



## VOYAGA YETMAGAN SHAXSLAR XULQ-ATVORINI SHAKLLANTIRISHNING IJTIMOIY - PSIXOLOGIK OMILLARI

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**Annotatsiya.** *Mazkur maqolada voyaga yetmagan shaxslar xulq-atvorining umumiy holati, dinamikasi va sabablari, voyaga yetmagan jinoyatchilar shaxsining kriminologik tavsifi va voyaga yetmagan shaxslar sodir etadigan jinoyatlarning oldini olishni tashkil etish chora- tadbirlari haqida so'z boradi. Maqola so'nggida xulosa va takliflar berib o'tilgan.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** *voyaga yetmagan shaxslar, jinoyat, siyosat, kurash, huquq.*

**Абстрактный.** *В данной статье говорится об общей ситуации, динамике и причинах поведения несовершеннолетних, криминологической характеристике личности несовершеннолетних преступников, мерах профилактики преступлений, совершаемых несовершеннолетними. Выводы и предложения приведены в конце статьи.*

**Ключевые слова:** *несовершеннолетние, преступность, политика, борьба, закон.*

**Abstract.** *This article talks about the general situation, dynamics and causes of the behavior of minors, criminological description of the personality of minor criminals, and measures for the prevention of crimes committed by minors. Conclusions and suggestions are given at the end of the article.*

**Key words:** *minors, crime, politics, struggle, law.*

### KIRISH

Insonning xulq-atvorini o'rganish muammosi hamisha insoniyat oldida turgan eng dolzarb muammolardan biri bo'lib kelgan. Zero, insonning har jihatdan ijtimoiy taraqqiyoti, shaxs sifatidagi faolligi va o'z- o'zini rivojlantira borishi ko'p jihatdan ushbu jarayonga bog'liqdir Bundan tashqari prezidentimiz "Tafakkur" jurnalining muxbiri bilan suhbat chog'ida, jumladan, shunday deydi: "Har qanday odam ham o'smirlik chog'ida, endigina voyaga yetib kelayotgan davrida jamiyatda munosib o'rnini topish kerak. Aks holda bu narsa noxush oqibatlarga, ba'zan esa og'ir fojialarga, xatto ijtimoiy larzalarga ham sabab bo'ladi.

Yosh yigit-qizlarimizning ishda, turmushda, oila va jamoa orasida o'z o'rnini topolmaslik holatlari ularning jamiyatda o'z qadrini yo'qotishga olib keladi. O'z qadriga, o'z sha'niga ega bo'lmagan inson hayotda ko'p-ko'p to'siqlarga duchor bo'ladi, beqaror va salbiy ta'sirlarga beriladi, uning shaxs sifatidagi yemirilishi ham tez kechadi.<sup>15</sup>

Mustaqil O'zbekiston taraqqiyotining ilk bosqichidayoq ta'lim-tarbiya masalasida bir qator axloqiy yangilanish yuzaga keldiki, u milliy tarbiyamizdagi ezgu ishlardan

<sup>15</sup> Sh. Mirziyayev "Tafakkur" jurnali, 2020 yil 2-son



ibrat olish, ma'naviyatimiz hamda merosimizga ixlos qo'yish, xalqimizning an'analarini rivojlantirishni taqozo etadi. Milliy dastur talablarini bajarish, uni hayotga tatbiq etishda milliy-madaniy meros va qadriyatlarimizdan o'rinli foydalanish, har bir shaxsning ma'naviyatiga o'ziga xos milliy yo'nalish berishga e'tibor qaratish demakdir.

Bularning hammasi ulug' bobokalonlarimiz biz avlodlarga qoldirgan ma'naviy, tarixiy merosimizdirki, endi bu ma'naviy merosimizni qunt bilan o'rganish, yoshlarga, xalqimizga yetkazish shu kunning talabi bo'lib qoldi.

Milliy ma'naviy qadriyatlarimizdan o'rinli foydalanish yoshlarda yuksak ma'naviyatni, go'zal sharqona odobni tarbiyalashga, o'z-o'zini anglashga va o'z-o'zini ijobiy baholashga xizmat qiladi.

