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Тўпланда Республикамиз олимлари, илмий тадқиқотчиларининг филологик мавзулар доирасидаги, жумладан, муайян тил доирасидаги лингвистик қарашлари; қиёсий–типологик изланишлари; тилларни ўқитиш назарияси ва миллат, миллий маданиятнинг амалий глобаллашуви даврида тилдан фойдаланиш муаммолари, шунингдек, тилларни ўқитиш усулиёти; адабиётшунослик, таржимашунослик истиқболлари борасидаги фикр-мулоҳазалари ўз ифодасини топган.

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Тўпландан ўрин олган мақолалардаги факт ва рақамларнинг ҳаққонийлиги, мазмуни, савияси ва саводхонлиги учун муаллифларнинг ўзлари масъулдирлар.

БухДУ Илмий кенгашида муҳокама қилинган ва нашрга тавсия этилган (5-сонли баённома, 29 декабрь, 2021 йил).

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мусобақаларда қатнашиб совринлар олинган. Бу ҳол отни чоптириш билан боғлиқ бўлган, бундай мусобақаларда отни бошқарган киши чавандоз дейилган. Шунга қиёсан тракторни бошқарган шахс ҳам чавандоз билан уйғунлашган. Ушбу перифразанинг “пўлат от суворийлари” кўринишидаги варианты ҳам мавжуд.

Яйлов баҳодирлари – чўпонлар. Яйлов сўзининг ёзлов – “ёзда яшайдиган жой” – қишловнинг акс маъноси бор. Қадимда кишилар қишни алоҳида жойларда, тоғ этакларида ўтказганлар. Кейинчалик одамлар ўтроқ ҳаёт кечиришга ўтишгач яйловнинг “чорва ўтлайлиган кенг майдон, ўтлоқ, ўтлов” маъноси пайдо бўлган. Баҳодир – эртак ва дostonларда девқомат, улкан, зўр одам маъноси эса чўпонларнинг машаққатли касбини улуғлашга хизмат қилган.

Демак, улар ўз касби тақозоси билан боғлиқ жой маъносига нисбат асосида қайта номланган ва “яйлов баҳодирлари” перифразаси пайдо бўлган. Инглиз тилида перифразалар ҳақида Вебсйрнинг луғатида батафсил маълумотлар берилган. Бир ва ўша нарсанинг номини бошқача айтиш перифразаларнинг пайдо бўлишига олиб келади. Масалан: “his benefektor”- “this bore”, “the narrator” ва бошқалар. Бундай номланишлар иккинчи даражали бўлиб, матн мазмунидан тушунилади. Бундай ифодаланишнинг узок тарихи бўлиб, ҳатто Библияда ва Homer’s Iliad-Gomerliadalарида ҳам бор. Шеърий ифодалаш кўпинча лотин шеъриятида учрайди.

Шундай қилиб, перифразалар ўрин-жойни, шахсни, нарса-ҳодисаларни билдирувчи иборалар бўлиб, улар экстралингвистик ва психоллингвистик омиллар таъсирида юзага келади. Шахс, ўрин-жой ва нарса ҳодисаларни англатувчи перифразаларда мотивлашув аниқ бўлса, баҳо соҳасида нейтраллик англашилади. Бироқ уларнинг асосий қисмида ижобий баҳо семаси иштирок этади.

the cap and gown (student body) a gentleman of the long robe (a lawyer) the fair sex (women); my better half (mywife). Кўпчилик перифразалар ва уларнинг перифрастик синонимлари кенг фойдаланилади.

## **THE IMPACT OF BILINGUALISM AND MULTILINGUALISM IN FLT**

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**Abstract:** This article is devoted to the influence of bilingualism and multilingualism on teaching foreign languages which can occur various types of challenges, as well as obstacles in students’ apprehension. Additionally, the benefits and drawbacks of the current issue are going to be illustrated.

**Keywords:** bilingualism, executive control, development of language, verbal abilities, cognition, multilingualism, audio stimuli, to expose

In global teaching foreign languages it is much of importance to be attentive to the students' language awareness and proper language use. Having an immense impact on not only linguistic abilities, but also learners' cognitive function, learning more than one language is very crucial. In addition, it may improve students' intrapersonal and interpersonal skills including language abilities. Hence, their critical and logical thinking are developed by the help of various language acquisitions. Moreover, psychological enhancement can also be on the top priority in this process. Students' mental abilities react toward their memory exposure in learning more than one language. Culture is also one of the key factors which can be tackled owing to language learning procedure.

It is essential to note that bilingualism is the phenomenon of speaking and understanding two different languages. There are two types of bilingualism: referring to individuals – individual bilingualism, as well as to an entire society – social bilingualism. As for denoting multilingualism, it can be notified that it is the ability to speak more than two different languages fluently. It is believed that the vast majority of the world's population is either bilingual or multilingual. Numerous words are “borrowed” from different languages to create global definitions of specific nominatives with over 5,000 varieties of languages spoken around the world. Each individual can be considered as bilingual or multilingual in some way, as more than one language is spoken worldwide. However, sometimes, in teaching process, one can face with several challenges and problems due to bilingualism and multilingualism including interference of ranges of vocabulary.

