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va qarama-qarshiliklar orasida yashaydi. Kim, nima, qachon, qanday, nimani to'g'ri qildim, nimani noto'g'ri, kimga ishonmoq kerak, haq yo'li qaysi kabi keti uzilmas savollar uni bu kurashlar iskanjasida tutib turadi. Zohiran tinch ko'rinish bu aldanchi, bu go'yo shamolning tinchgina havodan iboratligiga o'xshaydi. Shu kurashlar zahirida inson toblanadi, odamiylik kasb etib boradi.

Bor-yo'g'i havasdan iborat dunyo,
Zamiriga boqsang yana bulhavas.
Barchasi ostida aslida ro'yo,
Biz o'ylagan kabi haqiqat emas.
Ko'zgudagi "quyosh"-qalbaki, tuzoq:
Haqiqiy quyoshdan onqadar uzoq.

Yuqoridagi misralarni tahlilga tortadigan bo'lsak: olamning mohiyati ham ro'yo kabidir. Biz intilgan dunyoning ostida aslida kutganimiz narsa yo'q. Dunyoning bevafoqligi, o'tkinchiligi haqida juda ko'plab shoirlar asarlarida, she'rlarida yozganlar. Isroil Subhoniy ham bu misralar orqali insonlarni dunyoga, boylikka aldanib qolmaslikka chaqiradi va bunga hayotiy misol qilib ko'zgudagi quyoshni keltiradi. Ko'zgudagi quyosh aslida quyoshning o'zi emas, faqatgina aksi xolos. Haqiqiy quyosh esa bizdan qanchalar uzoq masofada ekanligini tasavvurga ham sig'dira olmaymiz. So'nggi baytda irsoli masal san'atining yorqin namunasini ko'ramiz. Shoir bu qadim masala haqida o'zining qarashlarini ohoriy shaklda bera olgan.

Oq ko'ylakka nechun o'ch bo'ladi kir,
Alvon-alvon rangli liboslar aro?
Oq yurakka nechun o'ch bo'ladi tir?
Nishon bo'lardimi bo'lganda qaro?
Tanbur "qulog'i"ni burarlar nega?
Bir "ayb"i shu: yuksak maqomga ega. [5]

Hamma zamonlarda ham oqko'ngil, vijdonli insonlar qadrlanib kelgan. Lekin shu bilan birga, bunday insonlar yomon niyatli kishilarning otgan toshlariga, o'qlariga nishon bo'lganlar. Nasimiyning tovonidan so'yilishiga, Mashrabning dorga osilishiga, yoinki Cho'lpon, Fitrat, A.Qodiriylarning shahid bo'lishlarida mana shunday insonlarning "xizmati katta emasmi? Nega bu dunyoda faqat vijdonli, halol odamlar shunday "o'q"larga nishon bo'ladi? Shoirning mazkur shashqatoridagi shunday o'y-fikrlar tug'yoni unga tinchlik bermay, savollarga javob axtarishga undaydi.

Xulosa o'rinda, pok va nurli qalb sohibi bo'lgan Isroil Subhoniy takrorlanmas ijodiy faoliyati, falsafiy qarashlari, badiiy mahorati va o'ziga xos uslubi ila adabiyotimizga mumtoz ohang va mazmun olib kirdi. "Shashqatorlar" turkumi esa o'zbek she'riyatining xazinasidan munosib o'rin egallagan asarlar sifatida kelajak avlodlar uchun ham munosib ma'naviy ozuqa bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Aytish mumkinki, shashqator mazmuni, unda ko'tarilgan g'oyalar nuqtai nazaridan ruboiy janrini yodga soladi. Bu esa shoirning Sharq mumtoz va zamonaviy o'zbek she'riyati yutuqlarini uyg'unlashtirgan holda yangi badiiy shaklga asos solganligini ko'rsata oladi.

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GRAMMATICAL, PHONETIC ASSIMILATION OF ECONOMIC TERMS FROM RUSSIAN TO UZBEK

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola rus tilidan o'zbek tiliga iqtisodiy terminlarning grammatik va fonetik assimilyatsiyasini o'rganadi, tez o'zgarayotgan moliyaviy muhitda sodir bo'ladigan lingvistik moslashuvlarni ta'kidlaydi. O'zbekiston global iqtisodiy tizimlar bilan yaqinlashgan sari, rus terminologiyasining kirib kelishi tobora muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Tadqiqot ushbu olingan

terminlarning o'zbek tilining fonologik va morfologik qoidalariga moslashish uchun qanday qili grammatik tuzilmalari va fonetik ifodalari o'zgartirilishini o'rganishga qaratilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: assimilyatsiya, iqtisodiy terminologiya, til, grammatik adaptatsiya, fonetik adaptatsiya, leksik qarz olish, morfologik o'zgarishlar, fonologik qoidalar, madaniy ta'sir.

