

**FARG‘ONA DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.05.02 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

ANDIJON DAVLAT CHET TILLARI INSTITUTI

VOSITOV VOLIJON ABDUVAXOBVICH

**INGLIZ TILIDAGI TURKIY O‘ZLASHMALAR:
SOTSIOLINGVISTIK ASPEKT**

10.00.11 – Til nazariyasi. Amaliy va kompyuter lingvistikasi

**Filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc) dissertatsiyasi
AVTOREFERATI**

Farg‘ona – 2023

Doktorlik (DSc) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati mundarijasi

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Fan doktori (DSc) dissertatsiyasi mavzusi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasida B2023.2.DSc/FII449 raqam bilan ro'yxatga olingan.

Doktorlik dissertatsiyasi Andijon davlat chet tillari institutida bajarilgan.

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati uch tilda (o'zbek, ingliz, rus (rezюме)) Farg'ona davlat universiteti veb-sayti www.fdu.uz hamda «ZiyoNet» axborot-ta'lim portali www.ziynet.uz manziliga joylashtirilgan.

Ilmiy maslahatchi:

Mamatov Abdi Eshonqulovich
filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

Rasmiy opponentlar:

Usmonova Huriniso Sharipovna
filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

Ziyayev Avazjon Ixtiyorovich
filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

Ergasheva Guli Ismoil qizi
filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

Yetakchi tashkilot:


Samarqand davlat chet tillar instituti


Dissertatsiya himoyasi Farg'ona davlat universiteti huzuridagi ilmiy darajalar beruvchi DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.05.02 raqamli ilmiy kengashning 2023-yil 15.07 kuni soat 9:00 dagi majlisida bo'lib o'tadi. (Manzil: 150100, Farg'ona shahri, B.Marg'inoniy ko'chasi, 105-uy. Tel: (99873) 244-44-02; e-mail: fardu_info@umail.uz).


Dissertatsiya bilan Farg'ona davlat universiteti Axborot resurs markazida tanishish mumkin 279 raqami bilan ro'yxatga olingan. (Manzil: 150100, Farg'ona shahri, Murabbiylar ko'chasi, 19-uy. Tel: (99873) 244-44-02; e-mail: fardu_info@umail.uz).

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati 2023-yil «15» 07 kuni tarqatildi.
(2023-yil «15» 07 dagi 16 raqamli reestr bayonnomasi).




Sh.M. Iskandarova
Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi ilmiy kengash raisi,
filol.f.d., professor


M.T. Zokirov
Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi ilmiy kengash ilmiy
kotibi, filol.f.n., professor


A. Mamajonov
Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi ilmiy kengash
qoshidagi Ilmiy seminar raisi, filol.f.d.,
professor

KIRISH (doktorlik (DSc) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida turkiy tillar leksik birliklarining o'zga tillarga o'zlashishi masalasi XIX asrning ikkinchi yarmidan boshlab keng o'rganilmoqda. Ularning funksional xarakteristikasi, pragmatik xususiyatlari qator dunyo tillarida, jumladan, ingliz tili doirasida keng muhokama markazida bo'lmoqda. Shu bois tilning o'ziga xos hodisasi sifatida turkiy o'zlashmalarning fonetik, leksik-semantik, struktural-morfologik xususiyatlari ustida jiddiy ish olib borish ham nazariy, ham amaliy ahamiyat kasb etmoqda.

Dunyo tilshunosligida turkiy o'zlashmalarning fonetik, leksik-semantik, struktural-morfologik xususiyatlarini ochib berishda ilmiy-nazariy fikrlar ilgari surilishi, xususan, ingliz tilidagi turkiy o'zlashma so'zlarning paydo bo'lishining tarixiy shart-sharoitlari, struktur-morfologik, xronologik, tematik, fonetik, grafik va leksik-semantik tomonlarining o'ziga xos jihatlarini tadqiq qilish zamonaviy tilshunoslik doirasida yangi yo'nalishlarni vujudga keltirmoqda. Natijada ingliz tilida turkiy o'zlashmalarning paydo bo'lish sabablari, struktural-morfologik, xronologik, tematik jihatdan turlari, fonetik, grafik va leksik-semantik xususiyatlarini o'rganishga doir ilmiy va nazariy qarashlar takomillashuvi kuzatildi.

Mamlakatimiz taraqqiyotini har tomonlama rivojlantirish bo'yicha Harakatlar strategiyasida ijtimoiy sohalarni yana ham rivojlantirish haqidagi ko'rsatmalarga asosan tilshunoslik oldiga qo'yilgan vazifalar sirasida bu masalani ham sanash mumkin. Shu jihatdan ingliz tilidagi turkiy o'zlashmalar, ularning paydo bo'lishidagi bevosita va bilvosita til aloqalari, xronologik, tematik va struktur-morfologik, fonetik, grafik va leksik-semantik jihatlari tahliliga bag'ishlangan ilmiy tadqiqotlarni yanada chuqurlashtirish zarurati mavjud. Zero, yurtboshimiz ta'kidlaganidek, "Biz o'z oldimizga rivojlangan mamlakatlar qatoriga qo'shilish vazifasini qo'ydik, bunga esa fan, ma'rifat va innovatsiyalarga tayangan holda faqat jadal islohotlar o'tkazish orqali erishamiz"¹. Aynan shu nuqtayi nazardan, zamonaviy tilshunoslikda inson tiliga xos qator hodisalar va til birliklari, ularning ta'siri va tasnifiga bo'lgan yangicha yondashuvlar muhim o'rin oldiki, natijada tilning umumiy va xususiy masalalari yangicha tarzda, eng muhimi to'laqonli ravishda o'z talqinini topmoqda.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020-yil 8-oktyabrdagi PF-5847-son «O'zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta'lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida», 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-son «2022-2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to'g'risida»gi farmonlari, 2017-yil 20-apreldagi PQ-2909-son «Oliy ta'lim tizimini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida», 2021-yil 19-maydagi PQ-5117-son «O'zbekiston Respublikasida xorijiy tillarni o'rganishni ommalashtirish faoliyatini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida»,

¹ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг Олий Мажлисга Мурожаатномасидан: Бизнинг буюк ва доно халқимиз ўз тарихида шарафли саҳифаларни очишга кодир // «Халқ сўзи» газетаси, 25.01.2020. №19 (7490).

2022-yil 31-maydagi PQ-265-son «Andijon davlat chet tillari institutini tashkil etish to'g'risida»gi qarorlari, 2020-yil 24-yanvardagi Oliy Majlisga Murojaatnomasi hamda boshqa me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda ushbu tadqiqot muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi. Mazkur tadqiqot ishi respublikada fan va texnologiyalar rivojlanishining I. «Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma'naviy-ma'rifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion g'oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo'llari» ustuvor yo'nalishiga muvofiq bajarilgan.

Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha xorijiy ilmiy tadqiqotlar sharhi². Ingliz tilida turkiy o'zlashmalarning paydo bo'lishidagi intralingvistik va ekstralingvistik omillarni o'rganishga yo'naltirilgan ilmiy izlanishlar jahonning qator yetakchi ilmiy markazlari va oliy ta'lim muassasalari, jumladan, Université de Genève (Shveytsariya), Buyuk Britaniyaning Oksford universiteti, Kaliforniya universiteti (The University of California, Berkeley), A.S.Pushkin nomidagi Rus tili instituti, Kiev xalqaro aloqalar milliy universiteti, Yangi Mexiko universiteti, Myunxen universiteti, Rossiya Fanlar akademiyasi Falsafa instituti (Rossiya), Uilfrida Lore universiteti (Kanada), Gumanitar fanlar davlat universiteti (Rossiya), Tula davlat pedagogika universiteti, Amerika lingvistik jamiyati, M.V.Lomonosov nomli Moskva davlat universiteti, Rossiya Ta'lim akademiyasi, Kolumbiya (Nyu-York) universiteti, Oslo universiteti (The University of Oslo), Surgut davlat universiteti (Rossiya), Rossiya Fanlar akademiyasi Psixologiya instituti, Sankt-Peterburg davlat universiteti, Moskva Politexnika universiteti Gumanitar fanlar kafedrası, Saratov davlat universiteti, Qozon federal universiteti, O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti, Samarqand davlat chet tillar institutida ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari olib borilmoqda.

Dunyo tilshunosligida til aloqalari tamoyillariga asoslangan yangicha qarashlar asosida tadqiqotlar talay ilmiy natijalarning yuzaga kelishi uchun zamin bo'lgan: turkiy o'zlashmalarning ingliz tilida paydo bo'lishining ichki va tashqi omillari nazariy asoslangan (Université de Genève (Shveytsariya), Rossiya Fanlar akademiyasi Falsafa instituti (Rossiya), Gumanitar fanlar davlat universiteti (Rossiya), Tula davlat pedagogika universiteti, Amerika lingvistik jamiyati); mashhur ingliz leksikologi M.Serjantson Angliya va Turkiya aloqalarining natijasida ingliz tiliga turkiy tillardan o'zlashgan 41ta turkiy so'zlarning ro'yxatini tuzadi (Buyuk Britaniyaning Oksford universiteti); F.S.Iskakova ingliz tilida sharqiy o'zlashtirmalarning o'zlashish davrini tasniflaydi (Gumanitar fanlar davlat universiteti (Rossiya)); bilingvizm va turkiy o'zlashmalarning strukturasi ko'rib chiqilgan (Kolumbiya (Nyu-York) universiteti)); til aloqalarining paydo bo'lishida fundamental munosabatlar tahlil qilingan (Uilfrida Lore universiteti (Kanada), M.V.Lomonosov nomli Moskva davlat universiteti, Rossiya Ta'lim akademiyasi);

² Sharhda ilmiy manbalardan va <https://Avalon-linguistic.com>; <https://british-education.org.ru/education/university-of-aberdeen>; <https://msu.edu>; <http://www.universityofcalifornia.edu>; <http://www.dictionary.com>; <https://www.huberlin.de/de>; <http://www.smolgu.ru>; <https://www.adygnet.ru>; https://world.uz/ru/post/view/universitet_trakiya; <https://www.ankara.edu.tr/>; <http://m.science.gov.az/ru/institutes/764>; <http://bsu.edu.az> kabi saytlardan foydalanildi.

til birliklarining o‘zlashgan so‘zlarga ta’siri bo‘yicha tamoyillar ishlab chiqilgan (Oslo universiteti (The University of Oslo), Kaliforniya universiteti (The University of California, Berkeley), A.S.Pushkin nomidagi Rus tili instituti, Kiev xalqaro aloqalar milliy universiteti, Yangi Mexiko universiteti, Myunxen universiteti); tilda turkiy etnonimlar aniqlangan (Qozon federal universiteti, Surgut davlat universiteti (Rossiya), Rossiya Fanlar akademiyasi Psixologiya instituti, Sankt-Peterburg davlat universiteti); german tillarining shakllanishida til kontaklarining ahamiyati ochib berilgan (O‘zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti); mustaqillik yillarida o‘zbek tiliga kirib kelgan xorijiy so‘zlarning tarkibiy-mazmuniy tahlili tadqiq qilingan (Samarqand davlat chet tillar instituti).

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. Til aloqalari unumlingvistik muammolardan biri hisoblanib, uning tadqiq qilinishi tillarning o‘zaro aloqalarini aniqlash uchun muhim ahamiyatga egadir. Til aloqalari so‘z o‘zlashtirishning bevosita va bilvosita omillari ekanligi, o‘zlashgan so‘zlarning fonetik, leksik-semantik, morfologik, sintaktik xususiyatlari bo‘yicha ham muayyan ilmiy natijalarga erishilgan. Yagona davlat chegarasi doirasida yashovchi hamda bitta ijtimoiy-siyosiy tuzumga kiruvchi yoki bevosita hududiy yaqinlikka ega bo‘lgan til egalarining aloqalari tilshunoslar tomonidan o‘rganilgan bo‘lsa-da, lekin hududlari uzoq masofa bilan ajratilgan hamda har xil ijtimoiy-siyosiy tuzumlarga kiradigan xalqlarning til aloqalariga o‘zbek, rus va chet el tilshunosligida yetarli darajada e’tibor berilmagan.

Tilshunoslikda til aloqalari, uning turlari, turkiy leksik birliklarning ingliz tilida paydo bo‘lish sabablari, ichki va tashqi lingvistik omillar, til hodisalarining o‘zlashgan so‘zlarga ta’siri, fonetik, leksik, leksik-semantik va grammatik assimilyatsiyasi va qiyosiy tadqiqi masalalari yuzasidan jahon hamda yurtimiz tilshunoslari tomonidan ko‘plab tadqiqot ishlari olib borilgan va muhim ilmiy-nazariy qarashlar ilgari surilgan. Jumladan, Yevropa va AQSh tilshunoslaridan W.D.Whitney, O.Jespersen, G.H.McKnight, A.A.Daryush, U.Weinreich, E.Haugen, L.Zawadowski, J.Greenough and G.Kittredge, M.B.Emeneau³, rus olimlaridan V.A.Bogoroditskiy, B.V.Gornung, V.I.Abayev, I.A.Boduen de Kurtene, Y.D.Desheriev, Y.A.Jluktenko, A.M.Rot, V.Majyulis, T.P.Ilyashenko, M.Z.Muslimov, K.G.Lobovikova, M.V.Lisnik, S.V.Svinsova, N.V.Labunets, O.Y.Klonova, E.E.Ujinin, R.R.Shayxutdinova, V.V.Charskiy, R.L.Isxakov, E.Lashgari, Y.S.Blajevich, O.B.Istomina, R.M.Akbari, Chjao Chje, M.A.Yelizareva, K.A.Ilina, L.A.Ulyanitskaya, N.N.Muxin⁴, o‘zbek

³ Whitney W.D. On mixture in Language, Transactions of the American Philological Association. On Mixture in Language. The Johns Hopkins University Press. Vol. 12, 1881. – Pp. 5-26; Jespersen O. A New Science: Interlinguistics. Section four. The problem of an international auxiliary language. – Cambridge, 1930. – Pp. 57-67; McKnight G.H. English Words and Their Background. – N.Y.: Appleton-Century, 1923. – 449 p; Daryush A.A. Persian Words in English. Society for Pure English. Tract N° XIII, London, 1934. – Pp. 89-98; Weinreich U. Languages in Contact. New York: 1953. – 263 p; Haugen E. Language contact. Report: Proceedings of the Eighth International Congress of Linguists.– Oslo:Oslo University Press, 1958. – 885 p; Zawadowski L. Fundamental relations in language contact. BPTJ, 1961; Warszawa, Zeszyt XX. – 135 p; Greenough J., Kittredge G. Words and Their Ways in English Speech. – N.Y.: Wentworth Press, 1961.– 460 p; Emeneau M.B. Bilingualism and structural borrowing. P.A. Philos. S.C.V. 1962. – P. 3-16.

⁴ Богородицкий В.А. К вопросу о “смешанных” языках. // Известия общ-ва археол., истории и этнографии. Т. 12. Вып. 1. – Казань: 1894. – С. 37-54; Горнунг Б.В. К вопросу о типах и видах взаимодействия языков. –

tilshunoslaridan O‘.Q.Yusupov, A.Nurmonov, A.Mamajonov, M.Abdupattheyev, N.Raxmonov, Sh.S.Safarov, M.E.Umarxo‘jayev, S.Mo‘min, G‘.M.Xoshimov, O.Jumaniyozov, A.Tursunov, Sh.Muxtorov, Sh.Raxmatullayev, D.S.Qulmamatov, N.Uluqov, Sh.Iskandarova, H.Usmonova, R.R.Sayfullayeva, B.R.Mengliyev, G.H.Boqiyeva, M.M.Qurbonova, Z.Q.Yunusova, M.Q.Abuzalova, A.Anorbekova, Sh.Mirzayeva, U.Y.Qo‘ziyev, G.I.Ergasheva, M.X.Hakimov, B.X.Daniyarov, S.E.Normamatov, A.I.Ziyayev, O.T.Xujanova, Z.Sadiqov, N.A.Isakova, A.M.Qo‘ldoshev⁵ kabi olimlar o‘zlashma so‘zlar doirasida

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⁵ Юсупов У.К. Теоретические основы сопоставительной лингвистики. – Ташкент: Фан, 2007. – 127 с; Нурмонов А. Ўзбек тилшунослиги тарихи. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 2002. – 202 б; Мамажонов А., Абдупаттеев М. Ўзбек матнининг семантик, синтактик ва стилистик аспекти. Фаргона, 2021; Рахмонов Н. Турк хоқонлиги. - Т.: Фан, 1993. – 142 б; Сафаров Ш. Когнитив тилшунослик. Рисола. – Жиззах: Сангзор, 2006. – 92 б; Умархўжаев М.Э. Умумий тилшунослик. – Андижон, 2010. – 76 б; Умархўжаев М.Э. Немис тили. Лексикология. Лексикография. Фразеология. Фразеография. – Андижон: Жаҳон-интер принт, 2010. – 103 б; Мўмин Сиддиқ. Сўзлашиш санъати. – Фаргона: Фаргона, 1997. –100 б; Khashimov G.M. Lectures on Comparative Typology (Third edition, revised). – Andizhan, 2017. – 100 p; Жуманиёзов О. Ўзбек тилидаги

izlanishlar olib borgan bo'lsa-da, lekin mazkur masala yetarli darajada monografik holda o'rganilmagan.

Tadqiqot mavzusining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog'liqligi. Dissertatsiya Andijon davlat chet tillari instituti ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasining «Zamonaviy tilshunoslik muammolari» yo'nalishi doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi ingliz-turkiy tillari aloqalarining turlarini, turkiy so'zlarning ingliz tili leksik qatlamida paydo bo'lish sabablarini, ingliz tiliga turkiy tillardan so'z o'zlashtirilishining bosqichlarini aniqlashdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

o'zlashma so'zlar, bilingvizm, polilingvizm va ularning turlari borasidagi nazariy fikrlarni o'rganish va tahlil qilish;

Angliya-Turkiya va Angliya-O'rta Osiyo davlatlari tillari aloqalarining turlarini aniqlash;

ingliz yozma yodgorliklari matnlari, o'zbek tilidan ingliz tiliga tarjima asarlar va leksikografik manbalardagi turkiy o'zlashmalarni topish, ularning o'rganilayotgan davr ingliz tili leksik tizimidagi o'rnini aniqlash;

turkiy o'zlashmalarning struktur-morfologik, xronologik va tematik tamoyil bo'yicha tasnifini yaratish;

zamonaviy ingliz tilida turkiy so'zlarning fonetik, leksik-semantik, grammatik moslashishini tahlil qilish.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida til aloqalari natijasida ingliz tiliga o'zlashgan turkiy leksik birliklar tanlangan.

Tadqiqotning predmetini XVI asrdan hozirgi paytgacha ingliz tiliga o'zlashgan turkiy so'zlarning paydo bo'lish sabablari, struktural-morfologik, xronologik va tematik jihatdan turlari, fonetik, grafik, leksik-semantik va grammatik xususiyatlarini aniqlash tashkil etadi.

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Tadqiqotning usullari. Tadqiqot mavzusini yoritishda komponent, tasnifiy, struktur, madaniy, statistik, qiyosiy tahlil, shuningdek, lingvistik tavsiflash usullaridan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

jahon tilshunosligida o‘zlashma so‘zlar, bilingvizm, polilingvizm va ularning turlari borasidagi ilmiy adabiyotlar tahlil qilinib, ingliz tiliga o‘zlashgan turkiy so‘zlarni ajratishda ingliz yozma yodgorliklari muhim lingvistik manba ekanligi isbotlanib, bilingvizm va polilingvizmning kontakt va distant turlari aniqlangan;

Angliya-Turkiya va Angliya-O‘rta Osiyo davlatlari tillari aloqalari ekstralingvistik omillar natijasida bevosita Angliya-Turkiya, Angliya-O‘rta Osiyo davlatlari tillari aloqalari va bilvosita ingliz-turkiy tillar aloqalari tiplari aniqlangan;

ingliz yozma yodgorliklari matnlari va leksikografik manbalardagi turkiy o‘zlashmalarning semantik strukturasi sifati o‘zgarishlari so‘zning ma’no doirasining torayishi va semantik sferasining ijobiy, salbiy o‘tkenkaga ega bo‘lishi hamda so‘z ma’nosini ko‘chirish yo‘li orqali uning ma’nosining kengayishi bilan bog‘liq semantik o‘zgarishlar ochib berilgan;

XVI–XX asrlar ingliz yozma yodgorliklari matnlarida qo‘llanilgan turkiy so‘zlarning struktur-morfologik, xronologik va tematik tamoyil bo‘yicha leksik-semantik jihatdan inson va jamiyat, uy jihozlari, mehnat va hordiq, inson aqliy faoliyati bilan bog‘liq tushunchalarni anglatuvchi guruhlar va ularning etimologiyasi, XXI asrga kelib O‘zbekistonning dunyodagi ko‘plab mamlakatlar bilan ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy, diplomatik aloqalarini yanada mustahkalanishi ortidan ingliz tiliga o‘zlashgan kurash, chala, yonbosh, halol, g‘irrom kabi so‘zlar aniqlangan;

XVI–XX asrlar ingliz yozma yodgorliklari, XXI asrda o‘zbek tilidan ingliz tiliga tarjima asarlar matnlarida qo‘llanilgan turkiy o‘zlashmalarning fonetik, leksik-semantik va grammatik jihatdan moslashuvi dalillangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

ishda nafaqat umumiy tilshunoslik, balki leksikologiya, onomastika fanlari bo‘yicha darslik va o‘quv qo‘llanmalar yaratish hamda nazariy va amaliy kurslarda foydalanish nechog‘lik muhimligi aniqlangan;

turkiy o‘zlashmalarning struktur-morfologik, xronologik va tematik tamoyil asosida leksik-semantik turlarining xususiyatlarini aniqlash uchun XVI–XX asrlar ingliz yodgorliklari tadqiqotining ahamiyati ko‘rsatilgan;

turkiy o‘zlashmalarni o‘rganish bo‘yicha uslubiy tavsiyanomalar ishlab chiqildi va o‘quv jarayoniga kiritilgan;

oliy o‘quv yurtlaridagi bakalavr ta’lim yo‘nalishi va magistratura mutaxassisligida o‘tiladigan umumiy tilshunoslik, lingvokulturologiya, ingliz va turkiy tillar tarixiy fonetikasi, grammatikasi va leksikologiyasi kabi darslarda turkiy o‘zlashmalardan foydalanish mexanizmi ishlab chiqilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi chiqarilgan xulosalarning metodologik mukammalligi, nazariy ma’lumotlarning ilmiy va badiiy matnlardan olinganligi,

qo'yilgan masalalarning aniqligi hamda olingan natijalarning xorijiy mutaxassislar va vakolatli tashkilotlar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining **ilmiy** ahamiyati ingliz tiliga o'zlashgan turkiy leksik birlikning nazariy masalalari ochib berilganligi, so'z o'zlashtirish jarayonining sodir bo'lishidagi omillarning aniqlanganligi, turkiy o'zlashmalarning ingliz tilida fonetik, morfologik va semantik moslashuvlari dalillanganligi, ingliz tilshunosligida turkiy o'zlashmalar muammosini yanada chuqurroq tahlil qilishga nazariy asos bo'lishi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining **amaliy** ahamiyati shundaki, dissertatsiyaning xulosalari va materiallaridan OTMLar uchun umumiy tilshunoslik fanidan nazariy kurslari bo'yicha material sifatida darslik va qo'llanmalar yozishda, ingliz tili tarixiy fonetikasi, leksikologiyasi, grammatikasi kurslarini o'qitishda, ingliz tiliga o'zlashgan turkiy so'zlar lug'atlarini tuzishda foydalanish mumkin.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Dissertatsiyada ishlab chiqilgan nazariy va amaliy xulosa, tavsiya va ishlanmalar asosida:

jahon tilshunosligida o'zlashma so'zlar, bilingvizm, polilingvizm va ularning turlari borasidagi ilmiy adabiyotlar tahlil qilinib, ingliz tiliga o'zlashgan turkiy so'zlarni ajratishda ingliz yozma yodgorliklari muhim lingvistik manba ekanligi isbotlangan, bilingvizm va polilingvizmning kontakt va distant turlari xususidagi xulosalardan Evropa Ittifoqi tomonidan Erasmus+dasturining 2016-2018-yillarga mo'ljallangan 561624-EPP-1-2015-UK-EPPKA2-CBHE-SP-ERASMUS+SBNEIMEP: "O'zbekistonda oliy ta'lim tizimi jarayonlarini modernizatsiyalash va xalqarolashtirish" mavzusidagi loyihasi doirasida foydalanilgan (Samarqand davlat chet tillar institutining 2022-yil 09-noyabrdagi 3071/30.02.01-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada loyiha ichida tadqiqot ishini takomillashtirishda, xususan mazkur manbalar loyiha materiallarini mukammallashtirgan va talabalarning lingvistik kompetensiyasini oshirgan;