The brain flexibility makes it easier to learn and remember so that the language learnt from the childhood becomes practically fixed. In fact, learning languages continuously during the academic years has numerous advantages:

- it allows the students to establish relationships with different people;
- it helps to build the students' self-confidence;
- it improves students' motivation;
- it makes students become culturally adroit;
- it makes it easier to get a highly promoted job;
- it flourishes students' cognitive flexibility;
- it widens the stock of memory;
- it boosts attention control.

The most visible advantage is that it allows the students to establish relationships with people from different countries. It makes it easier to blend in with society and also helps to build the students' self-confidence. Making lots of friends and fitting in their social circles are considered to be the leading factors of self-esteem. Subsequently, studying and working with non-native people can lead to culture shock which is a huge issue in people's lives. In order to overcome the possibility of this very problem, one should be capable of

knowing various languages that are spoken widely. It helps to feel and comprehend the cultural notions better than ever. Thus, students become culturally adroit acquiring different national identities and realias which represent certain cultures. Moreover, being fluent in multiple languages, which is something in very high demand in the work place, makes it easier to get a good job as an adult. The healthiest brain is the one gets the most exercise, and it has been proven that mastering more than one language has mental health benefits. It promotes cognitive skills such as memory, planning, mental flexibility and attention. A study by York University in Canada confirmed that people who speak two languages may delay the onset of dementia by up to 5 years. This time increases to almost six and a half years in those who master three languages. Furthermore, it is noteworthy to mention that learning more than one language boosts attention control. This means being able to concentrating on relevant data is not, because multiple-language speakers tend to separate two different codes or languages by focusing their attention on one and not letting the other interfere.

It might seem like there are only benefits; however, there are certain drawbacks of learning two or more languages at an early age:

- it is common for children raised with two simultaneous languages to take longer to begin saying their first words. This makes sense because they need to pay more attention and become familiar with more vocabulary and different phonetics;
- they tend to mix up the languages. While they do learn the languages more easily, it is hard for them to know when to use one or the other;
- their vocabulary is usually more limited. The total number of words they know is greater than that of someone who is monolingual, but the number of words in each language separately is not.

It takes the average person about six months to begin developing fluency in a different language with daily studies. Some people can catch on much sooner than that. Once you are successful in learning your first new language to become bilingual, it is much easier to become multilingual. Ziad Fazah is the current world record holder for the number of languages that he can speak with a total of 58. Although some language experts claim to know more than 100 languages, Cardinal Guiseppe Mezzofanti could prove that he could speak 39 different languages. Sir John Bowring claimed he knew 200 different languages. Kenneth Hale became fluent in 45 new languages as well, sometimes being able to have a basic conversation with someone after just 10-15 minutes of listening to them.

In conclusion, it should be stated that the benefits are much greater and the drawbacks are only temporary, that any professional translator can confirm. Hence, every individual ought to have an opportunity to become bilingual or multilingual as long as it deserves to experience.

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## ТЕОДОР ДРАЙЗЕРНИНГ “ДАҲО” (“GENIUS”) РОМАНИДАГИ ЮДЖИН ВИТЛА - ҲИРСУ ҲАВАСГА ЕНГИЛГАН ДАҲО ОБРАЗИ

БухДУ Инглиз адабиётшунослиги кафедраси ўқитувчиси  
Улуғбек Очилов

Драйзернинг “Америка фожиаси” ва “Бахтиқаро Керри” романларидаги каби, “Даҳо”даги воқеалар ҳам Америка ҳаётининг ёрқин тасвирларига бой, пухта ёзилган реал асосда ривожланади. Юджин Витла ўз бахтини катта шаҳарда - Чикагода қидиради. Эҳтиёж уни ҳар қандай ишни бажаришга мажбур қилади: кир ювади, кредитга сотиладиган буюмлар билан шуғулланади ва ҳоказо. Реал фон ёзувчига романнинг бош қаҳрамонларининг жамиятда тутган ўрнини аниқроқ кўрсатишга ва уларга нисбатан муносабатини у ёки бу шаклда ифодалашга ёрдам беради.

Драйзернинг “Даҳо” (“Genius”) романида воқеа-ҳодисалар ривожининг бошқачароқ талқинига дуч келамиз. “Америка фожиаси”да натурализм натижалари бош қаҳрамоннинг ўлими, “Бахтиқаро Керри”да аёл кишининг иффати топталганида ифодаланиб, яқун топса, “Даҳо” романида ташқи муҳит ва биологик омиллар натижасида оиланинг емирилиши кузатилади.

Я.Н.Засурский таъбирича “Санъатнинг жамиятдаги ўрни, рассомнинг Америкадаги тақдири, бадиий ижод психологияси - бу муаммоларнинг барчаси Драйзерни анчадан бери хавотирга соларди. 1915 йилда нашр этилган “Гений” романи ҳам уларга бағишланган. Америкалик рассом Юджин Витланинг ҳаёти ҳақида сўзлаб, Драйзер яна бир Америка фожиаси - рассом фожиасини тасвирлайди.” (Таржима бизники). [3]

“Асар қаҳрамони катта истеъдодга эга рассом Юджин Витладир. У ўз ижодида меҳнаткаш омманинг оғир аҳволини, кўзга ташланиб турадиган даҳшатли воқеаларни реал акс эттиришга интилади. Бу ҳақиқий санъат

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