ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ
ОЛИЙ ВА ЎРТА МАХСУС ТАЪЛИМ ВАЗИРЛИГИ

САМАРҚАНД ДАВЛАТ ЧЕТ ТИЛЛАР ИНСТИТУТИ

Инглиз тили факультети

МАГИСТР ВА ТАЛАБАЛАРНИНГ АНЪАНАВИЙ XXIII ИЛМИЙ-АМАЛИЙ КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯСИ МАТЕРИАЛЛАРИ

Самарқанд, СамДЧТИ
2017 йил

It is important to note that pragmatic information is a very complex phenomenon which deals with many factors; the factor of addresser and addressee, the ways of the most adequate presentation and distribution of information in the text, relationships of stylistic and pragmatic functions.

We come to the conclusion that the stylistic devices not only secure the desirable effect of the utterance but also they become the bearers of conceptual information.

Literature

1. Ashurova D. U. Texts linguistics. – Tashkent: TafakkurQanoti, 2012.– 200 p.

2. GalperinI.R. Stylistics. – Moscow: Higher School, 1977. – 234 p.

PROPER NAMES IN THE STRUCTURE OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

Master: Abdullaeva S.

Phraseology is closely related to the history, culture, traditions and literature of people speaking that language. This relationship is most clearly traced in those phraseological units, which include a proper name. Many phraseological turns of this type are associated with the facts of long forgotten days, motivation of proper name has been erased long ago and can only be restored through structural analysis. Being a component of phraseology, the proper name is subject to the same patterns as the common names in the composition of ordinary phraseological units. Often the proper name in the phraseology becomes a "potential word", "leaked" lexically.

Famous connoisseur of English phraseology Logan P. Smith wrote about idioms: "Their inner content reflects the life of people in its simple manifestations: prudent or stupid behavior, success or failure and, above all, relationships between people - life impressions and feelings of people who are interested in each other; approval and, most often, disapproval, friendliness and hostility, quarrel and reconciliation, rivalry, insidiousness, condemnation, punishment."[1,47]

The vocabulary of the language is subject of changing. Phraseological fund is changing, replenished and updated, and, naturally, it includes new phraseological units with proper names. In the life of society, new names appear, new associative connections arise that give life to new phraseological units.

The analysis of etymology of the proper name as a component of a phraseological unit allowslimitation to the range of proper names which is most often found in phraseology.

1. Phraseological units, which include biblical proper names, exist in the languages of all countries, the history of which is connected with Christianity[2, 94]. However, other languages have not experienced such a noticeable influence of the Bible as English language. For centuries, the Bible has been the most widely read and quoted bookin England. Individual words as well as the whole idiomatic expressionsentered the English language from its pages. Biblical names are found in the following phraseological units: **a doubting Thomas; the apple of Sodom; the old Adam.**

2. Phraseological units, which include names proper, associated with ancient mythology [2, 93]. In English and other European cultures there are many figurative expressions that borrowed from the ancient Greeks and Romansand some of them contains proper names:**a labor of Sisyphus; Achilles' heel; to cross the Rubicon**.

3. Phraseological units where proper names connected with the English lifestyle, literature and folklore [2, 56] . They are:

a)traditional popular male and female names. Widespread English names, which are used in everyday speech, became components of numerous phraseological units. Such English names like Betty, Tom, Jack, John, Mary and others became the carriers of certain human traits.So, the name Jack figured in 22 phraseological units and often associated cheerful, agile and cunning guy [2, 78].

This is old custom to name all people belonging to one profession by one name. The phraseology**Tom Tailor**means man or people engaged in tailoring.

The following examples consist of widespread English names: **to sham Abraham, Jack shall have Jill, Jack of the clock, Aunt Sally, John Trot, Johnny-come-lately, Johnny-on-the-spot.**

3.Phraseological units containing real anthroponymics, which is associated with the names of prominent people of their time: monarchs, politicians, scientists and inventors, or not so great, but famous for good or bad deeds [3, 144]. Maria Tudor was nicknamed as **Bloody Mary** by protestants whom she cruelly persecuted.

4. Phraseologies originated from literature sources [2, 78]. Especially plays of Shakespeare are rich source of English idiomatics, for example**, Cordelia's gift; a Daniel come to 'judgment; Hamlet with Hamlet left out.**

5. Phraseologies with toponyms.[3, 144] They contain a large number of phraseologies. All phraseological units with toponyms can be divided into four types:

a) Toponyms including the names of streets, districts sights of London. Some part of these units is closely connected with the history of London. These expressions carry to us existing at present old names of streets and squares. For example,**Tyburn blossom**[4,425] -young thief, offender. In 1783 Tyburn was the place of public execution. Later names of streets and districts denoted profession and social position of living or working people in that area. **Fleet Street**-English press, **Downing Street-** government of Great Britain,**Harley Street** -Medical profession.

b) Phraseologies which include the names ofcounties,regions, cities, rivers [3, 145]. They frequently reflect history or traditions of a certain city or village, for example**, to fight like Kilkenny cats.**

There are phraseological units reflecting certainarea, town, village connected with public manufactureor crafts which are widespread in some districts of the country. For instance, **to grin like a Cheshire cat,** the county Cheshire has long been famous for its cheeses [4,105].

