



**O'ZBEK TILI IZOHLI LUG'ATIDA INGLIZ TILIGA OID O'ZLASHMA
SO'ZLAR**

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Ilmiy rahbar:

ANNOTATSIYA

ushbu maqola zamon taraqqiyoti ta'sirida o'zbek tili leksikasiga kirib kelgan ingliz tiliga oid o'zlashma so'zlar va ularning tahlilini muhokama qiladi.

Kalit so'zlar

lug'at, leksikografiya, sistemaviy lug'at, filologik lug'at, brifing – briefing, injenering – engineering, imij – image, vizual – visual, virtual – virtual, organayzer – organizer, varvarizmlar

Hozirgi paytda jamiyat taraqqiyoti, axborot texnologiyalarining rivojlanishi va davlatlararo siyosiy, iqtisodiy va madaniy aloqalarning kengayishi natijasida tillararo so'z omuxtalashish jarayoni jadallashmoqda. Bunday jarayon o'zbek tili leksikasiga ham o'z ta'sirini ko'rsatib, tilimizning o'zlashma so'zlar hisobiga boyishiga sabab bo'lmoqda.

Tilshunoslarimiz tomonidan leksikologiyani tadqiq etishning lison va nutq farqlanishi asosidagi vazifalari yetarlicha bajarilib, keyingi bosqichi esa o'zbek tilining sistemaviy (ideografik) lug'atini yaratishga qaratilgani ta'kidlanadi. Shunga muvofiq galdagi ishlar o'zbek tili leksikasidagi o'zlashma so'zlarni aniqlab olish, ularni lug'atlarga olib kirish, leksik guruhlar va mikrosistemalarni tizimli o'rganish, o'rganilgan ishlarni kattaroq guruhlarda birlashtirish kabi vazifalardan iborat bo'ladi.

Buning uchun esa o'zbek tili leksikasida ushbu tillardan kelgan o'zlashma so'zlarning tutgan o'rni, grammatik, fonetik o'zgarishlari va ularning ma'no taraqqiyoti kabi vazifalarni yoritish mavzuning dolzarbligini ko'rsatadi.

Hozirga qadar tilimizda chop etilgan lug'atlar ko'zdan kechirilar ekan, ularning ko'pchiligi shu borada yaratiladigan lug'atlarga namuna tusini olib qolgan. Tilimizda o'z davrida bo'lsa ham mukammal yaratilgan lug'atlar soni kamchilikni tashkil etgan.



Bugungi kunda filologik lug'atlarning ko'pgina turlari yaratilgan. Biroq ularni mukammallashtirish, zamon ruhiga mos ravishda yangilash lozim. Masalan, o'zbek tilining imlo lug'atini olaylik. 1929- yildan hozirgacha o'zbek tilining turli hajmli 20 dan ortiq imlo lug'ati tuzilgan. Biroq ulardan mutaxassislar talabani qondirishi mumkin deb hisoblangan birgina 65 000 so'z va so'z shaklini qamrab olgan eng mukammal imlo lug'ati ham bugungi kunda o'z ahamiyatini qisman yo'qotdi deyish mumkin. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasi qarori bilan 1995-yil 24- avgustda tasdiqlangan O'zbek tilining imlo qoidalari orfografik me'yorlarga o'zgartirishlar kiritdi. Shundan buyon hanuz ba'zi so'zlarning to'g'ri yozilishi haqida hattoki mutaxassislar orasida ham tortishuvlar bo'lib turibdi. Masalan, syujet – sujet, byudjet – budjet, sentyabr – sentabr kabi.

