

Bedewleriń bardur shapanlı,
Mallarıń bärin shoshqa jıynay qalgannı,
Mallarıń bar biziń malǵa megzemes [2:35].

Patsha onıń shayırlılıq, sazendelik sheberliklerine algıs aytıp, sawǵa salam berip óz eline qaytaradı. Dástanda qaraqalpaq dástanlarına tán bolǵan tús kóriw motivi ushıradı. Dáwletyarbek Qızılbaslar eline kelgende kóp jasaǵan mamannıń úyinen pana tawıp 40 kún jasadı, qırıq birinshi kúni mama tús kórip, Dáwletyarbekke úyinen ketpewin, túsinde onı óltirgenin jılay-jılay aytadı. Biraq Dáwletyarbek saparın dawam etedi hám Qızılbaslar qolına tutqınǵa túsedi.

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РЕЗЮМЕ. Мақоллада қарақалпақ халқ дostoni Davlatyorbekning Qarajan baxshi varianti hususida so'z yuritilgan. Ushbu variantning boshqa variantlardan farqi qiyosiy tarzda organilgan. Qarajan baxshining syujeti, bayonlashdagi va badiylikni oshirishdagi mahorati ko'rsatib berilgan. Dostondagi voqealarni tasvirlashdagi Qarajan baxshining individual istedodi tadqiq etilgan. Baxshi variantining o'ziga xos hususiyatini asoslab bergan.

РЕЗЮМЕ. В статье рассматривается версия каракалпакского народного эпоса Давлатёрбека «Қаражан Бахши». Отличие этого варианта от других вариантов организовано сравнительным образом. Показан сюжет Каражана Бахша, навыки повествования и художественного развития. Исследуется индивидуальный талант Каражана Бахши в описании событий эпоса. Бахши объяснил уникальную особенность варианта.

SUMMARY. The article discusses the version of the Karakalpak folk epic Davlatyorbek's Karajan Bakhshi. The difference between this option and other options is organized in a comparative way. The plot of Karazhan Bakhsh, the skills in narration and artistic development are shown. The individual talent of Karazhan Bakhshi in describing the events of the epic is studied. Bakhshi explained the unique feature of the variant.

THE BEST LITERARY ACHIEVEMENTS OF EASTERN AND WESTERN LITERATURE OF THE XX CENTURY IN THE FIGURE OF RALPH ELLISON

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Таянч сўзлар: адабиёт, жамият, инсон моҳияти, ёзувчи, тараққиёт, асар, таржима, бадий ютук.

Ключевые слова: литература, общество, человеческая сущность, писатель, развитие, произведение, перевод, художественное достижение.

Key words: literature, society, human essence, writer, development of world literature, work, translation, artistic achievement, cultural property.

Introduction. The article deals with the life and work of one of the founders of the novel genre - in Western literature of the twentieth century, Ralph Ellison who made a huge contribution to the development of modern Western and Eastern literature, is of current importance. The literatures of some peoples at certain stages of their development interacted to a greater or lesser extent with the literatures of other peoples, while having common and different features both in subject matter and in the depiction of their positive and negative characters. It is known that by the XX th century there were great changes in the social, economic and political life of society. During this period. Science and Technology developed at an incredibly fast pace. In such conditions, by the middle of the twentieth century in Western countries, great attention began to be paid to the analysis of human essence, interests, the study of Eastern philosophy, which gives priority to humanitarian and justice values, issues of human spiritual perfection. Western literature and Eastern literature are like huge sycamore trees, you rest in their shade, you forget your pains, and all your worries go away. If we talk about their differences, Western literature is more realistic, Eastern literature is written more like myths, legends, and dreams. Some of Eastern literature shows it as much as Western literature, among the representatives of Western literature, as Balzac, Shakespeare, Schiller, Guy de Maupassant's works are fundamentally different from each other, each of them has its own way, its own style. The main thing is that it is very difficult to predict the development of events in the texts of Western literature, which is full of unexpected events and actions, where there are a lot of new phrases and sentences. However, the most important thing is that there are many examples of creativity that you can easily understand in the whole work even if you are learning this language only. Most of the literary works in the world serve to understand

the identity of a person. The skill of the writer will either make the reader rise or fall. Moreover, it should be noted that literature feeds our minds. In addition, world literature expands our worldview, teaches us to look at issues from a different perspective. In order to study the traditions, politics, culture, spirituality, enlightenment, and language of the world, one must first study the literature of that country, because literature closely connects nations to nations, people to people, strengthens ties, causes peace, and contributes to raising an individual to the level of a person. Today, at the end of the second decade of the 21st century, if we look at the path taken by our literature, we can clearly see that the 20th century was a turning point in literature. During these years, various changes took place in the world of poetry, the principles of writing about human personality, social problems, painful emotional experiences, love, emigration, life's worries, life's complications without fear began to take place.

