

# PRAGMALINGUISTICS, FUNCTIONAL TRANSLATION STUDIES AND INTEGRATION OF LANGUAGE TEACHING PROCESSES



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**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY  
TA‘LIM, FAN VA INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI  
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**Ingliz tilshunosligi kafedrası**

**PRAGMALINGVISTIKA, FUNKSIONAL TARJIMASHUNOSLIK VA TIL  
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## INGLIZ TILIDAGI "KAYFIYAT"NI IFODALOVCHI FRAZEOLOGIK BIRLIKLARNING STRUKTURAL-SEMANTIK QIYOSIY TAHLILI

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**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqola kayfiyatni ifodalovchi frazeologik birliklar va ularning tarkibiy va semantik taqqoslashlariga bag'ishlangan. Bu yerda frazeologik birliklarning bunday guruhlarini tarjima qilishda ko'plab olimlarning tarjima mavzusi va muammolari bo'yicha ilmiy munozaralarini ham uchratish mumkin.

**Kalit so'zlar:** lingvofrazeologik birliklar, konnotativ va assotsiativ belgilar, semantik ma'nolar, pragmatik xususiyatlar, qoniqish hissi

**Abstarct.** This article is devoted to phraseological units and their structural-semantic comparison which describe mood. Here also can be found scientific discussion of many scientists about the topic and the problems of translation in translating such groups of phraseological units.

**Key words:** lingua-phraseological units, connotative and associative traits, semantic meanings, pragmatic features, feeling satisfaction

**Аннотация:** Данная статья посвящена фразеологическим единицам и их структурно-семантическим сопоставлениям, описывающим настроение. Здесь же можно найти научные дискуссии многих ученых по теме и проблемам перевода при переводе таких групп фразеологизмов.

**Ключевые слова:** лингвofраzeологические единицы, коннотативные и ассоциативные признаки, смысловые значения, прагматические признаки, чувство удовлетворенности

Zamonaviy tilshunofrazeologik birliklarlikda frazeologik birliklar muammosi ko'plab ilmiy izlanishlarning tadqiqot obyektiga aylangan bo'lib, ushbu atama turli tilshunofrazeologik birliklarar tomonidan turlicha talqin qilinadi. Jumladan, V.A. Mafrazeologik birliklarovanning fikriga ko'ra, "so'z o'zining lug'aviy ma'nosi bilan birga uning ayrim qismini tashkil qiladi". Frazeologik birliklar muammosiga oydinlik kiritish maqsadida tilshunofrazeologik birliklarik atamaları lug'atiga murojaat etar ekanmiz, u yerda uning ma'lum so'z turkumlariga oid va ularning yig'indisidan iborat ekanligiga e'tibor berishimiz kerak. Bu yig'indilar esa maydonni hosil qilishi hech kimga sir emas. Bundan ko'rinadiki, ma'lum semantik maydonni hosil qiluvchi so'zlar yig'indisi ma'lum konseptni tashkil qiladi. Quyida biz ingliz va o'zbek tillarida «kayfiyat»ni ifodalovchi frazeologik birliklar sinonimi sifatida xursandlikni, ya'ni inson his-tuyg'usi bilan bog'liq (ayrim tilshunos olimlarning fikricha "emosionallik") ayrim xususiyatlarini ko'rib chiqsak.

Ma'lumki, so'nggi yillarda amalga oshirilayotgan ilmiy tadqiqotlarda frazeologik birliklarga alohida e'tibor berilib, til birliklarining, ya'ni ma'lum leksemalarning lug'aviy ma'nolariga asofrazeologik birliklaransa, uning pragmatik, konnotativ va asotsiativ xususiyatlarini o'zida mujassam etadi.

Ingliz tilida «kayfiyat» – xursandlikni ifodalovchi soʻzlardan biri boʻlgan joy leksemasini misol sifatida oladigan boʻlsak, uning izohli lugʻatdagi quyidagi maʼnolarini keltirishimiz mumkin: a glad feeling, glad behaviour, strong feeling, of pleasure, happiness: On with dance. Let joy be unconfined (Byron).

«Kayfiyat» – xursandchilik haqida gapirilganda, ingliz tilidagi yana bir soʻz glad leksemasini ham misol tariqasida keltirish mumkin: feeling joy, pleasure or satisfaction, happy, pleased, cheerful, marry, bringing joy, pleasant, bright, gay, willing, ready.