Angliya-Turkiya va Angliya-O'rta Osiyo davlatlari tillari aloqalari ekstralingvistik omillar natijasida bevosita Angliya-Turkiya, Angliya-O'rta Osiyo davlatlari tillari aloqalari va bilvosita ingliz-turkiy tillar aloqalari tiplari haqidagi tahliliy fikrlar va nazariy xulosalardan 2014-2015-yillarga mo'ljallangan I-204-4-5 "Ingliz tili mutaxassislik predmetlaridan axborot-kommunikatsion texnologiyalari asosida virtual resurslar yaratish va o'quv jarayoniga joriy etish" mavzusidagi innovatsion tadqiqot loyihasi doirasida foydalanilgan (Samarqand davlat chet tillar institutining 2022-yil 09-noyabrdagi 3070/30.02.01-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada loyiha ilmiy dalillar bilan boyitildi, xususan axborot-kommunikatsion texnologiyalari asosida virtual resurslar yaratish va o'quv jarayoniga joriy etishda turkiy leksik birliklarni lingvistik tadqiqot obekti sifatida olinishi muhim ahamiyat kasb etgan;

ingliz yozma yodgorliklari matnlari va leksikografik manbalardagi turkiy o'zlashmalarning semantik strukturasi sifati o'zgarishlari so'zning ma'no doirasining torayishi va semantik sferasining ijobiy, salbiy o'ttenkaga ega bo'lishi hamda so'z ma'nosini ko'chirish yo'li orqali uning ma'nosining kengayishi bilan

bog‘liq semantik o‘zgarishlar kabi ilmiy yangiliklardan Qo‘qon davlat pedagogika instituti o‘qituvchisi A.Najmeddinov rahbarligida S-ECAGD-18-CA-0067 (PO20002335) raqamli “FY 2018 English Access Microscholarship Program” nomli Amerika Qo‘shma Shtatlari ta‘lim va madaniy ishlar byurosi bilan hamkorlikdagi amaliy loyihasi doirasidagi ta‘limiy, madaniy sohadagi tadbirlar, amaliy ishlarda foydalanilgan (Qo‘qon davlat pedagogika institutining 2022-yil 14-dekabrda 347-son ma‘lumotnomasi). Natijada tadqiqotda ilgari surilgan qator taklif va tavsiyalar, ilmiy yangiliklar asosida dastur va qo‘llanmalarni yaratishga, ta‘lim hamda madaniyatni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan nazariy va amaliy ishlarni yanada samarali tashkil etishga xizmat qilgan;

XVI–XX asrlar ingliz yozma yodgorliklari matnlarida qo‘llanilgan turkiy so‘zlarning struktur-morfologik, xronologik va tematik tamoyil bo‘yicha leksik-semantik jihatdan inson va jamiyat, uy jihozlari, mehnat va hordiq, inson aqliy faoliyati bilan bog‘liq tushunchalarni anglatuvchi guruhlar va ularning etimologiyasi, XXI asrga kelib O‘zbekistonning dunyodagi ko‘plab mamlakatlar bilan ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy, diplomatik aloqalarini yanada mustahkalanishi ortidan ingliz tiliga o‘zlashgan kurash, chala, yonbosh, halol, g‘irrom kabi yangiliklardan Namangan davlat universiteti Amaliy ingliz tili kafedrasida falsafa fanlari doktori (PhD) D.M.Sarimsaqova boshchiligida AQShning O‘zbekistondagi elchixonasining Alumni Outreach Grants Program dasturi doirasida 2020-2021-yillarda Namangan davlat universitetida bajarilgan S-UZ800-20-IN-0106 raqamli “Virtual Workshop on Collaborative Action Research for English Teachers” amaliy loyihasi doirasida foydalanilgan (Namangan davlat universitetining 2023-yil 23-yanvardagi 27-01-son ma‘lumotnomasi). Natijada tadqiqotda ilgari surilgan qator taklif va tavsiyalar, ilmiy yangiliklar asosida dastur va qo‘llanmalarni yaratishga, ta‘lim hamda madaniyatni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan nazariy va amaliy ishlarni yanada samarali tashkil etishga xizmat qilgan;

XVI–XX asrlar ingliz yozma yodgorliklari, XXI asrda o‘zbek tilidan ingliz tiliga tarjima asarlar matnlarida qo‘llanilgan turkiy o‘zlashmalarining fonetik, leksik-semantik va grammatik jihatdan moslashuvi borasidagi ma‘lumotlardan Eroning Mashhad Firdavsiy universiteti ta‘lim jarayonida foydalanilgan (Eron Islom Respublikasi Mashhad Firdavsiy universitetining 2023-yil 14-fevraldagi ma‘lumotnomasi). Natijada tadqiqotda ilgari surilgan ma‘lumotlar tilshunoslik sohasida ilmiy izlanish bilan shug‘ullanayotganlarga foydadan holi emas, shuningdek ilmiy yangiliklar asosida ona tilisi turkiy tillardan biri bo‘lmagan talabalar uchun turkiy tillar tilshunosligi bo‘yicha nazariy va amaliy ma‘lumotlarga ega bo‘lishida yanada samarali manba bo‘lib xizmat qilgan;

ingliz yozma yodgorliklari matnlari va leksikografik manbalardagi turkiy o‘zlashmalar ma‘nosining torayishi va kengayishi bilan bog‘liq semantik o‘zgarishlar to‘g‘risidagi ma‘lumotlardan O‘zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi “O‘zbekiston” teleradiokanali DM “Madaniy-ma‘rifiy va badiiy eshittirishlar” muharririyati tomonidan tayyorlangan “Ta‘lim va taraqqiyot”, “Adabiy jarayon”, “Jahon adabiyoti” radioeshittirishlar ssenariysini tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (O‘zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasining 2022-yil 09-noyabrda O‘z/RV-

2224-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada ushbu teleko'rsatuvlar ilmiy va amaliy jihatdan boyigan, ijtimoiy xususiyatlari ortgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatyasi. Mazkur tadqiqot natijalari yuzasidan 6 ta xalqaro va 2 ta respublika miqyosidagi ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarda ma'ruza qilingan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha jami 20 ta ilmiy ish, jumladan, 1 ta monografiya, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi tomonidan doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy jurnallarda 9 ta, xorijiy nashrlarda 2 ta maqola e'lon qilingan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya ishi kirish, to'rt bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxatidan iborat bo'lib, 241 sahifani tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida tadqiqot mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, uning O'zbekiston Respublikasi fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga bog'liqligi ko'rsatilgan, ishning maqsad va vazifalari, tadqiqot obyekti va predmeti aniqlangan, dissertatsiyaning ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalari bayon qilingan, olingan natijalar asosida dissertatsiyaning ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati yoritilgan. Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliyotga joriy qilinganligi, nashr etilgan ishlar va dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi haqidagi ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobi «**Tilshunoslikda so'z o'zlashtirish hodisasining nazariy asoslari**» deb nomlanib, unda so'z o'zlashtirish jarayonining o'rganilishi, tilshunoslikda o'zlashgan so'zlarning tavsifi va tasnifi masalasi hamda so'z o'zlashtirish tillararo aloqani yuzaga keltiruvchi omil bo'lib xizmat qilishi tavsiflanadi. «*So'z o'zlashtirish tarixiy jarayonining o'rganilishi*» deb nomlangan birinchi faslda dunyo tilshunoslari tomonidan so'z o'zlashtirish jarayonining tadqiqi atroflicha yoritilgan.

Tilda mavjud so'zlarning boshqa tilga o'zlashishi tabiiy holdir. Negaki, insonlar hayoti davomida ma'lum sabablarga ko'ra o'zga tilda muloqot qiluvchilar bilan aloqasi natijasida bevosita yoki bilvosita so'zlarni o'zlashtiradi. Ingliz tiliga ham turkiy so'zlar davrlar mobaynida boshqa xalqlar bilan ijtimoiy-siyosiy, diplomatik aloqalar, savdo-sotiq, harbiy yurishlar kabi sabablarga ko'ra o'tib borgan.

Yaqin vaqtlargacha rus inglizshunosligida ingliz va turkiy tillarning o'zaro aloqasi haqidagi masalaga yetarli e'tibor berilmagan. Ingliz tili leksikologiyasi bo'yicha darsliklarda o'zlashma turkiy leksik birliklarga kam to'xtab o'tilgan. Tadqiqotchilarning aksariyati ingliz tiliga turkiy so'zlarning kirib kelishi sabablari, ularni Angliya zaminida yashovchi xalq tomonidan o'zlashtirilishi va fonetik, leksik, grammatik va semantik assimilyatsiyasi haqida to'la ma'lumot bermagan. Bu esa mazkur masalaning o'rganilishi kerakligini taqozo etadi.

So'z o'zlashtirish jarayoni geografik joylashuvi yaqin davlatlar tillarida,

tabiiyki oson kechgan. Usmoniylar imperiyasi va sharqiy O'rta yer dengizi atrofida joylashgan sharqiy davlatlar tillaridan yangi grek tilining kibr dialektiga o'zlashgan turkiy so'zlarning so'z turkumlari va mavzuiy guruhlari bo'yicha izlanishlar olib borgan E.E.Ujininning ta'kidlashicha, ingliz tiliga ko'proq ot turkumiga oid so'zlar o'zlashgan⁶. O'zlashgan ot turkumiga oid so'zlar orasida kundalik hayotda, qishloq xo'jaligida, folklorda qo'llaniluvchilar 18.9% ni tashkil etadi.

Shu o'rinda aytish kerakki, o'zlashma so'z, varvarizm, ekzotik leksika kabilar chet so'zlarning turi sifatida e'tirof etilishi mumkin. Negaki, ularning barchasi o'zlashtiriladi va qabul qiluvchi til egasi chet so'zi sifatida, qolaversa, chet tilidan kirgan yangi (neologizm) so'z deb qaraydi. Bundan tashqari, tilda qo'llanma so'zlar ham borki, ular ham o'zlashma so'z xususiyatiga ega. Fikrimizning isboti sifatida aytamizki, professor N.Uluqov ilmiy manbalarda o'zbek tilida uchraydigan chet tillariga mansub so'zlarni 1) o'zlashma so'zlar, 2) qo'llanma so'zlarga bo'ladi⁷. Qo'llanma so'zlarni kommunikativ va uslubiy vazifasiga ko'ra ikki turga bo'ladi: 1. Ekzotik leksika yoki ekzotizmlar. 2. Kiritma so'z va iboralar⁸.

Yuqoridagi fikrlardan shunday xulosaga kelish mumkinki, o'zlashma so'z bevosita va bilvosita til aloqasi orqali umumiy o'zlashtirish jarayoni mahsuli, ekzotik leksika esa o'zlashayotgan tildagi shu so'zni ifodalovchi tushunchalar majmuidir.

Bobning «*Tilshunoslikda o'zlashgan so'zlarning tavsifi va tasnifi masalasi*» deb nomlanuvchi ikkinchi faslida til aloqalari natijasida o'zlashgan so'zlarning formal, funksional va leksik-semantik turlari ko'rib chiqilgan.

Til aloqalarini tabiiy va yuzaki (sun'iy) turlarga ajratamiz. Tabiiy til aloqasi ikki til egalarining yashash hududi yaqin bo'lib, ularning muntazam muloqoti asosida, yuzaki esa ma'lum bir maqsadlarda vaqtincha muloqot qilish natijasida yuzaga chiqadi. Biz tabiiy aloqani "permanent" yoki "konstant" va yuzakini esa "temporal" yoki "kazual", "okkazonal" terminlari bilan berishni taklif etdik.

Garchi o'zbek, rus va xorij tilshunosligida olib borilgan ishlarning salmoqli miqdori mazkur mavzuga bag'ishlangan bo'lsa ham o'zlashma atamasi muammosi hali har tomonlama o'z yechimini yetarli darajada topmagan masalalardan sanaladi. Shundan kelib chiqib aytish mumkinki, shu vaqtga qadar lingvistik adabiyotlarda "o'zlashma" atamasining bir xildagi talqini mavjud emasligi mazkur masalani aniqlashtirishga undaydi.

Xususan, G.Paul o'zlashma deganda so'zlarning keng va tor ma'nosining tillar aralashuvi natijasi deb hisoblaydi va ikkita qardosh bo'lmagan tillar, bitta tilning ikkita shevasi yoki ikkita individning aloqalari orqali so'z o'zlashtirish o'rtasiga chegara qo'ymaydi. U bitta tilning boshqasiga ta'sirining yuzaga kelishiga turtki asosan individlardan, hech bo'lmaganda cheklangan darajada bo'lsa ham ikkala tilni biluvchi individlardan kelib chiqadi, deb o'ylaydi. Bu tashqi

⁶ Ужинин Е.Е. Турецкие заимствования в языках восточно-средиземноморского ареала (языковые контакты на территории Османской империи): Автореф. дисс...канд.филол.наук. – М., 2008. – С. 9.

⁷ Улуков Н. "Мехробдан чаён" романида қўлланган арабий, форсий киритмаларнинг вазифаси ва услубий хусусиятлари. Қо'қон DPI. Илмий хабарлар. 2-2021 йун. – Б. 184-185.

⁸ Ўзбек тили лексикологияси. – Тошкент: Фан, 1981. – Б. 88.

ta'sir borgan sari tilning ichki strukturasi ham ta'sir qilishi mumkin. Shundan G.Paul o'zlashma so'z qabul qiluvchi tilda umumiy iste'molga asta-sekin kirib boradi va uning qo'llanilishini turli darajalari mavjud,⁹ deb xulosa chiqaradi.

Boshqa tilga oid so'zlarni o'zlashtirilgan, ajnabiy va o'zgalarga bo'lish tamoyili ko'p tadqiqotchilar tomonidan asos sifatida qabul qilingan. Mana shunday tasnifga ayrim rus tilshunoslari ham amal qilgan. Masalan, I.I.Ogiyenko¹⁰ boshqa tilga oid barcha so'zlarni 1) ancha oldin o'zlashtirilgan va rus tilida butunlay to'liq assimilyatsiyaga uchrab o'zinikidek bo'lib ketgan; 2) asl ajnabiy, ammo rus tilida g'oyat ko'p qo'llaniladigan so'zlar, buning natijasida ular odatiy so'z bo'lib qolgan va xalq tiliga ham o'rnashib olgan; 3) sof ajnabiy, ammo rus tilida kam qo'llaniladigan o'zlashma so'zlarga bo'ladi.

Biroq bunday tasnif jiddiy kamchiliklarga ega va tanqidga uchraydi. Boshqa tillarga oid so'zlarning chet va o'zlashmalarga bo'linishining asosiy kamchiligi shundaki, ular, odatda, yagona asosdan ajralib chiqadi. Bunday bo'linishning asosiga, eng avvalo, funksional mezon (so'zning qo'llanilishi xarakteri) qo'yiladi. "Ajnabiy so'zlar" va "o'zlashma so'zlar" atamasini qo'llovchi tadqiqotchilar esa so'zning fonetik va grammatik o'zlashtirilganligi darajasiga, ya'ni formal mezonlarga asoslanib izlanishlar olib borishadi.

Y.V.Opelbaum¹¹ ning nemis tili lug'at tarkibida sharqiy slavyan tillaridagi leksik birliklarni tadqiq qilishga bag'ishlangan ishida uchta, ya'ni formal, funksional va semantik belgilarga asoslangan sharqiy slavyan leksik birliklarining tasnifi keltirilgan.

Bu tasnifga ko'ra Y.V.Opelbaum sharqiy slavyan tillaridagi leksik birliklarni 1) internatsionalizmlar; 2) boshqa tilga oid asl so'zlar; 3) ekzotizmlarga bo'ladi.

Ushbu tasnif, fikrimizcha, Y.V.Opelbaum tomonidan uchtaga ajratilgan guruhlar o'rtasidagi chegaralarning noaniqligi sababli ozgina tushunarsizdir. Biroq Y.V.Opelbaumning ekzotik leksikani alohida mustaqil so'zlar guruhiga ajratgani juda muhimdir.

Shu o'rinda aytish kerakki, biz Y.V.Opelbaum tasnifiga to'la qo'shila olmaymiz. Negaki, internatsionalizmlar o'zlashma so'zlardan farq qiladi. Internatsional so'zlar sinxron ravishda kamida uchta tilda uchraydi, o'zlashmalar esa diaxron ko'rinishdagi hodisa bo'lib, har bir tilning o'zi uchun xarakterlidir. Shuningdek, internatsionalizmlar xalqaro doirada, o'zlashmalar esa ma'lum til doirasidagi hodisa bo'lishi mumkin.

Yuqorida ko'rsatilgan o'zlashmalarining barcha tasniflarini e'tiborga olib hamda ingliz badiiy adabiyotidagi turkiy leksik birliklarning tadqiqoti asosida biz ingliz tiliga o'zlashgan turkiy so'zlarning tasnifini berishga harakat qildik. Shuni alohida aytish kerakki, biz fikr yuritayotgan turkiy so'zlarning aksariyatining kelib chiqishi arab, fors, lotin kabi tillardan bo'lib, turk tiliga XIV-XVI asrlardan oldin kirib kelgan va turk tili orqali ingliz tiliga asosan XVI, o'zbek tilidan XXI asrdan boshlab o'zlashgan. Shunga ko'ra biz ularni quyidagicha tasnifladik:

⁹ Пауль Г. Принципы истории языка. – М., 1960. – С. 411.

¹⁰ Огиенко И.И. Иноземные элементы в русском языке. – Киев: тип. В.П.Бондаренко и П.Ф.Гнездовского, 1915. – С. 14-15.

¹¹ Опельбаум Е.В. Восточнославянские лексические элементы в немецком языке. – Киев, 1968. – С. 636.

1) turk tiliga lotin, alban, tatar tillari orqali o'zlashgan va XVI-XX asrlarda turk tili orqali ingliz tiliga o'tgan: *sherbet, arnaut, chan, shagreen, caravanserai* va b.

2) O'rta Osiyo, Kavkaz, Kaspiybo'yi davlatlaridan turk tiliga va u orqali ingliz tiliga o'zlashgan so'zlar. Bu so'zlar ingliz tili muloqotida ko'p qo'llaniladi va inglizlar uchun odatiy so'zga aylangan: *shashlik, kebab* va h.k.

Lekin "kebab" so'zi Web. lug'atida arman tilidan, ABBYY Lingvo lug'atida esa XVII asrda arab, qisman urdu, fors va turkiy tillardan ingliz tiliga o'zlashganligi izohlanadi. "Collins English Dictionary", "Cambridge Dictionary" lug'atlarida o'zbek tilidagi kabi "kabob" sifatida qo'llanilishini kuzatish mumkin.

3) XXI asrda sport sohasi orqali o'zbek tilidan o'zlashgan so'zlar: *kurash, chala, yonbosh, halol, g'irrom*:

*Kurash is a traditional form of combat of the Turkic people*¹².

«So'z o'zlashtirish tillararo aloqani yuzaga keltiruvchi sotsiolingvistik omil sifatida» deb nomlanuvchi uchinchi faslda so'z o'zlashishi til aloqasini yuzaga keltiruvchi omil ekanligi, so'z o'zlashtirilishidagi ekstralingvistik va intralingvistik sabablar xususida bahs yuritiladi.

Jamiyat dunyoqarashini me'yorlashtirishning zamonaviy sharoitida etnik identifikatsiya muammosi tobora dolzarb bo'lib bormoqda. Etnolingvistik identifikatsiya jarayonlari muloqot va ijtimoiy xulq-atvor tamoyillarini tanlash va millatlararo aralashuv turlariga bog'liq.

Tillarning o'zaro ta'sirini zamonaviy nazariyasi azaldan tilshunoslar e'tiborida bo'lgan va hozirda mazkur masala turli lingvokontaktologik yo'nalishlar tizimida rivojlanishda davom etmoqda. Til aloqasining tabiatini tushunishda ularni tarixiy va tipologik nuqtayi nazardan tahlil qilish lozim.

Til aloqasining tarixiy aspekti ikki yoki undan ortiq yaqin, chegara hududda yashagan etnik jamoaning og'zaki muloqotini ko'rib chiqadi va bu aloqa tezkor ravishda iqtisodiy, maishiy kabi ehtiyojlardan kelib chiqqan holda sodir bo'ladi. Etnik guruhlar o'zaro munosabatda bo'lganda til aloqasi qator lingvistik va nolingvistik omillar ta'siri ostida nutq (etno-nutq), dialekt (etno-dialekt) ko'rinishda sodir bo'ladi. Til aloqasi jarayonida nutq sinxron, til esa diaxron aspektda yuzaga chiqadi.

Til aloqasining tipologik jihati uning asosiy parametrlarini ko'rsatish nuqtayi nazaridan amalga oshiriladi: aloqani o'rnatish usuli, aloqaning davomiyligi va barqarorligi, aloqa holatining tabiati, aloqa a'zolarining unda ishtirok etish darajasi, xalqning hududiy joylashuvi, genetik va tuzilmaviy yaqinlik, til aloqasining natijasi¹³.

Tilshunos olim G.M.Xoshimov har qanday qiyoslanayotgan yoki aloqadagi tilni lingvistik jihatdan tadqiq qilish bo'yicha 20 dan ortiq eng samarali va sinovdan o'tgan qiyosiy tipologik tahlil tamoyillarini qo'llashni tavsiya etadi¹⁴. Muallif tavsiya etilgan tamoyillar orasida taqqoslanayotgan tillarda o'zlashmalarni

¹² <https://www.youtube.com>

¹³ Лабунец Н.В. Русская географическая терминология в ситуации языкового контакта: Автореф. дисс...д-ра филол. наук. – Екатеринбург: 2007. – С. 16.

¹⁴ Hoshimov G.M. Lectures on Comparative Typology (Third edition, revised). – Andizhan, 2017. – P. 6.

(substrat/superstrat/adstrat) hisobga olish prinsipini alohida ahamiyatga molikligini ta'kidlaydi.

Ingliz tili leksikasida turkiy tillarga xos soʻzlar qatlami uchrab turadi. Bu esa tarixiy taraqqiyot natijasida xalqlarning bir-biri bilan yozma va ogʻzaki muloqoti, savdo-sotiq, diplomatik aloqalar, ijtimoiy-siyosiy jihatdan yaqinlik, qolaversa, xunn qabilalarining Yevropa mamlakatlariga yurishlari oqibatida yuzaga kelgan.

Ma'lumki, turli tillarda boshqa til ta'sirining darajasi bir xil emas. Ba'zi tillar boshqa tildagi leksik materialni erkin qabul qiladi, boshqalari esa leksik qatlamni qabul qilishga qattiq qarshilik ko'rsatadi.

Bunga, albatta, ham ichki lingvistik omillar (o'xshashlik darajasi, aloqaga kirishayotgan tillarning yaqinlik darajasi), ham ekstralingvistik omillar (ko'proq yoki kamroq til aloqalarining mavjudligi) sabab bo'lishi mumkin.

Yuqoridagi fikrlardan kelib chiqib shuni aytish mumkinki, til aloqalari 1) bilingvizmda (ikki tillikda), a) tabiiy, b) sun'iy bilingvizmda; 2) tillar va turli shevalarning siyosiy, savdo-sotiq, diplomatik munosabatlarda aloqaga kirishayotgan ikki til sohiblarining bevosita va bilvosita til aloqalari natijasida sodir bo'ladi.

Dissertatsiyaning ikkinchi bobi «**Tilshunoslikda til aloqalari hodisasining sotsiolingvistik aspekti**» deb nomlanadi. Bobning birinchi fasli «*Bevosita Angliya-Turkiya davlatlari tillari aloqalari*» deb nomlanib, unda bevosita Angliya-Turkiya davlatlari xalqlarining ijtimoiy, siyosiy, savdo-sotiq va boshqa aloqalari mahsuli sifatida ingliz tiliga kirib kelgan turkiy leksik birliklar xususida bahs yuritiladi.

Usmoniylar imperiyasi bilan Angliya o'rtasida dastlabki do'stona aloqalarning boshlanishi Angliyaning Turkiyadagi birinchi elchisi Vilyam Xarbornning nomi bilan bog'liq. Shu vaqtdan boshlab ingliz tiliga turk tillaridan o'zlashgan soʻzlar kira boshlagan va ularning ko'pi ingliz tilida mustahkam o'rnashib qolgan. Bu soʻzlarning semantikasi, asosan, turmushning o'ziga xosligi, o'sha davr Usmoniylar imperiyasining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari bilan bog'liq. Turkcha leksik birliklarning katta qismi ingliz tiliga yozma yo'l bilan Turkiyaning xilma-xil tasvirlarida, ingliz elchilarining kundaliklari va hisobotlari orqali, shuningdek, ingliz shoirlari va yozuvchilarining badiiy asarlari orqali kirgan.

Ingliz elchilari turkcha soʻzlarni eshitib yozishgan, natijada bir turkcha soʻz turlicha variantlarda yozilgan. Ingliz elchilari E.Barton va U.Xarbornlarning xatlarida bir qator turk soʻzlarining ko'plab dubletlari va hatto tripletlari ham uchraydi. Masalan: *chouse (chiaus, chaush)*; *bairam (holiday)*; *cadi (Cadi, cady)*; *hordia (horde, hoord)*; *Migse (Mirza)* va boshqalar¹⁵.

