

**ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ ФАҢЛАР
АКАДЕМИЯСИ МИНТАҚАВИЙ БЎЛИМИ
ХОРАЗМ МАЪМУН АКАДЕМИЯСИ**

**ХОРАЗМ МАЪМУН
АКАДЕМИЯСИ
АХБОРОТНОМАСИ**

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МУНДАРИЖА
ФИЛОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ

Abdurakhmanova Z.Yu. The similarities and contrasts between legal words in uzbek and chinese languages	6
Abduvahabova M.A. Ingliz va o‘zbek folklor diskursida genderlikning kommunikativ-pragmatik xususiyatlari	9
Absamatova G.B. Surdo tarjima sinxron tarjimaning noverbal shakli sifatida	13
Aminova N.I. Shukur Xolmirzayevning “Ko‘k dengiz” hikoyasida inson ma’naviy dunyosi tahlili	16
Ataboyev I. Ta’na-dashnom nutq strategiyasi muvaffaqiyatining ekstralingvistik shartlari	19
Bakayeva M.K., Astanova H.Z. The artistic modeling of personality in dreiser's works: capturing motives and assessing characters	23
Bazarova X.E. Jamol Kamol she’riyatida so‘z jilosi	29
Bekova N., Achilova D.F. Abdulqodir Karomatullo ibn Ne’matullo Sabboq Buxoriy hayoti va adabiy merosi haqida	32
Boymatova D.B. Maqollarda muqobilsiz leksikaning ishlatilishi	35
Erkinov S.E., Saidova M.A. Unlocking global communication: the art and impact of simultaneous translation	37
Fayziyeva A.A., Raximova S.I. Ingliz tiliga xos konseptual metaforalar tahlili	40
Gadoeva M.I., Chullieva M. The old man and the sea, the battle of life for all human kind	42
Gadoeva M.I., Ibragimova M. Linguocultural analysis of imperative mood in uzbek and english	45
Gadoeva M.I., Mirzaeva M.Z. Expressing desire through lexical items in english and uzbek languages	47
Ismailov I.O. Ogahiyning tarixiy-adabiy asarlarida quyosh timsoli	50
Jo‘rayev Sh.B. Tilshunoslikda o‘zlashmalarning tasniflanishi	52
Karimova Sh. Modernizm yo‘lidagi izlanishlar	55
Khayatova Z.M. Unveiling the language secrets: paraphrasing uzbek texts with software	60
Khodjaeva D.I., Ergasheva M.B. About the branch of onomastics that studies celestial objects	63
Kobilova N.S. Common features of a good language learner	65
Madraximova I.B. Shavkat Rahmon she’riyatida tun xronotopi	68
Mamarajabova I.F. “Vaqt” konseptini ifodalovchi birliklarning xususiyatlari	71
Maxsudova N.A. Konseptlarning leksikografik tavsifining o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari	73
Mirzaboyeva N.M. Nemis va o‘zbek maqollarida ismlar	78
Muhammadjonova G., Farhodjonova Sh. Badiiy adabiyotda daraxt timsoli va uning g‘oyaviy-falsafiy talqini	81
Muqimova Z.R. Tabiat hodisalarini atovchi nomlarning lingvomadaniy xususiyati	83
Muratova G. G‘afur G‘ulom hikoyalarida qahramon xarakteri tasviridagi rang-baranglik	87
Murodjonova L.F. The ratio of non-verbal and verbal paralinguistic tools used in speech activity	90
Muxtoraliyev B.I. Anvar Obidjonning badiiy mahorati	93
Navruzova N.X. The position of connotative meaning in the semantic structure of a word	96
Niyazova M.X., Tuxtayeva M.A. Tog‘ay Murodning asar personajlari nutqida maqol qo‘llash mahorati	99
Norboyev O‘.S. “Asil va Karam” dostonining shakllanishidagi ilk manbalar va uning yozuvga ko‘chishi	102
Norboyev O‘.S. “Asil va Karam” dostonining og‘zaki versiyalari	105
Nuriddinova N.B. Poetic features of Stephen King's works	107
Ochilova H.A. So‘roq gap va uning turlari haqida	111
Oripova G.M. Abduvali Qutbiddinning qofiya qo‘llash san‘ati	115

