

матбаа соҳаларида ягона давлат сиёсатини амалга ошириш каби масалалар юзага келди. Мамлакатимиз анги тараққиёт босқичига кўтарилаётган, очиклик ва ошкоралик, сўз ва фикр эркинлиги ҳаётимиз мезонига айланиб бораётган ҳозирги даврда бу масъулият янада кучаймоқда.

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РЕЗЮМЕ

Ушбу мақолада ўзбек тилшунослигида публицистик услубнинг тадқиқи, ўзига хос жиҳатлари ҳақида фикр юритилди. Вақтли матбуот тили ва услуби бўйича олиб борилган ишларнинг мазмун-моҳияти атрофида ёритиб берилган. Публицистиканинг вазифаси, жанрлари тадқиқи ҳақида маълумотлар келтирилган.

РЕЗЮМЕ

В статье рассматриваются особенности изучения публицистического стиля в узбекском языкознании. Подробно описано содержание работы над языком и стилем периодической печати. Представляется сведения о задачах публицистики и исследованиях жанров.

SUMMARY

This article discusses the peculiarities of the study of journalistic style in Uzbek linguistics. The content of the work on the language and style of the periodical press is described in detail. The task of journalism is to study genre data.

INVESTIGATION OF THE COMPILING PRINCIPLES OF ENGLISH-UZBEK AND UZBEK-ENGLISH DICTIONARIES

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Tayanch soʻzlar: leksikografiya, maʼnodosh, urgʻu, tamoyillar, tanqidiy, takliflar, ishlab chiqmoq, yaxlit tizim, ilmiy.

Ключевые слова: лексикография, синоним, ударение, принципы, критически, рекомендации, разрабатывать, целая система, научный.

Key words: lexicography, synonym, stress, principles, critically, recommendations, work out, whole system, scientific.

Thanks to national independence, one can see great changes in economical, political, social life, further development of science, literature, art, increasing publication of books, papers, journals, influence of the press.

Teaching foreign languages in Uzbekistan has become significant since the first days of the Independence of our country which pays much attention to the rising of education level of people, their intellectual growth.

As our first President I. A. Karimov said: "Today it is difficult to revalue the importance of knowing foreign languages for our country as our people see their great prosperous future in the cooperation with foreign partners" [1:8].

It is well known that we cannot imagine learning any language in the world without dictionary. Vocabulary constantly increases and changes. Neologisms come into being and some words become historizms and archaizms, new meanings of words appear. Dictionaries take important part in spreading novelties and they play the most leading role in studying a language. With the development of lexicography its theory has been becoming more theoretical and fundamental.

Dictionaries are used not only to teach and educate users, but also serve to keep close nations.

As we all know, English has become over time a universal language, widely used in commerce, diplomacy,

technology, science and basic communication around the world. So, English-Uzbek, Uzbek-English dictionaries will make the universal language of English more easily accessible to speakers of Uzbek, it will also make the rich Uzbek language accessible to English speakers.

Taking these facts into consideration, I consider the theme "Investigation of the compiling principles of English-Uzbek and Uzbek-English dictionaries" to be today's one of the most important issues.

The aim of research - studying practical principles of compiling dictionaries, and working out practical recommendations for improving compiling of the next generation of (especially bilingual) dictionaries.

Nowadays much attention is being paid to increase the quality of dictionaries by Uzbek lexicographers. In this article the structural analysis of English-Uzbek and

Uzbek-English dictionaries, compiled by U.Isafov, M.Rahimov, B.Sobirov, S.Temirov, Sh.Isafov, Sh.Butayev, A.Irisqulov, S.Nazarov, F.Nazarova, N.Adizova, D.Poltayeva, A.Kholmuradov, R.Azizov, was shown in a short form.

Now, we will compare compiling principles of Shavkat Butayev's dictionary (in collaboration with A.Irisqulov), Zamir Butayev's dictionary, Ulugbek Isafov's dictionary (in collaboration with M.Rahimov, B.Sobirov, S.Temirov, Sh.Isafov).

