

TERMIZ DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
PhD.03/31.03.2021.Fil.78.04 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH

TERMIZ DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

ARAPOV G‘AYRAT NAMOZOVICH

YENGIL SANOAT LEKSIKASINING LINGVOMADANIY ASPEKTI
(INGLIZ, O‘ZBEK VA RUS TILLARI MISOLIDA)

10.00.06 – Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik va
tarjimashunoslik

Filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (Phd) dissertatsiyasi
AVTOREFERATI

Termiz – 2023

**Filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati
mundarijasi**

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philological sciences**

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Termiz – 2023

Filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi mavzusi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasida №B2021.1.PhD/Fill1606 raqam bilan ro'yxatga olingan.

Dissertatsiya Termiz davlat universitetida bajarilgan.

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati uch tilda (o'zbek, ingliz, rus) Ilmiy Kengash veb-sahifasining (www.tersu.uz) hamda «ZiyoNet» axborot-ta'lim portali (www.ziynet.uz) manziliga joylashtirilgan.

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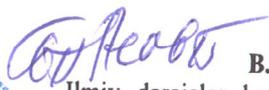
Qarshi davlat universiteti

Dissertatsiya himoyasi Termiz davlat universiteti huzuridagi ilmiy darajalar beruvchi PhD. 03/31.03.2021.Fil.78.04 raqamli Ilmiy kengashning 2023-yil "11" 10 soat 12:00 dagi majlisida bo'lib o'tadi. (Manzil: 190111, Termiz sh., Barkamol avlod ko'chasi, 43-uy. Tel.: (376) 221-71-17; e-mail: termizdu@mail.uz).

Dissertatsiya bilan Termiz davlat universitetining Axborot-resurs markazida tanishish mumkin (№203 raqami bilan ro'yxatga olingan). Manzil: 190111, Termiz sh., Barkamol avlod ko'chasi, 43-uy. Tel.: (376) 221-74-55.

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati 2023-yil "05" 10 kuni tarqatildi.
(2023 yil "05" 10 dagi 42 - raqamli reyestr bayonnomasi)




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KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida siyosiy, iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy, diniy va boshqa turli sohalarning maxsus leksikasini qiyosiy-tipologik jihatdan o'rganishga bo'lgan qiziqish tobora ortib bormoqda. Jamiyat taraqqiyotida umumjahon bo'ylab kuzatilayotgan globallashuv jarayoni va zamonaviy ilmiy-texnikaviy yutuqlar ta'siri natijasida ishlab chiqarish, jumladan yengil sanoat texnologiyalarining rivojlanishi sohaning turli tizimli tillarda nominativ maydoni kengayishiga olib keldi. Yuqoridagi omillar yengil sanoat leksikasini amaliy tilshunoslik nuqtai nazaridan chuqur tadqiq etish, terminlarni tizimlashtirish va tartibga solish zaruratini keltirib chiqarmoqda.

Bugungi kunda dunyo tilshunosligida yengil sanoat diskursi tabiatini har tomonlama zamonaviy lingvistikaning yangi yutuqlari bilan bog'liq ravishda tadqiq etishning ahamiyati tobora oshib borib, ularning pragmatik, kognitiv, semantik, sintaktik, stilistik tadqiqi borasida bir qator ilmiy izlanish va tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda. Shunga ko'ra, yengil sanoat sohasiga oid leksikani bir tomondan ilmiy terminologiya, ikkinchi tomondan umumxalq tili leksikasi bilan mutanosibli, struktur-semantik va grammatik belgilari, uslubiy qo'llanish qonuniyatlari, jamiyatning moddiy-ma'naviy qadriyatlar aksiyatida turli tizimli tillarda milliy-madaniy o'ziga xosligi masalalarini yechish an'anaviy lingvistik tahlil usullari bilan birgalikda zamonaviy yangi metod va yondashuvlarni taqozo etmoqda.

Mamlakatimizda ham yengil sanoat sohasiga oid termin va leksemalarni har xil aspektlarda chuqur va atroflicha o'rganish milliy tilshunoslikning dolzarb masalalaridan biriga aylandi. Globallashuv davrida chet tillarni o'rganish tizimini, fan va ta'limni amaliyot bilan uzviy integratsiyasi jarayonlarini takomillashtirishning muhim omili sifatida qaralishi "nafaqat yoshlar, balki butun jamiyatimiz a'zolarining bilimi, saviyasini oshirish uchun avvalo ilm-ma'rifat, yuksak ma'naviyat kerak" ligi, yengil sanoat diskursi lisoniy xususiyatlarining tarixiy negizlarini ilg'or xorijiy tajribalarga tayangan holda ingliz tili bilan chog'ishtirma tadqiq qilish zaruratini belgilaydi. Zero, soha leksikasi doirasida kasbiy termin va atamalarini tizimlash, ularni unifikatsiyalash, yengil sanoat sohasiga oid leksik qatlarni konseptual va lingvomadaniy jihatdan tahlil qilish, soha termin va atamalarini qo'llanilishi va rivojlanishidagi asosiy tendensiyalarni aniqlash zaruratiga aylandi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017-yil 7-fevraldagi PF-4947-sonli "O'zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo'yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi, 2020-yil 29-oktabrdagi PF-6097-son "Ilm-fanni 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida"gi, 2020-yil 6-noyabrdagi PF-6108-son "O'zbekistonning yangi taraqqiyot davrida ta'lim-tarbiya va ilm-fan sohasini rivojlantirish 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"gi, 2022-yil 28-noyabrdagi PF-60-son "2022-2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning

taraqqiyot strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi qaror va farmonlari, shuningdek, mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa meyoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda ushbu dissertatsiya muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi. Mazkur tadqiqot respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining I. "Demokratik va huquqiy jamiyatni ma'naviy-axloqiy va madaniy rivojlantirish, innovatsion iqtisodiyotni shakllantirish" ustuvor yo'nalishi doirasida bajarilgan.

Muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi. Soha leksikasi, unda termin va atamalarning lisoniy tavsifi J.K.Uizers, P.Magda, S.Derozye, E.J.V.Barber, K.Mettyuz¹, B.N. Golovin, S.V. Grinev, A.V. Superanskaya, N.V. Podolskaya, N.V. Vasilyeva, S.D. Shelov, A.Madvaliyev, A.Hojiyev, H.Yodgorov, Z.N. Aripova, D.M. Yo'ldosheva, S.X. Nurmatova, O.M. Po'latova, M.S. Axatova, Sh.N. Kuchimov, I.J. Yuldashev, G.Y. G'ulomova, O.S. Axmedov, X.D. Paluanova² va b. tilshunos olimlar ishlarida yoritilgan.

Xususan, yengil sanoat sohasi leksikasiga oid ilmiy izlanishlar asosan tekstil terminologiyasi bo'yicha E.J.V. Barber, L.V. Besschetnova, N.A. Gerlyak, G.M. Yermolenko, O.A. Nikolayeva, O.V. Orfinskaya, S.I. Shilikov, D.M. Yo'ldosheva, D. Buronova, N.Muminova, M.Soliyeva³ va b. kabi olimlar tomonidan olib borilgan.

¹Withers, J. C. "Textile terms and definitions." Aslib Proceedings. Vol. 4. No. 2. MCB UP Ltd, 1952.Polanyi, Magda. "Technical and Trade Dictionary of Textile Terms; German-American/English, American/English-German." (1967). Desrosiers, Sophie. "Textile terminologies and classifications: Some methodological and chronological aspects." E.J.W.Barber Textile Terminologies in the Ancient Near East and the Mediterranean Area from the 3rd to the 1st millennium BC, Ancient Textiles Series 8 (2010): 23-51.Matthews, Kolanjikombil. Encyclopedic Dictionary of Textile Terms: Volume 3. CRC Press, 2018.Barber E.J.W. Prehistoric Textiles. The Development of Cloth in the Neolithic and Bronze Ages with Special Reference to the Aegean. – Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1991. – 471 p

² Barber E.J.W. Prehistoric Textiles. The Development of Cloth in the Neolithic and Bronze Ages with Special Reference to the Aegean. – Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1991. – 471 p.; Головин Б.Н. Лингвистические основы учения о терминах. – М.: Высшая школа, 1987. – 235 с.; Гринев С.В. Введение в терминоведение. – М.: Московский лицей, 1993. – 309 с.; Суперанская А.В., Подольская Н.В., Васильева Н.В. Общая терминология. Вопросы теории. – М.: ЛИБРОКОМ, 2012. – 248 с.; Шелов С.Д. Очерк теории терминологии: состав, понятийная организация, практические приложения. – М.: Принт-Про, 2018. – 472 с.; Мадвалиев А. Узбекская химическая терминология и вопросы ее нормализации: Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Т., 1986. – 25 с.; Хожиев А. Тилшунослик терминларининг изоҳли луғати. – Т.: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2002. – 366 б.; Ёдгоров Х. Ўзбек тили ҳарбий терминологиясининг синхроник тадқиқи: Филол. фанл. номз. ...дисс. – Т., 1996. – 163 б.; Арипова З.Н. Ўзбек тили мусикашунослик терминологияси: Филол. фанл. номз. ...дисс. автореф. – Т., 1998. – 26 б.; Йўлдошева Д.М. Енгил sanoat sohasiga oid terminlarнинг инглиз, ўзбек, рус тилларидаги изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Янги нашр, 2021. – 208 б.; Нурматова С.Х. Истоки формирования в функционирование астравиакосмической терминологии в лексике английского, русского и узбекского языков: Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Т., 2000. – 28 б.; Пўлатова О.М. Ўзбек хореография терминологиясининг шаклланиш манбалари ва ривожланиши: Филол. фанл. номз. ...дисс. автореф. – Т., 2001. – 26 б.; Ахатова М.С. Ўзбек тилининг ёғочсозлик терминологияси: Филол. фанл. номз. ...дисс. – Т., 2004. – 23 б.; Кучимов Ш.Н. Ҳуқуқий нормаларни ўзбек тилида ифодалашнинг илмий-назарий муаммолари: Филол. фанл. докт. ...дисс. автореф. – Т., 2004. – 46 б.; Юлдашев И.Ж. Ўзбек китобатчилик терминологияси; шаклланиши, тараққиёти ва тартибга солиш: Филол. фанл. докт. ...дисс. автореф. – Т., 2005. – 27 б.; Фуломова Г.Ё. Ўзбек юридик терминологиясининг истиқлол даври тараққиёти: Филол. фанл. номз. ...дисс. – Т., 2005. – 157 б.; Ахмедов О.С. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида солиқ-божхона терминларининг лингвистик таҳлили ва таржима муаммолари: Филол. фан. докт. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2016. – 256 б.; Палуанова Х.Д. Инглиз, ўзбек, рус ва қорақалпоқ тилларида экологик терминларнинг деривацион-семантик принциплари: Филол. фанл. докт. ... дисс. – Т., 2016. – 232 б.

³ Barber E.J.W. O'sha asar; Бессчетнова Л.В. и др. Учет синтагматических связей текстильных терминов при обучении профессиональному русскому языку // Технология текстильной промышленности, 2017. – № 4

Tilshunos olimlar e'tibor markazida tekstil terminologiyasining umumiy muammolari (D. Buronova, O.V. Orfinskaya, M.Soliyeva, S.A'zamov⁴), tekstil tovarshunosligi terminlari (O.A. Nikolayeva, S.I. Shilikov⁵), "Kiyim-kechak" tematik guruhiga xos xususiyatlar (N.A. Gerlyak, G.M. Yermolenko⁶) kabi masalalar o'rin egallaydi.

L.V. Besschetnova tekstil terminlarini o'qitish⁷, Z.X. Auxadiyeva esa tekstil va yengil sanoatda o'lchov birliklari tarjimai⁸ muammolari bo'yicha o'z tadqiqot ishlarini bajarishgan.

Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog'liqligi. Dissertatsiya Termiz davlat universitetining ingliz tili va adabiyoti kafedrasida "Tilning leksik-semantik tizimini chog'ishtirma tipologik o'rganishning dolzarb muammolari: diaxroniya va sinxroniya" mavzusida olib borilayotgan istiqbolli ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasining tarkibiy qismi hisoblanadi.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi ingliz, o'zbek va rus tillarida yengil sanoat leksikasining lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarini aniqlashdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

- jahon tilshunosligida yengil sanoat sohasiga oid leksika tavsiflarini izohlash;

(370). – С. 319-322; Герляк Н.А. Названия одежды в хантыйском языке: генезис и семантика (на материале казымского диалекта) // Вестник угроведения. – 2016. – № 4 (27). – С. 7-14; Ермоленко Г.М. Лингвокультуремы тематической группы «Одежда» (сопоставительный анализ на материале английского и русского языков.: Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Пятигорск, 2009. – 29 с. Николаева О.А. Терминология текстильного материаловедения: Дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Иваново, 2006. – 179 с.; Орфинская О.В. Лента, тесьма, бинт: к вопросу о текстильной терминологии // Египет и сопредельные страны: Электронный журнал.– № 3, 2016. – С. 22-46; Шиликов С.И. Наименования товарной номенклатуры легкой промышленности, подлежащие переводу на английский язык (на примере предприятий Тюменской области) // Язык и культура. – Новосибирск, 2012. – № 2. – С. 135-140; Йўлдошева Д.М. Тўқимачилик соҳасига оид терминлар луҳати (инглиз, ўзбек, рус тилларида). – Тошкент: Янги нашр, 2021. – 384 б.; Бурунова Д. Особенности развития разноязычной текстильной терминологии в современном мире // Электронный ресурс: <http://library.ziyounet.uz/ru/book/download/41143>; Muminova N. Segmental analysis of the market potential of the textile industry of Uzbekistan. // European Journal of Economics and Management Sciences. – Vienna, Austria, 2015. – Issue 2. – P. 14-16; Солиева М.А. Структурно-семантический анализ текстильных терминов в таджикском и английском языках: Дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Душанбе, 2014. – 160 с.

⁴ Бурунова Д. Особенности развития разноязычной текстильной терминологии в современном мире // Электронный ресурс: <http://library.ziyounet.uz/ru/book/download/41143>; Орфинская О.В. Лента, тесьма, бинт: к вопросу о текстильной терминологии // Египет и сопредельные страны: Электронный журнал.– № 3, 2016. – С. 22-46; Солиева М.А. Структурно-семантический анализ текстильных терминов в таджикском и английском языках: Дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Душанбе, 2014. – 160 с.; Аъзамов М.С. Инглизча-ўзбекча тўқимачилик ва энгил саноат терминларининг структур-семантик таҳлили: Филол. фанл. бўйича фалсафа докт. дисс. автореф. – Андижон, 2022. – 60 б.

⁵ Николаева О.А. Терминология текстильного материаловедения: Дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Иваново, 2006. – 179 с.; Шиликов С.И. Наименования товарной номенклатуры легкой промышленности, подлежащие переводу на английский язык (на примере предприятий Тюменской области) // Язык и культура. – Новосибирск, 2012. – № 2. – С. 135-140;

⁶ Герляк Н.А. Названия одежды в хантыйском языке: генезис и семантика (на материале казымского диалекта) // Вестник угроведения. – 2016. – № 4 (27). – С. 7-14; Ермоленко Г.М. Лингвокультуремы тематической группы «Одежда» (сопоставительный анализ на материале английского и русского языков): Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Пятигорск, 2009. – 29 с.

⁷ Бессчетнова Л.В. и др. Учет синтагматических связей текстильных терминов при обучении профессиональному русскому языку // Технология текстильной промышленности, 2017. – № 4 (370). – С. 319-322.

⁸ Аухадиева З.Х. Обучение переводу единиц измерения в области текстильной и легкой промышленности // Вестник. – Алматы, 2011. – № 2. – С. 57-60.

- yengil sanoat leksikasi tadqiqida lingvomadaniy yondashuv asoslarini o'rganish;
- ingliz, o'zbek va rus tillarida yengil sanoat leksikasining lingvomadaniy jihatini ochib berishda etimologik tahlilning o'rini belgilash;
- o'rganilayotgan tillarda yengil sanoat leksikasining asosiy leksik-semantik va grammatik xususiyatlarni tasniflash;
- yengil sanoat leksikasining lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarini belgilovchi omillarni aniqlash;
- chog'ishtirma aspektda ingliz, o'zbek va rus tillarida yengil sanoat leksikasining lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarini ochib berish.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida ingliz, o'zbek va rus tillarida yengil sanoat leksikasi tanlangan.

Tadqiqot predmetini ingliz, o'zbek va rus tillarida yengil sanoat leksikasining lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Dissertatsiyada lingvistik tavsiflash usuli, qiyosiy-chog'ishtirma, komponent tahlil, lingvokulturologik tahlil, etimologik tahlil hamda statistik tahlil usullaridan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

ingliz, o'zbek va rus tillarida yengil sanoat sohasi leksikasining muayyan semantik kategorial ma'nolari *tekstil, tikuvchilik, qog'oz poligrafiya, chinnifayans, charm-poyabzal* leksik-semantik mikromaydonlarini hosil qilishi isbotlangan;

lingvomadaniy yondashuv asosida to'qimachilik, tikuvchilik, ko'nychilik, mo'ynado'zlik, poyabzal va b. yengil sanoat sohalarida xom ashyolarga dastlabki ishlov berish va keng iste'mol mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarish bilan bog'liq predmet, hodisa va jarayonlar, ularning belgilarini voqelashda ishtirok etuvchi leksik birliklarning milliy-madaniy (lingvomadaniy) bo'yoqdorligi aniqlangan;

chog'ishtirilayotgan tillar lisoniy olam manzaralarida yengil sanoat sohasi bilan bog'liq realiyalar, hodisa va jarayonlarni aks ettirilishida jahondagi globallashuv jarayoni ta'siri natijasida leksik globallashuv hodisasi yuzaga kelganligi dalillangan;

yengil sanoat sohasiga oid leksikaning milliy-madaniy xususiyatlaridagi umumiylik va o'ziga xoslikni belgilovchi qadimiylik, tarmoq sohalarining rivojlanganlik darajasi, madaniyatlarning bir-biriga o'tishi, etnomadaniy realiyalar, siyosiy va b. omillar aniqlangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

yengil sanoat leksikasini lingvomadaniy yondashuv asosida tadqiq qilish asoslari ishlab chiqilgan;

ingliz, o'zbek va rus tillarida yengil sanoat leksikasining etimologik, leksik-semantik va grammatik xususiyatlarini tasniflash mezonlari yoritilgan;

yengil sanoat leksikasining lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarini belgilovchi omillar belgilangan;

ingliz, o'zbek va rus tillarida yengil sanoat leksikasining lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari aniqlangan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi chiqarilgan xulosalarning qat'iyiligi, qo'llanilgan yondashuv va metodlar hamda ularning nazariy asoslari ingliz, o'zbek va rus tillaridagi badiiy adabiyotlardan olingan misollar tahlilining o'zaro muvofiqligi bilan tasdiqlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati ingliz, o'zbek va rus tillari misolida yengil sanoat leksikasining lingvomadaniy aspekti o'rganilayotgan leksik birliklarni etimologik, leksik-semantik, grammatik hamda statistik tahliliga asoslangan holda ochib berilganligi, dissertatsiyada keltirilgan nazariy xulosalar qiyosiy-chog'ishtirma yo'nalishda soha termini va atamalarining lingvokulturologik tadqiqida nazariy manba bo'lib xizmat qilishi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati tadqiqot materiallari va xulosalaridan qiyosiy tilshunoslik, lingvomadaniyatshunoslik, leksikologiya, grammatika, matn tahlili bo'yicha ma'ruza kurslari, seminar mashg'ulotlarini ishlab chiqish hamda olib borishda, dissertatsiya ishlari, monografiya, darslik, o'quv qo'llanmalar yozish, lug'atlar tuzishda foydalanish mumkinligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Ingliz, o'zbek va rus tillarida yengil sanoat leksikasining milliy-madaniy jihatdan o'xshash va o'ziga xos xususiyatlarining tadqiqi nazariy takliflar, amaliy tavsiyalar va xulosalar asosida:

ingliz, o'zbek va rus tillarida yengil sanoat sohasi leksikasining muayyan semantik kategorial ma'nolari *tekstil, tikuvchilik, qog'oz poligrafiya, chinni-fayans, charm-poyabzal* leksik-semantik mikromaydonlarini hosil qilishiga oid xulosalardan Qoraqalpoq gumanitar fanlar ilmiy-tadqiqot institutida bajarilgan FA-F1-G003-raqamli "Hozirgi qoraqalpoq tilida so'z yasalishi" nomli hamda FA-A1-G007 "Qoraqalpoq naql-maqollari lingvistik tadqiqot obyekti sifatida" fundamental va ilmiy-amaliy loyihalarida foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi Qoraqalpog'iston bo'limi Qoraqalpoq gumanitar fanlar ilmiy-tadqiqot institutining 2022-yil 28-martdagi 17-01/74-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada loyiha doirasida yaratilgan o'quv qo'llanma va dasturdagi lingvodidaktik ta'minotni takomillashtirishga xizmat qilgan;

lingvomadaniy yondashuv asosida to'qimachilik, tikuvchilik, ko'nchilik, mo'ynado'zlik, poyabzal va b. yengil sanoat sohalarida xom ashyolarga dastlabki ishlov berish va keng iste'mol mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarish bilan bog'liq predmet, hodisa va jarayonlar, ularning belgilarini voqelashda ishtirok etuvchi leksik birliklarning milliy-madaniy (lingvomadaniy) bo'yoqdorligiga oid xulosalardan Samarqand davlat universitetida bajarilgan Yevropa Ittifoqi Erasmus+ dasturining 2016-2018-yillarda bajarilgan 561624-EPP-1-2015-UK-EPPKA2-CBHE-SP-ERASMUS+CBHEIMEP-raqamli "O'zbekistonda oliy ta'lim tizimi jarayonlarini modernizatsiyalash va xalqarolashtirish" nomli tadqiqot loyihasida foydalanilgan (Samarqand davlat universitetining 2022-yil 24-maydagi 1298/30.02.01-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada loyiha doirasida yaratilgan o'quv qo'llanma va dasturdagi lingvodidaktik ta'minotni takomillashtirishga xizmat qilgan; yengil sanoat sohasiga oid leksikaning milliy-madaniy xususiyatlaridagi umumiylik va o'ziga xoslikni belgilovchi qadimiylik, tarmoq sohalarining rivojlanganlik darajasi, madaniyatlarning bir biriga o'tishi, etnomadaniy realiyalar, siyosiy va b. omillariga oid xulosalardan Samarqand davlat chet

tillar institutida bajarilgan № I-204-4-5-raqamli “Ingliz tili mutaxassislik predmetlaridan axborot-kommunikatsion texnologiyalari asosida virtual resurslar yaratish va o‘quv jarayoniga joriy etish” nomli amaliy tadqiqot loyihasida foydalanilgan Samarqand davlat chet tillar instituti 2023-yil 04-apreldadagi 883/30.02.01-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada loyiha bo‘yicha tayyorlangan elektron resurslar mazmunini boyitishga xizmat qilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Mazkur tadqiqot natijalari 6 ta xalqaro va 12 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida muhokamadan o‘tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e’lon qilinishi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha jami 18 ta ilmiy ish chop etilgan, shulardan 4 tasi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda, jumladan, 14 tasi respublika va xorijiy ilmiy konfrensiya va jurnallarda nashr etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya tarkibi kirish, uch bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxatidan iborat. Dissertatsiyaning asosiy hajmi 136 sahifani tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Tadqiqotning **Kirish** qismida tadqiqot mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, uning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi ko‘rsatilgan, muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi yoritilgan, tadqiqotning maqsad va vazifalari aniqlangan, metodlari tavsiflangan, tadqiqot obyekti, predmeti aniqlangan, ishning ilmiy yangiligi, olingan natijalarning ishonchliligi, ilmiy-amaliy ahamiyati asoslangan, tadqiqot natijalarining amaliyotga joriy etilganligi, aprobatsiyasi, nashr etilgan ishlar, dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi hamda hajmi bo‘yicha ma’lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning **“Yengil sanoat leksikasini lingvomadaniy aspektida tadqiq qilishning ilmiy-nazariy asoslari”** deb nomlangan birinchi bobida zamonaviy tilshunoslikda yengil sanoat leksikasining talqini ko‘rib chiqilib, ularni o‘rganishda lingvomadaniy yondashuv va uni qo‘llash usullari tavsiflanadi.

