



O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI  
OLIV VA O'RTA MAXSUS TA'LIM VAZIRLIGI  
JIZZAX POLITEKNIKA INSTITUTI



**“ZAMONAVIY TADQIQOTLAR, INNOVATSIYALAR,  
TEXNIKA VA TEXNOLOGIYALARNING DOLZARB  
MUAMMOLARI VA RIVOJLANISH TENDENTSIYALARI”**

mavzusidagi respublika miqyosidagi ilmiy-texnik anjumanida  
faol ishtirok etgani uchun

**XOLMATOVA MALIKA**

**SERTIFIKAT**

bilan taqdirlanadi

Rektor



A.Usmankulov

8 april 2022 yil



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ilmiy-texnik anjuman

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Jizzax-2022

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emas, shu bilan birga bilishga oid mahoratlarini takomillashtirishda, ilmiy tekshirish metodlarini: kuzatishni, eksperimentni, hayoliy modellashtirish metodini, gipotezalar va boshqalarni egallashda darsdan darsga og'ishmay oldinga siljishga undaydigan sharoitni yaratish zarur. Shu munosabat bilan o'quvchilarda umumlashgan bilish mahoratlarini shakllantirish muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'ladi.

O'quvchilarning predmetga bo'lgan munosabatini aniqlaydigan muhim faktor o'qituvchining shaxsiyati hisoblanadi. Ko'pchilik o'quvchilarning predmetga bo'lgan munosabati uning qanchalik qiziqarli o'qitilishiga bog'liq. Agar maktabda o'z predmetini yaxshi ko'radigan o'qituvchi ishlasa, bu predmet ko'pchilik maktab o'quvchilarining diqqatini o'ziga jalb etadi. O'qituvchining shaxsiy sifatleri eng aniq namoyon bo'ladigan uning darsdagi faoliyati va o'qituvchi tashkil etgan o'quvchilarning bilim olish faoliyatlari maktab o'quvchilarida predmetga qiziqish paydo bo'lishining asosiy manbalari hisoblanadi.

O'quvchilar uchun o'qituvchining tutgan o'rni ham, uning ishonchi ham muhim ahamiyatga ega. Keyingisi o'qituvchining o'zini tutishda, darsda tarixiy tajribani, ayrim omillarning faoliyatini, hozirgi voqealarni, o'quvchilarning o'z vazifalariga nisbatan xulq va muammolarini baholashda ifodalanadi.

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#### MEANS OF DESCRIBING THE HUMAN PSYCHE IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK PHRASEOLOGY

Xolmatova Malika Ibadullayevna Jizzax Politexnika Instituti

Annotation: By the beginning of the twentieth century, much attention has been paid to the scientific study of the phrase logical complex of languages. As a result of research in this area, phraseology has been established as a separate branch of linguistics. This situation requires a more extensive study of the phraseology that is widely used in speech. The linguistic image of a person can be revealed on the basis of the parameters of its manifestation: biological, physical, mental, intellectual, social. Many researchers refer to any particular aspect in describing the concept of "person": appearance, age, physical condition, mental state, social status, work activity, behavior, ethical relationships, and moral values, among others. That is why in this article we have devoted to the phrase logical units that reveal the human psyche.

**Key words:** phraseology, lexical units, phrases, symbols, mental performance, phrase logical features.

The study of phraseological units, which are linguistic means that are more complex than other lexical units of the language, is a very complex and at the same time responsible task. This is due to the



fact that phrase logical units, as an artistic and visual means of speech, perform a variety of methodological functions, and not a simple presentation of thought.

Phraseology is a branch of linguistics that studies set phrases and expressions that are characteristic of a language [6,142].

