

YOSHLAR SLENGLARINI INGLIZ TILIDAN O'ZBEK TILIGA TARJIMA QILISHNING LISONIY XUSUSIYATLARI

Musayeva Farangiz Qahramon qizi

NavDPI Chet tillar fakulteti Xorijiy til va adabiyoti (ingliz tili)yo'nalishi 2-bosqich magistranti

ARTICLE INFO.

Kalit so'zlar: sleng, ingliz tili, jargon, og'zaki nutq, madaniyat, ijtimoiy til.

Annotatsiya

Mazkur maqolada ingliz tilidagi slengning murakkab xususiyatlaridan biri haqida so'z boradi. Maqola xususan, sleng va sheva, sleng va jargon, slengva so'zlashuv tili kabi standart bo'lmagan ingliz tili til qatlamlarining tasnifini tahlil qiladi va ushbu standart bo'lmagan ingliz tili til qatlamlari va sleng so'zlar o'rtasidagi farq haqida batafsil ma'lumot beradi. Shuningdek slenglarni ingliz tilidan o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilishning ayrim jihatlari muhokama etiladi.

<http://www.gospodarkainnowacje.pl/> © 2023 LWAB.

KIRISH

Og'zaki nutq leksikasi deganda og'zaki nutqda qo'llaniluvchi leksika tushuniladi. Bunga: umumiste'moldagi so'zlar bilan birga sleng, jargonizmlar, professionalizmlar, dialektizmlar, vulgarizmlar va evfemizmlar kiradi. Shuni ham aytib o'tish kerakki, ko'pgina o'zlashtirma so'zlar oldiniga og'zaki nutqda qo'llanilib, so'ng adabiy tilga o'zlashadi Yangi so'zlarning adabiy me'yorga aylanishi og'zaki nutqda keng qo'llanilishi natijasida sodir bo'ladi.

ADABIYOTLAR SHARHI

Sleng (Sleng). Ba'zi olimlar slengni og'zaki nutqning asosi deb hisoblaydilar va uni turlicha talqin etadilar. Sleng deganda mavjud biror-bir tushunchani ifodalash uchun yangi nom vujudga keltirishni tushunamiz. Ba'zi slenglar qo'pol bo'lishi, yumoristik ta'sirni ifodalashi mumkin. Muhimi sleng orqali biz erkin so'z va ifodalarni keltiramiz. "money"so'ziga quyidagi slenglarni misol qilishimiz mumkin: *beans, lolly, brass, dibs, dough, clink, off, wads; "head"- attic, brainpen, hat, peg, nut, upper, storey; "drunk"- cock-eyed, high¹.*

Slengni yoshlar, talabalar, o'quvchilar va boshqa alohida guruhlar slenggiga ajratishimiz mumkin. Quyidagilar XX-XXI asrlarda yoshlar orasida keng qo'llanilgan "qamoqxona" slenggiga misol bo'ladi: *trusteis, runners, scound story man, burglar*. Tabiiyki sleng og'zaki nutqda katta emotsional kuchga ega. Masalan "drag"sleng sifatida o'ta zerikarli va bajarilishi qiyin bo'lgan narsalarga ishora qiladi: "It is a long drag"- *about a dull and long journey; "What a drag it is to have to get up early", "It is a drag" (about relatives)*. Slengni yozma nutqdagi vazifasi-bu qahramon tili xususiyatini yaratish va asosan atrofdegilardan biror narsani sir tutish orqali o'z fikrini suhbatdoshiga etkazish va shu bilan birga atrofdegilarda g'alati holat vujudga keltirish tufayli ta'sir etishdir: *bread-basket-the stomach, to do a*

¹ Arbekova T.I., Vlasova N.N. "English for all occasions"248 b.2017

flit-to quit one's flat at night without paying the rent or board, cradle-snatcher-an old man who marries or courts a much younger woman, window-shopping-feasting one's eyes on the goods displayed in the shops, without buying anything, a big head-a boaster, go-crackers-go mad, belt up-keep silence, I'll send you an odd-bob-I'll send you a shilling².