Bularga chek qo'yish maqsadida tilimizdagi barcha so'zlarning yozilishini muayyanlashtirish maqsadida 2013-yil A.Madvaliyev, E.Begmatovlar tomonidan nashrga tayyorlangan, soha mutaxassislari va omma talabini qondirishi mumkin bo'lgan, 85 000 dan ortiq so'zni qamrab olgan "O'zbek tilining imlo lug'ati" (-T., Akademnashr, 2013) shu kunning muhim yangiliklaridan biri hisoblanadi. Yangi ko'p jildli O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati 1981- yil yaratilgan ikki jildli lug'at ning to'ldirilgan, yoki qandaydir o'zgartirishlar bilan qayta ishlangan nashri emas, balki leksikografiyaning yangi yutuqlarini hisobga olgan holda yaratilgan mutlaqo yangi lug'atdir . Yangi lug'atda so'z shakllar izohlanishi leksikografiyaning yangi yutuqlariga tayangan holda aks etgan. O'zbek tilining izohli lug'atida o'zlashma so'zlarning qaysi tilga tegishli ekani alohida shartli qisqartmalar asosida ko'rsatilar ekan, ularning o'z tilidagi lug'aviy ma'nosi va tilimizga o'zlashganidan keyingi monosemantik yoki polisemantik xususiyati alohida ko'rsatib berilgan. Shuni alohida ta'kidlash joizki, o'zbek tilining izohli lug'atida o'zlashma so'z olib kirgan tillar sifatida 16 ta til so'zlaridan misollar berilgan. Bular sirasiga arab, fransuz, fors-tojik, golland, hind, ingliz, ispan, italyan, lotin, mo'g'ul, nemis, polyak, rus, xitoy, yunon, chex tillari kiritilgan. Biroq adabiyotshunoslik terminlarining ruscha-o'zbekcha izohli lug'ati va qisqacha siyosiy lug'at da portugal va skandinavcha tillardan olingan so'zlar ham ko'rsatilgan.

O'zbek tiliga inglizcha o'zlashma so'zlarning o'zlashish yo'llari turlicha yo'sinda. Qator yangi tushunchalar va hodisalar aynan o'zbekcha nomlanishga ega bo'lmasa yoki o'zlashma so'z tushunchaning (sinonimiga nisbatan) turli qirralarini ifodalash va nomlash jihatidan o'zining ijobiy va samarali ta'siriga ega bo'lsa, to'g'ridan-to'g'ri o'zlashtirish yoki aynan o'zlashtirish usulidan foydalanilmoqda. Masalan, chat (chat) – suhbat, bifshteks – (beefsteaks) – qovurilgan mol go'shtini qaylaga solib beriladigan ovqat turi, mani (money) – pul, boy-frend (boy-friend) – do'st, o'rtoq kabi so'zlar ham ayrim reklama, bolalar kiyim-kechaklari yoki aholi e'tiborini tortuvchi buyumlarda aks etmoqda.



O'zlashma so'zlar borasidagi yana bir muhim masala shuki, mustaqillikdan so'ng tilimiz turli davlatlar bilan ijtimoiy, ma'naviy-madaniy, iqtisodiy soha hamkorligi natijasida mavjud tillarning so'zlari hisobiga kengayayotganini ta'kidlash joiz. Ilf-fan va texnik taraqqiyot ta'siri natijasida tilimiz so'zlari miqdori, xususan, inglizcha va boshqa til so'zlari hisobiga ham boyib borayotgani tilshunoslarning diqqat-markazida turibdi. Misol sifatida, brifing so'zi inglizcha briefing (brief – qisqa) bo'lib, yangi o'zlashma so'z bo'lmagani uchun nashr etilgan lug'atlarning ko'pchiligida uchramasa-da, uni rasmiy shaxslarning ommaviy axborot vositalari vakillari bilan uchrashuvi, shuningdek, muayyan masala bo'yicha rasmiy nuqtai nazar yoki xalqaro muzokaralar, kengashlar, konferensiyalarning borishi va boshqalar to'g'risida tomonlarning o'zaro kelishib olingan qarashlari rasmiy xulosasi qisqacha bayon qilinadigan uchrashuvi sifatida izohlanadi.

Mustaqillikdan so'ng tilimizga brifing – briefing, injenering – engineering, imij – image, vizual – visual, virtual – virtual, organayzer – organizer kabi inglizcha o'zlashma so'zlarning kirib kelishi qanchalik tezlashgan bo'lsa, ministr, komitet, oblast, rayon kabi ko'pgina so'zlarning tilimiz leksik qatlamidan chiqib ketishi ham shunchalik tezlashdi.