Yengil sanoat leksikasining tarkibi maxsus soha terminlari va atamalaridan iborat bo‘lib, ular mazkur dissertatsiya ishimizda xilma-xil yengil sanoat xom ashyolariga dastlabki ishlov berish va tayyor keng iste’mol mahsulotlari va buyumlarini ishlab chiqarishga tegishli predmet, hodisa va jarayonlar, ularning belgi va xususiyatlarining maxsus (ilmiy-kasbiy) va umumiste’mol nominatsiyasi sifatida qaraladi.

Yengil sanoat leksikasi 1) qo‘llanilishi tegishli soha doirasi bilan chegaralangan va 2) umumadabiy xarakterga ega so‘z va iboralar tashkil topgan. Qo‘llanilishi yengil sanoat doirasi bilan chegaralangan leksik birliklar bevosita kasbiy, shuningdek ilmiy va, qisman, rasmiy-idoraviy nutqda ishlatilsa, umumadabiy xarakterga ega so‘z va iboralar tilning barcha funksional uslublariga xos nutqda uchratsa bo‘ladi. Yengil sanoat leksikasi tarkibida umumsohaviy va tor

soha terminlari umumadabiy bo'lgan atamalarga qarshi qo'yiladi. Umumadabiy xarakterga ega yengil sanoat leksikasi tarkibi yengil sanoat atamalaridan tashkil topadi.

Yengil sanoat leksikasida predmetlilik, predmetlarning protsessual va noprotsessual belgilari, ma'lum belgining belgisi kabi kategorial ma'nolar verballashuvi lingvomadaniy o'ziga xoslik kasb etadi. Zero har bir millat va lingvomadaniy jamiyat tilida xalqning olam manzarasi o'z aksini topadi. Yengil sanoat ishlab chiqarish mahsulotlarini, bir tomondan, maishiy madaniyatga kiritish mumkin bo'lsa, ikkinchi tomondan borliqni o'zlashtirishning texnik va texnologik darajasi/ usuli sifatida baholash ham haqiqatdan yiroq emas. Madaniy mahsul bo'lmish yengil sanoat mollari va ishlab chiqarish vosita va usullari tilda maxsus yengil sanoat leksikasi yordamida ifodalanar ekan, bu, o'z navbatida, mazkur lug'at qatlami milliy-madaniy bo'yoqdorlikka ega ekanligidan dalolat beradi.

Yengil sanoat leksikasining milliy-madaniy xususiyatlarini ochib berish uni lingvomadaniy yondashuv asosida tahlil qilish orqali amalga oshiriladi. Lingvomadaniy yondashuvga muvofiq til – olamni birlamchi konseptuallashtirish va odamzod tajribasini ratsionallashtirishning universal shakli, dunyo haqida ongsiz va tartibsiz ravishda olingan bilimlar ifodasi va qo'riqchisi, insoniyat hayotida ijtimoiy ahamiyatga molik voqealar haqida tarixiy xotira⁹.

Yengil sanoat leksikasini lingvomadaniy yondashuv asosida tahlil qilishda, xususan, quyidagi asosiy usullarni qo'llash mumkin:

1) dominantlar tahlili usuli. Ushbu metod madaniyatning kalit so'zlari – lingvomadaniy konseptlarni aniqlashga imkon beradi, zero chastotali so'zlar orasida etnos, ijtimoiy guruh va individning lisoniy olam manzarasi dominantalarini ifodalovchi so'zlar mavjud¹⁰. Ko'rinadiki, yengil sanoat leksikasining milliy-madaniy xususiyatlarini ochib berishda ushbu tahlil usulini qo'llash soha leksikasi doirasida ko'p qo'llaniladigan termin va atama so'zlarni lingvostatistik usul orqali aniqlashni va ularning ma'lum lingvomadaniy konseptlarni reprezentatsiyadagi rolini o'rganishni taqozo etadi;

2) klaster tahlil usuli. Lingvomadaniyatshunoslikda klaster metodi ostida klasterlarni tashkil etuvchi so'zlarning leksik-semantik (mavzuiy) guruhlarini tavsiflash tushunilib, unda klasterga kiruvchi so'zlarning barchasi leksikografik bayon etiladi va bir vaqtning o'zida har bir so'zning lisoniy olam manzarasi bo'lagini ifodalovchi boshqa so'zlar bilan jamiki aloqalari aniqlanadi. Metod doirasida klasterga turli so'z turkumlariga oid leksemalar kiritilishi mumkinligi nafaqat artefaktlarni aniqlashga, balki ularga bo'lgan milliy madaniyatga xos munosabatlarni ochib berishga ham xizmat qiladi. Bu esa, o'z navbatida, yengil sanoat leksikasiga ham taaluqli bo'lib, lisoniy olam manzarasida yengil sanoat ishlab chiqarish madaniyati ifodasi etnos madaniyati bilan chambarchas bog'liq ekanligini yoritishga yordam beradi;

3) maydon metodi. So'ngi paytlarda lingvistik adabiyotlarda leksik-

⁹ Попова З.Д., Стернин И.А. Когнитивная лингвистика. – М.: АСТ: Восток-Запад, 2007. – С. 10-11.

¹⁰ Томберг О.В. Методы и принципы исследований в рамках лингвокультурологического подхода // Социокультурное пространство России и зарубежья: общество, образование, язык. – 2016. – № 5 – С. 145.

semantik maydon tushunchasi bilan bir qatorda lingvomadaniy tushunchasi ishlatilishi kuzatilmoqda. Lingvokulturologik birliklarni o‘rganish metodi sifatida maydon uning har bir tarkibiy qismining mazmun ahamiyati kompleks (umumlashtiruvchi) birlikning butun tarkibiga bog‘liqligiga asoslanadi¹¹. Yengil sanoat leksikasining lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarini o‘rganishda maydon metodi tadqiq qilinayotgan tillar tashuvchilarining lingvomadaniyatida tarmoq leksik birliklarini tizimlash va ularning madaniyat ekstropolyatsiyasida ishtirokini tavsiflashga imkon yaratadi;

4) komponent tahlil. Komponent tahlil madaniy konseptlarni voqelantiruvchi lisoniy birliklarning semantik xususiyatlarini ochib berishda qo‘l keladi. Xususan, yengil sanoat sohasiga oid so‘zlarning semalarida ushbu tahlil metodi yordamida madaniyat in’ikosini aniqlash mumkin;

5) diskurs tahlili yoki matning lingvomadaniy tahlili. Matn madaniyatning asl saqlovchisidir¹². Shu bois yengil sanoat sohasiga oid matnlarda termin va atamalarning lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari to‘la namoyon bo‘ladi. Matn materiali bir tomondan milliy realiyalarni bildiruvchi noekvivalent leksikani hamda fon va konnotativ so‘zlarni, tarjima jarayonida yuzaga chiqadigan lakunalarni belgilashga zamin yaratsa, ikkinchi tomondan intertekstual matnlarning yadrosi bo‘lmish lingvomadaniy konseptlar va ularning muallif va retsiyent tizimidagi tuzilmasini tahlil qilishda beqiyos asos bo‘ladi;

6) tezaurus metodi. Ushbu tahlil usuli biror til lug‘atini to‘liq bayon etishga qaratilganligi bilan ajralib turadi. Yengil sanoat sohasidagi barcha tushuncha va belgilarni ifodalovchi maxsus terminologiya hamda atamalarni yig‘ish, ularning ma’nolarini izohlash, so‘zlarni boshqa tushunchalarga dahldorligini aniqlash aynan tezaurus metodi yordamida amalga oshiriladi va boshq.

Ko‘rinadiki, yengil sanoat leksikasini lingvomadaniy yondashuv asosida tahlil qilishda lingvomadaniyatshunoslikning turli metodlaridan foydalanish mumkin. Bu metodlar tadqiqot obyektining milliy-madaniy xususiyatlarini har xil tomondan tavsiflashga qaratilgan bo‘lsa-da, ular zamirida barchasiga xos bo‘lgan til hodisalarini yengil sanoat madaniyati in’ikosi nuqtai-nazaridan o‘rganish va shu orqali umuman til va madaniyatning o‘zaro aloqalari va ta’sirini ochib berish maqsadi yotadi.

Dissertatsiyaning ikkinchi bobi “**Ingliz, o‘zbek va rus tillarida yengil sanoat leksikasining etimologik va leksik-grammatik tavsifi**” deb nomlanadi. Bu bobda yengil sanoat leksikasining etimologik xususiyatlari ochib berilib, soha leksikasining leksik-semantik maydonlari aniqlanadi hamda yasalish usullari tahlil qilinadi.

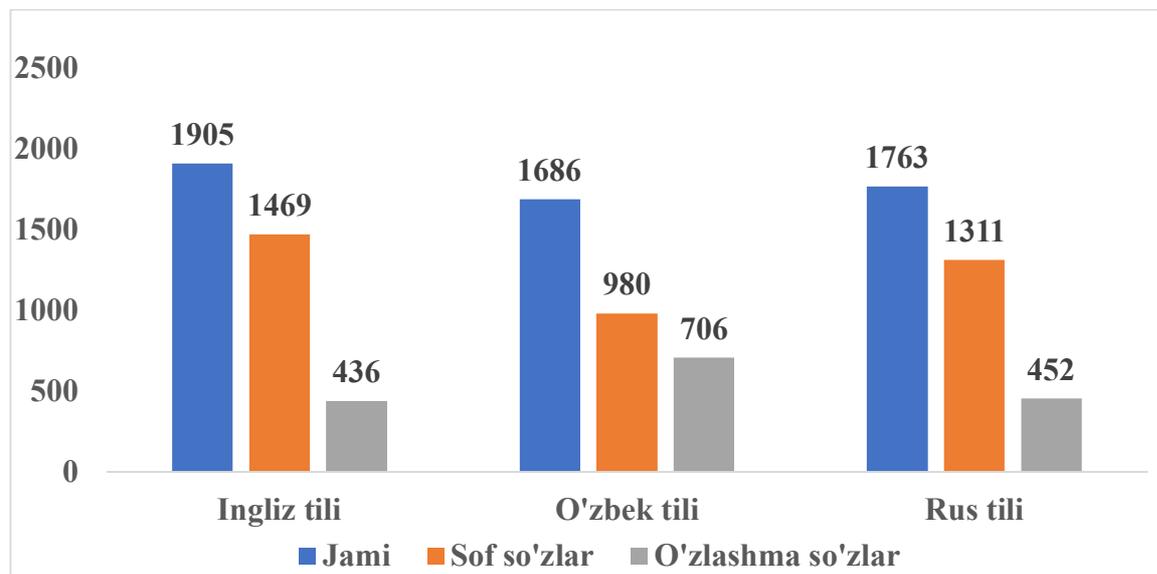
Ingliz, o‘zbek va rus tillarida yengil sanoat leksikasining leksik-grammatik xususiyatlari va bundan kelib chiqqan holda lingvomadaniy belgilari ko‘p jihatdan uning etimologik tavsifi, u sof ingliz, o‘zbek yoki rus tillari so‘zlaridan yoxud o‘zlashma so‘zlardan tashkil topganligi bilan bevosita bog‘liq bo‘ladi. Biz dissertatsiya ishimizda ingliz, o‘zbek va rus tillari lug‘atlarida qayd etilgan yengil

¹¹ Мягченко Г.Ю. Лингвокультурологическое поле // Аналитика культурологии. – 2011. – № 21. – С. 152.

¹² Маслова В.А. Лингвокультурология. – М.: Академия, 2001. – С. 35.

sanoat sohasiga oid soʻzlarning jami ingliz tilida 1905 ta, oʻzbek tilida 1686 ta, rus tilida 1763 tani tashkil etishi aniqladik.

1-jadvalga qarang.



1-jadval. Ingliz, oʻzbek va rus tillarida yengil sanoat leksikasi etimologik nuqtai-nazardan tarkibi.

Etimologik nuqtai-nazardan chogʻishtirilayotgan tillarda yengil sanoat leksikasi sof soʻzlar va oʻzlashma soʻzlarga boʻlinadi. Ingliz tilida yengil sanoat leksikasining asosiy qismini sof soʻzlar egallaydi, oʻzlashma soʻzlar nisbatan kamroqdir. Hususan, yengil sanoatga oid sof soʻzlar ingliz tilida 1469 tani tashkil etadiki, bu jami 1905 (100%) tadan iborat soha leksikasining 77% ga toʻgʻri keladi. Oʻzbek tilida yengil sanoatga oid sof soʻzlar 980 tani, yaʼni umumiy 1686 (100%) dan iborat soha leksikasining 58 % ni, rus tilida esa 1311 tani, yaʼni umumiy 1763 (100%) dan iborat soha leksikasining 74 % ni egallaydi. Yengil sanoat sohasiga oid oʻzlashma soʻzlar ingliz tilida 436 (23%), oʻzbek tilida 706 (42%), rus tilida esa 452 (26 %) ni tashkil etadi.

Ingliz tili yengil sanoat leksikasi doirasida oʻzlashma soʻzlarning eng koʻp miqdori – 252 ta – fransuz tilidan kirib kelgan soʻzlarga toʻgʻri keladi. Ular jami 436 (100%) oʻzlashma soʻzlarning 57,8 % ni tashkil etadi. Ingliz tili yengil sanoat leksikasida fransuz tilidan oʻzlashma soʻzlarning koʻpligiga sabab Normanlar istilosining 2 asr davomida inglizlar ustidan hukmronligi va oliy martabali zadogonlarning faqat fransuz tilida muloqot qilishi ortidan soʻzlarning oʻzlashma boʻlib ingliz tili lugʻat boyligi sifatida boyitishga xizmat qildi. Yengil sanoatga oid bunday oʻzlashmalar ingliz tilida *satin, bobbin, canvas, chiffon, cord, crepe, denim* kabi soʻzlarni qamrab oladi. Lotin tilidan kirib kelgan soʻzlar ingliz tili yengil sanoat leksikasi doirasidagi oʻzlashma soʻzlarning 15 % ni, yaʼni 65 tani hosil qiladi. Ular sirasiga *acetate, cellulose, cortex, degumming, extract, latex, silk* kabi soʻzlar kiradi. Umuman olganda, ingliz tili yengil sanoat leksikasi doirasidagi oʻzlashma soʻzlar fransuz tili, lotin tili, hind tili, grek tili, ispan tili, arab tili, golland

tili, fors tili, yapon tili, urdu tili, malayalam tili, portugal tili, bengal tili, nemis tili, italyan tili, norveg tili, xitoy tili, yava tili, norse tili, shotland tili, telegu tili, irland tili, yaxudiy tili, rus tili, shved tili, uels tillaridan kirib kelgan bo‘lib, ularning eng ko‘p miqdori fransuz tilidan o‘zlashmalarga, eng kam miqdori esa xitoy tili, yava tili, norse tili, shotland tili, telegu tillaridan kirib kelgan so‘zlarga to‘g‘ri keladi.

O‘zbek tilining yengil sanoat sohasiga oid leksikasi tarkibidan fors, fransuz, lotin, rus, nemis, ingliz, yunon tili, italyan, arab, golland, grek, ispan, turk, hind, polyak, malay, xitoy, yapon, ukrain, norveg tillaridan o‘zlashtirilgan so‘zlar o‘rin egallagan bo‘lib, eng ko‘p miqdor o‘zlashmalar – 205 ta – fors tilidan olingan. Ular hajmi jami 707 (100%) o‘zlashma so‘zlarning 29 % ni hosil qiladi. Ushbu tildan o‘zlashmalar miqdori ko‘pligi o‘zbek va fors xalqlarining ko‘p asrlik iqtisodiy, madaniy va ijtimoiy aloqalari natijasi bilan izohlash mumkin. O‘zbek tili yengil sanoat leksikadan joy egallagan fors tilidan o‘zlashmalarga misol tariqasida *baxmal, dazmol, dastgoh, juvoldiz, kalava, moki, sarafan* каби so‘zlar xizmat qiladi. Fransuz tilidan o‘zlashgan so‘zlar o‘zbek tili yengil sanoat leksikasi doirasida 136 ta, ya‘ni 19.2 % ni tashkil etadi. Masalan: *bandaj, batist, gabardin, galife, garderob, jaket, kapyushon* va h.k. Lotin tilidan kirib kelgan so‘zlar o‘zbek tili yengil sanoat leksikasi doirasida 80 tani, ya‘ni 11.3 % ni hosil qiladi. Ular sirasiga *dekor, kapron, mantiya, fabrikat, forma* kabi so‘zlarni kiritish mumkin. Tahlil natijalari shuni ko‘rsatdiki, o‘zbek tili yengil sanoat leksikasidagi fors, fransuz, lotin, rus, nemis, ingliz, yunon tili, italyan, arab, golland, ispan, turk, hind, polyak, malay, xitoy, yapon, ukrain, norveg tillaridan o‘zlashtirilgan so‘zlar doirasida eng ko‘p fors tilidan va eng kam ukrain va norveg tillaridan o‘zlashtirilgan so‘zlar uchraydi.

Rus tili yengil sanoat leksikasi tarkibidagi o‘zlashma so‘zlar ingliz, lotin, ispan, fransuz, olmon, xitoy, grek, turk, golland, polyak, italyan, fors, malay, chex, yapon, arab, fin-ugor, shved, hind, tatar, even, ozarboyjon, tamil tillaridan kirib kelgan so‘zlardan iborat bo‘lib, eng ko‘p miqdorni – 181 ta – fransuz tilidan o‘zlashmalar tashkil etadi. Ularning salmog‘i jami 452 (100 %) chet tillardan o‘zlashgan so‘zlar miqdoridan 40 % ni egallaydi. Rus tili yengil sanoat sohasiga oid leksikada ushbu tildan o‘zlashmalar ko‘pligiga sabab XIX asr oxiri XX asr boshlarida Fransiya moda va kiyim ishlab chiqarish markazi bo‘lgani va aksariyat kiyim-kechak nomlari fransuz tilidan o‘zlashma sifatida rus tili lug‘atiga kirib borgani bilan izohlash mumkin. Masalan: *анорак, ателье, бандаж, батист, бижутерия, блуза, борсетка* va boshq. Nemis tilidan kirib kelgan 91 ta so‘zlar rus tili yengil sanoat leksikasidagi o‘zlashma so‘zlarning 20.1% ga to‘g‘ri keladi. Masalan: *артикул, бабуши, бархат, бинт, брезент, брюки, вата, галстук, гамаша, замша* va boshq. Ingliz tilidan kirib kelgan so‘zlar rus tili yengil sanoat leksikasi doirasidagi o‘zlashma so‘zlarning 11.5 % ni, ya‘ni 52 tani tashkil etishi ma‘lum bo‘ldi. Ular qatoriga *блейзер, боди, вельвет, джемпер, джинсы, дизайнер, коверкот* kabi so‘zlar kiradi. Rus tili yengil sanoat leksikasidagi o‘zlashma so‘zlar ingliz, lotin, ispan, fransuz, olmon, xitoy, grek, turk, golland, polyak, italyan, ozarbayjon, fors, malay, chex, yapon, arab, fin-ugor, shved, hind, tatar, even, tamil tillaridan olingan bo‘lib, ularning eng ko‘p miqdorini fransuz

tilidan, eng kam miqdorini esa fin-ugor, shved, hind, tatar, even, tamil tillaridan kirib kelgan soʻzlar tashkil etadi.

