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VA URTA MAHSUS TA'LIM VAZIRLIGI  
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INGLIZ TILSHUNOSLIGI KAFEDRASI**

**ТИЛ ВА ТИЛ О'QITIШНИНГ ЗАМОНАВИЙ МУАММОЛАРИ**

**(Инглиз тилшунослиги кафедраси олимаси  
М.Қ.Абдуллаева таваллудининг 80 йиллигига  
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илмий-амалий анжумани материаллари  
ТЎПЛАМИ**



**БУХОРО – 2020**

**ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ ОЛИЙ  
ВА ЎРТА МАХСУС ТАЪЛИМ ВАЗИРЛИГИ  
БУХОРО ДАВЛАТ УНИВЕРСИТЕТИ  
ИНГЛИЗ ТИЛШУНОСЛИГИ КАФЕДРАСИ**

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hurts); uy (house) – uy (the people who live in house, inhabitants: butun uy yugurib chiqdi – the whole house went out.);

2. The name of the object is served as a measurement piece that is related to the main object: kun (in meaning “sun”) – kun (“the shining part of the day”); oy (the name of planet) – oy (in a meaning month); jo’ra (friend) – jo’ra (pair); bosh (head) – bosh (measurement, bunch);

3. The name of object is transferred from the object which is initially generated from that object: til (organ of speech) – til (speech); choy (plant) – choy (drink); dam (breath) – dam (minute, time);

4. The name of the feature is transferred to the object which has the same characteristics: ko’k (blue colour) – ko’k (greens) – ko’k (sky); kir (dirtiness) – kir (a dirty clothe); yupqa (thin) – yupqa (the name of the meal); chuqur (deep) – chuqur (to patch);

5. The name of the action is transferred to the outcome of the action where is derived from: to’ymoq – to’y (to eat – wedding).

In conclusion, we can say that Metonymy is a type of figurative language in which an object or concept is referred to not by its own name, but instead by the name of something closely associated with it. By using metonymy, texts exhibit deeper or hidden meanings and thus drawing readers’ attention. In addition, the use of metonymy helps achieve conciseness. Metonymy is based on a different type of relation between the dictionary and contextual meanings, a relation based not on affinity, but on some kind of association connecting the two concepts which these meanings represent on proximity (contiguity). As with other literary devices, one of the main purposes of a metonymy is to add flavor. Instead of saying, “These chicken wings, coleslaw, and green beans are delicious,” you could say, “This dish is delicious.” Now, you’ve avoided naming all the separate elements of the meal, breaking up some of the awkwardness and making the sentence more vibrant.

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## **INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILLARIDA MAJBURIYLIK MA‘NOSINING IFODALANISHINING O‘ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLARI**

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Modalik kategoriyasi ma‘nolarining fa’l mayllari orqali ifodalanishi shu kategoriya ifodalanishining asosiy xos va grammatik usulini tashkil qiladi. Bundan

tashqari, bu kategoriya yana bir qancha boshqa usullarga ham ega bo'lib, ulardan biri lekvik yo'lni tashkil etadi. Modallik ma'nolarining lekvik usul bilan ifodalanishiga modal so'zlar kiradi. Hozirgi kunda tilimizda modal so'zlar tarmini bilan yuritiladigan so'zlarga keyingi 10-16 yil ichida (o'zbek tilida esa atigi 6 yildan beri) mustaqil so'z kategoriyasi sifatida qarab kelinmoqda. Tilshunoslikga bu tarmini birinchi marta akad. V.V.Vinogradov kinallif modal so'zlarga "modal so'zlar so'zlovchining voqelikka bo'lgan munosabatlarini ifodalaydi, deb ta'rif beradi va ularning funktsiya jihatidan boshqa so'z turkumidagi so'zlardan farq qilishini ko'rsatadi. Gapda ifodalangan fikrning voqelikka munosabatini modallik kategoriyasi har bir gapning ma'nosi konstruktiv belgilaridan biri hisoblanadi. Har ikkala tilda modallik ma'nolari o'ziga xos Grammatik vositalar bilan ifodalanadi. Ingliz tilida modallik ma'nolari modal so'zlar, modal fe'llar, may'llar bilan ifodalanadi. O'zbek tilida maxsus ot, fe'l va ravish formulalari, shuningdek modal va ko'makchi so'zlar, yuqoridagilar ham o'z lekvik ma'nolari bilan modallikni anglatadi. So'zlovchining anglatilayotgan fikrga munosabatini ifodalovchi so'zlar modal so'zlar deyiladi.

Ingliz tilida modal so'zlar ma'no jihatidan bir necha guruhlarga bo'linadi. Ular :

1. Zaruriyatni ifodalovchi modal so'zlar: *certainly, surely, assuredly, of course, no doubt, apparently, undoubtedly.*

*It's certainly a big problem.*

2. Ehtimoliylikni ifodalaydigan so'zlar: *perhaps, maybe, possibly, probably.*

*He wondered if perhaps he had figured things wrong.*

*How could you possibly have believed that?*

3. Xohish, istakni ifodalovchi modal so'zlar: *happily, luckily, fortunately.*

*Fortunately, we've been given more time to finish the job.*

*Happily, no one was hurt.*

Garchi modal so'zlar ravishlar bilan o'xshash bo'lsa, ular ma'no va sintaktik vazifasi bilan farqlanadi.

