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

## ТИЛ ВА ТИЛ ЎҚИТИШНИНГ ЗАМОНАВИЙ МУАММОЛАРИ

**(Инглиз тилшунослиги кафедраси олимаси М.Қ.Абдуллаева таваллудининг 80 йиллигига бағишланади)**

мавзусидаги Университет миқёсидаги ОНЛАЙН илмий-амалий анжумани материаллари **ТЎПЛАМИ**



**БУХОРО – 2020**

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Тил ва тил ўқитишнинг замонавий муаммолари (Инглиз тилшунослиги кафедраси олимаси М.Қ.Абдуллаева таваллудининг 80 йиллигига бағишланади): мақола ва тезислар тўплами, тўпловчи ва нашрга тайёрловчи: М.А.Шукурова, О.И.Жумаева, И.И.Акрамов; Бухоро; "Дурдона" нашриёти, 2020 йил, 273 бет.

Тўпламда республикамиз олимлари, катта илмий ходим-изланувчилари ва мустақил изланувчиларининг хорижий тилларда ўқув ва бадиий адабиётлар, электрон дарсликлар, ихтисослаштирилган расмлар билан безатилган газеталар ва журналларни яратиш ҳамда чоп этиш самарадорлигини ошириш, ёшларда чет тилни эгаллаш даражаларининг Европа тизими (CEFR)ни ўрганишнинг ўрни, ёшларга чет тилини ўргатишнинг психологик аспектлари, чет тилини ўрганишда тил хусусиятларининг аҳамияти ва муаммолари, тил ва маданиятлараро коммуникация методлари, тилшунослик ва адабиётшунослик масалалари, услубшунос олимларнинг илғор тажрибаларининг роли каби масалалар талқинига бағишланган мақолалари ўз ифодасини топган. Тўпламда тил муаммолари билан қизиқувчи илмий ходимлар, катта илмий-ходим изланувчилар, мустақил тадқиқотчи-изланувчилар, магистрантлар ва ўқувчилар фойдаланишлари мумкин.

Таҳрир ҳайъати:
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# МУНДАРИЖА

## I-ШЎЪБА: ЗАМОНАВИЙ ТИЛШУНОСЛИКДА КОГНИТОЛОГИЯ ВА ЛИНГВОМАДАНИЯТ

# CYBERLEXICOGRAPHY IS ONE OF NEW SPHERES OF LINGUISTICS

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Nowadays, computers are becoming more and more important not only among programmers and engineers, but also among linguists, translators and specialists who need fast translation of foreign data. In this regard, electronic dictionaries are a very handy tool to save time and optimize the process of understanding information in another language. In addition, there are now translation programs that produce more or less relevant translations of texts in another language and help the work of experts in various fields.

The development of information technology requires members of society to master the techniques and technologies, to create and effectively use electronic dictionaries, to conduct research, to process information, to use them to the fullest [3]. The computerization of the field of lexicography shows that only electronic dictionaries allow to convey the whole essence of a lexeme to the reader quickly. The coverage of society with information technology has led to the emergence of a modern direction in lexicography – cyber lexicography. Automation of data processing procedures, the creation of new active lexicographic systems, as a result of which accelerates the transition from traditional dictionaries to the creation of automated (electronic) dictionaries [4]. For this reason, the widespread use of information technology in the creation of dictionaries, their placement on the Internet, and then programming for use in the form of books on specific areas [5].

The variety of types of dictionaries available in linguistics is innumerable. This diversity is primarily explained by the lexicographic description of the language, the complexity of the object, and the multidimensionality. In addition, the many needs of society to obtain comprehensive information about the language also complicate and expand the systematic collections of dictionaries (repertoire, collection). It is almost impossible to present in a single dictionary all the information about a language that satisfies the whole society, as well as its individual layers and features, in an equally satisfying way. So in any national lexicography we can see dozens or even hundreds of dictionaries of different types.

Scholars point out that the division of dictionaries into types occurs for a variety of reasons: the purpose of the dictionary, its size, how words are placed in it, the object of description, and so on. Many of these distinguishing features are combined in the same dictionary, relying on each other, while others stand apart and serve as the basis for completely different types of dictionaries.