When Albeon's listening stories could grieve or glad mine eye (Byron).

Oʻzbek tilida «kayfiyat» – xursandlikni ifodalovchi soʻzlar koʻpchilikni tashkil qilib, ular ogʻzaki va yozma nutqda keng tarqalgan. Misol sifatida, xursand, shod, quvonch, baxt kabi soʻzlarni sanab oʻtish kifoya. Shunday soʻzlardan biri, shodlik soʻzi oʻzbek tilining izohli lugʻatida quyidagicha taʼriflanadi: biror narsadan mamnun boʻlish, xursandchilik, sevinch, quvonch.

«Kayfiyat» – xursandlikni ifodalovchi soʻzlardan yana biri boʻlgan xursand soʻzi izohli lugʻatda quyidagicha izohlanadi: 1. hayotdan juda mamnun, «kayfiyat»i juda yaxshi, shod, xurram, xushchaqchaq. 2. biror narsadan qanoat hosil qilgan, mamnun, rozi, minnatdor. Bu yerda suvchi etib tayinlangach, u hamqishloqlarini xursand qildi (SH.Rashidov “Boʻrondan kuchli”).

Oʻzbek tili sinonimlarining izohli lugʻatida «kayfiyat» soʻzi xursand, xushvaqt, shod, xurram, xushnud, masrur, sarafroz kabilar bilan keladi. Sevinch, quvonch holatida, kayfi chogʻ.

Yuqorida keltirib oʻtilgan va ularga oʻxshash soʻzlarning definitsion tahlili shuni koʻrsatadiki, ingliz tilida «kayfiyat» – xursandlik deyilganda, koʻproq xush»kayfiyat», vaqtichogʻlik, rohatlanish, hoʻzur-halovat, omad va baxt, iqbol tushunilsa, oʻzbek tilida xushchaqchaqlik, mamnuniyat, bearmonlik, qanoat, minnatdorlik kabi holatlar ham tushuniladi. Bundan tashqari, har ikkala tilda olib borilgan tahlillarda xursandlik vaqtincha yoki abadiy, kutilmagan, tasodifiy yoki kutilgan, cheksiz, behad va hokazo boʻlishi mumkinligi koʻzatiladi.

Ushbu tillarda «kayfiyat» – xursandlikni ifodalovchi frazeologik birliklarda bir- biridan farqlanish holatlari yaqqolroq namoyon boʻlishi koʻzatiladi. Bu holat esa frazeologik birliklar millat madaniyati, xalq mentalitetini oʻzida aks ettirishi bilan izohlanadi. Misol sifatida ingliz tilidagi when one's ship comes home – omad kulib boqqanda.

Cakes and ale – begʻam va betashvish hayot

Grin like a Cheshire cat – ogʻzi qulogʻiga yetmoq

Oʻzbek tilidagi boshi koʻkda, doʻppisi osmonda, bir gapirib, oʻn kulmoq, terisiga sigʻmay ketmoq, qoʻyi mingga yetdi kabi frazeologizmlarni keltirishimiz mumkin. Demak, ingliz va oʻzbek tillaridagi «kayfiyat» – xursandlikni ifodalovchi frazeologik birliklarni tahlil qilishda, ular orasidagi farqlovchi xususiyatlarni aniqlashda, soʻzlardan koʻra frazeologik birliklardan foydalanish alohida ahamiyatga ega ekan.

Ingliz tilidagi “kayfiyat”ni ifodalovchi frazeologik birliklarni oʻzbek tiliga tarjima qilish muammolari

Ishda oʻzbek tilidagi “kayfiyat”ni bildiruvchi frazeologik birliklarning semantik-ufrazeologik birliklarubiy xususiyatlarini quyidagicha 9 LSGga ajratib tahlil qilishni lozim topdik:

1.Xursandchilik holatini ifodalovchi frazeologik birliklar kishi ruhiyatidagi davriy yoki oniy lahzalarni, muayyan bir harakat yoki holatdan mamnunlikni turli shakllarda aks ettiradi. Bunday sifatlarning barchasi semantic jihatdan bir nuqtaga, bir frazeologik birliklarga birlashadi: xursand, mamnun, xushxol, xushnud, xurram, quvnoq, shodmon, shod, xushchaqchaq, masrur kabi. Ruhiy holat ifodalovchi frazeologik birliklarning semantik strukturasi “kayfiyat”, “emotsiyaning ijobiy-salbiyligi”, “emotsiyaning kuchli-kuchsiz darajada kechishi”, “muddat” semalari asosida tarkib topadi, bunda ufrazeologik birliklarubiy sema – “ijobiy-salbiy munosabat” semasi alohida hisobga olingani maʼqul.

