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РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН

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course, lend them an air of ambiguity at times. What about the phrase “Frederick Douglass Voice”? This does not imply that Frederick Douglass has a talented voice; rather, it describes the fact that he was selected by popular vote.

Although most people only read the headline or, at best, the lead, editors of newspapers and magazines in the United Kingdom and the United States devote great attention to the headline because they recognise its significance as a vehicle for conveying both information and evaluation. Writing a title that compels the reader to read the entire article or at least a significant portion of it requires a great deal of creativity and dexterity on the side of the person responsible for writing the headline.

It should come as no surprise that the majority of the vocabulary that is utilised in the composition of newspapers is neutral and common literary terminology. Apart from this, the style of writing seen in newspapers is marked by its own language characteristics and has its own particular vocabulary features. The primary objective of a concise news article is to impart information upon the reader. It presents the facts without offering

any explicit commentary, and any evaluation that is included in the news articles is, for the most part, implied and, as a general rule, emotionless. The articles in the news are generally factual, yet stereotypical patterns of phrasing are frequently used. The language used in brief items is always neutral in style, which appears to be consistent with the ostensibly objective character of newspaper reporting [7: 290]. This is because brief items are always written in the third person. There are times when it can be rather challenging to comprehend the significance of the headlines. There are certain irregularities in their sentence construction that may be attributed to grammar. Several of the terms that are used in headlines are not often utilised in conversational English. The headlines in newspapers published in the English language are often rather brief, and as a result, they have a tendency to exclude any words that are not absolutely necessary, such as articles and auxiliary verbs, and to be as generally economical as they possibly can. Because of this, shorter words are preferred to longer ones wherever feasible in order to be used in headlines.

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O'ZBEK TILIGA INGLIZ TILIDAN O'ZLASHGAN VA O'ZLASHAYOTGAN SO'ZLAR HAQIDA BA'ZI MULOHAZALAR

O'zbektilleksikasida o'zlashish jarayonini kuzatadigan bo'lsak, 20 dan ortiq til o'zlashmalari mavjud, shuningdek, tilimizda o'zlashishi passiv bo'lgan bir qancha tillarning o'zlashmalari ham uchrab turadi. Mustaqillikkacha bo'lgan davrda “o'zlashgan” ayrim leksemalar rus tilining tabiatiga moslashgan holda tilimizga o'zlashgan.

Masalan, *chempionat*, *trenirovka*, *tanketka*, *kovboyka* kabi leksemalar so'ngida *-at*, *-ka* singari elementlarning kelish hollari inglizcha leksemalarning tabiatidan yiroq hisoblanadi. Shuningdek, bu kabi hodisani *xaker*, *xuligan* va *xoil* kabi leksemalarda *h* fonemasi o'rniga *x* fonemasi ishlatilganidan ham sezish mumkin.

O'zbek tili leksikasining katta qismini o'z qatlam leksemalari tashkil etadi. Lug'at boyligimizdagi forsha-arabcha, shuningdek, ruscha o'zlashma leksemalarning ham miqdori boshqa til o'zlashmalariga qaraganda katta bo'lib, hozirda ularning qatoriga inglizcha o'zlashmalarni ham kiritish mumkin.

Eski nashrdagi "O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati"ga 80 ga yaqin inglizcha o'zlashma so'z kiritilgan bo'lsa, yangi nashrdagi "O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati"ga 500 dan ortiq inglizcha o'zlashma so'z izohlangan. Shuningdek, "O'zbek tiliga o'zlashgan inglizcha so'zlarning izohli lug'ati"da 350 dan ortiq so'z, vaqtli matbuotda qo'llanilayotgan neologizmlar, "Inglizcha-o'zbekcha-ruscha axborot texnologiyalari va Internetga oid qisqacha atamalar lug'ati" kabi inglizcha o'zlashmalar hisobiga mingdan ortiq leksema o'zlashganini aniq ay-tish mumkin.