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматривается грамматическое и фонетическое усвоение экономических терминов от русского к узбекскому, освещаются языковые адаптации, происходящие в условиях быстро развивающегося финансового ландшафта. Поскольку Узбекистан более тесно интегрируется с глобальными экономическими системами, приток российской терминологии становится все более значительным. Исследование сосредоточено на том, как эти заимствованные термины претерпевают изменения в своих грамматических структурах и фонетических представлениях, чтобы соответствовать фонологическим и морфологическим правилам узбекского языка.

Ключевые слова: ассимиляция, экономическая терминология, язык, грамматическая адаптация, фонетическая адаптация, лексические заимствования, морфологические изменения, фонологические правила, культурное влияние.

Abstract. This article examines the grammatical and phonetic assimilation of economic terms from Russian to Uzbek, highlighting the linguistic adaptations that occur in the context of a rapidly evolving financial landscape. As Uzbekistan integrates more closely with global economic systems, the influx of Russian terminology has become increasingly significant. The research focuses on how these borrowed terms undergo modifications in their grammatical structures and phonetic representations to fit the phonological and morphological rules of the Uzbek language.

Key words: assimilation, economic terminology, language, grammatical adaptation, phonetic adaptation, lexical borrowing, morphological changes, phonological rules, cultural influence.

Introduction. The following cases can be observed in the use of economic terms in the Uzbek language:

1. Many terms are Uzbek based on the capabilities of our language. In this, a group of terms is given with ready-made alternatives to the Uzbek language, and a certain part is translated and used, and a part is created based on the laws of the Uzbek language. For example: auction-auction, broker-broker, commersant-commercial, commission *voznagrajdeniya*-intermediary fee, economy - economy, check or subject - white check, impersonal check, shareholder-shareholder, businessman-businessman, etc.

2. Another way is to learn international terms used in most countries of the world in Uzbek. At this point, it should be noted that it is difficult to find an Uzbek alternative to all newly introduced terms. Therefore, most of them are used in one form in the languages of most countries of the world, and this use is convenient for the exchange of information between world businessmen. For example: corruption, credit, export, grant, auditor, currency, lease, manager, license, entrepreneur, non-resident. Below are some terms that are often used in economics. Some of them are Uzbek words, and some of them come directly from other languages and are used in our language.

Methods. In this article, comparative, hermeneutic, distributive analysis methods were used.

Results. More than half of the etymological composition of the modern Uzbek language consists of foreign words, among which Russian words are in the first place. Although the influence of the Russian language on the vocabulary of the Uzbek language has been mentioned several times, it has been observed that the essence of this influence has not been sufficiently studied.

It is known that there are many Russian words in the Uzbek language, but their development, level of assimilation and nature in the Uzbek language have not been sufficiently studied. At the same time, it is this factor that most clearly shows the nature of the relationship between the two languages, therefore, the nature of the words learned from the Russian language and the level of learning require the study of the vocabulary of the Uzbek language.

A language that acquires foreign words does not leave them unchanged for a long time. These words gradually change according to their phonetic, morphological, and lexical patterns, and then are

assimilated into the entire language system. As a result of this process, the acquired words lose their linguistic identity, cease to stand out in the vocabulary of the acquired language and become its component.

The main vocabulary is the basis for the formation of new words, the lexical-semantic center of the language, in many ways determines the paths of development and the laws of assimilation. When words that have entered the language represent concepts that have already found their expression in the language system, they enter into a certain synonymous relationship with the words in the main dictionary and are left on the edge of the language in the position of less used synonyms.

Discussion. There is a source called the inner layer of language development that preserves the originality, nationality, and aesthetic qualities of the language. In this sense, it means the emergence of new terms and lexemes as a result of different ways of word formation:

- (a) an affixation;
- (b) the composition;
- (v) phonetic;
- d) abbreviation;
- e) syntactically;
- e) semantically.

There is a lot of literature that analyzes word formation methods. Absorption, subjugation and transformation of expressions that appeared in the language in a certain period into the new language system is also related to the movement of the internal laws of the language. Three types of word formation can be distinguished in linguistics based on the fact that adjectives change their grammatical and phonetic (sound) composition, as well as their semantic direction, according to the internal laws of the language. These are:

- (a) Morphological; and
- b) phonetic;
- c) lexical assimilation.