XVI asrda Turkiyaga kelgan ingliz savdogarlari, sayohatchilari va diplomatlari (A.Jenkinson, V.Blek, kapitan Jon Smit, Uilyam Biddulf, Richard Klark, Jorj Sendis, Jon Saris, Genri Middlton)¹⁶ o'zlari uchun noma'lum bo'lgan mamlakatning urf-odatlarini, udumlari va predmetlarini iloji boricha batafsilroq tushunishga harakat qilardi.

¹⁵ Hakluyt R. The principal navigations, voyages and discoveries of the English nation. London, 1589, Volumes I-VIII. Бундан буён ушбу ишга мурожаат қилганда Rich. Hak. қисқартмасидан фойдаланамиз.

¹⁶ P.P. даги хатлар ва ҳисоботларга қаранг., Vol. I-XX.

O'sha paytlarda ingliz yozuvchilari o'z asarlarida borgan sari ko'proq turkiy so'zlarni qo'llay boshlaydilar. Misol uchun, X.Marlo A.Temur haqidagi syujetdan foydalanib, 1586-yili "Buyuk Temurlang" (*Tamburlane the Great*)¹⁷ dramasi yozadi. Bu dramada X.Marlo ilgari o'zlashtirib olingan "turk" so'ziga -ess suffiksini qo'shish orqali hosil qilingan "turkess" so'zini birinchi marta qo'llaydi.

X.Marloning sharofati bilan turkiy tillardan o'zlashgan boshqa mualliflar tomonidan ingliz tiliga kiritilgan bir qator so'zlar ingliz tilida mustahkam o'rnashib oldi. Bularga *cham, tartar, soldan, bassa, turk, janissary, sarell (seraglio), turkey carpets* va boshqalarni kiritish mumkin.

Buyuk ingliz dramaturgi Uilyam Shekspirning ijodi ham ayrim turkiy so'zlarning ingliz adabiy tiliga kirib kelishiga va mustahkam o'rnashib olishiga ko'maklashdi. U.Shekspirning asarlarida kelib chiqishi turk tilidan bo'lgan quyidagi so'zlarni aniqladik: *ottomite, turkish, fleet, to turn turk (musulmon bo'lmoq), caviare, sultan* va boshqalar.

XVII asrda turk leksik birliklarining ma'lum qismi ingliz tiliga Turkiya bilan savdo-sotiq qiluvchi savdogarlarning xatlari orqali o'tadi. Unda o'sha davrning Usmoniylar imperiyasidagi tabaqa va sinflarning ta'rifiga va turkcha taomlar, ichimliklar nomlariga katta e'tibor qaratiladi: *agha, subashi, mufti, beg, emir, pilaff, sherbet, raki* va h.k.

XVIII asrda kitob chop qilishning rivojlanishi sababli Turkiyaning etnografik va tarixiy tasvirlari bilan bog'liq juda ko'p kitoblar paydo bo'ldi. Albatta, M.Vinsentning uch tomli kitobida uchraydigan so'zlar orasida ingliz tiliga oldinroq kirgan va lug'atlarda qayd qilingan (*aga, beglerbeg, cadilesker, visir, caimakam, bashaw* va boshqalar), shuningdek ingliz tili sohiblariga mutlaqo tanish bo'lmagan va natijada leksikografik adabiyotda o'z aksini topmagan bir qator so'zlar ham qo'llaniladi. Ularga quyidagi so'zlarni kiritish mumkin: *baltadji* (a street porter), *topachis* (officers of the janissaries), *defterdar* (the great treasurer of the Ottoman empire) va boshqalar.

XIX asrda ko'p turk so'zlarini ingliz adabiyotiga o'zlashishida J.G.Bayronning xizmati benihoyadir. Turkcha so'zlar hozirgi kunda ham saqlanib qolgan. Bular *calpack, chibouk, galionjee, Horde* (verb), *Jelick* kabi so'zlardir.

Ayrim turkiy so'zlar J.G.Bayronning qo'llashida yangi semantik qamrovni qo'lga kiritadi. Misol uchun, "serai-saroy" so'zini J.G.Bayron "haram" ma'nosida qo'llaydi.

XIX asrda U.M.Tekkereyning sharofati bilan ingliz tiliga turkiy so'zlarning ko'plab soni o'zlashadi va ular ingliz tili leksikasida mustahkam o'rnashadi. Masalan: *paposh, narghile, pasha, vizier, tulip, bey, sultan, beydom, sanjak, odalisque, aga, yataghan, divan* va boshqalar.

Bir qator turkiy so'zlarni biz Sh.Bronte asarlarida ham qo'llanilganini uchratamiz: *The Grand Turk, seraglio, harem* va b.

Bizning tadqiqotimiz materiallari shundan dalolat beradiki, Ch.Dikkensning ijodi turkiy o'zlashmalarning ingliz tiliga kirib kelishida asosiy yo'llardan biri hisoblangan. Misol uchun, Ch.Dikkens tomonidan birinchi bor "kybosh",

¹⁷Marlowe Ch. Tamburlane the Great. (2 parts). London: Archive Classics, 1586. – 201 p.

“Turkey-carpened” soʻzlari qoʻllanilgan.

Shunday qilib, turk leksik birliklarining ingliz tiliga kirish yoʻllarining tadqiqoti shuni koʻrsatadiki, bevosita ingliz-turk tillari aloqalari Angliya va Turkiyaning toʻrt yuz yil davomidagi ijtimoiy-tarixiy aloqalarining natijasi boʻldi.

Bobning ikkinchi fasli «*Bevosita Angliya-Oʻrta Osiyo davlatlari tillari aloqalari*» deb ataladi.

Oʻrta Osiyo va Angliya xalqlarining savdo-sotiq, tarixiy va siyosiy aloqalari natijasida tillarning oʻzaro aloqalari uchun qulay sharoitlar yaratildi. Bu mamlakatlarning toʻrt yuz yillik aloqalari davomida ingliz adabiy tiliga Oʻrta Osiyo leksik birliklarining koʻp miqdori kirib keldi.

Sayohatchilar va savdogarlar yozma xatlarining tahlili shuni koʻrsatadiki, ularda mahalliy turmushning predmetlarini va urf-odatlarini bildiruvchi juda koʻp soʻzlar va soʻz birikmalari qoʻllanilgan. Shu soʻzlar maʼnosiga yaqin turuvchi inglizcha soʻzlar boʻlmagani uchunmi ular turkiy jarangda yozilgan. Turkiy tillardan kelib chiqqan soʻzlarning qayd qilinishi, taxminiy maʼlumotlarga koʻra, eshutilishi boʻyicha amalga oshirilgan. Bu haqida bitta soʻzning bir necha variantlarda yozilishi guvohlik beradi. Misol uchun, A.Jenkinson va R.Jonsonning qaydlarida bir qator turkiy soʻzlarning yozilishida xilma-xil variantlar uchraydi: *tolmach, talmach; Tashkand, Tashkent; Uzbeg, Usbek; herd, hoord, hearde; Cassan, Casan, Cazan, Cassane*¹⁸ va boshqalar.

1601-yilda ser Antoni Shirli yordamchisi Uilyam Peris bilan Kaspiy dengizi boʻylab sayohatni amalga oshiradi. 1625-yilda uning bu joylarni borib koʻrganligi haqidagi taassurotlari chop etiladi va unda u turkiy tillardan kelib chiqqan quyidagi soʻzlarni qoʻllaydi: *mirza, toman, Astracan, Tartars, Turcomans, soldan, Turkess*¹⁹.

Shu yerning oʻzidayoq, tatarlarning turmushini tasvirlab, u birinchi marta paxsa uyning taʼrifini beradi:

"Devers Tartars passing from place to place about that River, living in little Houses made upon Wheelles, and are carryed too and fro, having abundance of Cattail, live so in subjection to the Emperour, paying him Tribute". (Purchas S. Vol. VIII. – P. 443)

1596-yilda Volga boʻylab sayohat qilgan kapitan Jon Smitning xatlarida quyidagi turkiy soʻzlar qoʻllanilgan: *sarbuse, pillow, hordia, Crimme, Tartar, Edle* (Volga daryosining turkcha nomi), *Nagayn, Cazanite*²⁰ va boshqalar.

V.Rubrikas birinchi marta “qimiz” (cosmos, koumiss) soʻzini qoʻllaydi va mazkur soʻz Webster va NED lugʻatlarida 1598-yilda ingliz tiliga tatar>fransuz tillari orqali oʻzlashgani qayd qilingan. Mazkur soʻz vaqt oʻtib inglizlar tomonidan muloqotda kam qoʻllanilganligi sababli eskirgan soʻzga aylandi hamda asta-sekin ingliz tili leksikasi tarkibida qoʻllanilishdan chiqib ketgan. Quyidagi misolda “qimiz” soʻzi inglizcha matnda qoʻllanilganligining guvohi boʻlamiz:

¹⁸ Rich. Hakl. Prin. Nav., Vol. 1-8, London, 1599.

¹⁹ P.P. Vol. VIII. – P. 389-405.

²⁰ P.P. Vol. VIII. – P. 338.

Cosmos: “*Their drinke, called Cosmos, which is Mares milke, is prepared after this manner*”. (Purchas S. Vol. XI. – P. 14)

Shuningdek, ilk bor V.Rubrikasda biz “ayron” so‘zining qo‘llanganini uchratamiz:

“*Neither did they allow us any food but Cowes Milke only, which was very soure and filthy*”. (Purchas S. Vol. XI. – P. 29)

Ingliz zobiti M.Elfinston boshchiligidagi missiya Hindistondan Afg‘onistonga olib boradigan yo‘llar va bu mamlakatga aloqador qator muzofotlarni maxsus o‘rganib chiqqan, ingliz siyosiy tuzog‘iga ilingan afg‘on amiri Shujoul-Mulk (1803-1809, 1839-1842) bilan shartnoma imzolab, bu mamlakatda o‘z ta‘sirini bir qadar mustahkamlashga muvaffaq bo‘lgan edi²¹. Afg‘oniston o‘zaro kurashlar natijasida bir-birini tan olmaydigan bir necha bo‘lakka bo‘lingan, inglizlarning sodiq do‘sti Shujoul-Mulk Kobuldan quvilgan va u o‘z homiylari panohida jon saqlab turardi. Shuning uchun ham Buyuk Britaniya asosiy e‘tiborini O‘rta Osiyoga, to‘g‘rirog‘i, u yerdagi kuchli davlatlardan biri - Buxoro bilan bevosita aloqa o‘rnatishga qaratadi.

Shu maqsadda inglizlar O‘rta Osiyoga Mir Izzatulloh rahbarligida maxsus ta‘limdan o‘tgan musulmon mutaxassislar guruhini yo‘llaydi. Bu safar haqidagi barcha ma‘lumotlar Mir Izzatullohning yo‘l xotiralarida o‘z aksini topgan bo‘lib, uning asosiy mazmuni Ovrupo tillariga bir necha bor tarjima qilingan va chop etilgan²². Ammo inglizlar bir vaqtning o‘zida Buxoroga yana bir vakil - Hofiz Muhammad Fozilxon degan elchini ham yuborganlari to‘g‘risida keyingi vaqtlargacha adabiyotlarda e‘tiborga molik ma‘lumot bayon qilinmagan²³.

1858-yilda sharqiy Qozog‘istonning hududida, Tarbagatay tog‘larida, Olako‘l ko‘lida, Ola-Tovi tog‘larida bo‘lgan Tomas Atkinsonning sayohatlar kitobi chop etildi²⁴. U ingliz kitobxonlarini yangi predmetlar, tushunchalar bilan tanishtirdi.

A.Jenkinsonning sayohatidan boshlab O‘rta Osiyoga qiziqish so‘nmadi, bu haqida shu joylarni borib ko‘rgan ingliz sayohatchilarining bir qator etnografik tasvirlari, hisobotlari va kundaliklari guvohlik beradi²⁵.

O‘rta Osiyoda va Qozog‘istonda bo‘lgan ko‘p savdogarlar va sayohatchilar o‘zlarining yozuvlarida faqat ayrim so‘zlarni (*salam, joch, aksakal* va boshqalar) emas, balki qozoq va o‘zbeklarga xos bo‘lgan so‘zlar va iboralarni ham (*Aman bul, Kim biler, Hosh keldinez, Olla Billa* va boshqalar) ishlatdilar.

²¹ Ўзбек дипломатияси тарихидан (Тарихий очерк ва лавхалар). Академик М. Хайруллаев умумий таҳрири остида. – Тошкент: ХЕГА–ПРИНТ, 2003. – Б. 121.

²² Ўзбек дипломатияси тарихидан. Кўрсатилган манба. – Б. 122. Қаранг: “Трудь! САГУ, История Средней Азии и Узбекистана.” Новая серия. Вып. XXVIII, кн. 11. – Ташкент: 1956, - С. 41-52, Вып. XIX, кн. 14, Т., 1957. – С. 193-217.

²³ Ўзбек дипломатияси тарихидан. Кўрсатилган манба. – Б. 122.

²⁴ Atkinson T.W. Oriental and Western Siberia: a narrative of seven Dears Exploration and adventures in Siberia, Mongolia the Kirghis Steppe, Chinese, Tartary and part of Central Asia. – N.Y.: Forgotten Books, 1856. – 544 p.

²⁵ Ewart W. Settlement in India and Trade with Central Asia. – London: Ridgway. 1858. – 670 p; Hutton J. Central Asia from the Aryan to Cossack. – London: Tinsley brothers, 1875. – 665 p; Spalding H. Khiva and Turkestan. – London: Chapman and Hall, 1874. – 248 p; Schuyler E. Turkestan. Notes of Journey in Russian Turkestan, Khokand, Bukhara and Kubja. – New York, Scribner, Armstrong & co., 1876. – 503 p; Burnaby F. A Ride to Khiva. Travels and Adventures in Central Asia. – London, Paris & New York: Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co, 1879. – 469 p.

1917-yildan keyingi davrda ingliz adabiy tiliga sobiq Sovet Ittifoqi xalqlarining turkiy tillaridan turkiy xalqlar va qabilalarni bildirish uchun xizmat qiluvchi etnonimlarning katta qismi kirib keladi. 1888-1933-yillarda nashr qilingan NED lugʻatida turkiy xalqlar va millatlarning koʻp nomlari qayd qilinmagan boʻlsa ham Webster lugʻatining oxirgi nashrida (1967-yil) quyidagi turkiy etnonimlar qayd qilingan: *Karakalpak, Kumyk, Tungus, Turkmen, Uzbek, Uigur, Yakut* va boshqalar.

Agar inglizlar ilgari qozoqlar, qirgʻizlar va boshqa turkiy xalqlarni farqlamagan va ularning mavjudligi haqida bilmagan boʻlsalar, endilikda Angliya va AQShda Oʻrta Osiyo respublikalari xalqlarining iqtisodi va madaniyatini, shuningdek, tarixiy oʻtmishini muntazam yorituvchi maxsus jurnallar nashr qilinadi (masalan, “Central Asiatic Journal”, “Central Asian Review” va boshqalar).

Shunday qilib, yuqorida bayon qilinganlardan shunday xulosaga kelish mumkinki, Oʻrta Osiyo leksik birliklari ingliz tiliga bu joylarni kelib koʻrgan inglizlarning kundaliklari, yoʻl haqidagi ocherklari, hisobotlari hamda etnografik taʼriflari orqali kirib kelgan.

«*Bilvosita ingliz-turkiy tillari aloqalari*» deb atalgan uchinchi faslda bilvosita ingliz-turkiy tillari aloqalari natijasida ingliz tiliga oʻzlashgan turkiy soʻzlar tahlilga tortilgan.

Vositali yoʻl orqali turkiy leksik birliklar ingliz tiliga fransuz, rus, italyan, nemis, ispan, lotin, serb-xorvat, hind, polyak, venger, fors, yunon, rumin kabi tillar orqali oʻzlashgan.

Tipologik jihatdan ingliz tilida turkiy oʻzlashtirmalarning butun lugʻat fondini bevosita til orqali oʻzlashtirilgan, maʼlum darajada assimilyatsiyaga uchragan turkiy leksik birliklarga hamda vositachi til orqali oʻtgan, ammo oʻzining asl shakli va maʼnosini oʻzgartirmagan, yaʼni assimilyatsiyaga uchramagan soʻzlarga ajratish mumkin.

Turkiy soʻzlarning ayrim qismi oʻzining turkiy tildan kelib chiqqanligini shunchalik saqlab qoladiki, buni hatto tilshunos boʻlmagan shaxs ham aniqlay oladi. Bularga quyidagi soʻzlarni misol qilib koʻrsatishimiz mumkin: *koumiss, Bukeef, orta juz, kalim, kok-saghyz, aksakal, airan, odalisque, nargile* va boshqalar.

Turkiy soʻzlarning ushbu guruhining farq qiluvchi jihati shuki, ular vositachi tilda yangi maʼnolarni qoʻlga kiritmaydi va ingliz tiliga dastlabki turkiy maʼno bilan oʻtgan. Haqiqatan, “aul” soʻzi ingliz tiliga rus tili orqali turkiy xalqlarning hayoti uchun xarakterli boʻlgan “qishloq”ni bildirish uchun kirib keladi:

“No”, said the guide, “we will go to Kalenderhana, and then from my aul to the fort” (F.Burnaby. – P. 234)

Ingliz tiliga fransuz tili orqali kirib kelgan turkiy oʻzlashma soʻzlarning katta qismi fransuz tilining ham fonetik, grammatik, ham semantik jihatdan taʼsirini boshdan kechirmadi, yaʼni fonetik, grammatik va semantik assimilyatsiga uchramadi. Ularga *sultan, janissary, caracal, shebek, fandour, timariot, koumiss, narghile, cham, caftan* kabi soʻzlarni kiritish mumkin. Bu turkiy soʻzlarning

fransuz tilida qoʻllanilish sohasi maʼlum tematika bilan chegaralanganligiga bogʻliq boʻlishi mumkin. Ular maʼlum stilistik maqsadlarda, chunonchi matnga maʼlum mahalliy kolorit bagʻishlash maqsadida ishlatilgan.

Shuni alohida aytish kerakki, ingliz tiliga vositachi til, jumladan, fransuz tili orqali oʻzlashgan maʼlum soʻzlar fonetik assimilyatsiyaga uchrasa-da, ularning semantik qamrovi aslidagidek qoladi va ular vositachi tilda (fransuz tili) ham, manba tilda (ingliz tili) ham turk voqeligini aks ettirish uchun qoʻllaniladi.

Ikkinchi guruhning koʻpchilik turkiy soʻzlari vositachi tilning tizimiga shunchalik mustahkam kirib borganki, ularning turkiy tillardan kelib chiqqanligini faqat etimologik tahlil asosida aniqlash mumkin.

Bunday turkiy soʻzlarning koʻpchilik qismi XVI asr rus davlatining hayoti, turmushi va urf-odatlarini tasvirlovchi G.Fletcherning asarida uchraydi²⁶:

Cabask: *In every great towne of his Realme he hath a Caback or drinking house, where is sold aquavita (which they call Russe wine), meat, beere*” (G.Fletcher. The History of Russia. – P. 44);

Alteen: *“Of all these grains the country yieldeth very sufficient with an over plus quantitie, so that wheat is sold sometime for two alteens or ten pence starling the chitfird, which maketh almost three English bushels”*. (G.Fletcher. The History of Russia. – P. 14).

Ingliz-turkiy tillari aloqalari natijasida soʻz oʻzlashtirish bevosita va bilvosita til aloqalari orqali paydo boʻlgan. Bu vositalar turkiy leksik birliklarni ingliz tilining lugʻat tarkibiga kirishida muhim ahamiyat kasb etdi.

Tadqiqotning uchinchi bobi «**Ingliz tilida turkiy oʻzlashmalarning struktur-morfologik, xronologik va mavzuiy jihatdan tavsifi va tasnifi**» deb nomlanadi.

Bobning birinchi fasli «*Ingliz tilidagi oʻzlashgan turkiy soʻzlarning struktur-morfologik jihatdan tavsifi va tasnifi*» masalasiga bagʻishlangan.

Ingliz tilining taraqqiyoti jarayonida oʻzlashgan turkiy soʻzlarning leksik-semantik va fonetik, grammatik jihatlari qabul qiluvchi tilning meʼyoriga asta-sekin moslashib bordi. Grammatik moslashuvda qoʻyidagi oʻzgarishlar sodir boʻldi:

1. Ikki mustaqil maʼnoli soʻz bir morfema holiga keldi: *bam+bosh, coffee+bush*.

2. Mustaqil soʻz oʻz maʼnosini yoʻqotib affiksga aylandi. Masalan, ashtarchan soʻzidagi –chan affiksi aslida xon maʼnosini bildirib, keyinchalik inglizlar ayollar ismiga hurmat maʼnosini ifodalash uchun qoʻllanilishini tushunishgan.

Sodda soʻzlarga sodda va qoʻshma strukturali affikslar qoʻshilgan. Sodda affikslarga –ist, -ism, -dom, -ite, -ic, -ed, ed, -s (*turkism, Turcic, tulipist, pashadom*), qoʻshmalarga esa –ishly, -ishness (*turkishly, turkishness*) kabilarni kiritish mumkin.

a) sodda soʻzlar

²⁶ Fletcher G. The History of Russia or the Government of the Muscovia with the manners and fashions of the people of that country. – London: EEBO Editions, ProQuest, 1675. – 318 p.

Turkiy o‘zlashmalarning asosiy qismini (239 ta) sodda so‘zlar tashkil qiladi. Bu shu bilan izohlanadiki, ingliz tiliga ko‘pincha qandaydir yangi predmet yoki hodisani nomlovchi sodda so‘zlar (*dey, boza, oka, horde* va b.) o‘zlashtirilgan. Manba tilda hosila va qo‘shma so‘z hisoblangan so‘zlarning ba’zi bir qismi ingliz tilida sodda so‘zlar ko‘rinishiga o‘tadi.

Ingliz tiliga o‘zlashgan “Tamerlane” so‘zi, aslida so‘z birikmasi sifatida aniqlanmish+aniqlovchi strukturasi bilan tashkil topgan. Lekin mazkur so‘z ingliz tilida grammatik assimilyatsiyaga uchrab sodda so‘zga aylanib ketgan. “Tamer” va “lane” ingliz matnlarida yakka holda ishlatilmaydi:

Ahmet Ebn Yufeph relates, that Tamerlane sent him very haughty menacing Letters, to which he answered with the utmost Contempt. 'Tis related of him, that he should say, he did not fear Lencus, that is, Tamerlane; (Ch. Perry. View of the Levant. – P. 292)

b) yasama so‘zlar

Sodda turkiy so‘zlar ingliz tiliga o‘zlashgach, grammatik assimilyatsiyaga uchrab, ingliz tilidagi shakl yasovchi va so‘z o‘zgartiruvchi qo‘shimchalarni olgan. Masalan, *tartar, turk, hunn, sultan* kabi so‘zlar ko‘plik yasovchi qo‘shimcha bilan bir qatorda artikl bilan ham qo‘llanilgan:

The Turks had formerly been governed by many Kings or Sultans at one and the same time. (Ch. Perry. View of the Levant. – P. 2)

Hosila turkiy so‘zlarning tahlili turkiy o‘zlashmalardan fe’llar va ravishlarning suffiksial yasalishi ancha darajada kam bo‘lganini ko‘rsatadi. Izlanishimiz davomida biz faqat bir nechta fe’llarni (*turkicize, turkize, vampirize, sultanize*) va bitta ravishni (*turkishly*) aniqlashga muvaffaq bo‘ldik, xolos.

d) qo‘shma so‘zlar

Turkiy tillardan ingliz tili leksik qatlamiga kirgan qo‘shma so‘zlar o‘zlashgan so‘zlar ichida ko‘p miqldan tashkil qiladi (80 ta). Bularga *bambosh, coffee-room, pasha-like, turko-tatar, sherbet-powder* va boshqa so‘zlarni kiritish mumkin.

Turkiy o‘zlashmalarning ishtiroki bilan hosil qilingan qo‘shma so‘zlar, asosan qo‘shma otlarni tashkil qiladi. Bunday so‘zlar ikki ot o‘zak (*coffee-man, tulip-flower, sherbet-powder*), sifat yoki ravish o‘zak bilan birlashuvidan hosil bo‘lgan: *bambosh, sultanlike, pashalike* va boshqalar.

Izlanish davomida biz faqat bitta *turko-tatar* qo‘shma sifatini aniqlashga muvaffaq bo‘ldik.

Gibrid qo‘shma so‘zlarning grafik shakllanishi har xil yo‘llar bilan ifodalangan: ayrimlari qo‘shib (*bambosh, coffeepenny*), boshqalari esa defis orqali (*jackal-headed, tulip-tree*) yoki ajratib yozilgan (*kura clover, turkish bath*).

Professor G.M.Xoshimov hind-yevropa va turkiy tillardagi qo‘shma so‘zlarning struktur jihatlarini qiyoslar ekan, "root+infix+root" tuzilishidagi so‘zlar qo‘shma yasama qolipli bo‘lib, ular turkiy tillarga unchalik xos emas, balki arab yoki fors tillaridan o‘zlashgan, deydi²⁷. Masalan: *turq-tarovat, azob-uqubat*.

e) so‘z birikmalari

Turkiy o‘zlashmalar asosida hosila va qo‘shma so‘zlarni yasashdan tashqari,

²⁷ Hoshimov G.M. Lectures on Comparative Typology (Third edition, revised). – Andizhan, 2017. – P. 82.

ular, shuningdek, soʻz birikmalarining tarkibiga ham kirgan. Soʻz birikmalarining katta qismi turk modeli tarjimasining natijasini namoyon qiladi.