2.Xafalik holatini ifodalovchi frazeologik birliklar ham tilimizda keng tarqalgan: gʻamgin, dilgir, xafa, xomush, maʼyus, giryon, xunibiyron, diltang kabilar. Bu LSG tarkibiga kiruvchi leksemalarning qoʻllanishida farqli holatlar ham koʻzga tashlanadi.jumladan, xafa, gʻamgin, xomush, dilgir kabi frazeologik birliklarning belgini ifodalash darajasi bir xil boʻlsa, xafa, gʻamgin, xomush soʻzlari kishining yuz- koʻzidan ifodalanib turadigan gʻamginlik holatini bildirishga xizmat qiladi,

g'ash leksemasi esa insonning ichki kechinmalari, ruhiy iztiroblari bilan bog'liq holatni aks ettiradi: Nimadan ko'ngling g'ash nimada darding / Hoy kichik qishloqning jajji bolasi (M.Ali).

3.G'azabli holatni ifodalovchi frazeologik birliklar qatoriga g'azabnok, kinli, darg'azab, g'azabli kabilar kiradi. Ular orqali insonning tevarak atrofdagi voqea- hodisalar, predmetlar, odamlar xatti-harakatidan norozilig tufayli yuzaga kelgan kuchli ruhiy holatni ifodalaydi: Ba'zan yog'ayotgan o'qlar bamisol / Dudoqlaridan kinli so'zlar uchgan on. Keltirilgan misoldagi kin (kinli) so'zi norozilik, gina ma'nolaridan tashqari, matnga bog'liq holda g'azab ma'no semasini ham bildirishi mumkin.

Kishining hayotiy ahvoli, holatini ifodalovchi frazeologik birliklarlar tilimizda kishining yashash darajasi, holatini ko'rsatuvchi kambag'al, faqir, qashshoq, bechora, gado, bechorahol, yo'qsil, miskin, yetim, mushfiq, musofir, boy, badavlat, davlatmand, zangin kabi bir qator frazeologik birliklarlar kishining hayotiy ahvoli, holatini ifodalashga xizmat qiladi. Masalan: Bechora / G'arib bo'lib / Yakka / Ul qolgan ... Qarol yurib / Ko'p ezilgan / Sag'ir / Yosh umri ... (U.Nosir). Bu misolda insonning moddiy jihatdan qiynalib, muhtojlikda kun ko'rishi, chorasizlikdan boshi qotib, qolgan holati aniq o'z aksini topgan. Kishining turmush darajasi juda yomonligi, kambag'allik bilan bog'liq holatlarni ifodalashda shoirning ijobiy munosabati ham bo'rtib turadi. Fikrimizni quyidagi she'riy parchada qoi'llangan mushfiq sifat leksemasi to'la tasdiqlaydi: Mushfiq ona ko'z oldida / O'sib borar farzandi ... (E.Vohidov).

Predmetning harorat belgisini bildiruvchi frazeologik birliklarlar predmetga nisbatan qo'llanilganda haroratning uch xil darajasini, ya'ni sovuqlik, iliqlik yoki issiqlikni ifodalashga xizmat qiladi: Sodiq marmar toshni siypalab, silab (M.Ali). issiq nafas purkar har bir deraza (Shukrullo).

Shunday qilib, ruhiy holat ifodalovchi frazeologik birliklarlar badiiy nutqda tasvirlanayotgan kishi obrazining xilma-xil kayfiyati (shodligi, quvonchi, g'am-alami kabilar)ni, ichki kechinmalarini, ruhiy iztiroblarini aks ettirish va shu orqali kitobzonda ham turli xil emotsiyalarni hosil qilishda muhim ufrazeologik birliklarubiy vositalardan biri sanaladi.

