**ANDIJON DAVLAT CHET TILLARI INSTITUTI
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJA BERUVCHI
PhD.03/29.12.2022.Fil.156.01 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

**ANDIJON DAVLAT CHET TILLARI INSTITUTI**

**SIDDIKOV JAXONGIR NOSURILLOYEVICH**

**ERGONIMLARNING LINGVISTIK TADQIQI
(o'zbek va ingliz tillari materiallari asosida)**

**10.00.06 – Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog'ishtirma tilshunoslik
va tarjimashunoslik**

**FILOLOGIYA FANLARI bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi
AVTOREFERATI**

**Andijon – 2024**

**Filologiya fanlari boʻyicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati mundarijasi**

**Оглавление автореферата диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам**

**Contents of dissertation abstract of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) on Philological Sciences**

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**FILOLOGIYA FANLARI bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi
AVTOREFERATI**

**Andijon – 2024**

**Falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi mavzusi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta'lim fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasida B2023.1.PhD/Fil3189 raqami bilan ro'yxatga olingan.**

Dissertatsiya Andijon davlat chet tillari institutida bajarilgan.

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati uch tilda (o'zbek, ingliz, rus (rezyume)) Andijon davlat chet tillari instituti veb sahifasi (www.adchti.uz) hamda «ZiyoNet» axborot-ta'lim portali (www.ziyonet.uz) manzillariga joylashtirilgan.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Ilmiy rahbar:** | **Rustamov Dilshodbek Abduvahidovich**<br>filologiya fanlari doktori, professor |
| **Rasmiy opponentlar:** | **Abduvaliyev Maxamatjon Arabovich**<br>filologiya fanlari doktori, professor |
| | **Muyassar Saparniyazova**<br>filologiya fanlari doktori, professor |
| **Yetakchi tashkilot:** | **Namangan davlat universiteti** |

Dissertatsiya himoyasi Andijon davlat chet tillari instituti huzuridagi ilmiy daraja beruvchi PhD.03/29.12.2022.Fil.156.01 raqamli Ilmiy kengashning 2024-yil "_____" _____ soat _____dagi majlisida bo'lib o'tadi. (Manzil: Andijon shahar, Bobur shohko'chasi, 5-uy. Tel: (74)223-42-76; faks: (74)223-42-76; e-mail: asifl@edu.uz).

Dissertatsiya bilan Andijon davlat chet tillari institutining Axborot-resurs markazida tanishish mumkin (_____ raqam bilan ro'yxatga olingan). (Manzil: 170100 Andijon shahar, Bobur shohko'chasi, 5-uy. Tel: (74)223-42-76).

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati 2024-yil "_____" _____kuni tarqatildi.
(2024-yil "_____" _____ dagi _____ raqamli reyestr bayonnomasi).

**V.A.Vositov**
Ilmiy daraja beruvchi ilmiy kengash
raisi, f.f.d. (DSc), dotsent

**A.Dj.Ataboyev**
Ilmiy daraja beruvchi ilmiy kengash
ilmiy kotibi, f.f.f.d. (PhD), dotsent

**M.I.Umarxodjayev**
Ilmiy daraja beruvchi ilmiy kengash
qoshidagi ilmiy seminar raisi, f.f.d.,
professor

**KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)**

**Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati.** XXI asrning birinchi choragida jahon siyosati, iqtisodiyoti, xalqlar va millatlarning ijtimoiy hayoti va tafakkurida sodir bo'lgan evrilishlar ilm-fanning barcha sohalaridagi qarashlarni tubdan o'zgartirib yubordi. Bu o'zgarishlar birinchi galda ijtimoiy hayotning o'ziga xos ko'zgusi sanalgan milliy tillarda o'z aksini topdi. Bundan o'zbek tili ham chetda qolmadi. Mamlakatimizda Mustaqillik yillarida ona tilimizga bo'lgan davlat siyosati yangi sifat bosqichiga ko'tarildi. Keyingi to'rt-besh yil ichida yurtimizda «O'zbek tili va til siyosatini rivojlantirishning strategik maqsadlari, ustuvor yo'nalishlari, vazifalari va istiqboldagi bosqichlarini belgilash»[1] yuzasidan olamshumul ishlar amalga oshirildi. O'zbek tilining barcha sathlarida e'tirofga loyiq ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari bajarildi. Lekin, shunga qaramasdan, tilshunoslik sohasida o'z yechimini kutib turgan ko'plab muammolar mavjud. Shulardan birini korxona, tashkilot, muassasalarning nomlari, ya'ni onomastikaning zamonaviy yo'nalishlaridan biri sanalgan ergonimika tashkil etadi.

Dunyo tilshunosligida bugungi kunda onimlarning turli aspektlarda tadqiqot obyektiga aylantirilishi muayyan tillarning tarixiy taraqqiyoti va takomilini yoritishda, xalqlarning milliy, etnik, ijtimoiy-siyosiy, madaniy tarixini, milliy tillarni o'ziga xos jihatlarini ochib berishda muhim vosita sanalmoqda. Ergonomik birliklarni lisoniy jihatdan tahlil qilish, xalqimizning ko'p asrlik tarixiy-milliy an'analari, madaniyati va mental xususiyatlarini ergonimlar asosida ifoda ettirish sof o'zbekona ehtiyoj sifatida qimmat kasb etib, tilshunoslar oldiga kuzatish, tavsiflash, qiyoslash, sistem-struktur va statistik tahlil usullari asosida yangidan yangi tadqiqot ishlarini amalga oshirish vazifasini qo'ymoqda.

Prezident Shavkat Mirziyoyevning o'zbek tiliga davlat tili maqomi berilganining 30 yilligiga bag'ishlangan tantanali marosimda so'zlagan nutqida ta'kidlanganidek: «Jamiyatimizda til bilan bog'liq eng ko'p muhokama qilinayotgan, haqli e'tirozlarga sabab bo'layotgan mavzu – bu joy nomlarini belgilash masalasi, desak, xato bo'lmaydi. Afsuski, jamoat joylarida, ko'chalarda, binolar peshtoqida toponimik belgilar, turli lavha va reklamalar ko'pincha xorijiy tillarda, ma'naviyatimizga yot mazmun va shakllarda aks ettirilmoqda. Bu davlat tili talablariga, milliy madaniyat va qadriyatlarimizga bepisandlikdan, umumiy savodxonlik darajasi esa tushib ketayotganidan dalolat beradi. Shu munosabat bilan, Vazirlar Mahkamasi Atamalar komissiyasi bilan birgalikda ushbu masalalarni keng jamoatchilik ishtirokida jiddiy o'rganib chiqishi va tartibga solishi zarur. Chunki ijtimoiy obyektlarga nom berish – bu shunchaki shaxsiy yoki xususiy ish emas. Bu barchamizning vatanparvarlik va ma'naviy saviyamizni yaqqol ko'rsatadigan o'ziga xos mezondir. Buni hech kim

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[1] Milliy o'zligimiz va mustaqil davlatchiligimiz timsoli. Prezident Shavkat Mirziyoyevning o'zbek tiliga davlat tili maqomi berilganining o'ttiz yilligiga bag'ishlangan tantanali marosimdagi nutqi//Xalq so'zi, 2019-yil 22-oktyabr kungi 218-son (7448). 3-b.

hech qachon unutmasligi kerak»[2]. Uchinchi Renessansga qadam qo'ygan O'zbekiston davlati uchun xalqimizning ko'p asrlik tarixiy-milliy an'analari, orzu-umidlari, his-tuyg'ulari, axloqiy qadriyatlari va xohish-istaklarini o'zida yaqqol ifoda etuvchi korxona, tashkilot, muassasalar nomini to'plash, tasniflash va ular ustida lingvistik tadqiqotlar olib borish muhim nazariy va amaliy ahamiyat kasb etadi. Shu ma'noda Andijon viloyati ergonimlarining ilk bor tadqiqqa tortilganligi mavzuning dolzarbligini ta'minlaydi.

Dissertatsiya uchun O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017-yil 7-fevraldagi PF-4947-sonli «O'zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo'yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi to'g'risida»gi Farmoni, 2019-yil 21-oktyabrdagi «O'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida»gi PF-5850-sonli[3] 2020-yil 20-oktyabrdagi «Mamlakatimizda o'zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida» PF-6084-sonli Farmonlari[4] kabi me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlar asos vazifasini o'tadi.

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

**Muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi.** Jahon tilshunosligida 60-70-yillarda korxona, tashkilot, muassasa nomlari J.R.Mellor, F.Aurigi, G.Aiyelo, Z.Jones, M.Karrabekning tadqiqotlarida urbonim sifatida o'rganildi[5]. Rus tilshunosligida ham shu yo'nalishda V.V.Kolesov, A.A.Yunakovskaya, O.A.Leontovich, R.Kozlovlar tomonidan bir qator ishlar bajarildi[6].

Ergonimlarning lingvistik landshaftdagi o'rni (Moskva), reklama bilan bog'liq jihatlari (Volgograd), ergonimlarning sistemaviy xarakteri

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[2] Milliy o'zligimiz va mustaqil davlatchiligimiz timsoli. Prezident Shavkat Mirziyoyevning o'zbek tiliga davlat tili maqomi berilganining o'ttiz yilligiga bag'ishlangan tantanali marosimdagi nutqi // Xalq so'zi, 2019-yil 22-oktyabr kungi 218-son (7448). 3-b.

[3] Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Milliy o'zligimiz va mustaqil davlatchiligimiz timsoli // O'zbek tiliga davlat tili maqomi berilganining o'ttiz yilligiga bag'ishlangan tantanali marosimdagi nutq // Xalq so'zi. – Toshkent, 2019-yil 22-oktyabr. – № 218. 1-4-b.

[4] O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining «Mamlakatimizda o'zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida»gi 2020-yil 20-oktyabrdagi PF-6084-son Farmoni // Xalq so'zi, 2019-yil 20-oktyabr. – № 222-223.

[5] Mellor J.R. Urban Sociology in an urbanized society. – London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1977. – 328 p.; Aurigi A. Making the digital city. – Aldershot: Ashgate, 2005. – 236 p.; Aiello G., Tosoni S. Going about the city: Methods and methodologies for Urban Communication Research – Introduction // International Journal of Communication. – 2016. – Vol. 10. 1252-1262 p.; Jones R.H. The city is watching you // City talk: Urban Identities, Mobilities and Texualities. – Bern: University of Bern, – 2017. – 7 p.; Karrebek M. Food, language and the city : Constructing edible 'Danish-ness' in Copenhagen // Abstracts of the conference «City Talk: Urban Identities, Mobilities and Textualities». – Bern: University of Bern, 2017. – 8 p. va boshq.

[6] Колесов В.В. Язык города. – М.: Высшая школа, 1991. – 192 с.; Юнаковская А.А. «Язык города» как лингвистическая проблема // Вестник Омского университета. – 2011. – № 3. 193 – 197 с.; Леонтович О.А. «Город говорит с тобой»: Научные подходы к анализу медиаурбанистического дискурса // Известия Волгоградского государственного педагогического университета. – 2019. – № 8 (141). 129 – 133 с.; Козлов Р.И. Эргоурбонимы как новый разряд городской ономастики [электрон. ресурс]: Дисс. канд. филол наук: спец. 10.02.01. – Екатеринбург, 2000. – 151 с. ва бошқ.

6

(Maxachkala), leksik-semantik va derivatsion xususiyatlari (Samara), grafik ko‘rinishlari (Krosnadar), pragmatik jihatlari (Volgograd) yuzasidan tadqiqotlar olib borildi.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida ergonimlar onomastik ko‘lamning ajralmas qismi sifatida endigina o‘rganila boshlandi. Mamlakatimizda davlat tiliga bo‘lgan Hukumat e’tiborining yangi sifat bosqichiga ko‘tarilishi, O‘zbekiston davlatining ochiq jamiyatga aylanishi, sanoat, ishlab chiqarish, qishloq xo‘jaligi, ta’lim-tarbiya tizimlarida amalga oshirilayotgan tub o‘zgarishlar, barcha sohaga xorij tajribalarining kirib kelishi o‘zbek onomastikasida ham yangilanish davrini boshlab berdi: onomastik ko‘lamning tadqiq doirasi kengaydi, yo‘nalishga sistem-struktur, lingvomadaniy, antropotsentrik aspektlardan turib yondashuv ishlari kuchaydi. S.Ro‘zimboyev va S.Yangibayevalarning «Ergonimlarning ma’no qirralari», A.S.Shcherbakning «Onomastikaning ekologik muammolari» (Samarqand ergonimlari misolida) nomli maqolalari ergonimlarni o‘rganishda ilk qadamlar bo‘ldi[7]. M.Saparniyazova, D.Xudoyberganova, D.Lutfullayeva, J.O‘rozov, R.Davlatovalarning nom yaratishning lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari, lingvistik-me’yoriy asoslari, ergonimik nomlar lug‘atini tuzish bo‘yicha amalga oshirgan ishlari lingvistik tadqiqotlar olib borish uchun yo‘l ochib berdi[8]. O.Shukurov, M.Saparniyozovaning doktorlik ishi yuzaga keldi[9].

**Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta’lim muassasasi ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog‘liqligi.** Dissertatsiya tadqiqoti Andijon davlat chet tillar institutining "Tilning leksiko-semantika tizimi, qiyosiy tipologik tadqiqotlar va adabiyotshunoslik muammolari" mavzusidagi ilmiy tadqiqot ish rejasi doirasida amalga oshirildi.

**Tadqiqotning maqsadi.** Andijon viloyatidagi korxona, tashkilot, muassasalarga qo‘yilgan nomlarni to‘plash, ularni lingvistik tahlildan o‘tkazish, davlat tili talablariga javob bermaydigan ergonimlarning faoliyat doirasini o‘rganish, ergonimlarni qo‘llashdagi xato va kamchiliklarni aniqlash, ilmiy asoslangan yangi nomlarni rasmiy muomalaga kiritish bo‘yicha tavsiyalar ishlab chiqishdan iborat.

**Tadqiqotning vazifalari:**

Andijon viloyatida faoliyat ko‘rsatayotgan ergonimlarni to‘plash, va shu asosda o‘zbek onomastikasida sodir bo‘layotgan bugungi jarayonlarning qonuniyatlarini ochib berish;

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[7] С.Рўзимбоев, С.Янгибаева. Эргонимларнинг маъно қирралари / Илм сарчашмалари. – 2017. – 11-сон. 92–96 б.; Щербак А.С. Экологические проблемы ономастики. В сборнике: Экология языка и речи. Материалы X Международной научной конференции. – Тамбов, 2023. 101-104 с.

[8] Saparniyazova M., O‘rozov J. O‘zbek tilida nom yaratishning lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari. – Toshkent: Ishonchli hamkor, 2021; Xudoyberganova D. Tashkilot, korxona va muassasa nomlarining izohli-tavsiyaviy lug‘ati. – Toshkent: Ishonchli hamkor, 2021; Lutfullayeva D., Saparniyazova M., Davlatova R. O‘zbek tilida nom yaratishning lingvistik-me’yoriy asoslari. – Toshkent: Malik Print CO, 2022; Saparniyazova M., Ahmedova N. Hududiy nomlar ko‘rsatkichi (Toshkent shahar Chilonzor va Shayxontohur tumanlari). – Toshkent: Malik-Print CO, 2022. – 310-b.; Lutfullayeva D., Saparniyazova M. Neyming: tilda nom yaratish texnologiyasi // O‘zbekistonda xorijiy tillar. – 2020. 6-son (35); Lutfullayeva D., Saparniyazova M. O‘zbek tilida nom yaratishda antroponimlardan foydalanish amaliyoti // "Tilshunoslikdag muammo va yechimlar" mavzusidagi xalq. ilmiy-amaliy onlayn konf.mat. – Andijon, 2020. 197-b.

[9] Shukurov O. "O‘zbek tili zamonaviy o‘zlashmalarining evolyutsiyasi, transformatsiyasi va leksikografik talqini masalalari" (Mustaqillik davri): Filol. fan. d-ri (DSc) …diss. avtoref. – Qarshi, 2022. 49-b.; Saparniyozova M. O‘zbek tili ergonimlarining struktur-semantik, lingvomadaniy va pragmatik tadqiqi: Filol. fan. d-ri (DSc) …diss. avtoref. – Toshkent, 2023. 47-b.

ergonimlarning onomastik ko‘lamning bir qismi sifatida ko‘lamchalarga, ularning o‘z navbatida kichik ko‘lamchalarga bo‘linib ketish qonuniyatlarini ko‘rsatib berish;

neyming va ergonimika o‘rtasida umumiylik va xususiylikni aniqlash;

ergonimlarning hosil bo‘lish tamoyillarini topish;

ergonimlarni yaratishda ingliz tilining ta’sirini ko‘rsatish, ingliz tili elementlaridan o‘rinsiz foydalanish holatlarini aniqlash;

ergonimlarni qo‘llashdagi xatoliklarni tadqiq etish;

davlat tili talablari asosida ergonimlarni hosil qilish yuzasidan taklif va mulohazalarni bayon etish.