Qarang 2.1-jadval.

Oʻzlashma manbasi	Ingliz tili		Oʻzbek tili			Rus tili		
	Raqamda va foizda							
fransuz tili	252	57,8 %	fors tili	205	29%	fransuz tili	181	40 %
lotin tili	65	15 %	fransuz tili	136	19.2%	nemis tili	91	20.1 %
hind tili	29	6.7 %	lotin tili	80	11.3%	ingliz tili	52	11.5 %
yunon tili	11	2.5 %	rus tili	61	8.6 %	turk tili	16	3.6 %
ispan tili	11	2.5 %	nemis tili	51	7.2%	polyak tili	16	3.6 %
arab tili	9	2 %	yunon tili	51	7.2%	lotin tili	14	3.1 %
golland tili	8	1.8 %	ingliz tili	50	7.1%	turkiy tillar	13	2.9 %
fors tili	7	1.6 %	italyan tili	22	3.1%	golland tili	12	2.7 %
yapon tili	5	1.1 %	arab tili	21	3%	grek tili	11	2.4 %
urdu tili	5	1.1 %	golland tili	6	1%	italyan tili	10	2.2 %
malayalam tili	4	0.9 %	ispan tili	6	1%	ispan tili	7	1.6 %
portugal tili	4	0.9 %	turk tili	3	0.4%	fors tili	7	1.6 %
bengal tili	3	0.7 %	hind tili	3	0.4%	arab tili	3	0.7 %
nemis tili	3	0.7 %	polyak tili	3	0.4%	malay tili	3	0.7 %
italyan tili	3	0.7 %	malay tili	2	0.3%	shved tili	3	0.7 %
norveg tili	3	0.7 %	xitoy tili	2	0.3%	ozarbayjon tili	2	0.4 %
xitoy tili	2	0.5 %	yapon tili	2	0.3%	chex tili	2	0.4 %
yava tili	2	0.5 %	ukrain tili	1	0.1%	xitoy tili	2	0.4 %
norse tili	2	0.5 %	norveg tili	1	0.1%	hind tili	2	0.4 %
shotland tili	2	0.5 %	Jami:	706	100%	yapon tili	1	0.2 %
telegu tili	2	0.5 %				fin-ugor tili	1	0.2 %
irland tili	1	0.2 %				tatar tili	1	0.2 %
yaxudiy tili	1	0.2 %				even tili	1	0.2 %
rus tili	1	0.2 %				tamil tili	1	0.2 %
uels tili	1	0.2 %				Jami:	452	100%
Jami:	436	100%						

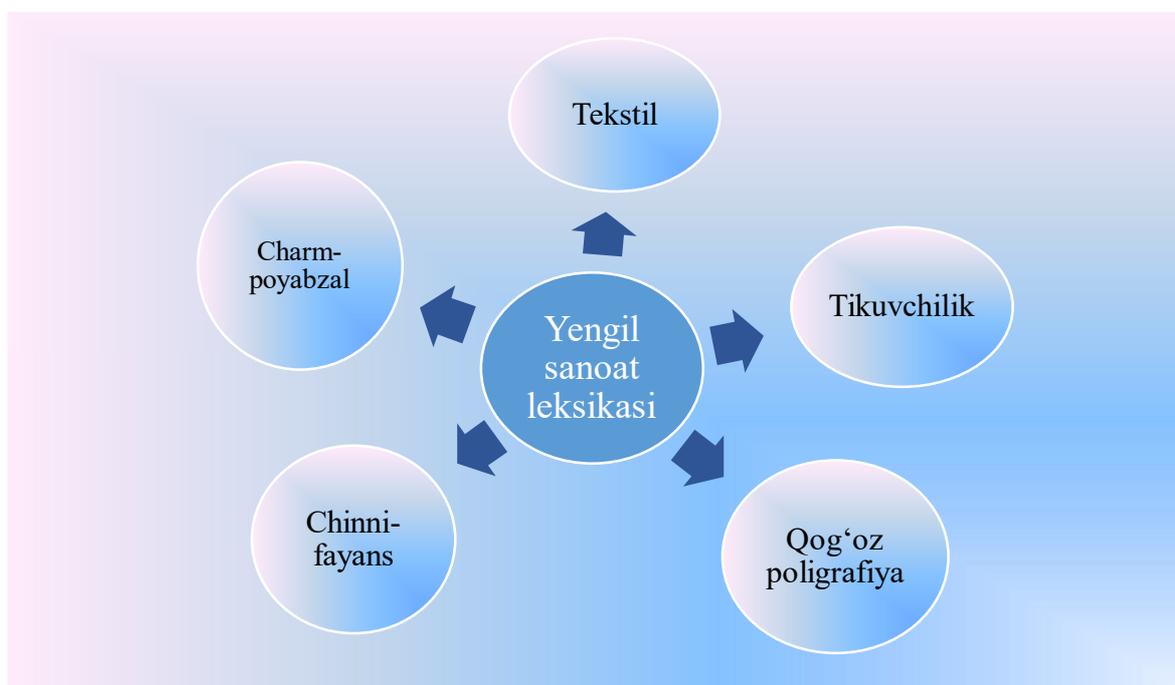
2.1-jadval. Ingliz, oʻzbek va rus tillari yengil sanoat sohasidagi oʻzlashma soʻzlarning raqamda va foizda berilishi

Ingliz, oʻzbek va rus tillarida yengil sanoat leksikasining leksik-semantik xususiyatlari ushbu leksika doirasida hosil boʻluvchi leksik-semantik maydonlar va tematik guruhlarda oʻz aksini topadi. Yengil sanoat sohasiga oid leksikani leksik-semantik maydonlar va tematik guruhlarga ajratishda uning muayyan semantik kategorial maʼnolari bevosita tasniflash mezonlari vazifasida xizmat qiladi.

Chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillarda yengil sanoat sohasiga oid leksikani biz I.I. Chumak-Jun nazariyasi¹³ ga tayangan holda quyidagi tamoyillar asosida leksik-semantik maydonlarga ajratdik: 1) semantik jihatdan yengil sanoat sohasiga oid tushuncha hajmini to‘laroq qamrab oluvchi, muayyan guruh doirasida umumlashtiruvchi ma’noni ifodalovchi, sinonimik nuqtai-nazardan dominant bo‘lgan va uslubiy neytral xarakterga ega arxileksema mavjudligi. 2) maydon ichida semantik birliklarning o‘zaro bog‘liqligi; 3) maydon ichida unsurlarning o‘zaro almashinuvchanligi; 4) tilning barcha leksik-semantik maydonlari bilan yaqin munosabatlarga egaligi; leksik-semantik maydonlarni yuqori darajadagi sohaga kiritish mumkinligi. Ahamiyatlisi shuki, leksik-semantik maydonlar yengil sanoat sohasi leksikasiga nisbatan mikromaydon hisoblansa, leksik-semantik guruhlarga nisbatan – o‘zi makromaydon, leksik-semantik guruhlar esa uni tashkil etuvchi mikromaydonlardir.

Ingliz, o‘zbek va rus tillarida yengil sanoat leksikasi doirasida “Tekstil” (“Textile”; “Текстиль”), “Tikuvchilik” (“Sewing”; “Швейное дело”), “Qog‘oz poligrafiya” (“Paper polygraphy”; “Бумажная полиграфия”), “Chinni-fayans” (“Фарфоро-фаянсовое производство”; “Porcelain and faience”), “Charm-poyabzal” (“Leather and footwear”; “Кожевенное-обувное дело”) leksik-semantik maydonlari hosil bo‘lib, ular turli o‘zaro bog‘liq va ularga nisbatan pog‘onaviy munosabatda namoyon bo‘luvchi leksik-semantik guruhlarni o‘zida mujassamlantirishi bilan xarakterlanadi.

Qarang 1-rasm.



1-rasm. Yengil sanoat leksikasida leksik-semantik maydonlar.

Ingliz, o‘zbek va rus tillarida yengil sanoat sohaga tegishli so‘zlarini

¹³ Чумак-Жунь И.И. Лексико-семантическое поле цвета в языке поэзии И.А. Бунина: состав, структура, функционирование: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – К., 1996. – 185 с.

yasash morfologik, morfologik-sintaktik, leksik-semantik va leksik-sintaktik soʻz yasash usullari yordamida amalga oshirilib, ular orasida morfologik usul eng produktiv usul hisoblanadi. Morfologik usul yordamida chogʻishtirilayotgan tillarda soha leksikasi doirasida asosan ot, sifat, feʼl va ravish soʻz turkumlariga mansub soʻzlar affiksatsiya, qoʻshimchalarsiz soʻz yasash, qoʻshma soʻzlar yasash va abbreviatsiya yordamida yasalgan. Morfologik-sintaktik usul yordamida ingliz, oʻzbek va rus tillarida yengil sanoat sohaga tegishli soʻzlarni yasashda substantivatsiya, adyektivatsiya, adverbializatsiya holatlari kuzatildi. Tahlil qilinayotgan tillarda yengil sanoat sohasiga oid leksikaning morfologik-sintaktik usul yordamida yasalishida omonimlar paydo boʻlishi, metaforizatsiya hodisasi yuz berishi, metonimik maʼno koʻchishi alohida oʻrin egallaydi.

Qarang 2.3-jadval.

Morfologik usul		Misollar
Affiksatsiya	suffikslar yordamida	Ingliz: <i>weaver, warper, twister</i> ; Oʻzbek: <i>boʻzchi, boʻyoqchi, toʻquvchi</i> ; Rus: <i>промышленность, кладчик, краситель.</i>
	prefikslar yordamida	Ingliz : <i>nonwoven, intertwine, anticrease</i> ; Oʻzbek: <i>notoʻqima, nogazlama, serburma</i> ; Rus.: <i>задрапировать, замаслить, вплести.</i>
	sirkumfikslar yordamida	Ingliz: <i>transmission, semi-processed, regenerated</i> ; Oʻzbek: <i>serburma, serboʻyoq, serqaviq</i> ; Rus.: <i>безрукавка, подплетина, безусадочный.</i>
Qoʻshimchalarsiz soʻz yasash		Bu affiksatsiya hodisasiga tegishli soʻz yasash usuli asosan rus tiliga xos boʻlib, ingliz va oʻzbek tillarida uchramaydi: <i>вгиб, вырез, выпуск, выстун, вход, выход, вылет, выпад, выбор, вязь, гладь, завод, зажим, запал, залом.</i>
Qoʻshma soʻzlar yasash		Ingliz: <i>whipcord, tablecloth, supercombing</i> ; Oʻzbek: <i>belbogʻ, belburma, ishtonbogʻ, dokafarang</i> ; Rus.: <i>хлопчатобумажный, гребнечесальный, гидрoхимия.</i>
Abbreviatsiya		Ingliz: <i>CAD (Computer Aided Design), WP (weather-proof), L (large), M (medium)</i> ; Oʻzbek: <i>oʻzbekpaxtasanoat oʻzbekipaksanoat, oʻzcharmsanoat</i> ; Rus: <i>ВЗТМ (Волжский завод текстильных материалов), УШФ (Учалинская швейная фабрика), текстильтрест, техноткань, х/б</i>

2.3-jadval. Ingliz, oʻzbek va rus tillarida yengil sanoat sohasiga oid leksikaning morfologik usul yordamida yasalishi.

Umuman olganda, ingliz, o‘zbek va rus tillarida yengil sanoat so‘zlarining leksik-grammatik xususiyatlari, bir tomondan, ushbu tillarning umumiy leksik-grammatik qonuniyatlari bilan belgilansa, ikkinchi tomondan, har bir tilning grammatik o‘ziga xosligi uning yengil sanoat leksik qatlamidagi o‘ziga xoslikda namoyon bo‘ladi.

Dissertatsiyaning **“Yengil sanoat leksikasining milliy-madaniy o‘ziga xosligi”** deb nomlangan uchinchi bobida yengil sanoat leksikasining lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarini belgilovchi omillar aniqlangan holda soha leksikasining lingvomadaniy tahlili amalga oshiriladi.

Yengil sanoat leksikasining milliy-madaniy xususiyatlarini o‘rganish til birliklarining lingvomadaniy tadqiq omillari masalasini yuzaga keltiradi. Ingliz tili yengil sanoat leksikasi lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarining tadqiqi ushbu leksikada ingliz xalqining necha asrlar davomida shakllanib rivojlangan va XVIII asrga kelib Angliya davlati iqtisodiyotini agrar-feodal tizimdan sanoat-kapitalistik tizimga o‘tishiga sabab bo‘lgan sanoat ishlab chiqarishining o‘ziga xos jihatlari, jumladan Angliya yengil sanoati rivojlanishiga mustamlaka xalqlar madaniyatining ta’siri, sanoat texnikasi va texnologiyasining jadal takomillashishi, mehnatni mexanizatsiyalashtirish va boshqa shu kabi omillarni inobatga olishni taqozo etadi. Anglashiladiki, ingliz tili yengil sanoat leksikasining lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari bevosita shu kabi omillar bilan belgilanadi. Masalan, ingliz tilidagi yengil sanoatga oid *“macintosh”* so‘zining ma’nosi *“nam o‘tkazmaydigan yengil palto”*¹⁴ degan ma’noni bildiradi. Bu so‘z ostida ingliz xalqi yengil sanoat madaniyatiga xos bo‘lgan milliy kiyim turi yotadi. XIX asr boshlarida Charlz Makintosh kashf etgan ushbu mato keyinchalik uning sharafiga makintosh nomi bilan atala boshlanadi¹⁵.

O‘zbek tili yengil sanoat leksikasining lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarini o‘rganishga bo‘lgan ehtiyojni ortishi ma’lum darajada Ovro‘pa uchun ekzotik hisoblangan sharq, xususan O‘rta Osiyo xalqlari madaniyatiga bo‘lgan umumiy qiziqish bilan ham belgilanadi. O‘zbek milliy yengil sanoatida boshqa etnos madaniyatida uchramaydigan, ya’ni faqat o‘zbek milliy ishlab chiqarish madaniyatiga xos xom-ashyo, maxsulotlar va ularni ishlab chiqarishning noyob texnologiyalari, tabiiyki, o‘zbek tilida verballashadi va nominatsiya jarayonida ularga xos milliylik til vositalarida, avvalombor leksik birliklarda o‘z aksini topadi. Masalan, o‘zbek tilidagi *adras* so‘zini oladigan bo‘lsak, *“-u oq mato, yo‘l-yo‘l gulli mato”* ya’ni *“o‘rishi ipak, arqog‘i esa ipdan bo‘lgan, atlasga o‘xshash, ammo qalinroq maxalliy gazlama”*ni¹⁶ anglatadi. Bu esa, o‘z navbatida, faqat o‘zbek yengil sanoatida uchraydigan milliy-madaniy mahsulotdir. *Olacha* so‘zi *“ingichka yo‘lli, odatda, paxta ipidan, ba’zan ip va ipakdan to‘qiladigan mato”*ni¹⁷ bildiradi.

¹⁴ Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 5 жилдли / А. Мадвалиев таҳр. ост. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2007. – Т. 3. – Б. 530.

¹⁵ Encyclopedia of clothing and fashion. – Vol. 3 – Thomson Gale, 2005. – P. 79.

¹⁶ Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 5 жилдли / А. Мадвалиев таҳр. ост. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон нашриёти, 2020. – Т. 1. – Б. 41.

¹⁷ Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 5 жилдли / А. Мадвалиев таҳр. ост. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон нашриёти, 2020. – Т. 3. – Б. 107.

Bunda ham bevosita o'zbek yengil sanoat ishlab chiqarishiga xarakterli milliy matoturning ifodasini ko'rishimiz mumkin.

Ingliz va o'zbek tillari yengil sanoat leksikasi o'z lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarga ega bo'lgani kabi, rus tilida ham yengil sanoatga oid leksik qatlamni tashkil qiluvchi so'z va iboralar tilning tarixiy taraqqiy etishi davomida milliy-madaniy bo'yoqdorlik kasb etganligiga guvoh bo'ldik. Masalan, rus tilidagi *воротник* so'zi yengil sanoatga oid bo'lib, qadimgi ruscha “ворот” (aylantirish, aylanish) so'zidan kelib chiqqan, “*ворота*” yoki “*вход*” (kirish) degan ma'noni anglatadi. Qadimda ruslarning kiyimida tikilgan yoqalar bo'lmagan, shuning uchun odamlar bo'yniga mato bo'lagini o'rab, tomog'iga o'rab yoki va bog'lab qo'yishgan¹⁸. XI-asrda Rusda yangi moda paydo bo'ldi – matodan tikilgan yoqalar bilan bir qatorda mo'ynali yoqalar paydo bo'la boshladi. XIII-asrning oxiriga kelib, Yevropada kiyimlar ko'pincha dekorativ elementlarga ega bo'lgan, ularga yoqalar tikila boshlangan. Uyg'onish davrida yoqalar juda mashhur bo'lib, ko'pincha kiygan kishining ijtimoiy mavqei va boyligining ko'rsatkichi bo'lib xizmat qilgan. Rossiyada *воротник* atamasi XVII-asrda tikilgan yoqali kiyimning Yevropa modellari Rossiyada keng tarqalishi munosabati bilan qo'llanila boshlandi. Rossiyada ular *воротнички* deb nomlangan va ko'pincha kashtado'zlik, krujeva yoki marvarid tugmalari bilan bezatilgan¹⁹. Shunday qilib, *воротник* so'zi rus lingvomadaniyatida moda va tikuvchilik texnologiyasining rivojlanishi natijasida paydo bo'lgan. Vaqt o'tishi bilan yoqalar ko'pchilik kiyim turlarida, jumladan, ko'ylaklar, bluzkalar, kurtkalar va paltolarda standart elementga aylandi.

Demak, chog'ishtirilayotgan tillarda yengil sanoat leksikasining lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari muayyan omillar bilan shartlanadi. Bunday omillar sirasiga quyidagilarni kiritishimiz mumkin: qadimiylik omili; tarmoq sohalarining rivojlanganlik darajasi omili; madaniyatlarning bir biriga o'tishi omili; etnomadaniy realiyalar ifodasi omili (qadriyatlar omili); siyosiy omil; va boshq.

Qadimiylik omili. Tekstil sanoati ingliz milliy yengil sanoatining eng qadimgi tarmog'laridan biri, shu sababli ham tarmoq leksikasi milliy-madaniylik nuqtai-nazaridan juda ham boy va rang-barangdir. Ingliz tili tekstil sanoati leksikasida qadimiylik omili jun matolar, sun'iy ipak, ip gazlama ishlab chiqarish bilan bog'lik tarixiy va arxaik so'zlar ko'lamida, aynan ularning lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarida namoyon bo'ladi. Masalan, ingliz tilidagi *wool* so'zi nemischa “*wulla*” so'zidan kelib chiqqan bo'lib, u o'z navbatida hind-ovro'pa “*wel-*” ildizidan olingan, “*jun*” degan ma'noni anglatadi²⁰. Kiyim-kechak uchun jundan foydalanish yozuv paydo bo'lishidan ancha oldin boshlangan. Manbalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, qo'y juni qadimgi Misr, Osiyo va Yevropada mato yaratish uchun ishlatila boshlandi. Asrlar davomida o'zining katta yaylovlari bilan mashhur bo'lgan Angliyada jun asosiy eksport mahsulotlaridan biri bo'lib kelgan. Ingliz tilida *wool* so'zi XII asrning boshlarida paydo bo'lgan. Bu qo'y junlari uchun qabul qilingan atama bo'ldi. O'rta asrlarda qo'y junidan tikilgan jun gazlamalar juda

¹⁸ <https://ru.wiktionary.org/wiki/воротник>

¹⁹ Орленко Л.В. Терминологический словарь одежды: Ок. 2000 слов. – М.: Легпромбытиздат, 1996. – 344 с.

²⁰ Onions C.T. The Oxford dictionary of English etymology. – London: Oxford University Press, 1994. – 1041 p.

qimmatli bo‘lib, undan kiyim-kechak, ko‘rpa-to‘shak va boshqa buyumlar yasalgan²¹.