Kundalik so'zlashuvda ishlatilayotgan va qo'llanilishi faol bo'lgan ayrim leksemalarning "O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati"dan joy olmaganini kuzatish mumkin. Masalan, imij, koka-kola, minimarket, gipermarket, chizburger, xot-dog, chipsi, netbuk, blutus, sensor, flesh xotira, vay-fay, planshet, internet kabi ko'plab leksemalar ham izohli lug'atimizdan joy olishi zarur.

Eski nashrdagi "O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati"ga 80 ga yaqin inglizcha o'zlashma so'z kiritilgan bo'lsa, yangi nashrdagi "O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati"ga 500 dan ortiq inglizcha o'zlashma so'z izohlangan. Shuningdek, "O'zbek tiliga o'zlashgan inglizcha so'zlarning izohli lug'ati"da 350 dan ortiq so'z, bundan tashqari, vaqtli matbuotda qo'llanayotgan neologizmlar, "Inglizcha-o'zbekcha-ruscha axborot texnologiyalari va internetga oid qisqacha atamalar lug'ati" kabi inglizcha o'zlashmalar hisobiga mingdan ortiq leksema o'zlashganini aniq aytish mumkin.

Har bir tilda ham o'ziga xos o'rinsiz ishlatiladigan o'zga til unsurlari mavjud bo'lib, ular varvarizmlar sifatida izohlanadi. Hozirgi paytda yoshlar nutqida okey (OK – all correct) – ishlar besh; vau (wow) – ijobiy ma'nodagi his-hayajon ifodalovchi undov so'z; o yiss (o, yess) – tasdiq ma'noni ifodalovchi so'z; o, best – (best) ishlar a'lo; hello (hello) – salom; bay (bue) – xayr kabi ingliz tili ta'sirida o'zlashgan varvarizmlar ham uchrab turadi. Zeroki so'z o'zlashish jarayoni, o'zga tilning madaniyat, urf-odat, o'ziga xos rasm-rusumlari bilan bevosita bog'liqdir.



Inglizcha o'zlashmalarni leksikamizga o'zlashishini mustaqillikkacha va mustaqillikdan keyingi davrlarga bo'lib o'rganish mumkin. Ayrim fermer, biznes, bodibilding, gamburger, broyler kabi leksemalar mustaqillikkacha passiv holatda ishlatilib, mustaqillikdan keyingi davrlarda faollashgan bo'lsa, ayrimlari brifeng, konsalting, trening, kemping, sheyping kabi leksemalar mustaqillikdan so'ng o'zlashgan leksemalardir.

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ENGLISH LEXEMES IN THE EXPLANATORY DICTIONARY OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

this article discusses English loanwords that entered the lexicon of the Uzbek language under the influence of modern development and their analysis.

Key words

dictionary, lexicography, systematic dictionary, philological dictionary, briefing - briefing, engineering - engineering, image - image, visual - visual, virtual - virtual, organizer - organizer, barbarisms.

Currently, as a result of the development of society, the development of information technologies, and the expansion of interstate political, economic and cultural relations, the process of interlinguistic vocabulary is accelerating. Such a



process has an effect on the lexicon of the Uzbek language and is causing the enrichment of our language due to borrowed words.

It is noted that the tasks of researching lexicology based on the distinction between language and speech have been sufficiently fulfilled by our linguists, and the next stage is aimed at creating a systematic (ideographic) dictionary of the Uzbek language. In accordance with this, future work will consist of such tasks as identifying the borrowed words in the lexicon of the Uzbek language, importing them into dictionaries, systematically studying lexical groups and microsystems, and combining the studied works into larger groups.

For this purpose, the role of borrowed words from these languages in the lexicon of the Uzbek language, their grammatical and phonetic changes, and the development of their meaning, will show the relevance of the topic.

When reviewing the dictionaries published in our language until now, most of them have taken the color of examples for the dictionaries created in this regard. The number of perfectly created dictionaries in our language, even in its time, was a deficiency.

Many types of philological dictionaries have been created today. But it is necessary to improve them and renew in accordance with the spirit of the times. For example, let's take the spelling dictionary of the Uzbek language. From 1929 until now, more than 20 spelling dictionaries of the Uzbek language of various sizes have been compiled. However, it can be said that even the most complete spelling dictionary, which covers only 65,000 words and word forms, which experts believe can satisfy the student, has partially lost its importance today. The spelling rules of the Uzbek language approved on August 24, 1995 by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan made changes to the orthographic standards. Since then, there are still disputes even among experts about the correct spelling of some words. For example, plot - plot, budget - budget, September - September.

