

MODERN SCIENTIFIC CHALLENGES AND TRENDS

**COLLECTION OF SCIENTIFIC WORKS
OF THE INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE**

ISSUE 2

London • 2018



MODERN SCIENTIFIC CHALLENGES AND TRENDS

ISSUE 2

MAY 2018

Collection of Scientific Works

LONDON, UNITED KINGDOM
Scientific Publishers "iScience"
28th May 2018

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION: ECONOMICS

| | |
|--|---|
| Norboyev S., Bo'ronova N. (Urgench, Uzbekistan) ERKIN IQTISODIY ZONALAR VA KICHIK SANOAT ZONALARINI RIVOJLANTIRISH VA BOSHQARISHDA ZAMONAVIY TEKNOLOGIYALARNI JORIY ETISH..... | 6 |
|--|---|

SECTION: MEDICAL SCIENCE

| | |
|---|---|
| Шертаев М. М., Юсупова З. Ш. (Ташкент, Узбекистан) ГЕНЕТИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ В МЕДИЦИНСКОЙ БИОЛОГИИ..... | 8 |
|---|---|

SECTION: PEDAGOGY

| | |
|---|----|
| Jumaniyazova Nasiba, Masharipova Gulira'no, Shokirova Sarvinoz, Sultonboyeva Mahliyo (Urgench, Uzbekistan) JUST STOP LIMITING YOURSELF, REMOVE ALL OBSTACLES WHICH HURT YOU AND LET BELIEF TO YOUR STRENGTH COME IN TO YOUR LIFE..... | 11 |
| Komiljonova Mohinur, Sapayeva Bibijon (Urgench, Uzbekistan) CLOSE APPROACH TO INVESTIGATE LEARNERS AND LEARNING PROCESS..... | 16 |

SECTION: PHILOLOGY AND LINGUISTICS

| | |
|--|----|
| Ahmedova Ugiljon Kuronboyevna, Matkarimova Shoxnozaxon Jaloladdinovna, Ismoilov Alimardon (Urgench, Uzbekistan) USING DICTATION TESTING TECHNIQUE IN TEACHING WRITING SKILL..... | 19 |
| Ahmedova Ugiljon Kuronboyevna, Rajapova Dilfuza Ravshanovna, Yusupboyeva Nodira Nurimmat kizi (Urgench, Uzbekistan) APPLICATION OF THE INTERACTIVE APPROACH TO THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH READING..... | 22 |
| Ahmedova Ugiljon Kuronboyevna, Matyokubova Mokhira Ibragim qizi, Jabbarov Sardorbek Satimovich (Urgench, Uzbekistan) THE ROLE OF TOTAL PHYSICAL RESPONSE APPROACH IN TEACHING ENGLISH..... | 27 |
| Ahmedova Ugiljon Kuronboyevna, Yusupova Sohiba Qahramon kizi, Rajapov Bobur Odilbekovich (Urgench, Uzbekistan) THE USAGE OF WRITING TESTING TECHNIQUES IN ASSESSING WRITING SKILLS..... | 31 |
| Atajonova Malokhat, Madaminova Yangiljon, Shonazarova Maftuna (Urgench, Uzbekistan) THE IMPORTANCE OF ROLE PLAY ACTIVITIES IN TEACHING THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE..... | 36 |
| Baydjanova Iroda Abdullayevna (Urgench, Uzbekistan) THE EFFECTIVE WAYS OF TEACHING ENGLISH FOR YOUNG LEARNERS..... | 38 |

