

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

ХОРАЗМ МАЪМУН АКАДЕМИЯСИ АХБОРОТНОМАСИ

Ахборотнома ОАК Раёсатининг 2016-йил 29-декабрдаги 223/4-сон қарори билан биология, қишлоқ хўжалиги, тарих, иқтисодиёт, филология ва архитектура фанлари бўйича докторлик диссертациялари асосий илмий натижаларини чоп этиш тавсия этилган илмий нашрлар рўйхатига киритилган

2022-2
Вестник Хорезмской академии Маъмуна
Издается с 2006 года

Хива-2022

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Tahir Malik is the author of the most printed and read books in Uzbekistan throughout the years of independence. His work "Devildom" was reprinted in tens of thousands of copies and quickly spread.

Playwrights such as O. Mukhtor and H. Dostmuhammad also formed good works in this way. However, as Y. Solijonov noted, "the number of works published under the name "... adventure, detective" has enlarged. Yet, two-thirds do not meet the requirements of this genre. "Responsible writers create a work for months and years, while "master" writers write it down". Recent detective writers would do well to study the requirements of the detective genre first and then write, and would not be subject to such objections.

Conclusion. In short, detective features have existed in Uzbek literature for a extended time, especially in the twentieth century. At the same time, it has been proven that it is possible to create works that meet the requirements in this field.

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17. <https://ijpsat.ijsht-journals.org/index.php/ijpsat/article/view/2626> Translation Theory: Object of Research and Methods of Analysis. Ruzimurodova Zarifa Gafurovna

UDC 81'27

SOCIOLINGUISTICS IS THE STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LANGUAGE AND SOCIETY

S.N. Safoyeva, teacher, Bukhara State University, Bukhara

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada sotsiolingvistika fanining kelib chiqishi, rivojlanishi, o'rganilishi, yutuqlari haqida so'z yuritilgan. Maqolada shuningdek, tillar bir-biriga faqatgina leksik jihatdan ta'sir etib qolmay, bir-birining ichki tuzilishiga ham ta'sir ko'rsatishi tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: til, jamiyat, lingvistika, sotsiolingvistika, ijtimoiy munosabat, aloqa, til taraqqiyoti, tipologiya

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются происхождение, развитие, изучение и достижения социолингвистики. В статье также анализируется тот факт, что языки влияют друг на друга не только лексически, но и на внутреннюю структуру друг друга.

Ключевые слова: язык, общество, лингвистика, социолингвистика, социальные отношения, общение, языковое развитие, типология.

Annotation. In this article the origin, development, study and achievements of sociolinguistics are discussed. The article also analyzes the fact that languages affect each other not only lexically, but also the internal structure of each other.

Keywords: language, society, linguistics, sociolinguistics, social relations, communication, language development, typology

Introduction. The term sociolinguistics is used in modern linguistics in two senses: a) the relationship between language and society, the study of the role of society in the development of language; b) to study the problem of language differences in relation to the social stratification of a nation or people.

In the history of linguistics, these issues have been studied to some extent. However, in the 60s and 70s of the twentieth century, linguistics began to pay more attention to the study of these problems. In studying such problems of sociolinguistics, linguistics should take into account not only the science of sociology, but also the achievements of a number of other disciplines, such as philosophy, social psychology, ethnography.

The growing interest in sociolinguistic research in modern linguistics can be explained by two reasons: a) the growing need for science-based language policy in modern society; b) Structural linguistics has so far been interested only in the study of the internal structure of language, the problem of the relationship of language with society, the history and customs of the people who speak that language has been left out of the attention of linguists [3,38].

Sociolinguistic research is also concerned with terminological problems. It is known that words that express a certain concept in the field of science and technology, culture and art are called terms. The science of terminology deals with the study of linguistic features of terms. The science of terminology encounters the following two directions in determining the sociolinguistic processes of term formation: a) the acquisition and widespread use of international words as terms; b) the complete abandonment of international words and the use of the possibilities of this or that national language in the creation of terms. Neither of these directions is acceptable, as the abandonment of terms that are widely used in all languages and the use of artificial terms leads to a decline in the status of literary language. At the same time, it is not expedient to use a term borrowed from another language as an international word instead of an existing term in a literary language: resistance is like a sopramate.

