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**АДАБИЁТШУНОСЛИК ВА ТАРЖИМАШУНОСЛИКНИНГ  
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ТЎПЛАМИ**

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«Адабиётшунослик ва таржимашуносликнинг долзарб муаммолари: адабий жараён, қиёсий адабиётшунослик, услубшунослик ва тилшунослик масалалари» халқаро илмий-амалий анжумани материаллари. Бухоро – 2022. - 224 бет

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Ушбу тўпламда жамланган мақолалар хорижий тилларни ўқитишнинг замонавий ёндашувлари ва истиқболлари, корпус лингвистикаси масалалари, медиалингвистика ва лингвистик тадқиқотлар, қиёсий адабиётшуносликнинг долзарб муаммолари, Ўзбекистонда таржима мактаби яратиш ва уни ривожлантиришда инновацион ғоя ва технологияларни қўллаш масалалари доирасида мутахассисларнинг тажриба ва фикр алмашинувини таъминлашга хизмат қилади.

муҳитни яратиш, иккиламчи дунё таъсирини кучайтириш мақсадида шоир шеърлятида шундай эскипизм кайфиятлари ҳукмронлик қилар эди.

Адабий фаолятининг охиригача Йейтс доимий равишда ўсиб, ўз устида ишлаб, ўз даврининг етук намоёнчасига айланди. Муаллифлик услубининг шаклланиши жараёнида кўпроқ ишонч ва қатъийликнинг ривожланганини, қолаверса, сўз танлашдаги моҳирлик ва голяларнинг теранлашувининг гувоҳи бўламиз. Албатта, Йейтс услубида баъзи камчиликлар ва нуқсонлар ҳам мавжуд. Бу камчиликлар жиддий ёки унинг ижодий сифатларига, ўзига хос услубига салбий таъсир қила олмайди. Шоир шеърляти унинг ўзида мавжуд ботиний ёруғлик ва интилиш бахш етган ички ғайратдан илҳомланади. Йейтс истеъдодли ва тафаккур доираси кенг ижодкор бўлиб, унинг шеърляти тенгсиз ва бетакрорлиги билан абадий маданий ёдгорликлар қаторига киради.

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## TO IDENTIFY THE FREQUENCY OF THE USAGE OF VERB-TENSES BY ANALYZING OF LITERARY WORKS.

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**Abstract:** Before comparing languages phenomena, it is very important to determine the dosage of using these phenomena in the speech. Learning the languages components depends on their activity in the vocabulary. Therefore we decided to determine not only using of Present forms of the verb, but also verb- tenses of English and Uzbek.

In our investigation the first objective is to determine the definition of using degrees of verb- tenses in the English and Uzbek literary works in order to analyze the frequency of usage of verb-tenses.

**Key words:** dosage, phenomena, verb-tenses, frequency, literary works.

It is necessary to point out that for determining such definition, we ought to learn works of scientist on learning frequency of verb- tenses in both languages Literature.

We can find the frequency of English verb- tenses from the scientific article of N.Y. Sheyko. Concerning frequency of the usage of English verb-tenses in modern dialogical intercourse [3].

But there are not any works of Uzbek grammar schools, dedicated to determine the frequency of Uzbek verb- tenses by analyzing literary works. It creates a number of difficulties for us to identify the usage degree of Uzbek tenses in dialogical speech of literary works. Therefore, we decided to analyze it commonly and approximately.

For investigating the frequency of Uzbek tenses, we decided to analyze the following features:

- 1) To analyze all the literary works of Uzbek.
- 2) To make interpretation of the plays of Uzbek scientists.
- 3) To learn the verb – tenses of Uzbek grammar.

In his work on determining the frequency of using English verb-tenses N.Y. Sheyko paid attention to creation of textbooks in foreign language (especially, textbooks of oral speech). He considers that, the main practical meaning for making textbooks in foreign language (English) and for rational placement and dosage of language material in learning process has the determination of concerning frequency of using one or other language components [3:197].

Language in common is practically endless, and make success in learning language is possible only by the preliminary choosing that components of it, which are the most usualness and consequently necessary for communication of chosen sphere [3]. It is interesting that, until the investigation of N.Y. Sheyko much attention was spent to the research on frequency of using sentences, but the works on definition of frequency of grammatical structures were in a bad condition.

In his work he considered questions on frequency of using finite forms (moods and modal forms) of English verb in modern dialogues.

Structure with the finite forms of the verb belongs to the most extended phenomena in oral speech, so as in written forms of communication, that considers itself the actuality of the given problem for the methods of teaching languages.

The statistical investigation on using the structure of verb-tenses hold by N. Y. Sheyko is based on the material of modern plays and dialogical parts by British and American writers, which were written and published mainly in 1950's.