Soʻz birikmalarining tahlili shuni koʻrsatadiki, kalka soʻz birikmalari turkiy tillardan ingliz tilining grammatik va leksik qonunlariga amal qilingan holda tarjima qilingan. Oʻzlarining shakllanishi boʻyicha kalka soʻz birikmalari turli-tuman boʻladi:

1) turkiy soʻz birikmalar ingliz tiliga turkiy tillardan oʻzlashtirilgan soʻzlar bilan tarjima qilinadi: *kazantatar, kiskilim, karakirghiz* va boshq;

2) soʻz birikmasining tarkibiy qismlaridan biri inglizcha boʻladi: *Tartar house, turkish bath* va h.k.

Shuningdek, soʻz birikmaning struktural-morfologik tuzilishi quyidagicha koʻrinish olgan:

1. Sifat (Turkish)+ot:

... *that we shall give a History of the Turkish Empire in Detail*,... (Ch. Perry. View of the Levant. – P. 1)

2. Predlog+ot:

... *Courage and Conduct, went a great way in repairing the sinking State and Fortune of the Turks*: ...

Shunday qilib, turkiy oʻzlashmalarining struktur-morfologik tasnifi shuni koʻrsatadiki, ingliz tilining lugʻat tarkibi sodda soʻzlarning oʻzlashtirilishi hisobiga, shuningdek, turkiy oʻzlashmalar asosida yasama, qoʻshma soʻzlarning va soʻz birikmalarining yasalishi hisobiga boyigan.

Bobning ikkinchi fasli «*Ingliz tiliga oʻzlashgan turkiy leksik birliklarning xronologik tavsifi va tasnifi*» masalasiga bagʻishlanadi.

Ingliz tili lugʻat tarkibining tarixiy dinamikasi oʻzlashgan soʻzlarning aksariyati sharqiy davlat tillari, ayniqsa, turkiy tillardan ekanligini koʻrsatadi.

Biz tadqiqotimiz davomida XIV asrdan XXI asrgacha boʻlgan turli davrlarda ingliz tiliga turkiy leksik birliklarning kirib kelish miqdori turlicha manzara kasb etganligiga guvoh boʻldik.

Masalan, XIV asrda ingliz tiliga 3 ta, XV asrda 6 ta, XVI asrda ingliz tiliga 56 ta; XVII asrda 101 ta; XVIII asrda 55 ta; XIX asrda 174 ta; XX asrda 182 ta, XXI asrda 5 ta turkiy soʻzlar kirib kelgan. Shunday qilib, mana shu davrda ingliz tiliga 582 ta, umuman olganda, XIV-XXI asrlarda ingliz tilining etimologik va izohli lugʻatlari tomonidan qayd qilingan 582 ta turkiy leksik birliklar oʻzlashgan.

Shubhasiz, ingliz tiliga kirib kelgan turkiy leksik birliklar statistikasining oʻzi oʻzlashtirish jarayonini xarakterlamaydi. Ammo xronologik tasnif manba tilning retseptor tilga davrning u yoki boshqa oraligʻidagi taʼsiri haqida taxmin va xulosalar qilishga imkon beradi.

Masalan, XVI asrda taom va ichimliklar nomini bildirish uchun ingliz tiliga coffee, caviare, raki, koumiss kabi soʻzlar oʻzlashtirildi.

XVII asrda Turkiya va Turkiyaning boshqaruvi ostida boʻlgan bir qator davlatlarning ijtimoiy va siyosiy tuzilishi bilan bogʻliq yetarli darajada koʻp miqdordagi soʻzlar kirib keldi. Bular quyidagi turkiy soʻzlardir: *agha, beg, beglie, cadilesker, ban, ottoman, pasha, sultaness* va boshqalar.

XIX asrda ingliz tili leksikasi o‘simlik va hayvonot olami sohasidagi bir qator nomlar bilan boyidi: *saiga, saxaul* va h.k.

XX asrda turkiy xalqlar va qabilalarni anglatuvchi *Uzbek, Balkar, Kirghiz, Kazakh, Karakalpak, Uigur, Tungan, Jakut* etnonimlarining bir necha guruhi kirib keladi.

Shunday qilib, ingliz tilidagi turkiy leksik birliklarning xronologik tasnifi shuni ko‘rsatadiki, XIV asrdan XXI asrgacha bo‘lgan davrda turkiy o‘zlashmalarning kirib kelishi bir tekisda kechmagan: eng intensiv o‘zlashtirish XX asrda sodir bo‘lgan (182 ta leksik birliklar, ya’ni 31.3%), XX asrgacha turkiy leksik birliklarning ingliz tiliga kirib kelishidagi pasayish darajasi XVIII asrda bo‘lgan (55 ta leksik birliklar, ya’ni 9.5%).

«Ingliz tilidagi turkiy o‘zlashmalarning mavzuiy guruhlariga ko‘ra tasnifi» deb nomlanuvchi uchinchi faslda ingliz tiliga o‘zlashgan so‘zlarning leksik-semantik xususiyatiga ko‘ra tematik turlari va ularning lug‘atlarda qayd qilinishi xususida bahs yuritiladi.

Ingliz tiliga o‘zlashgan turkiy terminlar haqida to‘xtalganimizda, shuni aytish mumkinki, ularning qo‘llanilish sohasiga qarab quyidagi katta va kichik guruhlarini ajratish imkonini berdi:

A. Ijtimoiy-siyosiy terminlar.

Turkiy so‘zlarning bu guruhi quyidagi kichik guruhlariga ajratiladi:

a) ma‘muriy, boshqaruv va yuridik terminlar; b) davlat tashkiloti va lavozimlar ierarxiyasi; d) xonlar va xonliklar nomlari; e) harbiy terminlar; f) din bilan bog‘liq terminlar; g) sport sohasiga oid terminlar; h) kasb, hunarni bildiruvchi terminlar.

B. O‘rab turgan tabiatning tasviri bilan bog‘liq terminlar.

Turkiy o‘zlashmalarning bu guruhi ham a) o‘simlik va hayvonot olamini aks ettiruvchi turkiy so‘zlar; b) foydali qazilmalar va ba’zi bir tabiat hodisalarining ta’rifi bilan bog‘liq atamalar kabi kichik guruhlariga ajratiladi.

D. Og‘irlik, uzunlik o‘lchovi, pul birliklarini anglatuvchi terminlar.

Turkiy metrologik atamalar, shuningdek, boshqa xalqlarning pul birliklari nomlari ingliz tiliga o‘zgarishsiz qabul qilingan. Masalan, altyn, tilla, arsheen, medjadie, toman, sultanin, batman kabi turkiy nomdagi o‘lchov birliklari ingliz o‘lchovlari bilan o‘lchovdosh emasliklari tufayli ingliz tilida ekvivalentlarni topish qiyin bo‘ldi.

E. Predmet nomlari.

Bu guruhni ham a) taomlar va ichimliklar; b) gazlamalar, kiyim-kechak, taqinchoqlar, mo‘ynalar; d) gilamlar, jihozlar; e) harakatlanish vositalari, transport; f) arxitektura inshootlari va binolar; g) cholg‘u-asboblari nomlarini bildiruvchi kichik guruhlariga bo‘linadi.

F. Toponimik va etnonimik nomlar ham o‘z navbatida a) millat, elat va xalq; b) joy; d) daryo; e) ko‘l; f) dengiz; g) shaxs nomlarini bildiruvchilarga ajratiladi.

Tadqiqotning to‘rtinchi bobi «**Zamonaviy ingliz tilidagi turkiy o‘zlashmalarning assimilyatsiya darajasi bo‘yicha tasnifi**» deb nomlanadi. Bobning «*Hozirgi zamon ingliz tilidagi turkiy o‘zlashmalarning fonetik*

assimilyatsiyasi» nomli birinchi faslida hozirgi zamon ingliz tilidagi turkiy o‘zlashmalarning fonetik assimilyatsiyasi xususida so‘z yuritiladi. O‘zlashgan so‘zlar assimilyatsiyasi masalasi doimo tadqiqotchilar diqqat markazida bo‘lgan.

O‘zlashtirma so‘zning fonetik jihatdan moslashuvi ko‘p qirrali va murakkab hodisadir. Ingliz tilidagi turkiy so‘zlarlarda urg‘uning o‘rni va xarakteri o‘zgaradi. Bu aloqa qilayotgan ikkala tilning aksentologik modellaridagi farqlarga bog‘liqdir.

Ingliz tilida “sh” digrafi transkripsiyada /ʃ/ ko‘rinishida berilib, ushbu tovush o‘zbekcha undosh harf birikmasi “sh”ga mos keladi. Masalan:

o‘zbekcha *Qarshi* → inglizcha *Karshi*

O‘zbek tilining farq qiluvchi o‘ziga xos xususiyati hozirgi o‘zbek alifbosida “g” bilan belgilanadigan bo‘g‘izda hosil bo‘ladigan tovushlarning mavjudligi hisoblanadi.

O‘zbekcha “g” undosh harfi ingliz tilida asosiy grafik moslik “g” monografi bilan ifodalanadi. Masalan: o‘zbekcha *og‘a* → inglizcha *aga*.

Ammo ko‘pincha o‘zbekcha “g” undosh harfi inglizcha “gh” digrafi bilan ham ifodalanadi. Masalan: o‘zbekcha *chig‘atoy, Marg‘ilon, Farg‘ona* → inglizcha *chighatay, Marghilan (Marghinan), Farghana*.

Turkiy tillardagi “k” undosh harfi ingliz tilida “k”, “g”, “c” monograflari, “ch”, “ck”, “kh” digraflari va “que” trigrafi bilan ifodalanishi mumkin.

O‘zbekcha “h”, “x” undosh harflari ingliz tilida “h”, “c” monograflari va “kh” digrafi ko‘rinishida ifodalanishi mumkin: o‘zbekcha *Abdurahmon, Buxoro* → inglizcha *Abdurakhman, Bocara, Bukhara*.

O‘zbekcha “s” undosh harfi inglizcha “s” monografiga mos keladi. Masalan: o‘zbekcha *salla* → inglizcha *salla*; o‘zbekcha *supa* → inglizcha *supa*. Ba’zi bir hollarda o‘zbekcha “z” harfi inglizcha “s” monografi bilan ifodalanadi, masalan: o‘zbekcha *o‘zbek* → inglizcha *Usbek*.

Yuqoridagi fikrga xulosa sifatida o‘zbekcha “s” undosh harfi ingliz tilida “s” va “z” va aksincha, o‘zbekcha “z” inglizcha “s” grafemalariga teng keladi, deb aytish mumkin.

O‘zbekcha “v” undosh harfiga ingliz tilida “v” monografi mos keladi. Masalan: o‘zbekcha *suvchi, viloyat* → inglizcha *suvchi, vilayet*.

Ba’zida o‘zbekcha “v” undosh harfi ingliz tilida “f, u, v, w” grafemalari orqali ifodalanadi, masalan: o‘zbekcha *palov* → inglizcha *pilaf, pilau, plov, pillaw*.

O‘zbekcha “f” undosh harfiga inglizcha “f” monografemasi to‘g‘ri keladi. Masalan: o‘zbekcha *fotiha, safar* → inglizcha *fatihah, safar*.

Ba’zi bir hollarda o‘zbekcha “f” undosh harfi ingliz tilidagi “ph” ko‘rinishidagi digraf orqali ifodalanadi. Masalan: o‘zbekcha *halifa* → inglizcha *caliph*.

Shunday qilib, biz tadqiq qilgan material shuni ko‘rsatadiki, hozirgi ingliz tilidagi ko‘plab turkiy, jumladan, o‘zbek so‘zlari grafik jihatdan xuddi qadimdagi ko‘rinishi kabi shakllangan.

Bobning ikkinchi fasli «*Ingliz tilidagi turkiy o‘zlashmalarning leksik-semantik assimilyatsiyasi*» deb ataladi.

Qabul qiluvchi tilda leksik-semantik o'zlashtirilish deganda uning so'z yasashdagi faolligi, retseptor tilning so'zlariga aralashib ketishi, retseptor tilda yangi so'zning manba tildagi ma'nosi bilan hech qanday aloqasi bo'lmagan ma'noni ifodalanishining semantik strukturasidagi qayta o'zgarishlarni tushunamiz.

Ingliz tiliga o'zlashgan turkiy so'zlarning aksariyati uchun suffiksatsiya so'z yasashning eng sermahsul usuli ekanligi tadqiqotimiz davomida o'z isbotini topdi.

Suffiks yordamida so'z yasash ingliz tilida uzoq vaqtlardan beri o'z ahamiyatini yo'qotmagan.

Ingliz tilidagi -ness suffiksi o'zlashgan turkiy so'zlarga yangi so'z yasashda eng ko'p qo'llaniluvchi mahsuldor suffikslardan biri bo'lib, u asosan turkiy sifat o'zaklarga qo'shib mavhum ot yasashga xizmat qiladi:

turkishness: *"But they treated his ideas with respect and began under his influence, to develop in themselves a new sense of Turkishness".* (Lord Kinross. Ataturk. London, 1959. – P. 56)

Shuningdek, -ed ham eng unumdor va ko'p qo'llaniluvchi sifat yasovchi qo'shimchadir. -ed suffiksi ot o'zaklarga qo'shib "in'om qilingan yoki ajralib turadigan" ma'noli sifatlarni yasashda xizmat qiladi. Hozirgi ingliz tilida o'zlashtirilgan turkiy o'zaklardan ko'p darajada -ed suffiksli sifatlarni yasalgan: *fezzed, yashmaked, shagreened* va boshqalar.

Turkiy leksik birliklar o'zlashtirish jarayonida yangi so'zlarni hosil qilish uchun asos bo'lib xizmat qilgan: ular ayrim tub so'zlarga birikish yo'li bilan qo'shma so'zlar va so'z birikmalarini hosil qilgan. Ularning ingliz tili tomonidan mustahkam o'zlashtirilganligining belgilaridan biri shuki, o'zlashma turkiy leksik birliklar tub so'zlar bilan birgalikda birikmaning tarkibiy qismiga aylangan: *turkey-cock, sherbet-seller, coffee-disease, Divan-day, Turks-cap lilly* va boshqalar.

Ba'zi bir turkiy so'zlardan gibrid so'zlarning ko'p sonli miqdori hosil qilingan. Misol uchun, NED lug'ati bo'yicha coffee so'zidan 53 ta gibrid hosilalar qayd qilingan: *coffe-room, coffee-shop, coffee-pot, coffee-head, coffee-cream, coffee-corn, coffee-man* va boshqalar.

Struktur tarkibi nuqtayi nazaridan gibrid qo'shma so'zlarni 1) ikkita ot o'zakli gibrid; ot va sifat o'zakdan tashkil topgan qo'shma so'zlar; 3) qo'shma so'zning birinchi qismi ot, ikkinchisi -er suffiksi bilan hosil qilingan boshqa ot o'zagining birikuvidan yasalgan; 4) qo'shma so'zning birinchi komponenti ot va ikkinchisi -ed suffiksini olgan sifatdan tashkil topgan; 5) har ikki qism tub sifatdan va ikkinchi qism otga -ed suffiksini qo'shish orqali yasalgan hosila sifat birikuvidan paydo bo'lgan gibrid qo'shma so'zlar kabi turlarga ajratish mumkin.

Ingliz adabiy tiliga kirib kelgan va shu paytgacha unda saqlanib qolgan so'zlarning uncha katta bo'lmagan guruhini o'zlarining etimonlariga xos bo'lmagan bitta va undan ko'proq ma'nolarni rivojlantirgan turkiy leksemalar tashkil qiladi. Misol uchun, XVIII asrda fransuz tilidan o'zlashgan turkiy tillardagi "kiosk" so'zi ingliz tiliga "yozgi saroy" ma'nosi bilan kirgan.

Ingliz tiliga “yuk ortilgan tuyalarning karvoni” ma’nosida kirgan turkiy “caravan” soʻzining ma’nosidagi semantik oʻzgarishlarni kuzatish ham qiziq masalalardandir:

“A *caravan* is a great many of camels laden, not much unlike our carriers here in England.” (P.P. – P. 482)

Hozirgi ingliz tilida “caravan” soʻzi nomlash vazifasini kengaytirish yoʻli bilan bir qator yangi maʼnolarni qoʻlga kiritdi:

1) soyabonli arava yoki toʻrt gʻildirakli arava;

2) koʻchma uy; koʻchmanchi hayot:

“I must wait for some artists ... who can perceive the poetry of American *caravan-life*.” (Withrop. John Brent, XI, 120, 1862)

Til aloqasi natijasida ingliz tiliga oʻzlashgan turkiy leksik birliklar manba tilda maʼlum semantik strukturaga ega edi va shu strukturani retseptor tilda ham koʻp hollarda saqlay oldi. Ayrimlari leksik assimilyatsiya tufayli asl maʼnosini yoʻqotdi.

«Ingliz tilidagi turkiy oʻzlashmalarining grammatik jihatdan assimilyatsiyasi» deb nomlangan uchinchi faslda ingliz tiliga oʻzlashgan turkiy soʻzlarning grammatik assimilyatsiyasi tahlilga tortilgan.

Biz tadqiq qilgan material ingliz tiliga kirib kelgan turkiy oʻzlashmalarining asosiy koʻpchiligini otlar tashkil qilishini koʻrsatdi. Boshqa soʻz turkumlari nisbatan uncha katta boʻlmagan miqdorni tashkil etadi.

Turkiy tillardan oʻzlashgan otlar oʻzlarining moddiy yoki mavhum borliqqa munosabatiga qarab aniq va mavhum turlarga boʻlingan. Ingliz tiliga turkiy oʻzlashtirilgan otlarning morfologik xususiyatlariga eʼtiborimizni qaratsak:

a) turkiy tillardan kelib chiqqan konkret otlarga moddiy borliqning hodisalari, predmetlari hamda mavjudotlarini aks ettiruvchi va nomlovchilar kiradi: *odalisque, tarpan, toman, tulip, yogurt* va boshqalar.

b) mavhum otlarga abstrakt tushunchalarni ifodalovchi va konkret otlarning munosabatini aks ettiruvchi soʻzlar kiradi: *turkism, kismet, bosh, bashawism* va h.k.

Soʻz maʼnosining metaforik koʻchishi tufayli turkiy soʻzlar ingliz tiliga oʻzlashish jarayonida otlashgan. Masalan, “bosh” va “kibosh” (boʻsh) sifatlari ingliz tiliga oʻzlashish jarayonida ot soʻz turkumiga aylanib, “bemaʼni gap, boʻlmagʻur gaplar, ahmoqlik, tentaklik, bemaʼnilik, bemaʼnigarchilik, safsata, boʻlmagʻur gap” maʼnolaridagi mavhum tushunchaga ega boʻlgan. Ushbu leksemaning yana bir oʻziga xos xususiyati uning ingliz tiliga kirib kelish usuli hisoblanadi. Mazkur soʻz ilk marotaba ot soʻz turkumi sifatida 1834-yili Jeyms Morierning (*Aysha, the Maid of Kars*) badiiy asarida qoʻllanilgan.²⁸

“*This firman is bosh - nothing*» (Morier. – P. 99).

Yuqoridagi misolda “bosh” soʻzi kontekstda undov gap sifatida namoyon boʻlyapti. Shuningdek, “bosh” turkiy soʻzi quyidagi inglizcha gapda undalma sifatida qoʻllanilgan.²⁹ “*oh, bosh!*”

²⁸ Online Etymology Dictionary [Electronic resource] [2001-2012]. URL.: <http://www.etymolnline.com/>. - P. 108.

²⁹ Власичева В.В. Особенности семантики и функционирования тюркизмов в русском и английском языках

“Bosh” turkiy o‘zlashmasi ko‘pincha so‘z o‘yini sifatida ham qo‘llaniladi. Masalan, quyidagi misolda Amerika basketbol uyushmasining mashhur basketbolchisi K.Boshe haqidagi maqolaning sarlavhasiga e‘tiborimizni qaratsak:

Oh, my Bosh (so‘zma-so‘z – “Ox, Boshim”) [TIME].

Bu yerda bir vaqtning o‘zida basketbolchining familiyasi, uning yomon o‘yiniga shama sifatida “*Oh my bosh!*” – “*E, xudo!*” birikmasi bilan ishlatiladi.

“Bosh” so‘zi inglizcha lug‘atlarda 1) undov so‘z: safsata, be‘mani (1656-yil), 2) ot: safsata, ahmoqlik (1834-yil, NED, Webster), 3) fe‘l. tegajaklik qilmoq, jig‘iga tegmoq, ahmoq qilmoq, laqillatmoq (1870-yil, NED, Webster) kabi ma‘nolarni ifodalashi qayd etilgan.

Hozirgi ingliz tilida turkiy tillardan o‘zlashgan fe‘llar kam miqdorni tashkil qiladi. Shuni aytish kerakki, ingliz tilida qo‘llaniladigan turkiy tillardan o‘zlashgan fe‘llar (20 ta fe‘l) aslida turkiy ot turkumiga kirgan.

Turkiy otdan konversiya (*coffee – to coffee*) va suffiksatsiya (*turkicize, turkify*) usullari orqali ingliz tilida fe‘l so‘z turkumini yasash eng mahsuldor usul sanaladi.

Xulosa sifatida aytish mumkinki, turkiy o‘zlashmalar ingliz tili grammatik normalariga deyarli to‘liq moslashgan. Asosan ot turkumiga oid so‘zlar o‘zlashib affiksatsiya, konversiya yo‘li bilan fe‘l so‘z turkumiga o‘tgan.

XULOSA

Til eng yaxshi, qulay va betakror muloqot vositasi sifatida ma‘lum sotsiumga sidqidildan xizmat qiladi. U tilda gapiruvchilarning kommunikativ-pragmatik intensiyasini muntazam va to‘laqonli voqelantirish uchun doimo rivojlanib, mukammallashib boradi. Bunday jarayonlarda tilning ichki birliklari, belgilari, unsurlari va imkoniyatlarining ahamiyati va o‘rni beqiyos bo‘lib, tilda muloqotning ehtiyojga ko‘ra u yoki bu darajada kechishiga asos yaratiladi. Shu bilan birga ayrim hollarda muloqot taqozosi bilan til o‘zidagi yetishmayotgan birliklar, belgilar va unsurlarni o‘zga tildan o‘zlashtirishga majbur bo‘lib qoladi va faqat shu yo‘sinda muloqotdagi ehtiyojni qondirishga intiladi. Shunday qilib har bir til o‘zlashmalarga o‘zining eshiklarini ochib qo‘yadi, ayrim muloqot ehtiyojlarini o‘zlashmalar hisobiga bir amallab qondiradi. Demak, xulosa qilib aytish mumkinki, har bir tilda o‘zlashmalarga yo‘l bor, o‘rin bor, o‘zlashmalarsiz biror til to‘laqonli muloqot vositasi sifatida o‘z vazifasini to‘la bajara olmaydi.

1. O‘zlashmalar ikki yoki undan ortiq tillar aloqalarining natijasi bo‘lib, hozirgi tilshunoslikning muammolaridan biri til aloqalarining tipologiyasini ishlab chiqishdan iboratdir. Til aloqalarining tiplarini aniqlashda ekstralingvistik omillarning alohida muhim rolini hisobga olib, biz ingliz-turkiy tillar aloqalari quyidagi ko‘rinishda amalga oshganini aniqladik:

a) aloqaga kirishuvchi til sohiblarining bevosita munosabati sharoitlarida to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri til aloqalari;

b) bilvosita til aloqalari, ya‘ni vositachi til orqali.

2. Ingliz va turkiy tillarning o'zaro munosabatlari faktlaridan, shuningdek, madaniy-tarixiy ma'lumotlardan kelib chiqib ingliz-turkiy tillarining bevosita aloqalarini tashqi aloqalar deb hisoblaymiz, chunki har xil ijtimoiy-siyosiy tuzilishga mansub va joylashuvi jihatdan hududiy tutash bo'lmagan ikki til egasi o'zaro ma'lum maqsadga ko'ra iqtisodiy, madaniy, savdo-sotiq va boshqa aloqalarni o'rnatgan.

3. Bir qator ekstralingvistik omillar sababli Angliya va Turkiyaning til aloqalari boshqa turkiy xalqlarga (ozarbayjonlarga, tatarlarga, qozoqlarga, o'zbeklarga va b.) qaraganda ancha intensivroq bo'lgan. Bu o'zining aksini tillardan so'zlarni miqdor va sifat darajasi bo'yicha ko'p o'zlashtirganligida topdi, chunonchi, ingliz tilida turk leksik birliklarini o'zlashtirish darajasi bo'yicha boshqa turkiy tillardan o'tgan so'zlarga nisbatan ustunlikka ega. Turk leksik elementlarining ta'sir sohasi boshqa turkiy tillardagi o'zlashmalarga qaraganda ancha keng va rang-barangdir.

