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Кудратов Ш.Ё. Бухоро амирлигининг шарк халқлари билан савдо алоқалари тарихидан	128
Курбонова М.Б. Генерал-шаркшунос Н.С. Лихошин фаолиятига бир назар	131
Мансуров М. Совет даврида туризмнинг ривожлантиришнинг мафкуравий асослари	134
Мансуров М.Ш. Совет иттифоқи йилларида Фарғона vodiysida туризмнинг аҳоли	138
Мансуров М.Ш. Собик совет даврида туризмнинг ривожлантиришнинг мафкуравий асослари	143
Мирзиёев А.А. Совет иттифоқи йилларида Фарғона vodiysida энграт туризмнинг ўзига хос хусусиятлари	146
Мубини М.А. Дипломатические и посольские отношения среднеазиатских ханств с Османской империей	150
Раджабов О.А., Қаландаров Х.Х. Заъонавий тарихшуносликда “Катта ўйин” масаласи	153
Салъев И.Б. Хоразм архитектурасида синг усулдан фойдаланиш ва унинг аҳамияти	157
Таджиева Ф.Дж. Хива домлигида кулчилик муносабатларида пеллар ўрни масаласи	162
Тўриев А.Н. Ўгут қабила ва уруғларининг туркман халқини шакллонишидаги ўрни	165
Тўриева Г.Б. XIX аср охири - XX аср бошларида Ўрта Осиё халқлари этнографияси тарихшунослиги – рус шаркшунослиги мисолида	168
Умгаълов А.А. Араб халифалиги томонидан Хоразмнинг босиб олиниши	171
Хужандаров А.Э., Алимуратов Ш.А. Мустиқлик йилларида сослиқни сақлаш тизими: ислохотлар ва натижалар	173
ФІЛОЛОГИЯ ФАИЛАРИ	
Abduqodirov U. Frazeologik birliklarning main tarkibida ifodalanishi hamda ularning okkazional o'zgarishlari	177
Aslonova I.II. Integrated and communicative approaches in teaching English	180
Berdieva M.M. The role of ict in the intellectual development of preschool children	182
Djumanlyazova E.Q. The methods of teaching english language in the technical educational institutions	183
Ganixanova M.B. The use of audiovisual means of foreign languages teaching in technical high educational institution	185
Gazieva S. Methods of working with audio-visual means in foreign language lessons	187
Isanova N.II., Ravshanova T.E. Literature as the art of words	190
Kadirova Sh.X. Formation of a sense of national pride in preschool adult children through folk oral creativity	192
Jurakulova Z.Sh. History of penetration of works by alisher navoi in european literature	194
Madrakhimova M.S. Zoonimlarga xoslangan emotsional bo'yoqdorlik	196
Nizomova R. Socio-linguistic direction in the study of foreign languages	198
Norbekov F.N., Norbekova R.U. The essence and content of the independent work of students ...	201
Nurmatova G.T. Learning strategies for english-language speech	203
Rakhimova U. Personal speech research in the coommunication process	205
Rikhsieva L.A. The general features of translation problems of professional terminology	208
Sabirova E.Sh. The interpretation of legal terms in uzbek lexicography	210
Sanoyeva M. Ona tili darslarida matn ustida ishlash orqali o'quvchilar nutqini o'stirish	211
Sharapova G.Sh., Anvarova U. The analysis of the novel "Invisible man" by Ralph Ellison	213
Sulaymonova D.II. Chet tillarining innovatsiya va intensiv o'quv usullari	216
Sultonova Sh. Linguistic corpus in the methodology of teaching foreign languages	217
Turayeva M.A. Interference of lexical units of language	219
Turdlyev A.G. Multimedia technologies as a means of forming counting activity in preschool children	221
Tursunova M.E. Rang frazeologizmlarning ispan, o'zbek va ingliz tilida berilishi	223
Qahramonova S. Ulug'bek Hamdamning "Muvozanat" asarida undalma	225
Umarqulova M.B. Linguoculturology as a new linguistic discipline of modern linguistics	227
Ustoev A.Q. Development of didactic support for the preparation of future physical education for innovative activities	229
Uzokova Sh.S. Linguoculturological study of motion modifiers in fiction discourse	231
Uzokova Sh.S., Igamberdieva N.S. Comparative - translation study of binoms of English and	233