There were investigated the dialogues with the volume of 300000 words. Defining the percent of frequency of one or another finite forms of verbs were produced according to the sums of all predicative units, i.e. all the cases of using the finite forms of the verbs in compound and complex sentences, and quantities of all sentences, which do not include finite forms of the verb (i.e sentences with the partial or hole ellipses of the predicate in mono, compound and word- sentences).

Investigating these N. Y. Sheyko discovered that the per-sent of non- verbal (the sentences which do not contain the finite forms of the verb) sentences in modern dialogic speech was appeared high enough: it was fluctuated from 6,6% to 21,7% containing overage 13,6% from all the verbal units [3:199].

The results of the investigations were given on the table (№1 next page). For his investigation he used the following original sources :

1. W. Greenwood. Saturday Night at the Grown. London 1958
2. Bruce Ashton. To Serve a King . London 1957.
3. James Hesketh. The Dancing Highwayman. London 1957 .
4. John Osborn. Look Back in Anger . New York, 1957.
5. Shelagh Delaney. A Taste of Honey. London , 1959.
6. William Saroyan. The Cave Dwellers. New York, 1958.
7. Jane Roberston. Walk into My Par lour. London, 1955
8. William Igne. Bus Stop. New York 1958
9. Robert Anderson. Tea and Sympathy. New York, 1958
10. Eugene O'Neill. Moon for the Misbegotten. London 1960.
11. William Faulkner. That Evening Sun. Moscow ,195
12. Dorothy Parker. Arrangement in Black and White. Moscow, 1960
13. John Steinbeck. The Chrysanthemums. Moscow, 1960
14. William Saroyan. Piano. Moscow, 1960
15. Mitchell Wilson. Live with Lightning. Moscow ,1957

Table-1

## Frequency of using verb-tenses in indicative mood

Indefinite				Continuous			Perfect			Perfec t con- tinu- ous
Present	Past	Future	Future In the past	Prese nt	Past	futur e	Prese nt	Past	fut ure	Prese nt
40\1,5	10,9\0,6	5,1	0,2	5	1,1	0,2	5,1\0,4	0,2	-	0,2
43,5\1,7	9,9\1,1	8,9\0,3	0,2	2,3	-	0,1	6,4\0,1	0,6	-	-
33,5\1,8	13\0,3	4,7\0,9	-	2,7\0,1	0,3	-	4\0,5	0,9\0,1	0,1	0,2
42,2\1	16,3\0,7	4,5\0,1	0,3	4,1	0,9	0,2	5,3	1,1	-	0,4
40,2\1,4	11,8\0,3	4,5	0,2	5,1	0,6	-	5,4	0,2	-	0,3
39,5\1,2	19,6\0,3	3,6	0,1	1,8	0,2	-	4,6		-	-
10\1,9	11,7\0,5	4,2	0,4	3,3\0,1	0,6	2	5,11,6	0,4	-	0,5
41,9\1,6	15,4\0,4	4,4	0,5	5,6	1,3	-	3,63,7	0,6	-	0,2
37,2\1,2	16,6\0,8	3,7\0,1	0,3	4,5	0,8	0,3	2	0,4	-	0,2
37\0,7	19,7\0,5	7,7	1,3	2,2	1,2	-	2,1	0,9	0,1	0,2
36,2\2	13,6\0,5	8,8\0,1	0,5	6,5	-	-	1,8	-	-	-
60,2\1,1	11\0,4	3,2	0,3	2,5	0,3	-	1,2	-	-	0,3
53,1\1,5	10	9	-	1,5	0,9	-	3,1	-	-	-
55,8\1,5	6,9	2,3	-	-	-	-	1,2	-	-	1,2
46\1	15\0,4	6,02	-	4,3	1,2	-	3,1	1,5	-	0,3
35,3	6,9	2,3	0,1	1,5	0,2	0,1	1,2	0,2	0,1	0,2
61,3	20,2	9,2	1,3	6,5	1,3	2	6,5	1,1	0,1	1,2
44,5	13,9	5,5	0,2	3,4	0,6	0,2	3,7	0,4	-	0,3

From the received information, N. Y. Sheyko came to the following conclusions:

1) In fact there were considered the following verb-tenses of indicative mood in common use (which are meet in the events more than 2%)

Present indefinite average percent----44,5%

Past indefinite-----13,9%

Future indefinite-----5,5%

Present perfect-----3,7%

Present continuous-----3,4%

According to N.Y. Sheyko in these 5 tenses in sums fits 70% of all predicative units, when in another tenses of indicative and indirect moods comes in sums only 7,4 % of predicative units.

It follows that, the usage of five tense-structures in active (with nonverbal structures and imperative) is turned out enough for overwhelming majority of vital situations in oral dialogic communication.

2) During the making of textbooks of English oral speech there is no grounds getting of this order of introducing verb-tenses, which are dictated with their frequency.

Half of the predicative units are related to the present indefinite active. That's why the beginning and continuous periods of learning should be devoted to inculcation in communication of given tenses.