*If he were not married as happily as he was, might not something come of it?*

*(Dreiser) adverb*

*...she hauled me to the washstand, inflicted, a merciless, but happily brief scrub on my face and hands with soap water, and a coarse towel... (Ch. Bronte) modal word*

Ingliz tilida lekvik-grammatik yarusda majburiylik ma'nosi modal fe'llar hamda turli xil modal fe'l iboralari bilan ifodalanadi.

O'zbek tilida esa modal fe'llar bo'lmaganligi sabab ushbu yarusni hech narsa o'zlashtirmaydi. Modal fe'llar asosan infinitive tomonidan ifodalangan ish-harakat yoki holatga so'zlovchining munosabatini ko'rsatish uchun ishlatiladi. Bu munosabatlar o'z ichiga mumkinlik, taklif, faraz, majburiylik, ruxsat, ishonchsizlik ma'nolarini qamrab oladi. Ingliz tilidagi modal fe'llar: *may (might), can (could), must, shall, will, should, would, ought, need, dare.*

Shuningdek, to be+Infinitive, to have+ Infinitive modal iboralari ham kiradi. To have+Infinitive sharoitidan kelib chiqqan majburiylikni ifodalaydi. Ushbu ibora *to be obliged* ma'nosiga yaqin bo'lib o'zbek tilida majbur, shart ma'nolarini beradi.

Being knew that if Willoughby demanded it, he had to give the report. (Heym)

Bu ikkala modal iboralarda majburiyat va zaruriyat soylari bo'lsada, ularning ma'nosida farq bor.

As I was to be there at 5 sharp. (part of an arrangement)

I had to take a taxi. (necessity arising out of arrangement)

My eyesight isn't good. I have to wear glasses

Ingliz tilida zaruriyat va majburiylikni ifodalaydigan bir qator modal fe'llar bo'lib, ularga "must, ought, should, to be to, to have to" lar kiradi. Boshqacha aytganda ish-harakatni bajarishda subyektni hech kim majbur qilmaydi, balki obyektiv shart-sharoit natijasida u zaruriylik sezadi va ish-harakatni bajarishga majbur bo'ladi.

Aks holda u ko'zda tutgan ish-harakat ro'yobga chiqmaydi. Bu fe'l "should"ga nisbatan zaruriyat va majburiylikni kuchliroq ifodalaydi. "Must, should, ought va to be to" fe'llarini qiyoslab ko'ramizki, must umumiy va hajm jihatidan kengroq ma'no ifodalaydi.

"Ought", "should" va "to be to", "have to" birkusallari ifodalaydigan ma'no bo'linganroq bo'ladi. Ularning ma'nolari tor, "must"ning asosiy ma'nosi - zaruriyat. Must modal fe'li majburiylik ma'nosini berishi uchun aktiv va passiv nisbatida faqat oddiy infinitiv bilan ishlatiladi.

Must modal fe'li ushbu ma'noda "to" ko'makchisiz ya'ni bare Infinitive bilan ishlatiladi.

Must modal fe'li quyidagi majburiylik ottankalarini beradi:

1. Obyektiv sabablar sharti bilan belgilangan harakatning sodir etilishidan qochib bo'lmazlik-ish-harakat hali amalga oshmagan, lekin so'zlovchining istagidan qat'iy nazar amalga oshadi. Amalga oshishga undayotgan shart gapda ko'ratilishi yoki ko'ratilmasligi mumkin. "Dearest" she said. "What must be, must you know". (J. Galsworthy)

2. Obyektiv sabablar sharti asosida harakat sodir etilishida majburiylik ya'ni so'zlovchi holatiga ko'ra ish-harakatni bajarishga majburdir:

"Joe, you needn't go tonight. Stay here; wait until you have calmed down. It's a long journey." - "I must go", I said. "You know why". (J. Braine)

3. So'zlovchining subyektiv sharti bilan belgilangan ish-harakat sodir etilishning zaruriyligini ifodalaydi:

I shall never get over the blow, but of course your happiness must be my first consideration. (S. Maugham)

Should fe'li orqali majburiylik ifodalanganda esa ma'no maslahat, tavsiya mazmuni pand-nasihat darajasiga tushadi.