The main headword is in alphabetical order and printed in large bold type in Sh.Butayev and Z.Butayev's dictionaries. Every one of the headwords has transcriptions in square brackets. For example: ABC [eibi:si:] . . .

Where there are two different headwords which are spelt in the same way, or two distinct new meanings of the same word, these are distinguished by numbers after the headword.

The part of speech, or grammatical category of the word in italic type. For example: ABC [eibi:si:] *n* .

Additional idioms are given in order to explain a clear distinction between the meaning of different words. In this case, lexicographers used mark to avoid repetition: **book** [bok] *n* kitob; ABC ~ alifbo kitobi.

Now, you can see some differences between Sh.Butayev and Z.Butayev's dictionaries below.

Advantages of Sh.Butayev's dictionary

Derived and root words were given which belong to all parts of speech.

Where there are synonyms these are printed as headwords in alphabetical order in their place and are explained independently or rely on another synonym:

falcated [fækeɪtɪd] = **falcate**

While transcribing the stress of words was shown as well.

At the end of the dictionary there is a list of geographical names and capital cities of countries were added as a footnote. For instance: **Uzbekistan**

[u:zbeki'sta:n] O'zbekiston [2:846]

The meanings of polysemantic words are distinguished by numbers after the headword in Ulugbek Isaqov and Z-mir Butayev's dictionaries: **accent** [æksənt] *n*

1. urg'u. 2. talaffuz.

Advantages of Z.Butayev's dictionary

Homonyms are distinguished by Roman numerals:

capital I [kæpɪtl] *n* poytaxt.

capital II [kæpɪtl] *n* me'mor. [3:52]

We can see the list of forty five sounds in English with examples: i: - tree.

There are a list of synonyms and antonyms at the end of U.Isaqov and Z.Butayev's dictionaries.

U. Isaqov's dictionary includes:

- a list of nouns and adjectives followed by a preposition as well: **a cause of smth** - biron narsaning sababi;
- a list of irregular nouns: cod - cod, woman - women;
- a list of abbreviations of terms which belong to various fields.

For example: Pedagogical terms: TEFL [tefl] Teaching English as a Foreign Language.

Physical terms: kw kilowatt.

Medical terms: STD [es.ti:'di:] sexually transmitted disease

Military terms: RAF [ɑ:rei'ef] (Brit) Royal Air Force.

Technological terms: CD-ROM [si:'di:'rɒm] compact disc read-only memory.

Terms which belong to sport: UEFA [ju: i: fə] Union of European Football

Associations. [4:511]

And, explanations were given for the abbreviated names of organisations, companies, agencies, corporations, unions, bureaus, states, funds, associations: **CIA** [si: ai'ei] (US) Central Intelligence Agency, **EC** [i:'si:] European Community, **FBI** [ef bi:'ai] (US) Federal Bureau of Investigation, **IMF** [ai em'ef] International Monetary Fund, **GB** Great Britain.

All dictionaries which we are analysing have a list of abbreviations in the part-of-speech: pl - plural, adj - adjective.

We may say those lexicographers' dictionaries will be the base for further developing of Uzbek lexicography in the future. But there are some problems in those dictionaries to be solved.

General shortcomings of English-Uzbek dictionaries

Especially in most dictionaries the grammatical features of headwords were not given fully, exactly intransitivity and transitivity of verbs, countability and uncountability of nouns were not shown: **alter** [ɒl.tə] *v* 1. o'zgarmoq,... [7:34]

goose [gu:s] *n* (pl **geese**) 1) g'oz;... [6:353]

bet I [bet] *v* (pt, pp **bet**) garov o'ynamoq (bog'lamoq). [8:15]

family ['fæmili, fæmli] *n* oila;... [9:244]

bank [bæŋk] *n*. (ekon.) bank, jamg'arma;... [10:45]

capital II [kæpɪtl] *n* me'mor [3:52]