Milliy qadriyatlarimizni rivojlantirishda xalqimizning ko'p yillik an'analari, madaniyati, urf-odatlarini, milliy bayramlari, boy qadimiy meroslari o'zining alohida o'rni, ahamiyatiga ega. Davlatimiz ra'bari aytganlaridek "Har bir xalq taraqqiyot va yangilanishning o'z yo'lini tanlab oladi. Biz ham xalqimizning milliy xususiyatlari va an'analarini, tarixi va hisobga olib, o'z yo'limizni tanladik. Yoshlarga milliy vatanparvalik ruhida ta'lim-tarbiya berish, ular haqida amxo'rlik qilish bugungi kunning jiddiy vazifalaridan biri hisoblanadi". Yoshlarda milliy iftixor, milliy g'ururni shakllantirish va mustahkamlashga alohida ahamiyat berish boshlandi. Aqliy zakovat, ruhiday, ma'naviy kamolot, insof u-diyonat, muruvvat, mehr-oqibat bular barchasi ma'rifatli, ma'naviyatli insonlarning asosiy fazilatlaridir. Ana shu fazilatlarini yoshlarimizda shakllantirish bugungi kunning muhim vazifasidir. Bu vazifani amalga oshirishda milliy qadriyatlarimiz bitmas-tuganmas manbaa bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Inson shaxsini, uning yuksak ma'naviy fazilatlarini kamol toptirish, milliy mafkurani shakllantirish, yosh avlodni boy madaniy merosimiz hamda tarixiy qadriyatlarimizga hurmat-e'tibor, mustaqil vatanimizga mehr-muhabbat ruhida tarbiyalash talablari o'ta muhim vazifalarni amalga oshirishni taqozo qiladi.

Sog'lom ruhiyat egasi bo'lgan yoshlar ma'naviy dunyoqarashini shakllantirish, bu borada samarali yo'llarni izlab topish esa yoshlarning o'zligini anglashi, ularning komilligi, axloq-ijtimoiy normalar doirasidagi maqbul harakati bilan bog'liqdir. Zero, yurtboshimiz aytganlaridek "... biz O'zbekistonimizni buyuk davlatlar qatoriga qo'shishga ahd u paymon qildik. Bolalarimizni, yigit- qizlarimizni shu g'oyaga qattiq ishonadigan buyuk davlat fuqarolari, buyuk davlatga munosib farzandlar etib tarbiyalashimiz lozim. Milliy timsollar va ramzlarning har biri ana shu buyuk g'oyaga, milliy g'ururimizni yuksaltirishga xizmat qiladi. Ularning har biri katta bir darslik, kuchli tarbiya vositasidir".

### **ASOSIY QISM**

Odamlar odamlarning xulq-atvori haqida gapirganda, ular uning atrofidagi odamlar bilan o'zaro ta'sir va munosabatlar nuqtai nazaridan ko'rib chiqiladigan faoliyatini anglatadi.

Har bir inson doimiy ravishda xatti-harakatlar chizig'ini tanlaydi, kelajakdagi harakatlar haqida o'ylaydi. Biroq, uning xulq-atvorining hal qiluvchi qismi odatlangan



odatlar bilan belgilanadi, ayniqsa, odamning odatdagi muhitida, kundalik hayotda o'zini tutishini yodda tutsak.

Odat xulq-atvor namunalarini anglatadi. Xulq-atvor stereotipi - bu muayyan xatti-harakatlarning barqaror takrorlanishini ta'minlaydigan psixikaning barqaror shakllanishi. Stereotiplar ko'nikma va odatlarni o'z ichiga oladi.