Materials and methods. It is known that in 20-30 years, sociolinguistics became one of the new fields that emerged as a science of social linguistics. During this period, the role of language in the development of life in social relations, the formation of language in relation to society, as well as the emergence of language and society tendencies became the basis for the development and advancement of sociolinguistics.

The emergence of sociolinguistics in this period coincided with the fact that the factors that mainly covered issues related to the development of society in life were the basis for the emergence of language theory. In particular, knowledge and perception of language is rooted in public issues.

In 1919, professor A.P. Barannikov puts forward the following ideas in his article: If we look closely at modern linguistics, it is the study of social linguistics, the interrelationship between science and the laws of language, which can be studied as follows. possible. First, language is understood as a phenomenon based on the laws of society, and second, it is expedient to feel language as the fruit of the development of an epoch. Well-known linguists such as A.N. Selishev, N.M. Karinsky, B.A. Larin also commented on the same issue, giving much better information about the history of sociolinguistics, its origin and important aspects. In particular, the science of sociolinguistics is inherent in the object of study of sociological research, which emphasizes the application of the laws of social dialects, literary and non-literary means of language in the language of fiction. At the same time, they emphasize the specificity of written language, spoken language, and regional language appearances [3,49].

Renowned scholar Y.D. Polivanov, Academician N.Y. Marr also express a lot of opinions on this issue, coming to a different opinion in solving the problems of the science of "sociolinguistics". In particular, Y.D. Polivanov notes that the following issues are the main problems for the science of sociolinguistics:

1. To be able to distinguish language as a socio-historical factor;
2. Defining the spelling of languages and dialects from a social point of view;
3. Synthesis of language as the main product of society;
4. Sense of language in social relations and its interrelated aspects;
5. Be able to correctly assess the existence (existence) or individual aspects of language;
6. The role of language in the introduction of general phonological laws in the history of science and culture;
7. Priorities of sociolinguistics in language policy.

In the 20s and 40s, the functional scope of sociolinguistics in linguistics expanded. "Language and society are phenomena that embody important laws," Marr says. Because language has class concepts, because it serves members of society. However, problems such as language and thinking, language and people, language and

society, language and state, language and nation, language and ethnic groups arise on the basis of the class of language.

In the 30s and 40s, similar traditions continued in Uzbek linguistics. In particular, the views of such scholars as Fitrat, Elbek, Botu, Fakhri Kamol played an important role in defining the idea of Uzbek social linguistics [5,39].

Results and discussions. In the 70s and 80s, the object of study of social linguistics expanded and strengthened considerably. The main issues on the agenda were:

- a) general issues;
- b) the issue of language communication;
- c) language associations and their development;
- g) social and territorial issues of language.

1. General issues.

In this regard, there were comments on the laws of development of national languages, the rapid development of national and vernacular languages, the issue of multilingualism, as well as the relationship between languages. In this regard, the research of linguists such as Zhirmunsky, Andreev, Petrovsky is noteworthy. In addition, the role of sociolinguistics in the implementation of language laws was emphasized. In addition, in the development of national languages, there is a need to feel the influence of each language, in particular, to determine their position based on the social environment of the peoples who speak that language.

At the same time, the strengthening of the activity of sociolinguistics on the basis of the application of new theories and views in science is itself a follow-up to the traditions between languages.

2. Language communication. It is well known that every language has its own developmental development. Interactions between languages are important. At a major conference in 1974, the issue of language cooperation was on the agenda. As one of the main problems of sociolinguistics, special attention was paid to the issue of language interaction. In addition, it was noted that language policy had a significant impact on the development of language and its construction during this period, and that each language has its own impact on development.