O‘zbek milliy yengil sanoatining rivojlanishi ham qadimiy tarixga ega bo‘lib, u birinchi navbatda paxta tolalari, ipak, jun va charm hom ashyolarini qayta ishlash bilan bog‘liqdir. Ishlab chiqarishning uzoq tarixga ega ekanligi tarmoq leksikasida tarixiy va arxaik so‘zlar, ularning milliy-madaniy ma‘nosi sifatida reallashadi. Masalan, *lokki* so‘zi o‘zbek tilida “*peshonabog*” degan ma‘noga ega. Bu so‘zning aynan har qanday kichik turdagi ro‘molni ifodalovchi *peshanobog* so‘ziga nisbatan lingvomadaniy bo‘yoqdorligi shundan iboratki, uning ma‘no doirasida peshanobog‘ning o‘rash tarzi bilan bog‘liq milliy-madaniy ma‘lumot yotadi: bu so‘z “Zomin, Hulkar, Bog‘ishamol, Cholqishloqda ro‘molning buklab buklab, tepasini cho‘chchaytirib peshonaga bog‘lanadigan turini anglatadi”²².

Rus milliy yengil sanoatining rivojlanishi rasman XVIII asr ikkinchi yarmida yirik sanoat fabrikalari paydo bo‘lishi bilan belgilanib, yigiruv mashinalari, to‘qish dastgohlari, kard-mashinalari ixtiro qilinishi texnik taraqqiyotga asos bo‘ldi. O‘tmishdagi yengil sanoat mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarishning o‘ziga xosligi o‘sha davrda yuzaga kelgan sohaga oid so‘zlarda voqelanadi. Masalan, *веретено* so‘zi rus tilida “*iplarni yigirish uchun asbob*” degan ma‘noni anglatadi. Bu so‘z, o‘z navbatida, praslavyan **verp-* (aylantirmoq, buramoq) ildizidan kelib chiqqan bo‘lib, rus tilidagi boshqa so‘zlar, masalan, *вертет, вращение, вертолет* va boshqalar ham kelib chiqqan. *Веретено* insoniyatga ma‘lum bo‘lgan ip yigirish uchun mo‘ljallangan birinchi uskunalardan biri edi. Ip yigirish uchun veretenodan foydalanish dunyoning turli madaniyatlari va mamlakatlarida, jumladan, qadimgi Yunoniston va Rimda, o‘rta asrlarda Yevropa va Osiyoda keng tarqalgan bo‘lib, ayrim xalqlarning an‘anaviy madaniyatida hozirgacha saqlanib qolgan. Rossiyada vereteno to‘qimachilik sanoati uchun muhim ekinlar va asosiy materiallar manbalari bo‘lgan zig‘ir va kanop yigirish uchun ishlatilgan. *Веретенода* iplarni yigirish ko‘nikma va tajribani talab qiladigan mashaqqatli va sekin jarayon edi, shuning uchun veretenoda ip yigirish muhim va hurmat-ehtiroimga ega hunar hisoblangan.

Tarmoq sohalarining rivojlanganlik darajasi omili. Ingliz, o‘zbek va rus tillari yengil sanoat leksikasining lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarini belgilovchi omillardan biri ushbu tarmoq sohalarining rivojlanganlik darajasidir. Shu sababli ingliz tili yengil sanoat leksikasida tekstil, tikuvchilik va qog‘oz poligrafik sohalari ishlab chiqarish madaniyatini aks ettiruvchi so‘zlar ko‘plab uchraydi. Masalan, tekstil sanoatiga oid so‘zlar: *felted fabric, nylon, silk, cotton*; Tikuvchilik sohasiga oid so‘zlar: *cable thread, carpet thread, warp, stitch*; Qog‘oz poligrafik sohasiga oid so‘zlar: *folio, gravure, gutter, offset*.

Tabiiyki, aynan bu sohalarga oid so‘zlar o‘zbek tilida yengil sanoat leksikasining asosini tashkil etadi va o‘zida o‘zbek milliy paxta tozalash, to‘qimachilik, tikuv-trikotaj, charm-poyabzal, mo‘ynachilik, chinni-fayans hunardmandchiligiga xos jihatlarni mujassamlashtiradi. Masalan, paxta tozalash

²¹ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wool>

²² Асомиддинова М. Кийим-кечак номлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1981. – Б. 60.

sohasiga oid soʻzlar: *paxta momigʻi, kondision massa*; toʻqimachilik sohasiga oid soʻzlar: *tanda, tirgovich, oʻrama*; tikuvchilik sohasiga oid soʻzlar: *andoza, oʻlcham, bichiqchi*; koʻn-poyabzal sohasiga oid soʻzlar: *yelim, kauchuk, jilvir, taglik*; moʻynachilik sohasiga oid soʻzlar: *oshlash, ishqor, oqartirish*; gilam toʻqimachilik sohasiga oid soʻzlar: *uzun patli gilam, kalta patli gilam*; chinni-fayans sohasiga oid soʻzlar: *zoldirli tegirmon, yuvish, sopol, sir* va h.k.

Yengil sanoat tarmogʻining soha leksikasi rus tilida boshqa sohalar leksik qatlamiga nisbatan kengligi va rang-barangligi bilan ajralib turadi. Masalan, ip-gazlama sanoati sohasiga oid soʻzlar: *мялиса, прялка, веретено*; ipak yetishtirish sohasiga oid soʻzlar: *кокон, сухой кокон, кокон-глухар*; jun sanoati sohasiga oid soʻzlar: *желтяк, руно, обножка*; len ip-kalavasi sohasiga oid soʻzlar: *лен-долгунес, лента лна-долгунса, лноутомление*²³; toʻqimachilik sohasiga oid soʻzlar: *акрил, анорак, ателье*; charm-poyabzal mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarish sohasiga oid soʻzlar: *ботинки, бурки, велутон, стелка*²⁴; tikuvchilik sohasiga oid soʻzlar: *кокетка, липучка, нитки, петля*;

Madaniyatlarning bir biriga oʻtish omili. Bu omil taʼsiri natijasini ingliz, oʻzbek va rus tillari yengil sanoat leksik qatlamida qoʻllaniladigan oʻzlashma soʻzlarda kuzatsa boʻladi.

Masalan, ingliz tilida *abassi* soʻzi oq Misr paxtasini ifodalaydi. Misr paxtasining tolalari uzun va nozikligi bilan ajralib turadi, bunday tolalardan ishlab chiqilgan matolar odatda juda nafis va sifatli choyshablar tayyorlash uchun ishlatiladi. Ingliz tilidagi *portmone* soʻzi oʻzlashma soʻzlarga ishora qiladi va fransuzcha “*porte-monnaie*” soʻzidan dan kelib chiqqan boʻlib, “*hamyon*” degan maʼnoni anglatadi. *Porte-monnaie* dastlab ikki soʻzdan iborat boʻlgan: *porte* “olib yurish, tashish” va *monnaie* “tanga” degan maʼnoni bildiradi. Oʻrta asrlarda odamlar koʻpincha tangalar va zargarlik buyumlarini sumkalarida yoki kiyimlarining choʻntaklarida olib yurishgan. Keyinchalik, bu sumkalar *porte-monnaie* deb atala boshlandi, chunki ular tangalarni saqlash uchun maxsus ishlab chiqilgan. Vaqt oʻtishi bilan bu soʻz ingliz tilida *portmonee* yoki *portmonaie* sifatida hamyon maʼnosida qoʻllanila boshlandi. Oxir-oqibat, bu soʻz *portmanteau* kabi tovushga oʻzgartirildi va kiyim-kechak tashish uchun maxsus chamadon soʻzi sifatida qoʻshimcha maʼno oldi.

Madaniyatlarining bir biriga oʻtishi omili oʻzbek tili yengil sanoat leksikasida ham sezilarli iz qoldirgan. Oʻzbek xalqining boshqa millatlar bilan madaniyatlararo muloqot va oʻzaro tajriba almashinuvi natijasida yengil sanoat leksik qatlami *angishvona, angob, artikul, bazzoz*, kabi oʻzlashma soʻzlar bilan boyitilgan.

Rus tili yengil sanoat leksikasida madaniyatlarining bir biriga oʻtishi omili taʼsiri *тюбетейка* soʻzida kuzatamiz. Rus tilidagi *тюбетейка* soʻzi, M.Fasmerning “Этимологический словарь русского языка” lugʻatida qayd etilishicha, tatar tilidan *tübätäi*, yaʼni *tüba* – “*tepa qism*” soʻzidan olingan boʻlib, anʼanaviy bosh kiyimni bildiradi²⁵. Bu soʻzning rus tilida paydo boʻlishi tarixi Oʻrta

²³ <https://docs.cntd.ru/document/1200058398>

²⁴ http://www.granucci.ru/info/statja_3

²⁵ Фасмер М. Этимологический словарь русского языка. В 4-х томах. – М.: Прогресс, 1986.

Osiyo va Rossiya o'rtasidagi savdo va madaniy almashinuv tarixi bilan bog'liq. Rus savdogarlari va sayoxatchilar bu hududlarga tez-tez sayohat qilib, tukiylar xalqlar madaniyati va an'analari, jumladan do'ppilari bilan yaqindan tanishgan²⁶.

Etnomadaniy realiyalar ifodasi omili (qadriyatlar omili). Ingliz, o'zbek va rus tillarida yengil sanoat tarmog'i leksikasi o'z ichiga bir qator so'zlarni oladiki, bu so'zlar faqatgina ingliz, o'zbek va rus milliy yengil sanoatda ishlab chiqariladigan mahsulotlarni ifodalaydi. Bunday mahsulotlarning nomlari ko'plab horijiy tillarga realiyalar sifatida kirib borgan hamda ingliz, o'zbek va rus tillarining o'zida ham lingvomadaniy bo'yodorligi bilan ajralib turadi. Masalan, ingliz tilida *abbots cloth* termini (ingliz tilidan – abbat (katoliklar ruhoniysi) matosi) o'z madaniy semantikasi ega va o'rta asrlardagi ingliz tarixi va madaniyati bilan bog'liq. *Abbots cloth* o'rta asrlarda Angliyada cherkov abbati va boshqa yuqori pog'onadagi ruhoniylar tashrif buyurganda ularga yoyiladigan dasturxon uchun ishlatiladigan mato edi. Mato yuqori sifatli va qimmatbaho matolar va dekorativ naqshlardan tayyorlanganligi sababli hashamat belgisi sifatida ajralib turardi. *Abbots cloth* terminining madaniy ma'no maydonida badavlatlik, yuqori mavqega mansublik yotadi va buning zamirida O'rta asrlardagi Angliya elitasi bilan bog'liq aristokratiya madaniyati yotadi. Hozirgi vaqtda *abbots cloth* termini yuqori sifatli matoni yoki interyer bezatilishidagi hashamatlilikni ifodalab keladi.

O'zbekiston hududida Buyuk ipak yo'li o'tganligi sababli, o'zbek milliy yengil sanoat mahsulotlari, jumladan paxta va ipak tolalari, kiyim-kechak, milliy oyoq kiyimlari, so'zanalar, sopol idishlar butun jahonga keng tarqalgan²⁷. Masalan, *so'zana* so'zi "igna bilan tikilgan" degan ma'noni anglatib, xonani bezatish uchun devorga ilinadigan, odatda to'rtburchak shakldagi matoga kashta tikib tayyorlangan buyumni bildiradi. Ayrim hududlarda yosh kelin-kuyov o'rni ustiga yopinchiq sifatida qo'llaniladi. *Chopon* so'zi – "kiyim ustidan kiyiladigan, ichiga paxta solib qavilgan uzun milliy kiyim; to'n"²⁸ degan ma'noni anglatadi. Bu so'z bilan ifodalanadigan ust kiyim chopondir.

Rus milliy yengil sanoatiga xarakterli mahsulotlar qatoriga, dastavval, yigirish va to'qimachilik sohalari mahsulotlari kiradi. Bu sohalar rus milliy yengil sanoati jahonda mashhur bo'lishiga katta hissa qo'shgan bo'lib, sohaviy buyum-mollar nomlarini tilshunoslikda etnomadaniy realiyalar sifatida o'rganish mumkin. Masalan, *uyba* so'zi rus tilida juda boy madaniy semantikaga ega va mo'ynadan yasalgan an'anaviy rus tashqi kiyimlari bilan bog'liq. Bir tomondan, mo'ynali *uybalar* hashamat va boylik ramzi sifatida qabul qilinadi, chunki mo'ynali kiyimlar juda qimmat va hamma uchun hamyonbop emas. Ilgarilari u asosan Rossiyadagi zodagonlar va boy savdogarlar orasida mashhur edi. Boshqa tomondan, mo'ynali shubalar rus qishi va uning qattiq iqlimi bilan bog'liq. *Шуба* Rossiyaning sovuq hududlarida qattiq sovuq va qor yog'ishidan himoyalaniش uchun kerak edi. Rus

²⁶ <https://ru.wiktionary.org/wiki/Тюбетейка>.

²⁷ <https://institutiones.com/agroindustrial/126-2008-06-12-18-02-01.html>.

²⁸ Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 5 жилдли / А. Мадвалиев таҳр. ост. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон нашриёти, 2020. – Т. 4. – Б. 504.

madaniyatida *uyba* xalqning an'analari va tarixini ifodalovchi madaniy merosning ajralmas elementi sifatida qabul qilinadi.

Siyosiy omil. Siyosiy omil ingliz, o'zbek va rus tillarida yengil sanoat leksikasining lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarini belgilovchi omillarning biri sifatida xizmat qiladi. Tarixga nazar solsak, Buyuk Britaniya mustamlakachi mamlakat hisoblanadi. Shimoliy Amerika, Afrika, Hindiston, Osiyo, Avstraliya davlatlari Britaniyaga mustamlaka bo'lishgan. Bu, o'z navbatida, yengil sanoat tarmog'i rivojiga katta ta'sir o'tkazgan. Natijada, ingliz tili yengil sanoat leksikasi boyitilgan. Masalan, XVIII asr so'ngidan boshlab ingliz shaharlaridan biri Manchester shahri paxta savdosi bo'yicha jahon savdo markaziga aylanib, *Cottonopolis – paxta dalasi* laqabi bilan yuritilgan. Paxta tolasini qayta ishlash sohasida juda ko'p yangi so'zlar paydo bo'lgan. Vaholanki, paxta Buyuk britaniyada azaliy agrar mahsulot bo'lmagan. Bunga ingliz tilida *cotton* so'zi kelib chiqish nuqtai-nazaridan arabcha so'z ekanligidan ham ishonch hosil qilsa bo'ladi. Ko'rib turganimizdek, davlat siyosati yengil sanoat tarmog'i yanada rivojlanishiga olib kelgan, til boyligi ham mutanosib ravishda o'sgan.

Ingliz, o'zbek va rus lisoniy manzaralarida yengil sanoatdagi realiyalar, ularning sifati, ular bilan yuz beradigan jarayonlar hozirda umumjahon miqyosida kechayotgan jarayonlar bilan hamohang bo'lib, bu jarayonlar orasida birinchi navbatda globallashuvning ta'siri katta ekanligi hech kimda shubha uyg'otmaydi. Tahlilimiz natijalariga ko'ra, chog'ishtirilayotgan har uchala lisoniy olam manzaralarida yengil sanoat sohasidagi turli kashfiyotlar, texnologik yutuklar bir xil ifodalaniladigan o'zlashma so'zlarda namoyon bo'ladi, masalan, ingliz, o'zbek va rus tillarida sun'iy mato tushunchasi *polyester* (ingliz tili), *poliester* (o'zbek tili), *полиэстер* (rus tili); ipak yoki paxta tolasidan to'qilgan yengil, shaffof mato *chiffon* (ingliz tili), *shifon* (o'zbek), *шифон* (rus tili); ipak yoki paxta tolasidan to'qilgan to'quv matosi *satin* (ingliz tili), *satin* (o'zbek tili), *сатун* (rus tili) kabi so'zlar yordamida o'z ifodasini topadi. Ayrim hollarda baynalminal so'zlar ma'nosida ba'zi farqlar kuzatiladi. Masalan, ingliz lisoniy olam manzarasida *flax* so'zi *zig'ir tolasini* ifodalaydi. O'zbek lisoniy olam manzarasida esa *flax* so'zi poyasidan tola, urug'idan moy olinadigan bir yillik o'simlikni bildiradi²⁹. O'zbek tilida bu so'z bilan bir qatorda uning len kabi sinonimi ham qo'llanilib, *zig'ir* o'simligining ishlov berish jarayonidan keyingi olinadigan tola yoki maxsulotga nisbatan ma'noni ifodalab keladi. Rus lisoniy olam manzarasida bu holat *лён-долгунец*, *лён-кудряш*, *лён-межеумок*, *стелющийся лён* kabi so'zlari bilan beriladi va poyasidan tola urug'idan moy olinadigan bir yillik o'simlikni anglatadi.

Bu borada aynan o'zbek tili terminlari baynalminal tus olishi alohida e'tiborga molik. Bunday terminlar milliy boylukning jahon sanoatida keng tarqalishi natijasida ko'plab tillarga o'zlashadi. Masalan, *beqasam*, *xonatlas*, *adras*, *so'zana* kabi terminlar bugungi kunda ingliz va rus tillarida faol ishlatiladi. Bu holatni bir tomondan yengil sanoat mahsulotlarining eksport/import qilinishidagi yutuqlari bilan, ikkinchi tomondan esa bugungi kunda butun jahon

²⁹ Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 5 жилдди / А. Мадвалиев таҳр. ост. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон нашриёти, 2020. – Т. 1. – Б. 156

miqyosida yuz berayotgan globallashuv jarayoni bilan izohlash mumkin. Jahondagi globallashuv tendensiyasi olamning milliy lisoniy manzarasida leksik globallashuv, ya'ni o'zlashma baynalminimal so'zlar ko'payishi tendensiyasida aks ettiriladi.

Shunday bo'lsa-da, ingliz, o'zbek va rus olam manzarasida yengil sanoat leksikasi o'xshash bo'lgan o'zlashma baynalminimal so'zlar bilan birga har tilda alohida o'z ifodasiga ega termin va atamalarni ham o'z ichiga qamrab oladi, masalan: *bleaching* – oqartirish – *отбеливание*, *button* – tugma – *пуговица*, *fiber* – tola – *волокно*. Yengil sanoat sohasidagi bunday leksemalarni etimologik, leksik-semantik va qo'llanish nuqtai-nazaridan o'rganadigan bo'lsak, bu so'zlar olamning milliy lisoniy manzarasida yengil sanoat sohasining shakllanishi va rivojini namoyon qilishiga guvoh bo'lamiz. Masalan, tahlilimiz natijalariga asoslangan holda, chog'ishtirilayotgan ingliz, o'zbek va rus lisoniy olam manzarasida yengil sanoat sohasining aks ettirilishi borasida aynan uning tekstil tarmog'i alohida ajralib turishini qayd etib o'tish mumkin. Ingliz tilida *textile* so'zi "tekstil", "to'qimachilik"ni anglatadi. "Textile" ma'nosini ifodalash uchun "*materials*", "*fabrics*", "*cloths*"³⁰ sinonim so'zlari ham ishlatiladi. Rus tilidagi tekstil so'zi bir tomondan to'qimachilik sanoatini, ikkinchi tomondan esa mato turini bildiradi. O'zbek tilida tekstil sanoati *to'qimachilik* so'zi bilan ham ifodalanib, bu so'z ma'nosida "ushbu faoliyat turi bilan shug'ullanish" semasi ham mavjud. Masalan: *U to'qimachilik bilan shug'ullanadi*. Ingliz tilida "textile" so'zi "fabrika" ma'nosida ham kelib, o'zbek tilida *to'qimachilik mahsulotlari* deb beriladi.

Tekstil tarmog'i zig'irpoya tolasi, kashemir yungi, ipak, paxta, jun, sintetik tolalar va b.dan ip va mato, trikotaj, kigiz mahsulotlari, taval, kanvas, o'rilma (to'qima) matolar, to'r (krujeva), parda-tyul matolarini hamda ulardan yaratiladigan buyumlarni ishlab chiqaradi. Tekstil tarmog'i terminologiyasi o'zida bunday mahsulotlarning o'ziga hosliklarini, jumladan mahsulot materiali va sifatini, uni ishlab chiqarishda qo'llaniladigan texnika va texnologiyalarni, tarmoq rivojlanish xususiyatlarini, uning bo'limlarini va sh.k.ning ko'plab jihatlarini mujassamlashtiradi. Ingliz tilida *silk* so'zi o'zbek tilida *unak* so'zi, rus tilida esa *шелк* so'zi bilan ifodalanadi. Bu so'zlarning ma'no semalariga e'tibor qaratadigan bo'lsak, ingliz tilida "*silkworm, silk breeding, silken, silky, silked, silkily, silklike, silkness*"; o'zbek tilida "*ipakchi, ipak qurti, ipakchilik, ipakfurush*" va rus tilida esa "*шелковина, шелковица, шелковичный, шелковод, шелководство, шелкотканый*"ni bildiradi. Har uchala xalq madaniyatida ipakchilik yengil sanoatning muhim yo'nalishidan biridir. Aslida m.a. XXVII asrda qadimgi Xitoyda vujudga kelgan ipakchilik sanoati Buyuk ipak yo'li orqali IV asrda O'zbekiston hududida, Angliya va Rossiyada esa XVII asrda rivojlana boshlagan³¹.