Tilimizda predmetning hajmi, o'lchovi, miqdori kabi ko'lam me'yorini angatuvchi belgilari keng, tor, qalin, yupqa, chuqur, sayoz, yaqin, uzoq singari bir qator frazeologik birliklar orqali ifodalanadi. Poetic nutqda "hajmi, o'lchami nisbatan ortiq" semasini ifoda etish uchun katta frazeologik birliklarsining bir qator ma'nodoshlari mahsuldor ufrazeologik birliklarubiy vosita sifatida ishtirok etadi: Chaqmoq chaqar, ko'k qarsillaydi / ko'chgan kabi tog'dan azim tosh (Shukrullo). Bu misolda "o'lchami nisbatan ortiq" semasi azim frazeologik birliklar vositasida ifodalangan bo'lib, u juda kam qo'llanishi va chegarali ekanligi bilan xarakterlanadi.

"O'lchami, hajmi nisbatan katta bo'lmagan" semali frazeologik birliklar ham poetic nutqda keng qo'llanadi. Bunday LSGga mansub kichik frazeologik birliklar obyektga nisbatan qo'llanib, "ko'lami, shuhrati u qadar katta bo'lmagan" semasini ham qo'shimcha tarzda ifodalashga xizmat qiladi: Birdaniga to'xtadi poyezd, (Balandlikda kichik bir razyezd) (Shukrullo).

Ko'lam me'yorini bildiruvchi frazeologik birliklarlar doirasiga kiruvchi uzoq, yaqin leksemalari uzunlik belgisini ifodalaydi. Bu leksemalar poetik nutqda konkret yoki mavhum otlarning belgisi sifatida qo'llaniladi. Xullas, ko'lam me'yorini bildirtuvchi frazeologik birliklarlar poetik nutqda predmetlarning hajmi, o'lchovi, masofani ifodalashda eng mahsuldor frazeologik birliklardan foydalaniladi.

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## **SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF NUMBER WHICH IS THE CATEGORY OF NOUNS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES**

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**Annotation:** *In linguistics, the term "number" refers to a grammatical category that helps to distinguish singular from plural forms of nouns. This category indicates whether a noun is referring to one entity or multiple entities. The concept of number is present in many languages, and nouns can change form to reflect singular or plural meaning. Understanding and using number correctly is important for ensuring proper agreement with other parts of speech in a sentence. This article seeks to investigate the viewpoints of scholars in both English and Uzbek regarding this linguistic phenomenon. Through examining applicable theories and utilizing examples from literature in both languages, we aim to analyze and highlight the differences and similarities in the terminologies and methodologies used in each language.*

**Key words:** *Number, singular, plural.*

**Аннотация:** *В лингвистике термин «число» относится к грамматической категории, которая помогает отличать формы существительного в единственном числе от множественного. Эта категория указывает, относится ли существительное к одному объекту или к нескольким объектам. Понятие числа присутствует во многих языках, и существительные могут менять форму, отражая значение единственного или множественного числа. Понимание и правильное использование числа важно для обеспечения правильного согласования с другими частями речи в предложении. Целью данной статьи является исследование точек зрения англоязычных и узбекских ученых относительно этого языкового явления. Изучая применимые теории и используя примеры из литературы на обоих языках, мы стремимся проанализировать и подчеркнуть различия и сходства в терминологии и методологии, используемых на каждом языке.*

**Ключевые слова:** *Число, единственное, множественное число.*

**Annotatsiya:** *Tilshunoslikda "son" atamasi o'ning birlik va ko'plik shakllarini farqlashga yordam beruvchi grammatik kategoriyaga ishora qiladi. Bu turkum ot bir shaxsga yoki bir nechta shaxsga ishora qilishini bildiradi. Son tushunchasi ko'p tillarda mavjud bo'lib, otlar birlik yoki ko'plik ma'nosini aks ettirish uchun shaklni o'zgartirishi mumkin. Sonni to'g'ri tushunish va undan to'g'ri foydalanish gapning boshqa qismlari bilan to'g'ri kelishini ta'minlash uchun muhimdir. Ushbu maqola ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi olimlarning ushbu lingvistik hodisaga nisbatan qarashlarini o'rganishga qaratilgan. Amaldagi nazariyalarni o'rganish va ikkala tildagi adabiyotlardan misollar yordamida biz har bir tilda qo'llaniladigan atamalar va metodologiyalardagi farqlar va o'xshashliklarni tahlil qilish va ta'kidlashni maqsad qilganmiz.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** *Son, birlik, ko'plik.*

*Grammar plays a crucial role in effective communication in the English language. It provides the structure and rules necessary for clear and coherent expression. Studying grammar not only enhances one's writing and speaking skills but also contributes to a deeper understanding of the language itself. But learners may have difficulties when they need to compare their native language*



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