

projections embodied in variant severed ties with home and repeatedly ran away from home, and rationalization variants manifest in the decision to live independently with life as he wants.

Based on research on the inner conflict of the solving of the problems in the main character in the novel *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* can be concludes that in solving of the problem the main character often use the projections, the most widely realized by the main character when he fled from the house.

This article looked at expressing conflicts in *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* which written by Mark Twain. We can study the some special features of conflicts in this work. *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* will undoubtedly have a bright pay to investigate this kind of expressing of conflicts.

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QURILISH VA MUHANDISLIKKA OID TERMINLAR TARJIMASINING MUAMMO VA YECHIMLARI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada xorijiy tillardan o'zbek tiliga kirib kelgan qurilish va muhandislikka oid atama va terminlarning qo'llanilishi, unga mos muqobilarni topish muammolari va ularning yechimlari milliy qadriyatlarimiz bilan uzviy bog'liqligi haqida fikr mulohazalar misollar orqali yoritiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: muqobil, termin, muhandislik, konstruksiya, oval, arka, me'moriy yechim, restovratsiya.

So'ngi yillarda yurtimizda tilga bo'lgan e'tibor davlat siyosati darajasiga ko'tarildi. Mamlakatimizda "2020-2030 yillarda o'zbek tilini rivojlantirish hamda til siyosatini takomillashtirish konsepsiyasi"ning qabul qilinishi hamda O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining farmoni mamlakatda til siyosatini izchil amalga oshirish, zamonaviy, yangi ilmiy tadqiqotlar yaratish, nutqiy muloqotni yanada takomillashtirish vazifalarini belgilab berdi.

"O'zbekiston Respublikasining davlat tili haqida"gi qonunning qabul qilinishi o'zbek tilining huquqiy maqomini belgiladi, tilning imkoniyatlaridan keng foydalanishga zamin yaratdi. Tilga ma'naviy-madaniy meros, umummilliy boylik, oliy qadriyat sifatida qarash kabi yondoshuv shakllandi, tilni milliy ruhva milliy imkoniyatlar asosida ilmiy tadqiq etish harakati kuchaydi, tilning Grammatik qonun-qoidalari hodisaning mazmun va mohiyatini yuzaga chiqarilishiga, voqe bo'lishiga bo'ysindirildi, tilning ifodalash uslublari takomillashtirildi va rivojlantirildi. Umuman tilga bo'lgan ilmiy-amaliy munosabat o'zgardi. O'zbek tiliga to'g'ridan-to'g'ri murojaat qilish, bir tlik, ikki tlik, uch tlik lug'atlar yuzaga keldi [Sh.S.Sharipov 2020.3].

Bugungi kunda yurtimizda qurilish ishlari jadal rivojlanib bormoqda. Shu bilan birga qurilish, muhandislik va arxitektura sohalariga oid xorijiy tillardan o'zbek tiliga yangi terminlar va iboralar kirib kelmoqda. Bunday terminlarni tilimizda ba'zan muqobil variantini qo'llashimiz mumkin, ba'zan esa muqobili bo'lmagano'sha atamaning o'zini qo'llashga to'g'ri kelmoqda. Shunday ekan, bu kabi muommolarning yechimini topishda jahon tamadduni hamda dunyo axborot resurslaridan keng foydalanish dolzarb vazifalardan biri bo'lib kelmoqda.

Mamlakatimizda davlat tilini yanada rivojlantirish va takomillashtirish borasida amalga oshirilayotgan tadqiqotlarda, haligacha qurilish sohasiga oid terminlarni rus tilida qo'llanilishi hamda o'quv muassasalarimizda ham rus tilida berilishi kuzatildi. Bu esa o'z navbatida bo'lajak mutaxassislarimizga qiyinchiliklar tug'dirib kelmoqda. Bundan ko'rinib turibdiki, biz tilimizning rivoji uchun juda ko'p sohalarda ko'plab islohatlar o'tkazishimiz kerak.

Bunga misol tariqasida ingliz tilidagi "concrete" so'zi bizga rus tili orqali "beton" bo'lib kirib kelgan. Afsuski, bu so'zning o'zbekcha muqobili yo'q.[Timirov A.M.2021.8]. Ingliz tilidan rus tiliga o'zlashgan "concrete" (конкрет, конкретный)so'zi esa bizning tilimizda ham umuman boshqacha ma'no anglatadi, ya'ni juda zo'r degan ma'noda qo'llaniladi. Yana shunday misollardan biri ingliz tilidagi muhandislikda ko'p qo'llaniluvchi "pump" atamasi bizga rus tili orqali "насос"-nasos bo'lib kirib kelgan. Bu so'zni biz "so'rg'ich"deb so'zma-so'z tarjima qilishimiz mumkin, ammo muloqatda esa allaqachon "nasos" bo'lib kirib kelgan va keng qo'llanilmoqda. Aslida bu atama(pump,pumps) bizga mashhur "pumpers" brendi orqali istimolimizga kirib kelgan bolalar tagligining nomi [Kuchiboyev M.A.2021.74].

Qurilishda va me'morchilikda keng qo'llaniladiganatama "Arka" so'zi hammamizga tanish lekin uni o'zbek tilidagi muqobili "ravoq" so'zi borligini hamma ham bilmaydi [Samig'ov N.A. 2002.45]. Bunday atamalarning o'zbek tilida ekvivalenti borligiga qaramasdan, hamon rus tilidan kirib kelgan "арка" atamasining qo'llanilishi, sohaga oid adabiyotlarning asosan rus tilida mavjudligidan dalolat beradi.