**Tadqiqotning obyekti.** Andijon viloyati statistika va soliq qo‘mitasi ro‘yxatidan o‘tgan 27000 dan ortiq (shundan 7617 tasi Andijon shahrida faoliyat ko‘rsatadi), jumladan, 18101 ta mas’uliyati cheklangan jamiyat, 1934 ta oilaviy korxona, 216 ta unitar korxona, 6459 ta xususiy korxona, 40 ta aksiyadorlik jamiyati, 411 ta boshqa turdagi nodavlat va notijorat korxonalari, muassasa va tashkilotlari, tadbirkorlik subyektlari nomlari mazkur dissertatsiyaning asosiy o‘rganish obyekti sanaladi.

**Tadqiqotning predmetini** ergonimlarning struktur-semantik, pragmatik hamda lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari tashkil qiladi.

**Tadqiqot usullari.** Dissertatsiya ishini bajarishda kuzatish, tavsiflash, qiyoslash, sistem-struktur va statistik tahlil usullaridan foydalanilgan.

**Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi** quyidagilardan iborat:

bugungi global dunyoda milliy tillarning o‘rni, ularning ichki strukturasida sodir bo‘layotgan jarayonlar ergonimlar misolida ko‘rsatilgan, milliy tillarga chetdan bo‘layotgan ta’sirlar, xususan, ingliz tilining o‘zbekcha nomlarga ko‘rsatayotgan ta’siri ochiqlangan;

Andijon viloyati ergonimlarining ichki bo‘linishlari aniqlangan, ergonimlarning antropoergonimlar, topoergonimlar, fitoergonimlar, zooergonimlar, oronimoergonim, gidroergonimlar, anemonoergonimlar kabi leksik-semantik guruhlarga bo‘linib ketish qonuniyatlari tadqiq qilingan;

ergonimlarning ichki va tashqi imkoniyatlar asosida hosil qilinishi qoliplari aniqlangan, kompaniya, firma, brend hamda ishlab chiqarish, savdo obyektlari, mahsulotlarga nom qo‘yish (neyming) xizmatini tashkil qilishning yutuq va kamchiliklari ko‘rsatilgan;

tashqi imkoniyat va aralash usulda hosil qilingan ergonimlar tarkibidagi ingliz tili elementlariga ekstralingvistik nuqtai nazardan baho berilgan, ergonimlarni hosil qilishda o‘rinsiz qo‘llangan ingliz tiliga oid birliklar tahlilga tortilgan, ularning asos tildagi holatlari o‘zbek tiliga solishtirilgan, ilmiy xulosalar chiqarilgan;

davlat tili sofligini saqlash, uni boyitib borish va ergonimlardan foydalanishda aholining nutq madaniyatini oshirish yuzasidan mulohazalar bayon etilgan, ergonimlarni qo‘llashda davlat tili qoidalarining buzilishi bilan bog‘liq holatlar aniqlangan, ularni bartaraf etish yuzasidan taklif, mulohazalar ishlab chiqilgan.

**Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari** viloyatda faoliyat ko'rsatayotgan ergonimlarning mavzuviy tasnifida, ularning tarkibidagi inglizcha va boshqa tillarga oid elementlarning o'rinsiz qo'llanganini ochib berishda, ergonimlarni qo'llashdagi xatoliklarni ko'rsatish va to'g'rilash yuzasidan bildirilgan taklif hamda mulohazalarda o'z aksini topgan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi** muammoning aniq qo'yilishi, chiqarilgan xulosalarning qat'iyligi, korxona, muassasa ва tashkilot nomlarining batafsil tahlilga tortilgani, nom qo'yishdagi yutuq ва kamchiliklarning aniq ko'rsatilganligi bilan asoslanadi.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ва amaliy ahamiyati.** Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati o'zbek tili ergonimlarining leksik-semantik, funksional-uslubiy, pragmatik xususiyatlari aniqlangani, korxona, muassasa, tashkilotlarga nom qo'yishning nazariy asoslariga doir yangi ilmiy qarashlarning bayon etilgani, Andijon viloyati ergonimlarining lingvistik jihatdan batafsil tahlil etilgani, xato va kamchiliklarining ko'rsatib berilganida ko'rinadi. Dissertatsiyada keltirilgan fikr-mulohazalar o'zbek ergonimikasini nazariy va amaliy jihatdan boyitishga xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqot natijalari va tahlillardan «O'zbek onomastikasi», «Toponimika», «O'zbek antroponimikasi», «O'zbek tili ergonimlari», «O'zbek tilining sohada qo'llanilishi», «Davlat tilida ish yuritish» fanlari bo'yicha darsliklar va o'quv qo'llanmalari yaratishda, davlat tili targ'ibotida, toponimik komissiya faoliyatida foydalanish mumkin.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi.** Andijon viloyatidagi korxona, tashkilot, muassasalarga qo'yilgan nomlar – ergonimlarning leksik-semantik, struktur va pragmatik tadqiqi bo'yicha olingan ilmiy natijalar va amaliy takliflar asosida:

davlat tili sofligini saqlash, uni boyitib borish va ergonimlardan foydalanishda aholining nutq madaniyatini oshirish, ergonimlarni qo'llashda davlat tili qoidalarining buzilishi bilan bog'liq holatlar aniqlash, ularni bartaraf etish yuzasidan bayon etilgan xulosalardan 2019-2022-yillarga mo'ljallangan A-OT-2019-10 raqamli «O'zbek tilida neyming: me'yoriy-huquqiy asoslarini yaratish» mavzusidagi amaliy loyihasini bajarishda foydalanilgan. (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2024-yil 13-iyundagi 04/1-1574-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada Andijon viloyatidagi o'zbek va ingliz tillarida faoliyati yo'lga qo'yilgan ergonimik nomlarni tartibga solish, ulardan foydalanishda uchraydigan xato va kamchiliklarni aniqlash, yangi nomlarni ilmiy jihatdan asoslash jarayonlari faktik-analitik materiallar asosida dalillangan;

Andijon viloyatidagi korxona, tashkilot, muassasalarga qo'yilgan nomlarni to'plash, ularni lingvistik tahlildan o'tkazish, davlat tili talablariga javob bermaydigan ergonimlarning faoliyat doirasini o'rganish, ergonimlarni qo'llashdagi xato va kamchiliklarni aniqlash, ilmiy asoslangan yangi nomlarni rasmiy muomalaga kiritish bo'yicha ishlab chiqilgan taklif va tavsiyalardan ERASMUS+ dasturi doirasida IQAT – "Enhancing capacities in implementation of institutional quality assurance systems and typology using bologna process

principles" mavzusidagi 561685-EPP-1-2015-1-CZ-EPPKA2-CBHE-JP – raqamli (2015-2017) xalqaro loyihasini amalga oshirishda va belgilangan vazifalarni bajarishda keng foydalanilgan. (Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur nomidagi Andijon davlat universitetining 2024-yil 15-maydagi № 32-02-567-sonli ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada dunyoda milliy tillarning o'rni, ularning ichki strukturasida sodir bo'layotgan jarayonlar ergonimlar misolida ko'rsatilgan, milliy tillarga chetdan bo'layotgan ta'sirlar, xususan, ingliz tilining o'zbekcha nomlarga ko'rsatayotgan ta'siri ochiqlangan;

viloyatdagi ergonimlarni lingvistik tahlildan o'tkazish, korxona, tashkilot va muassasalarni nomlashda yo'l qo'yilayotgan kamchiliklar, neyming, ergonimlarni yaratishda ingliz tilining ta'sirini aniqlash bo'yicha ishlab chiqilgan taklif va tavsiyalardan Qo'qon davlat pedagogika institutida 2020-2022-yillarda bajarilgan S-ECAGD-18-CA-0067 (P020002335) raqamli "FY-18 English Access Microscholarship program" nomli Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlari ta'lim va madaniy ishlar byurosi bilan hamkorlikdagi xalqaro loyihasini amalga oshirishda va belgilangan vazifalarni bajarishda keng foydalanilgan. (Muqimiy nomidagi Qo'qon davlat pedagogika institutining 2024-yil 15-avgustdagi 90-sonli ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada ergonimika sohasini muayyan ilmiy-nazariy qarashlar va faktlar bilan boyitilishiga, korxona, tashkilot va muassasalarni nomlashda yuz bergan lisoniy, ijtimoiy, tarixiy o'zgarishlarni kuzatish imkonini bergan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi.** Mazkur tadqiqot natijalari 4 ta xalqaro va 2 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida muhokama qilingan va ma'qullangan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinganligi.** Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha 13 ta ilmiy ish chop etilgan, jumladan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi tomonidan doktorlik dissertatsiyalarining asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 6 ta maqola, ulardan 4 tasi xorijiy jurnallarda nashr etilgan.

**Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi.** Dissertatsiya kirish, uch bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati va ilovalardan iborat. Ishning umumiy hajmi 164 sahifa.

## DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

**Kirish** qismida mavzuning dolzarbligi va zarurati, tadqiqotning maqsad va vazifalari, predmeti va obyekti aniqlangan. Mavzuning xorijda va mamlakatimizda o'rganilganlik darajasi qayd qilingan. Tadqiqotning O'zbekiston Respublikasi fan va texnologiyalar taraqqiyotining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi ko'rsatilgan, ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalari bayon etilgan. Olingan natijalarning ishonchli ekanligi asoslangan, ishning nazariy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan. Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliyotga joriy etilishi, e'lon qilinganligi, dissertatsiyaning hajmi va tuzilishi bo'yicha ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning **"Onomastik tizim va unda ergonimlarning tutgan o'rni"** deb nomlangan birinchi bobi uch bo'limdan iborat. Bobning **"Ergonim va uning turlari haqida ma'lumot"** nomli birinchi bo'limida onomastik ko'lam va uning zamonaviy yo'nalishlari jumladan, shaharlashish jarayonlarining bugungi shiddati natijasida paydo bo'lgan tilshunoslikning yangi sohasi – urbanolingvistika, uning kichik ko'lamchasi sanalgan ergonimlar haqida so'z boradi.

Til murakkab, keng tarmoqli, o'ziga xos sistema sifatida son-sanoqsiz qismlarga bo'linib ketadi va har bir qism o'zidan katta bo'lakning ichiga zaruriy komponent sifatida kirib boradi. Tilning har bir bo'lagi alohida, shu bilan birga o'zidan boshqa bo'laklarning mavjud bo'lishini taqazo etuvchi o'ziga xos mustaqil komponent sanaladi. Ana shunday qismlardan birini leksik sathning ajralmas bir bo'lagi sanalgan *onomastika* tashkil etadi.

Ta'kidlash lozimki, har qanday fan, jumladan, onomastika asosini ham ma'lum tushunchalar tashkil etadi. Har qanday tushuncha esa bu – termin sanaladi. Termin esa fanning "mayog'idir"[10]. **Onomastika** [yunoncha: *onomastike – nomlash, nom qo'yish san'ati*]. 1. Tilshunoslikning har qanday atoqli nomlarni, ularning paydo bo'lish va o'zgarish tarixini o'rganadigan bo'limi. 2. Muayyan tilda mavjud bo'lgan barcha atoqli otlar majmui[11].

O'zbek onomastikasi tilimizning eng boy va sermahsul qatlamlaridan birini tashkil etadi. Ularni o'rganish nafaqat til bo'yicha, balki o'zbek xalqi tarixi, hamyurtlarimizning dunyoqarashi, ularning siyosiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy va maishiy hayoti to'g'risida qimmatli ma'lumotlarga ega bo'lishimiz uchun keng imkoniyatlarni yaratib beradi. Ayniqsa, bugun dunyo tillari taqdirida yo'qolib ketish xavfi avj olgan bir paytda onomastik nomlarga qaytish, tarixiy tajribalarga tayangan holda yangi paydo bo'layotgan tashkilot, firma, do'kon va shu kabilarga munosib nom berish ona tilimiz barqarorligini ta'minlashda muhim tayanch vazifasini o'tashi mumkin.

Urban lingvistika yoki urbanolingvistika (lotincha: *urbanus – shaharga oid, shaharda yashovchi + lingua – til so'zlaridan olingan bo'lib*) tilshunoslikning zamonaviy shaharlarning lisoniy qiyofasini tadqiq etish maqsadida paydo bo'lgan istiqbolli yo'nalishi sanaladi[12]. Urbonimlarni o'rganadigan toponimika bo'limiga urbanonimika deyiladi[13]. Ingliz, rus, ukrain, belorus va boshqa tillarda mazkur atama ostida birlashgan *astionim, agoronim, xoronim, godonim, oykodonim, ekklezionim, ergonim, firmonim, emporonim, trapezonim* singari nomlar bir-biridan farqlangan. Dunyo tilshunosligida

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[10] Фердинанд де Соссюр. Курс общей лингвистики//Труды по общему языкознанию. – Москва: Прогресс, 1977. – 39 с.

[11] Rustamov D.A. Andijon lug'atshunoslik va tarjimashunoslik amaliy-ilmiy innovatsion maktabining yaratilish tarixi, bugungi kuni va istiqbollari xususida/O'zbekistonda zamonaviy lug'atshunolsik va tarjimashunoslikning dolzarb masalalari (bir tilli, ko'p tilli, terminologik, frazeologik hamda elektron lug'atlar tuzish masalalari) mavzusidagi ilmiy-amaliy anjuman materiallari. 1-qism. – Andijon, 2023-yil 15-sentyabr. – ADU bosmaxonasi, 2023. 4-9-betlar.

[12] Степанов Е. Н. Структурно-функциональная модель урбанолингвистического исследования в Украине / Е.Н.Степанов // Мова: Науково-теоретичний часопис з мовознавства. – № 15 / Одес. нац. ун-т ім. І. І. Мечникова. – Одеса: Астропринт, 2010. 13-19 с.

[13] Подольская Н.Г. Словарь ономастической терминологии. – Москва: Наука, 1988. –139 с.

yuqoridagi til hodisalari, jumladan, ergonimlar bo'yicha bo'yicha ko'plab ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari bajarilgan. Ergonimlar shulardan biri sanaladi.

Oksford lug'atida ergonimga quyidagicha izoh berilgan: "Ergonomics – The scientific study of the efficiency of people in their working environments" (1950 y)[14]. O'zbek nomshunosligining asoschilaridan sanalgan E.Begmatovning fikricha: «Narsa va hodisalarni, obyektiv olamdagi barcha mavjud borliqni umumlashtirib nomlash inson tafakkuri va tilining ulug' mo'jizasidir. Ammo, jamiyatning kundalik muloqoti, lisoniy hayoti uchun zarur bo'lgan ikkinchi bir ehtiyoj ham bor. Bu obyektiv borliqdagi narsa va hodisalar, tirik mavjudotlarning har birini alohida, yakkalab, donalab nomlashdir»[15].

Tadqiqot ishimizda ergonimlar quyidagi turlarga ajratdik: antropoergonimlar, topoergonimlar, fitoergonimlar, zooergonimlar, kosmoergonimlar, gidroergonimlar. Onomastik ko'lam o'ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega bo'lgan rang-barang va serqirra tizim sifatida o'zbek tilining leksik qatlamida alohida o'rin tutadi va o'z ichida ko'plab mikroko'lamlarga bo'linib ketadi. Antropoergonimlar, topoergonimlar, gidroergonimlar, zooergonimlar, kosmoergonimlar kabi kichik ko'lamchalar shular jumlasidandir. Ularni hosil qilishda keyingi yillarda ingliz tiliga oid leksik birliklar faollashdi. Paradigmatik, sintagmatik, semantik, funksional-uslubiy, grammatik xususiyatlariga ko'ra ergonimlar bir-biriga zidlanadi, o'z navbatida nom asosida bitta chiziqda birlashadi.

Bobning **"Ingliz, rus va o'zbek tillarida ergonimlarning o'rganilish tarixi"** nomli ikkinchi bo'limida onomastika, xususan ergonimlarning ingliz, rus va o'zbek tillaridagi o'rganilishi haqida so'z boradi. XIX asrning ikkinchi yarmi va XX asrning boshlariga kelib Yevropada ishlab chiqarish ko'lamining kengayishi, yangi zavod va korxonalarning barpo etilishi, jahon bozorida o'zaro raqobatning paydo bo'lishi lingvistikaning yangi istiqbolli yo'nalishi bo'lgan ergonimikaga asos soldi. Ergonimlarga bo'lgan qiziqish o'tgan asrning 60-yillaridan boshlandi. Dastlab shaharlardagi magazin, do'kon, peshlavhalar tili ustida ilmiy izlanishlar olib borildi. Yevropa tillarida ergonimlar Dj.R.Mellor, A.Aurigi, G.Aello, S.Tasoni, R.Jones, M.Karrabekning ishlarida urbonim yoki urbanonim nomi ostida tadqiq etildi[16].

Rus tilida ham ergonimlar dastlab shahar tili ichida o'rganildi. V.V.Kolesov, A.A.Yunakovskaya, O.A.Leontovich, R.Kozlovning tadqiqotlarida ergonimlar urbanolingvistika va ergourbonim sifatida izohlandi[17]. Ergourbonim termini ilk bor A.V.Superenskaya tomonidan fanga olib kiritildi.

