

**O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
OLIV VA O'RTA MAXSUS TA'LIM
VAZIRLIGI**

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TOSHKENT DAVLAT O'ZBEK TILI
VA ADABIYOTI UNIVERSITETI**

**QIYOSIY
ADABIYOTSHUNOSLIK:
O'TMISHI, BUGUNI,
ISTIQBOLLARI**



**2020-yil
6-noyabr**

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2020 yil 7-fevraldagi 56-f-sonli Farmoyishi bilan tasdiqlangan "O'zbekiston Respublikasida 2020-yilda xalqaro va Respublika miqyosida o'tkaziladigan ilmiy va ilmiy-texnik anjumanlar rejasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida"gi №116-sonli buyrug'ida belgilangan tadbirlar hamda O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy va o'rta maxsus ta'lim vazirligining 2020-yil 13-fevraldagi "Vazirlik tizimidagi oliy ta'lim va ilmiy - tadqiqot muassasalarida 2020 yilda o'tkaziladigan ilmiy va ilmiy-texnik anjumanlar rejasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida"gi №116-sonli buyrug'ida belgilangan tadbirlarni amalga oshirish maqsadida Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti Tarjima nazariyasi va amaliyoti kafedrasini tomonidan 2020 - yil 6 - noyabrda "QIYOSIY ADABIYOTSHUNOSLIK: O'TMISHI, BUGUNI, ISTIQBOLLARI" mavzusida Respublika miqyosida ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyaga o'tkazilishi rejalashtirilgan.

Konferensiyaga quyidagi yo'nalishlar bo'yicha maqolalar qabul qilinadi:

- ❖ Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslikning nazariy va uslubiy muammolari;
- ❖ Qiyosiy mifologiya va folklorshunoslik masalalari;
- ❖ O'zbek adabiyoti jahon adabiyoti kontekstida;
- ❖ O'zbek va jahon adabiy aloqalari;
- ❖ Tarjimashunoslik va tarjimachilik masalalari;
- ❖ Tarjima - komparativistika obyekti sifatida;
- ❖ Tarjima tanqidining istiqbollari.

Konferensiyada ishtirok etish shakli: Onlayn konferensiya ZOOM dasturida o'tkaziladi. Konferensiyaga yaqin ishtirokchilarga onlayn konferensiyaga ulanish havolasi yuboriladi. Konferensiya materiallarining elektron bazasi yaratiladi.

**Diqqat: Tashkiliy qo'mita maqola va tezislarni tahrir qilish huquqiga ega.
Konferensiya ishchi tillari:
o'zbek, rus, ingliz tillari.**

TAQDIM ETILADIGAN MAQOLA VA TEZISLARGA QO'YILADIGAN TEXNIK TALABLAR:

1. Ma'ruzalar o'zbek va rus (ingliz) tillarida yozilishi mumkin;
2. Maqolaning umumiy hajmi 4 betdan kam bo'lmasligi tavsiya etiladi;
3. Matn formati Microsoft Word, 1,5 intervalda Times New Roman 14 pt, matn formatining chap tomoni – 2.5 sm, o'ng tomoni – 1.5 sm bo'lishi kerak;
4. Maqola sarlavhasi o'rtada, bosh harf bilan to'q shriftda beriladi;
5. Keyingi qatorning o'ng tomonida muallif haqida quyidagi ma'lumotlar ko'rsatilishi lozim: familiyasi, ismi, otasining ismi, ilmiy darajasi, unvoni, ish joyi (qisqartirishlarsiz oliy o'quv yurti nomi), telefon raqami va elektron pochta manzili;
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7. Adabiyotlardan olingan iqtiboslarning manbai sarlavha ostida ko'rsatiladi;
8. Qabul qilingan maqolalar konferensiya materiallarining elektron to'plami sifatida nashr qilinadi;
9. Konferensiya mavzusiga, ilmiy me'yorlarga va texnik talablarga javob bermaydigan maqolalar qabul qilinmaydi;
10. Maqolaning mazmuniga muallifning o'zi javobgar hisoblanadi.