4. Ingliz-turkiy tillar aloqalarining intensivligi Angliya-O'rta Osiyo davlatlari tillari aloqalariga qaraganda turkiy leksik birliklarning ingliz tiliga o'zlashish yo'llari va usullarining rang-barangligida ifodalandi. Turkiy realiyalar ingliz tiliga ingliz savdogarlari, sayohatchilari va missionerlarining ishga aloqador yozishmalari, kundaliklari, yo'l xotiralari orqali kirib kelgan. Ko'plab turkiy so'zlarning kirib kelishiga hamda ingliz tilida mustahkam o'rnashib qolishida ingliz yozuvchilari X.Marlo, U.Shekspir, J.Shirli, V.Skott, D.Drayden, U.Tekkerey, Sh.Bronte, Ch.Dikkens, J.G.Bayron va boshqalarning ijodi katta rol o'ynadi.

Ingliz tiliga, asosan, ijtimoiy-siyosiy terminlarga tegishli bo'lgan turkiy leksik birliklar matbuot va publitsistik adabiyot orqali kirib kelgan.

Hozirgi kunda ingliz tiliga turkiy terminlarning kirib kelishining asosiy yo'llari ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy, diplomatik va boshqa aloqalarning yanada mustahkamlanishi, deb aytish mumkin.

5. Turkiy leksik birliklarning o'ziga xos xususiyati shuki, ularning o'zlashtirilishining asosiy yo'li bo'lib O'rta Osiyo va Qozog'istonga kelgan ingliz savdogarlari, sayohatchilarining yo'l ocherklari, tarixiy va etnografik tasvirlari, kundaliklari, xatlari xizmat qildi.

6. Ingliz va turkiy tillari aloqalari nafaqat bevosita aloqa natijasidagina emas, balki bilvosita ham amalga oshirilgan. Fransuz, rus, italyan, nemis va boshqa ayrim tillar vositachi til sifatida turkiy so'zlarning o'zlashishida muhim ahamiyat kasb etdi. Vositali til aloqasi orqali o'zlashgan turkiy leksik birliklarning katta qismi vositachi tilda ba'zan yangi semantik qamrovni olmay, manba til bilan kontekstual aloqani saqlab qoldi. Bu borada turkiy o'zlashmalarning ingliz tiliga kirib borishida rus tilining roli beqiyos katta bo'lgan.

7. XIV asrdan XXI asrgacha ingliz tiliga ko'plab turkiy leksik birliklar kirib kelgan. Eng intensiv o'zlashtirish XIX-XX asrlarda bo'lib o'tdi.

Turkiy o'zlashmalarning qo'llanilish sohalari bo'yicha tasnifi borasidagi izlanishimizdan shu narsa ma'lum bo'ldiki, ular xilma-xil kichik va katta mavzuiy guruhlar bilan ifodalangan (ijtimoiy-siyosiy terminlar; o'rab turgan tabiatning

tasviri bilan bog'liq terminlar; predmet nomi; etnonimlar va h.k.).

8. Struktur-morfologik tasnif jihatdan o'zlashgan turkiy so'zlar ingliz tilida sodda, yasama, sodda qo'shma, yasama qo'shma, gibrid qo'shma so'zlar va so'z birikmalari bilan ifodalanganligi haqida xulosa chiqarishga imkon berdi.

9. Turkiy o'zlashmalarning ingliz tilida fonetik, grafik va grammatik o'zlashtirilishining tahlili shunday xulosaga kelishga imkon berdiki, turkiy leksik birliklar o'zlashish jarayonida ingliz tilida fonetik, leksik, grammatik, hatto semantik jihatdan to'la va qisman assimilyasiyaga uchradi.

a) ingliz va turk tillari vokalizmi tizimlarini taqqoslash shuni ko'rsatdiki, ingliz tilining unlilar tizimi turkiy, xususan o'zbek vokalizmi tizimini ma'lum darajada o'rni bosa oldi.

Til aloqalari va bilingvizm nazariyasida qabul qilingan terminlardan foydalanib, fonetik interferensiyaning substitutsiya va peredifferentsiatsiya tiplarini aniqlash mumkin. Konsonantizmga kelsak, fonologik jihatdan deyarli barcha turkiy, o'zbek undoshlari ingliz tilidagi ma'lum diafonlarga to'g'ri keladi.

O'zlashma so'zning fonetik o'zlashtirilishi ko'p qirrali va murakkab hodisadir. Tadqiqotimiz davomida ingliz tiliga o'zlashgan turkiy so'zlarda urg'uning o'rni oxirgi bo'g'indan boshlang'ich bo'g'inga ko'chgani ma'lum bo'ldi.

b) turkiy so'zlarni grafik o'zlashtirish masalasida ingliz tiliga xos bo'lmagan turkcha va o'zbekcha harflar va harf birikmalari to'g'ri keladigan inglizcha grafemalar bilan almashtirilganligi aniqlandi.

Arab tili yozuvi tizimidan foydalanilgan davrning turk tilidan o'zlashmalari uchun ba'zi bir so'zlarning yozilishida ko'p sonli dubletlar va tripletlar xarakterlidir. Hozirgi turk va o'zbek tillarida ma'lum darajadagi undosh grafemalar ingliz tilida to'g'ri keladigan parallellariga egadir. Faqat turkcha ç, s, ğ, ş, o'zbekcha g', o', h, q undoshlari bundan istisno sanaladi.

Ingliz tili uchun xarakterli bo'lmagan qo'shimchalar ko'pincha oxirgi harflarning reduksiyasi (tushirib qoldirilishi) yo'li bilan neytrallashtirilgan edi: turkcha *parah* → inglizcha *para*. Bir qator holatlarda oxirgi unlilar saqlanib qolgan, bu leksemalarning boshqa tildan kelib chiqqanligining isboti bo'lib xizmat qiladi, chunki, qoida bo'yicha, avvalgi ingliz so'zlari bu monograflarga tugamagan: *effendi*, *raki*.

Ayrim hollarda esa aksincha ingliz tilida harf orttirilgan (*mulla*, *madrassa* → *mullah*, *madrassah*).

O'zbek unli harflari yozuvda ingliz tilining to'g'ri keladigan yaqin monografemalari bilan ifodalangan (*bek* → *beg*), ba'zan esa inglizcha unli harf birikmalari bilan almashtirilgan (*elchi* → *elchee*).

Ingliz tilida urg'u birinchi bo'g'inga tushganligi sababli o'zlashma so'zlardagi o'zbekcha /a/ ingliz tilida qisqa /æ/ yoki /a:/, urg'usiz holatdagi /a/ esa ingliz tilida /ə/ tovushi orqali berilishi aniqlandi.

d) grammatik o'zlashtirish bo'yicha o'tkazilgan tadqiqotlar natijasida ingliz tilidagi turkiy o'zlashmalarning aksariyat ko'pchilik qismini otlar tashkil qilishi aniqlandi. O'zining deyarli birinchi qo'llanilishidan boshlab ingliz tilidagi har

qanday turkiy o'zlashma ot retseptor tilning grammatik tizimi me'yorlariga mos ravishda shakllangan. Ingliz tili analitik til, ayni paytda turkiy tillar agglyutinativ tipni namoyon qiladi. Turkiy otlar oldida formal aniqlovchi/artiklning qo'llanilishi xos emas. Ingliz tilining normalariga bo'ysunish, eng avvalo turkiy so'zlarning "a, an, the" artikllari bilan qo'llanilishida kuzatildi.

Otlarning son kategoriyasi turkiy va ingliz tillarida bir xil ma'noga va vazifaga ega. Ular faqat ko'plik sonini hosil qilish usulida farq qiladi. Turkiy tillardan kelib chiqqan barcha otlar ingliz tilida ko'plikni o'zakka -s (-es) fleksiyasini qo'shish yo'li bilan hosil qiladi. Vaholanki, ingliz tilida otning ko'plik shaklini yasovchi bir necha usullari mavjud.

Turkiy tillardan o'zlashgan ingliz tilida qo'llaniluvchi fe'llar so'z yasashning konversiya (*chouse – to shouse, horde – to horde*) va suffiksatsiya (*turkify, ottomanize*) yo'llari orqali turkiy otlardan yasalgan.

Turkiy tillardan o'zlashgan va ingliz tilida suffiksatsiya yo'li bilan yasalgan sifatlar so'zlarning nisbatan uncha katta bo'lmagan miqdorini tashkil qiladi.

10. Turkiy o'zlashmalarning leksik-semantik jihatdan tahlili quyidagilarni aniqlash imkonini berdi:

a) turkiy o'zlashmalarning ko'p miqdori ingliz tilida hosila qo'shma so'zlarni va so'z birikmalarini yasash uchun asos bo'lib xizmat qildi;

b) o'zining semantikasini saqlab qolgan o'zlashma turkiy leksemalar ingliz tilida semantik assimilyatsiyaga uchrab, ma'nosini yo toraytirdi, yoki kengaytirdi. Albatta, bu turkiy so'zlar anglatadigan predmet, voqea-hodisaning ingliz tili sohiblari uchun qanchalik darajada dolzarbligiga to'g'ridan-to'g'ri bog'liq bo'lgan;

d) ichki va tashqi ta'sirlar natijasida ingliz tiliga o'zlashgan turkiy o'zlashmalar o'zlarining semantik strukturasi kengaytirdi.

Mazkur tadqiqot ishi bir-biridan joylashuvi bo'yicha uzoq masofada yashagan, ijtimoiy-siyosiy tuzilishi har xil bo'lgan millatlarning til aloqalari xronologiyasini o'rganish tajribasida amalga oshirildi.

Tadqiqot davomida tillarda turkiy o'zlashma so'zlar o'xshashliliklarining etimologik izohlarida farqlar aniqlandi. Shu o'rinda aytish mumkinki, bu xalqlar o'rtasidagi madaniy tilga oid aloqalarni ochib berish uchun turkiy o'zlashmalarning tadqiqi, ingliz tiliga o'zlashgan turkiy leksik birlikalarni turkiy tillarga qayta o'zlashtirish (reborrowing) masalasining tadqiqini davom ettirishni shart qilib qo'yadi.

SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL FOR AWARDING SCIENTIFIC DEGREES
DSc.03/30.12.2019. Fil.05.02 AT FERGANA STATE UNIVERSITY
ANDIZHAN STATE INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

VOSITOV VOLIJON ABDUVAXOBVICH

**TURKIC BORROWINGS IN ENGLISH:
SOCIOLINGUISTIC ASPECT**

10.00.11 – Theory of language. Applied and Computer Linguistics

ABSTRACT

of the doctoral dissertation (DSc) on philological sciences

Fergana – 2023

The theme of the doctoral thesis (DSc) was registered by the Supreme Attestation Commission at the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan under number B2023.2.DSc/Fil449.

The doctoral dissertation has been prepared at Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages.

The abstract of the dissertation is posted in three languages (Uzbek, English, Russian (resume)) on the website of Fergana State University (www.fdu.uz) and on the «ZiyoNet» Information-educational portal (www.ziynet.uz).

Scientific consultant: **Mamatov Abdi Eshonkulovich**
Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor

Official opponents: **Usmonova Huriniso Sharipovna**
Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor

Ziyaev Avazjon Ikhtiyorovich
Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor

Ergasheva Guli Ismoil qizi
Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor


Leading organization: **Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages**


The defense of dissertation will take place on «28» 07 2023 at 9:00 at the meeting of Scientific Council DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.05.02 at Fergana State University. (Address: 105, B.Marginani Str., Fergana 150100, Uzbekistan. Tel.:+998732444402, e-mail: fardu_info@uzmail.uz)


The dissertation is available in the Information resource center of Fergana State University (registered № 249) (Address: 19, Murabbiylar Str., Fergana 150100, Uzbekistan. Tel.:+998732444402, e-mail: fardu_info@uzmail.uz)

The abstract of dissertation was distributed on «15» 07 2023.
(Mailing report № 16 on «15» 07 2023).




Sh.M. Iskandarova
Chairman of the Doctor's degree awarding Scientific Council, Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor


M.N. Zokirov
Scientific Secretary of the Doctor's degree awarding Scientific Council, Candidate of Philological Sciences, Professor


A. Mamajonov
Chairman of the Scientific Seminar at the Doctor's degree awarding Scientific Council, Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor

INTRODUCTION (Abstract of the Doctoral (DSc) Thesis)

Actuality and necessity of the topic of the dissertation. In world linguistics, the problem of Turkic lexical units has been under discussion since the half of the XIX century. Their functional characteristic and pragmatic features on the basis of English material have been in the center of a wide discussion. Now serious work on the phonetic, lexical-semantic, structural-morphological features of Turkic borrowings as a specific phenomenon of a language is of practical importance.

In world linguistics, scientific and theoretical ideas are put forward in the disclosure of phonetic, lexical-semantic, structural-morphological features of Turkic assimilations, in particular, the study of the specific aspects of the historical conditions, structural-morphological, chronological, thematic, phonetic, graphic and lexical-semantic sides of the appearance of Turkic assimilated words in English creates new directions within the framework of modern linguistics. As a result, there has been an improvement in scientific and theoretical views on the study of the causes of the appearance of Turkic borrowings in the English language, chronological, thematic, structural-morphological types, phonetic, graphic and lexical-semantic features.

This issue can be considered among the tasks set for linguistics in accordance with the guidelines for further development of the social sphere in the Strategy of Actions for the Comprehensive Development of the country. In this regard, there is a need to further deepen scientific research on the analysis of Turkic borrowings in English, direct and indirect language contacts in their occurrence, structural-morphological, chronological, thematic, phonetic, graphic and lexical-semantic aspects. That's why "We have set ourselves the task of joining the ranks of developed countries, which we will achieve only through rapid reforms based on science, enlightenment and innovation."³⁰ It is from this point of view that in modern linguistics a number of phenomena and units of language inherent in the human language, new approaches to their influence and classification have taken an important place, as a result of which the general and specific issues of the language find their interpretation in a new way, and most importantly in a full-fledged way.

This research serves to some extent in carrying out the Resolution of October 8, 2020 No PF-5847 "On approval of the Concept of development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030", Decree No. PF-60 of January 28, 2022 "About the Strategy of development for new Uzbekistan for 2022 - 2026", Decree No. PQ-2909 of April 20, 2017 "On measures to further improvement of the system of higher education", Decree No. PQ-5117 of May 19, 2021 "On measures to bring the promotion of foreign language learning in the Republic of Uzbekistan to a qualitatively new level", Decree No. PQ-265 of May 31, 2022 "On the establishment of the Andijan State Institute of Foreign

³⁰ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёвнинг Олий Мажлисга Мурожаатномасидан: изнинг буюк ва доно халқимиз ўз тарихида шарафли саҳифаларни очишга қодир" // «Халқ сўзи» газетаси, 25.01.2020. №19 (7490).

Languages", tasks set out in the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev to the Oliy Majlis on January 24, 2020 and other normative legal acts.

The relevance of the research to the priority areas of the development of science and technology of the republic. The present research was carried out in accordance with the priority direction 1. "The ways of formation and implementation of the system of innovative ideas in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of an informed society and a democratic state" of the development of science and technology in the republic.

Review of foreign scientific research on the topic of the dissertation.³¹ Scientific research focused on the study of intralinguistic and extralinguistic factors in the emergence of Turkic loan words in the English language has been carried out by a number of well-known world scientific centers and institutions of higher education, including Université de Genève (Switzerland), Oxford University of Great Britain, University of California (The University of California, Berkeley), Institute of Russian language named after A.S.Pushkin, Kiev National University of International Relations, University of New Mexico, University of Munich, Institute of philosophy of the Russian Academy of Sciences (Russia), Wilfrida Lore University (Canada), State University of Humanities (Russia), Tula State Pedagogical University, American Linguistic Society, Moscow State University named after M.V. Lomonosov, Russian Academy of Education, Columbia (New York) University, Oslo University (the University of Oslo), Surgut State University (Russia), Institute of psychology of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg State University, Moscow Polytechnic University, Department of Humanities, Saratov State University, Kazan federal University, Uzbekistan State University of World Languages, Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages.

Research on the basis of new views on the principles of language communication in world linguistics was the basis for the occurrence of a number of scientific results: theoretically based on the internal and external factors of the emergence of Turkic borrowings in English (Université de Genève (Switzerland), Institute of philosophy of the Russian Academy of Sciences (Russia), State University of Humanities; famous English lexicologist M. Serjeantson makes a list of 41 turkisms that have evolved into English from Turkic languages as a result of English and Turkish relations (Oxford University of Great Britain); F.S.Iskakova classifies the period of borrowing of Eastern loan words in English (State University of Humanities (Russia)); bilingualism and the structure of Turkic borrowings were researched (Columbia (New York University)); fundamental relations were analyzed in the emergence of language contacts (Wilfrida Lore University (Canada), Moscow State University named after M.V.Lomonosov,

³¹ Sharhda ilmiy manbalardan va <https://Avalon-linguistic.com>; <https://british-education.org>; <https://education-university-of-aberdeen>; <https://msu.edu>; <http://www.universityofcalifornia.edu>; <http://www.dictionary.com>; <https://www.hu-berlin.de/de>; <http://www.smolgu.ru>; <https://www.adygnet.ru>; <https://world.uz/ru/post/view/universitet-trakiya>; <https://www.ankara.edu.tr/>; <http://m.science.gov.az/ru/institutes/764>; <http://bsu.edu.az> kabi saytlardan foydalanildi.

Russian Academy of education); principles have been worked out on the influence of language units on borrowed words (University of Oslo (The University of Oslo), University of California (the University of Colifornia, Berkeley), Institute of the Russian language named after A.S.Pushkin, Kiev National University of International Relations, University of New Mexico, University of Munich); Turkic ethnonyms were identified in the language (Kazan federal University, Surgut State University (Russia), Institute of psychology of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg State University); the importance of language contacts in the formation of Germanic languages is revealed (Uzbekistan State University of World Languages); the structural and content analysis of foreign words that entered the Uzbek language during the years of independence has been researched (Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages).

The degree of problem study. Language contacts are considered one of the general linguistic problems, the study of which is important for determining the interaction of languages. Certain scientific results have been achieved on the fact that language connections are direct and indirect factors of word borrowing, phonetic, lexical-semantic, morphological, syntactic features of the borrowed words.

Although the contacts of language owners living within the border of a single state and belonging to one socio-political system or having direct territorial proximity have been studied by linguists, but the fact that the language contacts of peoples living in a long distance and being a part of various socio-political regimes are not sufficiently paid attention in Uzbek, Russian and foreign linguistics.

In linguistics a lot of research on language contacts, their types, the reasons for the emergence of Turkic lexical units in English, intralinguistic and extralinguistic factors, the influence of language units on borrowed words, phonetic, lexical, lexical-semantic and grammatical assimilation and comparative study has been done by world and our country's linguists and put forward important scientific and theoretical views. For instance, European and American linguists such as W.D.Whitney, O.Jespersen, G.H.Mc.Knight, A.A.Daryush, U.Weinreich, E.Haugen, L.Zawadowski, J.Greenough and G.Kittredge, M.B.Emeneau³², by Russian scientists V.A.Bogoroditsky, B.V.Gornung, V.I.Abaev, I.A.Baudouin de Courtenay, Y.D.Desheriev, Y.A.Zhluktenko, A.M.Roth, V.Mazhulis, T.P. Ilyashenko, M.Z.Muslimov, K.G.Lobovikova, M.V.Lisnik, S.V.Svintsova, N.V.Labunets, O.Y.Klonova, E.E.Uzhinin, R.R.Shaikhutdinova, V.V.Charsky, R.L.Iskhakov, E.Lashgari, Y.S.Blazhevich,

³² Whitney W.D. On mixture in Language, Transactions of the American Philological Association. On Mixture in Language. The Johns Hopkins University Press. Vol. 12, 1881. – Pp. 5-26; Jespersen O. A New Science: Interlinguistics. Section four. The problem of an international auxiliary language. – Cambridge, 1930. – Pp. 57-67; McKnight G.H. English Words and Their Background. – N.Y.: Appleton-Century, 1923. – 449 p; Daryush A.A. Persian Words in English. Society for Pure English. Tract N° XIII, London, 1934. – Pp. 89-98; Weinreich U. Languages in Contact. New York: 1953. – 263 p; Haugen E. Language contact. Report: Proceedings of the Eighth International Congress of Linguists.– Oslo:Oslo University Press, 1958. – 885 p; Zawadowski L. Fundamental relations in language contact. BPTJ, 1961; Warszawa, Zeszit XX. – 135 p; Greenough J., Kittredge G. Words and Their Ways in English Speech. – N.Y.: Wentworth Press, 1961.– 460 p; Emeneau M.B. Bilingualism and structural borrowing. P.A. Philos. S.C.V. 1962. – P. 3-16.

O.B.Istomina, R.M.Akbari, Zhao Zhe, M.A.Yelizarieva, K.A.Ilyina, L.A.Ulyanitskaya, N.N.Mukhina³³, by Uzbek linguists U.K.Yusupov, A.Nurmonov, A.Mamajonov, M.Abdupateev, N.Rakhmonov, Sh.S.Safarov, M.E.Umarkhojaev, S.Mumin, G.M.Khashimov, A.Jumaniyozov, A.Tursunov, Sh.Mukhtarav, Sh.Rakhmatullaev, D.S.Kulmamatov, Sh.Iskandarova, H.Usmonova, R.R.Sayfullaeva, B.R.Mengliev, G.H.Bakieva, M.M.Kurbanova, Z.Q.Yunusova, M.Q.Abuzalova, A.Anorbekova, Sh.Mirzaeva, U.Y.Kuziev, G.I.Ergasheva, M.Khakimov, B.X.Daniyarov, S.E.Normamatov, A.I.Ziyaev, Z.Sadikov, O.T.Khujanova, N.A.Isakova, A.M.Kuldashv³⁴ have done research in the field of word borrowing, the problem hasn't been studied monographically.

³³ Богородицкий В.А. К вопросу о “смешанных” языках. // Известия общ-ва археол., истории и этнографии. Т. 12. Вып. 1. – Казань: 1894. – С. 37-54; Горнунг Б.В. К вопросу о типах и видах взаимодействия языков. – Доклады и сообщения АН СССР, № 2, М.: 1952. – С. 3-7; Абаев В.И. О языковом субстрате. – “Доклады и сообщения института языкознания АН СССР”, №9, – М., 1956. – С. 57-69; Бодуэн де Куртенэ И.А. О смешанном характере всех языков. – “Избранные труды по общему языкознанию”. Т. I. – М.: Академии наук СССР, 1963. – 385 с; Дешериев Ю.Д. Закономерности развития и взаимодействия языков в советском обществе. – М.: Наука, 1966. – 402 с; Жлуктенко Ю.А. Украинско-английские межъязыковые отношения в США и Канаде: Автореф. дисс...д-ра филол. наук. – Л.: 1967. – 34 с; Рот А.М. Венгерско-восточнославянские языковые контакты: Автореф. дисс...д-ра филол. наук. – М.: 1969. – 42 с; Мажюлис В. Литовско-индоевропейские языковые отношения: Автореф. дисс... докт. филол. наук. – Вильнюс: 1968. – 37 с; Ильяшенко Т. П. Языковые контакты (на материале славяно-молдавских отношений). – М.: Наука, 1970. – 205 с; Муслимов М.З. Языковые контакты в Западной Ингерманландии (нижнее течение реки Луги): Автореф. дисс...канд.филол.наук. – СПб.: 2005. – 28 с; Лобовикова К.Г. Проблемы турецкого завоевания и ислама глазами Георгия Трапезундского (X V в.): Автореф. дисс...канд.филол.наук. – Екатеринбург: 2005. – 28 с; Лисник М.В. Лингвистические признаки речевой компрессии в ситуации искусственного билингвизма (русско-французский языковой контакт): Автореф. дисс...канд.филол.наук. – Ярославль: 2005. – 20 с; Свинцова С.В. Специфика структурно-семантической адаптации заимствований и их функционирование в условиях опосредованных и непосредственных языковых контактов: на материале англо-американизмов в испанском языке Испании и США: Автореф. дисс...канд.филол.наук. – Саратов: 2006. – 24 с; Лабунец Н.В. Русская географическая терминология в ситуации языкового контакта: Автореф. дисс...д-ра филол.наук. – Екатеринбург: 2007. – 46 с; Клонова О.Ю. Упрощённые языковые системы и формирование пиджина (на материале русско-норвежских языковых контактов): Автореф. дисс...канд.филол.наук. – СПб.: 2007. – 27 с; Ужинин Е.Е. Турецкие заимствования в языках восточно-средиземноморского ареала (языковые контакты на территории Османской империи): Автореф. дисс...канд.филол.наук. – М.: 2008. – 26 с; Шайхутдинова Р.Р. Англо-русские языковые контакты конца XX-начала XXI вв. в сравнительном освещении: Автореф. дисс...канд.филол.наук. – Казань: 2008. – 23 с; Чарский В.В. Южнорусинский язык в свете языковых контактов (лингвогенетический аспект): Автореф. дисс...канд.филол.наук. – М.: 2008. – 26 с; Исхаков Р.Л. Эволюция тюркской печати в хх веке: от этничности к постэтнической идентификации (филологический анализ): Автореф. дисс... канд.филол.наук. – Екатеринбург: 2009. – 22 с; Лашгари Э. Словесное ударение в аспекте русско-персидских языковых контактов: Автореф. дисс...канд.филол. наук. – М.: 2010. – 27 с; Блажевич Ю.С. Лексическая интерференция в условиях языкового контакта (на материале языка русских эмигрантов в Португалии): Автореф. дисс...канд.филол.наук. – Белгород: 2011. – 23 с; Истомина О.Б. Языковые контакты в современном российском обществе: Сущность, формы, тенденции и (региональный аспект): Автореф. дисс...д-ра филол.наук. – Улан-Удэ: 2013. – 50 с; Акбари Р.М. Русско-персидские языковые контакты (на материале заимствований): Автореф. дисс...канд.филол.наук. – Казань: 2014. – 22 с; Чжао Чжэ. Звуковая интерференция в русском языке под влиянием языка-субстрата в условиях русско-китайских языковых контактов: Автореф. дисс...канд.филол.наук. – М.: 2017. – 23 с; Елизарьева М.А. Лексическое и семантическое калькирование как фактор формирования языковой картины мира (на примере немецко-чешского языкового контакта): Автореф. дисс...канд.филол.наук. – М.: 2017. – 25 с; Ильина К.А. Фонетическая интерференция как часть производительных тенденций в современном английском языке: Автореф. дисс...канд.филол. наук. – М.: 2018. – 36 с; Ульяницкая Л.А. Лексическая и грамматическая интерференция во фламандском варианте нидерландского языка: Автореф. дисс... канд. филол. наук. – СПб.: 2018. – 28 с; Мухина Н.Н. Восточные заимствования в современном русском языке: Системно-описательный аспект: Автореф. дисс...канд.филол.наук. – Владикавказ: 2019. – 28 с ва б.

