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SECTION 29. Literature Folklore. Translation
Studies.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARIES IN IDENTIFYING THE NORMS OF WRITTEN SPEECH (ON THE BASIS OF “THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES” BY ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE AND ITS TRANSLATIONS IN RUSSIAN AND UZBEK)

Abstract: Dictionary is a reference resource, in printed or electronic form, that consists of an alphabetical list of words with their meanings and parts of speech, and often a guide to accepted pronunciation and syllabification, irregular inflections of words, derived words of different parts of speech, and etymologies or in other words is a similar reference work giving equivalent words in two or more languages. Such dictionaries often consist of two or more parts, in each of which the alphabetical list is given in a different language. According to purposes they vary in types as specialized dictionaries, defining dictionaries, prescriptive vs. descriptive, dictionaries for natural language processing. There are other types of dictionaries that don't fit neatly in the above distinction, for instance bilingual dictionaries, dictionaries of synonyms, or rhyming dictionaries. So dictionaries can be used for different purposes, particularly in medicine, technology, engineering, and other fields. Etymological dictionaries are considered as a main source for learning the historical establishment of the word. The values of etymological dictionaries are examined in linguistic analyses of the words or expressions which describe the origin and the historical development as well. Furthermore, through the use of various dictionaries researchers learn languages or define the meanings of unfamiliar words. Etymological and other dictionaries play an important role in the process of translation from one language into another. Particularly, the description listed in the dictionary serves for the effective completion of the process of translation. Translator selects the needed one by comparing the meanings given in the dictionary. Spacious ways of translation cause the enrichment of both languages and cultures.

Key words: Dictionary, lexicographical product, basic mechanisms, Devon ul lugotit turk, Etymological theory, morphemic structure.

Language: English

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I. INTRODUCTION

Each type listed above is approved in every language distinctly. As B.N. Golovin mentioned “etymologist had to deal with the history of the language and life of the nation every time”. In line with B.N. Golovin's request, it is impossible to learn etymology of the word without its history. P.Ya. Chernykh also encouraged the logic of B.N. Golovin, and as he listed “history and etymology enrich each other.” According to P.Ya. Chernykh, “appearance of the word and its role in language related, on one hand with the history of the language, on the other hand

with life of nation who are the users of the language, and also with the development of its material and spiritual culture, and with natural conditions of its habitation, social development and relations with other nations”. In addition to P.Ya. Chernykh, etymology of the word reflects all the periods which took part in nation's and language's life. According to Sandro Nielsen a dictionary may be regarded as a lexicographical product that is characterised by three significant features: (1) it has been prepared for one or more functions; (2) it contains data that have been selected for the purpose of fulfilling those functions;



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and (3) its lexicographic structures link and establish relationships between the data so that they can meet the needs of users and fulfill the functions of the dictionary. Furthermore, the etymology of the word and its history – these two periods in the life of the word in which bound exist its commitment in writing. And this information can serve in learning the history of the nation. Also well-known writers' works have great influence on etymological research. But there is still some confusion in etymology of the words which is staying undisguised. Therefore etymological research should include not only linguistic knowledge, but also other fields.

Etymological theory recognises that words originate through a limited number of basic mechanisms, the most important of which are borrowing. While the origin of newly emerged words is often more or less transparent, it tends to become obscured through time due to sound change or semantic change. In many languages, words can appear in many different forms, but only the undeclined or unconjugated form appears as the headword in most dictionaries. Most specialists think that the root and first meanings of the word are enough in establishment, whereas the other group of researchers believes in biography of the word. But modern etymology considers both of them. Every language has its early etymological dictionaries which helped improve the latest researches.

English derives from Old English (sometimes referred to as Anglo-Saxon), a West Germanic variety, although its current vocabulary includes words from many languages. However, language change has eroded many grammatical elements, such as the noun case system, which is greatly simplified in modern English, and certain elements of vocabulary, some of which are borrowed from French. Although many of the words in the English lexicon come from Romance languages, most of the common words used in English are of Germanic origin. When the Normans conquered England in 1066, they brought their Norman language with them. During the Anglo-Norman period, which united insular and continental territories, the ruling class spoke Anglo-Norman, while the peasants spoke the vernacular English of the time. This led to many paired words of French and English origin. In the English language as the earliest dictionaries can be listed glossaries of French, Italian or Latin words along with definitions of the foreign words in English. For the other dictionaries were Dictionarius, Elementarie, A Table Alphabetical, A Dictionary of the English Language and so on.