Konferensiya maqolalarining elektron to'plamini mualliflarga yetkazish 2020-yil noyabr oyiga mo'ljallangan.

Nashr bepul

Konferensiya 2020-yil 6-noyabr soat 10-00 da boshlanadi.

Tashkiliy qo'mitaning manzili: Toshkent shahri, Yusuf Xos Hojib ko'chasi, 103-uy, ToshDO'TAU binosi, 3-qavat, 313-xona. Tarjima nazariyasi va amaliyoti kafedrasini

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UNIVERSITETI**

TARJIMA NAZARIYASI VA AMALIYOTI FAKULTETI

TARJIMA NAZARIYASI VA AMALIYOTI KAFEDRASI

QIYOSIY ADABIYOTSHUNOSLIK: O'TMISHI, BUGUNI, ISTIQBOLLARI



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To'plamdan o'rin olgan maqolalarning xavfiyot, afati va ilmiy dalillarining haqiqiyligi haqida mazmuni uchun mualliflar mas'uldir.

Tahrir hay'ati

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Madar anjuman materiallarini filologiyaning bugungi kunda dolzarb deb qaralayotgan qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, tarjimonshunoslik va komparativshunoslik mas'ulalariga oid ilmiy maqola va to'plam kerakligi. To'plamdan o'rin olgan maqolalarda qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslikning umumiy nazariyasi va adabiyotshunoslik, o'zbek adabiyoti adabiyoti, qiyosiy metodologiya va fohlaridanoslik, o'zbek adabiyoti jahon adabiyoti taliklari kishidanda dargandah, o'zbek va jahon adabiyoti, tarjimonshunoslik va tarjima usulhi kabi dolzarb mas'ulalar yoritilgan. Filologiya sohahiga oid ilmiy ma'ulalar bilan shu shah nazariyasi kerakli mas'ulalar: filologiya, pedagogiya, adabiyotshunoslik va tarjimonshunoslik bilan bir qatarda, shah jehidlarida ilmiy kishidalarini o'ziga kishidagan talqinli kabi dolzarblik va nazariyatshunoslik ham talqinli talqinli ma'ulalar to'plamida kerakligi.

To'plam adabiyotshunoslik, jumladan, qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik sohahida talqinli o'ziga kerakligi kishidanda shah sohahiga qat'irvchi kishidanda kishidanda mas'ullik, shahingich, "Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik" kishidanda o'ziga kerakligi yori talqinlik kishidanda ham q' shahingich mas'ul kishidanda kishidanda kishidanda.

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vocabulary is necessary to know the opinion of others, and it is especially important for a foreign language that the sum of the differences in language materials is much more limited; this difference is also more apparent for foreign language signs than for native speakers.

Recently, in the methodology of teaching foreign languages, units-models that are much larger than words have been selected for the development of oral speech. Models consist of a synthesis of lexical, phonetic, and grammatical indicators involved in the communication process. There are many advantages to selecting them and organizing the whole reading process accordingly, as this process allows to teach vocabulary, grammar, phonetics not individually as before, but organically on the basis of the requirements of the present time.

In the current methodology, the skills and competencies selected on a scientific basis that students need to know in order to achieve practical goals at each stage of teaching are not sufficient. More large-scale research is needed in this direction.

Summarizing the above points, the following can be noted:

The content of foreign language teaching is a whole combination of lexical, grammatical and phonetic materials; speaking, reading, writing and listening skills; it covers topics related to the four skills, as well as specific language concepts that are not in the native language and are present in each foreign language.

It is important to ensure that the choice of different components of the training content is the same. The period demands the need to further improve the selection of lexical material and texts, skills and abilities, as well as the further development of modules.