3. Language associations. In the 70s and 80s, linguistic associations were formed in European linguistics in collaboration with sociologists and linguists in connection with sociolinguistics. These were language associations in the Czech Republic, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Germany, as well as the United States, the United Kingdom, Japan, and other countries. The most important aspects of sociolinguistics were synthesized in these associations. In particular, issues such as the role of sociolinguistics in the international arena, the primacy of sociolinguistics, "Problems of development of sociolinguistics" are the main problems of language associations. In recent years, as a result of the efforts of language associations, several scientific monographs have emerged.

Academician V.G. Stepanov, as one of the issues that linguists should know and study, expresses his views on short linguistic phenomena and variants that form methodological meanings outside dialects and languages.

Sociolinguistics also deals with the problem of typology of languages. The sociolinguistic typology of languages is a typology that takes into account its social status in society. Such typology is based on the following four criteria:

1. Standardization - this is a literary language adopted by speakers of a particular language. The main factor of standardization is the creation of grammar and vocabulary of the language.

2. Vitality - the existence of a society that speaks a particular language is taken into account. If a language is alive, there will be a society that considers it a mother tongue and respects it. Sometimes languages that were once dead can also be revived. For example, Hebrew was the language of the ancient Palestinian people in the 1st millennium BC, and in 1948 the state of Israel adopted it as the state language with some changes.

3. Historicality - this means that as a result of the use of a particular language by society, it develops in a moderate, even manner.

4. Autonomy - this means that a language that serves as a mother tongue for a particular social group is radically different from other languages in terms of structure or manifests itself as a variant of one language. For example, when comparing Uzbek, Kyrgyz, Kazakh, Karakalpak languages, there are phonetic, lexical and grammatical differences between them. That is, these languages are autonomous, independent languages. However, the languages of the peoples living in the Samarkand, Andijan and Khorezm regions of the Uzbek language, despite their differences, cannot be autonomous. Because there are lexical and some grammatical differences between the dialect and the national literary language, there are no changes in the general structure [4,24].

Conclusion. This means that the more a society needs a language, the more important it is for a language to have a society. The position and development of a language depends on its circulation and its ability to serve as a means of communication. In addition to the above issues, the sociolinguistics of language in every member of society also pays great attention to the study of the speech characteristics of women, men, adolescents, school and kindergarten children. Achievements in sociolinguistics show that languages affect each other not only

lexically, but also the internal structure of each other. Accordingly, in modern linguistics, the concept of "the process of interaction of the internal structure of languages" is formed. The development of international relations lays the groundwork for the rapprochement of the cultures of the peoples and nations living in those countries, as a result of which languages interact, which in turn ensures the internal development of languages.

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YŷT:81-26

INGLIZ TILI ADBIYOTIDA EPITETDAN FOYDALANISHNING ADABIY QIRRASI

Z.F. Shukurova, assistant, Toshkent axborot texnologiyalari universiteti, Toshkent

Annotasiya. Ushbu maqola epitetning ingliz adabiyotida stilistik vosita sifatida hissiyoti va uning she'riyatdagi tahliliga bag'ishlangan. Epitet o'rin, narsa yoki shaxsga rang berish orqali xarakterlovchi sifatlash va so'z birikmasidir va shu narsaning belgilarini yanada ko'proq namoyon etishga yordam beradi va ingliz adabiyotida epitetdan foydalanishning ahamiyatini belgilaydi. Ushbu maqolada shuningdek, ko'plab samarali ma'lumotlarni o'z ishiga olgan ba'zi taniqli olimlarning nazariyasida epitetning tasnifiga urg'u qaratiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: epitet, stilistik vosita, sifatlash so'z, ko'proq rang, ko'chma ma'no, tavsiflovchi termin.