In the Russian language during the pre-Kievan period, the main sources of borrowings were Germanic languages, particularly Gothic and Old Norse. In the Kievan period, however, loanwords and calques entered the vernacular primarily from Old Church Slavonic and from Byzantine Greek. There

began explicit attempts to fashion a modern literary language as a compromise between Church Slavonic, the native vernacular, and the style of Western Europe. The writers M.V. Lomonosov, G.R. Derzhavin, and N.M. Karamzin made notable efforts in this respect, but, as per the received notion, the final synthesis belongs to Pushkin and his contemporaries in the first third of the 19th century.

For the early dictionaries the work "Devon ul lugotit turk" of Mahmud Kashgariy can be a notable sample in the Uzbek language. The Uzbek language was originated from Turkic. Some Russian linguists also searched on Turkic and helped for the enrichment of etymology of the Uzbek language. But the Arabs and other nations' conquests left influence on Uzbek. It shows that all languages enrich and develop under the influence of the others.

In order to prove the opinion said above we follow the criteria given by E.I. Dibrova. As E.I. Dibrova's opinion, "basing on facts of relative languages etymological analyses put forward the following objects:

- Find out the origin of the word analysed;
- Define the meaning of the word in present;
- Specify the inner form of the word, e.g. its original meaning;
- Determine the original morphemic structure and derivational structure of the words;
- Define the historical changes of the word and the reason of etymological analysis.

The criteria given by E.I. Dibrova proves the real etymological analyses of the words. According to the object of the article only some of the criteria given above were taken.

In order to approve the followed opinions above we pay attention to the passage taken from the story "The Hound of the Baskervilles" ("Собака Баскервилей" перевод Н.Волжиной, "Баскервиллар ити") by Arthur Conan Doyle and its translations in Russian and Uzbek. The words analyzed are numbered by their accordance:

"Holmes was silent, but his little darting glances showed me the *interest* (1) which he took in our curious *companion* (2)."

I. a) Interest - c.1425, from Anglo-Fr. *interesse* "what one has a legal concern in," infl. 15c. by O.Fr. *interest* "damage," from L. *interest* "it is of importance, it makes a difference," third pers. sing. present of *interresse* "to concern," from *inter-* "between" + *esse* "to be." Financial and legal senses were in Anglo-Fr. Meaning "curiosity" is late 18c. *Interesting* meant "important" (1711); later "of interest" (1768).

b) *Interest* 1) [mass noun] the feeling of wanting to know or learn about something or someone *she looked about her with interest* 2) [mass noun] money paid regularly at a particular rate for

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the use of money lent, or for delaying the repayment of a debt 3) the advantage or benefit of a person or group.

c) Latin *interesse* 'differ, be important', from *inter-* 'between' + *esse* 'be'. The *-t* was added partly by association with Old French *interest* 'damage, loss', apparently from Latin *interest* 'it is important'. The original sense was "the possession of a share in or a right to something"; hence sense 4 of the noun. Sense 1 of the noun and the verb arose in the 18th cent. Sense 2 of the noun was influenced by Medieval Latin *interesse* 'compensation for a debtor's defaulting'

d) *Interest* ← *interesse* ← *interest* ← *inter* + *esse*: *in-ter-est*; *-est* is the stressed syllable;

e) *Interest* (historical form) – *interest* (modern form); suffix *-se* is omitted and added *-t* by Latin; Etymological analysis is needed in learning phonetic changes of the words.

II.a) **Companion** - 13c., from O.Fr. *compaignon* "fellow, mate," from L.L. *companionem* (nom. *companio*), lit. "bread fellow, messmate," from L. *com-* "with" + *panis* "bread." Found first in 6c. Frankish *LexSalica*, and probably a translation of a Gmc. word (cf. Gothic *gahlaiba* "messmate"). Replaced O.E. *gefera* "traveling companion," from *faran* "go, fare".

b) A person or animal with whom one spends a lot of time or with whom one travels: *his travelling companion*

c) Literally 'one who breaks bread with another', based on Latin *com-* 'together with' + *panis* 'bread'

d) *Companion* ← *companionem* ← *compaignon*

e) *Compaignon* (historical form) – *companion* (modern form); Etymological analysis is used in grammar and teaching the development of the English language.