When determining the content of teaching, it is necessary to take into account the sufficiency of the chosen purpose of teaching, the ability of students to know it in certain specific conditions, in order to achieve the set goals.

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SOME ANALYSIS AND CONSIDERATIONS ABOUT SYMBOLS

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ramzlar insonning muayyan fikr va his tuyg'ularini ifodalashda katta ahamiyat kash etishi hamda hozirgi davrda ularning mazmun-mohiyatini anglash, ularni yozma va og'zaki nutqda o'rinni qo'llash, tarjimalarda aniq mazmunini ifodalash kabi masalalar muhimligi haqida fikr yuritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: ramzlar, mnemonika, mazmuni, ahamiyati, nutq madaniyati, narsa-hodisalar, ramzlarning tikantmalligi, ijtimoiy-lingvistik hodisa, aloqa qulayligi, ta'no.

Аннотация: В этой статье обсуждается важность символов в выражении определенных мыслей и чувств, а также важность понимания их значения в наше время, их правильного использования в письменной и устной речи, выражения четкого смысла в переводах.

Ключевые слова: символы, мнемоника, содержание, уместное, культура речи, вещи-события, совершенство символов, социо-лингвистический феномен, удобство в общении, значение.

Symbols have always existed as one of the most important tools of human interactions and relationships since ancient times, and it is a proven fact that they served as the basis for the formation of mnemonics - the first record in human history. Symbols play an important role in expressing specific thoughts and feelings of a person. Currently, it is important to understand their essence, use them correctly in written and oral speech, and accurately express their content in translations. Especially in today's era of globalization, the need to disclose, interpret, understand, explain the meaning of symbols, translate them from one language to another has become an urgent problem. One of the thinkers of the twentieth century, E. Fromm, said the following about symbols: "The language of symbols should be taught in schools as if learning a foreign language." It is clear from this view that the study of symbols is as important as the study of other languages for the present social age. Because without them, social activity is simply unthinkable. In any work of art, created from ancient times to the present day, it is clear that they are manifested to one degree or another.

The development of society leads to a certain change, development, perfection of the symbols. They are the exchange of ideas between people and creating ease and convenience in communication, things-events as a socio-linguistic phenomenon to clearly express their relationship serves. The development of symbols is the vocabulary structure and expression of a particular language has a positive effect on the enrichment of opportunities. Symbols showing people's speech culture, language richness and behavior, a service to ensure the variety and impact of the speech is a linguistic-speech phenomenon that makes.

Symbols differ in terms of their widespread use, they are widely used in socio-political, economic, cultural, enlightenment and spiritual life, as well as in science, art, including fiction. However, the symbols differ in that they perform different functions in this area and direction. Accordingly, the symbols can be classified into the following thematic groups:

a) symbols used in social life; b) political symbols; c) symbols used in economic life; g) symbols used in cultural, enlightenment and spiritual life; d) symbols in the system of sciences; j) symbols used in art, including fiction,

Symbols in social life are mainly communicative, that is, a means of human interaction, symbols in the system of sciences serve to express a certain concept, and symbols in literature serve as an artistic and aesthetic expression of experience, situation and reality. In dictionaries and scientific sources, the symbol is interpreted to a certain extent, its definitions are given. Most of what is meant describes symbols used in fiction, not symbols in socio-political, economic, cultural, enlightenment-spiritual life and science. Examples of symbols in the National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan and the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language are: Symbol (Arabic - to point) (in fiction) - a conditional way of artistic expression of reality; from forms of artistic conditionality. Unlike symbolism, the symbol is associated with the figurative construction of the content and is distinguished by its ambiguity. The symbol has existed since ancient times in the folklore and literature of all nations. Symbolic images form a specific system and in some cases represent a common content in the literature and art of most peoples. [1. VI, 59]