Ralph Waldo Ellison was born on the March 1, 1914, in Oklahoma City and died on the April 16, in 1994, in New York [5]. He was African-American writer, literary critic and essayist. In the late 1940s, Ellison earned through criticism and worked on the novel "The Invisible Man". He is best known for his only completed novel, "The Invisible Man" which was written in 1952, which won him the National Book Award in 1953. This work, dedicated to the search for identity and place in society, became Ellison's most significant work. Written from the perspective of an unnamed African-American man living in 1940s in New York and dealing with taboo topics, the novel was a great success and won the author the prestigious National Book Award.

Ellison spent 1955-1958 in Europe, lived for some time in Rome. He then returned to the United States to take a position teaching American and Russian Literature at Bard

College. From 1964 he worked at Rutgers and Yale Universities. Also in 1964, a collection of essays "Shadow And Act" was released, and all these years Ellison continued to work on the novel "Juneteenth" (June 19), which he never finished. By his own account, a significant portion of the manuscript was destroyed in a fire that broke out at the writer's home in Plainfield, Massachusetts, in 1967. Ellison's biographer Arnold Rampersad questions the veracity of this justification.

Main body. Literary studies, which is considered an integral part of the spiritual heritage of mankind, plays an incomparable role in the development of world civilization. The need to study the problem of the analysis of a literary work from the perspective of the principles of development of a specific genre of epic type and to research it at the level of national literature puts serious tasks on the agenda in the field of philology. Finally, new methods of researching the works of writers of a certain era and their poetic research are emerging in humanitarian fields, which created an opportunity for a deeper understanding of the essence of the literary work. By interpreting the customs and traditions of the nation, the author creates a holistic image of the person in the reader. It is not easy to describe human life in all its complexities. The writer should use the necessary phrase and word to clearly express and justify his mentality and efforts. In the poetics of short stories, the meaning of the verses, the logical consistency of the thoughts, the shortness of the expression, and the sonority of the sentence attract attention. A writer manages to feel his feelings and emotions, and to choose the appropriate tone. In short stories, the use of necessary words and phrases to express human feelings, dreams, joys, hardships, and experiences, and to capture a moment of the event increases the artistry. In the XX th century, it is important to study such issues as the literary and historical sources of the historical novel, communication links of national literature and world literature, the specificity of the artistic structure, ways of development, factors, combining national literary and artistic traditions, experiences and Advanced Studies of World Art in its literary world, to draw certain scientific and theoretical conclusions. The study of the inter-literary process, in particular the artistic communication links of Central Asian literature, remains an urgent problem of Uzbek literary criticism. Especially in the first quarter of the XX th century, the study of cultural and educational, literary and aesthetic conditions, the path of its development, artistic and aesthetic features within the framework of world and Central Asian Literature. In Central Asian epic literature, novel-writing first arose and developed as a traditional historical novel. The multifaceted artistic and philosophical concept of the first national novel is based on national culture. The writer described history, its decisive, grandiose events, specific personalities based on the interests of the people, the motherland, humane ideas and ideals of the hero, characters. M.Bakhtin had discovered that such a category of works belonged to the "Monological Literary World". "The Monological Literary World does not recognize the idea of alien thought, alien idea as an image. All ideological views are divided into two groups in such an area. The same opinions are truthful, significant from the point of view of the author..., while other thoughts and ideas are not correct, they are irrelevant." The main characters' point of view is entirely objective, expressive eventual and the main character's talent describes ethilism, man, personality and Monological Literary World makes basically a monologue discussion. It can be seen that the method of monological depiction of life and man helped novel-writing to more clearly state the folk views, to draw the attention of society to the world-wide problems that are relevant.