| | |
|--|----|
| Davlatova Oltinoy Komil qizi (Urgench, Uzbekistan) THE ADVANTAGES OF THE PROJECT-BASED APPROACH IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING..... | 42 |
| Ermetova Jamila Ismailovna, Karimova Faroxat Sattorbergan kizi (Urgench, Uzbekistan) STYLISTIC ANALYSES OF LULLABIES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES..... | 47 |
| Kadirova Xilola Vahidovna, Kutlimuratov Umarjon Shakirovich (Urgench, Uzbekistan) HOW TO USE TECHNOLOGIES: ONLINE REFERENCE TOOLS FOR LEARNING ENGLISH..... | 51 |
| Madaminova Kunduz Alimbayevna, Yuldasheva Fazilat Olimbayevna, Egamberganova Mahliyo Arslonbek qizi (Urgench, Uzbekistan) THE FEATURES OF TRANSLATION..... | 55 |
| Masharipova Leninza Axmedjanovna, Mirzayeva Maftuna Baxtiyorovna, Babajanova Zumrad Igorovna (Urgench, Uzbekistan) PECULIAR DISTRIBUTIONAL AND SEMANTIC COMBINABILITY FEATURES OF SYNONYMS..... | 57 |
| Matyakubova Kholida, Nuraddinova Mokhira, Abdrimova Quvonchoy (Urgench, Uzbekistan) BENEFITS OF USING IDIOMS IN TEACHING AND LEARNING ENGLISH IN ESP..... | 62 |
| Otaboyev Akbar (Urgench, Uzbekistan) MATNAZAR ABDULHAKIM G'AZALLARIDA OG'AHYIY BILAN HAMNAFASLIK..... | 64 |
| Otaboyev Akbar Inoyatovich, Yusupova Quvonchoy Mayliboy qizi (Urgench, Uzbekistan) ABDURAZZOQ FAQIRIY LIRIKASIDA BADIY SAN'ATLARNING QO'LLANILISHI..... | 69 |
| Otaboyev Akbar Inoyatovich, Is'hoqjon Otaboyevich Ismailov (Urgench, Uzbekistan) OG'AHYIY RUBOYILARIDA MUSHTARAK SAN'ATLARNING QO'LLANILISHI..... | 74 |
| Rahimova Hilola, Allanazarova Gulbakhor (Urgench, Uzbekistan) ROBERT BURNS AND SCOTTISH NATIONALISM..... | 78 |
| Rahimova Hilola Kadambaevna, Xodjanoyozova Nargiza Kodamboevna (Urgench, Uzbekistan) AN EXAMINATION OF WASHINGTON IRVING'S RELATION TO THE ROMANTIC MOVEMENT..... | 82 |
| Rahimova Hilola Kadambaevna, Farkhodova Mukhtaram Yarashboy kizi, Akhmedjonova Surayyo Khujaniyoz kizi (Urgench, Uzbekistan) LORD BYRON'S THE TURKISH TALES IN TERMS OF ORIENTALISM..... | 86 |
| Rakhimov Sukhrob Ravshanbekovich (Urgench, Uzbekistan) NOTIONS 'ENGLISH LITERATURE' AND 'LITERATURE IN ENGLISH'..... | 91 |
| Vaisova Gulchekhra Akhmedovna (Urgench, Uzbekistan) THE SKILLS OF TEACHER'S QUESTIONING IN ENGLISH CLASSES..... | 95 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Yuldasheva Charos Ollayor qizi, Komiljonova Mohinur, Sapayeva Bibijon (Urgench, Uzbekistan) LITERARY ANALYSES OF THE STORY "THE LAST SPIN" BY EVAN HUNTER..... | 101 |
| Matyakubova Kholida, Khujaniyozova Nargiza Qodamboyevna, Jumanazarova Shakhista Zeripboyevna (Urgench, Uzbekistan) TEACHING ENGLISH AS ESL USING INNOVATIONS AND NEW TECHNOLOGIES..... | 104 |
| Atamuratova Nazokat yakhshimuratovna, Yuldashov Elyorbek Kakhramanovich, Khujaniyozova Nargiza Qadamboyevna (Urgench, Uzbekistan) CONTEXTUAL MEANS OF A LANGUAGE..... | 108 |
| Xudayberganov Ravshan, Yuldasheva Nazokat, Saidnazorova Sharofat (Urgench, Uzbekistan) IMPROVING VOCABULARY SKILLS IN COMMUNICATIVE LANGUAGE TEACHING..... | 112 |
| Madraximova Nazira Yaqubovna, Qobulova Muyassar Omonboy qizi (Urgench, Uzbekistan) ALISHER NAVOIYNING "HAYRAT UL-ABROR" DOSTONIDA INSONPARVARLIK G'OYALARINING IFODALANISHI HAQIDA..... | 116 |

SECTION: TECHNICAL SCIENCE TRANSPORT

| | |
|--|-----|
| Sodiqova Dilnoza Jumanazarovna, Saidov Samandar Muzaffarovich, Qurbonov Feruz Yaxshimurodovich (Tashkent, Uzbekistan) BIOMETRIK PARAMETRLARGA ASOSLANGAN AUTENTIFIKATSIYALASH USULLARI. ULARNING AFZALLIKLARI VA KAMCHILIKLAR..... | 119 |
|--|-----|

SECTION: TOURISM AND RECREATION

| | |
|--|-----|
| Masharipova Gulira'no, Kazakova Nodira, Sapayeva Bibijon (Urgench, Uzbekistan) DISCOVERING PECULIAR FEATURES OF TRAVELLING ABROAD..... | 125 |
|--|-----|

Ermetova Jamila Ismailovna, Karimova Faroxat Sattorbergan kizi
(Urganch, Uzbekistan)

STYLISTIC ANALYSES OF LULLABIES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

The subject of stylistics has so far not been definitely outlined. It will not be an exaggeration to say that among the various branches of General Linguistics the most obscure in content is undoubtedly stylistics. There is widely held view that the style is the correspondence between thought and expression. The notion is based on the assumption that of the two functions of the language, communication and expression of ideas, the latter finds its proper materialisation in strings of sentences especially arranged to convey the ideas and so to get the desired response.