"Symbol (Arabic - sign, gesture, sign; nickname, pseudonym). An idea, an understanding, a conditional sign, a sign, representing, reminding, etc. of an event ". [2. III, 347] In the Uzbek language, in some places, the word symbol is replaced by the word symbol applied. The word does not appear in the National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. The Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language defines the word as follows: "Symbol (Greek - sign, symbol; sign, emblem). It is used in a literal sense. An artistic image that embodies any idea. " [2.III, 506]

N.Hotamov and B.Sarimsakov's "Russian-Uzbek Explanatory Dictionary of Literary Terms" does not contain the word symbol, but the word symbolism defined as follows: Character (gr. - from the word conditional sign). It is a form of metaphor, conditionally portable applied phrase, picture, subject. For example, the symbol of Uzbekistan is cotton. The Kabardino-

Balkarian poet likens his country to a tulip in the mountains. This tulip is a symbol of the country. " [3. 279]

Apparently, an important sign for a symbol is, first of all, conditionality, figurativeness, ambiguity is a figurative meaning, especially metaphorical. Knowing that the symbol had these and other features, the creators tried to use it extensively and appropriately in their works of art. There are symbols deeply ingrained in the minds and consciousness of the people, which serve to create bright images in works of art. The dove has long existed in works of art as a symbol of peace, the lion - courage, the fox - cunning, the wolf - greed. Such zoomorphic metaphors are seen as an important tool in enhancing the impact and artistic-aesthetic value of works of art. For the creators, the symbols provide an infinite opportunity to express a relatively strong emotion, a broad understanding, and a great event in a concise, clear, and impressive way. Accordingly, the symbolic images of folk oral art and classical literature were formed as a separate system. As mentioned, symbols are a widely used means of expression in speech, which is manifested in all forms of public speech.

In particular, they are used in the texts of works of art, ensuring the diversity of the language of the work. There is also a system of symbolic images that has been used for centuries in the history of literature; flower - beauty, mistress; nightingale - in love; yellow is a symbol of sorrow, black is a symbol of mourning and so on. In addition to traditional symbols, creators use every event and detail in nature (e.g., cloud, spring, lightning, etc.) for a symbolic image. [1. VI, 59]

Symbols in works of art can be analyzed and studied in various, including synchronous and diachronic aspects. When studying symbols in a diachronic aspect, it is appropriate to study them in the following two groups:

1. Traditional symbols. 2. Special symbols.

Traditional symbols are general symbols, while private symbols are individual can also be expressed in the form of symbols. Traditional symbols consist of a system of symbolic images that have been used for centuries. An example of this is the night - sadness, apple love, child, scarf - family symbols used in folklore. Examples of special symbols are the symbolic images of Semrugva in the epic "Lison ut-tayr" (1499), which is the essence, the whole system of Alisher Navoi's philosophy. The general picture of the ideas in this work is that through the symbolic images in the image of Semrug and birds, man implies the understanding of himself, being and people. In this work, Alisher Navoi symbolically expresses the fact that all good and evil, good and bad deeds, spiritual degradation, the crisis of society in this world are connected with man, that is, the essence of man, the phenomenon of humanity. In general, the importance of symbols in social life, especially in fiction, in showing all its beauty, charm, and understanding its inner meaning is enormous. Symbols arise as a result of linguistic and non-linguistic factors. While language tools play an important role in their formation on the basis of the linguistic factor, national identities, customs and concepts are the basis for the formation of symbols as a non-linguistic factor. Symbols are one of the most important manifestations of figurative thinking and serve as a basic tool in enhancing a person's artistic and aesthetic taste.