Phraseologies with geographical names appeared by different associations among which can be noted production feature connected with certain place, events occurring in a definite place, e.g. **to carry coals to Newcastle, Donnybrook Fair**[2,104]**.**

In conclusion, proper names constitute a significant part of the vocabulary of such a highly developed language as English, and deserve to be carefully studied. Phraseology is closely connected with the history, culture, traditions and literature of the nation. The vocabulary of the language is subjected to changings.Phraseological

fund is changing, replenished and updated; it includes new phraseological units with proper names.

List of literature:

1.Кунин А.В. Англо-русский фразеологический словарь. – Изд. 4-е, переработанное и дополненное. - М.: Русский язык, 1984. – 942 с.

2. Кунин А.В. Курс фразеологии современного английского языка. – 2-е изд. перераб. – Москва: Высшая школа, 1996. – 156 с.

3.Суперанская А.В. Общая теория имени собственного.- Москва: Наука, 1973.- 366с.

4.Oxford Dictionary of Idioms. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2000. – 594 p

LINGUISTIC PROBLEMS IN TRANSLATING POEMS OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK POETS

Magistr: Xasanova Y.

The choice of the word is, in major cases, one of the most difficult problems of translation, which is closely connected with the problems of word meanings. At the lexical level there are a great many words which due to their inner expressiveness, constitute a special layer. There are words only with emotive meaning, like interjections, and words which have both referential and emotive meaning, like some of the qualitative adjectives; or words belonging to special groups of literary English or of non-standard English (poetic, archaic, slang, vulgar, etc.) and some other groups.

The potentiality of words can also be noted in regard to *emotive meaning.* Emotive meaning also materializes a concept in the word, but unlike logical meaning, emotive meaning has reference not directly to things or phenomena of objective reality, but to the feelings and emotions of the speaker towards these things or to his emotions as such. [N. Peter, New York, 1988, P.250].

For example: the dictionary meaning of English word “farewell” [fɛəʻwel] is “xayr”, “oqyo’l!”, however, in verse it mainly applied in the meaning of “alvido”.

For example:

Farewell to the Highlands, farewell to the North

Мундарижа

ИНГЛИЗ ТИЛИ МАГИСТРАТУРА БЎЛИМИ ТАЛАБАЛАРИ

Musoyeva A. B. The experience adopted while attending practical lessons at modern Universities of Great Britain 3
Erdanova Z.A. The Notion of Intertextuality 7
Сулейманов Т. Х. Место ролевых игр в коммуникативно-ориентированном обучении иностранным языкам 9
Suleymanov T. Kh. Means and types of cohesion 15
Sattarova D. I. Stylistic and functional approach to text 17
Suleymanov T. Kh. Types of information in text linguistics 19
Abdullaeva S. Proper names in the structure of phraseological units 21
Xasanova Y. Linguistic problems in translating poems of English and Uzbek poets 24
Эрданова З.А. Ономасиологические словари и онтология 27

ИНГЛИЗ ТИЛИ ФОНЕТИКАСИ КАФЕДРАСИ

Иномова Д. Диалекты английского языка 31
Муминова М. Моделирование стратегий полиглотов 43
Nasrullayev J.R. Hindu o'zlashtirma so'zlarning ingliz tiliga kirib kelishi 48

ИНГЛИЗ ТИЛИ ТАРИХИ ВА ГРАММАТИКАСИ КАФЕДРАСИ

Sirojiddinova L. Differences between future tenses 50
Aslieva Sh.Z. Handedness and language learning:how does handedness affect on our approach of learning the language? 52
Azimova A. Teaching English speaking at the beginning stage 56
Nuriddinova F.M. Effective teaching strategies in primary school 59
Niyazova R. Formation of Phrasal verbs 62
Xolmo'minova S.O. The main approaches in teaching vocabulary 66
Suyunov A. The usage of technologies in teaching and learning foreign languages 69
Nematova G. The linguistic peculiarities of modern Business English 71