Har bir tilda o'ziga xos o'rinsiz ishlatiladigan o'zga til unsurlari mavjud bo'lib, ular varvarizmlar sifatida izohlanadi. Hozirgi paytda yoshlar nutqida *okey* (*OK – all correct*) – ishlar besh; *vau* (*wow*) – ijobiy ma'nodagi his – hayajon ifodalovchi undov so'z; *o, yiss* (*o, yess*) – tasdiq ma'noni ifodalovchi so'z; *o, best* (*best*) – *ishlar a'lo*; *hello* (*hello*) – *salom*; *bay* (*bye*) – *xayr* kabi ingliz tili ta'sirida o'zlashgan varvarizmlar ham uchrab turadi. Zeroki, so'z o'zlashish jarayoni, o'zga tilning madaniyat, urf-odat, o'ziga xos rasm-rusumlari bilan bevosita bog'liqdir.

O'zbek tiliga inglizcha o'zlashma so'zlarning o'zlashish yo'llari turlicha yo'sinda bo'ladi. Qator yangi tushunchalar va hodisalar aynan o'zbekcha nomlanishga ega bo'lmasa yoki o'zlashma so'z tushunchaning (sinonimiga nisbatan) turli qirralarini ifodalash va nomlash jihatidan o'zining ijobiy va samarali ta'siriga ega bo'lsa, shundagina to'g'ridan to'g'ri o'zlashtirish yoki aynan o'zlashtirish usulidan foydalanilmoqda. Masalan, *chat* (*chat*) – *suhbat*, *bifshteks* – (*beefsteaks*) – qovurilgan mol go'shti qaylaga solib beriladigan ovqat turi, *mani* (*money*) – *pul*, *boyfrend* (*boyfriend*) – *do'st*, *o'rtoq* kabi so'zlar ham ayrim reklama, bolalar kiyim-kechaklari yoki aholi e'tiborini tortuvchi buyumlarda aks etmoqda.

Izoh isboti sifatida E.A'zamovning "Bayramdan boshqa kunlar" qissasidan olingan parchaga e'tibor qaratamiz. Asar qahramonlaridan sanalgan Safuraning tilida parazit so'zlar ko'plab qo'llanishini kuzatish mumkin:

"Umuman, ko'p gapirib og'zini charchatmaydi. Demoqchi bo'lgan fikrini biron bitta alomatroq so'zga jamlab qo'ya qoladi. Xuddi mashhur "O'n ikki stul"da-gi tantiq Ellochka o'xshab. Masalan: "bravo", "ujas", "genialno", "shik", "se lya vi", "chi gap", "oybay", "salut",



"chao", "okey" va hokazo. Bu baynalmilal – qurama so'zlarni u doimo xitob bilan, ohangini keltirib talaffuz qiladi. Siz o'zbekcha gapiravering, u ana shu "til"da javob qaytaraveradi. Hello-o! BBlarga (Bakir bilan Bargida demoqchi) salut, deb qiyqiradi u telefondoq: ismlarini to'liq aytish ham unga malol kelsa kerak yoki oliftagarchilikkamikin?"

Bu so'zlar, odatda, tushuncha ifodalanishi jihatidan ingliz yoki boshqa tillarda o'z ekvivalentiga ega bo'lsa-da, biroq ulardan uslubiy jihatdan u yoki bu xususiyatiga, ma'noni tasviriy ifodalashiga ko'ra farqlanadi.

Hozirgi paytda gazeta, jurnal, radio eshittirish va teleko'rsatuvlarda muxlislarni o'ziga jalb etadigan mavzular nomida inglizcha so'zlar va ularning urf-odatlar bilan bog'liq holatlar tez-tez ko'zga tashlanadi. Mashhur siyosiy arboblardan, siyosatchilardan, iqtisodchilardan, jurnalistlardan ham o'zlarining nutqlarida sohalariga mos holatda o'rni bilan inglizcha o'zlashmalarga murojaat qilib turishadi.

Umuman olganda, so'z o'zlashish jarayoni tilning doimiy harakatdagi qonuni hisoblanib, o'zbek tili leksikasiga o'zlashishi sezilarli darajada ta'sir qilgan 20 dan ortiq til o'zlashmalari mavjud.

Xulosa qilib aytadigan bo'lsak, tilimizga ingliz tilidan o'zlashgan so'zlarning o'zlashishida semantik tuzilishdagi o'zgarishlar ham har xil bo'lgan. Shunga ko'ra, ularni o'z ma'nosini saqlab qolgan o'zlashmalar, so'z ma'nolarining kengayishi, so'z ma'nolarining torayishi, o'zlashmalarining yangi ma'no kasb qilishi kabi til hodisalariga uchragan o'zlashmalar sifatida tasniflab o'rganish mumkin.

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