But U.Isaqov, M.Rahimov, B.Sobirov, S.Temirov, G'.Raxmonov, A.A'zamov, D.Kadirbekova showed them fully: **goose** /gu:s/ *n* (pl **geese** /gi:s/) [C] g'oz. ► ► A male goose is called a **gander** and a young goose is a **gosling**. (U.Isaqov, 2005)

lady ['leɪdi] *n*. [C] 1) ayol; 2) xonim;...

open [əʊpən] *vt, vi* 1) och(il)moq [11:195]

General shortcomings of Uzbek-English dictionaries

Typological category of natural gender

In most dictionaries for the words "amakivachcha, tog'avachcha, amnavachcha", the word "cousin" was given in English as their translation. That's to say "cousin" is generally used for both male and female: **xolavachcha** *n* cousin (son of maternal aunt) (Z.Butayev)

amakivachcha *n* cousin (L.Jurayev)

tog'avachcha *n* cousin (Sh.Butayev, A.Irisqulov)

amnavachcha *n* cousin (*child of father's sister*) (A.Kholmuradov)

I consider that separate variants for male and female should also be given in such kind of examples, like this: **amnavachcha** *n* cousin (*child of father's sister*) > "cousin" is used for both male and female. > But **nephew** is used for male and **niece** is used for female.

Specific shortcomings of English-Uzbek dictionaries

S.Nazarov, F.Nazarova, N.Adizova, D.Poltayeva should take care and show the plural of the nouns that [f] in word changes to [v] in plural. G'.Raxmonov, A.A'zamov, D.Kadirbekova, L.Jurayev also did not show the plural form of such kind of nouns: **handkerchief** ['hæŋ.kə.tʃi:f] *n* [C] 1) dastro'mol, ro'molcha; 2) qiyiq ro'mol. (G'.Raxmonov)

scarf [ska:f] *n* sharf, bo'yinbog'. (L.Jurayev)

M.Mirzarahimova, D.Poltayeva, S.Nazarov, F.Nazarova, N.Adizova should take care and show the plural of the nouns that vowel in stem changes to another vowel, and also they did not show the plural of non-standard nouns:

basis ['beɪsɪs] *n* asos, sabab. (M.Mirzarahimova, D.Poltayeva)

crisis ['kraɪsɪs] *n*. tang ahvol, muhtojlik, pulsizlik. (Sanjar Nazarov, Feruza Nazarova, Nigora Adizova, Dilbar Poltayeve)

L. Jurayev should be careful in giving transcription of words, because in his dictionary transcriptions of some adverbs were given like adjective:

firmly [fɜ:m] *adv* qat'iy, mustahkam; ...

Sometimes, such situation can be seen in the words which belong to the same part of speech: **froze** [fri:z] *v* pt of **freeze**

Here transcription of the infinitive form of the verb was given to the past simple of it. We can face such examples in M.Mirzarahimova, D.Poltayeva's dictionary:

anaesthetist [ə'ni:s.θə.taɪz] *n*. narkotizator, narkoz qiluvchi

affectation [ə'fekt] *n*. mug'ambirlik, munofiqlik.

In the above mentioned examples we can see that the transcriptions of nouns were given like verbs. In addition to this I must also mention that some words like "addressee, alignment, American, asphyxiate" have not got transcription in their dictionary.

G'.Raxmonov, A.A'zamov, D.Kadirkbekova's dictionary homonyms were given with numbers one by one, but transcription was given only for the first of them. I do not consider that this way is always true, because the transcriptions of some homonyms are not the same in all parts of speech. For example, the word "affix" has different transcriptions in verb and noun: **affix**¹ [ə'fiks] vt bog'lamoq, ...

affix² [ə'fiks] n [C] ling. affiks...

Transcriptions of the word "close" as an adjective and an adverb is different from verb: **close**¹ [kləʊs] adj 1. (not before a n.)...

close² [kləʊs] adv yaqinda, ...

close³ [kləʊz] vt, vi tugatmoq;...

