

**HUNARMANDCHILIK HAQIDA VA SHU SOHAGA
OID LEKSIK BIRLIKLAR**

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ANNOTATSIYA: *Ushbu maqolada hunarmandchilikning turlari va shu haqida umumiy malumotlar va hunarmandchilik sohasiga oid leksik birliklar haqida malumotlar berilgan. Shu mavzuga doir matn ham kiritilgan va ushbu matndagi hunarmandchilik sohasiga oid har bir leksik birlikning o'zbek tilidagi tarjimasi hamda ingliz tilidagi izohi bilan keltirilgan. Shu o'rinda boshqa leksik birliklar ham.*

Kalit so'zlar: *texnika rivoji, temirchilik, mahsulotlar, hunarmandchilik, tikish, gilamdo'zlik, ishlab chiqarish*

Hunarmandchilik - milliy-an'anaviy mayda tovar ishlab chiqarish, oddiy mehnat qurollari yordamida yakka tartibda va qo'l mehnatiga asoslangan sanoat turi; shunday mahsulotlar tayyorlanadigan kasblarning umumiy nomi.

Craftmanship/handicraft - the production of national-traditional small goods, a type of industry based on individual and manual labor with the help of simple tools; the general name of the professions in which such products are made

Hunarmandchilik insonning ishlab chiqarish faoliyati bilan vujudga kelib, jamiyat rivojlanishi davomida asta-sekin dehqonchilik va chorvachilikdan ajralib chiqdi, turli ijtimoiy-tarixiy davrlar doirasida texnika rivoji bilan aloqador holda takomillasha bordi. Turli ixtisosliklarga ajraldi.

Misol uchun: kulollik, duradgorlik, temirchilik, misgarlik, binokorlik, toshtaroshlik, o'ymakorlik, kashtado'zlik, ko'nychilik, tikuvchilik, to'quvchilik, zargarlik, degrezlik, rixtagarlik, zardo'zlik, bo'yoqchilik, kemasozlik, taqachilik,

tunukasozlik va boshqalar.

Hunarmandchilik har qanday tabiiy resurslarning mavjudligiga qarab, paxta va pilla bor yerda to'qimachilik, sifatli xomashyo bor yerda kulolchilik, jun va teri ko'p yerda to'qimachilik, shunga qarab kosibchilik, o'rmonlar ko'p yerda yog'ochsozlik, ma'danlarga boy yerlarda metall ishlab chiqarish va temirchilik, dengiz va daryo bo'ylarida kemasozlik va boshqalar rivoj topgan.

Jamiyat taraqqiyoti bosqichlari, mehnat taqsimoti bilan aloqador holda hunarmandchilikning 3 turi shakllangan:

- 1) Uy hunarmandchiligi
- 2) Buyurtma bilan mahsulot tayyorlaydigan hunarmandchilik;
- 3) Bozor uchun mahsulot tayyorlaydigan hunarmandchilik.

Uy hunarmandchiligi kapitalizmga qadar bo'lgan davrlarda hunarmandchilikning eng ko'p tarqalgan turi bo'ldi. Hunarmandchilikning bu turi natural xo'jalikning ajralmas qismi hisoblanadi. Shaharlar rivoji buyurtma bilan hunarmandchilik mahsulotlari tayyorlash va bozorga hunarmandchilik mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarishning jadal o'sishi bilan uzviy bog'liq. Natijada hunarmandchilik mahsulotlari tovarga aylandi, tovar ayirboshlash uchun ishlab chiqarildi.

Craftsmanship emerged in society during the development of human production activities, contributing to the progress of society. It gradually separated from simple agriculture and animal husbandry, evolving alongside technological advancements throughout various socio-historical periods. It branched out into various specializations, such as weaving, pottery, ironwork, blacksmithing, carpentry, embroidery, shoemaking, tailoring, jewelry making, engraving, painting, ceramics, woodworking, leatherworking, tanning, and more.