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Rafiqjon ZARIPOV, <i>Kognitiv tushuncha va tarjima jarayonida ikki tillik va ko'p tillilikning roli</i>	194
Gulruх KAXXOROVA, <i>Radmalarining tarjima davrlarida berilishi</i>	197
Umida ABDULLAYEVA, <i>Translation strategies for advertising discourse texts: best known tv commercials in uzbek</i>	200
Namra AVAZOV, Shukurat XIDIROV, <i>The importance of translating authentic texts during the learning process</i>	202
Д.Б. АБДУКАРМОВ, В.А. ОРЕХНИ-РЫЖИНА, <i>Особенности и проблемы перевода художественных текстов</i>	205
Анна ЖАЛОЛОВА, Мансур БАБАЕВ, Светлана МАВНИТОВА, <i>Решения (варианты) таржимаси мазмун ва унинг таркибий қисмлари функциялари ўрни</i>	208
Дилфўзу КАРИМОВА, <i>Бир эртакнинг уч тарафли варианты тусусида</i>	212
Дилноза САБУРОВА, В.А. ОРЕХНИ-РЫЖИНА, <i>Таржиманинг бир сўзи</i>	215
Муштар МАХМУДОВА, <i>Садриддин Сайид Буворийнинг таржимаси бўлиб шикоятчи сўзлари</i>	217
В.А. ОРЕХНИ-РЫЖИНА, <i>О проблемах адекватности в преподавании перевода</i>	219

VI. II MIY ANBOROTLAR

Mariyuda GADDOVA, <i>Conceptual analysis of phraseological units with the semantic component in the system of non-related languages</i>	223
Ilsh. SHARIPOVA, M.A. GAYBULLAYEVA, Z. ADIZOVA, <i>Methods of developing skills and abilities in learning a foreign language</i>	227
Dilnoza SHARIPOVA, Mafka ORLOKULOVA, Dilnoza ASKAROVA, <i>Some analysis and considerations about symbols</i>	229
Rano AKHMEDOVA, <i>Classification and lexical-semantic features of scientific phraseological units related to culture in english and uzbek languages</i>	232
Rano AKHMEDOVA, Inobat NARZIYEVA, <i>Classification of authentic materials and the role of their usage in foreign language lessons</i>	234
Фирюза НАРБЕКОВА, <i>Норвег ва ўзбек тилларида "хўш" сўзининг полисемантикаси</i>	236
Dilnoza HABIBULLAYEVA, <i>Jahon adabiyoti va tibbiyot</i>	239
B.S. ABDI RAZAKOV, <i>Some types of semantic correlates of phraseological configurations and its structural-semantic varieties</i>	242
R.A. ACHILOVA, M.T. BABAYEV, O.A. ATAMURADOVA, <i>Benefits of grammar in english classes</i>	244
Dilshoda MAMATOVA, <i>O'zbek tilshunarsining xosiy tili maqol to'larivchisami o'rganishini takqij qilish</i>	246
Og'iboy MAVLONOVA, <i>Vaziyatli knoia va misollar orqali uning tabhhi</i>	249
Shahnoza KARIMOVA, <i>Poetik simvolizm haqida</i>	251
Dilnoza ZIYAYEVA, <i>Syntactical characteristics of english speech verbs</i>	254
Ruslana ACHILOVA, <i>Автомомилларнинг ўзбек бадиий асарларидаги ўрни</i>	258
Namra DJUMAYEVA, <i>Нотинг ва ўзбек эртакларида ўзини ва нафли сезди примеклар ширини</i>	261
Shahnoza KARIMOVA, Dilnoza IBRAGIMOVA, <i>Og'itlik va uzunlik ma'nosidagi imperativlar</i>	264
Makhdumra NIYONOVA, <i>Noting va ўzбек imkol turlarida alqaladigan omonsharini kollii-aniklii muhtarakligi</i>	266
Mexribinon OCHILOVA, <i>Мокром дуга = лексикографик ривожланишни босқичи махдум</i>	268
Milfat OCHILOVA, <i>"Do'na" haqosida "of" obrazii</i>	274
Dilra BOBONAZAROVA, <i>Дискурс анализ = как современный метод интерпретации информации</i>	276
Zarifgor KHAYATOVA, <i>Relationship between uzbek and english literature: ethno-cultural specificity of concept studies</i>	278

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