Inson ijtimoiy xulqini tartibga solish va boshqarishda ijtimoiy odatlar ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ijtimoiy xulq namunalarining ko'p marta takrorlanishi odat tusiga kiradi. Shaxs ijtimoiy xulqi, odobini tartibga solishda o'smir ijtimoiy tasavvuri bilan birgalikda milliy urf-odatlarining ham xizmati katta bo'lib, ular ongni ortiqcha zo'riqishdan holi qiladi va kishilardagi istak va maqsadlar birligini yuzaga keltiradi. Tashqi stimuly hisoblangan milliy urf-odatlar, an'analar ijtimoiy xulqni barqarorlashtiradi, ma'naviy qiyofani shakllantirishga asosiy omillardan biri bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Agar ma'lum bir motivlar undovchi vazifani bajarsa, odatlar tartibga soluvchi vazifani bajaradi. Ma'naviy barkamollikning asosiy vazifalaridan biri shaxsning jamiyatga, shaxsiy va umumiy intilishga bo'lgan munosabatidir. Ta'kidlash lozimki, affiliatsiya motivining yuqori darajasi, so'zlashuv madaniyati shaxsning axloqiy rivojlanishining asosiy omillaridan biridir. M.S.To'ychievaning ta'kidlashicha: "...shuni ham unutmash kerakki, ta'lim va madaniyatning o'zi ma'lum bir yo'naltirilgan tarbiya tizimi shaxsning ma'naviyatini to'liq ta'minlab bera olmaydi. Bu tizimda ijtimoiy-psixologik vositalar bo'lib hisoblangan an'analar, pedagogik-psixologik fanlar, oiladagi bola tarbiyasi, darsdan tashqari o'tkaziladigan tadbirlarning o'rni ham kattadir".

Muallif yana ta'kidlaydiki, insonda turli ahamiyatga ega xulq-atvor motivlari mavjud. Ba'zilar bir vaziyatli motivlar bo'lsa, ikkinchilari inson xarakteri va yo'nalganligini ifoda etuvchi motivlar bo'lib, faoliyat jarayonida quyi motivlar yuqori motivlarga aylanadi. Bunda inson o'zi qilayotgan ishga shunchalik berilib ketadiki, natijada bu uning hayotining maqsadiga aylanib ketadi. Bu narsa ma'naviy ehtiyojning shakllanish jarayonida ham kuzatiladi.

Shuni ham ta'kidlash muhimki, ba'zi yoshlarda faoliyat - "ehtiyoj" deb qabul qilinsa, ba'zilarida esa "majburlash" sifatida qabul qilinadi. Buning sababi, har bir shaxsning individulligidir. Demak, ma'naviy qiyofani shakllantirishda har bir bolaning o'ziga xos xususiyatini anglash, unga individual yondashish zarur.

Jinoyatchilikka qarshi kurashning tarkibiy qismi bo'lgan voyaga yetmagan shaxslar tomonidan sodir etiladigan jinoyatlarning oldini olish va unga yo'l qo'ymaslik davlatning jinoiy-huquqiy yo'nalishdagi siyosatida muhim o'rin tutadi. Shuning uchun ham bu muammoni davlat siyosati darajasida hal etishga alohida e'tibor qaratilgan. Voyaga yetmaganlar sodir etadigan jinoyatlarning oldini olish to'g'ri ma'nodagi ijtimoiy-siyosiy muammodir.

To'g'ri, O'zbekistonda voyaga yetmaganlar sodir etayotgan jinoyatlar umumiy miqdorda kamayishi kuzatilayotgan bo'lsa-da, barcha toifadagi jinoyatlarning umumiy miqdorida esa bu ko'rsatkich o'zgarmay qolayotganligini ko'rish mumkin. Demak,



voyaga yetmaganlar sodir etadigan jinoyatlarning oldini olish muammosi mavjud va ularning oldini olishda ilmiy- nazariy tadqiqotlar olib borish hamda amaliy jihatdan zarur profilaktik chora-tadbirlarni qo'llash bugungi kunning talabidir.

Voyaga yetmaganlar sodir etadigan jinoyatlar dinamikasining umumiy holatini tahlil etishda, birinchidan, voyaga yetmaganlar va yoshlar o'rtasida sodir etiladigan jinoyatlarning o'zaro bog'liqligiga, ikkinchidan, voyaga yetmaganlar sodir etadigan jinoyatlarning kriminologiya nuqtai nazaridan tarkibiga, g'arazli maqsadlari nimalarga qaratilganligiga alohida e'tibor berish lozim.