Craftsmanship developed in correlation with the availability of natural resources. Textile production emerged in areas with abundant cotton and silk, while pottery and ceramics thrived in regions with clay and soil suitable for such crafts. Leatherworking was common in areas with ample animal hides, while metallurgy and blacksmithing were prevalent in areas with mines and rich ore deposits. Coastal and river regions saw the rise of jewelry making and other crafts related to marine

resources.

The progress of society and the division of labor are closely linked to three types of craftsmanship:

- 1) Cottage industry craftsmanship,
- 2) Craftsmanship based on custom orders,
- 3) Craftsmanship for the market.

Cottage industry craftsmanship was the most prominent type until the advent of capitalism. This type of craftsmanship represents the inalienable part of natural economy. The development of cities increased the demand for custom-order craftsmanship goods and market-oriented craftsmanship production. As a result, craftsmanship products became commercialized and produced for trade.

1) Handicrafts - Qo'lda yasalgan suviner - Handmade products made by skilled individuals using traditional techniques.

2) Production - Ishlab chiqarish - The process of making or creating something.

3) Agriculture - Qishloq xo'jaligi - The practice of farming and cultivating land.

4) Animal husbandry - Chorva xo'jaligi - The rearing and breeding of animals for agricultural purposes.

5) Socio-historical periods - Ijtimoiy-tarixiy davrlar - Time periods characterized by social and historical events.

6) Jewelry making - Zargar - The art of creating decorative accessories using precious metals and gemstones.

7) Carpet weaving - Gilamdo'zlik - The skill of creating carpets and rugs by hand.

8) Watchmaking - Soat yasash sanati - The art of building and repairing timepieces.

9) Stone carving - Toshga ishlov berish sanati - The craft of shaping and sculpting stone

10) Shoemaking - etikdo'zlik sanati - The trade of making shoes.

11) Glassblowing - Shishaga ishlov berish sanati (Uzbek) - The technique of shaping molten glass by blowing air into it.

12) Hat making - Shlyapa ishlab chiqarish - The art of creating hats.

13) Clay - G'isht (Uzbek) - A moist earthy material used in pottery and sculpture.

14) Fishing-related crafts - Baliqchilikka aloqador asboblar - Crafts or trades related to fishing.

Other lexical units:

Emerged -Yaratilgan (Uzbek) - Appeared or came into existence.

Progress - Rivojlanish (Uzbek) - Development or improvement.

Society - Jamiyat (Uzbek) - A group of individuals living together and sharing common interests and goals.

Individuals - Oddiy insonlar (Uzbek) - People or persons.

Separated - Ajralib chiqilgan (Uzbek) - Divided or isolated.

Integrated - Integratsiyalanib olingan (Uzbek) - Combined or merged together.

Technological development - Texnologik rivojlanish (Uzbek) - Advancements in technology.

Weaving - To'qish (Uzbek) - The process of interlacing threads or fibers to create fabric.

Pottery - Kulolchilik (Uzbek) - The craft of making objects out of clay and firing them in a kiln.

Blacksmithing - Temirchilik (Uzbek) - The skill of shaping and forging metal.

Jewelry making - Zargarlik buyumlari yasash sanati (Uzbek) - The art of creating decorative accessories using precious metals and gemstones.

Carpentry - Duradgorlik (Uzbek) - The trade of working with wood to construct or repair structures and furniture.

Leatherworking - teriga ishlov berish (Uzbek) - The craft of manipulating leather to create various products.

Embroidery - Kashta tikish (Uzbek) - The art of decorating fabric with needle

and thread.

Sewing - tikish (Uzbek) - The act of using a needle and thread to join or repair fabric.

Goldsmithing - Zargarlik (Uzbek) - The craft of working with gold to create jewelry or decorative objects.

Textile production - To'qimachilik (Uzbek) - The process of manufacturing fabrics.

Cotton - Paxta (Uzbek) - A soft, fluffy fiber used for making textiles.

Silk - Ipak (Uzbek) - A fine, lustrous fiber produced by silkworms and used for making textiles.

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