In the vocabulary of the Russian language, the process of accentuation took place gradually. For the first time since the appearance of Russian words in the Uzbek language, they often retain the Russian accent on the last syllable.

Uzbek accent differs from Russian by the intensity of the accented syllable compared to the unaccented syllable. This factor led to the shifting of the stress in the Russian words that entered the Uzbek language compared to the same words in the Russian language, and the frequent shortening and dropping of unstressed syllables.

Syncopation - the shortening of stressed or unstressed syllables in the middle of a word - is a common phenomenon in words that entered the Uzbek language from Russian.

Apokopa - (Greek arokore - abbreviation of ending) - drop of a vowel or consonant at the end of a word or in 2 parts of a compound word, without final accent e, occurs in Russian and Middle Uzbek words.

In borrowed words, Russian vowels have changed not only quantitatively, but also qualitatively. The quality changes of Russian vowels in the Middle Uzbek period are related to the change of stress, on the other hand, they are mainly determined by their sound environment, especially the sounds that come after it.

As for the Russian consonants in assimilated words, we observe the same processes as vowels: sounds that are not characteristic of the Uzbek language are replaced by Uzbek phonemes and their variants, and those that have entered the Uzbek language begin to be assimilated and develop as vowels. The Uzbek language and Uzbek sounds undergo phonetic changes in the language.

Conclusion. The first Russian words entered the Uzbek language mainly through oral speech, and this caused them to adapt to the articulatory abilities of the Uzbeks. People have changed their pronunciation according to Uzbek language standards. The words adopted later from the Russian language (from the 16th century to the present day) are distinguished by the fact that they entered the Uzbek language not through live oral communication with Russian speakers, but through books. For these words, in most cases, preservation of the Russian spelling is characteristic.

The next factor that largely determines the level of phonetic mastery of the acquired words is the importance of the concepts they represent, their relationship with the words in the synonymy of the Uzbek language, and their relationship with the main vocabulary of the language.

Most of the Russian words acquired during the Middle Uzbek period express important concepts related to various spheres of people's and society's life, and many of them have become the main vocabulary of the Uzbek language. basic indicators of concepts, for example, a gun, a valley, a river, a table, a parliament.

Most of the words adopted later serve as stylistic synonyms, the concepts they express are already expressed in the corresponding Uzbek words. Many examples reliably show that the more important the concept expressed in the acquired word, the more often it is used in everyday life, the faster and more complete its phonetic assimilation.

An example of this is the relatively late adoption of military-political terms (officer, general, lieutenant, captain, division, squadron, ambassador, intelligence) as words. The phonetic assimilation (in whole or in part) of words such as garage, hangar, parachute, and wagon occurred through the development of technology (especially aviation and automobile business).

Finally, one of the reasons for the phonetic assimilation of words borrowed from the Russian language is their relatively short life in the language. The fact is that the process of assimilation is gradual or long-lasting, and in our time, it occurs continuously in the language. Therefore, it is wrong to think that the following Russian words are phonetically incorrect. Of course, these words did not undergo the fundamental phonetic changes that occurred during the medieval Uzbek era, but we can still observe signs of their partial assimilation.

If the assimilated word remains in the language and spreads in it, it will inevitably undergo a process of phonetic assimilation, the completeness and speed of which are determined by the peculiarities of the sound composition of this word, as well as its importance and distribution. Here we come to a very important aspect of assimilation, the lexical aspect.

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O'ZBEK BOLALAR ADABIYORINING SHAKLLANISHIDA FOLKLORNING O'RNI

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Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqola o'zbek bolalar adabiyotining shakllanishida folklorning, xalq og'zaki ijodining, bolalar adabiyoti rivojiga ta'sirini tahlil qiladi. Maqolada folklor elementlarining (ertaklar, maqollar, xalq qo'shiqlari, latifalar) bolalar adabiyotidagi o'rni, ahamiyati va o'ziga xosligi yoritilgan. Xalq ertaklarining bolalar dunyosini shakllantirishdagi roli, axloqiy saboqlarni berishdagi ahamiyati, shuningdek, xalqning qadimiy urf-odatlarini va e'tiqodlarini bolalar ongiga singdirishdagi rolini, bolalar adabiyotining shakllanishida folklorning o'rni, uning tarbiyaviy, ma'naviy va axloqiy ahamiyati, shuningdek, milliy madaniyatni kelajak avlodlarga yetkazishdagi ahamiyatini yoritadi.

Kalit so'zlar: o'zbek bolalar adabiyoti, folklor, xalq og'zaki ijodi, ertaklar, maqollar, xalq qo'shiqlari, latifalar, axloqiy saboqlar, milliy madaniyat.

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