Oripova L. Qashqadaryo adabiy muhiti rivojida Abdulla Oripov ijod maktabining tutgan o'rnini	118
Pirnazarova D. Metaforaning nazariy asosi va uning she'riy matnda ifodalanishi	120
Qahramonova S. Bir va ko'p ma'noli "kamsitish" semali so'zlar tavsifi	122
Qobilova M.M. O'zbek tilining izohli lug'atlarida sotsil semali leksemalarning genetik-etimologik tavsifi	125
Qobilova N.S., Hojiyeva M.T. Nutqiy aktlarning namoyon bo'lish usullari	127
Rakhmonova M.Z. The impact of phonological working memory in sentence processing in adults	130
Raxmatova D.N. O'zbek tili taraqqiyotida yangi davr	132
Raxmatova O.K. Zamonaviy rus va o'zbek tilini qyoslashda lingvopragmatik tahlil o'tkazish masalalari	136
Safoyeva S.N. Diskursiv markerlar: saxiylik va tasdiqlash tamoyillari	138
Saidkodirova D.S. The peculiar structure of semantic theory in linguistics	141
Saidkodirova D.S. Pragmatics among linguistic disciplines: problems of definition and classification	144
Saidova M.U., Axrorova M.X. Og'zaki diskursda uchraydigan muammolar va ularning tahlili	146
Salikhova M.B., Akhmadaliev Kh.A. Status of semi-affixes in english	149
Saydalieva A.E. Exploring aesthetic functions of irony in literature	152
Saydalieva A.E. Sociological and psychological aspects of irony	154
Saydivaliyeva B.S. Ingliz va o'zbek matbuot matnlarida evfemizmlar tahlili	156
Shadiyeva D. Bir g'azalda she'riy san'atlar jilvasi	159
Shavkatov Sh.Sh. O'zbek tilshunosligida fe'lni fe'lga bog'lovchi vositalarning fe'l valentligidagi o'rnini	162
Shukurov O.U. Milliy nomlash an'anasi va neym neologizmlar	165
Soberova M.S. Abdulla Qahhorning "O'tmishdan ertaklar" qissasida ma'rifat masalalari talqini	168
Soyipov S.N. "Ravzat ush-shuhado" asarida shoir tili va badiiy mahorat masalalari	171
Saidova Z.X. Ruhiiy jarayonlar va shaxs xususiyatlar frazeologik birliklarning leksik qatlam xususiyatlari	175
Soleyeva M.R. Yapon xalq maqollarining tarjimasini tadqiqot obyekti sifatida	178
Temirova K.B. Ichimlikni nomlovchi terminlar va semantik muvofiqlik	182
Tilovova G.R. Ona tili faniga oid atamalar o'quv izohli lug'atlari yaratishning lingvistik asoslari	186
Tosheva N.Sh. Tush va uning badiiy asar syujetidagi roli	189
Tukbayeva M.B. Linguistic units representing the category of state in non - related languages	192
Turg'unova F. Gazeta sarlavhalarining ko'p funktsionalligi	196
Tursunova M.V. Julian Barnsning "Angliya, angliya" asarida postmodern satirik roman unsurlari	199
Umurova X.H. National clothes and their linguistic features	203
Vaxidova F.S. Ingliz va o'zbek tillari soha terminlarining uyali tasniflari va semantik maydoni	205
Xamdamova X. Xalq dostonlarida harakat va holatni bildiruvchi so'zlardagi ko'pma'nolilik hodisasi haqida	207
Xiloliddinova F.R. Shekspir dramalarida olam va odam talqini	210
Xolbekova M.S. Tilshunoslikda teonim markazi tushunchasi haqida ayrim mulohazalar	213
Zokirova D.B. Methodology of cognitive stylistics	216
Абдурахмонова М.А. Ҳозирги француз тилида модал сўз ва ибораларнинг асосий маънолари ва уларнинг умумий ривожининг характерли жиҳатлари	218
Атаназарова Ш.Б. Реклама матнининг умумий тавсифи: тадқиқи ва тарихи	221