To put an end to this issue, in order to clarify the spelling of all words in our language, "Spelling dictionary of the Uzbek language" (-T., Akademnashr, 2013) consisting of 85 000 words was prepared for publication by A. Madvaliev and E. Begmatov in 2013 in accordance with the request of industry specialists and the public is one of the important news of this day. The new multi-volume explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language is not a completed or reworked edition of the two-volume dictionary created in 1981, but a completely new dictionary created taking into account the new achievements of lexicography. The interpretation of word forms in the new dictionary is based on the new achievements of lexicography. In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, it is shown which language the borrowed words belong to on the basis of special conditional



abbreviations, there indicated their dictionary meaning in their own language and their monosemantic or polysemantic character after they have been assimilated into our language. It is worth noting that in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, examples of words from 16 languages have been given as languages that have adopted words. These include Arabic, French, Persian-Tajik, Dutch, Indian, English, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Mongolian, German, Polish, Russian, Chinese, Greek, and Czech languages. However, the Russian-Uzbek explanatory dictionary of literary terms and the short political dictionary also contain words from Portuguese and Scandinavian languages.

There are different ways of acquiring English words into the Uzbek language. If a number of new concepts and events do not have Uzbek names, or if the proper word has a positive and effective effect in terms of expressing and naming different aspects of the concept (compared to its synonym), then it is correct. direct absorption or exact absorption method is used. For example, chat (chat) - conversation, bifshteks - (beefsteaks) - a type of food in which fried beef is served in cabbage, mani (money) - money, boy-friend (boy-friend) - friend, comrade the words are also reflected in some advertisements, children's clothes or objects that attract the attention of the population.

Another important issue regarding native words is that after independence, our language has been expanding at the expense of the words of existing languages as a result of social, spiritual, cultural, and economic cooperation with various countries. Linguists are paying attention to the fact that as a result of scientific and technical progress, the number of words in our language is increasing, especially at the expense of English and other languages. For example, the word briefing is English briefing (brief - short), and although it does not appear in most published dictionaries because it is not a new word, it is used in the meeting of officials with representatives of the media. , is also interpreted as a meeting in which the official opinion on a specific issue or the official summary of the mutually agreed views of the parties on the progress of international negotiations, councils, conferences, etc.

After independence, the introduction of English words such as brifing - briefing, injiniring - engineering, imij - image, vizual - visual, virtual - virtual, organayzer - organizer into our language has accelerated, minister, committee, oblast, the exit of many words such as rayon from the lexical layer of our language has also accelerated.

It can be observed that some lexemes that are used in everyday speech and are actively used are not included in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language". For example, many lexemes such as image, coca-cola, minimarket, hypermarket, cheeseburger, hot dog, chips, netbook, bluetooth, sensor, flash memory, wi-fi, tablet, internet should be included in our explanatory dictionary.



In the old edition "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" about 80 English words were included, while in the new edition " Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" more than 500 English words were included. z explained. Also, in the " Explanatory dictionary of English words adapted to the Uzbek language" more than 350 words, in addition to neologisms used in the contemporary press, "English-Uzbek-Russian information technologies and the Internet it can be said for sure that more than a thousand lexemes have been acquired due to English acquisitions such as "short term dictionary".

Every language has its own foreign language elements that are used out of place and are interpreted as barbarisms. At present, in the speech of young people, OK (OK - all correct) is five things; wow (wow) is an exclamatory word expressing positive emotions; o yiss (o, yess) is a word expressing the meaning of affirmation; o, best - (best) works are excellent; hello (hello) - hello; There are barbarisms that have been assimilated under the influence of the English language, such as bay (bue) - bye. Because the word is directly related to the process of assimilation, the culture, customs, and unique customs of a foreign language.

The assimilation of English words into our lexicon can be studied in pre-independence and post-independence periods. Some lexemes such as farmer, business, bodybuilding, hamburger, broiler were used in a passive state before independence and became active in the post-independence period, while some lexemes such as briefing, consulting, training, camping, and shaping are lexemes acquired after independence.

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