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[14] Oxford dictionary of Current English. The world's most trusted dictionaries. Oxford university press.
[15] Бегматов Э. Ўзбек тили антропонимикаси. – Тошкент: Фан, 2013. 7-8 б.
[16] Mellor J.R. Urban Sociology in an urbanized society. – London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1977. – 328 p.; Aurigi A. Making the digital city. – Aldershot: Ashgate, 2005. – 236 p.; Aiello G., Tosoni S. Going about the city: Methods and methodologies for Urban Communication Research – Introduction // International Journal of Communication. – 2016. – Vol. 10. – P. 1252-1262; Jones R.H. The city is watching you // City talk: Urban Identities, Mobilities and Texualities. – Bern: University of Bern, 2017. – 7 p.; Karrebek M. Food, language and the city: Constructing edible 'Danish-ness' in Copenhagen // Abstracts of the conference «City Talk: Urban Identities, Mobilities and Textualities». – Bern: University of Bern, 2017. – 8 p. ва бошқ.
[17] Колесов В.В. Язык города. – М.: Высшая школа, 1991. – 192 с.; Юнаковская А.А. «Язык города» как лингвистическая проблема //Вестник Омского университета, 2011. – № 3. 193-197 с.; Леонтович О.А.

Rus tilshunosligida bajarilgan ishlar ta'sirida o'zbek onomastikasining ko'lami kengayib bordi va asrimizning ikkinchi o'n yilligida o'zbek tilida ergonimlarga bag'ishlangan tadqiqot ishlari ko'rina boshladi. Ergonimlar bo'yicha o'zbek tilida bajarilgan dastlabki ishlardan biri sifatida B.Qurbonovaning «Korxona, muassasa nomlarining semantik tasnifi» nomli maqolasini ko'rsatish mumkin. Unda *zavod, fabrika, devon, bojxona, baza, kon, maktab, gimnaziya, kutubxona* kabi nomlar *«yirik»*, *«kichik»* hamda *«hajmga betaraf»* semalari orqali muayyan semantik guruhlarga ajratilgan[18], lekin tahlil yuqoridagi nomlar bilan chegaralanib qolgan. O'zbek tilshunosligida nom yaratishning nazariy va amaliy asoslarini ishlab chiqish endigina boshlandi. Bu sohada bajarilgan ishlarga B.Qurbonova, S.Ro'zimboyev, S.Yangibayeva, A.S.Shcherbaklarning maqolalarini, M.Saparniyazova, J.O'rozov, D.Xudoyberganova, D.Lutfullayeva, Z.Davlatovalarning lug'atlari va ilmiy izlanishlarini kiritish mumkin.

Bobning uchinchi bo'limi **"Andijon viloyati ergonimlarining o'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi qiyosiy-chog'ishtirma tahlili"** deb nomlanadi. Bugun dunyo tillarida, jumladan, ingliz va o'zbek tillarida kechayotgan jarayonlarni oldingilari bilan mutlaqo tenglashtirib bo'lmay qoldi. Ingliz tili XXI asrga kelib dunyo bo'ylab tarqalayotgan ma'lumotlar oqimining asosiy qismini qamrab olgan global tilga aylandi. Bu unga jahondagi boshqa tillarga kuchli ta'sir ko'rsatish imkonini berdi. Bundan o'zbek tili ham chetda qolmadi. Ingliz tiliniing ta'siri ayniqsa, onomastik nomlarda, jumladan, ergonimlarda yaqqol ko'zga tashlandi. Andijon viloyatida ergonimlar miqdori 27161 tani tashkil etadi. Ulardan 18101 tasi mas'uliyati cheklangan jamiyat, 1934 tasi oilaviy korxona, 216 tasi unitar korxona, 6459 tasi xususiy korxona, 40 tasi aksiyadorlik jamiyati, 411 tasi boshqa yo'nalishlarda muassasalar nomidan iborat. Mazkur nomlarni lingvistik jihatdan tahlil qilish xalqimizning bugungi turmush tarzi, dunyoqarashi, qiziqishlari, orzu-umidlari haqida bizga qimmatli ma'lumotlarni taqdim etadi.

Andijon viloyati ergonimlari o'zbek tili ergonimlarining eng katta bo'laklaridan biri sanaladi. Ularni 12 ta mikroko'lamchaga bo'lib o'rganish maqsadga muvofiq: ishlab chiqarish korxonalari, zavod va fabrikalar nomlari; avtomobil bilan bog'liq korxonalar nomi; yengil sanoat korxonalari nomi; oziq-ovqat korxonalari soni; savdo korxonalari nomlari; kiyim do'konlari nomi; ovqatlanish joylari nomi; ta'lim muassasalari bilan bog'liq muassasa, tashkilot nomlarini; sog'liqni saqlash korxonalari nomlari; maishiy xizmat ko'rsatish va madaniyat maskanlari nomlari; sport-sog'lomlashtirish maskanlari nomlari; maishiy xizmat ko'rsatish korxonalari nomi. Har bir mikroko'lamcha o'z ichida kichik mikroko'lamlarga bo'linadi. Izlanishlarimiz natijasida ishlab chiqarish korxonalari nomlarini ifodalovchi 17 ta, oziq-ovqat korxonalarini nomini

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«Город говорит с тобой»: Научные подходы к анализу медиаурбанистического дискурса // Известия Волгоградского государственного педагогического университета. – 2019. – № 8 (141). 129-133 с.; Козлов Р. И. Эргоурбонимы как новый разряд городской ономастики [электрон. ресурс]: Дисс. канд. филол наук: спец. 10.02.01. – Екатеринбург, 2000. – 151 с. ва бошқ.

[18] Курбонова Б. Корхона, муассаса номларининг семантик таснифи//Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 2014. 4-сон. 93 - 96 б.

anglatuvchi 10 ta, ovqatlanish joylari nomi bilan bog‘liq ergonimlar 12 ta ko‘lamcha aniqlandi. Ularning har biri yana kichik ko‘lamchalarga ajratilib o‘rganildi. Aniqlangan ergonimik ko‘lamchalarning har bir qatlami o‘z qatlamga oid ergonimlar, ingliz tiliga oid ergonimlar, aralash ergonimlarga ajratildi. Bu ergonimlarni qamrab olgan mikrotizmining ichki tuzilishi aniqlash va undagi elementlarning o‘zaro munosabatlarini belgilash imkonini berdi. Birgina savdo korxonalarining nomlarini ifodalovchi ergonimlarni misol qilib keltirsak. Davlat statistika agentligi ma’lumotlariga ko‘ra mamlakatda 177 011 ta savdo korxonalari mavjud bo‘lib, ularda 9127 tasi Andijon viloyatida faoliyat ko‘rsatmoqda. Ularning 299 tasi tadqiqotga jalb etildi. Savdo korxonalari nomini ifodalovchi ergonimlarning o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi holati solishtirilganda, asosiy ta’kid ingliz tiliga tushayotganining guvohi bo‘lindi. O‘z qatlamga oid ergonimlar 70 ta, ingliz tiliga oid 77 ta, aralash yasalgan 152 ta ergonim aniqlandi (1-jadval).

**1-jadval**

**Savdo korxonalari nomini ifodalovchi ergonimlarning leksik-semantik guruhlari**

| № | Yo‘nalishlar nomi | O‘z qatlamga oid ergonimlar | Ingliz tiliga oid ergonimlar | Aralash ergonimlar |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Savdo markazlari | 23 | 3 | 9 |
| 2 | Qurilish mollari magazinlari nomlari | 13 | 20 | 21 |
| 3 | Xo‘jalik mollari magazinlari nomlari | 6 | 3 | 2 |
| 4 | Oziq-ovqat magazinlari nomlari | 17 | 37 | 86 |
| 5 | Kitob do‘konlari nomlari | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| 6 | Madaniy tovarlar savdosi do‘konlari nomlari | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| 7 | Avtomobil savdosi do‘konlari nomlari | 1 | - | 5 |
| 8 | Mebel do‘konlari nomlari | 2 | 8 | 27 |
| | Jami | 70 | 77 | 152 |

Ingliz tilidan to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri qabul qilingan *«Indesit», «Ley home», «My home», «Viney», «Tirol», «Modern doors»* va *«Muzayyana women shop», «Navruz mall», «To‘raobod village», «O‘zbegim» trade center, «Havas Travertin»* kabi aralash usulda yasalgan ergonimlarning faol qo‘llanishi kuzatildi.

Ergonimlarning qo‘llanilishida parallel ko‘rinishlar yuzaga kelishiga alohida e’tibor qaratildi. Masalan, *«O‘zbegim» trade center, «Navruz mall», «Yangi bozor» savdo markazi* ergonimlari tarkibida qo‘llangan *«trade center, «mall», «savdo markazi»* leksemalari, aslida, bir-biriga yaqin ma’nolarni anglatadi, lekin ular ergonimlar tarkibida kelib, o‘ziga xos funsional-uslubiy bo‘yoqdorlikni hosil qilish uchun xizmat qilmoqda.

Tahlil qilingan ergonimlarning har biri o‘z ma’nosiga, funksional-uslubiy belgilariga ega. Masalan, aviachiptalarga, mehmonxonalarga oldindan buyurma berish va sotib olish, sayohatlarni tashkil etish bilan shug‘ullanadigan

zamonaviy xizmat turiga *«Easy booking»* deyiladi[19]. Mazkur nom inglizcha *easy* va *booking* so'zlaridan olingan bo'lib, quyidagi ma'nolarni anglatadi: **easy** 1) yengil, qiyin bo'lmagan; 2) yengil, og'irlik qilmaydigan; 3) qulay, yoqimli; 4) tinch, osoyishta, xotirjam; 5) shoshilmay, bemalol; 6) chiqishadigan, ko'nuvchan,yumshoq;7) erkin, bemalol, tabiiy; 8) ta'minlangan, badavlat. 2. Osonlik bilan, qiyinchiliksiz. **Booking** 1) berilgan buyurtmalarni daftarga qayd qilish; 2) chipta (biletlar)ni sotish; 3) kinofilmlarni ijaraga berish uchun shartnoma tuzish; 4) geodezik kuzatishlarni qayd qilish[20].

*Easy* leksemasining1-banddagi 1), 2), 3), 4), 5), 7) va 2-banddagi ma'nolar bilan ***booking***ning 2-ma'nosi e'tiborga olinib, nom yaratilgan. Birgina Amerikada *«Easy booking»* bilan shug'ullanadigan 1000 dan ortiq firmalar faoliyat ko'rsatadi[21]. Ingliz tilining dunyo bo'ylab keng yoyilishi natijasida o'zbek tilidan ham *easy* leksemasi ishtirokida yasalgan *«Easy Agency», «Easy market», «Easy Code», «Easy pharm», «Easy 7», «Easy trade», «Easy Line Tour», «Easy School»* kabi ko'plab leksik birliklar paydo bo'ldi.

Dissertatsiyaning **"O'zbek va ingliz tillarida ergonimlarni yaratish tamoyillari"** deb nomlangan ikkinchi bobi uch bo'limdan iborat. Bobning birinchi bo'limi **"O'zbek tilida yaratilgan ergonimlarning lingvistik tadqiqi"** deb nomlanadi. Mazkur bo'limda ichki imkoniyat asosida hosil qilingan ergonimlar tahlil etildi va ichki imkoniyat asosida yasalgan ergonimlarning yasalish omillari aniqlandi. Tilning butun mohiyati uning ichki tomonida ro'y berayotgan hodisalarga bog'liq bo'ladi. Mutaxassislar hamma vaqt ham buning tagiga yeta olmaydi. Til birliklarining qiziq tomoni shundaki, u til egalari tomonidan oson ajratiladi, lekin lingvistlar tomonidan qiyin aniqlanadi[22]. Buni Andijon viloyatida faoliyat ko'rsatayotgan ergonimlar misolida ham ko'rish mumkin. Masalan, umumiy ovqatlanish bilan bog'liq korxona nomlarini bildiruvchi ergonimlarni xalq vakillari oddiygina qilib *oshxona, restoran* yoki *choyxona* deb atab qo'ya qoladi. Tilshunoslar esa ularning qaysi tamoyil asosida nomlangani, qaysi tildan olingani, qanday tarkibiy qismlardan tashkil topgani, funksional-uslubiy, lingvomadaniy, pragmatik va hokazo xususiyatlarini hisobga olib ish ko'radilar. Misol uchun Andijon viloyatidagi *«Al-Hilol», «Asaka bo'yin go'shti», «Ahmadillo», «Archazor shashlik», «Asilbek shashliklari», «Besh yulduz», «Bir zumda», «Burger», «Vostok», «Vladivostok», «Delfin», «Do'lma», «Zaytun», «Lazeez», «M-Rizo»* milliy taomlari, *«Rustamjon shashlik», «Ugolok»* kabi oshxona nomlarini yuqoridagi tamoyillar asosida tahlil qiladilar. Bu jarayonda, albatta, birinchi galda ichki imkoniyat asosida yasalgan til birliklariga asosiy e'tibor qaratiladi.

Ichki imkoniyat asosida hosil qilingan ergonimlarning qoliplari rang-barang. Ular bir asosdan iborat bo'lgan sodda, tub; sodda, yasama, ikki asosli; uch asoslit; to'rt asosli; juft asosli; son ishtirok etgan ergonimlar; abbreviaturali

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[19] https://easybooking.uz.
[20] Butayev Sh. Inglizcha-o'zbekcha, o'zbekcha-inglizcha lug'at. 80000 so'zlik, 282-283, 119-betlar.
[21] https://easybooking.uz.
[22] Нурмонов А. Лингвистик белги назарияси. – Тошкент: Фан, 2008. – 42 б. (48)

ko'rinishlarda uchraydi. Tadqiqqa tortilgan 1957 ta ergonimdan 616 tasi, ya'ni (31,4 %)i ichki imkoniyat asosida yasalgani aniqlandi.

Masalan, ishlab chiqarish bilan bog'liq korxonalar nomini ifodalovchi ergonimlar miqdori 166 ta, ulardan 52 tasi (31 %) ichki imkoniyat bilan yasalgan va quyidagi kichik guruhlardan iborat: a) bir asosdan iborat bo'lgan sodda, tub ergonimlar 4 ta (7,7 %); b) bir asosdan iborat bo'lgan sodda, yasama ergonimlar
3 ta: (5,8 %); d) qo'shma asosdan iborat bo'lgan ergonimlar 3 ta: (5,8 %); e) ikki asosdan iborat bo'lgan ergonimlar 14 ta: (27 %); f) uch asosdan iborat bo'lgan ergonimlar 17 ta: (32,7 %); g) to'rt asosdan iborat bo'lgan ergonimlar 2 ta: (3,8 %); h) juft asosdan iborat bo'lgan ergonimlar 6 ta: (11,6 %); i) son ishtirok etgan ergonimlar 1 ta: (1,9 %); j) abbreviaturali ergonimlar 2 ta: (3,8 %).

Tahlillar ergonimlarni hosil qilishda ichki imkoniyatdan foydalanish darajasining past ekanligini ko'rsatdi. Tayyor xorijiy nomlardan, xususan, inglizcha qoliplardan foydalanish ishlab chiqarish korxonalari, avtomobilsozlik, tibbiyot, sport-sog'lomlashtirish bilan bog'liq ergonimlarda kuchli seziladi. Bu holat «Davlat tili haqida»gi Qonun talablariga javob bermaydi va bizni ergonimlarni yaratishda ichki imkoniyatlardan to'g'ri foydalanish ustida jiddiy bosh qotirishimiz kerakligini tasdiqlaydi.

Bobning ikkinchi "**Ergonimlarni hosil qilishda ingliz tilining ishtiroki**" deb nomlanadi. O'zbek tili lug'at tarkibining boyishi va takomillashuvida tashqi manba (resurs) muhim rol o'ynaydi. Umuman, har qanday til sof holda yashay olmaydi. Har bir tilning o'z ichki (intralingvistik) xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqqan holda chet tillardan so'zlarni o'zlashtirishi talab etiladi. Bugungi kunda dunyo bo'ylab tarqalayotgan xabarlarning 80 %ini qamrab olgan ingliz tili barcha milliy tillar rivojiga o'z ta'sirini o'tkazmoqda va buning natijasida ularda ingliz tilidan olingan yangi leksik birliklar paydo bo'lmoqda. Viloyatdagi ergonimlarning sezilarli qismi inglizcha komponentlar ishtirokida yasalgan. Fikrimizni isbotlash uchun birgina misolni keltiramiz. Respublika miqyosida *«Sirius star group», «Lau group», «Golden group», «Smis dental group», «Nia group Company», «Marjan Investment group», «Posso group»* va shu kabi *«group»* (inglizcha: *guruh*) so'zi ishtirok etgan 8 553 ta; *«Grand ta'lim», «Grand burger», «Grand pharm», «Grand Sherdor», «Grand Mir Hotel», «Grand Atlas», «Grand Canyon»* singari *«grand»* (inglizcha: *ulug'vor, muhtasham, yuqori*) so'zi ishtirokida yasalgan 766 ta; *«Golden Hause», «Golden Fish», «Golden Service», «Golden Rose», «Golden food», «Golden Tea», «Sanjar golden Hause», «Elegant gold»* va h.k. *«golden»* (*inglizcha: gold – oltin, tilla; tillarang; boylik, xazina, qimmatbaho narsalar + -en*) so'zi ishtirok etgan 1997 ta; *«City Hotel», «City Palace», «City kafe», «City burger», «City grill», «Dream city»* kabi *«city»* (inglizcha: *katta shahar*) so'zi qatnashgan 1696 ta mahalliy korxonalar nomi mavjud. Mazkur nomlarning aksariyati o'zbek tilining qonun-qoidalariga, xususan, chetdan so'z o'zlashtirish talablariga mutlaqo javob bermaydi. Bular ingliz tilining jahon bo'ylab keng yoyilishi natijasida boshqa tillarda paydo bo'lgani kabi o'zbek tilida ham keng tarmoq otgan lisoniy tartibsizlikning bir ko'rinishi xolos. Bu kabi nomlar, ularning

o‘zlashishi bilan bog‘liq muammolarning ilmiy-nazariy asoslarini yaratish, amaliyotda qo‘llash bo‘yicha zaruriy tavsiyalarni ishlab chiqish davri keldi.