In M.Mirzarahimova, D.Poltayeva's dictionary was mentioned that "Homonyms are given with numerals one by one" in the list of the use of dictionary. But if you look through homonyms in it they were not numerated:

bank [bæŋk] n. (of river) qirg'oq;...

bank [bæŋk] n. (ekon.) bank, jamg'arma;...

Specific shortcomings of Uzbek-English dictionaries

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REZYUME

Maqolada inglizcha-o'zbekcha lug'atlar tuzilishi tamoyillari tanqidiy tahlil qilindi va yutuq, kamchiliklarini misollar bilan ko'rsatgan holda uni takomillashtirishga qaratilgan tavsiyalar ishlab chiqildi.

РЕЗЮМЕ

В этой статье собраны принципы англо-узбекские словари были исследованы и показаны их преимущества и недостатки с примерами и разработаны практические рекомендации по совершенствованию принципов составления словарей следующего поколения с помощью сравнительно-типологического метода, компонентный анализ и методы классификации.

SUMMARY

In this article compiling principles of English-Uzbek dictionaries were investigated and shown their advantages and disadvantages with examples and practical recommendations for improving compiling principles of the next generation of dictionaries were worked out.

БАДИЙ МАТНИ СЕМИОТИК ТАХЛИЛ ҚИЛИШДА МАТНЛАРАРО ПАРАДИГМАТИК МУНОСАБАТЛАР

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Таянч сўзлар: семиотика, белги, матн, интерматн, цитата, ҳаракат, синтагматик муносабат, парадигматик муносабат, лирик қаҳрамон, концепт, коннотатив маъно, денотатив маъно.

Ключевые слова: семиотика, персонаж, текст, текстовая взаимосвязь, цитирование, действие, синтагматическое отношение, парадигматическое отношение, лирический главный герой, концепция, коннотативное значение, денотативное значение.

Key words: semiotics, character, text, intertext, citation, action, syntagmatic relation, paradigmatic relation, lyrical protagonist, concept, connotative meaning, denotative meaning.

Мамлакатимиз миллий истиқлолга эришгач, ўзбек адабиётшунослигида структурализм ва семиотика соҳаларига кизиқиш пайдо бўла бошлади. Семиотика белги ҳақидаги фан экан, белги ҳақидаги қарашларни бадий адабиётга нисбатан қўллаш катта самара бераётир. Чунки адабиётшуносликнинг тадқиқ манбаи бўлган бадий матн – чек-чегараси бўлмаган бадий-поэтик майдон, у санаб адоғига етиб бўлмайдиган белгиларни ўз ичига олади. Мазкур белгилар матннинг бутун ҳудудини қамраб олган ва улар бир-бири билан турли алоқа-муносабатларга киришиб матн яхлитлигини таъмин этади. Муайян бадий матн доирасидаги белгилар фақат ўз тизимида бир-бири билан алоқа-муносабатларга киришиб билангина кифояланиб қолмай, бошқа мукамал бадий тизимлар томон ҳаракат қилади ва улардаги белгилар билан

боғлана олади. Бундай жараён матнлараро, ҳатто адабиётлараро боғланишларни юзага келтириб, аввало миллий, кейин эса жаҳон адабиётининг жипс боғланишини таъминлайди.

Адабиётшуносликда матнлараро муносабат (интерматн) ҳақида турлича қарашлар мавжуд. Ролан Бартнинг фикрига кўра, «ҳар қандай матн, аслида, интерматндир: бошқа матнлар унда турли сатҳларда таниш ёки нотаниш шаклда мавжуд бўлади; олдинги маданият матнлари ҳамда ҳозирги давр матнлари унинг негизини ташкил қилади. Ҳар қандай матн бу эски цитата (сўз ёки ибора)лардан тўқилган янги мато»дир. Н.Белозёрова бу ҳодисани матнларнинг асрлар давомида ривожланиб келаётган мажмуаси сифатида талкин этган. В. Хейнемен эса «матн адресанти, яъни юбуровчиси ўзига яхши таниш бўлган матн