The writer imposes a big and serious task on the appearance of the characters: the apparent image of the

favorite characters is well, while the image of negative characters emphasizes that they are evil and mischievous people. Seeing in proportion the appearance, physical structure of a person, his character, psychology-a common feature characteristic of the "original epic", examples of epic genres of folklore – folk poems, fairy tales, folk epics. In the works of the Indians "Makhbkhorat", "Ramayana", the Legends of the ancient Greeks about Hercules, Jason, Homer's "Iliad", "Odyssey", the Uzbek heroic epic "Alpomish", the appearance of negative characters in the "Book of Dada Kurghut" of the oghiz peoples, like their nature, are described as clumsy.

The literary works also interpret the national identity, the person with the image, the fate of those who have become mirages and shadows. The twists and turns in the hero's fantasy world create various thoughts through symbols. It is a natural process for a person to change his life-style, outlook on life, and his attitude towards others and himself. Moreover, this process is related to the human heart. The mind itself is a great literature. "In literature, there is nothing invariable except the permanence of changes. Modern literature appears as an expression of changes in human taste and views" Scientists, representatives of culture and art are always looking for a deeper insight into the spiritual world of the East, its treasure of literary values, and to correctly assess the great contribution of the peoples of Asian countries to the history of world development. For example, great cultural and scientific figures of the West discovered for themselves many aspects of the unique cultural life of the peoples of the East and connected it with the achievements of advanced Western culture. In turn, many thinkers of the East turned to the cultural heritage and life of the West, enriched their national culture, brought new aspects to the cultural and social life of their compatriots.

Conclusions. Due to the honour of independence, in our country special attention is paid to the in-depth study of foreign languages and the development of literary relations with foreign countries. At this point, it is important to translate masterpieces of foreign literature into Uzbek and, in turn, to translate the royal works of Uzbek literature into other languages. Now the works of foreign writers are directly translated into Uzbek, and the works of Uzbek writers into foreign languages. From this point of view, Uzbek-American literary relations are also developing day by day. It can be concluded that one of the most important study of this topic is also important for the reason that historical, literary and cultural ties have existed between Western and Eastern people, as well as other countries since ancient times. At present, these ties, especially the literary and cultural ties of Western literature with the Eastern countries, need a new approach that corresponds to the political and cultural interests of the new Western and Eastern literature. Cultural and literary relations between different nations living on earth is not a phenomenon that started yesterday or today. Their roots go back to ancient times. As F.K.Sulaymonova pointed out, "never has any people, nation, been cut off from other peoples, lived in their own way, otherwise there would have been no development." The study of literary communication is very important in today's environment. Common themes, common events, and common images exist in various literatures. While analyzing them, we should not turn one writer into a "shadow" of another writer, and we should not consider a work created in one national literature as a "variant" of a work existing in another literature. Literary relations are not one-way, but mutual. This means mutual influence and enrichment of national literatures. The role of literary translation in this process is invaluable. Literary translation is a great creative field, a school of skills for national writers. Those who first translated the examples of world literature into Uzbek were mostly writers and poets themselves. Promotion of Uzbek

literature in the United States and American literature in Uzbekistan, mutual dialogues of writers and translators, and trips to the United States and Uzbekistan also played a special role in strengthening literary relations. The roots of

Uzbek culture go back to ancient history. Its perfection today is at the level of developed cultures of the world. That is why interest in studying our culture is growing abroad, in Western countries as well.

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РЕЗЮМЕ. XX аср адабиёти жаҳон тарихида муҳим ўрин тутди. Бу давр санъат аҳлининг чинакам истеъдодини рўёбга чиқармади, тилнинг рух билан бирлигини таъминлашга имконият яратди. Шундай бўлса-да, чинакам халқ ёзувчиси ўз калбидаги чуқур орзу-истакни турли усуллар, рамзий образлар, деталлар орқали ифодалашга ҳаракат қилган. Жаҳон адабиёти тарихида шундай адиблар борки, улар ижодининг аҳамияти вақт ўтиши билан янада ошиб борапти. Машҳур америкалик ёзувчи Ралф Эллисон ана шундай ёзувчилардан биридир.

РЕЗЮМЕ. Литература XX века занимает важное место в мировой истории. Этот период не создал возможности реализовать истинный талант людей искусства, обеспечить единство языка с душой. Тем не менее, настоящий народный писатель пытался через различные приемы, символические образы и детали выразить глубокое желание своего сердца. Такие писатели есть в истории мировой литературы, значение их творчества раскрывается с течением времени все больше и больше. Среди таких писателей известный американский писатель Ральф Эллисон.