The Russian translation of the sentence:

“Холмс сидел молча, но быстрые, мимолетные взгляды, которые он бросал на нашего занятого *собеседника* (2), ясно говорили о том, что этот человек сильно *интересует* (1) его”.

I. a) **Интерес**, «особое внимание, в возбуждаемое чем-л. или кем-л.»; «польза», «выгода». Прил. **интересный**, **-ая**, **-ое**. Глаг. **интересовать**. Возвр. ф. **интересоваться**. Укр. **інтерес**, **інтересний**, **-а**, **-е**. **інтересувати(си)**; блр. **інтэрас** (обычно **цікаваць** и произв.); болг. **интерес**, **интересен**, **-сна**, **-сно**, **интересувам (се)** – «интересую (сь)»; с.-хорв. **йнтерес**, **интересенат**: **интересент** – «заинтересованное лицо», **интересантан**, **-тна**, **-тно**: **интересантний**, **-а**, **-о** – «интересный», **йнтересовати**; чеш. **interes** (чаще **zájem**, **prospěch**), **interesent** – «заинтересованное лицо», прил. **interesantní** – «интересный», **interesoventi (se)**; польск. **interes**, **interesowac' (się)**, **interesujacy**, **-a**, **-e** 1)

«интересующийся»; 2) «интересный». В русском языке эта группа слов употр. с Петровского времени. Смирнов приводит много примеров употребления слова *интерес* в начале XVIII в. Кроме того, «ущерб в *интересах* его царского величества не учинился»; «*интересы* государственные». Тогда же появляется глаг. *интересовать*. ср. франц. (с XIII в.) **intérêt**, *m.* – «интерес», «польза» (ст.-франц. также **interest** – «ущерб», «убыток» и «возмещение убытков», «компенсация»), **intéreser** – «иметь интерес», «интересоваться» > ием. **Interesse**, *n.*, прил. **interessant**, **interessieren** – «интересовать»; голл. **interesse** – «интерес» (но **interest** – «процент»), **interessant** – «интересный», **interesseren** – «интересовать»; англ. **interest** и др. Первоисточник – латин. **interest** – первоначально 3 ед.н. вр. от **interesse** – «быть (*esse*) между (*inter*)», > «отличаться»; отсюда **interest** – «есть разница», позже «убыток» и «прибыль». Знач. «особое внимание» развилось (в новых западноевропейских языках) из знач. «выгода», «польза»;

b) *интересовать*, *-сую*, *-суеть*; *нсв. кого-что. безл.* Возбуждать в ком-л. внимание, любопытство, интерес (1 зн.);

c) As mentioned in part (a) the word “*интересовать*” came from Latin and adopted to Russian in XVIII century. Therefore its original meaning kept in Russian as «особое внимание», «выгода», «польза»;

d) **интер+есо+вать**, *есо* is the root word which was compounded with *интер* and **-вать** is suffix by which verb formed;

e) «быть (*esse*) между (*inter*)» were the founder words; **interesse** > **interest** > **intéresse** > **intérêt** > **interes** > **йнтерес** > **інтэрас** > **інтерэс** > **интерэс**; Etymological analysis is needed in studying typology and history.

II.a) **Собеседник беседа** «разговор, поучение», диал. «собрание, пиршество», *бесѣдка* «легкая летняя постройка, увитая зеленью», укр. *бѣсѣда* «беседа», ст.-слав. **бѣсѣда** λόγος, ρήμα, ómilía, болг. *бесѣда*, сербохорв. *бѣсѣда*, словен. *besēda* «слово, речь», чеш. *beseda*, др.-чеш. *besēda*, польск. *biesiada* «пир». || Из **bez-* + **sēda* «сидение снаружи» со стар. знач. *bez-* «снаружи»; ср. др.-инд. *bahis* «снаружи», *bahirdvāram* «место перед дверью»; В семантическом отношении Ванстрат сравнивает *beseda* с др.-исл. *Útiseta* «сидение снаружи в ночное время для гадания, прорицания». Вряд ли правильно сравнивают Брандт и Погодин *бе-* с лит. дуративной част. *be-*; против Преображенский и Ильинский, собственные сопоставления которого с *басня*, *бахорить*, а также с нем. *faseln* «молоть вздор» принять нельзя.