"YUNESKO tomonidan Xiva shahri Ichan-Qal'a ansambli, Buxoro shahri markazi, Shahrisabz shahri va Samarqand shahri arxitektura yodgorliklari jahon umuminsoniy qadriyatlariga deb e'lon qilinishi, O'zbekiston me'morchiligining qadimdan rivojlanganekanligini dunyoga tanitdi. Shu tufayli hozirgi kunda dunyoda bu umuminsoniy qadriyatlarga bo'lgan qiziqish keskin ortib bormoqda va rivojlangan mamlakatlar obidalarimizni "restavratsiya" qilish ishlariga investitsiya kiritish istagini bildirmoqdalar" [Samig'ov N.A.2002.38]. Ushbu jumlada qo'llanilgan "restavratsiya" so'zi inglizcha "restoration" so'zidan olingan bo'lib, bizning tilimizga rus tiliidagi "рестоврация" so'zi orqali kirib kelgan. Bu atama asosan san'at asarlarini va me'moriy yodgorliklarni qayta tiklashda keng qo'llaniladi. Bu atamani biz so'zma so'z "qayta tiklash" deb o'zbek tiliga o'girishimiz mumkin, lekin bu bilan biz "рестоврация" atamasini istemoldan chiqara olmaymiz.

Muhandislikda ko'p qo'llaniladigan "Тайка" atamasi rus tilidan kirib kelgan bo'lib texnika va muhandislik sohalarida juda keng qo'llaniladi. Afsuski hanuzgacha tilimizda uning muqobil varianti mavjud emas. Ingliz tilida esa bu atama "Nut" so'zi bilan ifodalanadi. Ammo "Nut" so'zi asosan yong'oq degan ma'noda qo'llanilishini hisobga olib, tarjimada e'tiborliroq bo'lish talab etiladi. Aks xolda qo'pol xato kelib chiqishi mumkin [Timirov A.M. 2021.112].

Masalan yana bir ko'p qo'llaniladigan ruscha "овал" so'zi, inglizcha "oval"- aylana degan ma'noni anglatadi. Me'morchilikda soha mutahassislari tomonidan va bo'lajak mutahassislari bo'lmish talabalar tomonidan ham bu so'z boshqalari kabi keng qo'llaniladi.

Bu kabi misollarni M. A. Ahrorqulova, F. E. Qultayevalarning "Building materials and products" nomliuchtillik (Ingliz-Rus-O'zbek) qurilish atamaları lug'atida ko'rishimiz mumkin. Qurilishda eng ko'p ishlatiladigan birgina g'isht so'zini ishtirokida qurilish sohasida u bilan bog'liq bo'lgan juda ko'p terminlarni uchratish mumkin. Misol uchun: Ingliz tilida "Brick", rus tilida "Кирпич", O'zbek tilida "G'isht" deb tarjima qilinadi, lekin ingliz tilidagi "Brick" so'ziga oid atamalarni o'zbek tiliga so'zma-so'z o'gira olmaymiz: "green brick" atamasini so'zma-so'z tarjima qilsak "yashil g'isht" deb o'girsak juda katta xatoga yo'l qo'ygan bo'lamiz. Buni biz tilimizda mavjud bo'lgan "xom g'isht" deb o'girsak maqsadga muvofiq bo'ladi. Rus tiliga esa "необожженный кирпич" ("kuydirilmagan g'isht") deb o'giriladi. Bunga yana bir misol qilib, "face brick" atamasini olsak, so'zma-so'z "face-yuz, brick-g'isht" deb tarjima qilinadi lekin asl ma'nosi esa "pardozbop g'isht" nazarda tutiladi, rus tilida "облицовочный кирпич" deb o'giriladi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, bu kabi ba'zi atamalarning tilimiizda muqobil varianti bo'la turib, undan foydalanmayotganimizdan shu ko'rinib turibdiki, bu sohada haligacha yetarlicha tadqiqotlar va izlanishlar olib borilmagan.

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THE WORLDS OF H. D. WELLS.

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Annotation: The article reveals creative career of great English science fiction writer Gerbert Wells and gives main information about literary features of novels written by this novelist.

Key words: fantasy, non-fiction, plot, brochures, publication, cosmic, transform, creature, experiment, discovery.

Throughout his creative life, Wells wrote about 40 novels and many volumes of short stories, more than a dozen polemical works on philosophical issues and about the same number of works on the restructuring of society, two world histories, about 30 volumes with political and social forecasts, more than 30 brochures on the topics of the Fabian society, armaments, nationalism, world peace, etc., 3 books for children and an autobiography.

Wells' novels are action-packed, devoid of static, active people act in them. They are close to the novels of Jules Verne, because they are based on scientific discovery. But if technical innovations themselves are important for Jules Verne, then for Wells their social results as a result of revolutionary changes in the scientific field. Wells' novels have a tendency towards catastrophic, "cosmic" situations of worldwide scope.

As a novelist, Wells became largely known and popular after the publication in 1895 of the book "The Time Machine", in which he parodies the English division into classes. The protagonist of the work and the narrator, Hillier, talks with friends about the theory of time travel. A week later, he gathers his friends and tells them the incredible story that he returned from the year 802701. The Time Traveler encounters two different kinds of inhabitants in the future: Eloi, a weak and small people living above ground in the Edenic Paradise, and Morlocks, creatures living underground, not only working for the Eloi, but also killing them.

In 1896, the book "The Island of Dr. Moreau" was published, in which a mad scientist transforms animals into human beings. The story is about a man named Prendik who travels with a biologist to a remote island that is ruled by Dr. Moreau. In his laboratory, he experiments with animals, and created animal people.

This was followed by *The Invisible Man* (1897), a fantasy story of a scientist who tampered with