Voyaga yetmaganlar va yoshlar o'rtasida sodir etiladigan jinoyatlarning o'zaro bog'liqligi va har birini aniq ifodalash kriminologiyada katta ahamiyatga ega. Chunki voyaga yetmaganlar ( 14-17 yoshlilar) va yoshlar ( 18-29 yoshdagi shaxslar)ning ijtimoiy-ruhiy holatlari bir-biridan sezilarli darajada farq qiladi. O'z navbatida, har ikki guruhga mansub shaxslar tomonidan sodir etilayotgan jinoyatlarning tahlili ham jinoyatchilikning umumiy «manzarasini» aniqlash va to'g'ri xulosa chiqarishga imkon beradi.

Masalan, hozirgi ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy va siyosiy o'zgarishlar jarayonida sodir etilayotgan barcha jinoyatlarning sal kam 57 % 14-29 yoshgacha bo'lgan shaxslar hissasiga to'g'ri kelmoqda. Bu achinarli hol, albatta, biroq jinoyat olamining «yosharishi» nafaqat O'zbekistonda, balki jahon miqyosida yuzaga kelayotgan illat ekanligini ham nazardan chetda qoldir- maslik lozim.

Voyaga yetmaganlar sodir etadigan jinoyatlarning katta yoshdagilar tomonidan sodir etiladigan jinoyatlarga nisbatan ta'sir doirasi jinoiy tajovuz yo'nalishining turlariga ko'ra o'zgarib turish xususiyatiga ega. Masalan, voyaga yetmaganlar qasddan sodir etadigan umumiy turdagi jinoyatlarning yoshlar va katta yoshdagi jinoyatchi shaxslar qasddan sodir etadigan jinoyatlar bilan yaqin bo'lib, kuch ishlatish yo'li bilan sodir etiladigan jinoyatlardan farqli ravishda, kuchli bog'lanishga ega. Aksincha, voyaga yetmaganlar tomonidan kuch ishlatish bilan sodir etiladigan jinoyatlar katta yoshdagilar tomonidan sodir etiladigan shu turdagi jinoyatlar bilan sust bog'lanishda bo'ladi, buning sababi kuch ishlatish bilan bog'liq jinoyatlarning sodir bo'lishi turmushning turli yo'nalishlarida ro'y berishi mumkin.

Voyaga yetmaganlar va yoshlarni jinoyat yo'liga kirishida xufiyona ishlab chiqarish ham salbiy ta'sir etayotgani achinarli hol. Biroq xufiyona ishlab chiqarishda voyaga yetmaganlar va yoshlar eng quyi ijrochilar sifatida jalb qilinadilar. Katta yoshdagi jinoyatchilar bunday vaziyatlarda yosh jinoyatchilarni doimiy ravishda kuzatadilar va «yetilgan yoshlarni» o'z jinoiy guruhlariga qo'shib olishga harakat qiladilar. Voyaga yetmaganlar sodir etadigan jinoyatlarning tarkibi va g'arazli maqsadlari nimalarga qaratilganligini bilish hamda ularni kriminologiya nuqtai nazaridan tavsiflash katta ahamiyatga ega.

Voyaga yetmaganlar tomonidan sodir etiladigan jinoyatlar ishtirokchilik asosida, guruh bo'lib sodir etiladi. Bu voyaga yetmaganlarni tabiatiga xos holat hisoblanadi.



Ba'zi hollarda yosh o'smirlar tomonidan yakka tarzda faol amalga oshiriladigan g'ayriqonuniy xatti-harakatlar ham jamiyat uchun katta xavf tug'dirishi mumkin. Agar jinoyatlarga qarshi kurash olib borish nuqtai nazaridan yondashilsa, guruhliy yoki uyushgan jinoyatchilikka qarshi kurash olib borishdan ko'ra, yakka tarzda jinoyat sodir etuvchilarni aniqlash va zarur choralarni qo'llash oson kechadn. Shunday bo'lsa-da, guruhliy jinoyatlardan jamiyatga ko'proq zarar kelishini ham yodda tutish lozim.

