

NON-EQUIVALENT VOCABULARY OF THE RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGE

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RESUME

Non-equivalent vocabulary is studied as one of the factors that change the norms of the Uzbek literary language. A general description of the language situation in modern Uzbekistan is given against the background of the informatization of society and the process of integrating languages and cultures. Based on the analysis of cases of the use of non-equivalent vocabulary in oral and written speech, the author states its significant influence on the process of democratization of the literary norm.

Keywords: vocabulary, non-equivalent, influence, norms, verbal communication.

INTRODUCTION

The functioning of any language is based on the concept of a language norm, which determines the literacy of a person's speech. The norm is a characteristic for the literary language, that is, the language that is used as an exemplary means of communication. The norm is based on practical speech communication, which is subjected to codification - the entry of rules into dictionaries, textbooks, reference books. It reflects a certain cultural era within which a society of native speakers develops.

The norm applies to various language levels: phonetic, lexical, grammatical, graphic and others. The linguistic norm has two sides: both stability in public use and evolution, the ability to change. The change in linguistic norms is closely related to the socio-historical, economic, media and other transformations in society. In the past, one of the "most authoritative sources" of the norm was considered to be works of fiction.

The study of the problems of linguoculturology in modern linguistic science deserves special attention. The recent scientific works of linguists testify to the relevance of the study of linguistic phenomena in their correlation with its cumulative and cultural function. This, in particular, concerns the issue of non-equivalent vocabulary.

As noted by such linguists as Vereshchagin E.M., Kostomarov V.G. non-equivalent vocabulary - These are words that cannot be semantized using translation (they do not have stable correspondences in other languages, do not have semantic correspondences in the content system characteristic of another language), that is, "words whose content plan cannot be compared with any foreign language lexical concepts.

Ozhegov's dictionary gives the following definition - non-equivalent vocabulary includes not only the absence of an equivalent, but also the reason for such absence, the reflection of a specific material and spiritual culture by the word.

In modern linguistics, there is no doubt that non-equivalent lexical units - words and phrases reflect the specifics of the national culture of a particular people, containing a peculiar component that shows the divergence of two cultures.

Recently, in connection with the development of society, the conditions for the functioning of languages have changed dramatically. This circumstance led, in particular, to a change in the

meanings of previously known words and set phrases. This can be seen by referring to the materials of the mass media (media).

The media include newspaper and magazine press, radio and television, billboards and various forms of direct oral communication with a mass audience. The language of the media is an informational language that provides a compact and strictly unambiguous record of this content in a form acceptable for direct submission to the mechanisms. The role of the media is to convey important socio-political information to the audience.

Further discussions about the significance of the media lead us to the conclusion that there is a continuous search for means of expressiveness and enhancement of expression with the help of linguistic means, such as non-equivalent vocabulary. Among the media published in Uzbekistan, an important role belongs to the newspaper. The language of the newspaper has a certain specificity that distinguishes it from the language of fiction or scientific literature, as well as from colloquial speech.

This is the result of a long-term selection of linguistic expressive means that are most appropriate for the social task that the newspaper performs as the main mass media. The distinctive features of the language of the newspaper are: information saturation, selection of language means, genre diversity, variety of stylistic use of language means, the presence of socio-political vocabulary and phraseology. On the pages of newspapers published in Uzbekistan, visual means are often used, among which non-equivalent vocabulary occupies a special place.

Consider the following words as an example: *suzane* - a kind of tapestry made of smooth fabric with machine or hand embroidery, *pustak* - a smooth sheepskin (from which all the wool came out), *joynamoz* - a bedding on which Muslims pray, *zardevar* - a gold-embroidered bedspread that hangs over the walls of a room, *niches*, *openings*, *supra* - bedding (usually leather), on which flour is sifted, *dombra* - a stringed musical instrument, *doira* - a tambourine, *torus* - a stringed percussion musical instrument, *rubab* - a plucked stringed instrument, *dutar* - a two-stringed plucked musical instrument.

In the texts of Uzbek periodicals published in Russian and English, lexical units of the Uzbek language are used to accurately convey the surrounding reality, the economic and socio-cultural life of Uzbekistan. For example: Until now, brides embroider bright *suzani* for their wedding, and the floors in the houses of the Baysun people are covered with carpets and leathers of amazing color, pile bedding-puffs. Fantasy and choice of patterns and combination of colors is limitless - girls prepare embroidery for their dowry, which, as a rule, includes: *suzane* (2 copies), *joynamoz* (2 copies), *zardevor* (2 copies), *bolinpush* (3-4 copies).), *bugjoma* (2 copies).

(The *bugdjom* ornament among the Uzbeks of the Kungrad tribe resembles their favorite carpet patterns and is distinguished by geometric rhythms full of dynamics and internal tension. The favorite musical instruments of the people are *dombra*, *changkavuz*, *doira*, pipe (*nai*), reed pipe, after 1970 - *tor*, *rubab*, *dutar* It should be concluded that the use of Uzbek non-equivalent vocabulary in the texts of newspapers of Uzbekistan, published in Russian and English, shows the national flavor and specificity of individual lexemes characteristic of this particular language. their languages.

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