"Style is a quality of language which communicates precisely emotions or thoughts, or a system of emotions or thoughts, peculiar to the author."^[1,71]

"A current definition of style and stylistics," writes A. Hill, "is that structures, sequences and patterns which extend, or may extend, beyond the boundaries of individual sentences define style and that the study of them is stylistics." [2, 54].

In this article we will illustrate the stylistic analyse of two types of lullabies such as **historical** and **men's**.

Interjection ← *Hush*, little Baby, don't say a word,
Mama's gonna buy you a Mockingbird. → **Rhythm**

And if that mockingbird don't sing,
Mama's gonna buy you a diamond ring → **Epithet**

And if that diamond ring turns brass,
Mama's gonna buy you a looking glass.

Polysyndeton ← **And** if that looking glass is broke,
Mama's gonna buy you a billy goat,

And if that billy goat won't pull,
Mama's gonna buy you a cart and a bull.

And if that cart and bull turn over,
Mama's gonna buy you a dog named **Rover**.

And if that dog named Rover won't **bark**, **Onomatopoeia** → Mama's gonna buy you a horse and a cart.

And if that horse and cart fall down,
You'll still be the **sweetest little baby** in town town **Epithet** →

As all lullaby texts are written in richly poetic language, stylistic devices abound in English lullabies. In this dissertation stylistic devices will be analysed in its broadest sense to refer to all types of English and Uzbek lullabies. As far as Classical lullabies are concerned, a variety of stylistic devices can be found including lexical, phonetic and syntactic stylistic devices. This can be briefly illustrated by following examples of **rhythm**, **epithet**, **polysyndeton**, **onomatopoeia** and **interjections** in classic lullabies.

Hush –interjection showing to be quiet towards the baby. At the beginning of *every other line* the same conjunction-**and**- is used. The combination of words '**word**' and '**mockingbird**' is presented as **rhythm** in the first and second lines. In the phrase '**Diamond ring**' diamond describes the ring in the form of **epithet**.

Besides, as an example of phonetic stylistic devices, **onomatopoeia**, there is a reference to the dog's '**bark**'.

Interjection Hush ← a by Baby

On the Tree Top,

When the Wind blows → **Parallel construction**

The Cradle will rock

When the Bough breaks

The Cradle will fall,

Down tumbles Baby,

Cradle and all.

This example of classic lullabies is a good illustration of both lexical and syntactic stylistic device. For example, **when the Wind blows** and **when the Bough breaks** are considered to be **parallel construction**.

We will review the same stylistic analyze in historical type of Uzbek lullabies in the pages that follow. In this example **sifatlash** id est epithet can be met. In the phrase '**Shirin bolam**' the word '**shirin**' describes the child and forms **sifatlash** in Uzbek language.

1. Dadang hozir urushda-yo, alla,

Vatan uchun yurishda-yo, alla,

Fashistga qiron **solsin-o**, alla,

Assonans →

Baxtingga **omon qolsin-o**, alla,

Alla bolam-o, alla,

Shirin bolam-o, alla.

Sifatlash →

2. Alla bolam, der ekan-o, alla,

Urush qursin, der ekan-o, alla,

Urush bo'lgan joylarda-yo, alla,

Polvonlari zo'r ekan-o, alla.

Epistrofa →

Jonaltirish

← O't yoqsam tutun o'ralar-o, **alla**,

Yetimlar eshikdan mo'ralar-o, **alla**,

simile Quloqday nonga zor bolam-o, **alla**, **Alliteration**

Davronni surar to'ralar-o, **alla**.

The phrase '**tutun o'ralar**' in the second example is **jonlantirish** that is **personification**. 'tutun' –smoke '**o'ralamoq**' or '**o'rlamoq**' [3, 167] –to collect in one place. In the word '**Quloqday**' the suffix '**-day**' shows that it is **o'xshatish** in Uzbek language and corresponds to **simile** in English language. It helps to increase the sentimentality of lullabies. **Alliteration**, the combination of consonant letters-'**r**' and '**l**', is common as it is poetic language. As a phonetic stylistic device we can meet **assonance** which is the collection of vowel '**o**' in the third and fourth lines in the first text and the vowel '**i**' in the third example.

Moreover, **epistrofa**—the usage of the same word at the beginning and the end of quatrain, can be met in this text. The quatrain starts with the word '**Alla**' at the beginning and finishes with the same word again.

One of the significant findings to emerge from this study is that lexical and phonetic stylistic devices are widely-used in this type of English and Uzbek lullabies.