Voyaga yetmaganlar tomonidan guruh bo'lib jinoyat sodir etilishiga xos bo'lgan shafqatsizlik, rahmsizlik oqibatida jamiyatga katta ma'naviy zarar yetkaziladi. Zero, jinoyat sodir etishdagi norasmiy uyushishning tez va oson kechishi, guruhliy munosabatlardagi ko'nikma, janjal chiqarishga monelik, o'z xohishiga ko'ra ish tutish (o'zboshimchalik), betakror va o'ziga xos qiliqlar qilishga intilish, alohida vaziyatlarda g'oyaviy, ma'naviy va huquqiy jihatdan voyaga yetmaganlarda ishonchning yo'qligi holatlari qisqa davr ichida jamiyat uchun xavfli qilmishlarni beqiyos darajada bo'lishiga olib keladi. O'z navbatida, katta yoshdagilar tomonidan jinoyat sodir etilishida bunday holatlar kuzatilmaydi.

Jinoyatlarning umumiy ko'rsatkichlarida voyaga yetmaganlar tomonidan sodir etiladigan jinoyatlar katta yoshdagilarga nisbatan bir yarimdan besh martagacha ko'p ekanligini (jinoyatlarning turi va ularning hududiy tarqalganlik holatlariga ko'ra) ko'rish mumkin.

Shuningdek, 14 yoshlilar tomonidan guruhliy jinoyatlarni sodir etish, 17 yoshlilarga nisbatan ko'pdir. Voyaga yetmaganlar tomonidan guruh bo'lib jinoyat sodir etish o'g'rilik, talonchilik, bosqinchilik, nomusga tegish kabi jinoyatlarda ko'proq uchrasa, qasddan odam o'ldirish va qasddan og'ir tar jarohati yetkazilishda kamroq bo'ladi.

Voyaga yetmaganlarning guruhliy birlashuvi beqarordir va shuning uchun ham ma'lum bir davrda faoliyat ko'rsatadi va o'z faoliyatini to'xtatadi.

Ba'zida voyaga yetmaganlar tomonidan guruhga uyushganlik o'z maqsadiga ko'ra, uzoq muddatga faoliyat ko'rsatishga mo'ljallangani bois zarur profilaktika chora ta'sirida barham topishi mumkinligini unutmashlik zarur.

### **XULOSA**

Ta'kidlash joizki, so'nggi yillarda voyaga yetmaganlarning jinoiy guruhlariga birlashishi sezilarli darajada oshganligi kuzatilmoqda. Bunday guruhlarning qariyb beshdan uchtasida turli yoshdagi kimsalarning ishtirok etishi ularning xavfliligini oshirmoqda. Shuningdek, voyaga yetmaganlar tomonidan sodir etiladigan umumiy jinoyatlarning yarmidan ko'pi bir necha bor jinoyat qilib, tajriba orttirganini ham ko'rish mumkin. Eng muhimi, ushbu jinoyatlarning sodir etilishi residiv sifatida mulkka nisbatan qaratil- gandır. Shuning uchun ham ularga qarshi kurashni yo'lga qo'yish o'z- o'zidan eng dolzarb muammo bo'lib qolmoqda.



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## EXPLORING THE USAGE OF ARABIC LOANWORDS IN ENGLISH INTERNET DISCOURSE.

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**Абстракт** В статье были рассмотрены особенности включения арабских заимствований в британский и американский варианты английского языка. Вопрос о конкретных трудностях, связанных с исследованием точных проблем, возникающих из-за отклонений в терминах от одной языковой системы к другой, остается нерешенным.

Многие языки, такие как английский, тщательно интегрировали лексические единицы из арабского, например, путем включения различных изменений, значения которых основаны на фонетической, морфологической и синтаксической структурах языка. Включение арабской лексики в язык играет значительную роль, и влияние этой лексики продолжает расти в геометрической прогрессии на используемом языке.