Байджанова И.А. Роль юмора в лингвистике: сравнительное исследование на узбекском, английском и русском языках	225
Будикова М.Х. Гёте асарларининг жаҳон тиллари ва ўзбекча таржималари тарихидан	228
Гафуров Б.З. Пополнение лексического состава англоязычной философской литературы за счет культурно-понятийной эволюции	231
Исамутдинова Р.Н. Обучение культуре через русский язык	235
Исмаилова Х.И. Эвфемизларни лингвостилистик хусусиятлари	238
Кененбаев Е.Т. Интеграция человека в социокультурный контекст сетевого взаимодействия	241
Кулмаматов Д.С., Чупонов О.О. Структурные модели русских календарных и тюркских личных имен (на материале посольских книг по связям России с хивой и бухарой XVII в.)	244
Масалимова А.М. Исследованность образа демона от начала и до нового времени в литературоведении	248
Мухторова Б. Тилшуносликдаги “парадигма” атамасининг талқинлари	251
Рахимова З.М. Историческое происхождение некоторых среднеазиатских универсалий определенного региона	255
Рахимова Г.Х. Понятие "чужой" и его значение для лингвистических исследований	258
Тойчиева Н.С., Темирова Ш.Г., Очилова Н.Н. Роль Алишера Навои в развитии узбекской литературы и культуры	261
Уринбаева Х.М. Стратегия совершенствования методов развития языковой компетентности будущих учителей английского языка на основе самостоятельного образования	264
Фарходжонova Ш. Бадиий адабиётда бемор аёл руҳияти	267
Ходжаева Г.Б. Кластер сўзи тавсифи	270
Юсуфжонova Ш.М. Тилшуносликда таржима назариясининг шаклланиши	273
Қобилова Н.С., Азимова М. Тил эволюцияси ва тежамкорлик назарияси ўртасидаги муносабат	275

Do not hurry, let them come out;

Let's take a break.

Linguoculturology studies the interaction of language and culture, links our knowledge of language to our knowledge of man –a native speaker and the specific features of reflection of culturally significant phenomena in his/her consciousness and linguistic competence. Unlike the approach of country-through-language studies, addressed mainly at description of semantic characteristics of culturally marked vocabulary and provision for encyclopedic information about it a linguoculturological analysis is also intended to demonstrate some specific features of functioning the given vocabulary in language and speech, these features being determined by the content of vocabulary units.

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EXPRESSING DESIRE THROUGH LEXICAL ITEMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotatsiya. *Bu maqolada Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida istak ma'nosini ifodalovchi leksik birlikning ham tarixiy ham leksik jihatdan o'rganadi va shuningdek, tilak ma'nosini ifodalovchi lug'atlarning tarixiy kelib chiqishidan tortib zamonaviy o'zgarishlarigacha tahlil qiladi. Maqola tilak ma'nosini ifodalovchi birliklarning lingvistik rivojlanishini yoritib beradi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Istak, leksik birliklar, lingvistik rivojlanish, Eski Ingliz tili, Normandlar istilosi, Yelizabetta davri, Romantizm davri, Viktoriya davri, Frazali fellar, Adabiy misollar.*