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Relation of the topic of the dissertation to the plans of research work of the higher education institution where the dissertation was completed. The dissertation was completed within the framework of complex research areas of Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages on the theme "Problems of Modern Linguistics".

The aim of the research is to determine the types of English-Turkic languages' contacts, as well as to find out the reasons for the emergence of Turkic words in English, the stages of the borrowing of words from Turkic languages into English.

The objectives of the research:

To study and make an analysis of theoretical ideas about borrowed words, bilingualism and their types;

To determine the types of language contacts of Anglo-Turkish and Anglo-Central Asian countries;

To find Turkic borrowings in the texts of English written manuscripts, works translated from Uzbek into English and lexicographic sources, determine their place in the lexical system of the English language of the period under study;

To develop classification of Turkic words as to the chronological, thematic and structural-morphological principle;

To analyze phonetic, lexical-semantic, grammatical adaptation of Turkic words in modern English.

The object of research is loan Turkic words came into the English language as a result of language contacts.

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The subject of the research is the determination of the reasons for the emergence of Turkic words, structural-morphological, chronological, thematic types, the phonetic, graphic, lexical-semantic and grammatical features of borrowed into the English language in the period from XVI century to the present.

The methods of the research. In the coverage of the research topic, methods of component, classification, structural, cultural, statistical, comparative analysis, as well as linguistic description were used.

The scientific novelty of the research is as follows:

in world linguistics scientific literature on borrowed words, bilingualism, polylingualism and their types having been analyzed it has been proven that English written manuscripts are an important linguistic resource for separating Turkic words came into English, as well as contact and distance types of bilingualism and polylingualism have been identified;

As a result of extralinguistic factors Anglo-Turkish and Anglo-Central Asian language relations direct Anglo-Turkish, Anglo-Central Asian language relations and indirect English-Turkic language relations were determined.

Qualitative changes in the semantic structure of Turkic borrowings in the texts of English written manuscripts and lexicographic sources through the narrowing of the meaning of the word and the acquisition of a positive and negative shade of the semantic sphere, as well as the transfer of the meaning of the word semantic changes associated with the expansion of its meaning are revealed;

As to the structural-morphological, chronological and thematic principles, Turkic words used in the texts of English-language written manuscripts of the XVI-XX centuries lexically-semantically meaning concepts related to a person and society, home decoration, work and leisure, and the mental activity of a person, and their etymology, by the 21st century, following the further strengthening of the socio-economic and diplomatic relations of Uzbekistan with many countries of the world words such as kurash, chala, yonbosh, halol, g'irrom borrowed into English have been identified;

Phonetic, lexical-semantic and grammatical adaptation of Turkic borrowings used in the texts of English written manuscripts of the XVI-XX centuries and the works translated from Uzbek into English has been evidenced.

The practical results of the research are as follows:

The work reveals the importance of creating textbooks and manuals not only in general linguistics, but also in lexicology, onomastics, and the importance of use them in theoretical and practical courses;

The features of lexical-semantic types of Turkic borrowings on the basis of a chronological, thematic and structural-morphological principle the significance of the study of English manuscripts of the XVI-XX centuries is indicated;

Methodological recommendations for the study of Turkic words were developed and implemented in the educational process;

The mechanism of the use of Turkic borrowings at higher educational establishments in courses such as general linguistics, linguo-cultural studies,

historical phonetics, grammar and lexicology of English and Turkish languages, held in bachelor's education and master's courses has been worked out.

Practical results of the research:

Recordings of Turkic lexical units of the XVI–XX centuries in English written manuscripts and dictionaries were obtained;

A mechanism for the use of Turkic borrowed words in the lessons of lexicology in higher educational institutions has been developed.

The reliability of the results of scientific research is explained by the methodological perfection of the conclusions made, the receipt of theoretical information from scientific and literary texts, the accuracy of the issues posed, and the confirmation of the results obtained by foreign specialists and authorized organizations.

Scientific and practical significance of research results. The scientific significance of the research results is explained by the fact that theoretical issues of Turkic words borrowed into the English language are revealed, linguistic process of occurrence of this phenomenon, in which factors of the participation of lexical units in Turkic languages are determined, phonetic, morphological and semantic adaptations of Turkic borrowings in the English language are proved, and it will be a theoretical basis for a deeper analysis of the problem of Turkic borrowings in English linguistics.

The **practical** significance of the research results lies in the fact that the conclusions and materials of the dissertation can be effectively used for writing textbooks and manuals in the integration of disciplines such as “General Linguistics”, “Historical phonetics”, “Lexicology”, “English Grammar”, “Onomastics” and teaching special courses and compiling dictionaries of Turkic words borrowed into English.

Implementation of research results. Based on the theoretical and practical conclusions, recommendations and developments worked out in the dissertation:

in world linguistics the scientific literature on borrowed words, bilingualism, polylinguism and their types being analyzed it was proved that English written manuscripts are an important linguistic source for distinguishing Turkic words came into English, from the information about contact and distance types of bilingualism and polylinguism was used in the Erasmus + program, adopted by the European Union, for 2016-2018. 561624-EPP-1-2015-UK-EPPKA2-CBHE-SP-ERASMUS + SVHEIMEP: within the framework of the project "Modernization and internationalization of the higher education system in Uzbekistan"(reference of the Samarkand State Institute of foreign languages dated November 09, 2022 No. 3071/30.02.01). As a result, in improving research work within the project, in particular, these sources perfected the project materials and increased the linguistic competence of students;

analytical ideas and theoretical conclusions about the types of direct Anglo-Turkish, Anglo-Central Asian language contacts and indirect Anglo-Turkish language contacts appeared as a result of extralinguistic factors of Anglo-Turkish and Anglo-Central Asian language contacts were used in the framework of the

innovative research project I-204-4-5 "Creation and implementation in the educational process virtual resources based on information and communication technologies in the subjects of the English language specialty" aimed for 2014-2015 (Reference No. 3070/30.02.01 of Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages November 09, 2022). As a result, the project was enriched with scientific evidence, in particular, the borrowing of Turkic lexical units as an object of linguistic research in the creation of virtual resources based on information and communication technologies and their introduction into the educational process became important;

such scientific innovations as the fact that qualitative changes in the semantic structure of Turkic borrowings in the texts of English written monuments and lexicographic sources are due to a narrowing of the semantic sphere of the word and a positive change in the semantic sphere, the presence of a negative connotation, as well as semantic changes associated with the expansion of the meaning of the word by its transfer, were used in educational, cultural activities, practical work within the framework of a joint practical project with the US Bureau of Education and Culture "FY 2018 English Access Microscholarship Program" S-ECAGD-18-CA-0067 (PO20002335) under the guidance of A. Najmeddinov, a teacher of Kokand State Pedagogical Institute (reference No. 347 of Kokand State Pedagogical Institute dated December 14, 2022). As a result, a number of proposals and recommendations put forward in the research served to create programs and manuals based on scientific innovations, to organize theoretical and practical work aimed at the development of education and culture more effectively;

such scientific innovations as the fact that the groups and etymologies of Turkic words used in the texts of English written monuments of the XVI–XX centuries, which, according to the structural-morphological, chronological and thematic principle, lexico-semantically denote concepts related to man and society, household appliances, work and recreation, human mental activity, by the XXI century, following the further strengthening of socio-economic, diplomatic ties of Uzbekistan with many countries of the world, the words *kurash*, *chala*, *yonbosh*, *halol*, *g'irrom* borrowed into English were used in the practical project S-UZ800-20-IN-0106 "Virtual Workshop on Collaborative Action Research for English Teachers" within the framework of the Alumni Outreach Grants Program of the US Embassy in Uzbekistan in 2020-2021 under the guidance of D.M. Sarimsakova, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) of the Department of Applied English of Namangan State University (reference No. 27-01 of Namangan State University dated January 23, 2023). As a result, a number of proposals and recommendations put forward in the research served to create programs and manuals based on scientific innovations, to organize theoretical and practical work aimed at the development of education and culture more effectively;

Information about phonetic, lexical–semantic and grammatical adaptation of Turkic borrowings used in the texts of English written monuments of the XVI-XX centuries, translations of works from Uzbek into English in the XXI century were used in the educational process of Mashhad Firdowsi University, Iran (Reference

of Mashhad Firdowsi University of the Islamic Republic of Iran dated February 14, 2023). As a result, the information presented in the research is not without benefit to those who are engaged in scientific research in the field of linguistics, and based on scientific news, students whose mother tongue is not one of the Turkic languages will have more theoretical and practical information on the linguistics of Turkic languages. served as an effective resource;

the information about semantic changes related to the narrowing and expansion of the meaning of Turkic borrowings in the texts of English written manuscripts and lexicographical sources was used by the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan in making the script for the broadcasts "Education and Development", "Literary Process", "World Literature" prepared by the editorial board of the State Enterprise "Uzbekistan" TV and Radio Channel "Cultural-educational and artistic broadcasts" (reference of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan No. O'Z/RV-22-24 dated November 09, 2022). As a result, these TV programs have been scientifically and practically enriched, and their social characteristics have been increased.

Approbation of the research results. The results of this research have been presented at 6 international and 2 Republican scientific and practical conferences.

Publication of the research results. A total of 20 scientific works on the topic of the dissertation, including 1 monograph, 9 articles were published in scientific journals and 2 in foreign publications, which were recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan to publish the main results of doctoral dissertations.

Structure and volume of the dissertation. The dissertation work consists of an introduction, four chapters, a conclusion, a list of used literature. The total volume of the dissertation is 241 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In **the introductory part** of the dissertation the actuality and necessity of the research are shown, goals and objectives, objects and subjects are described, its relevance with the priority directions of the development of the republican science and technology is indicated, the scientific novelty and practical results of the research are described, the information about the implementation of results into practice, its approbation, published works and the structure of the dissertation are presented.

The first chapter of the dissertation is entitled «**Theoretical basis of the phenomenon of borrowing words in linguistics**» describes the study of the process of borrowing words, the question of the classification of words borrowed in linguistics, as well as the fact that word borrowing serves as a factor in the development of linguistic communication. The first paragraph of this chapter entitled "*The study of the historical process of borrowing words*" presents the study of the process of borrowing words by world linguists.

It is natural for words existed in a language to be borrowed into another language. Because human beings, for certain reasons during their life, borrow

words directly or indirectly as a result of their communication with those who communicate in another language. Turkic words also came into English for reasons such as socio-political, diplomatic relations, trade and military campaigns with other peoples during the period.

Until recently, in Russian English science, insufficient attention was paid to the issue of the contacts of English and Turkish. In textbooks on the lexicology of the English language, Turkic borrowings are also less spoken. Most of the researchers did not give full information about the reasons for the entry of Turkic words into the English language, their assimilation by the people living in England and their phonetic, lexical, grammatical and semantic assimilation. This necessitates the study of this issue.

The process of borrowing words was naturally easy in the countries closely located to each other. E.E.Uzhinin, who did research on the parts of speech and thematic groups of Turkic words adopted into the Cypriot dialect of the new Greek language from the languages of the eastern countries centered around the Ottoman Empire and the Eastern Mediterranean, noted that more words related to the noun category were borrowed into the English language. Among the borrowed words related to the noun category there are those used in everyday life, agriculture, folklore representing 18.9%.³⁵

At this point, it should be said that borrowed word, barbarism, exotic lexicon can be recognized as a type of foreign word. Because they are all borrowed, and the owner of the receiving language considers as a foreign word, and, moreover, as a new (neologism) word that has entered from a foreign language. In addition, there are also manual words in the language, which also have the property of loan words. As proof of our opinion, we say that professor N.Ulukov refers to words belonging to foreign languages that are found in the Uzbek language in scientific sources: 1) borrowed words, 2) guide words.³⁶ The guide words are divided into two types according to the communicative and stylistic functions: 1. Exotic lexicons or exotisms. 2. Introductory words and phrases.³⁷

From the above points it can be concluded that a loan word is a process of general borrowing through direct and indirect language communication, and an exotic lexicon is a set of concepts that represent this word in the language being borrowed.

The second chapter entitled "*The problem of the characterization and classification of borrowed words in linguistics*" represents formal, functional and lexical-semantic types of loan words as a result of language communication.

We distinguish natural and superficial (artificial) language contact types. Natural language contact occurs as a result of temporary communication of two language owners with their territory of residence close to them on the basis of regular communication, and superficial language contact takes place for certain

³⁵ Ужинин Е.Е. Турецкие заимствования в языках восточно-средиземноморского ареала (языковые контакты на территории Османской империи): Автореф. дисс...канд.филол.наук. – Москва: 2008. – С. 9.

³⁶ Улуков Н. "Мехробдан чаён" романида қўлланган арабий, форсий киритмаларнинг вазифаси ва услубий хусусиятлари. Қо'қон DPI. Илмий хабарлар. 2-2021 йун. – Б. 184-185.

³⁷ Ўзбек тили лексикологияси. – Тошкент: Фан, 1981. – Б. 88.

purposes in communication temporally. We proposed to give the natural contact with the terms "permanent" or "constant" and the surface with the terms "temporal" or "casual", "occasional".

The problem of the term borrowing is considered one of those issues that have not yet sufficiently found its solution in every possible way, although a significant amount of work carried out on it in Uzbek, Russian and foreign linguistics. Based on this, the fact that until that time there has no uniform interpretation of the term "borrowing" in linguistic literature it prompts to clarify this issue.

For example, G.Paul considers borrowing as the result of language interference of a broad and narrow sense of words, and two non-related languages do not place a limit on the middle of word borrowing through the connections of two dialects of the same language or two individuals. He thinks that the impetus for the emergence of the influence of one language on another comes mainly from individuals, at least to a limited extent, from individuals who know both languages. This external influence can increasingly also affect the internal structure of the language. From this point G.Paul concludes that the borrowed word gradually penetrates into general consumption in the language it has borrowed and there are different levels of its use.³⁸

The principle of borrowed, foreign and strange words of another language has been taken as a basis by many researchers. Such a classification was also followed by some Russian linguists. For Example, I.I.Ogienko³⁹ divides all words related to another language into 1) borrowed words that were appeared much earlier and became as their own, completely assimilated in the Russian language; 2) the original foreign, but incredibly used words in the Russian language, thanks to which they remained the usual word and also placed on the folk language; 3) words that are purely foreign, but little used in the Russian language. These are so-called "barbarisms", which are easy to choose the corresponding Russian equivalent, and they are used only among the intelligent people. Such words are unfamiliar to people.

However, such a classification has serious drawbacks and faces some criticism. The main drawback of the division of words related to other languages into foreign and borrowed is that they, as a rule, are separated from the single basis. On the basis of such a division, first of all, a functional criterion (the nature of the application of the word) is taken into amount. And researchers using the term "foreign words" and "borrowed words" did researches based on the degree of phonetic and grammatical assimilation of the word and formal criteria.

Y.V.Opelbaum's⁴⁰ German language dictionary contains a classification of lexical units in the East Slavic languages based on three, namely formal, functional, and semantic characters devoted to the research of lexical elements in the East Slavic languages.

³⁸ Пауль Г. Принципы истории языка. – М.: 1960. – С. 411.

³⁹ Огиенко И.И. Иноземные элементы в русском языке. – Киев: тип. В.П.Бондаренко и П.Ф.Гнездовского, 1915. – С. 14-15.

⁴⁰ Опельбаум Е.В. Восточнославянские лексические элементы в немецком языке. – Киев: 1968. – С. 636.

According to this classification Y.V.Opelbaum divides the lexical units of in the East Slavic languages into 1) internationalisms; 2) original words related to another language; 3) exotisms.

This classification, in our opinion, done by Y.V.Opelbaum is not clearly understood due to the uncertainty of the boundaries between the groups. However, it is very important that Y.V.Opelbaum divided the exotic lexicon into a separate group of independent words.

Here it should be said that we cannot fully agree with Y.V.Opelbaum's classification. Because internationalisms are different from borrowed words. International words occur synchronously in at least three languages, while borrowings are diachronic phenomena that are characteristic of each language. At the same time internationalisms can be an international phenomenon, and borrowings can be a phenomenon within a specific language.

Taking into account all the classifications of appropriations mentioned above and based on the research of Turkish lexical elements in English fiction, we tried to give a classification of Turkish words that have been borrowed into English. It should be noted that most of the Turkish words that we are thinking about have their origins in Arabic, Persian, and Latin languages, entered the Turkish language before the XIV-XVI centuries, and started to borrow from Turkish language into English, mainly from the XVI century, and from the Uzbek language from the XXI century. Accordingly, we have classified them as follows:

1) borrowed into the Turkish language from Latin, Albanian, Tatar and transferred into English from the Turkish language in the XVI-XX centuries: *sherbet, arnaut, chan, shagreen, caravanserai* and others.

2) words borrowed into Turkish from the countries of Central Asia, the Caucasus, the Caspian countries and through it into English. These words are used a lot in English communication and have become common words for English people: *shashlik, kebab*, etc.

But the word "kebab" in the Web. Dictionary is explained that it was borrowed into English from the Armenian language, but according to the ABBYY Linguo dictionary, it was borrowed from Arabic, partially Urdu, Persian and Turkish languages in the XVII century. It can be observed that it is used as "kabob" in the dictionaries of "Collins English Dictionary", "Cambridge Dictionary" as in Uzbek.

3) words borrowed from the Uzbek language through the sports sphere in the XXI century: *kurash, chala, yonbosh, halol, g'irrom*:

*Kurash is a traditional form of combat of the Turkic people.*⁴¹

The third section entitled "*Word borrowing as a sociolinguistic factor of developing inter-language contact*" represents word borrowing as a factor creating language contact and extralinguistic and intralinguistic reasons in word borrowing.

In the modern conditions of normalizing the worldview of society, the problem of ethnic identity is becoming relevant. Ethno-linguistic identification

⁴¹ <https://www.youtube.com>

processes depend on the choice of principles of communication and social behavior and the types of interethnic intervention.

The modern theory of the interaction of languages has long been in the attention of linguists, and now this issue continues to develop in the system of various lingvo-contactological directions. When understanding the nature of language contact, they should be analyzed from a historical and typological point of view.

The historical aspect of language contact considers the verbal communication of two or more ethnic communities that lived nearby or border areas, and this contact occurred rapidly due to economic, domestic-like needs. When ethnic groups interact with language contact occurs in the form of speech (ethno-speech), dialect (ethno-dialect) under the influence of a number of linguistic and non-linguistic factors. In the process of language contact, speech is synchronous, speech occurs synchronously, and language diachronically.

The typological aspect of language contact is carried out from the point of view of indicating its main parameters: the method of establishing contact, the duration and stability of contact, the nature of the state of contact, the degree of members' participation of communication in it, the territorial location of the people, genetic and structural closeness, the result of language contact.⁴²

G.M.Khashimov recommends applying more than 20 of the most effective and tested principles of comparative typological analysis on linguistic research of any language of comparison or cocontact.⁴³ Among the proposed principles, the author emphasizes the principle of accounting the borrowings (substratum/superstratum/adstratum) in the compared languages.

In the English lexicon a layer of words characteristic of Turkic languages is encountered. This resulted from the written and oral communication of peoples with each other, trade, diplomatic relations, socio-political proximity, as well as the campaigns of the Hunn tribes to European countries as a result of historical progress.

It is known that the degree of influence of another language in different languages is not the same. Some languages freely accept lexical material in another language, while others strongly resist accepting the lexical layer.

This can be caused, of course, by both intralinguistic factors (degree of similarity, degree of closeness of the languages with which you are getting in touch) and extralinguistic factors (presence of more or less language contacts).

Based on the above points, it can be said language contact occurs as a result of direct and indirect language contact of two language owners who are getting in touch in 1) bilingualism (bilingualism), a) natural, b) artificial bilingualism; 2) political, trade, diplomatic relations.

The second chapter of the dissertation is called "**Sociolinguistic aspect of the phenomenon of language contacts in linguistics**". The first section of the chapter

⁴² Лабунец Н.В. Русская географическая терминология в ситуации языкового контакта: Автореф. дисс...д-ра филол. наук. – Екатеринбург: 2007. – С. 16.

⁴³ Hoshimov G.M. Lectures on Comparative Typology (Third edition, revised). – Andizhan, 2017. – P. 6.

entitled "*Direct Anglo-Turkish countries' language contacts*" discusses the borrowing of Turkish words through various writings, literature and press into English as a result of direct Anglo-Turkish countries' language relations.

The beginning of the first friendly relations between the Ottoman Empire and England is associated with the name of the first British ambassador to Turkey, William Harborn. From that moment on, words that have borrowed into English from Turkish begin to enter, and many of them are firmly entrenched in English. The semantics of these words, mainly the specificity of life, are associated with the peculiarities of the Ottoman Empire of that time. A large part of the Turkish lexical elements entered the English language by written way in various images of Turkey, through diaries and reports of English ambassadors, as well as through works of art by English poets and writers.

English ambassadors wrote Turkish words in the way how they heard, resulting in one Turkish word written in different variants. In the English ambassadors E.Barton's and W.Harborn's letters many dublets and even triplets of a number of Turkish words were found. For example: *chouse* (*chiaus, chaush*); *bairam* (*holiday*); *cadi* (*Cadi, cady*); *hordia* (*horde, hoord*); *Migse* (*Mirza*) and others.⁴⁴

In the XVI century English merchants, travelers and diplomats who arrived in Turkey at that time (A.Jenkinson, V.Black, Captain John Smith, William Biddulf, Richard Clark, George Sandis, John Saris, Henry Middleton)⁴⁵ were trying to understand in as much detail as possible the customs, traditions and subjects of a country unknown to them.

At those times English writers began to apply more and more Turkic words in their works. For example, the playwright of that time Ch.Marlowe using the plot about A.Timur, he wrote the drama "Great Timurlang" (Tamburlane the Great)⁴⁶ in 1586. In this drama, Ch.Marlowe used the word "turkess" for the first time, formed by adding -ess suffix to the previously borrowed word "turkish".

Thanks to Ch.Marlowe, a number of words introduced into English by other authors who have borrowed from Turkic languages have become firmly established in English. These can include *cham, tartar, soldan, bassa, Turkish, janissary, sarell* (*seraglio*), *turkey carpets* and others.

The work of the great English playwright William Shakespeare also contributed to the entry and strong placement of some Turkic words into the English literary language. We identified the following words originated from Turkish in the works of W.Shakespeare: *Ottoman, Turkish, fleet, to turn Turkish* (*to be Muslim*), *caviare, sultan* and others.

In the 17th century, a certain part of the Turkish lexical elements came into English through letters from merchants trading with Turkey. It focuses heavily on the definition of classes in the Ottoman Empire of the time and the names of Turkish dishes, drinks: *agha, subashi, mufti, beg, emir, pilaff, sherbet, raki*, etc.

⁴⁴ Hakluyt R. The principal navigations, voyages and discoverils of the English nation. London, 1589, Volumes I-VIII. Бундан буён ушбу ишга мурожаат қилганда Rich. Hak. қисқартмасидан фойдаланамиз.

⁴⁵ P.P. даги хатлар ва ҳисоботларга қаранг., Vol. I-XX.

⁴⁶ Marlowe Ch. Tamburlane the Great. (2 parts). London: Archive Classics, 1586. – 201 p.