**Abstract** In the paper, the peculiarities of incorporating Arabic borrowings in British and American variants of the English language have been examined. The issue of the specific challenges related to investigating the precise problems arising from the deviations in terms from one linguistic system to another remains unresolved.

Many languages, such as the English language, have thoughtfully integrated lexical units from Arabic, for instance, by incorporating distinct alterations whose meanings are grounded in the phonetic, morphological, and syntactic structures of the language. The incorporation of Arabic vocabulary into a language plays a significant role and the impact of this lexicon continues to grow exponentially in the language utilized.

**Abstract** Maqolada ingliz tilining ingliz va Amerika variantlarida Arabcha o'zlashmalar kiritishning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari ko'rib chiqilgan. Bir xil lingvistik tizimdan ikkinchisiga og'ishlardan kelib chiqadigan aniq muammolarni o'rganish bilan bog'liq aniq muammolar masalasi hal qilinmagan kabi ko'plab tillar ingliz tili, dan o'ylangan leksik birliklarni birlashtirgan arabcha, masalan, ma'nolari tilning fonetik, morfologik va sintaktik tuzilmalariga asoslangan alohida o'zgarishlarni kiritish orqali. Arab lug'atining tilga qo'shilishi muhim rol o'ynaydi va ushbu leksikaning ta'siri ishlatilgan tilda eksponent ravishda o'sishda davom etilganligi ko'rib chiqildi.

**Ключевые слова:** лексические единицы, арабские заимствования, британский английский, американский английский, англоязычный интернет-дискурс.

**Keywords:** lexical units, Arabic borrowings, British English, American English, English-language internet discourse.



**Kalit so'zlar:** leksik birliklar, Arabcha o'zlashmalar, ingliz tili, Amerika ingliz tili, ingliz tilidagi internet-diskurs.

There are many reasons for the appearance of Arabisms. One of the main reasons is the need to designate new concepts, objects or phenomena in one language. Arabisms arise in the language along with the emergence of new realities. A huge number of borrowings appear in the era of scientific and technical revolutions, as well as various social upheavals, however, as scientists note, and it is difficult to disagree with this, that not all borrowings take root in such periods.

Today, the main role for the intensification of language contacts is played by the mass media, which actively contribute to the development of the process of borrowing Arabic words.

One of the main reasons for the appearance of Arabisms is the need to designate already known concepts, objects or phenomena, including various material objects, objects, concepts, ideas in various areas of human life.

For example: *admiral* "أميرال" *admiral*"; *caliber* "كاليبر" *caliber*", etc. In this case, lexical units (which were borrowed from the Arabic language), within the framework of English-language internet discourse, often enter into synonymous relations with already existing elements of the language system and replace them: "*The academic caliber of the students' undergraduate colleges*"<sup>16</sup>. "***The academic level of student colleges***". In addition, considering the role and specifics of the use of Arabic loanwords, it is important to take into account the differences between the British and American versions of English. These differences are manifested at the level of pronunciation, spelling and semantics of lexical units.

These differences are manifested at the level of pronunciation, spelling and semantics of lexical units. So, one of the most striking differences at the pronunciation level is the British omission of the sound [r] if it stands after a vowel. As an example, words such as *admiral* "أميرال" *admiral*"<sup>17</sup> will sound without the "r" in the British version of English, while in the American version of English this sound will be clearly audible. Differences are also evident in the pronunciation of the vowels **I** and **a**.<sup>18</sup>

Most of the borrowed Arabisms are inclined according to the rules adopted in the British and American versions, which indicates their complete adaptation. Words that have only the plural, as well as those that do not have the plural, are not fully inclined.

<sup>16</sup> 1. Admiral [Admiral]. — URL: <https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Admiral> (accessed: 24.01.2023). [in Russian]

<sup>17</sup> Anglijskie zvuki: Polnyj gid po chteniju i proiznosheniju [English Sounds: The Complete Guide to Reading and Pronunciation]. — URL: <https://stordar.ru/anglijskie-zvuki/> (accessed: 20.01.2023). [in Russian]

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The category of numbers in the British and American versions of the English language has a wide range of morph- the replacement of root vowels. For example, plural Arabisms, according to the rules of the English language, acquire the ending *-ies*, in other cases the suffix *-s* is added theological means: it is a change in endings, prepositions, in some cases. Along with this suffix, other variants of the grammatical design of the plural category may appear in the British and American versions of the English language, which, in turn, are formed at the expense of native English word-formation links.