Dissertatsiyada tashqi imkoniyat asosida yasalgan 107 ta savdo korxonalari nomini anglatuvchi ergonimlar tahlilga tortildi. Bu ushbu qatlamdagi ergonimlarning 71%ini tashkil etadi. Bu holat bejizga emas, chunki davlat statistika qo‘mitasining ma'lumotlariga ko‘ra 2023-yilning may holatida respublikamizda sohada xorijiy kapital ishirok etgan korxonalarning soni 13089 tani tashkil etadi, shundan 378 tasi Andijon viloyatiga to‘g‘ri keladi.

Hozirda Andijonda 50 dan ortiq *hotel* va *hostel*lar mavjud bo‘lib, *«Bog‘ishamol Hotel»*, *«Hotel Monferan klassik»*, *«Hotel Elita»*, *«Hotel Karvon Saroy»* kabi ergonimlarda ingliz tilining kuchli ta'sirini ko‘rishimiz mumkin. E'tibor qilinsa, ularning bir qismi ingliz tilida qanday bo‘lsa, shu holda (*«Hotel Monferan klassik»*, *«Hotel Elita»*, *«Hotel Plaza»*, *«Hotel Plaza-2»*, *«Hotel Oriental»*, *«Farko hostel»)*, yana bir qismi esa o‘zbekcha so‘zlar bilan birga qabul qilindi. Qizig‘i, mazkur nomlarning birontasi Andijonga aloqador emas. Masalan, *«Hotel Monferan klassik»* birikmasidagi Monferan (aslida, Ogyust Monferran) so‘zi 1786 – 1858-yillarda Fransiyada tug‘ilib, Rossiyada yashagan va ijod qilgan mashhur me'morning ismiga aloqador. U klassik usulda Spasskiy, Isakiyev ibodatxonalari, Aleksandr minorasi kabi tarixiy inshoatlarni qurdirgani uchun uning nomi tarixga muhrlanib qolgan. Hozirda uning nomida Parij kommunasi va basketbol klubi ham bor. Monferran usulida qurilgani uchun Andijondagi mehmonxona ham shu nom bilan atalgan. Taqqoslash uchun boshqa davlatlardagi mehmonxona nomlariga murojaat etib ko‘rdik. Turkiyada 50840 ta, Rossiyada 37350 ta, Qozog‘istonda 3027 ta, Qirg‘izistonda 751 ta mehmonxona nomlari bo‘lib, ularning yasalishida ham ingliz tili komponentlarining ishtiroki kuzatiladi[23]. Masalan: O‘sh shahrida: *«Eko Dom»*, *«Osh Grand Hotel Chavo»*, *«Level»*, *«Ethno Osh»*, *«Uyut hause Osh»;* Ostona shahrida: *«Altun Eko Park»*, *«Best Western Astana»*, *«Grand Alatau»*, *«Neos»*; Istambul shahrida: *«Otel Ottoman's Peart»*, *«Otel Fehmi Bey»*, *«Istambul life»*, *«Otel Monors»*, Moskva shahrida: *«Sheraton Palase Moskva»*, *«Trips»*, *«Plase Garden Moscow MTC»* va h.k.

O‘tkazilgan tahlillar shuni ko‘rsatdiki, ergonimlarni hosil qilishda ichki imkoniyatga tashqi imkoniyatga qaraganda kam e'tibor qaratilgan. Bu nom yaratishga xorijiy elementlardan, jumladan, tayyor inglizcha qoliplardan foydalanishga ustuvorlik berilayotganidan dalolat beradi. Ayniqsa, ishlab chiqarish korxonalari, avtomobilsozlik, tibbiyot, sport-sog‘lomlashtirish bilan bog‘liq ergonimlarni hosil qilishda ichki imkoniyatdan foydalanish darajasi past. Bu holat bizni nomlar ustida jiddiy o‘ylab ko‘rishimizni talab qiladi.

**"O‘zbekcha+inglizcha yoki aksincha qolipda yasalgan ergonimlarning lisoniy xususiyatlari"** deb nomlangan bobning so‘ngi bo‘limida aralash usulda hosil qilinib nomlangan ergonimlar tadqiqqa tortilgan. Aralash usul bilan hosil qilingan ergonimlar 13 ta mikroko‘lamchaga bo‘lindi. Misol uchun birgina umumiy ovqatlanish shoxobchalari nomini anglatuvchi leksik birliklarni olsak. 446 ta umumiy ovqatlanish shoxobchalari nomini anglatuvchi leksik

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[23] otels.ru.

birliklarning 60 tasi (13,4 %)i aralash usul bilan hosil qilingan va ular quyidagi ko'rinishlarda uchraydi: **a) ikki asosli ergonimlar 33 ta:** *«Lag'mon hause»*, *«Lider osh»*, *«Bo'ston city»*, *«Oxxo burger»*, *«Semurg' burger»*, *«Tatli burger»*, *«Do'stlar Food»*, *«Chorar pizza»* va h.k. (55 %); **b) uch asosli ergonimlar 7 ta:** *«Les alles Andijan»*, *«Fayz Fast Food»*, *«Oxunjon fast Food»*, *«Sarbon fast Food»*, va h.k. ( 11,7 %); **d) juft asosli ergonimlar 4 ta:** *«Al Baraka cafe & restaurant»*, *«Mehmon restaurant & cafe»* va h.k. (6,7 %); **e) son ishtirok etgan ergonimlar 6 ta:** *«Bar 1982»*, va h.k. (10 %); **f) abbreviaturali ergonimlar 10 ta:** *«Kafe UzTurk»*, *«Uz-Antaliya»*, *«Uz Cafe»*, *«Usmonjon ss»*, *«Uz burger»* va h.k. (16,6 %).

Har qanday til lug'at boyligining o'sib borishida ekstralingvistik (tashqi) va intralingvistik (ichki) omillar muhim rol o'ynaydi. Ekstralingvistik omillar deganda til ichki imkoniyatlariga bevosita bog'liq bo'lmagan holda ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, siyosiy, fan-texnika va boshqa sohalardagi o'zgarishlar, munosabatlarni tilda nomlash ehtiyoji tushuniladi[24]. Ingliz tilining dunyo miqyosida keng tarqalishi, shu tildagi axborotlar oqimining boshqa tillarga kuchli ta'siri nafaqat o'zbek tilida, balki dunyodagi barcha tillarda inglizcha leksemalarning faol iste'molda bo'lishiga sababchi bo'ldi. Fikrimizni birgina *market* leksemasi misolida isbotlashimiz mumkin. Mazkur so'z inglizcha *market [ma:kit]* so'zidan olingan bo'lib, o'zbek tilida: 1 n. *bozor*; 2 v. *bozorga olib kelmoq, bozorda sotib olmoq* ma'nolarini anglatadi[25].

A.Saidov, D.Yahyoyevalarning «Inglizcha-o'zbekcha-ruscha soliq va iqtisodiyot atamalari lug'ati»da *market – bozor – rinok* tarzida berilgan[26].

Qizig'i, mazkur leksema o'zbek tiliga *bozor* yoki *bozorda sotib olmoq* ma'nosida emas, narsa, mahsulot, tovarlar sotiladigan joy, o'rin bilan bog'liq holda *do'kon, magazin* ma'nosida o'zlashdi. Ularni quyidagicha ma'no guruhlariga ajratish mumkin: 1) obyektdan ko'zlangan maqsadni ifodalovchi ergonimlar: *«Asr market»*, *«Baraka market»*, *«Barakot market»*, *«Fayz baraka market»*, *«Lazzat market»*, *«Nur market»*, *«Ro'zg'or market»*, va h.k.; 2) obyektning sifatini ifodalovchi ergonimlar: *«Antiqa market»*, *«Hamyonbop market»*, *«Zarbdor market»*, *«Zilol market»* va h.k.; 3) obyektning nimaga tegishli ekanligini ifodalovchi ergonimlar: *«Arena market»*, *«Bekat market»*, *«Globus market»*, *«Maydon market»* va h.k.; 4) obyektda sotiladigan mahsulotlarni ifodalovchi ergonimlar: *«Go'sht market»*, *«Dori market»*, *«Pepsi market»*, *«Stroy market»*, *«Suv market»*, *«Tillo market»*, *«Coca-Cola market»*, *«Chyorniy plash market»* va h.k.; 5) antroponimlarga asoslangan ergonimlar: a) obyektning kimga tegishli ekanini ifodalovchi ergonimlar: *«Ali market»*, *«Ayubxon market»*, *«Ahror market»*, *«Elyor market»*, *«Rahimboy market»*, *«San'atbek market»*, *«Shuhrat market»*, *«Market Omadjon»*, *«Market*

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[24] Абдувалиев М., Абдувалиева Г. Ҳозирги замон инглиз тили тилшунослигида суффиксациянинг янги сўз ясовчи усул сифатидаги мақоми тўғрисида/Хорижий тилларни ўқитиш методикаси ва замонавий тилшуносликнинг долзарб муаммолари анжуман метериаллари. – Андижон, 2015 йил 5-6 февраль. – АДУ босмахонаси, 2015. 217-223 бетлар.

[25] Бўтаев Ш., Ирискулов А. Инглизча-ўзбекча ва ўзбекча-инглизча луғат. – Тошкент: Фан, 2009. – 310 б. (834)

[26] Саидов А., Яҳёева Д. Инглизча-ўзбекча-русча солиқ ва иқтисодиёт атамалари луғати. – Тошкент: Солиқ академияси, 2008. – 40 б.

G'ulomqodir», «Imomali market», «Omadyor market», «Yasmina market», «Sitora oilaviy market» va h.k.; b) obyektga qo'sh egalikni ifodalovchi ergonimlar: «Market Sherzod-Shuhrat», «Ali-Ahror market», «Zinger Bo'ston market» va h.k.; d) familiya asosida egalikni ifodalovchi ergonimlar: «Davronbekov's market», «Qo'ziboyev market» va h.k.; 6) ramziy ma'nodagi narsalar asosida hosil qilingan ergonimlar: «Dasturxon market», «Humo market», «Zam-Zam market», «Shumbola market», «Shoh market» va h.k.; 7) fitonimik asosda hosil qilingan ergonimlar: «Anor market», «Apelsin market», «Dinay market», «Eko market», «Zaytun market» va h.k.; 8) rang-tus, maza-ta'm asosida hosil qilingan ergonimlar: «Qizil market», «Sheerin market» va h.k.; 9) grafik poetizm asosida hosil qilingan ergonimlar: «ABE market», «M-MARKET», «M&Ms market», «Ideal MMM market», «S-market», «SD. MARKET», «TJ MARKET», «Shumoff market» va h.k.; 10) sonlar ishtirokidagi hosil qilingan ergonimlar: «Avazbek Mini market 473», «Mini market Orikzor-2», «7-up Market», «34-supermarket», «Supermarket F 77», «555 Mini market», «Stroymarket 707», «03 market», «777 Supermarket», «777 Market» va h.k.; 11) teonimlar asosida shakllangan ergonimlar: «Iymon market» va h.k.; 12) kosmonimlar asosida shakllangan ergonimlar: «Hilol market» va h.k.; 13) toponimlar asosida shakllangan ergonimlar: «Koreys market», «Maydon market», «Osiyo market», «Vodiy uy market» va h.k.

Alohida ta'kidlash kerakki, ingliz tilida market leksemasi ishtirokida yasalgan birliklarni o'zbek tiliga asl holatida qabul qilish amaliyoti ham uchraydi. Bunga «Afna market», «Grand market», «Grafers market», «Diposha market», «Family market», «Kids market», «Lyuks market», «Mega market», «Mister market», «Modern market», «Mrimo market», «Rich market», «Smart market», «Smail market», «Tirol market», «TipTop market», «Yado market» va h.k. ergonimlarni misol qilib olish mumkin.

Ingliz tilining «Oxsford» lug'atida market leksemasiga quyidagicha izoh berilgan: 1. *He people who might want to buy something, or a part of the world where something is sold* – U biror narsani yoki u narsa sotiladigan joyning bir qismini sotib olishni xohlaydigan odamlardan. 2. *Are you sure there's a market for the product?* – Mahsulot uchun bozor borligiga ishonchingiz komilmi? 3. *We estimate the potential market for the new phones to be around one million people in this country alone* – Biz yangi telefonlar uchun potentsial bozorni faqat shu mamlakatning o'zida bir millionga yaqin odamlardan iborat deb hisoblaymiz. 4. *The domestic market is still depressed but demand, aboard is picking up* – Ichki bozor hali ham tushkunlikka tushgan, ammo xorijda talab kuchaymoqda. 5. *The business or trade in particular product, including financial products* – Ma'lum bir mahsulot, shu jumladan, moliyaviy mahsulotlar bo'yicha biznes yoki savdo. 6. Ingliz tilida *the coffee market* – qahva bozori; *the economic market* – iqtisodiy bozor; *the commodities market* – tovar bozori; *the stock market* – fond bozori; *the job market* – mehnat bozori; *the housing market* – uy-joy bozor kabi birikmalar yasalgan.

Dissertatsiyaning **"Ergonimlarning pragmatik tadqiqi"** deb nomlangan uchinchi bobi ham uch bo'limdan iborat. Bobning birinchi fasli **"Ergonimlarni yaratishda neyming san'atidan foydalanish"** deb nomlanadi va unda nazariy va amaliy sanalgan, to'g'ri, muvaffaqiyatli nom berish, nomga tavsiya etish bilan shug'ullanuvchi neyming haqida so'z boradi.

XIX asrning so'nggi choragi va XX asr boshlariga kelib jahon iqtisodiyotining keng tarmoq yoyishi, yirik ishlab chiqarish korporatsiyalarining vujudga kelishi, keng hajmdagi mahsulotlarning yaratilishi, ularning ichki va tashqi bozorga chiqarilishi, ishlab chiqarish korxonalari o'rtasida murosasiz raqobatning paydo bo'lishiga olib keldi. Yaratilgan mahsulotni reklama qilish, iste'molchilarga uning afzalliklarini tushuntirish va targ'ib qilish, eng muhimi, tovarlarni vaqtida sotish zaruratini keltirib chiqardi.

«Reklama har doim axborot manbai sifatida mahsulotni iste'molchiga tanishtiradi, qiziqtiradi, ommaviylashuvi va kelajagini ta'minlaydi, mahsulot aylanmasida katalizatorlik vazifasini o'taydi»[27].

Neyming kompaniya, brend yoki xizmat ko'rsatish bilan bog'liq nomni yaratish jarayoni bo'lib, u marketingda eng muhim tarkibiy qism sanaladi. To'g'ri tanlangan nom kompaniya rivojlanishnining garovidir. Neyming *semonemika* deb ham ataladi[28]. Xorijda bu xizmat professional darajaga ko'tarilgan, ayrim nomlar brend, ya'ni butun dunyoga mashhur taniqli nomlarga aylangan. Bunday nomlarda eski tuzum siyosati, kommunistlik g'oya ustuvor bo'lgan. Bunga Andijon viloyatida faoliyat ko'rsatgan *«Большевик»* (poyabzal fabrikasi), *«Ильич»* (paypoq to'qish fabrikasi), *«Володарский»* (to'qamachilik fabrikasi), *«Коммунар»* (temir-beton zavodi) kabi korxona nomlarini olishimiz mumkin. O'zbekiston kabi ichki bozordan tashqi bozorga chiqayotgan davlatlar uchun neyming o'ta muhim ahamiyatga ega, chunki hozirda jahonda nafaqat neyming, balki unga yo'ldosh bo'lgan tushunchalar sifatida *semonemika, imidjmeyking, kopirayting,* (reklama matni), *brendologiya* sohalari ham jadal rivojlanmoqda. Ularning har biri alohida yo'nalish sanaladi.

Bizningcha, neyming va ergonimikani bir-biridan farqlash lozim. Neyming jarayonida ishlab chiqaruvchilarning barchasi faol ishtirok etadi. Ergonimlar esa neyming natijasi bo'lib, ularda birinchi planga nom chiqib qoladi va mazkur nom neyming natijasi sifatida undagi jarayonlarning barchasini qamrab oluvchi birlik sifatida namoyon bo'ladi.