Due to the development of book printing in the 18th century, a huge number of books related to ethnographic and historical images of Turkey appeared. Of course, among the words found in M. Vincent's book in 3 volumes a number of words entered the English language earlier were recorded in dictionaries (*aga, beglerbeg, cadilesker, visir, caimakam, bashaw* and others) which are absolutely not familiar to the owners of the English language and, as a result, and not reflected in the lexicographic literature. The following words can be attributed to them: ***baltadji*** (*a street porter*), ***topachis*** (*officers of the janissaries*), ***defterdar*** (*the great treasurer of the Ottoman Empire*) and others.

In the 19th century J.G. Byron's service is impeccable in the borrowing of many Turkish words into English literature. Turkish words are still preserved today. They are: *calpack, chibouk, galionjee, Horde* (verb), *Jelick*, etc.

Some Turkic words acquired a new semantic coverage in the usage by J.G. Byron. For example, the word "serai-palace" was used by J.G. Byron in the meaning of "harem".

In the XIX century thanks to V.M. Tekkerey, the English language borrowed a large number of Turkic words and was firmly placed in the English lexicon: *paposh, narghile, pasha, vizier, tulip, bey, sultan, beydom, sanjak, odalisque, aga, yataghan, divan* and others.

We also find a number of Turkic words in Sh. Brontë's works: *The Grand Turk, seraglio, harem* and others.

The materials of our study indicate that Ch. Dickens's work is the main way to the entry of Turkisms. For example, for the first time the words "kybosh", "Turkey-carpened" were used by Ch. Dickens.

Thus, the study of the ways of entry of Turkish lexical elements into the English language shows that direct Anglo-Turkish language contacts were the result of socio-historical ties of England and Turkey for four hundred years.

The second paragraph of the chapter is entitled "*Direct Anglo-Central Asian countries' language contacts*".

As a result of trade, historical and political relations of the peoples of Central Asia and England, favorable conditions were created for the interaction of languages. During the four hundred years of contacts of these countries, a large number of Central Asian lexical units entered the English literary language.

An analysis of the written letters of travelers and merchants shows that a huge number of words and phrases were used in them, denoting the subjects and traditions of local lifestyle. Since these words had no English variants that stand close in meaning, they are written in Turkish. The recording of words originated from Turkic languages were written according to hearing of the word. This is evidenced by the fact that one word is written in several variants. For example, in A. Jenkinson and R. Johnson's notes, various variants were found in the writing of a number of Turkic words: *tolmach, talmach; Tashkand, Tashkent; Uzbeg, Usbek; Herd, hoord, hearde; Cassan, Casan, Cazan, Cassane*⁴⁷ and others.

⁴⁷ Rich. Hakl. Prin. Nav., Vol. 1-8, London, 1599.

In 1601 Sir Anthony Sherley makes a journey through the Caspian Sea with his assistant William Paris. In 1625, his impressions of going and seeing these places were published, and he applied here the following words that come from Turkic languages: *mirza, toman, Astracan, Tartars, Turcomans, soldan, Turkess*⁴⁸ (precious stone).

Here he describing the lifestyle of the Tatars, he gave a definition of a fluffy House for the first time: "*Devers Tartars passing from place to place about that River, living in little Houses made upon Wheeles, and are carryed too and fro, having abundance of Cattail, live so in subjection to the Emperour, paying him Tribute*". (Purchas S. Vol. VIII. – P. 443)

In the letters of Captain John Smith, who traveled along the Volga in 1596, the following Turkic words were used: *carbuse, pillow, hordia, Crimme, Tartar, Edle (Turkish name of the Volga River), Nagayn, Cazanite* and others.⁴⁹

For the first time W. Rubricas gave the name of cosmos (kousmiss), and this word was recorded in Webster's and NED dictionaries in 1598 borrowed through the Tatar>French languages. This word has become an outdated word over time due to the fact that it is little used by the British in communication, and has gradually come out of use in the structure of the English lexicon. In the following example, we witness that the word cosmos (kousmiss) is used in the English text: "*Their drinke, called Cosmos, which is Mares milke, is prepared after this manner*". (Purchas S. Vol. XI. – P. 14)

Here we come across firstly used the word "ayron" by W. Rubricas:

"*Neither did they allow us any food but Cowes Milke only, which was very soure and filthy*". (Purchas S. Vol. XI. – P. 29)

Under the mission M. Elfinston had specially studied the roads leading from India to Afghanistan and a number of regions belonged to this country, signed an agreement with the Afghan Emir Shujoul-Mulk (1803-1809, 1839-1842), who was drawn into the English political trap, which had managed to somewhat strengthen its influence in this country.⁵⁰ Afghanistan was divided into several pieces that did not recognize one as a result of mutual struggles, a loyal friend of the British Shujoul-Mulk was expelled from Kabul, and he kept a soul in the shelter of his patrons. That is why Great Britain draws its main attention to Central Asia, or rather, to establish direct contact with one of the strong countries there - Bukhara.

On this purpose the British sent to Central Asia a group of Muslim specialists who had undergone special education under the leadership of Mir Izzatullah. All the information about this travel is reflected in the road memories of Mir Izzatullah, the main content of which has been repeatedly translated into European languages and published.⁵¹ But about the fact that the British at one time also sent another representative to Bukhara - an ambassador called Hafiz Muhammad

⁴⁸ P.P. Val. VIII. – P. 389-405

⁴⁹ P.P. Vol. VIII. – P. 338.

⁵⁰ Ўзбек дипломатияси тарихидан (Тарихий очерк ва лавхалар). Академик М. Хайруллаев умумий тахрири остида. – Тошкент: ХЕГА –ПРИНТ, 2003. – Б. 121.

⁵¹ Ўзбек дипломатияси тарихидан. Кўрсатилган манба. – Б. 122. Қаранг: "Трудь! САГУ, История Средней Азии и Узбекистана." Новая серия. Вып. XXVIII, кн. 11. – Ташкент: 1956, - С. 41-52, Вып. XIX, кн. 14, Т., 1957. – С. 193-217.

Fazilkhan, no remarkable information has been stated in the literature until later times.⁵²

In 1858, a book of Thomas Atkinson's travels being on the territory of Western-Eastern Kazakhstan, in the Tarbagatai mountains, on Lake Olakul, in the Ola-Tovi mountains was published.⁵³ He introduced English readers to new subjects, concepts.

Since A. Jenkinson's journey interest in Central Asia has not faded, a number of ethnographic images, reports and diaries of English travelers who went and saw these places testify to this.⁵⁴

Many merchants and travelers who were in Central Asia and Kazakhstan used in their writings not only certain words (*salam, joch, aksakal*, etc.), but also words and phrases characteristic of Kazakhs and Uzbeks (*Aman bul, Kim biler, Hosh keldinez, Olla Billa*, etc.).

In the period after 1917, a large part of the ethnonyms that serve to denote Turkic peoples and tribes came into the English literary language from the Turkic languages of the peoples of the former Soviet Union. Although many names of Turkic peoples and nations were not recorded in the NED dictionary published between 1888 and 1933 in the last edition of the Webster dictionary (1967) the following Turkic ethnonyms were recorded: *Karakalpak, Kumyk, Tungus, Turkmen, Uzbek, Uigur, Yakut* and others.

Even if the British did not previously distinguish between Kazakhs, Kyrgyz and other Turkic peoples and did not know about their existence, now in England and the USA special magazines are published that regularly cover the economy and culture of the peoples of the Central Asian republics, as well as their historical past (for example, the *Central Asiatic Journal, Central Asian Review*, etc.).

Thus, it can be concluded from the above-mentioned ones that the Central Asian lexical elements entered the English language through the diaries, essays, reports and ethnographic definitions of the British who came and saw these places.

The third section which entitled "*Indirect English-Turkic language contacts*" makes an analysis of Turkic words borrowed into English as a result of indirect English-Turkic language relations.

Turkic words have been borrowed into English in an indirect way through the French, Russian, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Serbian-Croatian, Indian, Polish, Hungarian, Persian, Greek, Romanian languages.

Typologically, the entire vocabulary fund of Turkic borrowings in English can be divided into Turkic borrowings adopted directly through the language, to some extent assimilated, as well as into words that have passed through the indirect

⁵² Ўзбек дипломатияси тарихидан. Кўрсатилган манба. – Б. 122.

⁵³ Atkinson T.W. *Oriental and Western Siberia: a narrative of seven Years Exploration and adventures in Siberia, Mongolia the Kirghis Steppe, Chinese, Tartary and part of Central Asia*. N.Y.: 1856.

⁵⁴ Ewart W. *Settlement in India and Trade with Central Asia*. – London: Ridgway. 1858. – 670 p; Hutton J. *Central Asia from the Aryan to Cossack*. – London: Tinsley brothers, 1875. – 665 p; Spalding H. *Khiva and Turkestan*. – London: Chapman and Hall, 1874. – 248 p; Schuyler E. *Turkestan. Notes of Journey in Russian Turkestan, Khokand, Bukhara and Kubja*. – New York, Scribner, Armstrong & co., 1876. – 503 p; Burnaby F. *A Ride to Khiva. Travels and Adventures in Central Asia*. – London, Paris & New York: Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co, 1879. – 469 p.

language, but have not changed their original form and meaning, that is, have not undergone assimilation.

Some parts of Turkic words retain their origin in the English language so much that it can be determined even by a non-linguist. Examples of these are the following words: *koumiss*, *Bukeef*, *orta juz*, *kalim*, *kok-saghyz*, *aksakal*, *airan*, *odalisque*, *nargile* and others.

A distinctive feature of this group of Turkic words is that they do not acquire new meanings in the indirect language and have passed into English with the initial Turkic meaning. Indeed, the word "aul" comes into English through the Russian language, to denote a "village" characteristic of the life of Turkic peoples: "No", said the guide, "we will go to *Kalenderhana*, and then from my aul to the fort" (F.Burnaby. – P. 234)

A large part of the Turkic borrowings entered English through the French language did not experience the phonetic, grammatical and semantic influence of the French language that is, they did not undergo phonetic, grammatical and semantic assimilation. They can include words such as *sultan*, *janissary*, *caracal*, *chebek*, *fandour*, *timariot*, *koumiss*, *narghile*, *cham*, *caftan*. This may be due to the fact that the sphere of use of Turkic words in the French language is limited to certain thematic ones. They were used for certain stylistic purposes, with the aim of devoting a certain local colour to the text.

It must be said separately although certain words that have been borrowed into English through the indirect language, including French, undergo phonetic assimilation, their semantic coverage remains the same as in the original, and they are used both in the indirect language (French) and in the source language (English) to reflect the Turkish reality.

Most Turkic words of the second group have penetrated so firmly into the system of the intermediary language that it is possible to determine their origin from Turkic languages only on the basis of etymological analysis.

Such Turkic words for the most part describe the life, and traditions of the Russian state of the XVI century in G.Fletcher's work.⁵⁵

Caback: *In every great towne of his Realme he hath a Caback or drinking house, where is sold aquavita (which they call Russe wine), meat, beere, etc.*" (G.Fletcher. *The History of Russia*. – P. 44); **Alteen:** *Of all these grains the country yieldeth very sufficient with an over plus quantitie, so that wheat is sold sometime for two alteens or ten pence starling the chitfird, which maketh almost three English bushels*". (G.Fletcher. *The History of Russia*. – P. 14).

As a result of Anglo-Turkish language contacts word acquisition arose through direct and indirect language relations. These means have become important in the introduction of Turkic lexical elements into the vocabulary of the English language.

The third chapter of the dissertation is entitled "**Structural-morphological, chronological and thematic characterization and classification of Turkic**

⁵⁵Fletcher G. *The History of Russia or the Government of the Muscovia with the manners and fashions of the people of that country*. – London: EEBO Editions, ProQuest, 1675. – 318 p.

borrowings in English". The first paragraph of the chapter is entitled "*Structural-morphological characterization and classification of Turkic words borrowed in English*"

Lexical-semantic and phonetic, grammatical aspects of Turkic borrowed words gradually adapted to the norm of the receptor language in the process of the development of the English language. The following changes occurred in grammatical adaptation:

1. Two independent meaningful words have become a morpheme: *bam+bosh, coffee+bush*.

2. The independent word losing its meaning has become an affix. For example, in the word *ashtarchan* the word *-chan* actually meant *khan*, and later the British understood that it was used to express the meaning of respect for the name of women.

Simple words are joined by affixes in a simple and compound structure. Simple affixes can include *-ist,- name,- dom,- ite,- ic,- ed, ed, -s* (*turkism, Turkish, tulipist, pashadom*), compound ones can include *-ishly, -ishness* (*turkishly, turkishness*).

a) simple words

The main part of Turkic words (239) is made up of simple words. This is explained some simple words (*dey, boza, oka, horde*, etc.) were borrowed into the English language denoting a new subject or phenomenon. Some part of the words that are considered derivatives and compound words in the source language became simple in English.

The word "*Tamerlane*", borrowed into the English language, is actually made up of a structure like *determined+determiner* defined as a word combination. But this word has become a simple word, having undergone grammatical assimilation in the English language. "*Tamer*" and "*lane*" are not used alone in English texts: *Ahmet Ebn Yufeph relates, that Tamerlane fent him very haughty menacing Letters, to which he answered with the utmoft Contempt. 'Tis related of him, that he should fay, he did not fear Lencus, that is, Tamerlane;* (Ch. Perry. View of the Levant. – P. 292)

b) derived words

Simple Turkic words, having borrowed into the English language, have undergone grammatical assimilation, receiving form making and word-changing suffixes in the English language. For example, words such as *tartar, turk, hunn, sultan* were used with the plural forming affixes as well as with an article:

The Turks had formerly been governed by many Kings or Sultans at one and the fame time. (Ch. Perry. View of the Levant. – P. 2)

The analysis of derivative Turkic words shows that the suffixal derivation of verbs and adverbs from Turkic borrowings was significantly less. In the course of our research, we were able to identify only a few verbs (*turkicize, turkize, vampirize, sultanize*) and one adverb (*turkishly*).

c) compound words

Compound words that have entered the lexical layer of English from Turkic languages make up a large amount (80 words) within borrowed words. These can include *bambosh*, *coffee-room*, *pasha-like*, *turko-tatar*, *sherbet-powder* and other words.

Compound words formed with Turkic borrowings mainly consists of compound nouns. Such words are formed by the unity of two noun stems (*coffee-man*, *tulip-flower*, *sherbet-powder*), adjective or averb stems: *bambosh*, *sultanlike*, *pashalike* and others.

During the research we only managed to determine the compound adjective *turko-tatar*.

The graphic formation of compound hybrid words was expressed in different ways: some by adding (*bambosh*, *coffeepenny*), while others by hyphenation (*jackal-headed*, *tulip-tree*) or by writing separately (*kura clover*, *turkish bath*).

Professor G.M.Khashimov comparing the structural aspects of the compound words in Indo-European and Turkic languages says that the words in the "root+infix+root" structure being compound derived they are not very characteristic for Turkic languages, but borrowed from Arabic or Persian. For example: *turqu-tarovatlik*, *azobu-uqubatlar*.⁵⁶

d) word combinations

In addition to forming derivatives and compound words based on Turkic borrowings, they are also included in the word combinations. The large number of the word combinations shows the result of the translation of the Turkish model.

Analysis of word combinations shows that calque word combinations are translated from Turkic languages in accordance with the grammatical and lexical laws of the English language. By their formation word combinations of calque will be different:

1) Turkish word combination is translated into English with words borrowed from Turkic languages. They include: *kazantatar*, *kiskilim*, *karakirghiz* and etc.;

2) one of the components of the word combination is in English: *Tartar house*, *turkish bath* and etc.

At the same time the structural-morphological structure of the word combination can be as follows:

1. Adjective (Turkish)+noun: ... *that we shall give a History of the Turkish Empire in Detail,...* (Ch. Perry. *View of the Levant*. – P. 1)

2. Preposition+noun: ... *Courage and Conduct*, *went a great way in repairing the sinking State and Fortune of the Turks: ...*

Thus, the structural-morphological classification of Turkic borrowings shows that the vocabulary structure of the English language is enriched at the expense of the borrowing of simple words, as well as the formation of compound words and word combinations based on Turkic borrowings.

The second paragraph of the chapter is devoted to the issue of "*Chronological characterization and classification of Turkic lexical units borrowed into the English language*".

⁵⁶ Khashimov G.M. *Lectures on Comparative Typology* (Third edition, revised). – Andizhan, 2017. – P. 82.

The historical dynamics of the English Vocabulary shows that most of the words borrowed from the eastern countries' languages, especially Turkic ones.

In the course of our research, we have witnessed that in different periods from 16th to 21th century, the amount of Turkic lexical units entering the English language acquired a different picture.

For example, 3 Turkic words entered English in the XIV century, 6 in XV, 56 in the XVI century; 101 in the XVII century; 55 in the XVIII century; 174 in the XIX century; 182 Turkic borrowings in the XX century; 5 Uzbek words in the XXI century. Thus, during these periods 582 Turkic lexical elements were borrowed into the English language, which were generally recorded by the etymological and explanatory dictionaries of the English language in the XIV-XXI centuries.

Obviously, the statistics of Turkic lexical units that entered the English language does not characterize the process of borrowing. But chronological classification allows us to make assumptions and conclusions about the influence of the source language on the receptor language in one or another range of the period.

For example, in the 16th century, words such as coffee, caviare, raki, koumiss were borrowed into English to denote the name of food and drinks.

In the 17th century, a sufficiently large number of words came in connection with the social and political structure of a number of states under the occupation of Turkey. These are the following Turkic words: *agha*, *beg*, *beglie*, *cadilesker*, *ban*, *ottoman*, *pasha*, *sultaness* and others.

In the 19th century, the English language was enriched by a number of Turkic names in the field of flora and fauna: *saiga*, *saxaul*, etc.

In the XX century, several groups of ethnonyms such as *Uzbek*, *Balkar*, *Kirghiz*, *Kazakh*, *Karakalpak*, *Uigur*, *Tungan*, *Jakut*, *Turkmen* came into English, symbolizing Turkic peoples and tribes.

Thus, the chronological classification of Turkic lexical elements in the English language showed that the borrowing of Turkic words occurred from 16th to 20th centuries did not go smoothly: the most intensive borrowing occurred in the 20th century (182 lexical units, that is, 31.3%), up to XX century the decline in the borrowing of Turkic lexical units into the English language was in the XVIII century (55 words, i.e. 9.5%).

The third paragraph entitled "*Classification of English Turkic borrowings according to the thematic characteristics*" presents the thematic types of Turkic loan words borrowed into English as to the lexical-semantic nature and their recording in dictionaries.

When we talk about the Turkic lexical elements borrowed into the English language, we can say that it made it possible to distinguish the following big and small groups, depending on their area of application:

A. Socio-political terms. This group of Turkic words is divided into the following subgroups: a) administrative, management and legal terms; b) state organization and hierarchy of positions; c) khans abd khanates; d) military terms; e) terms related to religion; f) terms related to sport; g) terms denoting profession.

B. Terms associated with the image of the surrounding nature.

This group of Turkic words is divided into the following subgroups:

a) Turkic borrowings representing the flora and fauna; b) terms related to the definition of minerals and some natural phenomena.

C. Terms of denoting weight, measure of length, currency.

Turkic metrological terms, as well as the names of monetary units of other peoples, were adopted into the English language without changes. For example, units of measurement of Turkic names such as altyn, tilla, arsheen, medjadie, toman, sultanin, batman became difficult to find equivalents in English due to their non-scalability with English measurements.

D. Object names. This group of Turkic words is divided into the following subgroups: a) names of dishes and drinks; b) name of fabrics, clothing, jewelry, fur; c) name of carpets, furniture; d) means of transport; e) names of architectural structures and buildings; f) instrument name.

E. Toponymic and ethnonymic names are also fallen into a) names of nation, peoples, tribes; b) place names; c) names of rivers; d) names of lakes; e) names of seas; f) names of persons.

The **fourth** chapter of the research is entitled “**Classification of Turkic borrowings as to the degree of assimilation in Modern English**”. The first paragraph entitled “*The phonetic assimilation of Turkic words in Modern English*” speaks about the phonetic assimilation of Turkic words. The issue of assimilation of borrowed words has always been the focus of attention of researchers.

The phonetic adaptation of the borrowed word is a multifaceted and complex phenomenon. The role and character of the stress changes with Turkic words in English. This is due to differences in the accentological models of both languages in contact.

In English "sh" is given as /ʃ/, this sound corresponds to Uzbek consonant letter “sh”. For example: Uzbek *Karshi* → English *Karshi*

A distinctive feature of the Uzbek language is the presence of sounds that form in the syllable, which in the current Uzbek alphabet is determined by “g”.

The consonant letter “g” in Turkish is represented the main graphic compatibility in English. For example: Turkish *ağa* → English *aga*.

But many times Uzbek consonant latter “g” is expressed by a digraph “gh”. For example: Uzbek *chig'atoy*, *Marg'ilon*, *Farg'ona* → English *chigatay*, *Margilan*, (*Marghinan*), *Farghana*.

The consonant letter "k" in the Turkic languages is expressed in English with the monographs “k”, “g”, “c”, with the digraphs “ch”, “ck”, “kh” and with the trigraph “que”.

The consonant letters "h", “x” in Uzbek can be expressed in English with the monographs "h", "c" and diagraph "kh": Uzbek *Abdurahmon*, *Buxoro* → English *Abdurakhman*, *Bocara*, *Bukhara*.

The consonant letter “s” in Uzbek corresponds to the English monograph “s”. For example: Uzbek *salla* → English *salla*; Uzbek *supa* → English *supa*. In some

cases the Uzbek letter “z” is represented by the English monograph “s”, for example: Uzbek *uzbek* → English *Usbek*.

As a conclusion to the above idea, it can be said that the Uzbek letter “s” is equivalent to the graphemes "s" and “z” in English and contrarily Uzbek letter “z” corresponds with “s” in Uzbek.

English monograph “v” suits Uzbek consonant letter “v”. For example: Uzbek *suvchi, viloyat* → English *suvchi, vilayet*.

Sometimes the Uzbek consonant letter "v" is expressed through the graphemes “f, u, v, w” in English: Uzbek *palov* → English *pilaf, pilau, plov, pillaw*.

The English monograph "f" corresponds to the consonant letter "f" in Uzbek. For example: Uzbek *fotiha, safar* → English *fetva, Safar*.

In some cases Uzbek consonant letter “f” is expressed through a digraph “ph” in English. For example: Uzbek *halifa* → English *caliph*.

So, the material we studied shows that many Turkic, particularly Uzbek words in the current English language are graphically shaped as if they were in ancient times.

The second paragraph of the chapter is entitled "*Lexical-semantic assimilation of Turkic borrowings in English*".

By lexical-semantic borrowing of a word in a language borrowing we understand its activity in word forming, interference words with the receptor language, rechanges in the semantic structure of the expression of a new word in the receptor language of a meaning that has no semantic relation with meaning of the source language.

During our research come to the conclusion that for most of the Turkic words borrowed into the English language suffixation is found the most productive way to form a word.

Forming a word using suffixes has not lost its relevance in English for a long time.

In English the suffix –ness is one of the most widely used productive suffixes in forming a new word from borrowed Turkish words, it mainly serves to form an abstract noun with the addition of the Turkish adjective stems:

Turkishness: “*But they treated his ideas with respect and began under his influence, to develop in themselves a new sense of Turkishness*”. (Lord Kinross. Ataturk. London, 1959. – P. 56)

The suffix -ed is also the most productive and commonly used to form an adjective. It is also added to noun stems to form adjectives in the meaning “gifted are distinctive”. Now there are many Turkic words formed by an adjective forming suffix: *fezzed, yashmaked, shagreened* and others.

The process of borrowing the Turkic words served as the basis for the formation of new words: they formed compound words and word combinations by combining them into certain roots. One of the signs of their borrowing into the English language is that borrowed Turkic words became one member of a root words: *turkey-cock, sherbet-seller, coffee-disease, Divan-day, Turks-cap lilly*, etc.

A large number of hybrid words are formed from some Turkic words. *coffee-room, coffee-shop, coffee-pot, coffee-head, coffee-cream, coffee-corn, coffee-man.*

Structurally compound hybrid words can be classified into the following types: 1) a hybrid compound word of two noun stems; 2) a hybrid compound word of noun and adjective; 3) a hybrid compound word of the structure noun+-er; 4) a hybrid compound word of the structure noun+-ed; 5) a hybrid compound word of the structure adjective+noun+-ed.

A not very large group of words that have entered the English literary language and have been preserved in it so far is formed by Turkic lexemes, which have developed one and more meanings that are not characteristic for their etymons. For example, the word kiosk entered the English language with the meaning of "summer palace".

It is also interesting to observe the semantic changes in the meaning of the Turkic word "caravan", which entered the English language in the meaning of "caravan of camels loaded with cargo: *“A caravan is a great many of camels laden, not much unlike our carriers here in England.”* (P.P. – P. 482)

In the current English language, the word "caravan" acquired a number of new meanings by expanding the naming function:

1) cart with an umbrella or, four wheeled cart; 2) mobile home; nomadic life:

“I must wait for some artists ... who can perceive the poetry of American caravan-life.” (Withrop. John Brent, XI, 120, 1862)

Turkic words borrowed into English as a result of language contact had a certain semantic structure in the source language and were able to maintain this structure in many cases even in the receptor language. Some lost their original meaning due to lexical assimilation.