TADQIQOT METODOLOGIYASI VA EMPIRIK TAHLIL

Slengni o'rganar ekanmiz, shuni afsus bilan aytish keraki, ayrim slenglar juda tez muomaladan chiqib ketayotganini ta'kidlash joiz. Masalan, "groovy" yoki "far out" kabi slenglar o'n oltinchi asrlarda juda mashhur bo'lgan agar ushbu slenglarni kimdir hozir og'zaki nutqida ishlatga kulgiga qoladi. "Yuppie" slengi bir necha yillar mashhur emas edi hozirgi kunda esa uni og'zaki nutqda tez – tez uchratamiz. Aynan mana shu "Yuppie" slengining ma'nosini Londondagi kollej talabalari tushuntirib berishga harakat etishmoqda: "Young, upwardly-mobile professional!"-getting richer. "Young professional, social climber"-someone who is really going through all the correct channels. Someone who has got his life planned for the next twenty years. Someone very dull and very methodical, probably lives in Clapham or Wandsworth.

"Young, upwardly-mobile professional-who is more concerned with owning a Porsche by the time he is twenty-five than getting married"

"Young, urban, professional-materialistic, conservative, stockbrokers, merchant bankers.

"Young, urban, professional-trendy, keeps up with today's fads, fashions, that sort of thing.

Keltirilgan misollarda "Yuppie" 1)boyib borayotgan shaxsni; 2)hayotini keyingi yigirma besh yilini rejalashtirgan shaxsni;3)zamon bilan hamnafas bo'lgan shaxsni;4)shaharlik ma'nolarini anglatayapti (from "Mozaika").

Shunday qilib, slenglarni umumxalq tiliga oid desak-da ular ma'lum doiraga mansub kishilar qo'llaydigan, ma'nosi shunday kishilargagina tushunarli bo'lgan so'zlardir.

Jargonlar (Jargons). Jargonlar deganda tilda mavjud bo'lgan hamda yangi ma'no olgan so'zlar tushuniladi. Chunonchi, og'zaki nutqda (*of sportsmen*) sportchilar, (*of jazz people*) musiqachilar, (*of the army*) harbiylar, (*of thieves*) o'g'rilar jargonlari mavjud. Jargonlar faqat o'sha soha vakillarigagina tushunarli bo'ladi. Masalan, quyida talabalar tilida ishlatiladigan jargonlar keltirilgan. (*Student's jargon*) *alexer* (a student preparing for a law course), *exam* (examination), *math* (mathematics), *trig* (trigonometry), *ec* (economics), *prof* (professor); harbiylar tilida ishlatiladigan jargonlar (*military jargon*): *a big gun* (an important person), *GI* (Government Issue- a label of American soldiers), *a sewing machine* (a machine gun), *an egg* (an unexperienced aviator or pilot).

Lekin keng omma o'rtasida og'zaki ishlatiladigan jargonlar ham bor: *He is a big shot-he is an important person. He is a fly boy-he is a dodger, a cunning person, an old fox. What a dull dog- an unexperienced person. If I buckle down, I can learn it- If I mobilize all my efforts, I can learn it. If you offered me the job, I'd jump at it-If you offered me the job, I'd accept it immediately. It gives me a buzz- It gives me a feeling of excitement. Give me a buzz-telephone me.*