Bobning ikkinchi fasli **"Ergonimlarning grafik transformatsiyalari"** deb nomlanadi. Ergonimlarning xalqaro ahamiyatga ega bo'lishida, avvalo, mazkur nomlarning mahsulot qadog'i va qutisidagi, so'ngra gezeta, jurnal, televideniye reklamalaridagi, joylarga o'rnatilgan reklama yozuvlari muhim rol o'ynaydi. Katta harflarda, ko'rinarli va chiroyli qilib yozilgan nom mahsulot realizatsiyasining munosib muvaffaqiyatini ta'minlaydi.

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[27]Shahobbidinova Sh., Abdullayev B. Reklama matnlarini axborot birligi sifatida to'g'ri shakllantirish// "O'zbekistonda zamonaviy lug'atshunoslik va tarjimashunoslikning dolzarb masalalari" mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjuman materiallari. – Andijon: ADU nashriyoti, 2023. 252-256-b. (445)
[28] https://www.marketch.ru.

Hozirda ergonimlar reklamasida ularning qanday yozuvda, qanday shaklda va qanday rangda yozilishi ahamiyatlidir. Keyingi yillarda insoniyat faoliyatida infografika degan tushuncha paydo bo'lib qoldi. Mazkur so'z lotincha *informatio – xabardor qilish, aniqlik kiritish, ta'riflash* hamda yunoncha *graphikos – chizilgan* so'zlaridan olingan bo'lib, **informatsiya** (ma'lumot-axborotlarning umumiy xossalari, tuzilish qonuniyatlari, uni izlash va inson faoliyatining turli sohalarida qo'llash metodlari haqidagi fan sohasi[29] hamda **grafika** bo'yoq ishlatmasdan, chiziqlar va shtrixlar vositasi bilangina narsalarni tasvirlash san'ati, shu usulda ishlangan rasm, tasvir hamda nutq tovushlarini yozuvda ifodalovchi belgilar (harflar) tizimi; yozuv va alifbo harflarini, tovush va harf munosabatlarini o'rganuvchi tilshunoslik sohasi[30] ma'nolaridan o'sib chiqib, axborot taqdim etishning grafik usuliga aylangan. Bunga Andijon viloyati ergonimlari misolida ham guvoh bo'lishimiz mumkin. Viloyatda faoliyat olib borayotgan ergonimlar tarkibi turlicha va ularning grafik transformatsiyasi ham shunga mos ravishda rang-barang ko'rinishlarda namoyon bo'ladi. Ergonimlarning grafik transformatsiyasidagi ko'rinishlarni 16 guruhga ajratib ko'rsatdik. Masalan, grafik transformatsiyaning kirill va lotin yozuvlarini aralash qo'llash turini olsak. Aslida, ergonimik nomni yozishda bitta yozuvdan foydalanish lozim, lekin «Студия красоты IMZARA», «Т+TISSOT наружные часы и браслеты», «LOFT мужской и женский салон», «GULNARA FARM сеть аптек», «BOSS GYM тренажёрный зал» kabi nomlar aralash yozuvda yozilgan. Bu amaldagi «Davlat tili haqida»gi Qonun talablariga javob bermaydi.

Bobning so'nggi fasli "**Andijon viloyati ergonimlarini tartibga solish bilan bog'liq muammolar va ularning yechimlari**" deb nomlanadi. Professor M.E.Umarxo'jayevning fikricha: «Ilm-fan dunyosi uchun tarqoq, tartibsiz sur'atda yuzaga kelayotgan atamalar to'plamidan ko'ra yagona – tartibga solingan ilmiy tilni yaratish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Tartibsiz atamalar tilning rivojiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi, uning aksi bo'lgan tartibli, aniq shakllangan atamalar fan rivojiga katta hissa qo'shishi mumkin»[31]. Shu bois, ularni talaffuz qilish, to'g'ri yozish va ulardan muloqot jarayonida o'rinli foydalanish o'zbek tiliga bo'lgan e'tibor va ehtiromning yorqin namunasi sanaladi. Lekin, to'plagan materiallarimiz shuni tasdiqlaydiki, Andijon viloyati ergonimlarini og'zaki va yozma nutqda qo'llashda qator kamchiliklar mavjud. O'zbek tiliga davlat tili maqomi berilganiga bir necha o'n yilliklar bo'lganiga qaramasdan, nomlarni yozishda beparvolik, bepisandlik kayfiyati hamon hukm surmoqda, o'zbekcha nom o'rnida xorijiy nomlardan foydalanish, davlat tili talablariga mutlaqo javob bermaydigan aralash ko'rinishdagi ergonimik nomlarni yasash amaliyoti izchil davom etmoqda.

Ergonimlarni yasash, yozma nutqda qo'llash bilan bog'liq imloviy, ishoraviy, grammatik va uslubiy xatoliklarning 22 ta holat aniqlandi:

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[29] O'zbek tilining izoh lug'ati. 1-jild, 220-bet.
[30] Yuqoridagi manbaa. 2-jild, 512-bet.
[31] Умархўжаев М. Тил илми уммонига қўшилган томчи. – Тошкент: Akademnashr, 2013. 158-159 бетлар. (256)

Ergonimlarda «o'zbek», «O'zbekiston» so'zlarining yozilishi bilan bog'liq xatoliklar; bosh harflarning noo'rin ishlatilishi; sirg'aluvchi, jarangsiz, bo'g'iz undoshi *«h»* undoshi o'rnida chuqur til orqa, sirg'aluvchi, jarangsiz *«x»* undoshini qo'llash; portlovchi, chuqur til orqa, jarangli *«q»* o'rnida sayoz til orqa, portlovchi, jarangsiz *«k»* undoshini ishlatish; so'zlar tarkibida ayrim harflarni tushirib qoldirish; mantiqan noto'g'ri ergonimlar hosil qilish; ergonimlarni bosh va kichik harflarda yozish; qo'shma so'zlarning har ikki komponentini bosh harf bilan yozish; ergonimlarning ishlatilishidagi chiziqchaning noto'g'ri qo'llanishi; sonlarni noto'g'ri qo'llash; noo'rin qisqartmalardan foydalanish; *-al* artiklidan noto'g'ri foydalanish; o'zbekcha so'zlarni inglizcha variantda yozish; ruscha so'zlarni noto'g'ri yozish; arab tiliga oid til unsurlaridan foydalanish; ergonimlarda usmonli turk tiliga oid so'zlarni qo'llashdagi xatoliklar ham aniqlandi, tahlilga tortildi. Ergonimlar tarkibida ingliz tili elementlarining noo'rin qo'llanishi bilan bog'liq 11 ta ko'rinish qayd etildi. Korxona, tashkilot, muassasalarga nom berish va nom berishdagi salbiy holatlarning oldini olish yuzasidan 6 banddan iborat uslubiy ko'rsatmalar va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqildi: 1. O'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzini mamlakatimiz va xalqaro miqyosda keng targ'ib qilish. 2. Xorijiy tillardagi, jumladan, inglizcha nomlardan o'rinli foydalanishni yo'lga qo'yish. 3. Xalqaro mezonlar, birinchi galda, neyming asosida korxona, tashkilot va muasasalarga nom qo'yish mezonlarini ishlab chiqish va mutasaddilarga zaruriy tavsiyalar berish. 4. Qo'yilgan nomlarning har bir hudud bo'yicha qat'iy reyestrini tuzish, o'zbek tilining umumiy talablariga javob bermaydiganlarni zudlik bilan almashtirish. 5. Davlat tilini rivojlantirish departamenti va uning hududlardagi bo'limlari tomonidan ergonimlarni tanqidiy-tahliliy o'rganish ishlarini yo'lga qo'yish, o'zbek tilining qonun-qoidalariga javob bermaydigan korxona, tashkilot, muassasa, firma rahbarlariga nisbatan ma'muriy jazo choralarini belgilash. 6. Ommaviy axborot vositalari, radio va televideniyada ergonimlarning sinxron holatini o'rganib borish.

Xulosa qilib aytadigan bo'lsak, ergonimlarni qo'llashdagi bu kabi xatoliklarga aslo yo'l qo'yib bo'lmaydi. Boisi yaratilgan har bir ergonim millat tafakkuri, fikrlash dunyosi, bugungi kundalik turmush tarzi, mamlakatning ishlab chiqarish quvvati, mahsulot sifati va shu kabi nozik masalalarni o'zida aks ettirishi bilan e'tiborlidir. Qolaversa, ularning har birida ona tilimizning boyligi, jilosi zuhr berib turadi.

## XULOSA

1. Onomastika dunyo lingvistikasining eng boy va sermahsul qatlamlaridan birini tashkil etadi. Ularni o'rganish nafaqat til bo'yicha, balki muayyan xalqning tarixi, uning dunyoqarashi, siyosiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy va maishiy hayoti to'g'risida qimmatli ma'lumotlarni taqdim etishi mumkin. Bundan o'zbek tili ham mustasno emas. Ayniqsa, bugun dunyo tillari taqdirida yo'qolib ketish xavf solib turgan hozirgi davrda onomastik nomlarga qaytish, tarixiy va xalqaro tajribalarga tayangan holda yangi paydo bo'layotgan korxona, tashkilot,

muassasa, firma, do'kon va shu kabilarga munosib nom berish ona tilimiz barqarorligini ta'minlashda muhim tayanch vazifasini o'tashi mumkin. Zero, eng yaxshi nomlar tarix sahifalaridan aslo o'chmaydi. Ular insoniyat aql-zakovati, o'y-fikrlarining yaqqol ifodasi sifatida zamonlardan-zamonlarga, tillardan-tillarga ko'chib yuraveradi.

2. Mamlakatimizda yuz minglab korxona, tashkilot, muassasa nomlari faoliyat ko'rsatmoqda. Birgina Andijon viloyatida ularning miqdori 27161 tani tashkil etadi. Ulardan 18101 tasi mas'uliyati cheklangan jamiyat, 1934 tasi oilaviy korxona, 216 tasi unitar korxona, 6459 tasi xususiy korxona, 40 tasi aksiyadorlik jamiyati, 411 tasi boshqa yo'nalishlardagi muassasalar sanaladi.

Mazkur nomlarning lingvistik tahlili onomastik nomlarning paradigmatik, sintagmatik, semantik xususiyatlarini oydinlashtirish imkonini beradi, onomastik ko'lamning iyerarxik tuzilishini belgilaydi va kichik ko'lamlarning alohida unsur sifatida sistemani tashkil etishdagi o'rnini aniqlashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

3. Onomastik ko'lam o'ziga xos xususyatlarga ega bo'lgan rang-barang va serqirra tizim sifatida o'zbek tilining leksik qatlamida alohida o'rin tutadi va o'z ichida ko'plab mikroko'lamlarga bo'linib ketadi. Antropoergonimlar, topoergonimlar, gidroergonimlar, zooergonimlar, kosmoergonimlar kabi kichik ko'lamchalar shular jumlasidandir.

4. Ergonimlar muayyan bir xalqning turmush tarzi, shu xalq yashayotgan mamlakatdagi ishlab chiqarish, mahsulot yaratish, targ'ib qilish va uni realizatsiya qilish jarayonlarini o'zida yaqqol ifodalovchi kichik tizimlar sanaladi. Ularda xalqning dunyoqarashi, tafakkuri o'z aksini topgan bo'ladi. Paradigmatik, sintagmatik, semantik, funksional-uslubiy, grammatik xususiyatlariga ko'ra ergonimlar bir-biriga zidlanadi, o'z navbatida umumiy nom asosida bitta chiziqda birlashadi.

5. Ergonimlar onomastik ko'lamning alohida mikroko'lami sifatida o'z ichida 12 ta mikroko'lamga ajraladi. Har bir mikroko'lam o'z navbatida iyerarxiya qonunlariga ko'ra kichik ko'lamchalardan iborat bo'ladi. Masalan, ishlab chiqarish korxonalari nomlarini ifodalovchi mikroko'lam 17 ta, oziq-ovqat korxonalarining nomini anglatuvchi mikroko'lam 10 ta, ovqatlanish joylari nomi bilan bog'liq ergonimlar 12 ta ko'lamchani tashkil qiladi. Ularning har biri yana o'z ichida kichik ko'lamchalarga ajraladi. Masalan, *market* leksemasi ishtirokida yasalgan do'kon nomlari 4 ta guruhga bo'linadi.

6. Tadqiqot ishiga viloyatdagi 27000 dan ortiq ergonimlar ichidan 1957 tasi tahlil uchun saralab olindi. Jami tanlamalarning 616 tasi ichki imkoniyat asosida yasalgani aniqlandi. 12 ta leksik-semantik guruhga mansub quyidagi tartibda tahlil qilib chiqildi.

Tahlillar ergonimlarni hosil qilishda ichki imkoniyatdan foydalanish darajasining past ekanligini ko'rsatdi. Tayyor xorijiy nomlardan, xususan, inglizcha qoliplardan foydalanish ishlab chiqarish korxonalari, avtomobilsozlik, tibbiyot, sport-sog'lomlashtirish bilan bog'liq ergonimlarda kuchli seziladi. Bu holat «Davlat tili haqida»gi Qonun talablariga javob bermaydi va bizni

ergonimlarni yaratishda ichki imkoniyatlardan to'g'ri foydalanish ustida jiddiy bosh qotirishimiz kerakligini tasdiqlaydi.

7. Ergonimlarni hosil qilishda xorijiy tillarning, birinchi galda ingliz tilining ta'siri kuchli. Ishlab chiqarish korxonalari, zavod va fabrikalar nomini ifodalovchi ergonimlarning 53 tasi (32 %)i, avtomobilsozlikka oid 134 ta ergonimning 67 tasi (50 %)i, yengil sanoat va to'qimachilik bilan bog'liq ergonimlarning 25 tasi (17,7 %)i, savdo korxonalari nomini anglatuvchi ergonimlarning 77 tasi (25,5)i chet tillaridan, aniqrog'i, ingliz tilidan olingan. Ayrim sohalarda, masalan, mehmonxona, sport-sog'lomlashtirish, xizmat ko'rsatishda xorijiy ergonimlarning miqdori 70-80 % atrofida. Ularning aksariyati o'zbek tiliga o'zlashmagan *hotel, hostel, gold, group, lux, farma, tekstile* kabi so'zlar ishtirokida hosil qiligan. Bunday ko'rinish bugungi kun talablariga javob bermaydi.

8. Ergonimlar ichida aralash usulda yasalganlari sezilarli qismni tashkil etadi. Jumladan, ishlab chiqarish korxonalari, zavod va fabrikalar nomini ifodalovchi ergonimlarning 61 tasi (37 %)i, avtomobilsozlik bilan bog'liq ergonimlarning
38 tasi (28,3 %)i, yengil sanoat bilan bog'liq leksik birliklarning 94 tasi (66,2 %)i shu usul bilan hosil qilingan. Aralash usulda yasalgan ergonimlarning asosiy qismi inglizcha leksik birliklar ishtirokida yasalgani va aksariyatining o'zbek tili qonun-qoidalariga javob bermasligi bilan xarakterlanadi. Ularni yasashda subyektivizmga, bir yoqlamalikka, sun'iylikka yo'l qo'yilgan. Masalan, *«Andijon city», «Behzod kafesi», «Vodiy burger», «Lag'mon hause», «Lider osh», «Baraka davr med», «Madad farm Production», «Nargiz Med Farm», «Vodiy Bio Farm», «Ziyo farm plyus», «AGIF Medical lyuks clinic», «Childern's clinic Andijon»* va h.k.

Ayrim leksik birliklar ma'nosi asos tildan uzoqlashtirilgan, og'zaki nutqdagi shakli asos qilib olingan. Misol uchun *bilding* inglizcha *build* [*bild*] 1. n.
1) *tuzilish; shakl, uslub; 2) qad-qomat; 2.* v. (*built*) 1) *qurmoq, tiklamoq; 2) yaratmoq; 3) ishonmoq, suyanmoq* > builder [*bilda*] n.1) *quruvchi; 2) duradgor* > boulding [*bildiŋ]* n. *bino, imorat* ma'nolarini bildiradi. *Murodjon bilding, Rustamjon bilding, Shohruhbek bilding* tarzida qo'llashimiz o'zbek tili me'yorlariga zid keladi.

9. Ergonimika sohasiga *neyming san'ati*, uning ortidan zamonaviy ishlab chiqarish, mahsulot yaratish, unga munosib tijoriy nom berish, targ'ib qilish, saqlash va sotish bilan bog'liq *semonemika, imidjmeyking, kopirayting,* (reklama matni), *brendologiya* singari yo'nalishlarning kirib kelayotgani ochiqlandi, ularning ergonimlarga aloqador joylariga izohlar berildi.

10. Ergonimlarni yasash, yozma nutqda qo'llash bilan bog'liq imloviy, ishoraviy, grammatik va uslubiy xatoliklarning 22 ta holati mavjud. Ergonimlar tarkibida ingliz tili elementlarining noo'rin qo'llanishi bilan bog'liq 11 ta ko'rinish qayd etildi. Ularni qo'llash bo'yicha 6 banddan iborat uslubiy ko'rsatmalar va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqildi.