The third paragraph entitled "*Grammatical assimilation of Turkic borrowings in the English language*" represents the grammatical assimilation of Turkic words borrowed into the English language.

The material we studied showed that the main majority of Turkic borrowings entering the English language were nouns. Other parts of speech comprise a relatively not very large amount.

Nouns

Nouns borrowed from Turkic languages are divided into concrete and abstract types, depending on their attitude to material or abstract existence. Let's focus on the morphological characteristics of Turkish borrowed nouns in English:

a) concrete nouns originated from Turkic languages include those that reflect and name the phenomena, objects and beings of material existence: *odalisque, tarpan, toman, tulip, yogurt* others.

b) abstract nouns include words that represent abstract concepts and reflect the attitude of concrete nouns: *turkism, kismet, bosh, bashawism* and others.

Due to the metaphorical change of the word meaning Turkic words were substantivised in the process of borrowing the English language. For example, in the process of borrowing into the English language, the adjectives "bosh" and "kibosh" (empty) became a noun word category, having an abstract concept in the

meanings of "nonsense, foolishness, senselessness, madness". Another characteristic feature of this lexeme is its way of entering the English language. This word was first used as a noun in 1834 in the work by James Morier (Ayesha, the Maid of Kars).⁵⁷ "*This firman is bosh - nothing*". (Morier 1834, 99).

This word is manifested in the context as an exclamation. the Turkic word "bosh" was also used as an interjection in the sentence:⁵⁸ " *oh, bosh!*"

The Turkic word "bosh" is also often used as a pan. For example, Let's focus on the title of the article about K.Boshe in the example below the famous basketball player of the American Basketball Association:

Oh, my Bosh (word by word – "*Oh, my head*") [TIME].

Here is the surname of the basketball player at the same time as a hinting his bad game "*Oh my bosh!*"- "*Oh, God!*" combination is used.

The word "bosh" in the English dictionaries denotes 1) exclamation word: expressing the meanings nonsense, foolishness (1656), 2) noun: nonsense, stupidity (1834, in NED, Webster), 3) verb. to dislike, to make a fool, to deceive (1870, in NED, Webster).

In the current English language verbs borrowed from Turkic languages make up a small amount. It must be said that the verbs (20 verbs) borrowed from the Turkic languages used in the English language were actually the Turkic nouns.

Forming a verb by the conversion (*coffee – to coffee*) and suffixation (*turkicize, turkify*) in English from a Turkic noun is considered the most productive way.

As a conclusion, one can say that the Turkic borrowings are almost completely adapted to the grammatical norms of the English language. Mainly words related to the noun category have been borrowed and transformed from nouns into verbs by means of affixation and conversion.

CONCLUSION

Language serves a particular society as the best, convenient and unique means of communication. It is constantly developing and perfecting in order to regularly and fully realize the communicative-pragmatic intention of the speakers of the language. In such processes, the importance and role of the internal units, symbols, elements and possibilities of the language are incomparable, and the basis for communication in the language is created at one or another level according to the need. At the same time, in some cases, due to the need for communication, the language is forced to learn the missing units, signs and elements from another language, and only in this way, it tries to satisfy the need in communication. Thus, each language opens its doors to assimilation, and satisfies some communication needs at the expense of assimilation. So, it can be concluded that in every language there is a way and a place for acquisitions, without acquisitions a language cannot fulfill its function as a full-fledged means of communication.

⁵⁷ Online Etymology Dictionary [Electronic resource] [2001-2012]. URL.: <http://www.etymolnline.com/>. - P. 108.

⁵⁸ Власичева В.В. Особенности семантики и функционирования тюркизмов в русском и английском языках XX-начала XXI веков. Дисс...канд.филол.наук. – Казань: 2012. – С. 210.

1. Borrowings are the result of interaction of two or more language. One of the problems of current linguistics is the development of a typology of language contacts. Taking into account the special important role of extralinguistic factors in determining the types of language contacts, we found that English-Turkish language relations took place in the following ways:

a) direct language contacts in the conditions of the direct relationship of the owners of the contact language;

b) indirect language relations, that is, through the indirect language.

2. Based on the facts of the interaction of English and Turkic languages, as well as cultural and historical information, we consider the direct relations of English-Turkic languages as foreign relations, since the two language owners, belonging to different socio-political structures and not territorial in terms of location, have established economic, cultural, trade and other relations among themselves for a certain purpose.

3. Due to a number of extralinguistic factors, the language relations of England and Turkey were more intensive than other Turkic peoples (Azerbaijans, Tatars, Kazakhs, Uzbeks, etc.). This found its reflection in the fact that words from languages were borrowed as to the quantitative and qualitative degrees, while in English, Turkish lexical elements have an advantage over words that have passed through other Turkic languages as to the degree of borrowing. The sphere of influence of Turkish lexical elements is much wider and more diverse than borrowing in other Turkic languages.

4. The intensity of English-Turkish language contact was expressed in the diversity of ways and methods of borrowing the English language of Turkish lexical elements in comparison with English-Central Asian language relations. Turkic words entered the English language through writings, diaries, road memories of English merchants, travelers and missionaries involved in their work. In addition, English writers such as Ch.Marlowe, W.Shakespeare, J.Shirley, W.Scott, G.G.Byron, D.Dreyden, W.M.Tekkerey, Sh.Bronte, Ch.Dickens, J.Byron played a great role in borrowing and fixing the Turkic words in English.

Many Turkic words belonging to socio-political terminology entered English through the press and journalistic literature.

Currently, one of the main ways of penetration of Turkish lexical elements is translation literature (Turkish fairy tales, novels, etc.).

5. A distinctive feature of the Turkic lexical elements was that the main way of their borrowing was served by road essays, historical and ethnographic images, diaries, letters from English merchants, travelers who arrived in Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

6. English-Turkic language contact was carried out not only as a result of direct communication, but also indirectly. French, Russian, Italian, German and some other languages have become important in the borrowing of Turkic words as an indirect language. Through indirect language communication, a large part of Turkic words in indirect language sometimes did not receive new semantic coverage, while the source maintained a contextual connection with the language.

In this regard, the role of the Russian in the penetration of Turkish adaptations into the English language was incomparably greater.

7. From the 16th to the 20th century, many Turkic words entered the English language. The most intensive borrowing process took place in the XIX-XX centuries.

From our research on the classification of Turkic words by areas of application, it became known that they are represented by a wide variety of small and large thematic groups (socio-political terminology; terminology associated with the image of the surrounding nature; subject name; ethnonyms, etc.).

8. The structure-morphological classification made it possible to draw conclusions that borrowed Turkic words were expressed in English with simple, compound, compound simple, compound derived, compound hybrid words and word combinations.

9. The analysis of the phonetic, graphic and grammatical assimilation of Turkic words in English made it possible to come to such a conclusion that in the process of borrowing Turkish lexical units fully and partially assimilated to the phonetic, lexical, grammatical, even semantic norms of the English language.

a) a comparison of the systems of vocalism of the English and Turkic languages showed that the system of vowels of the English language was able to replace the system of Turkish, in particular Uzbek vocalism;

Using the terms accepted in the theory of language contacts and bilingualism, it is possible to identify the types of substitutions and redifferentiation of phonetic interference. As for consonantism, phonologically almost all Turkish consonants correspond to English language diaphones.

Borrowing the phonetic assimilation of the word is a multifaceted and complex phenomenon. In the course of our research, it became known that the place of stress of Turkic borrowings in English moved from the last syllable to the initial one;

b) on the issue of graphic assimilation of Turkic words, it was found that Turkish and Uzbek letters and letter combinations that are not typical of the English language are replaced by corresponding English graphemes.

A large number of doublets and triplets are characteristic in the writing of some words for the period of Turkic borrowings that the Arabic language writing system was used, In the current Turkish and Uzbek languages almost all consonant graphemes have parallels that coincide in English. Only Turkish consonants like **ç**, **s**, **ğ**, **ş** and Uzbek **ғ**, **й**, **х**, **қ** are considered an exception.

Non-characteristic suffixes for the English language were often neutralized by reduction (dropping) of the last letters: Turkish *parah* → English *para*. In a number of cases, the last vowels have been preserved, which serves as proof that lexemes come from another language, since, as a rule, the previous English words did not end in these monographs. *effendi*, *raki*.

In some cases, on the contrary, a letter was acquired in English (Uzbek *mulla*, *madrasa* → English *mullah*, *madrassah*)

The Uzbek vowel letters are expressed in writing by the corresponding close monographs of the English language (Uzbek *bek* → English *beg*), sometimes replaced by English digraphs (Uzbek *elchi* → English *elchee*);

Due to the fact that the stress falls on the first syllable in English, it was found that the Uzbek /a/ in borrowed words is given with a short sound /æ/ or /a:/ in English, and the unstressed /a/ is given by the sound /ə/ in English.

c) as a result of studies on grammatical assimilation, it was found that the majority of English language Turkic borrowings are formed by nouns. Almost from its first application, any Turkic borrowing of the English noun was formed in accordance with the norms of the grammatical system of the receptor language. English is an analytical language, while Turkic languages are agglutinative. The application of formal determinant/article in front of Turkish nouns is not specific. Following the norms of the English language is manifested, first of all, in the application of Turkic words with the articles "a, an, the".

The number category of nouns has the same meaning and function in both Turkish and English. They differ only in the way they form the plural number. All nouns derived from Turkic languages form the plural in English by adding the inflection **-s**, **-es** to the stem. Although in English there are several ways forming the plural form of a noun.

Verbs used in English, borrowed from Turkic languages, were formed from Turkic nouns through the conversion (*chouse – to chouse, horde – to horde*) and word forming suffixes (*turkify, ottomanize*).

Adjectives borrowed from Turkic languages and formed in English by suffixation comprise a relatively small amount of words. And this can be called a consequence of the superstrate phenomenon.

10. The lexical-semantic analysis of Turkic words made it possible to identify the followings:

a) the large amount of Turkish borrowings served as the basis for forming derivative compound words and word combinations in English;

b) borrowed Turkic words having retained their semantics have undergone semantic assimilation in the English language, either narrowing or expanding their meaning. Of course, the objects denoted by these Turkic words mean was directly related to the extent to which the event is relevant for the owners of the English language;

c) internal and external influences as a result of Turkic borrowings in English extended their semantic structure.

This research work was carried out in the experiment of studying the chronology of language contacts of nations that lived at a long distance from each other by location, with different socio-political structure.

During the research, differences in the etymological explanations of similarities of Turkic borrowings in languages were revealed. At this point it can be said that it makes it necessary to continue the study of reborrowing Turkisms in order to reveal the cultural-linguistic relations between these peoples.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.05.02 ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ
НАУЧНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ДОКТОРА НАУК (DSc)
ПРИ ФЕРГАНСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ**

**АНДИЖАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ИНСТИТУТ
ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ**

ВОСИТОВ ВОЛИЖОН АБДУВАХОБОВИЧ

**ТЮРКСКИЕ ЗАИМСТВОВАНИЯ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ:
СОЦИОЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЙ АСПЕКТ**

10.00.11 – Теория языка. Прикладная и компьютерная лингвистика

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ
диссертации доктора наук (DSc) по филологическим наукам**

Фергана – 2023

Тема диссертации доктора наук (DSc) зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии при Кабинете Министров Республики Узбекистан за № В2023.2.DSc/Fil449.

Докторская диссертация выполнена в Андижанском государственном институте иностранных языков.

Автореферат диссертации на трех языках (узбекский, английский, русский (резюме)) размещен на веб-странице Ферганского государственного университета по адресу: www.fdu.uz и Информационно-образовательном портале «ZiyoNet» (www.ziyo.net).

Научный консультант:	Маматов Абди Эшонкулович доктор филологических наук, профессор
Официальные оппоненты:	Усманова Хуринисо Шариповна доктор филологических наук, профессор Зияев Авазжон Ихтиёрвич доктор филологических наук, профессор Эргашева Гули Исмоил кизи доктор филологических наук, профессор
Ведущая организация:	Самаркандский государственный институт иностранных языков

Защита диссертации состоится «28» 07 2023 года в 9:00 на заседании Научного совета DSc.03/30.12.2019. Fil.05.02 при Ферганском государственном университете. (Адрес: 150100, г. Фергана, ул. Б.Маргинани, дом 105. Тел: (99873) 244-44-02; e-mail: fardu_info@mail.ru)

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Ферганского государственного университета (зарегистрирована за № 249). Адрес: 150100, г. Фергана, ул. Мураббийлар, дом 19. Тел: (99873) 244-44-02; e-mail: fardu_info@mail.ru

Автореферат диссертации разослан «15» 07 2023 г.
(реестр протокола рассылки № 16 от «15» 07 2023 г.).



[Signature]
Ш.М.Искандарова
председатель Научного совета
по присуждению ученых
степеней, д. филол. н. профессор

[Signature]
М.З.Зокиров
ученый секретарь Научного
совета по присуждению ученых
степеней, к. филол. н. профессор

[Signature]
А. Мамажонов
председатель научного семинара
Научном совете по
присуждению ученых степеней,
д. филол. н. профессор

ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора наук (DSc))

Целью исследования является определение типов контактов англо-тюркских языков, а также выяснение причины возникновения тюркских слов в английском языке, этапы заимствования слов из тюркских языков в английский язык.

Задачи исследования:

изучение и анализ теоретических представлений о заимствованных словах, двуязычии и их видах;

Определить типы языковых отношений между англо-турецкими и англо-центральноазиатскими странами;

найти тюркские заимствования в текстах англоязычных письменных памятников и лексикографических источников, определить их место в лексической системе английского языка изучаемого периода;

создать классификацию тюркизмов по хронологическому, тематическому и структурно-морфологическому принципам;

сделать анализ фонетической, лексико-семантической, грамматической адаптации тюркизмов в современном английском языке.

Объект исследования. В качестве объекта исследования были выбраны тюркизмы, ассимилированные английским языком в результате языковых контактов.

Предметом исследования является определение причин возникновения турецких слов, заимствованных в английском языке с древнейших времен до настоящего времени, их хронологических, тематических, структурно-морфологических типов, фонетических, графических, лексико-семантических и грамматических особенностей.

Научная новизна его исследования заключается в следующем:

в результате анализа научной литературы по мировой лингвистике, посвященной заимствованным словам, двуязычию, полилингвизму и их типам, было доказано, что английские письменные рукописи являются важным лингвистическим ресурсом для разделения тюркских слов, вошедших в английский язык, а также были выявлены контактные и дистанционные типы двуязычия и полилингвизма;

в результате экстралингвистических факторов были определены англо-турецкие и англо-центральноазиатские языковые отношения, прямые англо-турецкие, англо-центральноазиатские языковые отношения и косвенные англо-тюркские языковые отношения;

качественные изменения семантической структуры тюркских заимствований в текстах англоязычных письменных рукописей и лексикографических источниках за счет сужения значения слова и приобретения положительного и отрицательного оттенка семантической сферы, а также переноса значения выявлены семантические изменения слова, связанные с расширением его значения;

что касается структурно-морфологического, хронологического и тематического принципов, то тюркские слова, используемые в текстах

англоязычных рукописей XVI-XX веков, лексико-семантически обозначают понятия, связанные с человеком и обществом, убранством дома, работой и досугом, умственной деятельностью человека, и их этимология, к 21 веку, после дальнейшего укрепления социально-экономических и дипломатических отношений Узбекистана со многими странами мира, были идентифицированы такие заимствованные в английский язык слова, как *kurash, chala, yonbosh, halol, g'irrom*;

подтверждена фонетическая, лексико-семантическая и грамматическая адаптация тюркских заимствований, используемых в текстах англоязычных рукописей XVI-XX веков и произведениях, переведенных с узбекского на английский.

Внедрение результатов исследования. На основе теоретических и практических выводов, рекомендаций и разработок, разработанных в диссертации:

в мировой лингвистике научная литература по заимствованиям слов, билингвизму, полилингвизму и их видам была проанализирована и было доказано, что английские письменные памятники являются важным лингвистическим ресурсом при выделении тюркских слов, заимствованных в английский язык, а были также воспользованы выводы, относящиеся к контактному и дистанционному типам билингвизма и полилингвизма в программе Erasmus+ 561624-EPP-1-2015-UK-EPPKA2-CBHE-SP-ERASMUS+SBNEIMER, принятой Европейским союзом, на 2016-2018 годы: в рамках проекта "Модернизация и интернационализация системы высшего образования в Узбекистане"(справка № 3071/30.02.01 от 9 ноября 2022 года Самаркандского государственного института иностранных языков). В результате, в улучшении исследовательской работы в рамках проекта, эти ресурсы улучшили материалы проекта и повысили лингвистическую компетентность студентов;

аналитические идеи и теоретические выводы о типах прямых англо-турецких, англо-среднеазиатских языковых связей и косвенных англо-турецких языковых связей, возникших в результате экстралингвистических факторов англо-турецких и англо-центральноазиатских языковых связей были использованы в рамках инновационного исследовательского проекта I-204-4-5«Создание и внедрение в учебный процесс виртуальных ресурсов на основе информационно-коммуникационных технологий по предметам специальности английского языка», рассчитанный на 2014-2015 годы (Самаркандский государственный институт иностранных языков, справка № 3070/30.02.01 от 9 ноября 2022 года). В результате проект обогатился научными данными, в частности, большое значение имеет создание виртуальных ресурсов на основе информационно-коммуникационных технологий и принятие вводных единиц в качестве объекта лингвистического исследования в образовательном процессе;

такими научными новшествами как то, что качественные изменения семантической структуры тюркских заимствований в текстах английских

письменных памятников и лексикографических источниках обусловлены сужением смысловой сферы слова и положительным изменением семантической сферы, наличие негативного оттенка, а также семантические изменения, связанные с расширением значения слова путем его переноса, было использовано в образовательной, культурной деятельности, практической работе в рамках совместного практического проекта с Бюро по образованию и культуре США "FY 2018 English Access Microscholarship Program" S-ECAGD-18-CA-0067 (PO20002335) под руководством преподавателя Кокандского государственного педагогического института А. Наджмеддинова (справка №347 Кокандского государственного педагогического института от 14 декабря 2022 года). В результате ряд предложений и рекомендаций, выдвинутых в исследовании, на основе научных инноваций послужили созданию программ и учебных пособий, более эффективной организации теоретической и практической работы, направленной на развитие образования и культуры;

такими научными новшествами как то, что группы и этимологии тюркских слов, употребляемых в текстах английских письменных памятников XVI–XX вв., которые по структурно-морфологическому, хронологическому и тематическому принципу лексико-семантически обозначают понятия, связанные с человеком и обществом, домашним убранством, трудом и отдыхом, умственной деятельностью человека, к XXI веку, вслед за дальнейшим укреплением социально-экономических, дипломатических связей Узбекистана со многими странами мира, заимствованные в английский язык слова *kurash*, *chala*, *yonbosh*, *halol*, *g'itrom*, были использованы в практическом проекте S-UZ800-20-IN-0106 "Virtual Workshop on Collaborative Action Research for English Teachers" в рамках программы Alumni Outreach Grants Program, программы посольства США в Узбекистане в 2020-2021 годах под руководством доктора философских наук (PhD) кафедры прикладного английского языка Наманганского государственного университета Д.М. Саримсаковой (справка № 347 Наманганского государственного университета от 23 января 2023 года). В результате ряд предложений и рекомендаций, выдвинутых в исследовании, на основе научных инноваций, послужили созданию программ и учебных пособий, более эффективной организации теоретической и практической работы, направленной на развитие образования и культуры;

сведения о фонетической, лексико-семантической и грамматической адаптации тюркских заимствований, использованных в текстах английских письменных памятников XVI-XX вв., переводах произведений с узбекского на английский язык в XXI веке, были использованы в образовательном процессе Мешхедского университета Фирдоуси, Иран (Справка Мешхедского университета Фирдоуси исламской республики Иран от 14 февраля 2023 года). В результате, информация, представленная в исследовании, не лишена пользы для тех, кто занимается научными исследованиями в области лингвистики, а также на основе научных

инноваций послужила более эффективным источником теоретических и практических знаний по лингвистике тюркских языков для студентов, чей родной язык не является одним из тюркских языков;

информация о семантических изменениях, связанных с сужением и расширением значения тюркских заимствований в текстах англоязычных письменных памятников и лексикографических источников, была использована при подготовке сценария радиопередач "Образование и развитие", "Литературный процесс", "Мировая литература", подготовленного редакционной коллегией Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана "Узбекистан" (справка № О'z/RV-2224 Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана от 9 ноября 2022 года). В результате эти телепрограммы были научно и практически обогащены, а их социальные характеристики увеличены.

Структура и объем диссертации. Диссертационная работа состоит из введения, четырех глав, заключения, списка использованной литературы, объем которого составляет 241 страницы.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI
СПИСОК ОПУБЛИКОВАННЫХ РАБОТ
LIST OF PUBLISHED WORKS

I бўлим (I часть; part I)

1. Воситов В.А. Инглиз тилида туркий ўзлашмалар. Монография. – Андижон: Step by step print, 2022. – 129 б.
2. Воситов В.А. Инглиз тилида туркизмларнинг пайдо бўлиш сабаблари // Сўз санъати халқаро журнали. 5-жилд, 3-сон. – Тошкент, 2022. - Б. 150-154. (10.00.00; №31).
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4. Воситов В.А. XVIII-XIX асрларда матбуот орқали инглиз тилига ўзлашган туркий ўзлашмалар // Хоразм Маъмун академияси ахборотномаси. – Хива, 2022. – №7/3 (91). – Б. 76-78. (10.00.00; №21).
5. Воситов В.А. Бевосита инглиз-турк тиллари алоқалари // Ўзбекистон миллий университети хабарлари. – Тошкент, 2022. – №1/8. – Б. 265-268. (10.00.00; №15).
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8. Воситов В.А. Инглиз тилида туркизмларнинг график жиҳатдан ўзлаштирилиши // Илмий ахборотнома. – Андижон, 2022. – Б. 105-112. (10.00.00; №11).
9. Воситов В.А. Инглиз тилида туркизмларнинг фонетик ассимиляциялашуви // Ilm sarchashmalari. – Urganch, 2022. – В. 66-69. (10.00.00; №3).
10. Воситов В.А. Туркизмларнинг инглиз тилида пайдо бўлишининг тарихий шарт-шароитлари // Наманган давлат университети илмий ахборотномаси. Наманган, 2022. №6. –Б. 491-494. (10.00.00; №26).
11. Vositov V.A. Study of Language Contacts by Linguists // Journal of Pedagogical Inventions and Practices. ISSN (Online): 2770-2367. SJIF Impact Factor (2022): 5.517. – Pp. 174-177.
12. Vositov V.A. Classification theory of turkic borrowings / International journal of world languages. Volume 2, No. 3, May, 2022. – Pp. 11-14.
13. Воситов В.А. Сўз ўзлаштириш жараёнига таъсир этувчи экстралингвистик омиллар / “Рақамли ҳаёт ва ижтимоий фанларнинг баркамол авлодни вояга етказишдаги ўрни ва аҳамияти: долзарб муаммолар ва истиқбол”. Халқаро илмий-амалий анжуман. 12 апрель 2022 йил,

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15. Воситов В.А. Ўзлашмаларнинг пайдо бўлишига таъсир этувчи ички тил омиллари / "Ilm-fan taraqqiyotida zamonaviy metodlarning qo'llanishi" nomli respublika ilmiy-amaliy online konferensiyasi. 2022-yil 27-mart, Termiz. – В. 9-13.

16. Воситов В.А. Инглиз тилига туркий тиллардан сўз ўзлаштиришда инсон омилнинг тутган ўрни / *Zamonaviy tilshunoslik va derivatsion qonuniyatlar. Respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumani materiallari. Samarqand shahri, 2022-yil, 25-may.* – В. 92-94.

II bo'lim (II часть, II part)

17. Воситов В.А. Инглиз тилида туркий ўзлашмалар ассимиляцияси / "Фан, таълим ва техникани инновацион ривожлантириш масалалари". Халқаро илмий-амалий онлайн анжуман. Андижон, 2022. – Б. 16-18.

18. Воситов В.А. "Меҳнат ва хордиқ" лексик-семантик майдонини ифодаловчи туркизмларнинг ўзига хос хусусиятлари / *Замонавий лингвистик тадқиқотлар: хорижий тажрибалар, истиқболли изланишлар ва тилларни ўқитишнинг инновацион усуллари. Халқаро илмий-амалий конференция материаллари. Самарқанд, 20-21 май, 2022 йил.* – Б. 75-76.

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Avtoreferat «FarDU. Ilmiy xabarlar» jurnali tahririyati tomonidan
tahrirdan o‘tkazildi.

Bosishga ruxsat etildi: 2023 y. Nashriyot bosma tabog‘i –3,75.
Shartli bosma tabog‘i –1,875. Bichimi 84x108 1/16. Adadi 100.
Bahosi kelishilgan narxda.
«Poligraf Super Servis» MCHJ
150114, Farg‘ona viloyati, Farg‘ona shahar, Aviasozlar ko‘chasi 2-uy