Should modal fe'li quyidagi majburiylik ma'nolarini berishga xizmat qiladi:

1. So'zlovchining subyektiv fikr asosida ro'yobga chiqqan harakat sodir etilishining zaruriyligi: I think, when your children have grown up, that you should cut away from them. (A. Christie)

2. Obyektiv sabablarga ko'ra sodir etiladigan harakatning zaruriyligi -hali sodir bo'lmagan, lekin amalga oshishi mumkin bo'lgan ish-harakatni bildiradi: Insulators should be kept very clean on their surfaces. (D.H. Wilkinson)

Ought to ning quyidagi majburiylik ottanakalari mavjud: 1. So'zlovchining subyektiv fikr asosida ro'yobga chiqqan harakat sodir etilishining zaruriyligi. I-shaxs otmoshi ishlatilgan o'zlashtirma gaplarda ought modal fe'li qatnashsa, ish-harakat so'zlovchining fikriga binosa bajarilishining zaruriyligi ifodalansadi: He was very low and I thought I ought to do all I could to cheer him up. (S. Maugham)

II-III-shaxsga qaratilgan gaplarda ought modal fe'li qatnashgan bo'lsa, bunday gap so'zlovchi ishongan ish-harakatga maslahat, istak va hattoiki umloyim buyruqni ifodalab keladi: I called the doctor for him and the doctor said he ought to stay in bed. (S. Maugham)

2. Harakatning maqsadi-harakat hali sodir etilgan emas, lekin so'zlovchi maqsadga munofiq tarzda bajarish niyatida.

Shall quyidagi majburiylik ottanakalarini ifodalaydi: 1. Shall fe'li so'zlovchining subyektiv fikri bilan shartli bo'lgan harakatning zaruriyligini ifodalaydi. Bunday ma'noda shall ta'hdid, va'da va qat'iy istak ma'nosini ifodalaydi: I have made my mind. Henry shall go to the Grange and nowhere else. (A. Christie)

To have to quyidagi majburiylik ottanakalarini beradi: 1. Ish-harakatning majburiyligi - ish-harakat shaxsga tegishli bo'lmagan vaziyatdan kelib chiqib sodir bo'lishi shart: Don't be upset, love, Joe doesn't want to go, but Joe has to earn pennies. (J. Brains) 2. to have to - ba'zi sabablarga ko'ra shaxs ish-harakatni bajarishga majbur bo'lishini ifodalaydi: If he had to finish the picture I don't see why he couldn't have taken some photographs and work from them. (A. Christie)

Need majburiylikning quyidagi ottanakalariga ega: 1. Harakatni sodir etish zarurligi ma'nosida keraklilik, harakatning keraklilik tasini beradigan - harakat hali sodir etilgani yo'q, lekin uni amalga oshirish lozim. Sababi: bu harakat amalga oshmasa bo'lmaydi: Enough, for him, was roughly half the amount we needed to sell in order to break even. (J. Brains)

Xulosa qilib shuni aytish mumkinki, gapda ifodalangan fikrning voqelikka munosabatini modallik kategoriyasi har bir gapning muhim konstruktiv belgilaridan biri hisoblanadi. Har ikkala tilda modallik ma'nolari o'ziga xos grammatik vositalar bilan ifodalanadi. Ingliz tilida modallik ma'nolari modal so'zlar, modal fe'llar, mayllar bilan ifodalanca, o'zbek tilida modal fe'llar bo'lmaganligi bois modallik ingliz tiliday fe'l mayllari hamda modal so'zlar va ingliz tilidan farqli ravishda ko'makchi, yuklanmalar bilan ifodalanadi.

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## COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF METAPHORS IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Stylistics is a branch of general linguistics. It has now been more or less definitely outlined. The types of texts are distinguished by the pragmatic aspect of the communication are called functional styles of language (FS); the special media of language that secure the desirable effect of the utterance are called stylistic devices (SD) and expressive means (EM). SD must always have some function in the text, besides they bring some additional information. The conception that words possess several meanings gives rise to such SDS as metaphor, metonymy, irony, epithet and others. A metaphor is a literary figure of speech that uses an image, story or tangible thing to represent a less tangible thing or some intangible quality or idea; e.g., "Her eyes were glistening jewels". ... In this broader sense, antithesis, hyperbole, metonymy and simile would all be considered types of metaphor. Thus, a metaphor is a conscious and intentional intensification of typical semantic properties of a word: "Oh, Rain" - said Mor. He enveloped her in a great embrace. (I. Murdoch). The dictionary meaning of the verb "envelope" is "to wrap up, cover on all sides". The contextual meaning is "to embrace" Here we can give example of the Uzbek: *Intihonda u sayrab ketdi*. The dictionary meaning of the verb "sayramoq" is "qushlarning sayrashi, yoqimli yoki yoqimsiz ovoz chiqarishi" The contextual meaning is "tinnimdan so'zlashi, yaxshi javob berdi".

The typical features of proverbs and sayings serve as the foundation for an SD which is called epigram, i.e. brevity, rhythm and other properties of proverbs constitute a generative model into which new content is poured

Sweet is pleasure after pain (J. Dryden)

What the eye does not see, the stomach doesn't get upset (J.K. Jerome).

*O'zing tashna bo'lsang, obi juy ketar*

*Ko'zing tashna bo'lsa, obro'y ketar (X.Daxlaviy)*

*Aytur so'zni ayt, aytmas so'zdan qayt. (A.Navoiy)*

While speaking about SD we must always remember: the force of one and the same SD may be different. In some cases the emotive charge may be very

### 3-ШҲҲБА: ГЛОБАЛЛАШУВ ДАВРИДА ҚНЁ СНЙ ТН ШУНОСЛИК ВА ТАРЖИМА МУАММОЛАРИ

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