Ingliz tilining nostandart leksikasi rivojlanishi asosan olmon tillari kelib chiqishi tarixi bilan xarakterlanadi. Ko'pchilik nostandart leksikaga taalluqli so'zlar kelib chiqishidan boshlab o'z ma'nosiga xos adabiy til bilan mutanosib holda ishlatiladi. Quyida ingliz tilining amerikacha slengi orqali nostandart leksikaning bir qator misollarni ko'rib chiqishimiz mumkin. Affiksatsiya ("affixation" – inglizcha "so'z yasovchi qo'shimchalar") – zamonaviy ingliz tilidagi yangi so'z yasovchi eng ko'p tarqalgan usullardan biridir va bunda o'zak va so'z yasovchi qo'shimcha yangi ma'no anglatuvchi so'z yasaydi. Affiksatsiya o'z ichiga prefikslar ("prefix" – inglizcha "so'z oldiga qo'shib yangi so'z yasovchi qo'shimcha"), suffikslar ("suffix" – inglizcha "so'z oxiriga qo'shib yangi so'z yasovchi

² Genzburg R.S. Kidekel S.S. Knyazova G.Y. Sankin A.A. "A course in Modern English lexicology" 2010.

qo'shimchalar") va infikslarni ("infix" – inglizcha "so'z o'zagiga qoshilib yangi so'z yasovchi qo'shimchalar") oladi. Nostandart leksika va sleng so'zlarini yasashda standart so'zlar yasash uchun qo'llanadigan so'z yasovchi affikslardan foydalaniladi. Eng ko'p tarqalgan madaniy ma'lumot beruvchi va harakatni bajaruvchini ifodalaydigan yangi nostandart so'z yasovchi qo'shimcha bu –er suffiksdir. Misol uchun, "greener" – yangi kishi yoki tajribasiz xodim ("green" – yashil, yangi unib chiqqan); "juicer" – alkogolik ("juice" – sharbat, ichimlik); "jumper" – o'g'ri, uyga derazadan oshib o'tuvchi ("jump" – sakramoq); "penciller" – jurnalist ("pencil" – qalam). Ingliz tili amerikacha slengida bunaqa so'zlarni yuzlab topish mumkin. Ingliz tili amerikacha slengi ot so'z turkumiga oid odamlarni ifodalovchi so'zlarni yasashda –ie suffiksi keng tarqalgan va u odamlarga nisbatan kichraytirish, erkalash yoki yomonlash ma'nolarini ifodalash bilan xarakterlanadi: "drunkie" – sharobxo'r, alkash ("drunk" – ichgan); "baddie" – yovuz, yomon amaki ("bad" – yomon); "goodie" – yaxshi odam ("good" – yaxshi). Inkori ma'no anglatuvchi prefiks no- amerika slengida nimanidir yetishmasligini, kamchilikni ifodalash maqsadida ishlatiladi. Bu holatda qoidaga bo'y sungan holda so'z tire bilan ajratiladi: "no-hoper" – omadsiz, foydasiz odam ("hope" – umid qilmoq); "no-name" – arzimaydigan odam ("name" – ism); "no-show" – ko'rinmagan (kelmagan) odam ("show" – ko'rsatmoq). Navbatdagi so'z yasovchi birlik bu –aholic (mukkasidan ketgan) qo'shimchasidir. Bu birlik ilk bor "alcoholic" – sharobxo'r so'ziga qo'shilgan va keyinchalik nostandart leksika amerikacha slengida yangicha so'zlarni ifodalashda qo'llana boshlagan. Masalan: "workaholic" – mehnatkash, ishga mukkasidan ketgan ("work" – ishlamoq); "New Yorkaholic" – Nyu York shahriga sodiq, ("New York" – Nyu York shahri); "coffeaholic" – kofe ichishga mukkasidan ketgan ("coffee" – kofe); "foodaholic" – yeb-to'yimas, ochofat ("food" – ovqat). Ingliz tilida yarim affiks degan tushuncha bor va ulardan ba'zida sleng so'zlarini yasashda ham ishlatiladi, masalan: proof, –man, –land, –like, –hood, –head va hokazo. Bu turdagi affikslar so'z yasovchi qo'shimcha bo'lish bilan birga o'zi alohida ma'noga ega so'z hamdir.