Ingliz tilida ipakdan bo'lgan matolarni *chiffon, taffeta, charmeuse, shantung, satin, organza, shot silk* kabi so'zlar bilan atashadi. Ipak matosining vatani Osiyo bo'lishiga qaramasdan, ipak va ipak mahsulotlariga ishlov berish va undan foydalanish Yevropada XII asrda boshlangan. Ipakdan tayyorlangan nafis matolar

³⁰ <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english-thesaurus/textiles>

³¹ <https://www.bbc.com/news/business-24623315>.

qirollik oilasining sevimli matolaridan biri bo'lgan. Bunga misol qilib ingliz tilida uchraydigan ipak bilan bog'liq idiomalar, maqollar, hikmatli so'z va iboralarni misol tariqasida keltirishimiz mumkin. Masalan: *You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear. A broken leg is not healed by a silk stocking. With patience the mulberry leaf becomes a silk gown. Silks and satins, scarlet and velvet, put out the kitchen fire*³².

O'zbek olamning lisoniy manzarasida ipak juda muhim rol o'ynaydi, chunki ipakchilik xalq xayotida yetakchi o'rinlardan joy egallagan. Buning lingvistik dalili sifatida ipakchilik bilan bog'liq bo'lgan leksemalarning o'zbek tili paremiyalar fondida *Qiz saqlay bilmagan gung etar, Ipak saqlay bilmagan yung etar. Yaxshiga hazil qilsang, ipakday bo'lar, Yomonga hazil qilsang, eshakday bo'lar. Yeyishing – kepak, Kiyishing – ipak* kabi maqol va matallarda ishlatilishini keltirish mumkin bo'lsa, ekstralingvistik dalillardan biri sifatida O'zbekiston Respublikasida 1958-yildan hozirgacha "Ipak" nomli ilmiy-texnika jurnali nashri etilishini sanab o'tish joizki, unda "iqtisodiyot va bozor mexanizmi, xo'jalik yuritishning yangi shakllari, tutchilik, ipakchilik, pillani qayta ishlash va ipak mato va buyumlarish, to'qimachilik va yengil sanoat masalalari yoritiladi"³³. O'zbek tili yengil sanoat sohasi leksikasida ipak tolasini ishlab chiqarish bilan bog'liq *ipakchilik, ipakchilik sanoati, ipak yigirish va pishitish, ipakchilik stansiyasi, ipakchi, ipakfurush* kabi termin va atamalar keng qo'llaniladi. Ipakdan bo'lgan matolarning *adras, xon-atlas, shoyi, atlas, baxmal, beqasam, banoras, duxoba, kimxob, kundal, panbarxit, parcha, rupoh, sarja, selon, surra, shifon, shoyi-shohi, harir* kabi turlarining nomlari kuzatilib, ular orasida *adras, xon-atlas, shoyi, atlas, baxmal, beqasam, banoras* ipak mato turlari milliy madaniyatimiz ramzlaridan biri sanaladi.

Rus tilida ipakdan bo'lgan matolarni turiga qarab *атлас, сатин, гренадин, шелковая саржа, репс, крепдешин, парча, фуляр, жаккард, шелковый бархат, шифон, дикий шелк, дупион, вязанный шёлк, бембергский шёлк, искусственный (синтетический) шёлк* kabi s'uzlar ishlatiladi. Alohida ta'kidlash kerakki, rus tilida *шёлк* so'zi etimologik nuqtai-nazardan tub ruscha so'z emasdir. Bu so'z rus tiliga XVI asrlarda Ovro'pa mamlakatlaridan kirib kelgan lotincha *Seres* so'zi bo'lib, tarjimada "Xitoy" ma'nosini bildiradi, chunki ipak yetkazib beruvchi mamlakat Xitoy hisoblangan va hanuzgacha bu davlat dunyo bo'yicha ipak tolalarining 50% ni ishlab chiqaradi. Bundan xulosa chiqarish mumkinki, rus xalqi ipak bilan Ovro'pa orqali tanishgan, shu sababli ham bu tilda ipakning nomlanishi aynan lotincha so'z bilan ifodalanilgan. Va bugungi kunda Rossiya Federatsiyasi tekstil sanoatida ipak tolalaridan ishlab chiqariladigan matolar turlarini nomlovchi terminlarning aksariyati o'zlashma so'zlardan iborat. Bu esa shundan dalolat beradiki, Rossiyada ipakchilik asl milliy yengil sanoat turi emas, ipak tolalari bu mamlakatda milliy hom-ashyo sifatida yetishtirilmagan. Shu bois ham rus lisoniy olam manzarasida *Купишь ордаш (плохой шемаханский шелк) – даром деньгу отдашь. Удастся лен, так шелк; не удастся, так щелк* kabi maqol va matallar

³² <https://www.special-dictionary.com/proverbs/keywords/silk/5.htm>

³³ https://n.ziyouz.com/books/uzbekiston_milliy_ensiklopediyasi/O'zbekiston%20Milliy%20Ensiklopediyasi%20-%20I%20harfi.pdf

xarakterlidir. Hozirda mahalliy alohining ipak mahsulotlariga bo'lgan ehtiyojlarini qondirish maqsadida bu tarmoq faol rivojlanayotgan bo'lsa-da, rus lisoniy olam manzarasida ipak madaniyati bilan bog'liq leksika ma'lum darajada o'z ekzotik xarakterini yo'qotmagan. Hanuzgacha rus xalqi milliy ongida ipak qimmatbaho buyum sifatida muhrlanib qolmoqda va ipakka bo'lgan bunday munosabat *В брюхе хоть шелк, да на брюхе шелк. Ковры семи шелков, а рубаха и не прядена. На красавице всякая тряпка – шелк. Отдай мой золот перстень, возьми свой шелков платок! Руса коса до шелкова пояса. Слуги в шелках – бояре в долгах. Хвалят (Хорош) на девке шелк, коли в девке толк* kabi maqollarda o'z aksini topadi.

Ta'kidlash joizki, umuman olganda, yengil sanoatga oid leksika soha rivojlanishi darajasi bilan chambarchas bog'liqdir. Masalan, Buyuk Britaniyada yengil sanoat sohasining jun va jun maxsulotlari ishlab chiqarish, paxtani qayta ishlash, kiyim-kechak ishlab chiqarish, charm-poyabzal ishlab chiqarish kabi tarmoqlar, O'zbekistonda paxta yetishtirish va uni qayta ishlash, ipak va ipak maxsulotlari, jun maxsulotlari, ko'nychilik, ip-kalava, to'qimachilik maxsulotlari, yigirish kabi tarmoqlar, Rossiyada esa ko'proq to'qimachilik va tikuvchilik maxsulotlari, charm poyabzal ishlab chiqarish tarmoqlari rivojlangan bo'lib, shu tarmoqlarga oid leksika ham juda boy va rang-barangligi bilan ajralib turadi. Qiyos uchun: ingliz tilida *fleece, fur, tweed, yarn, cardigan, weaving, leather*; o'zbek tilida *o'ram, oqlash, atlas, beqasam, kigiz, maxsi, tanxo ip, ishqorlash*; rus tilida kabi *нитки, петля, фурнитура, вискоза, отбеливание, усадка, начесывание, поплин*.

O'zbekistonda to'qimachilik – yengil sanoatning yosh tarmoqlaridan biri, shu bois ham unga oid tushunchalarning leksemalar yordamida ifodalash tizimi xali shakllanib bo'lmagan. Biroq tarmoq rivojlangan sari uni ifodalovchi termin va atamalar ham boyib boradi. Bugungi kunda, masalan, bu tarmoqqa oid *ip-kalava, yigirish, trikotaj, to'quv dastgohi, arqoq* kabi so'zlar keng qo'llanilmoqda. Demak, soha rivojlangani sari yangi termin va atamalar yuzaga keladi. Eski, bugunda ishlatilmaydigan texnologiyalar bilan bog'liq leksika qo'llanish doirasidan chiqib ketadi.

Xulosa qilish mumkinki, ingliz, o'zbek va rus tillarining yengil sanoat leksikasi lingvomadaniyatshunoslik obyekti sifatida milliy-madaniy xususiyatlarga boy bo'lib, uning lingvomadaniy informativligi ingliz, o'zbek va rus xalqlari tomonidan bugungi kunga qadar yaratilgan yengil sanoat sohasi madaniyatidagi o'ziga xoslik voqelanishi bilan belgilanadi.

XULOSA

1. To'qimachilik, tikuvchilik, ko'nychilik, mo'ynado'zlik, poyabzal va yengil sanoatning boshqa sohalarida paxta, ipak, zigir, kanop, jut tolalari, hayvonlar terisi, juni, sun'iy tolalar, sun'iy charm kabi xom ashyolarga dastlabki ishlov berish va keng iste'mol mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarish bilan bog'liq predmet, hodisa va

jarayonlar, ularning belgi va xususiyatlarini ifodalovchi soʻz va soʻz birikmalari majmui muayyan til yengil sanoat leksikasini hosil qiladi.

2. Ingliz, oʻzbek va rus tillarida yengil sanoat sohasi leksikasi makromaydoni muayyan semantik kategorial maʼnolari asosida “Текстиль” (“Textile”; “Текстиль”), “Тикувчилик” (“Sewing”, “Швейное дело”), “Qogʻoz poligrafiya” (“Paper polygraphy”; “Бумажная полиграфия”), “Chinni-fayans”, “Charm-poyabzal” (“Leather and footwear”; “Кожевенное-обувное дело”) leksik-semantik mikromaydonlariga, ular esa, oʻz navbatida, bir qancha leksik-semantik guruhlariga ajratiladi.

3. Chogʻishtirilayotgan tillarda yengil sanoat sohasiga tegishli soʻzlarini yasashda morfologik, morfologik-sintaktik, leksik-semantik va leksik-sintaktik soʻz yasash usullari qoʻllanilib, morfologik usul eng produktiv usuldir. Ot, sifat, feʼl va ravish soʻz turkumlariga mansub soha termin va atamaları affiksatsiya, qoʻshimchalarsiz soʻz yasash, qoʻshma soʻzlar yasash va abbreviatsiya yordamida yasaladi.

4. Morfologik-sintaktik usul, yaʼni substantivatsiya, adyektivatsiya, adverbializatsiya usullar yordamida yengil sanoat sohaga tegishli soʻzlarni yasashda omonimlar, metaforizatsiya, metonimik maʼno koʻchishi hodisalari yuzaga kelgan.

5. Yengil sanoat leksikasini lingvomadaniy yondashuv asosida tahlil qilishda dominatlar tahlili, klaster tahlil, maydon metodi, komponent tahlil, diskurs tahlili yoki matning lingvomadaniy tahlili, tezaurus metodi kabi usullarni qoʻllash til hodisalarini yengil sanoat madaniyati inʼikosi nuqtai-nazaridan oʻrganish va shu orqali umuman til va madaniyatning oʻzaro aloqalari va taʼsirini ochib berish imkonini beradi.

6. Yengil sanoat madaniyatini, madaniy mahsul boʻlmish yengil sanoat mahsulotlari va ishlab chiqarish vosita va usullarini, ulardagi predmetlilik, predmetlarning protsessual va noprotsessual belgilari, maʼlum belgining belgisi kabi kategorial maʼnolarni voqelashda ishtirok etuvchi lisoniy birliklar milliy-madaniy (lingvomadaniy) boʻyoqdorlik kasb etadi.

7. Ingliz tili yengil sanoat leksikasida Angliyaning agrar-feodal tizimdan sanoat-kapitalistik tizimga oʻtishdagi novatorlik roli, manufaktura shakllanishiga mustamlaka xalqlar madaniyatining taʼsiri, yengil sanoat texnikasi va texnologiyasining rivojlanishi, mehnatni mexanizatsiyalashtirish kabi omillar taʼsirida milliy-madaniy semalar muhrlangan.

8. Oʻzbek tili yengil sanoat leksikasida, bir tomondan, oʻzbek milliy yengil sanoati Oʻrta Osiyo xalqlari hunarmandchiligi madaniyatiga asoslanganligi, ikkinchi tomondan esa aynan oʻzbek milliy ishlab chiqarish madaniyatiga xos xom-ashyo va maxsulotlarni ishlab chiqarish noyob texnologiyalari bilan belgilanadigan milliy-madaniy xususiyatlar kuzatiladi.

9. Rus tili yengil sanoat leksikasi rus xalqi madaniyatida muhim oʻrin egallagan movut, polotno, toʻr matolar toʻqish hunarmandchiligida xom-ashyo maxsulotlari va ularga ishlov berish uchun kerakli narsa va asbob-uskunalarni deyarli yarmi import qilinishi sababli oʻzlashma soʻzlarga boyligi bilan ajralib turadi.

10. Chog'ishtirilayotgan tillarda yengil sanoat sohasiga oid leksikaning milliy-madaniy xususiyatlaridagi umumiylik har uchala tilda soha leksikasining lingvomadaniy o'ziga xosligi qadimiylik omili, tarmoq soharining rivojlanganlik darajasi omili, madaniyatlarning bir biriga o'tishi omili, etnomadaniy realiyalar ifodasi (qadriyatlar omili), siyosiy omil va boshqalar ta'siri ostida shakllanganligida namoyon bo'ladi.

11. Ingliz, o'zbek va rus lisoniy olam manzaralarida yengil sanoat sohasi bilan bog'liq realiyalar, hodisa va jarayonlarni aks ettirilishida bugungi kunga xos bo'lgan umumiy tendensiyalar, dastavval globallashuv tendensiyasi ta'siri kuzatiladi. Soha leksikasida globallashuv tendensiyasi an'anaviy termin va atamalar bilan bir qatorda leksik globallashuv hosilasi bo'lmish o'zlashma baynalminal so'zlar keng ishlatilishida namoyon bo'ladi.

Bundan tashqari, paydo bo'lishida o'zga ma'noga ega, hozirda esa yangi ma'no kasb etituvchi yengil sanoatga oid leksemalar ham sohadagi yangi kashfiyotlar, yangi texnologik yutuklarning lisoniy olam manzarasidagi aksi ekanligidan dalolat beradi.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL ON AWARDING SCIENTIFIC DEGREES
PhD.03/31.03 2021.Fil.78.04 AT TERMEZ STATE UNIVERSITY**

TERMEZ STATE UNIVERSITY

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**LINGUOCULTURAL ASPECT OF LIGHT INDUSTRY LEXICON
(ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE ENGLISH, UZBEK AND RUSSIAN
LANGUAGES)**

**10.00.06 – Comparative Literature, Contrastive Linguistics and Translation
studies**

**DISSERTATION ABSTRACT
for the doctor of philosophy degree (PhD) in philological sciences**

Termez – 2023

The theme of the dissertation for the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) was registered at the Supreme Attestation Commission under № B2021.1.PhD/Fil1606.

The dissertation has been prepared at Termez State University.

The abstract of the dissertation is posted in three languages (Uzbek, English, Russian, (resume)), is placed on the website of Scientific Council (www.tersu.uz) and on the website of «ZiyoNet» Information and Educational portal (www.ziynet.uz).

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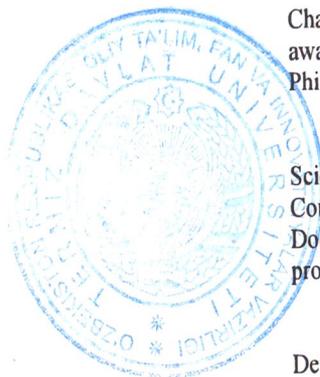
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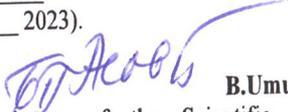
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The dissertation defense will be held on 10 "11", 2023 at 12:00 at the meeting of the Scientific Council PhD.03/31.03 2021.Fil.78.04 at Termez state university. Address: Termez city, Barkamol avlod street, 43. Phone: (876) 221-74-55; fax: (876) 221-71-17; e-mail: termizdu@umail.uz).

The dissertation can be found in the Information-Resource Center of Termez State University. (registered with the number #103). Address: Termez city, Barkamol avlod street, 43. Phone: (876) 221-74-55.

Dissertation abstract was distributed on "05" 10 2023.
(Registry record No. 42 dated "05" 10 2023).




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INTRODUCTION (annotation of the doctor of philosophy (PhD) dissertation)

Topicality and necessity of the thesis. Interest in comparative-typological study of the special lexicon of political, economic, social, religious, etc. fields is growing in world linguistics. As a result of the worldwide acceleration process in the development of society and the influence of modern scientific and technical achievements, the development of production, including light industrial technologies, has led to the expansion of the nominative space of the field in different systematic languages. The above factors create the need for in-depth research of the light industry lexicon from the point of view of applied linguistics, systematization, and regulation of terms.

In modern linguistics, the importance of researching the nature of the light industry discourse is increasing in connection with the new achievements of applied linguistics. A number of scientific researches are being carried out in pragmatic, cognitive, semantic, syntactic, and stylistic aspects. Accordingly, the lexicon related to the light industry field, on the one hand, is scientific terminology, and on the other hand, its proportionality with the lexicon of the national language, structural-semantic and grammatical signs, rules of methodological application, as a reflection of the material and spiritual values of the society, is used in various systematic languages. Solving issues of cultural identity requires new methods and approaches in line with traditional linguistic analysis methods.

In our country, in-depth and comprehensive study of terms and lexemes related to the light industry in various aspects has become one of the actual issues of national linguistics. In the era of globalization, it is considered an important factor for improving the system of learning foreign languages, the processes of organic integration of science and education with practice, "in order to increase the knowledge and level of not only young people but also members of our society, first of all, knowledge and high spirituality "necessity" determines the necessity of cross-researching the historical foundations of the linguistic features of the light industry discourse with the English language, relying on advanced foreign experiences. After all, it has become urgent to systematize professional terms and terms within the field lexicon, sdartadize, analyze the lexical layer related to the light industry from a conceptual and linguistic-cultural viewpoints, and identify the main trends in developing specific field terms.

The research work contributes to the implementation of the Presidential Decree No. PF-6097 as of October 29, 2020 "Science until 2030 on approving the concept of development", No. PF-6108 dated November 6, 2020 "On measures to develop the fields of education and science in the new development period of Uzbekistan", 2021 PQ No. 5117 of May 19 "On measures to bring the activities of popularization of learning foreign languages to a qualitatively new level in the Republic of Uzbekistan", No. PF-60 of November 28, 2022 "For 2022-2026. This dissertation will serve to a certain extent in the implementation of the tasks defined in the intended

decisions and decrees on the development strategy of New Uzbekistan, as well as in other regulatory legal documents related to this activity.

Relevant research priority areas of science and developing technology of the Republic: I. The research was carried out under the priority directions of science and developing technology of the Republic “The Formation of the Innovative System of Ideas in Social, Legal, Economic, Cultural, Spiritual and Educational Development of the Democratic State and their Ways of Implementation in the Information Society”.

Problem development status. The works of J.C. Withers, P. Magda, S. Desrosiers, E.J.W. Barber, K. Matthews³⁴, B.N. Golovin, S.V. Grinev, A.V. Superanskaya, N.V. Podolskaya, N.V. Vasilyeva, S.D. Shelov, A. Madvaliyev, A. Hojiyev, H. Yodgorov, Z.N. Aripova, D.M. Yoldosheva, S.Kh. Nurmatova, O.M. Polatova, M.S. Akhatova, Sh.N. Kuchimov, I.J. Yuldashev, G.Y. Gulomova, O.S. Akhmedov, Kh.D. Paluanova deal with the problems of the lexicon of the field, in which the linguistic description of the terms nature are studied³⁵. In particular, scientific research on light industry of lexicon based on textile terminology is reflected in the works of E.J.W. Barber, L.W. Besschetnova, N.A. Gerlyak, G.M. Yermolenko, O.A. Nikolayeva, O.V. Orfinskaya, S.I. Shilikov, D.M. Yoldosheva, D. Buronova, N. Muminova, M. Soliyeva³⁶ and other linguists.

³⁴ Withers, J. C. "Textile terms and definitions." *Aslib Proceedings*. Vol. 4. No. 2. MCB UP Ltd, 1952. Polanyi, Magda. "Technical and Trade Dictionary of Textile Terms; German-American/English, American/English-German." (1967). Desrosiers, Sophie. "Textile terminologies and classifications: Some methodological and chronological aspects." *Textile Terminologies in the Ancient Near East and the Mediterranean Area from the 3rd to the 1st millennium BC*, Ancient Textiles Series 8 (2010): 23-51. Matthews, Kolanjikombil. *Encyclopedic Dictionary of Textile Terms: Volume 3*. CRC Press, 2018. Barber E.J.W. *Prehistoric Textiles. The Development of Cloth in the Neolithic and Bronze Ages with Special Reference to the Aegean*. – Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1991. – 471 p

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³⁶ Barber E.J.W. Ўша асар; Бессчетнова Л.В. и др. Учет синтагматических связей текстильных терминов при обучении профессиональному русскому языку // *Технология текстильной промышленности*, 2017. – № 4

General problems of textile terminology are studied by D. Buronova, O.V. Orfinskaya, M.Soliyeva, S.A'zamov³⁷, textile trade terms by O.A. Nikolayeva, S.I. Shilikov³⁸, Characteristics of the thematic group "Clothes" by N.A. Gerlyak, G.M. Yermolenko³⁹, etc. L.V. Besschetnova studied the issues of teaching textile terms⁴⁰, while Z.X. Auxadiyeva carried out her research on the problems of translation of measurement units in the textile and light industry.

The connection of the dissertation research with the research work of the higher educational institution where the dissertation was completed. The dissertation is a component of the prospective scientific-research work plan conducted at the Department of English Language and Literature of Termiz State University on the topic "Actual problems of cross-typological study of the lexical-semantic system of the language: diachrony and synchrony".