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ANDIJAN STATE INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

SIDDIKOV JAKHONGIR NOSURILLOEVICH

LINGUISTIC STUDY OF ERGONYMS
(based on materials in Uzbek and English)

10.00.06 – Comparative Literary Criticism, Contrastive Linguistics
and Translation studies

ABSTRACT
of dissertation of the doctor of philosophy (PhD) in PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Andijan – 2024

| | |
|---|---|
| **Scientific supervisor:** | **Rustamov Dilshodbek Abduvahidovich** <br> Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor |
| **Official opponents:** | **Abduvaliev Maxamatjon Arabovich** <br> Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor |
| | **Muyassar Saparniyazova** <br> Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor |
| **Leading organization:** | **Namangan state university** |

**V.A.Vositov**
Chairman of Scientific Council awarding scientific degree, Doctor of Philological Sciences Associate Professor

**A.Dj.Ataboev**
Scientific Secretary of Scientific Council awarding scientific degree, Doctor of Philosophy in philological science (PhD), Associate Professor

**M.I.Umarkhodjaev**
Chairman of the Scientific Seminar under the Scientific Council awarding scientific degree, Doctor of Science in Philology, Professor

**INTRODUCTION (annotation of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD))**

**Relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic.** In the first quarter of the 21st century, the transformations in global politics, economy, social life, and the thinking of nations and peoples radically changed perspectives in all fields of science. These changes were most prominently reflected in national languages, which are considered a unique mirror of social life. The Uzbek language was no exception. During the years of Independence in our country, the state policy towards our native language was elevated to a new qualitative stage. Over the past four to five years, groundbreaking work has been carried out in the country on the «Strategic goals, priority directions, tasks, and future stages of the development of the Uzbek language and language policy»[1]. Recognized scientific research has been conducted at all levels of the Uzbek language. However, despite this, there are still numerous unresolved issues in the field of linguistics. One of these is the naming of enterprises, organizations, and institutions, which is an area known as ergonymy, a modern branch of onomastics.

Today, in world linguistics, the transformation of onims into research objects in various aspects is considered an important tool in illuminating the historical development and improvement of certain languages, in revealing the national, ethnic, socio-political, cultural history of peoples, and the unique aspects of national languages. Analyzing ergonomic units linguistically, expressing centuries-old historical-national traditions, culture and mental characteristics of our people on the basis of ergonims is a valuable profession as a pure Uzbek need, and it is important to linguists to observe, describe, compare, system-structural and statistical is setting the task of carrying out new research works on the basis of analytical methods.

As emphasized by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev in his speech at the ceremonial event dedicated to the 30th anniversary of the Uzbek language being granted the status of a state language: "It would not be wrong to say that the most frequently discussed and rightfully criticized issue in our society related to language is the matter of determining place names. Unfortunately, in public spaces, on streets, and on the facades of buildings, toponymic signs, various signs, and advertisements are often displayed in foreign languages, reflecting meanings and forms alien to our culture. This indicates a disregard for the requirements of the state language and our national culture and values, as well as a decline in overall literacy levels. In this regard, the Cabinet of Ministers, in collaboration with the Terminology Commission, must seriously study and regulate these issues with the participation of the wider public. Because naming social objects is not just a personal or private matter. It is a unique measure that clearly reflects our patriotism and cultural awareness. No one should ever forget

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[1] A symbol of our national identity and independent statehood. President Shavkat Mirziyoyev's speech at the ceremony dedicated to the thirtieth anniversary of the granting of the state language status to the Uzbek language // Xalq sozi, October 22, 2019, No. 218 (7448). - 3 p

this"[2]. For the state of Uzbekistan, which is stepping into its Third Renaissance under the slogan "From National Revival to National Progress," it holds both theoretical and practical importance to collect, classify, and conduct linguistic research on the names of enterprises, organizations, and institutions that vividly reflect the centuries-old historical-national traditions, hopes and aspirations, feelings, moral values, and desires of our people. Based on these principles, this research undertakes the study of the ergonyms of the Andijan region for the first time. This underscores the relevance of the topic.

For the dissertation, normative-legal documents such as the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-4947 dated February 7, 2017, "On the Action Strategy for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan," the Decree No. PF-5850[3] dated October 21, 2019, "On Measures to Radically Increase the Prestige and Status of the Uzbek Language as a State Language," and the Decree No. PF-6084 dated October 20, 2020, "On Measures to Further Develop the Uzbek Language and Improve Language Policy in Our Country"[4] will serve as the foundational basis.

**Correspondence of the research to the priorities of the development of science and technology of the republic.** Dissertation research was carried out within the framework of the priority direction of the republic's science and technology development I "Formation of a system of innovative ideas and ways of their implementation in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of the information society and the democratic state".

**The degree to which the problem has been studied.** In global linguistics, during the 1960s and 70s, the names of enterprises, organizations, and institutions were studied as urbanonyms in the research of J.R. Mellor, F. Aurigi, G.Aiyelo, Z. Jones, and M. Karrabek[5]. Similarly, in Russian linguistics, several works in this direction were conducted by V.V. Kolesov, A.A. Yunakovskaya, O.A. Leontovich, and R. Kozlov[6].

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[2] A symbol of our national identity and independent statehood. President Shavkat Mirziyoyev's speech at the ceremony dedicated to the thirtieth anniversary of the granting of the state language status to the Uzbek language // Xalq sozi, October 22, 2019, No. 218 (7448). - 3 p

[3] Mirziyoyev Sh.M. A symbol of our national identity and independent statehood // Speech at the ceremony dedicated to the thirtieth anniversary of the granting of the status of the state language to the Uzbek language // People's word. - Tashkent, October 22, 2019. - No. 218. -1-4 p.

[4] Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-6084 of October 20, 2020 on measures to further develop the Uzbek language in our country and improve the language policy // Xalq sozi, October 20, 2019. – No. 222-223.

[5] Mellor J.R. Urban Sociology in an urbanized society. – London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1977. – 328 p.; Aurigi A. Making the digital city. – Aldershot: Ashgate, 2005. – 236 p.; Aiello G., Tosoni S. Going about the city: Methods and methodologies for Urban Communication Research – Introduction // International Journal of Communication. – 2016. – Vol. 10. 1252-1262 p.; Jones R.H. The city is watching you // City talk: Urban Identities, Mobilities and Texualities. – Bern: University of Bern, – 2017. – 7 p.; Karrebek M. Food, language and the city : Constructing edible 'Danish-ness' in Copenhagen // Abstracts of the conference «City Talk: Urban Identities, Mobilities and Textualities». – Bern: University of Bern, 2017. – 8 p.

[6] Колесов В.В. Язык города. – М. : Высшая школа, 1991. – 192 с.; Юнаковская А.А. «Язык города» как лингвистическая проблема // Вестник Омского университета. – 2011. – № 3. –193-197 с.; Леонтович О.А. «Город говорит с тобой» : Научные подходы к анализу медиаурбанистического дискурса // Известия Волгоградского государственного педагогического университета. – 2019. – № 8 (141). –129-133 с.; Козлов Р. И. Эргоурбонимы как новый разряд городской ономастики [электрон. ресурс]: дис. … канд. филол наук: спец. 10.02.01. – Екатеринбург, 2000. – 151 с. ва бошқ.

Research has been conducted on various aspects of ergonyms, such as their role in the linguistic landscape (Moscow), their relation to advertising (Volgograd), the systematic nature of ergonyms (Makhachkala), their lexical-semantic and derivational properties (Samara), their graphic representations (Krasnodar), and their pragmatic aspects (Volgograd).

In Uzbek linguistics, ergonyms have only recently begun to be studied as an integral part of the onomastic scope. The Government's heightened attention to the state language, Uzbekistan's transformation into an open society, and the profound changes in industries, production, agriculture, and education systems, along with the incorporation of foreign experiences and the emergence of joint ventures, have initiated a renewal period in Uzbek onomastics. The research scope of onomastics has expanded, and systematic-structural, linguocultural, and anthropocentric approaches to the field have gained strength. The articles "Semantic Aspects of Ergononyms" by S. Ro'zimboyev and S. Yangibayeva, and "Ecological Issues of Onomastics" by A.S. Shcherbak (examining Samarkand ergonyms) were among the first steps in the study of ergonyms[7]. The works of M. Saparniyazova, D. Khudoyberganova, D. Lutfullayeva, J. O'rozov, and R. Davlatova on the linguocultural characteristics of name creation, the linguistic-normative foundations, and the compilation of a dictionary of ergonymic names have paved the way for extensive linguistic research in this field[8]. The doctoral dissertations of O. Shukurov and M. Saparniyozova have emerged, contributing significantly to the development of research in this field[9].

**Relationship of the research with the research plans of the higher education institution where the dissertation has been completed.** The dissertation research was carried out within the framework of the scientific research plan titled "The Lexico-Semantic System of Language, Comparative Typological Studies, and Issues of Literary Criticism" at Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages.

**The aim of the research.** The research focuses on collecting the names of enterprises, organizations, and institutions in the Andijan region, conducting a linguistic analysis of these names, studying the scope of ergonyms that do not meet state language requirements, identifying errors and shortcomings in the use

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[7] С.Рўзимбоев, С.Янгибаева. Эргонимларнинг маъно қирралари/Илм сарчашмалари. – 2017. – 11-сон. – 92-96 б.; Щербак А.С. Экологические проблемы ономастики (на материале Самаркандского эргонима)/ В сборнике: Экология языка и речи. Материалы X Международной научной конференции. –Тамбов, 2023. – 101-104 с.

[8] Saparniyazova M., O'rozov J. O'zbek tilida nom yaratishning lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari. – Toshkent: Ishonchli hamkor, 2021; Xudoyberganova D. Tashkilot, korxona va muassasa nomlarining izohli-tavsiyaviy lug'ati. –Toshkent: Ishonchli hamkor, 2021; Lutfullayeva D., Saparniyazova M., Davlatova R. O'zbek tilida nom yaratishning lingvistik-me'yoriy asoslari. – Toshkent: Malik Print CO, 2022; Saparniyazova M., Ahmedova N. Hududiy nomlar ko'rsatkichi (Toshkent shahar Chilonzor va Shayxontohur tumanlari). – Toshkent: Malik-Print CO, 2022. – 310 b.; Lutfullayeva D., Saparniyazova M. Neyming: tilda nom yaratish texnologiyasi // O'zbekistonda xorijiy tillar. – 2020. 6-son (35).; Lutfullayeva D., Saparniyazova M. O'zbek tilida nom yaratishda antroponimlardan foydalanish amaliyoti // "Tilshunoslikdagi zamonaviy yo'nalishlar: muammo va yechimlar" mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy onlayn konferensiya materiallari. – Andijon, 2020. –197 b.

[9] Shukurov O. "O'zbek tili zamonaviy o'zlashmalarining evolyutsiyasi, transformatsiyasi va leksikografik talqini masalalari" (Mustaqillik davri): Filol. fan. d-ri (DSc) …diss. avtoref. – Qarshi, 2022. 49-b.; Saparniyozova M. O'zbek tili ergonimlarining struktur-semantik, lingvomadaniy va pragmatik tadqiqi: Filol. fan. d-ri (DSc) …diss. avtoref. – Toshkent, 2023. 47-b.

of ergonyms, and developing recommendations for introducing scientifically grounded new names into official use.

**Research objectives:**

-the research aims to collect ergonyms currently in use in the Andijan region and, based on this, reveal the patterns of ongoing processes in Uzbek onomastics. It seeks to:

- demonstrate the division of ergonyms, as part of the onomastic scope, into subcategories, and further into smaller subcategories;

- identify the commonalities and distinctions between naming (neyming) and ergonymy;

- discover the principles behind the formation of ergonyms;

- show the influence of the English language on the creation of ergonyms and identify cases of inappropriate use of English language elements;

- investigate errors in the use of ergonyms;

- present proposals and recommendations for creating ergonyms in accordance with the requirements of the state language.

**The object of the research.**The main object of this dissertation includes over 27,000 names registered with the Statistics and Tax Committee of the Andijan region (of which 7,617 are operating in the city of Andijan). These include 18,101 limited liability companies, 1,934 family enterprises, 216 unitary enterprises, 6,459 private enterprises, 40 joint-stock companies, and 411 other types of non-governmental and non-profit enterprises, institutions, organizations, and entrepreneurial entities.

**The subject of the research** comprises the structural-semantic, pragmatic, and linguocultural characteristics of ergonyms.

**Research methods.** In conducting the dissertation, methods such as observation, description, comparison, systematic-structural analysis, and statistical analysis were employed.

**The scientific novelty of the research:**

in today's global world, the role of national languages and the internal processes occurring within their structures are demonstrated using the example of ergonyms. The research highlights the external influences on national languages, particularly the impact of English on Uzbek names.

the internal subdivisions of ergonyms in the Andijan region were identified, and the patterns of dividing ergonyms into lexical-semantic groups such as anthropoergonyms, topoergonyms, phytoergonyms, zooergonyms, oronimoergonyms, hydroergonyms, and anemonoergonyms were explored.

the templates for the formation of ergonyms based on internal and external possibilities were determined. The successes and shortcomings of the service of naming (neyming) companies, firms, brands, as well as production, trade objects, and products were analyzed.

ergonyms formed through external possibilities and mixed methods were evaluated from an extralinguistic perspective, and English language elements improperly used in the creation of ergonyms were analyzed. Their conditions in

the source language were compared to their equivalents in Uzbek, and scientific conclusions were drawn.

suggestions were made regarding the preservation of the purity of the state language, enriching it, and improving the public's linguistic culture in the use of ergonyms. Cases of violations of state language rules in the use of ergonyms were identified, and proposals and considerations for addressing these issues were developed.

**The practical outcomes of the research** are reflected in the thematic classification of the ergonyms used in the region, revealing the inappropriate use of English and other foreign language elements in their composition. Additionally, the research highlights errors in the use of ergonyms and provides suggestions and recommendations for correcting these mistakes.

**The reliability of the research results** is grounded in the precise formulation of the problem, the strictness of the conclusions drawn, the thorough analysis of the names of enterprises, institutions, and organizations, and the clear identification of both the successes and shortcomings in the naming process.

**Scientific and practical significance of the research results.** The scientific significance of the research is evident in the identification of the lexical-semantic, functional-stylistic, and pragmatic characteristics of Uzbek ergonyms, the presentation of new theoretical insights into the principles of naming enterprises, institutions, and organizations, and the detailed linguistic analysis of Andijan region ergonyms, highlighting their errors and shortcomings. The findings and ideas presented in the dissertation contribute to the theoretical and practical enrichment of Uzbek ergonymy.

The research results and analyses can be used in the creation of textbooks and educational materials for subjects such as "Uzbek Onomastics," "Toponymy," "Uzbek Anthroponymy," "Ergonyms of the Uzbek Language," "Application of the Uzbek Language in the Field," and "Official Correspondence in the State Language." They can also be applied in the promotion of the state language and in the activities of toponymic commissions.

**Implementation of research results.** Based on the scientific results and practical recommendations obtained from the lexical-semantic, structural, and pragmatic study of the names (ergonyms) assigned to enterprises, organizations, and institutions in the Andijan region:

The conclusions regarding the preservation of the purity of the state language, its enrichment, the improvement of the public's speech culture in the use of ergonyms, and the identification and elimination of cases where state language rules are violated in ergonym usage were utilized in the execution of the practical project titled "Naming in Uzbek: Creating Normative-Legal Foundations" (project number A-OT-2019-10) for the years 2019-2022. This project was carried out based on the official document No. 04/1-1574 dated June 13, 2024, from the Alisher Navoiy Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature. As a result, the processes of regulating ergonyms used in Uzbek and English in the Andijan region, identifying errors and shortcomings in their usage, and scientifically justifying new names were supported by

factual-analytical materials;

the proposals and recommendations developed for collecting the names of enterprises, organizations, and institutions in the Andijan region, conducting linguistic analysis of these names, examining the scope of ergonyms that do not meet state language requirements, identifying errors and shortcomings in their usage, and introducing scientifically grounded new names into official use were extensively utilized in the implementation of the international ERASMUS+ program project titled "IQAT – Enhancing Capacities in Implementation of Institutional Quality Assurance Systems and Typology Using Bologna Process Principles" (project number 561685-EPP-1-2015-1-CZ-EPPKA2-CBHE-JP) from 2015 to 2017. This is confirmed by the official document No. 32-02-567 dated May 15, 2024, from Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur Andijan State University.

As a result, the project demonstrated the role of national languages in the world and the processes occurring within their internal structures using ergonyms as an example. The research revealed the external influences on national languages, particularly the impact of English on Uzbek names;

The proposals and recommendations developed for the linguistic analysis of ergonyms in the region, identifying shortcomings in naming enterprises, organizations, and institutions, and determining the influence of English on naming practices (naming and ergonym creation) were extensively utilized in the implementation of the international project titled "FY-18 English Access Microscholarship Program" (project number S-ECAGD-18-CA-0067 / P020002335) in collaboration with the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs at Kokand State Pedagogical Institute from 2020 to 2022. This is confirmed by the official document No. 90 dated August 15, 2024, from the Muqimiy Kokand State Pedagogical Institute. As a result, this project enriched the field of ergonymy with specific scientific-theoretical insights and facts, allowing for the observation of linguistic, social, and historical changes in the naming of enterprises, organizations, and institutions.