XULOSA VA MUNOZARA

Tilshunoslikda slenglar va jargonlarni o'rganish muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, ularni o'rganish bugungi kunda keng doirada amalga oshirilayotgani tahsinga sazovor. Shunday qilib, slenglarni umumxalq tiliga oid desak-da ular ma'lum doiraga mansub kishilar qo'llaydigan, ma'nosi shunday kishilargagina tushunarli bo'lgan so'zlardir. Ya'ni, sleng - bu do'stlar o'rtasidagi suhbat, matnli xabarlar va boshqa tasodifiy ijtimoiy muloqotning norasmiy tili. Jargon - bu ma'lum bir soha, kasb yoki ijtimoiy guruhdagi odamlar tomonidan qo'llaniladigan maxsus, tor doiradagi texnik til.

ADABIYOTLAR RO'YXATI

1. Aliyev A.Y "O'zbekiston jumhuriyatining davlat tili haqidagi qonuni va o'zbek tili nutq madaniyati" nomli ma'ruzasi. 2016 Toshkent. 78 bet.
2. Arbekova T.I., Vlasova N.N. "English for all occasions"248 b.2017
3. Sodikova, A. H. (2023, March). DIDACTIC OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SPECIAL COMPETENCIES IN STUDENTS OF TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION. In *INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE" INNOVATIVE TRENDS IN SCIENCE, PRACTICE AND EDUCATION"* (Vol. 2, No. 4, pp. 93-99).
4. Sadikova, A. (2023). THE IMPORTANCE OF INDEPENDENT EDUCATION IN THE FUTURE TECHNOLOGY SCIENCE TEACHERS IN THE PROCESS OF DEVELOPING THEIR SPECIAL COMPETENCIES. *Science and innovation*, 2(B3), 478-482.
5. Sodikova, A. (2022). THE SCIENTIFIC-METHODOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE OF INDEPENDENT EDUCATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SPECIAL COMPETENCIES OF FUTURE TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION TEACHERS. *Berlin Studies Transnational Journal of Science and Humanities*, 2(1.5 Pedagogical sciences).

6. Sodiqova, A. (2022). ТЕХНОЛОГИК ТАЪЛИМ ЙЎНАЛИШИ ТАЛАБАЛАРИДА ТАЯНЧ, КАСБИЙ ВА МАХСУС КОМПЕТЕНЦИЯЛАРНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШНИНГ ДИДАКТИК ИМКОНИЯТЛАРИ. *Science and innovation*, 1(В6), 15-20.
7. Sodiqova, A. H. (2020). MODERN EQUIPMENT OF LABORATORY ROOMS ON THE SUBJECT OF TECHNOLOGY. *Theoretical & Applied Science*, (5), 659-662.
8. Xaitov, L. A. (2021, December). THE ISSUE OF SUSTENANCE AND PROFESSION IN HAKIM TERMIZI'S WORK "BAYANUL KASB"(“DESCRIPTION OF THE PROFESSION”). In *International Scientific and Current Research Conferences* (pp. 67-69).
9. Хаитов, Л. А. (2014). Значение эстетического воспитания в развитии личности студента педагогического вуза. *Наука. Мысль: электронный периодический журнал*, (10), 40-44.
10. Azamatovich, X. L. (2021). The Concept of Heart In The Treatises Of Hakim Termizi. *CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, PHILOSOPHY AND CULTURE*, 2(3), 63-67.
11. Azamatovich, K. L. (2020). The role of the Hakim Termizi architectural complex in visiting tourism in Uzbekistan. *Вопросы науки и образования*, (9 (93)), 27-31.
12. Yuldasheva, D. THE IMPORTANCE OF COOPERATIVE LEARNING AND GROUP WORK IN ENGLISH CLASSES. *Zbiór artykułów naukowych recenzowanych*. 100.
13. Yuldasheva, D. (2022). Methodology for Developing Students'communicative Competence In English (On The Example Of Tourism Directions). *Science and Innovation*, 1(В7), 1498-1501.