COMPARATIVE - TRANSLATION STUDY OF BINOMS OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Аннотация. Мақола номинатив биномаллар каби лингвистик ҳодисани ўрқанишига бағишланган. Тадқиқотда матқур ҳодисанинг ўзбек ва инглиз тилларидаги семантик тузиллишини таққослаш сифатида ўтқатилди. Ҳам инглиз тилида, ҳам ўзбек тилида ушибу икки муҳдатли мажмуалар иккита сўз (ўзбек) ёзма-ён жойлашинини натижасида ҳосил бўлади. Мақолада икки тилда кўплаб мисоллар келтирилган ва улар филолог-талабалар, университет ўқитувчилари, аспирантлар ва ушибу тил ва унда содир бўлаётган жараёнлар билан қизиқувчиларининг барчасини қизиқтиришига умид қиламиз.

Калит сўзлар: номинатив иборатлар, лексик таржиб, эркин бирикмалар, қўшма сўзлар, биномаллар, номинатив биномаллар, нутқ бирлиги.

Аннотация. Статья посвящена изучению такого языкового феномена, как номинативные биномы. Исследование велось как сопоставление семантической структуры подобных образований в узбекском и английском языке. В его основу положен семантический принцип. Как в английском, так и в узбекском языке, эти двучленные комплексы образуются соположением двух слов (основ). В статье дано множество примеров в двух языках и будет интересен студентам-филологам, преподавателям вузов, аспирантам и всем, интересующимся языком и процессами, происходящими в нем.

Ключевые слова: словосочетания-номинаты, лексический состав, свободные сочетания, сложные слова, биномы, номинативные биномы, единица речи

Abstract. The article is devoted to the study of such a linguistic phenomenon as nominative binomials. The study was conducted as a comparison of the semantic structure of similar formations in the Uzbek and English languages. It is based on a semantic principle. In both English and Uzbek, these two-term complexes are formed by the juxtaposition of two words (stems). The article provides many examples in two languages. In addition, will be of interest to students-philologists, university teachers, graduate students and everyone who is interested in the language and the processes occurring in it.

Key words: word combinations-nominees, lexical composition, free combinations, compound words, binomials, nominative binomials, unit of speech.

As we know, typology is one of the most ancient branches of linguistics, however, in this area of linguistics there are a number of white spots.

One of the principles on which the above-mentioned section of the science of language is based is the principle of comparative analysis of languages of different structures. Indeed, different types of languages are not incomparable. Behind the striking variety of languages of the world, there are properties common to all of them.

In the English language there is a special unit of speech - the nominative binomial, which, being very similar to a complex word (some linguists consider it a complex word) and to a phrase (others refer it to the category of word combinations). Nevertheless, neither one nor the other is an. Historians of the English language nominative binomial (also called an attributive phrase with a noun in the general case in the function of a prepositive definition) was recorded in the Middle English period, and the prerequisites for its emergence were in the late Old English period. There are many synonymous phrases in Middle English. The presence of such constructions in the English language is due to the very course of development of the language, the destruction of the nominal case system. The latter circumstance, in particular, became one of the factors due to which, in the Middle English period, phrases began to appear that stood on the verge between a complex word and a phrase — nominative binomials.

This article is devoted to a comparative study of the structural and semantic features of nominative binomials and the identification of the grounds for their classification in the English and Uzbek languages.

Linguists often call paired idioms in English «binomials» or «Siamese twins». They are called so because their structure is subject to certain formation rules. This is an expression consisting of two words connected by a union, the meaning of which is difficult to understand when translating individual words. However, a nominative binomial cannot be viewed as a simple sum of two words

(stems). In this case, there is a new vocabulary unit, the semantic content of which is more capacious than the meanings of individual components. The semantic structure of a nominative binomial is a two-term semantic complex that includes the meanings of two components and semantic relations connecting these components.

According to T.A. Bertagayev, word combinations - nominees or nominative binomials - constitute a very significant part of the lexical composition of the language. At the same time, it is necessary to clarify that under nominative binomials they mean combinations of words of the paradigmatic level, acting in the function of nominating various objects, phenomena and concepts, connected with respect to the valence of components [1].

In English studies, nominative binomials are considered to be such attributive complexes that stand on the verge between a complex word and a phrase. Having absorbed some features and properties of both a compound word and a phrase, they nevertheless are neither one nor the other.

Nominative binomials both in the Uzbek language and in the English language have the structure "noun + noun", that is, they are formed by juxtaposing two stems (words).