со приставка и предлог, укр., блр. **з**, др. – русск. **съ**, также **съсь**, ст. – слав. **сѣ** метá, прѣс, еіс,



ύπερ, έξ, άπό, χατά, болг. с, съ, сербохорв. с, са, словен. s, sə, чеш. s, se, словц. s, se, польск. z, ze, кашуб. s, se, в.-луж. z, ze, zo, н.-луж. z, ze, zo, полаб. zā. || Праслав. *съ-, *сьп-, приставка глаг. Сложений и предл., соответствует *sq- в именных сложениях (см. су-); родственно – особенно в знач. «с, вместе с» – лит. sán-, sq- (sándora «согласие», sašlavos «мусор»), лтш. suo- (suõvārdis «тезка»), др.-прусс. san-, приставка, sen, предл. «с», др.-инд. sam, sa(m) «с», авест. ham- – то же, др.-исл. sam- «вместе», греч. όμος «общий, подобный, ровный», όμοῦ «вместе», лат. similis (semelis) «подобный», simul «одновременно» наряду с *sm в др.-инд. sa- (sakṛt «однажды»), греч. Ά в άπλόος «простой, одиночный»; Недостоверна связь с греч. σύν, атт. ξύν «с» *kom, ср. лат. cum, com «с», ирл. com-, con- «с», куда относят и греч. χατά «вниз, вдоль», ирл. céт, др.-кимп. cant «с».

b) **Собесѣдник**, -а; м. тот, кто беседует с кем-л., участник беседы, разговора. < **Собесѣдница**, -ы; ж;

c) **Со+бесѣда+ник**, The root word is **бесѣда** which meant “a meeting, outside, a place at the door”;

d) **съ (сьп)+bez+šĕda >со+бесѣда+ник**;

e) **сѢ+бесѢда** (historical form) - **со+бесѣда+ник > собесѣдник** (modern form); when the affix -ник is added to the root word **бесѣда**, letter [a] is omitted; Etymological analysis is needed in learning phonetics, lexicology.

As seen above the English word **interest** and Russian word **интерѣс** have the same origin and meanings. But they started being used in different times. These two words belong to the same parts of speech: noun.

The Uzbek version of the sentence:

“Холмс индамай ўтирган бўлса ҳам, ғалати суҳбатдошимизга (2) унинг ахён-ахёнда кўз ташлаб туриши бу кишига жуда қизиқаётганлигидан (1) далолат берарди.”

I. a) *Ham Farsça ve Orta Farsça ham* هم “de, dahi (edat), bir, beraber, aynı (önek)” sözcüğünden alintidir.

Sohbet Arapça **şhb** kökünden gelen **şuḥbat** صحبة “dostluk etme, arkadaşlık” [www. TR Etimoloji/NişanyanSözlük.com];

b) Meanings in present are:

“Хамсуҳбат [ф-т+а] айн. суҳбатдош [а+ф-т] Суҳбатда иштирок этувчи киши, суҳбат катнашчиси; суҳбатчи, хамсуҳбат”.

c) **ham+şuḥbat** همصحبة “ham” هم “de, dahi (edat), bir, beraber, aynı (önek)” [www. TR Etimoloji/NişanyanSözlük.com], “к тому же; кроме того; и ... и”; **şuḥbat** صحبة “dostluk etme, arkadaşlık”, “дружеская беседа”;

d) **ham+şuḥbat**

e) The historical changes of the word are not given in etymological dictionaries. The analysis is

needed in learning loan words of the Uzbek language (D.O.¹).

The etymology of the word “қизиқмоқ” is given in the dictionary in this way:

“П. а) I. **ҚЫЗ** (тур.); киз (чаг.);

II. **ҚЫЗ**- турк., аз.; **giz**- тур. диал.; кыз- тур., гаг., кар.к., карт.т.г. (**кыз**-), кум., каз., ккал., ног., уз. диал.; **кыз**-баш.; **кы:с**- як.; **кыс**- тув.; **киз**- (чаг.); **хыз**- (крым.); **хёр**- чув.;

III. **ҚЫЗЫ**- кир., уз. диал., уйг. диал., сал., алт., (тел., кар.т.); кизи- уз., уйг., (тар., вост.-тюрк.).

A.M. Щербак восстанавливает в праформе долгий гласный: **кис**- “накаляться, краснеть”. Долгота гласного подтверждается як.формой.