The order of using 4 tenses according to their frequency is bricked only in one situation: on teaching children of pre-school or beginning stage (till the 5<sup>th</sup> form there has the meaning that after the working off present indefinite to transgress to the structures with Present Continuous (description of pictures and actions).

The tense- aspect form of the Present Continuous and the Present Perfect possesses with originality of semantic structure and functional peculiarities.

According to the statistical investigations of M. A. Abdullaeva the Present Continuous is comparatively rare phenomena: it's frequency is low-627 times from 108784(=0,5%), in expressive oral speech for formation of action, which is going on that moment, it often used Present Indefinite in order to Present Continuous [2].

In the Uzbek grammar the verb plays the main role. In the procedure of making sentence-structure the verb comes as predicate.

Predicate in Uzbek differs from English by its placing at the end of sentence. In Uzbek language, the verb- tenses establish the attitude of action to the moment of speech [1].

As we mentioned, that in Uzbek grammar there are not any works dedicated to the working out of ordered norms of using verb-tenses in oral speech. This question needs to its resolving.

As so, we had dedicated this chapter to determine the usage of verb-tenses in both languages, that we must try to answer the question commonly.

We decided to learn this problem by three ways:

- To analyze all the plays by Uzbek writers in the last six years and determine as the most used verb –tense in the dialogs
- To determine that verb-tenses which was given more explanations on the grammar.

For investigating the frequency of verb-tenses of Uzbek in the plays of Uzbek writers, we choose the dialogues and monologues of 5 plays which were published in 1998- 2004. There is the list of this plays:

1. Қўшжонов М. Дийдор. Т., 2004
2. Махмуд Т. Омонат дунё Т., 2004
3. Саид А. Кучада колган одам Т., 2004
4. Фармон О. Ёввойи одам Т., 2003
5. Ҳошимов О. Нурли дунё Т., 1998

We cannot determine the percent of frequency of verb- tenses as N. Y. Sheyko, because there do not any information about the procedure of his analyses. And the frequency of verb-tenses in these 5 plays will be given commonly.

Investigating we revealed that in all the 5 plays about 90% of monologues given in the past. Dialogical speech of the first play is mainly in the past tense, than follows the future tense and at the end the present tense.

But in the second play we often meet dialogues in the future tense, and the dialogues in the present tense and in the past tense is met seldom.

In the dialogue speech of the third play is characteristic that the future and past tenses of the Uzbek language are equal.

In another plays the dialogic speech is mainly given in the past tense, then follow the future and present tenses.

According to this investigation we came to the conclusion that, in oral speech of Uzbek language is mainly used the past tenses.

The past tense in Uzbek grammar considers is the most difficult phenomena, because in many works of scientists on grammar this verb- tense were divided into a number of classes [1].

To sum up all mentioned data our research expresses the frequency of verb-tenses in Uzbek and English by analyzing literary works. Literature is the only aspect, which gives an opportunity to analyze frequency of any grammar phenomenon.

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#### СИНОНИМ СЎЗЛАР ЎҚУВ ЛУҒАТИДА ИЗОҲГА ҚЎЙИЛАДИГАН ТАЛАБЛАР

Гуландом МИРХАНОВА

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**Аннотация.** Ушбу мақолада ўқув луғатларидаги изоҳга қўйилган талаблар тушунчаси, унинг умумий луғатлардан нафақат ҳажми, балки ундаги сўзларнинг танланиш мезонлари, синоним ўқув луғатлар луғат мақоласи таркибида лексикографик пометалар (турли қисқартмалар, белгилар)га етарлича ўрин берилмаганлиги ҳақидаги мулоҳазалар берилган.

**Калит сўзлар:** ўқув луғатлари, курилиш, синонимия, луғат корпуси, луғат мақола, луғат мегаструктураси, қисқартмалар.

#### ТРЕБОВАНИЯ К ТОЛКОВАНИЮ В УЧЕБНОМ СЛОВАРЕ СИНОНИМИЧЕСКИХ СЛОВ

**Аннотация.** В данной статье рассматривается понятие словарной статьи в учебных словарях, ее отличие от общеупотребительных словарей не только по объему, но и по критериям отбора в ней слов, рассуждения о том, что в составе словарной статьи синонимических учебных словарей недостаточно места отведено лексикографическим пометам (различным аббревиатурам, символам дано.

**Ключевые слова:** учебные словари, конструкция, синонимия, корпус словаря, словарная статья, мегаструктура словаря, сокращения.

#### THE STRUCTURE OF THE DICTIONARY ENTRY OF SYNONYMOUS WORDS IN THE EDUCATIONAL DICTIONARY

**Annotation.** This article discusses the concept of a dictionary entry in educational dictionaries, its difference from commonly used dictionaries not only in terms of volume, but also in terms of the criteria for selecting words in it, the composition of parts of the dictionary, the

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