Nominative binomials are especially widely used in terminology. They have an optimal combination of brevity and semantic capacity. Nominative binomials in the English language very vividly reflect the flexibility and mobility of the English lexical system, its striving for maximum economy, capacity and expressiveness. These binary complexes clearly demonstrate the potential capabilities of the analytical system of the English language.

The Uzbek and English languages, being typologically different, show a great ability to form and use nominative binomials.

It should be pointed out here that the first component of the nominative binomial is the so-called syncretic form of the noun / adjective type. At the same time, one of the features of such formations is that the semantic structure of a concept conveyed by a nominative binomial can be expressed in an analytical and synthetic way [3]. In general, in the case of Uzbek nominative binomials of the type "noun 1 + noun 2", two types of constructions are possible: the model "noun in the nominative case (compare: English Common case) + noun" and the model "noun in indirect cases (in English absent) + noun". As a rule, the genitive and joint case affixes can be named as the most common case affixes. As for the semantic classification of nominative binomials directly, the classification developed by S. L. Charekov in the work "The Semantic Structure of Word Formation in Russian and Altai Languages" [2] is taken as a model.

In it, he notes that the principle of concreteness / abstractness should be the basis for the classification of nouns, since it is this principle that has the greatest degree of generalization and allows you to combine into one group the maximum number of lexico-semantic groups of words that are distinguished in the traditional classification of nouns.

S.L. Charekov points to the fact that this classification was originally developed on the basis of syncretic words reflecting the primary stages of the origin of the language. It is assumed that the primary values are narrower, specific, and their subsequent evolution leads to the expansion of these values. An increase in the degree of abstraction and generalization occurs in them. This is a classification of all realities, phenomena, objects, states through the prism of human properties. These same realities show their character in the names themselves, which determines their grammatical properties [2].

Therefore, based on the above reasons, all material and non-material objects designated by nouns can be divided into the following groups. In our case, we are talking about concepts expressed by nominative binomials.

Binomials can be divided into several types:

- 1) Based on the sound model: *Wine and dine - Sharoh va ovqat. Part and parcel - narsaning ajralmas qismi. Prim and proper - intizomli, batartib. Rant and rave - yirtib uloqtirish, baland ovozda jahl qilish. Rough and ready - shoshilinch, shoshqaloq.*
- 2) Comprising inaccurate synonyms: *Peace and quiet - tinchlik va osoyishtalik. First and foremost - birinchi navbatda. Pick and choose - sinchkov, sergak bo'lish. Rest and recreation - dam olish va o'yin-kulgi. Leaps and bounds - juda tez, soatsavimmas kunsavin.*
- 3) Consisting of antonyms: *East to west - bitta yo'naltishda. Rank and file - oddiy vakillar (kash), tashkilotning oddiy a'zolari. Cops and robbers - qarog'chi kazaklar (o'yin), qotillik va ta'qiblar bo'lgan film. Days and nights - tunu kun, doimiy ravishda, Win or lose - yutish yoki yutqizish.*
- 4) Consisting of service words (grammar / grammatical words): *Up and down - ko'tarilish va tushish, hamma joyda. Here and there - vaqti-vaqti bilan, joylarda. Down and out - vayron*

qilingan tilanchi, nochor. Back and forth - oldinga va orqaga. Out and about - yaxshi holatda, kasallikdan qutulgan. To and fro - yuqoriga va pastga, bu erda va u erda.

5) In which words are not connected with *and* (or are not connected at all): *Back to front - orqaga burilgan. Take it or leave it - yoki ha yoki yo'q; o'zining xohishiga ko'ra; sohtlaganidek. Slowly but surely - sekin, lekin aniq; jimroq borgan sari, shunchalik uzoqlashasiz. All or nothing - hammasi yoki hech narsa. Sink or swim - nima bo'lsa bo'lsin.*

6) With repeating words: *Again and again - qayta-qayta, yana va yana. Little by little - oz-ozdan. Horror of horrors! - dahshatlarning dahshati! Wall to wall - butun qavatni qoplaydi. Measure for measure - qonga qon jonga jon.*

Thus, all these facts and examples once again prove the inextricable connection of language, and in this case such a phenomenon as a nominative binomial, with the surrounding reality and fill such a well-known, obviously fair, but somewhat abstract statement that language reflects reality and, as it turned out, is itself reflected in it.

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