The term phraseology was first used in the second half of the 16th century by the English literary critic and translator André. In world linguistics, one or another aspect of phraseology has been theoretically and practically studied, monographic observations, dissertations, dictionaries, and scientific articles have been published on its various aspects. Phraseology is a field of linguistics that studies regular expressions. Words in a phraseological unit are grammatically and semantically related and have a common meaning. Phrasal logical expressions have different meanings in meaning and function: they express the character, object, situation, event, properties of people, are used in artistic language for stylistic coloring, exaggeration, amplification, are found in the form of aphorisms, passages, writers created both phraseological expressions. Russian scientist V.L. Arkhangel'sky in his research shows the following features of phraseological units:

1. The existence of a certain phraseological unit in a language unit in the form of a stable phrase;
2. Use as a unit of language in speech;
3. Compliance of the phraseological unit with grammatical models;
4. The logical unit of the phrase must consist of at least two components;
5. The components of phrasal logical units have a special meaning;
6. The position of the components in the structure of phraseological units is constant (invariant);
7. Lexical and grammatical stability;
8. Semantic integrity;
9. Possibility of interpretation by synonyms or phrases;
10. Semantic idiom, impossibility of literal translation;
11. Breadth of meaning;
12. Nominative integrity;
13. Perform nominative, definitive, etiological, expressive, modal, appeal functions;
14. Perform different syntactic functions in different types [4, 46].

Linguist Professor Sh. Rakhmatullaev agrees: "The richness of the dictionary consists of words and phrases based on these words. A word is a lexical unit of vocabulary, and a phrase is a phraseological unit. They are generalized and are called lexical units. The phrase serves as a lexical meaning. Accordingly, it is a lexical unit and in this sense is placed next to the word" [7, 133].

The concept of "ahmoq" - "stupid" (60 English phrases) is represented, in addition to the nuclear-semantic features "aqlsiz", "juda ahmoq", by additional features that characterize the negative qualities of a person, including stubbornness ("copper forehead", "thick skull" - "esshshakday qaysar"), slowness (like a bump on a log - bir qop somon), frivolity (light as a butterfly - suv bossa to`pig`iga chiqmas), inattention, forgetfulness (head and two ears - bir qulog`idan kirib ikkinchisidan chiqib ketadi), eccentricity (a bit weak on the top floor), incompetence (heavy wit), naivete and gullibility (plucked dove). A stupid person in the linguistic representation may simply have average abilities, be ordinary, rustic, uninteresting: there are not enough stars from the sky, he does not shine with talent, he is gray as a fireman's pants, he is not a magician, he will not set the Thames on fire. Loss of mind, decrease in mental performance (the concept of "ahmoqlik" - "to go crazy") (9 Uzbek, 10 English phrases) is associated in the linguistic consciousness with old age. Phraseologism with the meaning "stupid" can also be used to assess human behavior, stupid deeds. A significant part of the phrases of logical units that verbalize the concept of "aqli, smart" (72 English phrases of logical units) expresses the meaning



of "smart, intelligent person": a person of great intelligence, not thoughtless, with a good head on his shoulders. An intelligent person in the phraseology of the Uzbek and English languages is represented by such qualities as independence of thinking (one's own head on one's shoulders), the ability to think logically, clearly (clear head), flexibility and sharpness of mind (sharp as a needle), quick wit (have quick wit). On the basis of the selected semantic features in the structure of the concept, groups of phraseological units are also distinguished with common meanings "wise, experienced" (wise, like Solomon), "sane" (sober, like a judge), "smart". educated" (egg-headed), "half too smart", "not stupid, a person who is difficult to deceive" (not born yesterday - kechagina tug`ilib qolmagan). The consistency of the symbols that are the objects of the comparative phraseological unit thus indicates the presence of a comparative commonality in languages. Therefore, when we look at English and Uzbek phraseological units formed on the basis of artistic comparison, we see that many of them are similar to objects of comparison. Uzbeks compare the redness of a girl's face with an apple, and the British with a cherry. Meanwhile, Uzbeks compare cherries to girlish lips. Uning oydek yuziga, qaldirg`och qanotidek qora qoshlariga, osmon singari moviy ko`zlariga va g`unchadek lablariga, qizil olmadek yanoqlariga, shamshoddek qomatiga qancha qarasang ham ko`zingni uzolmaydigan darajada go`zal edi. She had a face like the moon, dark eyebrows like a swallow's wing, blue eyes like the sky, and lips like a bud, cheeks like a scarlet rose, a figure like a cedar, and she was so beautiful that it was impossible to tear her away from her. eye. 3.45].