In the case system, borrowed lexical units having masculine and neuter gender, as a rule, can change with the addition of the inflection *-s* in the genitive case. At the same time, it should be borne in mind that a huge number of Arabic loanwords do not have endings *-s* in the genitive case (such linguistic units retain their endings in their original form). A small part of masculine loanwords with "international suffixes" *-ent*, *-ist* should be attributed to the weak declension; Arabic Feminine loanwords are characterized by the absence of case endings. The assimilation of verbs in the British and American versions of English is characterized by the appearance of the ending *-en*. Most often, in the process of borrowing Arabisms, such a method of word formation as suffixation is used:

-(t)ion (calibration *معايرة* "calibration");-ty (admiralty *أميرال* "admiralty").

Among all Arabic loanwords in the British and American versions of the English language, there are three types: simple (indivisible), derivatives (have the basics of the Arabic language) and complex (consist of two members).

Most Arabisms are simple, and a high level of assimilation is demonstrated by a small number of borrowings.

One of the problems associated with identifying the causes of borrowing Arabism is to determine the change in the meaning of a word that occurs as a result of borrowing. Such changes can be of three types: transfer, narrowing and expansion <sup>19</sup>. Transference is more common than other types.

It is characterized by the fact that about half of Arabic-language borrowings retain semantic identity with their prototypes. Narrowing means that borrowing in the receiving language extends to a limited group of concepts, unlike the language of its appearance. Borrowing by extension type means that in the receiving (English) language, lexical units include they belong to another semantic field. Among the Arabic loanwords that have not been subjected to derivation at the lexic-semantic level in English, for example, one should single out: *dragoman*

"dragoman", "translator" <sup>20</sup>.

<sup>19</sup> Dragoman [Dragoman]. — URL: <https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dragoman> (accessed: 24.01.2023). [in Russian]

<sup>20</sup> . Kazennaja Ju.A. Ob osobennostjah anglojazychnogo nauchnogo diskursa [On the Specifics of English-Speaking Scientific Discourse] / Ju.A. Kazennaja // Molodoj uchenyj [Young Scientist]. — 2017. — 46. — p. 339-342. [in Russian]

<sup>20</sup> . Kazennaja Ju.A. Ob osobennostjah anglojazychnogo medicinskogo diskursa (na primere kinotekstov) [On the Specifics of English-Speaking Medical Discourse (On the Example of Cinema Texts)] / Ju.A. Kazennaja. — URL:



It should also be noted that in the professional scientific field, lexical units are also used that go beyond "specific concepts" <sup>21</sup> which have their own specifics within the framework of professional communication. Such vocabulary includes a wide range of elements of scientific language.

The appearance of Arabic loanwords in the scientific discourse of British and American versions of English.

The language is explained, first of all, by the fact that today Arabic has received a special status in the scientific community, has become one of the languages of international communication, numerous scientific journals, newspapers and books are published in it, it is widely used in communication between scientists from different countries. At the same time, it is very difficult to deduce one specific algorithm by which Arabic loanwords are assimilated into the whole English language in terms of their use both in written and oral speech. A number of Arabism change over time, obeying the rules of the British.

Thus, there are certain indicators of scientific discourse that can be objectively established within the framework of the borrowing process, for example, in the course of identifying the features of Arabism's in scientific discourse compared to English equivalents: euphemism and brevity, for example: admiral *أميرال* "admiral", "lord of the sea" , spelling features (we are talking about about italics, quotation marks, and writing combinations of letters unusual for the English language). Discursive formulas for popularizing scientific language are very difficult to define, since this type of "communication" is aimed at maximizing the distance between addressee and addressee .

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