SUMMARY. The literature of the XXth century occupies an important place in the history of the World. This period did not create an opportunity to realize the true talent of the people of art, to ensure the unity of the language with the soul. Nevertheless, a true people's writer tried to express the deep desire of his heart through various methods, symbolic images and details. There are such writers in the history of world literature, the significance of their work is revealed more and more with the passage of time. The famous American writer Ralph Ellison is among such writers.

ТҮРКИЙ ТИЛЛЕРДЕГИ ТЕРМИНЛЕРДИҢ ҚӘЛИПЛЕСИҮ ТАРИЙХЫ

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Таянч сўзлар: терминология, манба, терминологик лугат, туркий терминология, лексик қатлам ва бошқалар.

Ключевые слова: терминология, источник, терминологическая лексика, тюркская терминология, лексическая пласт и т.д.

Key words: terminology, source, terminological vocabulary, Turkic terminology, lexical layer, etc.

Терминология – тийкарынан тил билиминде лексиканың үйренетуғын бир бөлими болып илимде хәм жәмийетте илиминин хәр бир тараўының терминин қәлиплестиреди. Оны хәр тәрепле изертлейтуғын тийкаргы объектке айландырып, ғәрезсизлик дәўиринде туркий тил билиминде раўажланды. Әлбетте, қазақ топырағында илимий ой-пикирдин раўажланыўын изертлеўшилер XIX әсирдин екінши ярымынан басланды.

Ал, термин сөзлердин пайда болыўын алымлар бир ўақытлары илим менен техникаға байланыстырды. Буның себеби, илим туўралы дәслепки дереклер менен илимий мақалалар дәслепки қазақ газеталары – «Түркистан уәлаяты газети» (1870-1882) менен «Дала уәлаяты газети» (1888-1902) бетлеринде жарияланған [1:12]. Түркий тилиниң сөзлик курамы түркий халықларының бирнеше әсирлик тарийхы тийкарында пайда болғаны белғили.

Мине сол дәўирлерде гейпара лексикалық бирликлердин пайда болыўы менен қатар, бирнеше лексикалық қатламлардың пайда болыўы арқалы қәлиплесип раўажланды. Усындай лексикалық қатламның үлкен бир топарын термин сөзлер курайды. Терминлер, тийкарынан белғили бир турмысқа, әдебият хәм мәдениятқа, илим хәм техникаға, спорт хәм өнерге т.б. арнаулы түрде қолланылатуғын бир мәнили лексикалық элементлерден турады хәм хәрбир тилде қолланылатуғын айырым терминлер бирликте

терминологиялық лексиканы курайды.

Түркий терминологиясы - өзиниң раўажланыў барысында, жүдә кыйын жоллардан өтти. Сонлықтан, термин мәселеси – түркий тиллери лексикологиясының ең әхмийетли мәселелериниң бири болып келмекте. Бирақ, Қазан аўдарыспағына дейинги дәўирде, түркий халықларының лексикологиясы хәм терминологиясы изертленбегенликтен, аз изертленген тиллер курамында қалды.

Сонлықтан, түркий тиллердин лексикасының терминологиялық қатламының биринши бөлими – тийкаргылары болса, ал екінши бөлегин – шет тиллерден аўысқан терминлер курайды. Түркий тиллериниң сөзлик курамында әйемги заманнан берли қолланылып келген сөзлер менен терминлик уғымлар бар. Мысалы, ойын, қылыш, найза, қорған, семсер т.б. Мысалы, оннан кейинги дәўирде хунлар империясы курылып, Қытай менен уллы даланың шегарасын бөлген қытай қорғаны, хунлардың қорғану ушын бирнеше *жеңилистен* кейин салына баслағаны белғили. Усы дәўирдеги түркий тиллериниң лексикасына итибар берсек, қазақ тилинде: «*жеңиў, жеңилу, тойларыс беру, қорғану, жеңилис, жеңис*» деген сөзлердин қолланыўда болғанын сеземыз. Бирақ бул сөзлер ерте дәўирге тән урыс, саўаш өнерине байланыслы қолланылса, олардың тилимизде сол дәўирде қәлиплескенлигинен дерек береді. Бул сөзлердин дәслепки мәніси жалпы халықлық тил