The aim of the research is to reveal the linguistic and cultural features of the light industry lexicon in English, Uzbek and Russian languages.

The tasks of the research:

to interpret the lexical descriptions of light industry in world linguistics;
to study the basics of the linguistic and cultural approach in the study of the light industry lexicon;

to determine the place of etymological analysis in revealing the linguistic and cultural aspect of light industry lexicon in English, Uzbek and Russian languages;

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³⁷ Бурунова Д. Особенности развития разноязычной текстильной терминологии в современном мире // Электронный ресурс: <http://library.ziyonet.uz/ru/book/download/41143>; Орфинская О.В. Лента, тесьма, бинт: к вопросу о текстильной терминологии // Египет и сопредельные страны: Электронный журнал. – № 3, 2016. – С. 22-46; Солиева М.А. Структурно-семантический анализ текстильных терминов в таджикском и английском языках: Дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Душанбе, 2014. – 160 с.; Аъзамов М.С. Инглизча-ўзбекча тўқимачилик ва энгил саноат терминларининг структур-семантик таҳлили: Филол. фанл. бўйича фалсафа докт. дисс. автореф. – Андижон, 2022. – 60 б.

³⁸ Николаева О.А. Терминология текстильного материаловедения: Дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Иваново, 2006. – 179 с.; Шиликов С.И. Наименования товарной номенклатуры легкой промышленности, подлежащие переводу на английский язык (на примере предприятий Тюменской области) // Язык и культура. – Новосибирск, 2012. – № 2. – С. 135-140;

³⁹ Герляк Н.А. Названия одежды в хантыйском языке: генезис и семантика (на материале казымского диалекта) // Вестник угроведения. – 2016. – № 4 (27). – С. 7-14; Ермоленко Г.М. Лингвокультуремы тематической группы «Одежда» (сопоставительный анализ на материале английского и русского языков): Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Пятигорск, 2009. – 29 с.

⁴⁰ Бессчетнова Л.В. и др. Учет синтагматических связей текстильных терминов при обучении профессиональному русскому языку // Технология текстильной промышленности, 2017. – № 4 (370). – С. 319-322.

to classify the main lexical-semantic and grammatical features of light industry of lexicon in the studied languages;

to analyse the light industry vocabulary in English, Uzbek and Russian languages;

to determine the factors that determine the linguistic and cultural characteristics of the light industry lexicon;

to elucidate the common and different aspects in the national-cultural features of the lexicon of the languages that are being compared on the basis of the linguistic and cultural analysis of light industry of lexicon.

The object of the study is the light industry lexicon in the English, Uzbek and Russian languages.

The subject of the research is the linguistic and cultural aspect of light industry of lexicon in the English, Uzbek and Russian languages.

Research methods. Linguistic description method, comparative method, component analysis, linguo-cultural analysis, etymological analysis and statistical analysis methods were used in the dissertation.

The scientific novelty of the research is as follows:

certain semantic categorical meanings of light industry of lexicon in English, Uzbek, and Russian languages create the lexical-semantic micro-fields textile, sewing, paper polygraphy, porcelain-faience, leather-shoes;

preliminary processing of raw materials in textile, sewing, tanning, fur, footwear, and other light industries based on the linguistic and national-cultural (linguistic-cultural) coloring of the lexical units involved in the realization of the objects, events, and processes related to the production of consumer products and their symbols were determined;

lexicon related to the light industry in mixed languages is formed using affixation, word formation without additions, compound words, abbreviations, transposition of word groups, as well as the emergence of homonyms, metaphorization, metonymic meaning were determined;

It was proved that the phenomenon of lexical globalization occurred as a result of the influence of the globalization process in the fact that the realities, events and processes related to the light industry are reflected in the landscapes of the linguistic world of mixed languages;

It was based on that antiquity, the degree of development of branches, the transition of cultures, ethnocultural realities, political and other factors that determine the commonality and uniqueness of the lexicon related to the light industry sector.

The practical results of the research are as follows:

it was developed as the basis of light industry lexicon research based on the linguistic and cultural approach;

the criteria for classifying the etymological, lexical-semantic, and grammatical features of the light industry lexicon in English, Uzbek, and Russian languages were explained;

the qualitative and quantitative indicators of the light industry lexicon in the spoken languages were determined;

the factors determining the linguistic and cultural characteristics of the light industry lexicon were determined;

the linguistic and cultural features of the light industry lexicon in English, Uzbek, and Russian languages were determined.

The reliability of research results the consistency of the conclusions drawn, the applied approach and methods, and their theoretical foundations are confirmed by the compatibility of the analysis of examples taken from the fiction literature in English and Uzbek languages.

Scientific and practical significance of research results. The scientific significance of the research is determined by the fact that the linguistic and cultural aspect of light industry of lexicon is revealed based on the etymological, lexical-semantic, grammatical and statistical analysis of the studied lexical units in the case of English, Uzbek and Russian languages. The theoretical conclusions presented in the dissertation serve as a theoretical source in the linguistic and cultural study of field terms and terms in a contrastive and comparative direction.

The practical importance of the dissertation work seems in developing and conducting lecture courses, seminars on comparative linguistics, linguistics, lexicology, grammar, text analysis, writing dissertations, monographs, textbooks, training manuals, and dictionaries.

Implementation of the research results. Research of national-cultural features of light industry lexicon in the English, Uzbek and Russian languages based on theoretical proposals, practical recommendations and conclusions:

The outcomes on certain semantic categorical meanings of light industry of lexicon in the English, Uzbek and Russian languages creating the lexical-semantic microfields "Textile", "Sewing", "Paper polygraphy", "Porcelain-faience", "Leather-shoes". were used in the fundamental and scientific-practical projects FA-F1-G003 "Word formation in the modern Karakalpak language" and FA-A1-G007 "Karakalpak proverbs as an object of linguistic research" (Reference No. 17-01/74 of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Karakalpak Humanities Research Institute dated March 28, 2022);

The conclusions on the subjects, events and processes related to preliminary processing of raw materials and production of consumer goods in textile, tailoring, tanning, fur, footwear and other light industries based on the linguistic and cultural approach, their signs from the conclusions about the national-cultural (linguistic) coloring of the lexical units have been involved in the realization of the European Union Erasmus+ program in 2016-2018, #561624-EPP-1-2015-UK-EPPKA2-CBHE-SP-ERASMUS+CBHEIMEP "Modernization and Internationalization of Higher Education System Processes" (Reference of Samarkand State University No. 1298/30.02.01 dated May 24, 2022);

Outcomes on the degree of development of branches of industry, the transition of cultures, ethno-cultural realities, political, etc. were used in the applied research project No. I-204-4-5 "Creation of virtual resources from English language specialty subjects based on information and communication technologies and introduction into the educational process" (Reference No. 883/30.02.01 of Samarkand State Institute of

Foreign Languages dated April 4, 2023 reference). As a result, it served to enrich the content of electronic resources created under the project.

Authenticity of the research results. The results of this research were discussed at 3 international and 4 national scientific-practical conferences.

Publication of research results. A total of 18 scientific works were published on the subject of the dissertation, 4 of them were published in scientific publications recommended to publish the main scientific results of doctoral dissertations by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan, including 14 of them were published in republican and foreign scientific journals.

The structure and scope of the dissertation. The composition of the dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, and a list of used literature. The main volume of the dissertation is 136 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the **introductory** part of the research, the relevance and necessity of the research topic is stated, its compatibility with the priority directions of the development of science and technology of the republic is shown, the level of research of the problem is highlighted, the goals and tasks of the research are defined, the methods are described, the research object and subject are defined, the scientific novelty of the work, the reliability of the obtained results, the scientific-practical significance, the implementation of the research results into practice, approval, published works, the structure and size of the dissertation are presented.

The first chapter of the dissertation, entitled "**Scientific-theoretical foundations in studying the light industry lexicon in the linguistic and cultural aspects**" deals with the interpretation of light industry lexicon in modern linguistics. It describes the linguistic and cultural approach to the study of the light industry lexicon and its application methods.

The composition of the light industry lexicon consists of special field terms, which in this thesis are the subjects, events, and processes related to the preliminary processing of various light industrial raw materials and the production of ready-made consumer products and goods, their signs and characteristics are considered as a special (scientific-professional) and general consumer nomination.

The lexicon of the light industry is composed of 1) words and phrases whose application is limited to the relevant field and 2) general literary character. Lexical units whose application is limited to the sphere of light industry are used directly in professional, scientific, and partially, official-departmental speech. At the same time, words and phrases of general literary character can be found in speech typical of all functional language styles. In light industry lexicon, general and narrow field terms are contrasted with universal terms. The light industry lexicon of universal character consists of light industry terms.

In the lexicon of the light industry, the verbalization of categorical meanings such as objectivity, procedural and non-procedural signs of objects, the sign of a certain sign acquires a linguistic and cultural identity. Because the people's view of the world is reflected in the language of every nation and linguistic and cultural society. If, on the one hand, it is possible to introduce the products of light industrial

production into the household culture, on the other hand, it is close to reality to evaluate them at a technical and technological level/method of mastering existence. As cultural products, light industrial goods, and production tools and methods are expressed in the language with the help of a special light industrial lexicon, this, in turn, indicates that this vocabulary layer has a national-cultural color.

Revealing the national-cultural features of the light industry lexicon is carried out through the linguistic-cultural approach. According to the linguistic-cultural approach, language is a universal form of primary conceptualization of the world and rationalization of human experience, an expression and guardian of unconsciously and irregularly acquired knowledge about the world, a historical memory of socially significant events in human life⁴¹.

In analyzing light industry lexicon based on the linguistic and cultural approach, in particular, the following main methods can be used:

1) Method of dominant analysis. This method makes it possible to identify the keywords of culture - linguistic and cultural concepts because among the frequent words, there are words that represent the dominants of the linguistic landscape of the ethnos, social group, and individual. It seems that the application of this analysis method in revealing the national-cultural features of light industry lexicon is to identify the terms and terms which are often used within the lexicon of the light industry through the linguostatistical method and to study their role in the representation of certain linguocultural concepts.

2) Cluster analysis method. In linguistics and cultural studies, the cluster method is understood as the description of lexical-semantic (thematic) groups of words that form clusters, in which all the words included in the cluster are described lexicographically. At the same time, each word represents a part of the linguistic landscape. The total relations with them are determined. Within the framework of the method, lexemes of different word groups can be included in the cluster, which serves not only to identify the artifacts but also to reveal the relations specific to the national culture to them. This, in turn, also applies to light industry of lexicon, and it helps to clarify that the expression of light industry production culture in the linguistic world is closely related to ethnic culture.

3) Field method. Recently, linguistic literature has been using the concept of linguo-cultural along with the concept of lexical-semantic field. As a method of studying linguistic and cultural units, the field is based on the fact that the content importance of each component depends on the whole composition of the complex (summarizing) unit. In studying the linguistic and cultural characteristics of light industry of lexicon, the field method makes it possible to systematize network lexical units in the linguistic culture of the speakers of the studied languages and describe their participation in the extrapolation of culture.

4) Component analysis. The component analysis helps to reveal the semantic features of linguistic units that embody cultural concepts. In particular, it is possible to determine the perception of culture in terms of words related to the light industry lexicon using this analysis method;

⁴¹ Попова З.Д., Стернин И.А. Когнитивная лингвистика. – М.: АСТ: Восток-Запад, 2007. – С. 10-11.

5) Discourse analysis or linguistic and cultural analysis of the text. Text is the original keeper of culture ⁴². Therefore, the linguistic and cultural features of the terms are fully manifested in the texts related to the light industry. On the one hand, the text material creates a basis for defining non-equivalent lexicon and background and connotative words, lacunae that arise in the translation process, on the one hand, and on the other hand, it is an invaluable basis for analyzing the core of intertextual texts, linguistic and cultural concepts and their structure in the system of the author and recipient.

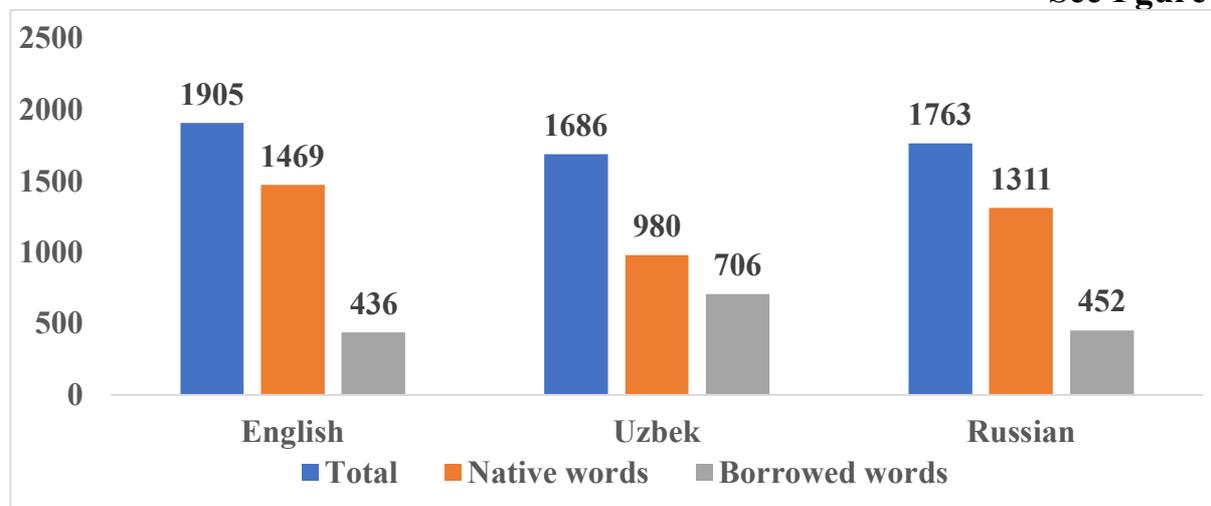
6) Thesaurus method. This method of analysis is distinguished by the fact that it is aimed at a complete description of the vocabulary of a language. Collection of special terminology and terms representing all concepts and symbols in the field of light industry, interpretation of their meanings, and determination of the relevance of words to other concepts is carried out using the thesaurus method, etc.

This method of analysis is distinguished by the fact that it is aimed at a complete description of the vocabulary of a language. Collection of special terminology and terms representing all concepts and symbols in the field of light industry, interpretation of their meanings, determination of the relevance of words to other concepts is carried out using the thesaurus method, etc.

The second chapter of the dissertation is called "**Etymological and lexical-grammatical description of light industry lexicon in English, Uzbek and Russian.**" In this chapter, the etymological features of the light industry lexicon are revealed, the lexical-semantic areas of the lexicon of the industry are defined, and the methods of formation are analyzed.

The lexical-grammatical features and linguistic and cultural features of light industry lexicon in English, Uzbek and Russian largely depend on its etymological description, which is directly related to the fact that it is composed of pure English, Uzbek or Russian words or borrowed words. In our dissertation work, we found out that the total number of words related to light industry recorded in English, Uzbek and Russian dictionaries consists of 1905 words in English, 1686 words in Uzbek, and 1763 words in Russian.

See Figure 1.



⁴² Маслова В.А. Лингвокультурология. – М.: Академия, 2001. – С. 35.

Figure 1. Etymological composition of the lexicon of the light industry in the English, Uzbek and Russian languages.

From the etymological point of view, the lexicon of the light industry is divided into native words and borrowed words. In English, the main part of light industry lexicon is occupied by native words, and there are relatively few borrowed words of origin. In particular, there are 1469 native words related to the light industry in English, which corresponds to 77% of the 1905 (100%) sector lexicon. In the Uzbek language, there are 980 native words related to the light industry, that is, 58% of the total 1686 (100%) of the industry lexicon. In the Russian language, it occupies 1311 words, i.e., 74% of the 1763 (100%) of the field lexicon. Borrowed words related to light industry are 436 (23%) in English, 706 (42%) in Uzbek, and 452 (26%) in Russian. [see Chart 1].

The largest number of borrowed words in the light industry lexicon of the English language - 252 - corresponds to words from the French language. They make up 57.8% of 436 (100%) borrowed words. The reason for the large number of words borrowed from the French language in the English light industry lexicon is the rule of the Normans over the English for two centuries. As a result of high-ranking nobles communicating only in French, the acquisition of words enriched the English language as a vocabulary. Such acquisitions related to the light industry include *satın, bobbin, canvas, chiffon, cord, crepe and denim*. Words from Latin make up 15%, i.e., 65, of the borrowed words in the light industrial lexicon of the English language. They include *acetate, cellulose, cortex, degumming, extract, latex and silk*. In general, the borrowed words in the English light industry lexicon are French, Latin, Hindi, Greek, Spanish, Arabic, Dutch, Persian, Japanese, Urdu, Malayalam, Portuguese, came from Bengali, German, Italian, Norwegian, Chinese, Javanese, Norse, Scottish, Telegu, Irish, Russian, Swedish, Welsh. The largest number is borrowed from the French language, and the smallest number corresponds to the words from the Chinese, Javanese, Norse, Scots, and Telegu languages.

The lexicon of the Uzbek language for light industry borrowed from the languages such as Persian, French, Latin, Russian, German, English, Greek, Italian, Arabic, Dutch, Greek, Spanish, Turkish, Hindi, Polish, Malay, Chinese, Japanese, Ukrainian, Norwegian and the largest amount of borrowings is 205 words and it was taken from the Persian language. Their size makes up 29% of the total of 707 (100%) borrowed words. The large number of acquisitions of this language can be explained as a result of centuries-old economic, cultural and social relations between the Uzbek and Persian peoples. Words such as *baxmal, dazmol, dastgoh, juvoldiz, kalava, moki, sarafan* serve as examples of borrowings from the Persian language, which occupies a place in the lexicon of the Uzbek language of light industry. There are 136 words borrowed from the French language within the Uzbek light industry lexicon, i.e. 19.2%. For example: *bandaj, batist, gabardin, galife, garderob, jaket, kapyushon*, etc. Words from the Latin language make up 80, i.e., 11.3% of the Uzbek light industry lexicon. Among them, words such as *dekor, kapron, mantiya, fabrikat, forma* can be added. The results of the analysis

showed that among the words borrowed from Persian, French, Latin, Russian, German, English, Greek, Italian, Arabic, Dutch, Spanish, Turkish, Hindi, Polish, Malay, Chinese, Japanese, and Ukrainian in the light industry lexicon of the Uzbek language are found as the most words from the Persian language and the least from the Ukrainian and Norwegian languages.

Borrowed words in the light industry lexicon of the Russian language are as follows: English, Latin, Spanish, French, German, Chinese, Greek, Turkish, Dutch, Polish, Italian, Persian, Malay, Czech, Japanese, Arabic, Finno-Ugric, Swedish, Hindi, Tatar, Even, Azerbaijani, Tamil languages. The largest number of them is 181 words borrowed from the French language. A total of 452 (100%) occupy 40% of the words borrowed from foreign languages. The reason for the large number of borrowings from the Russian language in the lexicon of the light industry sector is that France was the center of fashion and clothing production at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. Moreover, it can be explained by the fact that most of the names of clothes entered the Russian vocabulary as an acquisition from the French language. For example *анорак, ателье, бандаж, батист, бижутерия, блуза, борсетка*, etc. 91 words from the German language correspond to 20.1% of the borrowed words in the lexicon of the Russian language of the light industry. For example: *артикул, бабуши, бархат, бинт, брезент, брюки, вата, галстук, гамаши, замша*, etc. It turned out that the words that came from the English language make up 11.5%, i.e., 52, of the borrowed words in the light industry lexicon of the Russian language. Among them are words such as *блейзер, боди, вельвет, джемпер, джинсы, дизайнер, коверкот*. Borrowed words in the Russian light industry lexicon came from English, Latin, Spanish, French, German, Chinese, Greek, Turkish, Dutch, Polish, Italian, Azerbaijani, Persian, Malay, Czech, Japanese, Arabic, Finno-Ugric, Swedish, Hindi, Tatar, Even, Tamil languages. The largest number of them are words from the French language, and the smallest number is from Finno-Ugric, Swedish, Hindi, Tatar, Even, and Tamil languages.

See Table 2.1.

Source of appropriation	English		Uzbek			Russian		
	In number and percentage							
French	252	57,8 %	Persian	205	29%	French	181	40 %
Latin	65	15 %	French	136	19.2%	German	91	20.1 %
Indian	29	6.7 %	Latin	80	11.3%	English	52	11.5 %
Greek	11	2.5 %	Russian	61	8.6 %	Turkish	16	3.6 %
Spanish	11	2.5 %	German	51	7.2%	Polish	16	3.6 %
Arabian	9	2 %	Greek	51	7.2%	Latin	14	3.1 %
Dutch	8	1.8 %	English	50	7.1%	Turkic languages	13	2.9 %
Persian	7	1.6 %	Italian	22	3.1%	Dutch	12	2.7 %
Japanese	5	1.1 %	Arabian	21	3%	Greek	11	2.4 %
Urdu	5	1.1 %	Dutch	6	1%	Italian	10	2.2 %

Malayalam	4	0.9 %	Spanish	6	1%	Spanish	7	1.6 %
Portuguese	4	0.9 %	Turkish	3	0.4%	Persian	7	1.6 %
Bengali	3	0.7 %	Indian	3	0.4%	Arabian	3	0.7 %
German	3	0.7 %	Polish	3	0.4%	Malay	3	0.7 %
Italian	3	0.7 %	Malay	2	0.3%	Swedish	3	0.7 %
Norwegian	3	0.7 %	Chinese	2	0.3%	Azerbaijani	2	0.4 %
Chinese	2	0.5 %	Japanese	2	0.3%	Czech	2	0.4 %
Javanese	2	0.5 %	Ukrainian	1	0.1%	Chinese	2	0.4 %
Norse	2	0.5 %	Norwegian	1	0.1%	Indian	2	0.4 %
Scottish	2	0.5 %	Total:	706	100%	Japanese	1	0.2 %
Telegu	2	0.5 %				Finno-Ugric	1	0.2 %
Irish	1	0.2 %				Tatar	1	0.2 %
Jewish	1	0.2 %				Ewen	1	0.2 %
Russian	1	0.2 %				Tamil	1	0.2 %
Welsh	1	0.2 %						
Total:	436	100%				Total:	452	100%

Table 2.1. Borrowed words used in the field of the light industry in the English, Uzbek and Russian languages.