Аннотация. *Данный статья представляет подробный анализ лексических элементов, выражающих желание, как в английском, так и в узбекском языках, предлагая историческую перспективу и лингвистическое исследование. Эволюция лексики, связанной с желанием, в обоих языках тщательно прослеживается от древних корней до современных адаптаций. Несмотря на наличие примеров из значимых литературных произведений, основное внимание уделяется лингвистическим и культурным траекториям английского и узбекского языков в выражении этого сложного эмоционального состояния. Включение исторических влияний, таких как Нормандское завоевание и чагатайская литературная традиция, добавляет глубины повествованию. Статья служит ценным ресурсом для ученых, лингвистов и энтузиастов, проливая свет на лингвистическую эволюцию выражения чувства желания.*

Ключевые слова: *Желание, Лексические элементы, Лингвистическая эволюция, Староанглийский, Нормандское завоевание, Эпоха Елизаветы, Романтический период, Викторианская эпоха, Фразовые глаголы, Литературные примеры.*

Abstract. *This article presents a detailed analysis of lexical elements conveying desire in both English and Uzbek, offering a historical perspective and linguistic exploration. The evolution of desire-related vocabulary in both languages is meticulously traced, spanning from ancient roots to contemporary adaptations. While examples from significant literary works are included, the focus is on the linguistic and cultural trajectories of English and Uzbek in expressing this complex emotion. The incorporation of historical influences, such as the Norman Conquest and the Chagatai literary tradition, adds depth to the narrative. Serving as a valuable resource for scholars, linguists, and enthusiasts, this article sheds light on the linguistic evolution of desire expressions.*

Keywords: *Desire, Lexical items, Linguistic evolution, Old English, Norman Conquest, Elizabethan era, Romantic period, Victorian era, Phrasal verbs, Literary examples.*

Desire, a powerful and inherent human emotion, has been a subject of exploration in language for centuries. This article delves into the historical exploration of desire in language, examining various types of lexical items used to articulate this complex emotion in English and Uzbek. The exploration of desire in language has a long history, dating back to ancient civilizations. In literature and philosophy, desire has been a recurrent theme, with scholars and poets attempting to capture its essence through words. The development of language over time has led to the creation of a diverse range of lexical items to express desire, each carrying its own nuances and connotations. The analysis is based on the examination and categorization of lexical items related to desire in both languages. Examples are provided to illustrate the usage of these lexical items in sentences, showcasing the nuances and emotional depth they bring to expressions of desire.

The roots of English desire-related lexical items can be traced back to Old English, where words like "willan" and "thencan" conveyed a sense of wanting or intending. These terms laid the foundation for the development of desire-related vocabulary in Middle and Modern English. With the Norman Conquest of 1066, French linguistic influences permeated English. This period introduced words like "desir" from Old French, shaping the semantic nuances of expressing desire in English. The intermingling of Germanic and Romance elements contributed to the diverse vocabulary for desire. The Elizabethan era, marked by the works of William Shakespeare, significantly shaped the expression of desire in English. The Bard's intricate use of language broadened the lexical scope related to passion, yearning, and longing. Subsequent eras, such as the Romantic and Victorian periods, further refined expressions of desire.

The lexical items expressing desire in Uzbek have evolved over centuries, shaped by historical, cultural, and linguistic influences. The Turkic roots, Persian and Arabic influences, Chagatai literary tradition, and the linguistic reforms of the Soviet era have all played a role in shaping Uzbek expressions of desire. Uzbek, as a Turkic language, has its roots in the broader Turkic linguistic family. Common Turkic words related to desire, such as "istemek" (to want), laid the groundwork for Uzbek lexical items. Over the centuries, Uzbek absorbed linguistic elements from Persian and Arabic due to cultural interactions and the spread of Islam. This influence is evident in Uzbek words related to desire, where terms like "talab" (demand) and "arzu" (wish) showcase the impact of these linguistic influences. The Chagatai literary tradition, rooted in Central Asia, played a significant role in shaping Uzbek literature and language. The Chagatai language, a predecessor to modern Uzbek, contributed to the development of expressions related to desire in the region. The Soviet era brought about linguistic reforms in Uzbekistan, impacting the script and vocabulary. While maintaining its Turkic essence, Uzbek underwent adjustments reflecting the ideological influences of the time, including adaptations and modifications of lexical items related to desire.