**Approbation of the research results.** The results of this research were discussed and approved at 4 international and 2 national scientific-practical conferences.

**Publication of the research results.** A total of 13 scientific works were published based on the dissertation topic, including 6 articles in journals recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan for publishing the main scientific results of doctoral dissertations. Of these, 4 articles were published in foreign journals.

**Structure and volume of the dissertation.** The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, a list of references, and appendices. The total volumeof the work is 146 pages.

## MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the **introduction**, the relevance and necessity of the research topic are outlined, along with the objectives and tasks of the research, and the subject and

object are defined. The level of study of the topic both abroad and in our country is noted. The alignment of the research with the priority directions of science and technology development in Uzbekistan is highlighted, and the scientific novelty and practical outcomes of the study are presented. The reliability of the obtained results is substantiated, and the theoretical and practical significance of the work is explained. Additionally, information is provided regarding the implementation of the research results into practice, their publication, and the overall structure and length of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the dissertation, titled "The Onomastic System and the Place of Ergonymy in It," consists of three sections. In the first section, "Information about Ergonymy and Its Types," the onomastic scope and its modern directions are discussed, including the emergence of a new branch of linguistics—urbanolinguistics—resulting from the rapid pace of urbanization. The focus is on ergonyms, which are considered a subset of urbanolinguistics.

Language, as a complex and broad system, is divided into countless components, with each part serving as a necessary element within a larger structure. Each component of the language functions independently, yet it also relies on the existence of other parts, forming a unique interconnected system. One such essential component of the lexical layer is *onomastics.*

It is important to note that any field of study, including onomastics, is built upon specific concepts. Each concept represents a term, and terminology is considered the "guiding light" of any discipline[10]. **Onomastics** [from Greek: *"onomastike" – the art of naming, giving names*] refers to: 1. A branch of linguistics that studies proper names, including their origin and historical development. 2. The collection of all proper names existing in a particular language[11].

Uzbek onomastics represents one of the richest and most productive layers of our language. Studying it provides valuable insights not only into the language itself but also into the history of the Uzbek people, their worldview, and their political, economic, cultural, and everyday life. Especially today, when many languages face the threat of extinction, returning to onomastic names and, based on historical experiences, giving appropriate names to newly emerging organizations, companies, shops, and similar entities can play a crucial role in ensuring the stability of our native language.

Urban linguistics, or "urbanolingvistics' (derived from the Latin words *"urbanus" – related to the city, city-dweller + "lingua" – language*), is a promising branch of linguistics that emerged with the aim of studying the

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[10] Фердинанд де Соссюр. Курс общей лингвистики//Труды по общему языкознанию. – Москва: Прогресс, 1977. – 39 с.

[11] Rustamov D.A. Andijon lug'atshunoslik va tarjimashunoslik amaliy-ilmiy innovatsion maktabining yaratilish tarixi, bugungi kuni va istiqbollari xususida/O'zbekistonda zamonaviy lug'atshunolsik va tarjimashunoslikning dolzarb masalalari (bir tilli, ko'p tilli, terminologik, frazeologik hamda elektron lug'atlar tuzish masalalari) mavzusidagi ilmiy-amaliy anjuman materiallari. – 1-qism. – Andijon, 2023-yil 15-sentyabr. – ADU bosmaxonasi, 2023. – 4-9 betlar.

linguistic landscape of modern cities[12]. The branch of toponymy that studies urban names is called "urbanonymy"[13]. In English, Russian, Ukrainian, Belarussian, and other languages, names grouped under this term include distinctions such as *astionyms, agoronyms, choronyms, godonyms, oikodonyms, ecclesionyms, ergonyms, firmonyms, emporonyms,* and *trapezonyms.* Numerous linguistic studies have been conducted worldwide on these phenomena, including ergonyms. Ergonyms are one of these types of names.

In the Oxford Dictionary, *ergonomics* is defined as follows: "Ergonomics – The scientific study of the efficiency of people in their working environments" (1950)[14]. According to E. Begmatov, one of the founders of Uzbek onomastics, "The act of naming objects and phenomena, as well as all that exists in the objective world, is a great miracle of human thought and language. However, there is a second essential need for the daily communication and linguistic life of society. This need is to individually, specifically, and uniquely name each object, phenomenon, and living being within the objective reality"[15].

In our research, we have classified ergonyms into the following categories: anthropoergonyms, topoergonyms, phytoergonyms, zooergonyms, cosmoergonyms, and hydroergonyms. The onomastic scope, as a diverse and multifaceted system with distinct characteristics, holds a unique place in the lexical layer of the Uzbek language and is subdivided into various micro-scales. These include subcategories such as anthropoergonyms, topoergonyms, hydroergonyms, zooergonyms, and cosmoergonyms. In recent years, lexical units from the English language have increasingly influenced the formation of these categories. Ergonyms vary in paradigmatic, syntagmatic, semantic, functional-stylistic, and grammatical features, often contrasting with each other while simultaneously aligning on the same axis in terms of naming principles.

In the second section of the chapter, titled **"The Study of Ergonyms in English, Russian, and Uzbek,"** the focus is on the historical study of onomastics, particularly ergonyms, in these three languages. By the second half of the 19th century and the early 20th century, the expansion of industrial production in Europe, the construction of new factories, and the emergence of competition in the global market laid the foundation for ergonymy, a promising new direction in linguistics. Selecting appropriate names for industrial enterprises and their products became a social, political, and cultural issue. Interest in ergonyms began in the 1960s, when initial scientific research focused on the language of store names, shop signs, and other urban linguistic features. In European languages, ergonyms were studied under the terms "urbonyms" or

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[12] Степанов Е. Н. Структурно-функциональная модель урбанолингвистического исследования в Украине / Е. Н. Степанов // Мова: Науково-теоретичний часопис з мовознавства. – № 15 / Одес. нац. ун-т ім. І. І. Мечникова. – Одеса: Астропринт, 2010. –13-19 с.

[13] Подольская Н.Г. Словарь ономастической терминологии. – Москва: Наука, 1988. –139 с.

[14] Oxford dictionary of Current English. The world's most trusted dictionaries. Oxford university press.

[15] Бегматов Э. Ўзбек тили антропонимикаси. – Тошкент: Фан, 2013. – 7-8 б.

"urbanonyms" in the works of scholars such as J.R. Mellor, A. Aurigi, G. Aiello, S.Tasone, R.Jones, and M. Carrabek[16].

In the Russian language, ergonyms were initially studied within the context of urban language. In the research of scholars such as V.V. Kolesov, A.A. Yunakovskaya, O.A. Leontovich, and R. Kozlov, ergonyms were explained through the lens of urbanolinguistics and were referred to as 'ergourbonyms'[17]. The term *ergourbonym* was first introduced into the field by A.V. Superanskaya.

Under the influence of research conducted in Russian linguistics, the scope of Uzbek onomastics expanded, and by the second decade of this century, studies dedicated to ergonyms in the Uzbek language began to emerge. One of the first works on ergonyms in Uzbek is B. Qurbonova's article titled "Semantic Classification of Enterprise and Institution Names." In this article, names such as *factory, plant, office, customs, base, mine, school, gymnasium, and library* are classified into specific semantic groups based on the semantic markers "large," "small," and "neutral in size"[18]. However, the analysis was limited to these names.

The development of theoretical and practical foundations for name creation in Uzbek linguistics has only recently begun. Notable contributions to this field include articles by B. Qurbonova, S. Ro'zimboyev, S. Yangibayeva, and A.S. Shcherbak, as well as dictionaries and scientific studies by M. Saparniyazova, J. O'rozov, D. Khudoyberganova, D. Lutfullayeva, and Z. Davlatova.

It is worth noting that isolating ergonyms from the comprehensive lexicon of the Uzbek language and conducting monographic studies on them is not an easy task for researchers. This is primarily because each ergonym is considered a proper noun. Such lexical units create a unique and vibrant landscape in our language, expressing national and mental characteristics, which sets them apart significantly from other types of nouns. Additionally, ergonyms clearly reflect the political, social, and spiritual changes of each era. What makes them even more distinctive is that they often do not appear in standard dictionaries. This very aspect complicates extensive scientific research on proper nouns, and as a result, they frequently escape the attention of researchers.

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[16] Mellor J.R. Urban Sociology in an urbanized society. – London : Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1977. – 328 p. ; Aurigi A. Making the digital city. – Aldershot : Ashgate, 2005. – 236 p.; Aiello G., Tosoni S. Going about the city : Methods and methodologies for Urban Communication Research – Introduction // International Journal of Communication. – 2016. – Vol. 10. – P. 1252–1262; Jones R.H. The city is watching you // City talk : Urban Identities, Mobilities and Texualities. – Bern : University of Bern, 2017. –7 p.; Karrebek M. Food, language and the city : Constructing edible 'Danish-ness' in Copenhagen // Abstracts of the conference «City Talk : Urban Identities, Mobilities and Textualities». – Bern : University of Bern, 2017. – 8 p. ва бошқ.

[17] Колесов В.В. Язык города. – М. : Высшая школа, 1991. – 192 с.; Юнаковская А.А. «Язык города» как лингвистическая проблема // Вестник Омского университета. – 2011. – № 3. –193–197 с.; Леонтович О.А. «Город говорит с тобой» : Научные подходы к анализу медиаурбанистического дискурса // Известия Волгоградского государственного педагогического университета. – 2019. – № 8 (141). –129–133 с.; Козлов Р. И. Эргоурбонимы как новый разряд городской ономастики [электрон. ресурс]: дис. … канд. филол наук: спец. 10.02.01. – Екатеринбург, 2000. – 151 с. ва бошқ.

[18] Қурбонова Б. Корхона, муассаса номларининг семантик таснифи//Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 2014. – 4-сон. – 93-96 б.

The third section of the chapter is titled "**Comparative-Contrastive Analysis of Ergonyms in Uzbek and English in the Andijan Region**." Today, the linguistic processes occurring in world languages, including English and Uzbek, are vastly different from those of the past. By the 21st century, English has become the global language, covering a significant portion of the information flow around the world. This has allowed it to exert a strong influence on other languages, including Uzbek. The impact of English is especially noticeable in onomastic names, particularly ergonyms.

In the Andijan region, there are 27,161 ergonyms. These include 18,101 limited liability companies, 1,934 family enterprises, 216 unitary enterprises, 6,459 private enterprises, 40 joint-stock companies, and 411 institutions from other sectors. Linguistically analyzing these names provides valuable insights into the current lifestyle, worldview, interests, and aspirations of our people.

The ergonyms of the Andijan region represent one of the largest segments of Uzbek ergonyms. It is advisable to study them by dividing them into 12 micro-categories: names of production enterprises, factories, and plants; names of automobile-related companies; names of light industry enterprises; names of food industry companies; names of trade enterprises; names of clothing stores; names of dining establishments; names of institutions related to education; names of healthcare enterprises; names of cultural and household service establishments; names of sports and wellness centers; names of household service enterprises.

Each micro-category is further subdivided into smaller categories. As a result of our research, we identified 17 subcategories representing production enterprise names, 10 subcategories representing food company names, and 12 subcategories related to dining establishment names. Each of these was further analyzed by dividing the ergonyms into subcategories: Uzbek-origin ergonyms, English-origin ergonyms, and mixed-origin ergonyms. This allowed for an analysis of the internal structure of the micro-system and the relationships between its elements.

For example, trade enterprise names were specifically analyzed. According to the State Statistics Agency, there are 177,011 trade enterprises in the country, 9,127 of which are located in the Andijan region. Of these, 299 were included in the study. When comparing the status of trade enterprise names in Uzbek and English, it was evident that English played a dominant role. In the study, 70 ergonyms were found to be of Uzbek origin, 77 were English-based, and 152 were mixed (Table 1).

**Table 1**

**Lexical-Semantic Groups of Ergonyms Representing Trade Enterprise Names**

| № | Category | Uzbek-Origin Ergonyms | English-Origin Ergonyms | Mixed Ergonyms |
|---|----------|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1 | Shopping Centers | 23 | 3 | 9 |
| 2 | Construction Materials Store Names | 13 | 20 | 21 |
| 3 | Household Goods Store Names | 6 | 3 | 2 |
| 4 | Food Store Names | 17 | 37 | 86 |

| 5 | Bookstore Names | 6 | 1 | 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Cultural Goods Store Names | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| 7 | Car Dealership Names | 1 | - | 5 |
| 8 | Furniture Store Names | 2 | 8 | 27 |
| | Total | 70 | 77 | 152 |

It was observed that ergonyms directly borrowed from English, such as "*Indesit," "Ley Home," "My Home," "Viney," "Tirol," "Modern Doors*," and those created using a mixed method, such as *"Muzayyana Women Shop," "Navruz Mall," "To'raobod Village," "O'zbegim Trade Center," and "Havas Travertin,"* are actively used.

Special attention was given to the emergence of parallel forms in the use of ergonyms. For instance, the lexemes *"trade center," "mall," and "savdo markazi" in ergonyms like "O'zbegim Trade Center," "Navruz Mall," and "Yangi Bozor Savdo Markazi"* convey similar meanings but are used in ergonyms to create a unique functional-stylistic effect.

Each analyzed ergonym has its own meaning and functional-stylistic characteristics. For example, "Easy Booking" refers to a modern service involved in booking and purchasing airline tickets, reserving hotels, and organizing travel. This highlights the growing trend of adopting foreign and mixed lexical elements to convey specific business functions in Uzbek ergonyms[19]. The name "Easy Booking" is derived from the English words *easy* and *booking*, and carries the following meanings: *Easy:*1. Simple, not difficult; 2. Light, not burdensome;

3. Comfortable, pleasant; 4. Calm, peaceful, relaxed; 5. Slowly, without hurry; 6. Sociable, agreeable, gentle; 7. Free, natural, spontaneous; 8. Well-off, affluent. 2. Effortlessly, without difficulty.

*Booking:* 1. The act of recording orders in a register; 2. Selling tickets; 3. Signing a contract to rent out films; 4. Recording geodetic observations[20].

 The name "Easy Booking" was created by considering the meanings of *easy* from the first band (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (7), and the second band, in conjunction with the second meaning of *booking* ("selling tickets"). There are over 1,000 firms in the United States alone that operate under the name "Easy Booking."[21]

Due to the widespread use of English globally, various lexical units have emerged in Uzbek that incorporate the easy lexeme, such as *"Easy Agency," "Easy Market," "Easy Code," "Easy Pharm," "Easy 7," "Easy Trade," "Easy Line Tour,"* and *"Easy School."* These names reflect the influence of English on business and branding in Uzbekistan**.**

The second chapter of the dissertation, titled **"Principles of Creating Ergonyms in Uzbek and English,"** consists of three sections. The first section is named **"Linguistic Analysis of Ergonyms Formed in Uzbek."** This section

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[19] https://easybooking.uz.

[20] Butayev Sh. Inglizcha-o'zbekcha, o'zbekcha-inglizcha lug'at. 80000 so'zlik, 282-283, 119-betlar.

[21] https://easybooking.uz.

examines ergonyms formed based on internal linguistic resources and identifies the factors contributing to their formation.

The essence of language is closely tied to the internal processes occurring within it and the boundless connections between its constituent elements. Specialists do not always fully grasp these intricate relationships. What is particularly interesting about linguistic units is that they are easily distinguishable by native speakers, yet often challenging for linguists to fully analyze and identify.

In this section, the focus is on understanding the mechanisms behind the creation of ergonyms from internal linguistic resources and the elements involved in their formation within the Uzbek language[22].

This can also be seen in the example of ergonyms used in the Andijan region. For instance, the general public often refers to names of food-related businesses as simply *oshxona* (eatery), *restoran* (restaurant), or *choyxona* (tea house). However, linguists examine these names in more depth, taking into account the principles by which they are named, the language they are derived from, their structural components, as well as their functional-stylistic, linguocultural, and pragmatic characteristics. For example, the names of dining-houses such as *«Al-Hilol», «Asaka bo'yin go'shti», «Ahmadillo», «Archazor shashlik», «Asilbek shashliklari», «Besh yulduz», «Bir zumda», «Burgut», «Buyuk Ipak yo'li», «Burger», «Vostok», «Vladivostok», «Delfin», «Do'lma», «Zaytun», «Lazeez», «M-Rizo» milliy taomlari, «Rustamjon shashlik», «Ugolok»* are analyzed according to the abovesaid. n this process, primary attention is naturally given to linguistic units that are formed based on internal linguistic resources.

The patterns of ergonyms formed using internal linguistic resources are diverse. They include simple, native forms created from a single base; simple, derived forms; two-part, three-part, and four-part ergonyms; double-base ergonyms; ergonyms that include numbers; and abbreviations. Out of the 1,957 ergonyms studied, 616 (31.4%) were found to have been formed using internal resources. For instance, 166 ergonyms related to production enterprises were identified, of which 52 (31%) were formed using internal resources and can be categorized into the following groups: a) simple, native ergonyms formed from one base: 4 (7.7%); b) simple, derived ergonyms formed from one base: 3 (5.8%);
 d) ergonyms formed from compound bases: 3 (5.8%); e) ergonyms formed from two bases: 14 (27%); f) ergonyms formed from three bases: 17 (32.7%); g) ergonyms formed from four bases: 2 (3.8%); h) double-base ergonyms: 6 (11.6%); i) ergonyms including numbers: 1 (1.9%); j) abbreviated ergonyms: 2 (3.8%).