Аннотация. Данная статья посвящена анализу эпитета как стилистического приема в англоязычной литературе и его эмотивность в поэзии. Уточняется, что эпитет-прилагательное словосочетание, которое характеризует место, вещь или человека, придавая ему цвет, помогает сделать характеристики этой вещи более заметными и определяет важность использования эпитета в англоязычной литературе. В этой статье также подчеркивается классификация эпитетов в теории некоторых выдающихся ученых, которая может дать много продуктивной информации.

Ключевые слова: эпитет, стилистический прием, красочное словосочетание, больше цвета, переносное значение, описательный термин.

Abstract. This article is devoted to analysis of epithet as a stylistic device in English literature and its emotiveness in poetry. It is clarified that epithet adjectival phrase that characterizes a place, a thing, or a person by giving a color to it that assists to make the characteristics of this thing more prominent and determines the importance of utilizing the epithet in English literature. This article also emphasizes the classification of epithet in some outstanding scholars' theory which can give lots of productive information.

Key words: epithet, stylistic device, adjectival phrase, more color, figurative meaning, descriptive term.

Kirish. Hozirgi kunda ingliz va o'zbek tillarida rang-baranglik va sifatni ifodalovchi epitetlarning o'ni har ikki til uchun juda muhim. Bunday janrlarga qadim zamonlardan to hozirgi kungacha shakllangan uzoq davr kiradi. Epitetlar ajdodlardan avlodlarga o'tib kelayotgan noyob meroslardan biridir. Ma'lumki, aksariyat stilistik vositalar har qanday mavzuga asoslanadi, nafaqat xatti-harakat, narsa, iqlim balki do'stlik, tabiat go'zalligi va oshiq bo'lishi mumkin. Azaldan, rivojlanayotgan epitetlar va stilistik vositalar biror shaxs tomonidan ishlab chiqilmagan, ularni mahalliy odamlar og'izdan-og'izga aytib kelishgan. Bir muncha vaqt o'tgach, ular qadimda Aristotel, Kvintilian va boshqalar faqat bitta nom ostida ishlab chiqa boshlagan.

Epithet - joy, narsa yoki shaxsni tasvirllovchi yoki biror narsaning xususiyatlarini yanada ko'proq namoyon etishga yordam beradigan sifatlash iboradir. Bu tasvirllovchi iboralar notiqqa foyda keltiradigan ijobiy yoki salbiy ma'noda ishlatilishi mumkin. Epitet qadimgi asrlardan beri o'rganilgan va u haqida ko'plab tadqiqotlar va ma'lumotlar to'plangan. Bu so'z birinchi bo'lib Aristotel va Kvintilian asarlarida qo'llanilgan. Aristotel epitet metaforaga o'xshash stilistik vosita ekanligini ta'kidlagan. Agar kimdir metafora ishlatasa, u so'zni asosiy ma'nosidan biroz farq qiladigan tarzda ishlatgan. Metaforalar og'zaki ingliz tiliga qaraganda yozma ravishda keng tarqalgan va ko'pincha juda she'riy ko'rinishga ega bo'lgan.

Maqolaning dolzarbligi. Ingliz tilidagi epitetlar tasvirlanayotgan narsani o'zgacha ifodalash xususiyatiga ega. Epitetning ma'nolari barcha tillarda har xil bo'lishi mumkin va ularning barchasida ulardan foydalanishning g'ayrioddiy usuli mavjud. Stilistika va she'riyatning eng mashhur atamasi epitetdir. Epitet yunon tilidan olingan bo'lib, "odatda she'riyat va stilistikada uning o'rniga ishlatiladigan iboraga qo'shilgan sifat" degan ma'noni anglatadi. Boshqacha qilib aytganda, u tasvirlanayotgan narsani chiroyli va uning sifatlarini yaqqolroq tarzda ifodalash yoki tasvirlashga yordam beradi. Epitet tasvirlanayotgan narsaga ko'proq rang, uslub va go'zallik beradi. Shuning uchun, epitet stilistik tushunchalarning eng muhim va etakchi atamalaridan biri. Epitet narsaning,