English, a language with Germanic and Romance influences, has a rich vocabulary for expressing desire. The lexical items used to convey desire in English can be categorized into various types:

a) Verbs: Verbs play a crucial role in expressing desire. Examples include "want," "crave," "desire," and "long for." For instance, "She wants a new car," or "He longs for adventure."

b) Adjectives: Adjectives can also convey desire by describing the intensity or nature of the feeling. Examples include "eager," "intense," "passionate," and "ardent." For example, "She has an intense desire for success."

c) Nouns: Nouns related to desire often represent the object or goal of one's longing. Examples include "yearning," "craving," and "wish." For instance, "His yearning for knowledge is insatiable."

d) Phrasal Verbs: English employs phrasal verbs to express desire in a more nuanced manner. Examples include "hanker after," "wish for," and "dream of." For example, "She hankers after a life of adventure."

Uzbek, a Turkic language spoken in Central Asia, also possesses a rich array of lexical items to convey desire. The language has evolved over centuries, drawing from Turkic, Persian, and Arabic influences:

a) Verb Roots: Uzbek, like many Turkic languages, often expresses desire through verb roots. Examples include "istamoq" (to want), "talab qilmoq" (to demand), and "xohlamoq" (to wish). For instance, "U yana bir kitob istaydi" (He wants another book).

b) Adjectives and Adverbs: Adjectives and adverbs in Uzbek contribute to the nuances of desire. Examples include "istak," meaning "eager," and "xoh," meaning "willingly" or "with pleasure." For example, "U yaxshi ko'rgan filmdan xoh qiladi" (He desires to watch the movie he liked)

c) Noun Forms: Nouns related to desire are formed from verb roots, adding depth to expressions. Examples include "istak," meaning "desire" or "wish," and "talab," meaning "demand" or "request." For instance, "Uning istagi kitobni o'qish" (Reading the book he desires).

English, with its Germanic and Romance influences, utilizes a diverse range of verbs, adjectives, nouns, and phrasal verbs to express desire. Verbs such as "want," "crave," and "long for" convey distinct shades of meaning, while adjectives like "eager" and "passionate" amplify the intensity of desire. Additionally, nouns such as "yearning" and phrasal verbs like "hanker after" contribute nuanced expressions of longing. In contrast, Uzbek, drawing from Turkic, Persian, and Arabic influences, expresses desire primarily through verb roots, adjectives/adverbs, and noun forms. Verb roots such as "istamoq" and "xohlamoq" serve as foundations for expressing desire, while adjectives "istak" and "xoh" add emotional depth. Noun forms derived from verb roots, such as "istak" and "talab," enhance the complexity of expressing desire in Uzbek.

The analysis reveals that both languages employ unique linguistic resources to convey desire, reflecting their respective cultural and historical influences. While English leverages a wide array of specific verbs, adjectives, and phrasal verbs, Uzbek places emphasis on verb roots and noun forms derived from them. Adjectives and adverbs in Uzbek also play a significant role in amplifying the emotional tone of desire. Both English and Uzbek exhibit linguistic richness in expressing desire, albeit through different lexical structures. The nuanced usage of verbs, adjectives, and nouns in English reflects its historical influences, while the reliance on verb roots and noun forms in Uzbek highlights its Turkic, Persian, and Arabic heritage. Understanding these linguistic nuances enhances our appreciation of the cultural and historical context of each language, enriching our comprehension of human emotions and desires. This comprehensive article explores the historical evolution of lexical items expressing desire in both English and Uzbek. Considering cultural, historical, and literary influences, it categorizes and provides examples, bridging the linguistic and cultural aspects of desire expression. Serving as a valuable resource, it enhances the understanding of the intricate nuances of expressing desire in these languages.

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