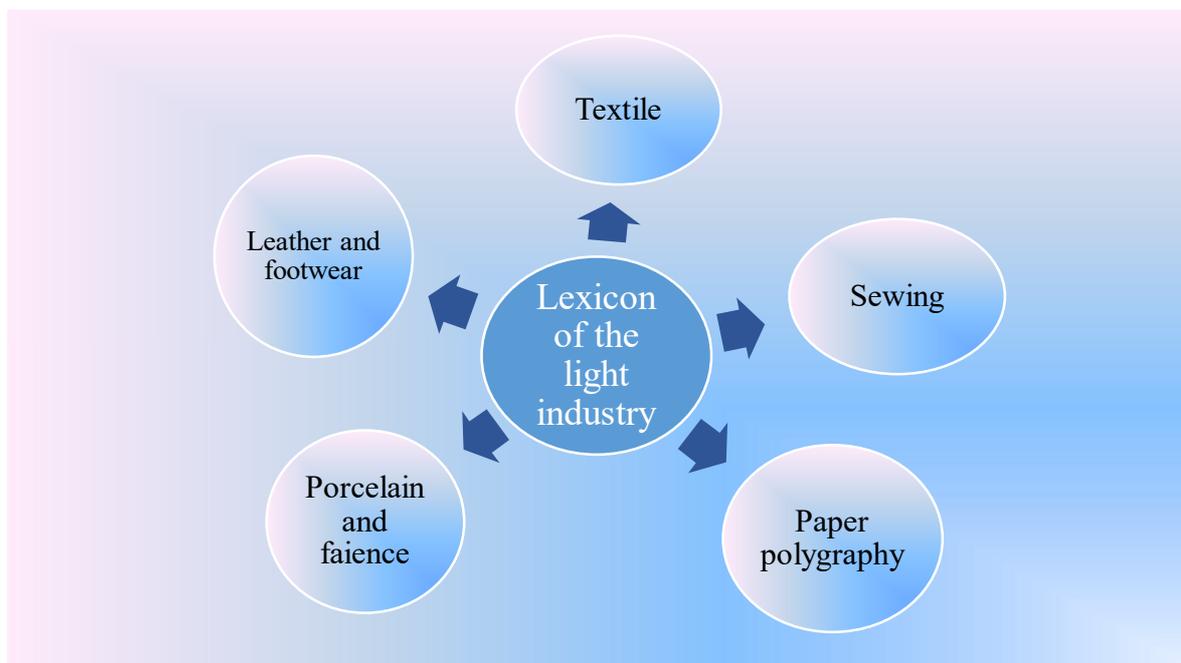
The lexical-semantic features of the lexicon of the light industry in the English, Uzbek and Russian languages are reflected in the lexical-semantic fields and thematic groups formed within this lexicon. When dividing the lexicon related to the light industry into lexical-semantic areas and thematic groups, its specific semantic categorical meanings serve as direct classification criteria. Based on the I.I.Chumak-Jun theory⁴³ we divided it into lexical-semantic fields based on the following principles: 1) the presence of an archylexeme that covers the full scope of the concept of the light industry, represents a generalizing meaning within a certain group, is dominant from the point of view of synonymy, and has a stylistically neutral character. 2) interdependence of semantic units within the field; 3) interchangeability of elements within the field; 4) having a close relationship with all lexical-semantic fields of the language; lexical-semantic fields can be included in the higher-level field. It is important that lexical-semantic fields are considered a micro field in relation to the lexicon of the light industry, while lexical-semantic groups are a macrofield, and lexical-semantic groups are micro fields that make it up.

Within the vocabulary of the light industry in the English, Uzbek and Russian languages "Tekstil" ("Textile", "Текстиль"); "Tikuvchilik" ("Sewing", "Швейное дело"); "Qog'oz poligrafiya" ("Paper polygraphy"; "Бумажная полиграфия"); "Chinni-fayans" ("Фарфоро-фаянсовое производство"; "Porcelain and faience")

⁴³ Чумак-Жунь И.И. Лексико-семантическое поле цвета в языке поэзии И.А. Бунина: состав, структура, функционирование: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – К., 1996. – 185 с.

; “Charm-poyabzal” (“Leather and footwear”; “Кожевенное-обувное дело”) lexical-semantic fields are formed, and they are characterized by the fact that they embody different lexical-semantic groups that are manifested in a hierarchical relationship with them.

See Picture 1.



Picture 1. Lexical-semantic fields in the lexicon of the light industry

Words related to the light industry In the English, Uzbek and Russian languages, are formed using morphological, morphological-syntactic, lexical-semantic and lexical-syntactic word formation methods, among which the morphological method is the most productive method. In the languages being compared using the morphological method, the words belonging to the noun, adjective, verb, and adverbial word groups are formed using affixation, word formation without suffixes, compound word formation, and abbreviations within the field lexicon. Using the morphological-syntactic method, cases of substantivation, adjectivization, and adverbialization were observed in the formation of words related to the light industry in English, Uzbek, and Russian languages. In the lexicon of the light industry in the languages under analysis, homonyms appear, metaphorization occurs, and metonymic meaning transfer takes a special place in forming the lexicon related to the light industry using the morphological-syntactic method.

See Table 2.4.

Morphological method		Examples
	using suffixes	English: <i>weaver, warper, twister</i> ; Uzbek: <i>bo‘zchi, bo‘yoqchi, to‘quvchi</i> ;

Affixation		Russian: <i>промышленность, кладчик, краситель.</i>
	using prefixes	English: <i>nonwoven, intertwine, anticrease;</i> Uzbek: <i>noto 'qima, nogazlama, serburma;</i> Russian: <i>задрапировать, замаслить, вплести.</i>
	using circumfixes	English: <i>transmission, semi-processed, regenerated;</i> Uzbek: <i>serburma, serbo 'yoq, serqaviq;</i> Russian: <i>безрукавка, подплетина, безусадочный.</i>
Forming words without suffixes	The method of word formation related to this phenomenon of affixation is mainly characteristic of the Russian language and it is not found in English and Uzbek languages.: <i>вгиб, вырез, выпуск, выступ, вход, выход, вылет, выпад, выбор, вязь, гладь, завод, зажим, запал, залом.</i>	
Forming compound words	English: <i>whipcord, tablecloth, supercombing;</i> Uzbek: <i>belbog', belburma, ishtonbog', dokafarang;</i> Russian: <i>хлопчатобумажный, гребнечесальный, гидрохимия.</i>	
Abbreviation	English: <i>CAD (Computer Aided Design), WP (weather-proof), L (large), M (medium);</i> Uzbek: <i>o'zbekpaxtasanoat o'zbekipaksanoat, o'zcharmsanoat;</i> Russian: <i>ВЗТМ (Волжский завод текстильных материалов), УШФ (Учалинская швейная фабрика), текстильтрест, техноткань, х/б</i>	

Table 2.4. The formation of lexicon related to the light industry in the English, Uzbek and Russian languages using the morphological method.

In general, the lexical-grammatical features of light industry words in English, Uzbek and Russian languages are determined, on the one hand, by the general lexical-grammatical laws of these languages. On the other hand, the grammatical uniqueness of each language is reflected in its uniqueness in the lexical layer of the light industry.

The third chapter of the dissertation entitled "**National-cultural identity of light industry lexicon**" deals with the linguistic and cultural analysis of the lexicon of the industry is carried out, determining the factors that determine the linguistic features of light industry of lexicon.

The study of the national-cultural features of light industry of lexicon raises the issue of linguistic and cultural research factors of language units. The study of the linguistic and cultural features of the English light industrial lexicon includes

the specific aspects of industrial production, which has been formed and developed by the English people for several centuries and caused the transition of the economy of England from an agrarian-feudal system to an industrial-capitalist system by the 18th century, including England the development of light industry requires taking into account the influence of the culture of the colonial peoples, the rapid improvement of industrial techniques and technology, the mechanization of labor and other similar factors. Accordingly, the linguistic and cultural features of the English light industry lexicon are directly determined by such factors. For example, the English word for the light industry, "*macintosh*", means "light waterproof coat"⁴⁴. Under this word lies the type of national clothing characteristic of the light industrial culture of the British people. This fabric, discovered by Charles Mackintosh at the beginning of the 19th century, later became known as mackintosh in his honor⁴⁵.

The increase in the need of studying the linguistic and cultural features of the Uzbek light industry lexicon is determined to some extent by the general interest in the culture of the East, especially the peoples of Central Asia, which are considered exotic for Europe. In the Uzbek national light industry, raw materials, products, and unique technologies that are not found in other ethnic cultures, that is, unique to the Uzbek national production culture, are naturally verbalized in the Uzbek language and in the process of nomination, their characteristic nationalism is expressed in language tools which is reflected in lexical units. For example, if we take the word *adras* in the Uzbek language, "-it's white fabric, striped floral fabric" that is, "its weave is silk, and its hem is made of thread, satin "similar but thicker local gas"⁴⁶. This, in turn, is a national-cultural product found only in the Uzbek light industry. The word "*Olacha*" means "fabric with a fine pattern, usually woven from cotton thread, sometimes from thread and silk"⁴⁷. In this, too, we can directly see the expression of the national type of fabric characteristic of Uzbek light industry production.

Since the English and Uzbek light industry lexicons have their own linguistic and cultural characteristics, the words and phrases that make up the lexical layer of the light industry in Russian have acquired national-cultural coloring during the historical development of the language. For example, the Russian word *воротник* refers to light industry and comes from the Old Russian word "*ворот*" (turn, turning), meaning "*ворота*" or "*вход*" (entry). In ancient times, Russian clothes did not have sewn collars, so people wrapped a piece of cloth around their neck and tied it around their throat⁴⁸. In the 11th century, a new fashion appeared in Russia - along with cloth collars, fur collars began to appear. By the end of the 13th century, in Europe, clothes often had decorative elements, and collars began to be

⁴⁴ Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 5 жилдли / А. Мадвалиев таҳр. ост. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2007. – Т. 3. – Б. 530.

⁴⁵ Encyclopedia of clothing and fashion. – Vol. 3. – Thomson Gale, 2005. – P. 79.

⁴⁶ Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 5 жилдли / А. Мадвалиев таҳр. ост. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон нашриёти, 2020. – Т. 1. – Б. 41.

⁴⁷ Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 5 жилдли / А. Мадвалиев таҳр. ост. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон нашриёти, 2020. – Т. 3. – Б. 107.

⁴⁸ <https://ru.wiktionary.org/wiki/воротник>

sewn on them. During the Renaissance, collars were very popular and often served as an indicator of the wearer's social status and wealth. The term "воротник" began to be used in the 17th century due to the widespread of European models of collared clothing in Russia. In Russia, they are called *воротнички* and are often decorated with embroidery, lace, or pearl buttons⁴⁹. Thus, the word *воротник* appeared as a result of the development of fashion and sewing technology in Russian linguistic culture. Over time, collars have become a standard element in many types of clothing, including shirts, blouses, jackets, and coats. Therefore, the linguistic and cultural features of the light industry lexicon in the languages being compared are determined by certain factors. Among such factors, we can include the following: factor of antiquity; the factor of the level of development of network sectors; the factor of the transition of cultures to each other; factor of expression of ethnocultural realities (values factor); political factor; and others.

The factor of antiquity. The textile industry is one of the oldest branches of the English national light industry, therefore the lexicon of the industry is very rich and diverse from the national-cultural point of view. In the lexicon of the English textile industry, the factor of antiquity is manifested in the scope of historical and archaic words related to the production of woolen fabrics, artificial silk, and yarn, and in their linguistic and cultural characteristics. For example, the English word *wool* comes from the German word *wulla*, which in turn comes from the Indo-European root *wel-*, meaning *wool*⁵⁰. The use of wool for clothing began long before writing. Sources indicate that sheep's wool was used to create cloth in ancient Egypt, Asia and Europe. For centuries, wool has been one of England's main exports, famous for its vast pastures. The word *wool* appeared in the English language at the beginning of the 12th century. This became the accepted term for sheep's wool. In the Middle Ages, woolens made from sheep's wool were very valuable and were used to make clothes, blankets, and other items⁵¹.

The development of the Uzbek national light industry also has an ancient history, and it is primarily related to the processing of cotton fibers, silk, wool and leather raw materials. The fact that production has a long history is realized in the lexicon of the network as historical and archaic words and their national-cultural meaning. For example, the word *lokki* means "*headband*" in Uzbek. The linguistic and cultural significance of this word in relation to the word *headband*, which represents any small type of scarf, is that its meaning includes national-cultural information related to the way of wrapping a *headband*: this word means "Zomin, Hulkar, Bogishamol, Cholkishloq, a type of scarf that is folded and tied on the forehead by twisting the top"⁵².

The development of the Russian national light industry was officially determined by the emergence of large industrial factories in the second half of the 18th century, and the invention of spinning machines, knitting machines, and

⁴⁹ Орленко Л.В. Терминологический словарь одежды: Ок. 2000 слов. – М.: Легпромбытиздат, 1996. – 344 с.

⁵⁰ Onions C.T. The Oxford dictionary of English etymology. – London: Oxford University Press, 1994. – 1041 p.

⁵¹ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wool>

⁵² Асомиддинова М. Кийим-кечак номлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1981. – Б. 60.

carding machines became the basis for technical progress. The originality of the production of light industrial products in the past is reflected in the words related to the industry that arose at that time. For example, the word *веретено* means "a tool for spinning threads" in Russian. This word, in turn, comes from the Proto-Slavic root **verp-* (to turn, twist), from which other words in the Russian language, for example, *vertet*, *vrashchenie*, *vertolet*, etc. The *Веретено* was one of the first spinning machines known to mankind. The use of a spindle for spinning yarn was widespread in various cultures and countries of the world, including ancient Greece and Rome, in Europe and Asia in the Middle Ages, and has been preserved in the traditional culture of some peoples. In Russia, the spinning wheel was used to spin flax and hemp, important crops and sources of raw materials for the textile industry. Spinning yarn was a laborious and slow process that required skill and experience, so spinning yarn was considered an important and respected craft.

The factor of development of network areas. One of the factors determining the linguistic and cultural characteristics of the light industry lexicon of English, Uzbek and Russian languages is the level of development of these branches. Therefore, in the lexicon of the English light industry, there are many words reflecting the production culture of the textile, sewing and paper printing industries. For example, words related to the textile industry: *felted fabric*, *nylon*, *silk*, *cotton*; Words related to sewing industry: *cabre thread*, *carpet thread*, *warp*, *stitch*; Words related to the paper polygraphic field: *folio*, *gravure*, *gutter*, *offset*.

Naturally, the words related to these fields form the basis of light industry of lexicon in the Uzbek language and embodies the characteristics of Uzbek national cotton ginning, textile, sewing-knitting, leather-shoes, fur-making, porcelain-faience crafts. For example, words related to cotton ginning industry: *paxta momig'i*, *kondision massa*; words related to the textile industry: *tanda*, *tirgovich*, *o'rama*; words related to sewing industry: *andoza*, *o'lcham*, *bichiqchi*; words related to the leather-shoe industry: *yelim*, *kauchuk*, *jilvir*, *taglik*; words related to the fur industry: *oshlash*, *ishqor*, *oqartirish*; words related to the field of carpet weaving: *uzun patli gilam*, *kalta patli gilam*; words related to porcelain and earthenware industry: *zoldirli tegirmon*, *yuvish*, *sopol*, *sir* etc.

The lexicon of the field of light industry in the Russian language is distinguished by its breadth and diversity compared to the lexical layer of other industries. For example, words related to the spinning industry: *мялиса*, *прялка*, *веретено*; words related to the field of sericulture: *кокон*, *сухой кокон*, *кокон-глухар*; words related to the wool industry: *желтяк*, *руно*, *обножка*; Words related to the yarn industry: *лен-долгунес*, *лента лна-долгунса*, *лноутомление*⁵³; words related to the textile industry: *акрил*, *анорак*, *ателье*; words related to the leather-shoe industry: *ботинки*, *бурки*, *велутон*, *стелка*⁵⁴; words related to sewing industry: *кокетка*, *липучка*, *нитки*, *петля*;

The factor of the transition of cultures to each other. The result of the influence of this factor can be observed in the borrowed words used in the lexical

⁵³ <https://docs.cntd.ru/document/1200058398>

⁵⁴ http://www.granucci.ru/info/statja_3

layer of the light industry of English, Uzbek and Russian languages.

For example, in English, the word *abassi* means white Egyptian cotton. The fibers of Egyptian cotton are long and fine, and fabrics made from such fibers are usually used to make very elegant and high-quality bed linen. The English word *portmone* refers to a borrowed word and comes from the French word *porte-monnaie*, which means "purse". *Porte-monnaie* originally consisted of two words: *porte* meaning "to carry, transport" and *monnaie* meaning "coin". In the Middle Ages, people often carried coins and jewelry in their purses or in the pockets of their clothes. Later, these bags began to be called *porte-monnaie*, because they were specially designed to store coins. Over time, the word came to be used in English as *portmonee* or *portmonaie* to mean purse. Eventually, the word changed to sound like a *portmanteau* and took on the additional meaning of a special suitcase for transporting clothes.

The factor of the transition of cultures has left a significant mark in the lexicon of Uzbek light industry. As a result of intercultural communication and exchange of experience between the Uzbek people and other nations, the lexical layer of light industry has been enriched with such words as *angishvona*, *angob*, *artikel*, *bazzoz*, etc.

In the lexicon of the Russian light industry, we can observe the influence of the factor of the transition of cultures to one another in the word *тюбетейка*. The Russian word *тюбетейка*, according to M. Fasmer's dictionary "Этимологический словарь русского языка", is derived from the Tatar word *tübätäi*, i.e. *tüba* - "top part" and means a traditional headwear⁵⁵. The history of the appearance of this word in the Russian language is related to the history of trade and cultural exchange between Central Asia and Russia. Russian merchants and travelers often traveled to these regions and got to know the culture and traditions of Turkic peoples, including *duppi*⁵⁶.

Factor of expression of ethnocultural realia (The factor of values). The lexicon of the light industry network in English, Uzbek and Russian languages includes a number of words that represent products produced only in the English, Uzbek and Russian national light industries. The names of such products have entered many foreign languages as realia and are distinguished by their linguistic and cultural coloring even in the English, Uzbek and Russian languages. For example, in English, the term *abbots cloth* (from the English language - the cloth of an abbot (Catholic priest)) has its own cultural semantics and is associated with the English history and culture of the Middle Ages. *Abbots cloth* was a table cloth used in medieval England for the abbot of a church and other high-ranking clergy when they visited. The fabric was distinguished as a symbol of luxury because it was made of high quality and expensive fabrics and decorative patterns. The cultural connotation of the term *Abbots cloth* is wealth, belonging to a high position, and at the heart of this lies the culture of aristocracy associated with the elite of England in the Middle Ages. Nowadays, the term *abbots cloth* refers to

⁵⁵ Фасмер М. Этимологический словарь русского языка. В 4-х томах. – М.: Прогресс, 1986.

⁵⁶ <https://ru.wiktionary.org/wiki/Тюбетейка>.

high-quality fabric or luxury in interior decoration.

Due to the Great Silk Road passing through the territory of Uzbekistan, Uzbek national light industrial products, including cotton and silk fibers, clothing, national footwear, pottery are widely distributed throughout the world⁵⁷. For example, the word *so'zana* means "stitched with a needle" and refers to an item made by embroidery on a cloth, usually in a rectangular shape, which is hung on the wall to decorate a room. In some regions, it is used as a cover over the place of the young bride and groom. The word "*chapon*" means "a long national garment, which is worn over the clothes and is made of cotton"⁵⁸. The outer garment represented by this word is a chapan.

Among the products characteristic of the Russian national light industry are, first of all, the products of the spinning and textile industries. These industries contributed greatly to the popularity of the Russian national light industry in the world, and the names of industry products can be studied as ethnocultural realities in linguistics. For example, the word *шуба* has very rich cultural semantics in Russian and is associated with traditional Russian outerwear made of fur. On the one hand, fur coats are considered a symbol of luxury and wealth, because fur clothes are very expensive and not affordable for everyone. Ilgarilari u asosan Rossiyadagi zodagonlar va boy savdogarlar orasida mashhur edi. In the past, it was popular mainly among the nobility and rich merchants in Russia. On the other hand, fur coats are associated with the Russian winter and its harsh climate. *Шуба* was needed to protect against extreme cold and snowfall in the cold regions of Russia. In Russian culture, *шуба* is considered as an integral element of cultural heritage, representing the traditions and history of the people.

