”

Har qanday janrning o'z tarkibiy tuzilishi, tasvir usuli, ifoda imkoniyati bo'lganidek, ularni tarjima qilishning ham o'ziga xos talablari mavjud.” Avvalo, janr masalasi shunchaki shakl masalasi emas. Unda, muayyan xalqning asrlar davomida tarkib topgan badiiy an'anasi, butun bir psixologiyasi ifodalangan bo'ladi. Ana shu nuqtayi nazardan kelib chiqib, janr muammosi milliylik muammosi bilan chambarchas bog'liq. Janrning o'ziga xosligini tarjimada aks ettirish o'ziga xalqning milliy

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