Jahonova M. The role of error on second language acquisition 76
Fayzullayeva F. Online translator as an effective tool for working with English text 78
Abdunazarova Z.I. The significance of saving endangered languages 85
Исломова Г. Гендер хусусиятларни ифодаловчи мураккаб сўзлар таҳлили 87
Мавлонкулова Ш.С.Повтор в англоязычной художественной речи 93
Хамдамова Ш.С.Особенности стилистических функций словообразовательного процесса в английском языке 100
Gafurova K. Improving Listening Skills 106
Kurbanova D. The role of slangs in Spoken English 110
Bakayeva M. Critical thinking in language learning 115
Nikishina A. Some peculiarities of teaching integrated language skills 119
Numonjnova I. The effective methods of learning vocabulary 122
Amonov F. Specific features of Idioms 125
Tojiboyeva M. Some approach of solving translation problems .. 129
Maxmudova D. Xorijiy tillarni o'rganishda zamonaviy texnologiyalardan foydalanish 134
Фалеева А.В. Коллоквиальная система британского варианта английского языка 137

ИНГЛИЗ ТИЛИ ЎҚИТИШ МЕТОДИКАСИ ВА АМАЛИЁТИ КАФЕДРАСИ

Allamurodova A. K. Using innovative technologies in learning languages 144
Косимова Д. Using interactive methods at English lessons 148
Жамолиддинова М. The history of public speaking 150
Алижанова Н. The role of the English teacher 152
Gafurova Z. D.How to Teach Conjunctions 155
Абдурахмонова А. Особенности обучения «домашнему чтению» в Неязыковом вузе 157
Шербекова Ю. Основы обучения аудированию на начальном этапе обучения 161

Зарипова А. Коррекция ошибок в процессе обучения иностранному языку 164
Умрзокова Д. Zamonaviy pedagogikada elektron qo'llanmalardan foydalanishning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari 169

ИЖТИМОИЙ ФАНЛАР КАФЕДРАСИ

Toshboltayev Sh. S. Bizga qanot bergan istiqlol 173
Amriddinova H. So'g'd va buyuk ipak yo'li 175
Асроров Ҳ. Буюк ипак йўлида туристик сервисни амалга ошириш масалалари тарихи 180
Toshpulotov Sh. Globallashuv sharoitida sog`lom avlod tarbiyasining xususiyatlari 184
Рахматова Н. Ўзбекистонда тадбиркорлик,кичик ва хусусий бизнеснинг ривожланиши 188
Idiyev A. Amir temurning "temur tuzuklari" risolasida vatanparvarlik g'oyasi 194
Каримова С. Қадимги ҳинд тилшунослиги 196
Маматқулова М. Қадимги юнон тилшунослиги 200
Гафурова К. К вопросу о роли языка в истории цивилизации 203
Садриддинзода С. К вопросу о роли языка в формировании национального самосознания народа 207
Фарходов Д. К вопросу о методах преподавания иностранного (китайского) языка студентам вузов 212
Шерматова Э. Инвестиция сиёсати 219
Утаев Л. Бухарское ханство и государство Бабуридов в XVI в 222
Mamadaliev Sh. Samarqandda turizmning iqtisodiy samaradorligi 225
Fayzullayev X.I. "Buxoro" atamasining kelib chiqishi tarixi 228
Rahmonova D. Yoshlar tarbiyasida oilaning o'rni 232
Кушакова Н. Философские концепции соотношения языка и мышления 237
Фузайлова К. Почему Македонский женился на Роушанак? 244
Курбанова Д. Роль информационно-коммуникативных технологий в формировании гражданского общества 250
Эргашева Н. Вена тўгараги ва тил муаммолари 255

Насимов *А. А.* Некоторые вопросы появления и развития средневековых медресе региона 262
Муминова М. Из истории возникновения и функционирования вакуфного имущества 267
Komilova O. Ta'lim-tarbiya jarayonida kichik yoshdagi bolalarga til o'rgatishning asosiy elementlariga doir..... 272
Zokirova S. The positive aspects of integration up-to-date ICT in teaching EFL 277
Shodiyeva M. "Lord of the Flies". A novel as a political allegory 281
Khushvaqtov B. Language and gender 284
Axtamova M. Methodology of teaching writing in esl classes 286
Abdullayeva N. The main verities features of American and British English 288
Жунаидов Ф. Значение обсерватории Улугбека в составлении звездных таблиц 291
Аблаева Л. Дарс ўтишда фойдаланиладиган интрефаол Таълим методлари 292
Раупова М. Кейс-стади" методи 296
Raupov T. Ommaviy madanyat..... 298
Narzullayeva D. Axborot xavsizligi va unung oqibatlari..... 300
Ulmasova R. The effect of Gender factor on earning style of students and their achievements 303
Kobilova L. Russian to English interpreting and translation..... 307
Ахмеджанова А. Language skills development..... 310
Abdullaev Sh. Linguistics as a main factor for other languages aspects development..... 313