First of all, it is necessary to distinguish between linguistic and non-linguistic dictionaries. The first collects and describes lexical units of language (words and phraseological units). A special subtype of linguistic dictionaries is arranged by

expressing this concept (from idea) in words or phrases. Any dictionary can be divided into "general" or "special" types.

In non-linguistic dictionaries, lexical units serve as the starting point for conveying this or that information about the objects and events of nonlinear reality. Intermediate types of dictionaries are also available. You can also add any dictionary to the "general" or "special" groups.

A set of dictionaries entered into the information retrieval system are electronic dictionaries. An example of cyber lexicography is a set of variable-sized electronic dictionaries collected for different purposes. In such a set of electronic dictionaries, it is natural that the words are given in one language or in other variants of the same language, that they are similar in some respects.

In cyber lexicography, electronic dictionaries are made using a specially developed computer program. Today, cyber lexicography, which represents a new direction in lexicology, places a great task on researchers. As cyber lexicography is a new field in Uzbek linguistics, it requires the creation of electronic dictionaries in its development, practical use of its potential and increasing the efficiency of this field.

Cyber dictionaries are a relatively complete and comprehensive representation of language ability, sharply different from traditional means of acquisition. In order to get an idea of cyber dictionaries, let's focus on the analysis of the electronic dictionary "Urban Dictionary" (http://www.urbandictionary.com).

There are many electronic dictionaries available on CDs or on the Internet. When compared to cyber dictionaries, most of them are average in size and quality and unsuitable for use. A unique cyber dictionary was created in 1999 and posted at http://www.urbandictionary.com/. Its authorship does not belong to a specific publisher, it is created by volunteers and each member of that team can add their own article to it (this is a world experience of lexicography from the bottom up or called 'bottom-up lexicography'). The removal of attachments that do not comply with the contract of use is, of course, the responsibility of the resource administration. However, the rest of the work is done by the system itself, the order of which we will consider below:

In creating a dictionary, its main real source is life itself. Users add to it words they have heard many times in different situations. In fact, these are books, newspapers, TV shows, and so on. The size of the dictionary is surprisingly growing by the hour. For example, on April 27, 2009, its volume was 3,920,800 units. In the microstructure of the dictionary you can see the following sections, such as the section of direct words and network areas: terms of service, privacy policy, feedback, advertisement, technology, writing ("technology"), real-time tips ("live support"), chat ("chat"), blog ("blog"). As part of the microstructure, the main function of the electronic dictionary is the search engine. Usually the words do not have a strict order. They are in the database and are indexed for search. However, it is possible to note that the dictionary is in direct alphabetical order.

When displaying search results, a series of words that are alphabetically close to that word will appear on the left side of the column [4].

In conclusion, the establishment of Uzbek cyber lexicography is one of the most important tasks today. Based on the achievements of modern linguistics, the construction and processing of Uzbek dictionaries on the basis of computer technology, its use in certain conditions, modeling for different conditions, the use of computer models of our native language in linguistics or other fields, technical translation, etc.

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## ТОВУШ ТАКРОРИНИНГ УСЛУБИЙ ВАЗИФАСИ

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**Кириш.** Бир хил ёки бир-бирига ўхшаш товуш тил бирликларининг бадиий нутқда такрорланиш ходисаси такрордир. Фонетик такрор айрим товушларнинг мисралараро такрорига асосланувчи стилистик фигуралар: аллитерация, ассонанс, эпифораларни ўз ичига олади.

Такрор поэтик ва публицистик асарлар тилида энг кўп қўлланиладиган синтактик-стилистик фигура бўлиб хисобланади.

Товуш такрори термини дастлаб О. Брик томонидан киритилган ва у фақат ундош товушларга нисбатан ишлатилган. Кейинчалик бу термин поэтик нутқдаги унли ва ундош товушларга нисбатан хам қўлланиладиган бўлди.

Такрор нафақат нутқ товушларига, балки тил структура элементларининг бошқа кўринишларига хам хосдир. Жумладан, сўз такрори, морфологик қисмлар такрори, синтактик бутунликларнинг такрорланиши