The fact that such comparative phrases, which are used seven times in one sentence, sound exactly the same as in the Uzbek language, shows that both peoples think the same in comparison. There are no problems when translating such comparative phraseological units that are semantically and methodologically compatible. Because the image style in this example is the same. The semantic connection of the components and the functional integrity of the entire connection ensure the stability of the phraseological verb, creating conditions for its phraseological character. This removes it from the list of free phrases and puts it in the list of phrasal verbs included in the dictionary and ready to use.

These phrasal verbs have the following characteristics. They are characterized by less pronounced phraseological features in stable and integral compounds.

a) they can be divided into several lexical parts; they clearly distinguish the meaning of the component words; the semantic structure of phrases is based on the correct and precise semantics of the verb, and the formal component includes additional semantic modifiers that partially change the form (beginning, duration, end, speed):

to think - o`ylamoq, to think out - chuqur o`ylamoq.

The concept "o`ylamoq, think" (130 English phrases) has the most complex semantic structure. The following semantic groups are distinguished in its structure: a) involuntary thinking; b) arbitrary, non-objective thinking, thinking; c) objective, purposeful thinking; d) mental operations; e) think, make a decision;

e) think, remember; g) make guesses, guess. Each group is divided, in turn, into subgroups in accordance with the meanings of the presented phraseological units. Thus, the group "involuntary thinking" includes phraseological units with the meanings "arise in consciousness" (boshiga kirmoq, miyasiga kelmoq - come to mind), "suddenly appear in consciousness (about an absurd idea)", "acquire support in consciousness without a reasonable reason" (boshiga g`oyalarni kiritish - drive thoughts into the head), "imperceptibly appear in consciousness" (penetrate into the soul in the heart), "constantly arise in consciousness" (doimiy ravishda miyasida aylanmoq - bypass someone's consciousness), "constantly be present in the mind" (to stick like a nail in the head, keep the mind on smth.), "to become the subject of constant reflection" (to absorb the whole soul).



There are so many biblical phrases in the English language that it takes a lot of skill to put them together. Phrases used in modern English that are based on the Bible include. Here are some of them, representing the human psyche, as examples:

Apple from home - chiroyli lekin chirigan meva (aldamchi muvaffaqiyat), beam (mote) in the forehead. – daraht bo`lagi (odamdagi eng katta kamchilik), the blind leads the blind – ko`r ko`rni yetaklaydi, in the sweat of sorrow. – peshona terini to`kmoq, can a leopard change its spots? – leopard o`zining dog`larini o`zgartirishi mumkinmi? (bukrini go`r tuzatadi), no one can serve two masters – ikkita qiroлга hech kim hizmat qilmaydi (bir qozonda ikkita kalla qaynamas), the prodigal son – istedodli bola, a prophet is not without honor, except in his own country – o`z yurtida payg`ambar emas.

In addition to these individual phrases, there are many phrases that come from the English Bible. To condemn oneself from one's mouth - o`zini o`zi ayblamoq, to run through one's teeth - zo`rga o`zini asrab qolmoq, to kill a fattened calf - katta buqani so`ymoq (mehmonni iltifot bilan kutib olmoq), from laughter to contempt - birovning ustidan kulmoq, sit under your vine and fig tree - o`zining darahning tagida o`tirmoq (tinchgina uyda o`tirmoq), sow the wind and reap a storm - shamolni sochib quyunni yig`moq (qattiq jazolanmoq).

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## DIFFERENSIAL TENGLAMALAR SISTEMASI NAZARIYASIDAN BA`ZI

### MA`LUMOTLAR

<sup>1</sup>Xolyigitova Mohigul Naim qizi <sup>1</sup>Matematika fani o`qituvchisi, Jizzax shahar 12-maktab.

<sup>2</sup>Suyarov Anvar Olimjon o`g`li <sup>2</sup> O`qituvchi, Jizzax politexnika instituti

Qisqacha chiziqli differensial tenglamalarga doir ma`lumotlarga to`xtaymiz. O`zgaruvchi koeffitsiyentli differensial tenglamalar sistemasini qaraymiz.

Ma`lumki chiziqli tenglamalar sistemasini

$$\frac{dx_i}{dt} = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}(t)x_j, \quad i = \overline{1, n},$$