Regarding to the stylized type of English lullabies, epithet is common for this type. **Tartan bonnet** and **tartan trews** –are the examples of **epithet**. Tartan is a

pattern of different coloured straight lines crossing each other at 90-degree angles, or a cloth with this pattern. Bonnet is a type of hat that covers the ears and is tied under the chin, worn by babies. [5, 1531] In both examples, the word '**tartan**' is used to depict the bonnet-a type of baby's hat and trews-trousers. The second quatrain features **polysyndeton** - **With blue ribbons, with a hush-a-bye and a lullaby**- the deliberate usage of conjunctions in order to combine similar sentence parts [6,230]

I'll buy you a **tartan bonnet**, **Epithet** →

And some feathers to put on it,
Tartan trews and a phillibeg,
Because you are so like your daddy
Tom shall have a new bonnet,

Polysyndeton ← **With blue ribbons** to tie on it,

With a hush-a-bye and a lullaby,

Who so like to Tommy's daddy

Now we aim to unravel some of the mysteries surrounding huyyas in Uzbek lullabies that can be equivalent for stylized ones.

Kattargin bolam, huyya,
O'ynab o'sgin, bolam, huyya,
Ulg'ayursan bir kuni, huyya,

Sinekdoxa ← **Qo'**ldan ishimni olursan, huyya,

Huyya bolam, huyya.

Undov so'z ← **Hay** deganda man aytayin borini,

Chillada ko'r **baland tog'**ning **cho'ktirilgan qorini**, → **Jonlantirish**

Sifatlash ← Savdogarlar bejab tortar **torini**,

Nori o'lsa **sho'ri** qisar barini, **Metafora**

Huyya bolam, huyya. →

The results of this investigation show that Uzbek lullabies with the same type named huyya are abundant in lexical stylistic devices such as **sinekdoxa**, **sifatlash**, **jonlantirish**, **metafora** and **undov so'zlar**. '**Qo'I**' – hand-a part of body – refers to the future and the father wants his son to occupy his profession. Thus, he means the job by using the phrase '**qo'ldan ishimni olursan**'. The second quatrain has a variety of lexical devices. For example, '**Hay**'-interjection showing exclamation of the speaker, '**baland tog'**'-sifatlash (epithet), the phrase '**cho'ktirilgan qor**' depicts the snow as if it were sunk under the water like a person and forms the **personification**. According to the book 'O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati', '**nor**'-'strong and brave man' [3, 59] in connotative meaning and in this text it also refers to the sons of the aforementioned people and '**sho'r**' –'suffering, misery, and unhappiness'. Clearly both '**nor**' and '**sho'r**' form **metaphors** by implying the person and suffering.

Yig'i lullabies include mostly rhetorical questions. In fact, mother is expressing her sorrows by remembering her son's clothes. '**Bolam ko'ylagi ko'kmidi, Kamarcha bog'i yo'qmidi,**' mother knows that her child's dress was blue and it had a belt. In the expression '**Sheramardlar yo'qmidi**'- **sheramard** refers to brave people. However she is inquiring into his son with the aim of his survival by using rhetorical questions. Although she realizes that it is impossible she hopes his son to be with her again with the phrase '**Rahmi kelmasmikan-o**'.

Epifora - *alla-yo, alla-*comes at the end of each line. An example of **simile** '*Kamarcha*' can be found in the text. The suffix '*-cha*' forms simile. The singer uses metaphor wishing to be a 'bulbuligo'yo' id est 'nightingale'.

Taking everything into consideration, English lullaby texts abound in syntactic stylistic devices in comparison to Uzbek lullaby texts, which have more lexical stylistic devices. In general, English people use similar, sometimes the same lexical units to denote metaphor as in Uzbek lullabies. As for phonetic stylistic devices, Uzbek lullabies outnumber English lullabies in terms of alliteration, assonance and rhythm. To conclude, Uzbek lullabies apply to more lexical stylistic devices than English does whereas it uses more phonetic and stylistic devices than Uzbek language.

REFERENCES

1. J. Middleton Murry. The problem of style. London, Oxford University Press, 1961.
2. Archibald. A.Hill. Poetry and Stylistics in "Essays in Literary Linguistics".
3. "O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati". E. Begmatov, A. Madvaliyev, N. Mahkamov, T. Mirzayev va boshqalar "O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi" Davlat ilmiy nashriyoti. Toshkent- 2008
4. Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners. – China.: Macmillan, 2007
5. Galperin I.R. Stylistics. – M.: Higher school Publishing House, 1971



MODERN SCIENTIFIC CHALLENGES AND TRENDS

Executive Editor-in-Chief: PhD Oleh M. Vodianyi

MAY 2018

ISSUE 2

The results of scientific researches, errors or omissions are the authors' responsibility

Founder: "iScience" Sp. z o. o.,
NIP 5272815428

Subscribe to print 03/06/2018. Format 60×90/16.

Edition of 100 copies.

Printed by "iScience" Sp. z o. o.

info@sciencecentrum.pl, <https://sciencecentrum.pl>