Political factor. The political factor serves as one of the factors determining the linguistic and cultural features of the light industry lexicon in the English, Uzbek and Russian languages. Looking back at history, Great Britain is a colonial country. The countries of North America, Africa, India, Asia, and Australia were colonized by Britain. This, in turn, had a great impact on the development of the light industry. As a result, the English lexicon of light industry has been enriched. For example, from the end of the 18th century, one of the English cities, Manchester, became a world trade center for cotton trade and was called *Cottonopolis* - cotton field. Many new words have appeared in the field of cotton fiber processing. However, cotton has not always been an agricultural product in Great Britain. This can be confirmed by the fact that the word cotton in English is of Arabic origin. As we can see, the state policy led to the further development of the light industrial sector, and the linguistic wealth also increased proportionally.

In the English, Uzbek, and Russian linguistic landscapes, the realias of the light industry, their quality, and the processes that occur with them are in harmony with the processes taking place on a global scale, and there is no doubt that the influence of globalization is the first among these processes. According to the

⁵⁷ <https://institutiones.com/agroindustrial/126-2008-06-12-18-02-01.html>.

⁵⁸ Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 5 жилдли / А. Мадвалиев таҳр. ост. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон нашриёти, 2020. – Т. 4. – Б. 504.

results of our analysis, various discoveries and technological achievements in the field of light industry are expressed in the same words in all three linguistic landscapes; for example, the artificial fabric in English, Uzbek and Russian languages, the concept is represented by *polyester* (English), *poliester* (Uzbek), *полиэстер* (Russian); *chiffon* (English), *shifon* (Uzbek), *шифон* (Russian); woven fabric made of silk or cotton fibers is expressed using words such as *satin* (English), *satin* (Uzbek), *самун* (Russian). In some cases, there are differences in the meaning of international words. For example, in the landscape of the English-speaking world, the word *flax* represents *flax fiber*. In the landscape of the Uzbek linguistic world, the word *flax* means an annual plant from the stem of which fiber and oil are obtained⁵⁹. In the Uzbek language, along with this word, its synonym such as *len* is also used, which expresses the meaning of the fiber or product obtained after the processing of the flax plant. In the Russian linguistic landscape, this situation is represented by words such as *лён-долгунец*, *лён-кудряш*, *лён-межеумок*, *стелющийся лён*, and means an annual plant from the stem of which oil is extracted from fiber seeds.

In this regard, it is worth noting that the terms of the Uzbek language have an international character. Such terms are translated into many languages due to the wide spread of national wealth in the world industry. For example, terms such as *bekasam*, *xonatlas*, *adras*, *sozana* are actively used in English and Russian today. This situation can be explained, on the one hand, by the achievements in the export/import of light industrial products, and on the other hand, by the process of globalization that is taking place on a global scale today. Globalization trend is reflected in the national linguistic landscape of the world in the lexical globalization, i.e., the tendency to increase the number of borrowed international words.

Nevertheless, light industry of lexicon in the English, Uzbek, and Russian worlds includes similar international words and terms with their expression in each language. for example *bleaching* – *oqartirish* – *отбеливание*, *button* – *tugma* – *пуговица*, *fiber* – *tola* – *волокно*. The study of such lexemes in the field of light industry from the point of view of etymology, lexical-semantics and usage, shows that these words show the formation and development of the field of light industry in the national linguistic landscape of the world. For example, based on the results of our analysis, it can be noted that the textile industry stands out in the light industry in the landscape of the English, Uzbek and Russian linguistic worlds. In English, the word *textile* means "*textile*", "*weaving or knitting*". The synonyms "*materials*", "*fabrics*", "*cloths*" are also used to express the meaning of "*textile*". The word "*textile*" in Russian means the textile industry on the one hand and the type of fabric on the other hand. In the Uzbek language, *the textile industry* is also represented by the word *textile*, which means "*to engage in this type of activity*". For example, *He is engaged in weaving*. In English, the word "*textile*" also means "*factory*", and in Uzbek it is called *textile products*.

⁵⁹ Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 5 жилдли / А. Мадвалиев таҳр. ост. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон нашриёти, 2020. – Т. 1. – Б. 156

The textile industry includes flax fiber, cashmere wool, silk, cotton, wool, synthetic fibers and other yarns and fabrics, knitwear, felt products, canvas, woven (textile) fabrics, net (lace), produces curtain-tulle fabrics and products made from them. The terminology of the textile network embodies the peculiarities of such products, including the material and quality of the product, the techniques used in its production, the characteristics of the development of the network, its departments, etc. In English, the word *silk* is represented by the word *шёлк* in Uzbek and by the word *shyolk* in Russian. If we pay attention to the meaning of these words, in English, "silkworm, silk breeding, silken, silky, silked, silkily, silklike, silkness"; in Uzbek, it means "*ipakchi, ipak qurti, ipakchilik, ipakfurush*" and in Russian it means "*шелковина, шелковица, шелковичный, шелковод, шелководство, шелкотканый*". In all three national cultures, silk production is one of the important areas of light industry. In fact, the silk industry, which originated in ancient China in the 27th century BC, began to develop in the territory of Uzbekistan in the 4th century through the Great Silk Road and in England and Russia in the 17th century⁶⁰.

In English, silk fabrics are called *chiffon, taffeta, charmeuse, shantung, satin, organza and shot silk*. Despite the fact that the homeland of silk fabric is Asia, processing and use of silk and silk products began in Europe in the 12th century. Elegant fabrics made of silk were one of the favorite fabrics of the royal family. For example, we can cite idioms, proverbs, wise sayings and phrases related to silk found in the English language. For example, *you cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear. A broken leg is not healed by a silk stocking. With patience, the mulberry leaf becomes a silk gown. Silks and satins, scarlet and velvet, put out the kitchen fire*⁶¹.

Silk plays a very important role in the linguistic landscape of the Uzbek world because silk production occupies a leading place in the life of the people. As a linguistic proof of this, in the Uzbek language stock of lexemes related to silk production: *Qiz saqlay bilmagan gung etar, Ipak saqlay bilmagan yung etar. Yaxshiga hazil qilsang, ipakday bo'lar, Yomonga hazil qilsang, eshakday bo'lar. Yeyishing – kepak, Kiyishing – ipak*, as one of the extra-linguistic evidences, it is worth mentioning the publication of the scientific and technical magazine "Silk" in the Republic of Uzbekistan from 1958 until now, in which "economy and market mechanism, new forms of economic management, mulberry farming, sericulture, cocoon processing and silk issues of fabric and goods production, textile and light industry will be covered"⁶². In the lexicon of the Uzbek light industry, terms related to the production of silk fiber, such as *ipakchilik, ipakchilik sanoati, ipak yigirish va pishitish, ipakchilik stansiyasi, ipakchi, ipakfurush* are widely used. Names of types of silk fabrics such as *adras, khan-atlas, shoyi, atlas, velvet, bekasam, banoras, dukhoba, kimhob, kundal, panbarkhit, parcha, rupoh, sarja, selon, surra,*

⁶⁰ <https://www.bbc.com/news/business-24623315>.

⁶¹ <https://www.special-dictionary.com/proverbs/keywords/silk/5.htm>

⁶² https://n.ziyouz.com/books/uzbekiston_milliy_ensiklopediyasi/O'zbekiston%20Milliy%20Ensiklopediyasi%20-%20I%20harfi.pdf

chiffon, shoyi-shahi, harir are observed. Among them, *adras, khan-atlas, silk, satin, velvet, bekasam, banoras* silk fabrics are considered as one of the symbols of our national culture.

In Russian, the types of silk fabrics are *атлас, сатин, гренадин, шелковая саржа, репс, крепдешин, парча, фуляр, жаккард, шелковый бархат, шифон, дикий шелк, дупион, вязанный шёлк, бембергский шёлк, искусственный (синтетический) шёлк* words are used. It should be noted separately that the Russian word *шёлк* is not an original Russian word from the etymological point of view. This word is the Latin word *Seres*, which entered the Russian language from European countries in the 16th century, and in translation, it means "China", because the country that supplied silk was China. Today this country produces 50% of the world's largest supplier of silk fibers. It can be concluded that the Russian people got acquainted with silk through Europe, and that is why the name of silk in this language is expressed by a Latin word. Furthermore, today, in the textile industry of the Russian Federation, most of the terms naming the types of fabrics produced from silk fibers are loan words. This indicates that silk production in Russia is not the original type of national light industry, and silk fibers are not grown in this country as a national commodity. That's why in the landscape of the Russian linguistic world, such as *‘Купишь ордаш (плохой шемаханский шелк) – даром деньги отдашь. Удастся лен, так шелк; не удастся, так шелк’* proverbs and matals can be considered characteristic. Although this industry is actively developing to meet the needs of local people for silk products, the lexicon related to silk culture has not lost its exotic character in the Russian linguistic landscape. Silk is still imprinted in the national consciousness of the Russian people as a precious commodity, and this attitude towards silk is reflected in proverbs such as *В брюхе хоть шелк, да на брюхе шелк. Ковры семи шелков, а рубаха и не прядена. На красавице всякая тряпка – шелк. Отдай мой золот перстень, возьми свой шелков платок! Руса коса до шелкова пояса. Слуги в шелках – бояре в долгах. Хвалят (Хорош) на девке шелк, коли в девке толк.*

In general, the lexicon of the light industry is closely related to the level of development of the field. For example, in Great Britain, industries such as the production of wool and woolen products, cotton processing, clothing production, leather and footwear production have developed, while in Uzbekistan, cotton cultivation and its processing, silk and silk products, woolen products, tannery, yarn, textile products, and spinning industries have developed. In Russia, the textile and sewing products and leather footwear production industries are more developed, and the lexicon related to these industries is very rich and diverse. For comparison: we can quote words such as in English *fleece, fur, tweed, yarn, cardigan, weaving, leather*; in Uzbek *o‘ram, oqlash, atlas, beqasam, kigiz, maxsi, tanxo ip, ishqorlash*; in Russian *нитки, петля, фурнитура, вискоза, отбеливание, усадка, начесывание, поплин.*

In Uzbekistan, textile is one of the young branches of the light industry. Therefore, the system of expressing concepts related to it with the help of lexemes has yet to be formed.. However, as the network develops, so do the terms that

represent it. For example, words such as *ip-kalava*, *yigirish*, *trikotaj*, *to'quv dastgohi*, *arqoq* are widely used. So, as the field develops, new terms and terms appear. Vocabulary related to old technologies not used today will go out of use.

Thus, the light industry lexicon of English, Uzbek, and Russian languages as an object of linguistic and cultural studies is rich in national and cultural features. Its linguistic and cultural informativeness is determined by the realization of uniqueness in the culture of the light industry created by the English, Uzbek, and Russian peoples.

CONCLUSION

1. Cotton, silk, linen, hemp, jute fibers, animal skin, wool, artificial fibers, artificial leather in textile, sewing, tanning, fur, footwear, and other light industries preliminary processing of raw materials, subjects, events, and processes related to the production of consumer goods, their signs and characteristics of a set of words and phrases representing the characteristics of a particular language form light industry of lexicon.

2. The macrofield of light industry of lexicon in English, Uzbek and Russian languages based on certain semantic categorical meanings "“Tekstil” (“Textile”; “Текстиль”), “Tikuvchilik” (“Sewing”, “Швейное дело”), “Qog‘oz poligrafiya” (“Paper polygraphy”; “Бумажная полиграфия”), “Chinni-fayans”, “Charm-royabzal” (“Leather and footwear”; “Кожевенное-обувное дело”) lexical-semantic microfields, and in its turn, it is divided into several lexical-semantic groups.

3. Morphological, morphological-syntactic, lexical-semantic, and lexical-syntactic word-formation methods are used to form words related to the light industry in the spoken languages, and the morphological method is the most productive method. Field terms and terms belonging to the noun, adjective, verb, and adverbial word groups are created using affixation, word formation without suffixes, compound word formation, and abbreviations.

4. Using the morphological-syntactic method, i.e., substantivization, adjectivization, and adverbialization methods, phenomena of homonyms, metaphorization, and metonymic meaning transfer occurred in the creation of words related to the light industry.

5. When analyzing light industry lexicon based on the linguistic and cultural approach, use methods such as dominance analysis, cluster analysis, field method, component analysis, discourse analysis or linguistic and cultural analysis of the text, thesaurus method to study language phenomena from the perspective of light industrial culture and thereby allows us to reveal the interactions and influences of language and culture in general.

6. Linguistic units, which form categorical meanings such as light industrial products and production tools and methods, objectivity in them, procedural and non-procedural signs of objects, signs of a certain sign acquire national-cultural (linguistic-cultural) coloring.

7. The leading role of England in the transition from the agrarian-feudal system to the industrial-capitalist system, the influence of the culture of the colonial peoples on the formation of manufacturing, development of light industrial techniques and technology under the influence of the mechanization of labor, national-cultural scenes were sealed in the English light industry lexicon.

8. In the light industry lexicon of the Uzbek language, on the one hand, the Uzbek national light industry is based on the craft culture of the peoples of Central Asia. On the other hand, national-cultural features are determined by the unique technologies of production of raw materials and products specific to the Uzbek national production culture.

9. Lexicon of Russian light industry raw materials for the craft of weaving woolen, linen, and lace fabrics, which occupy an important place in the culture of the Russian people, and almost half of the materials and equipment required for processing them are imported, they are characterized by a wealth of vocabulary.

10. Commonality in the national-cultural features of the lexicon related to the light industry in the languages being compared in all three languages, the linguistic and cultural specificity of the lexicon of the field is manifested in the fact that it is formed under the influence of the factor of antiquity, the level of development of the branches of the industry, the factor of the transition of cultures to each other, the expression of ethnocultural realias (the factor of values), political factors.

11. In the English, Uzbek, and Russian language scenes, the realities, events, and processes related to the light industry are reflected in today's general trends, first of all, the influence of the globalization trend. In the lexicon of the field, the trend of globalization is manifested in the widespread use of borrowed international words, which are the product of lexical globalization, along with traditional terms and expressions.

In addition, lexemes related to light industry, which had a different meaning at the time of their appearance, and now acquired a new meaning, also indicate that new discoveries in the field, and technological achievements are a reflection of the linguistic world.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЕНОЙ СТЕПЕНИ
ДОКТОРА ФИЛОСОФИИ ПО ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ НАУКАМ
PhD.03/31.03.2021.Fil.78.04 ПРИ ТЕРМЕЗСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ**

ТЕРМЕЗСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

АРАПОВ ГАЙРАТ НАМОЗОВИЧ

**ЛИНГВОКУЛЬТУРОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ АСПЕКТ ЛЕКСИКИ ЛЕГКОЙ
ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ (НА МАТЕРИАЛЕ АНГЛИЙСКОГО,
УЗБЕКСКОГО И РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ)**

**10.00.06 – Сравнительное литературоведение, сопоставительное
языкознание и переводоведение**

АВТОРЕФЕРАТ

диссертации на соискание ученой степени доктора философии (PhD)

Термиз- 2023

Тема диссертации доктора философии по филологическим наукам (PhD) в Высшей аттестационной комиссии зарегистрирована под номерами №B2021.1.PHD/Fil1606.

Диссертация доктора философии (PhD) выполнена в Термезском государственном университете.

Автореферат диссертации выполнен на трёх языках (узбекский, английский, русский (резюме)) размещён на веб-странице Научного совета по адресу (www.tersu.uz) и на информационно-образовательном портале «ZiyoNet» (www.ziyo.net).

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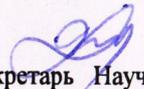
Защита диссертации состоится «11» 10 _____ 2023 г. в 12:00 часов на заседании Научного совета PhD.03/31.03. 2021.Fil.78.04 при Термезском государственном университете. Адрес: 190111, г. Термез, улица Баркамол авлод, 43. Тел.: (376) 221-71-17; e-mail: termizdu@umail.uz

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в информационно-ресурсном центре Термезском государственного университета (зарегистрирован под номером № __). Адрес: 190111, город Термез, улица Баркамол авлод, 43. Тел.: (376) 221-74-55;

Автореферат диссертации разослан «05» 10 _____ 2023 года.
(реестр протокола рассылки № 42 от «05» 10 _____ 2023 года).




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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (абстракт диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам)

Цель исследования заключается в выявлении лингвокультурных особенностей лексики легкой промышленности в английском, узбекском и русском языках.

Задачи исследования:

толкование лексических описаний лексики сферы легкой промышленности в мировой лингвистике;

изучение основ лингвокультурного подхода в исследовании лексики легкой промышленности;

определение места этимологического анализа в раскрытии лингвокультурного аспекта лексики легкой промышленности в английском, узбекском и русском языках;

классификация основных лексико-семантических и грамматических признаков лексики легкой промышленности в изучаемых языках;

выявление факторов, определяющих лингвокультурные особенности лексики легкой промышленности;

раскрытие в сравнительном аспекте лингвокультурных особенностей лексики легкой промышленности в английском, узбекском и русском языках.

Объектом исследования послужила лексика легкой промышленности в английском, узбекском и русском языках.

Предметом исследования явились лингвокультурные особенности лексики легкой промышленности в английском, узбекском и русском языках.

Методы исследования. В диссертации использованы методы лингвистического описания, сравнительно-сопоставительного, компонентного, лингвокультурологического, этимологического и статистического анализов.

Научная новизна исследования состоит в следующем:

доказано, что определенные семантические категориальные значения лексики легкой промышленности в английском, узбекском и русском языках создают лексико-семантические микрополя «Текстиль», «Шитье», «Бумажная полиграфия», «Фарфор-фаянс», «Кожа-обувь»;

на основе лингвокультурного подхода определена национально-культурная (лингвокультурная) экспрессивность лексических единиц, участвующих в номинации предметов, событий и процессов, а также их признаков, связанных с производством и широким использованием сырья в области текстильного, коврового, кожевенного, мехового и других легких промышленных отраслей;

аргументировано то, что при отражении реалий, событий и процессов, связанных со сферой легкой промышленности в языковой картине мира сопоставляемых языков, в результате воздействия процесса глобализации в мире запустился процесс лексической глобализации;

обоснованы старинность, уровень развития сетевых сфер, взаимодействие культур, этнокультурные реалии, политические и другие

факторы, определяющие общность и уникальность национально-культурных особенностей лексики, связанной со сферой легкой промышленности.

Внедрение результатов исследования. На основе теоретических предложений, практических рекомендаций и выводов исследование схожей и специфичной национально-культурной лексики в области легкой промышленности в английском, узбекском и русском языках было внедрено:

соответствующие выводы по созданию лексико-семантических микрополей «Текстиль», «Шитье», «Бумажная полиграфия», «Фарфор-фаянс», «Кожа-обувь» определенных семантических категориальных значений лексики легкой промышленности в английском, узбекском и русском языках были использованы в фундаментальных и научно-практических проектах № FA-F1-G003 «Словообразование в современном каракалпакском языке» и № FA-A1-G007 «Каракалпакские пословицы как объект лингвистических исследований» (справка № 17-01/74 от 28 марта 2022 года Института научных исследований гуманитарных наук Каракалпакского отдела Академии наук Республики Узбекистан);

выводы, касающиеся национально-культурной (лингвокультурной) экспрессивности лексических единиц, участвующих в описании предметов, событий и процессов, связанных с производством и широким использованием сырья в области текстильного, портняжного, коврового, кожевенного, мехового, обувного и других легких промышленных отраслей, а также проявлением их признаков на основе лингвокультурного подхода использовались в исследовательском проекте «Модернизация и международное сотрудничество в системе высшего образования в Узбекистане», выполненного в рамках программы Европейского союза Эразмус+ в 2016-2018 годах под № 561624 - EPP-1-2015-UK-EPPKA2-SBHE-SP-ERASMUS + SBHEIMER. (справка № 1298/30.02.01 от 24 мая 2022 года Самаркандского государственного университета). В результате, это способствовало усовершенствованию лингводидактического обеспечения учебного пособия и программы, созданных в рамках данного проекта; выводы по древности, уровню развития сетевых сфер, взаимодействию культур, этнокультурным реалиям, политическим и другим факторам, определяющим общность и уникальность национально-культурных особенностей лексики, связанной со сферой легкой промышленности были использованы в прикладном исследовательском проекте № I-204-4-5 "Создание виртуальных ресурсов на основе информационно-коммуникационных технологий для предметов специальности «Английский язык» и их внедрение в учебный процесс" (справка № 883/30.02.01 от 4 апреля 2023 года Самаркандского государственного института иностранных языков). В результате это послужило обогащению содержания электронных ресурсов, подготовленных по проекту.

Структура и объем диссертации. Структура диссертации состоит из введения, трех глав, заключения и списка использованной литературы. Основной объем диссертации составил 136 страниц.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI
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Avtoreferatning o'zbek, rus va ingliz (rezyume) tillardagi nusxalari
“Surxondaryo ilm va fan” tahririyatida tahrirdan o'tkazildi.
(29.09.2023-yil)

Bosishga ruxsat etildi: 30.09.2023-yil.
Ofset bosma qog'oz. Qog'oz bichimi 60×84 ¹/₁₆.
“Times New Roman” garniturasini. Ofset bosma usuli.
Shartli b.t. 4. Adadi 50 nusxa. Buyurtma №144.

Termiz davlat universiteti nashr-matbaa markazida chop etildi.
Manzil: Termiz shahri, Barkamol avlod ko'chasi, 43-uy.