◇ I I. жара, огонь – во всех источниках;

2. усердие, возбуждение;

II I. накаляться, краснеть – турк., гаг., кум., ккал., ног., тат., баш., уз. диал.; накалять, жечь; гореть – кар.т.г. (+ “запылать”); загораться; разгораться – гаг., ккал.; нагреваться – турк., тур. диал. аз. (+ “согреться”), каз., ног.; делаться/быть горячим – гаг.; сделаться красным; (по)краснеть – кар.т.г., тув., як.; пламенеть, багроветь – як.;

2. разгораться, оживляться – турк., тур., кум., тат.; увлекаться – турк.; воспламениться; стараться, стремиться – тув.; возбуждаться – тур., аз., гаг., тат.; быть в возбужденном состоянии – тат., чув.; входить в азарт – турк.; нервничать – уз. диал.; горячиться – турк., тур., гаг., аз., кум., каз., ккал., ног., тат., баш., чув.;

3. сердиться – тур., аз., гаг., кар.к.; раздражаться – тур., гаг.;

4. *спец. мед.* температурить – тур., гаг.; разъяриться;

5. быть под хмельком – ног.; пьянеть – тат., чув.;

6. преть, гореть – тат. (*о сене, зерне*), чув.;

III I. накаляться, раскаляться – кир., уз., уйг. диал. алт. (+ “зажигаться”), (тар., вост.-тюрк.); разгораться – уз. (перен.); гореть; быть горячим;

2. воспламениться – алт.; возбуждаться – кир., уз., уйг. диал.; делаться страстным – уйг.; становиться нетерпеливым – уйг. диал.; проявлять интерес – кир., алт.; усердствовать, прилежать;

3. сердиться (вост.-тюрк.);

4. опьянеть – уз. диал.

5. преть, гореть – кир. (*о сене*) и ряд специальных и единичных значений.

Значения форм второй рубрики и 5 третьей рубрики представлены и в производных формах: тур. **kızış-** ‘перегреваться, преть’, аз. **кызых-** ‘преть, становиться прелым’, саг. **кызык-** ‘сгореть от сырости – *о сене*’, алт. **кызыктыр-**

¹ D.O. stands for Otajonova Dildor

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“дать сгореть сену – *от сырости*”. Из специализированных значений отметим чув. **хёр** ~ тюрк. **кыз**–“горкнуть”, о котором см. **қырку** “кислый, прогорклый”;

◇ Перечень форм и значений глагола **кыз** приводит М. Рээнэн. Формы третьей рубрики, вероятно, образованы от **кыз** “жар, огонь” при помощи афф. **–ы**. Та же именная основа **кыз** представлена и в таких производных, как **кызар** < ***кыз ар**– “краснеть” [см., напр., **кызар**- турк., аз.; **кызар**- тур., гаг., кар.к., кум., кир., каз., ккал., ног., уйг.диал., сюг., лоб., алт., (алт., тел., леб., шор., саг., койб., кач., кюэр., казан., коман., др.-уйг., осм., аз., тур., тат.); **кызар**- уз., уйг.диал.; **кызар**- уз., уйг.диал.; **кызар**- уз.диал.; **хызар**- хак.; **кытар**- як. со значением “краснеть” во всех источниках и рядом переносных значений] и, возможно, в **кызыл** “красный” (см. **ҚЫЗЫЛ** “красный”). **хёр**- чув. “накаливаться”.

◇ Из производных глагольной основы **кыз**-распространены:

1. Имя с афф. **–гын**, напр., **кызгын** турк., аз.; **кызгын** тур., гаг., кум., ккал., ног.; **кызгын** уз., уйг. со значением “горячий” – во всех источниках, кроме ног.; “хмельной” – ног.; и рядом других синонимичных значений.

2. Имя с афф. **–к**, напр., **кызык** турк.; **кызык** тур.диал., кир., каз., ккал., тат., баш., алт.; **кызык** уз., уйг., (чаг., вост.-тюрк.); **каҗак** чув. (← тат.) со значениями: “раскаленный” – уйг.; “горячий” – (+ “теплый”); “усердный, старательный, страстный, интересный” – кир., каз., ккал., тат., баш., уз., уйг., алт., чув. (кир., казан. + “привлекательный; любопытный”); “занимательный” – кир., каз., ккал., уз., уйг., алт.; “забавный” – кир., каз., ккал., тат., баш., уз., чув.; “удивительный” – тат., баш., уз. (+ “странный”); “интерес” – турк., ккал., алт., чув.; “увлечение” – турк.; “желание” – тур.диал.; “радость, веселье” (ср. уз. “скоморох, шут, клоун”).

3. Глагол с афф. **–к**, напр., **кызык**- кир., каз., ккал., ног., тат., уз.диал. (алт., тел., саг., койб., кач., бар., казан., кир. = каз., др.-уйг.); **кызык**- баш.; **кызык**- (чаг., вост.-тюрк.) со значениями: “загораться (о глазах)” – ккал.; “соблазняться, прельщаться” – ног., тат., баш.; “иметь удовольствие, иметь охоту делать что-н”, “разохотиться” – кир., каз., алт.; “любоваться” – турк., ног.; “увлекаться” – турк., ног.; “быть влюбленным” (+ “радоваться”); “возбуждаться” – уз.диал.; “горячиться, разгорячиться, сердиться” (вост.-тюрк.); “интересоваться” – турк., кир., каз., ккал., ног., тат., баш., алт.; и ряд единичных значений, напр., “сгореть от сырости (о сене)”. Уз. **кызык** заимствовано в тадж. язык”.

b) “**Кизиқмоқ** 1. Дикқат-эйтибор бермоқ, дикқат-эйтибор билан қарамоқ. 2. Майл,

мухаббат қўймоқ; рағбатлантирмоқ. 3. Астойдил киришмоқ, берилмоқ. 4. Ҳавас қилиб эргашимоқ;

c) The original meaning of the word **кизиқмоқ** is “to be hot” and it derived from the word **кыз**;

d) **кыз**>**кызы**>**кызык** > **кызыктыр**;

e) The word **кизиқмоқ** is borrowed into Uzbek from Turkish. Only some vowels are changed. The analysis is used in learning the origin of the word.

II. METHODOLOGY/ MATERIAL & METHODS

Aim of Research – comparative, typological, and etymological study of the Russian and Uzbek translation of English works, through various analyses distinguish the historical establishment of the words and the way of their transference into Russian and Uzbek. Object of the Research is English, Russian and Uzbek scholars’ viewpoints. Subject of the Research is “The Hound of the Baskervilles” (“Собака Баскервилей” перевод Н.Волжиной, “Баскервиллар ити”) by Arthur Conan Doyle and its translations in Russian and Uzbek.

Methods of the Research: In covering the topic historical and genetic, historical-functional, comparative-historical and etymological methods have been based on. The research was accomplished on the basis of contemplation of scholars and criteria which were worked out by them. The thesis was carried out under the topics “Lexicography” and “The Etymology of Modern English Vocabulary” in connection with scientific research of Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute.

The results of the research can be implemented in carrying out the research in linguistics, the history of the language and translation studies. The thesis determines the future trend of science to certain extent, that is in future research on the topic “Written Speech Culture” and “Modern Theory of Translation” can be carried out.

The practical importance of the thesis can be identified by the use of its conclusion in teaching “Comparative Typology”, “Linguistic Typology”, “Lexicology”, “Speech Culture”, “Theory of Translation”, “Linguistics”, “Source Study” and “Textual Study” and conducting special courses.

III. CONCLUSION

The analyses indicate that Russian and Uzbek translators tried to keep the sense of the sentence. But the places of the analyzed words were changed depending on their language families.

As Uzbek words belong to the Altaic family, they have different origin and meanings. English and Russian belong to the same family, therefore meanings and origin of the words similar to each other. Both Russian and Uzbek translators followed the normality of written speech culture.



Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 1.344	SIS (USA) = 0.912	ICV (Poland) = 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829	PIHHI (Russia) = 0.234	PIF (India) = 1.940
GIF (Australia) = 0.564	ESJI (KZ) = 1.042	IBI (India) = 4.260
JIF = 1.500	SJIF (Morocco) = 2.031	

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