The analysis shows that the use of internal resources in the creation of ergonyms is relatively low. There is a strong tendency to rely on ready-made foreign names, particularly English templates, especially in industries such as manufacturing, automotive, healthcare, and sports. This situation does not align

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[22] Нурмонов А. Лингвистик белги назарияси. – Тошкент: Фан, 2008. – 42 б. (48)

with the requirements of the "Law on the State Language" and highlights the need for serious consideration of how to properly use internal linguistic resources when creating ergonyms.

The second section of the chapter is titled "The Role of English in the Formation of Ergonyms." External sources play a significant role in enriching and enhancing the lexical composition of the Uzbek language. In general, no language can exist in a pure form. Every language, based on its internal (intralinguistic) characteristics, requires the borrowing of words from foreign languages. Today, English, which accounts for 80% of the information disseminated globally, influences the development of all national languages, leading to the introduction of new lexical units borrowed from English. A substantial portion of the ergonyms in the region are created with the involvement of English components. To support this claim, we can present just one example. Across the country, there are 8,553 company names featuring the word "group" (English: group), such as Sirius Star Group, Lau Group, Golden Group, Smis Dental Group, Nia Group Company, Marjan Investment Group, and Posso Group. Similarly, there are 766 names incorporating "grand" (English: grand, magnificent, superior), such as *Grand Ta'lim, Grand Burger, Grand Pharm, Grand Sherdor, Grand Mir Hotel, Grand Atlas, and Grand Canyon.* Additionally, 1,997 company names feature "golden" (English: gold, golden, wealth, treasure, valuable), including *Golden House, Golden Fish, Golden Service, Golden Rose, Golden Food, Golden Tea, Sanjar Golden House, and Elegant Gold. Furthermore, 1,696 names contain "city" (English: large city), such as City Hotel, City Palace, City Café, City Burger, City Grill, and Dream City.*

Most of these names do not comply with the rules and regulations of the Uzbek language, particularly the standards for word borrowing from foreign languages. These ergonyms represent a form of linguistic disorder that has emerged in Uzbek, similar to how English has influenced other languages worldwide. It is now necessary to conduct serious research on these names, address the theoretical and practical issues related to their adoption, and develop necessary recommendations for their proper use in practice.

In the dissertation, 107 ergonyms representing the names of trade enterprises formed using external resources were analyzed. These ergonyms account for 71% of the ergonyms in this category. This situation is not coincidental, as according to the State Statistics Committee, as of May 2023, there are 13,089 enterprises in the country with foreign capital, of which 378 are located in the Andijan region. This highlights the significant influence of foreign investment on the naming of trade enterprises, particularly in regions like Andijan.

Currently, more than 50 hotels and hostels operate in Andijan, and the influence of the English language is evident in their ergonyms, such as "Bog'ishamol Hotel," "Hotel Monferan Klassik," "Hotel Elita," and "Hotel Karvon Saroy." Some of these names are entirely in English, such as "Hotel Monferan Klassik," "Hotel Elita," "Hotel Plaza," "Hotel Plaza-2," "Hotel Oriental," and "Farko Hostel," while others combine English with Uzbek words.

Interestingly, none of these names are directly related to Andijan. For example, the name "Hotel Monferan Klassik" refers to Auguste Monferrand (1786-1858), a famous architect born in France and later active in Russia. He is known for building iconic structures like the Spassky Cathedral, St. Isaac's Cathedral, and the Alexander Column, leaving a lasting mark in architectural history. Currently, his name is also associated with a Paris commune and a basketball club. The Andijan hotel was likely named "Monferan" because it was built in the Monferrand architectural style.

To provide a comparison, we looked at hotel names in other countries. Turkey has 50,840 hotels, Russia has 37,350, Kazakhstan has 3,027, and Kyrgyzstan has 751, many of which also incorporate English components in their names[23]. For instance, in Osh: "Eko Dom," "Osh Grand Hotel Chavo," "Level," "Ethno Osh," "Uyut House Osh"; in Astana: "Altun Eko Park," "Best Western Astana," "Grand Alatau," "Neos"; in Istanbul: "Otel Ottoman's Pearl," "Otel Fehmi Bey," "Istanbul Life," "Otel Monors"; and in Moscow: "Sheraton Palace Moscow," "Trips," "Place Garden Moscow MTC," etc.

The analysis shows that in creating ergonyms, less attention is paid to internal linguistic resources compared to external ones. This indicates a preference for using foreign elements, particularly ready-made English templates, in name creation. This trend is especially evident in ergonyms related to industries such as manufacturing, automotive, healthcare, and sports. The low level of reliance on internal resources in these sectors suggests that we need to seriously reconsider our approach to name creation.

In the final section of the chapter titled "Linguistic Features of Ergonyms Created in Uzbek-English or vice versa combinations," ergonyms formed using a mixed method were analyzed. These ergonyms were categorized into 13 micro-groups. For example, when looking at lexical units denoting the names of public dining establishments, 60 out of 446 such names (13.4%) were created using the mixed method. These ergonyms appear in the following forms: **a) Two-component ergonyms** (33 examples, 55%): *"Lag'mon Hause," "Lider Osh," "Bo'ston City," "Oxxo Burger," "Semurg' Burger," "Tatli Burger," "Do'stlar Food," "Bar Abdumannob," "Chorar Pizza,"* etc.; **b) Three-component ergonyms** (7 examples, 11.7%): *"Les Ailes Andijan," "Fayz Fast Food," "Okhunjon Fast Food," "Sarbon Fast Food,"* etc.; **d) Double-component ergonyms** (4 examples, 6.7%): *"Al Baraka Cafe & Restaurant," "Mehmon Restaurant & Cafe,"* etc.; e) **Ergonyms involving numbers** (6 examples, 10%): *"Bar 1982,"* etc.; f) **Abbreviated ergonyms** (10 examples, 16.6%): *"Kafe UzTurk," "Uz-Antaliya," "Uz Cafe," "Usmonjon SS," "Uz Burger,"* etc.

These examples demonstrate the widespread use of mixed methods in the creation of ergonyms, reflecting the influence of both local and foreign linguistic elements in business naming practices.

In the growth of any language's vocabulary, both extralinguistic (external) and intralinguistic (internal) factors play a crucial role. Extralinguistic factors

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[23] otels.ru.

refer to the need to name concepts and phenomena in a language that arise independently of the language's internal resources. These factors are driven by changes and developments in social, economic, political, scientific, and technical fields, as well as other areas of life[24]. The global spread of the English language and the strong influence of English-language information on other languages have led to the active use of English lexemes not only in Uzbek but in all languages worldwide. This is especially noticeable in the formation of ergonyms. One example that supports this point is the use of the lexeme market. This word is derived from the English market [ma:kit], and in Uzbek, it has come to mean: *1. n. bozor (market); 2. v. bozorga olib kelmoq, bozorda sotib olmoq* (to bring to the market, to buy at the market).

This example highlights how English lexemes are becoming more prevalent in Uzbek, particularly in naming practices[25].

In A. Saidov and D. Yahyayev's "*English-Uzbek-Russian Dictionary of Tax and Economic Terms"*, the term *market* is translated as *bozor* in Uzbek and *rinok* in Russian, reflecting its usage across these languages in the context of economic and trade terminology[26].

Interestingly, the lexeme market has been adopted into Uzbek not in its original meaning of "bozor" (marketplace) or "buying at the market," but rather in the sense of a place where goods, products, or merchandise are sold—essentially, as a synonym for shop or store. These ergonyms can be categorized into the following semantic groups:

1. Ergonyms expressing the purpose of the object: *Asr market, Baraka market, Fayz baraka market, Lazzat market, Meros market, Ro'zg'or market;*

2. Ergonyms expressing the quality of the object: *Antiqa market, Hamyonbop market, Zarbdor market, Zilol market;*

3. Ergonyms expressing ownership or affiliation: *Arena market, Bekat market, Globus market, Maydon market;*

4. Ergonyms expressing the products sold at the object: *Go'sht market (meat market), Dori market (pharmacy market), Pepsi market, Stroy market (construction market), Coca-Cola market;*

5. Ergonyms based on anthroponyms:
a) Expressing individual ownership: *Ali market, Ayubxon market, Rahimboy market, San'atbek market, Shuhrat market, Market Omadjon;* b) Expressing joint ownership: *Market Sherzod-Shuhrat, Ali-Ahror market*; c) Expressing ownership based on surnames: *Davronbekov's market, Qo'ziboyev market*;

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[24] Абдувалиев М., Абдувалиева Г. Ҳозирги замон инглиз тили тилшунослигида суффиксациянинг янги сўз ясовчи усул сифатидаги мақоми тўғрисида/Хорижий тилларни ўқитиш методикаси ва замонавий тилшуносликнинг долзарб муаммолари анжуман метериаллари. – Андижон, 2015 йил 5-6 февраль. – АДУ босмахонаси, 2015. –217-223 бетлар.

[25] Бўтаев Ш., Ирисқулов А. Инглизча-ўзбекча ва ўзбекча-инглизча луғат. – Тошкент: Фан, 2009. – 310 б. (834)

[26] Саидов А., Яҳёева Д. Инглизча-ўзбекча-русча солиқ ва иқтисодиёт атамалари луғати. – Тошкент: Солиқ академияси, 2008. – 40 б.

6. Ergonyms based on symbolic items: *Dasturkhon market (tablecloth market), Humo market, Zam-Zam market;*

7. Ergonyms based on phytonyms: *Anor market (pomegranate market), Apelsin market (orange market), Zaytun market (olive market);*

8. Ergonyms based on color or flavor: *Qizil market (red market), Sheerin market*; 9. Ergonyms based on graphic elements or poetic style: *ABE market, M-MARKET, M&Ms market, S-market, TJ MARKET;*

10. *Ergonyms featuring numbers: Avazbek Mini market 473, Mini market Orikzor-2, 7-up Market, 777 Supermarket;*

11. Ergonyms based on theonyms: *Iymon market* (faith market);

12. Ergonyms based on cosmonyms: Hilol market (crescent market);

13. Ergonyms based on toponyms: *Koreys market (Korean market), Osiyo market (Asia market), Vodiy uy market.*

It is important to emphasize that there is also a practice of adopting units containing the market lexeme from English into Uzbek in their original form. Examples of such ergonyms include *Afna Market, Grand Market, Grafers Market, Diposha Market, Family Market, Kids Market, Lyuks Market, Mega Market, Mister Market, Modern Market, Mrimo Market, Rich Market, Smart Market, Smail Market, Tirol Market, TipTop Market, Yado Market*, and others.

In the Oxford dictionary, the market lexeme is defined as follows:

1. The people who might want to buy something, or a part of the world where something is sold – Refers to the potential buyers of a product or a specific area where a product is marketed.

2. Are you sure there's a market for the product? – Asks whether there is sufficient demand for a specific product.

3. We estimate the potential market for the new phones to be around one million people in this country alone – Refers to the projected number of people interested in purchasing a product, in this case, new phones, estimated to be around one million in a specific country.

4. The domestic market is still depressed but demand abroad is picking up – Describes a situation where the local market is struggling, but there is increasing demand in foreign markets.

5. The business or trade in a particular product, including financial products – Refers to the commercial activity related to specific goods, including financial products.

6. In English, the word market is used in various compound phrases, such as: the coffee market, the economic market, the commodities market, the stock market, the job market, the housing market.

The third chapter of the dissertation, titled **"Pragmatic Study of Ergonyms,"** also consists of three sections. The first section, **"The Use of the Art of Naming in Creating Ergonyms,"** discusses *naming*—both in theory and practice—which involves the proper and successful process of naming products or entities and recommending names.

By the last quarter of the 19th century and the early 20th century, the global economy had expanded significantly, leading to the emergence of large production corporations and the creation of a vast range of products. These

products were introduced into both domestic and international markets, resulting in fierce competition among manufacturing companies. This development created a need to advertise products, explain their advantages to consumers, promote them effectively, and, most importantly, ensure their timely sale.

"Advertising always serves as an information source that introduces products to consumers, generates interest, ensures mass appeal and future success, and acts as a catalyst in the product turnover cycle."[27]

This section explores how naming plays a critical role in marketing, branding, and product differentiation within competitive markets.

Naming is the process of creating a name for a company, brand, or service, and it is considered one of the most important components of marketing. A well-chosen name is a key factor in ensuring the success and growth of a company. The practice of naming is also referred to as *semonemics*[28]. In foreign countries, the practice of naming has reached a professional level, with some names becoming global brands, known and recognized worldwide.

In Uzbek, the creation of ergonyms was not free until the period of Independence. Most names were either directly borrowed from Russian or adopted through calquing. These names often reflected the political ideologies of the old regime, with a focus on communist ideals. Examples of such names from Andijan include "Большевик" (Bolshevik, a shoe factory), "Ильич" (Ilyich, a sock knitting factory), "Володарский" (Volodarsky, a weaving factory), and "Коммунар" (Kommunar, a reinforced concrete plant).

For countries like Uzbekistan, which are moving from internal markets to the global stage, naming (neyming) plays a crucial role. Today, not only is naming important, but related concepts such *as semonemics, image-making, copywriting (advertising text), and brandology* are also rapidly developing. Each of these fields represents a distinct area of expertise that supports the process of naming and branding in the global market.

We believe it is important to distinguish between *naming* and *ergonymy*. First and foremost, naming is a complex process that involves production, creating a new product, promoting it, naming it, advertising, storing, and selling the product. In this process, economic and commercial factors take precedence over linguistic ones. All manufacturers actively participate in the naming process. Ergonyms, on the other hand, are the result of naming. The name itself takes center stage, serving as a linguistic unit that encompasses all aspects of the naming process.

The second section of the chapter is titled **"Graphic Transformations of Ergonyms."** The international significance of ergonyms is greatly influenced by their appearance on product packaging, in newspapers, magazines, television commercials, and signage. A name that is prominently, visibly, and attractively displayed in large letters plays a key role in the successful realization of the

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[27] Shahobbidinova Sh., Abdullayev B. Reklama matnlarini axborot birligi sifatida to'g'ri shakllantirish// "O'zbekistonda zamonaviy lug'atshunoslik va tarjimashunoslikning dolzarb masalalari" mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjuman materiallari. – Andijon: ADU nashriyoti, 2023. – 252-256 b. (445)
[28] https://www.marketch.ru.

product. Visual presentation is essential in ensuring the product's market success.

In today's advertising of ergonyms, the style, format, and color in which they are written play a crucial role. In recent years, the concept of infographics has emerged in human activities. The term derives from the Latin word informatio (informing, clarifying, describing) and the Greek word graphikos (drawn), combining the ideas of information (the science of the general properties of data, its structure, methods of searching, and its use in various fields of human activity) and graphics[29] (the art of depicting objects using lines and strokes without the use of paint, including a system of symbols, letters, and the study of the relationship between sounds and letters)[30]. Infographics has evolved into a method of presenting information in a graphical form.

This trend can also be observed in the ergonyms of the Andijan region, where the composition of ergonyms is diverse, and their graphic transformation reflects various visual styles. We have categorized the graphic transformations of ergonyms into 16 groups. For instance, one such group includes the mixed use of Cyrillic and Latin scripts. Ideally, a single script should be used when writing an ergonym. However, names such as Студия кросоты IMZARA, T+TISSOT наружные часы и браслеты, Loft мужской и женский салон, Gulnara farm сеть аптек, and BOSS GYM тренажёрный зал are written using a mixture of scripts. This practice violates the current requirements of the "Law on the State Language."

The final section of the chapter, titled **"Issues Related to Regulating Ergonyms in the Andijan Region and Their Solutions,"** addresses the challenges in organizing and standardizing ergonyms. According to Professor M.E. Umarkhodjayev, "For the world of science, it is more appropriate to create a unified and organized scientific language rather than a collection of scattered and disorganized terms. Unorganized terminology negatively affects the development of the language, whereas well-structured and clearly defined terms can greatly contribute to the advancement of science. "This perspective highlights the importance of standardizing terms and ergonyms, emphasizing that unregulated naming practices can hinder linguistic and scientific progress. Therefore, the proper regulation and systematization of ergonyms are essential for ensuring linguistic clarity and contributing to the cultural and scientific development of the region[31]. Ergonyms are a reflection of a nation's mindset, worldview, and contemporary lifestyle. Therefore, their proper pronunciation, spelling, and usage in communication are a clear expression of respect and attention to the Uzbek language. However, our collected data confirms that there are several issues in both spoken and written usage of ergonyms in the Andijan region. Despite the fact that Uzbek has held the status of a state language for several decades, there is still carelessness and disregard in how names are written. Foreign names are often used instead of Uzbek ones, and the practice of

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[29] O'zbek tilining izoh lug'ati.– 1-jild, 220-bet.

[30] Ibid.– Vol.2, -P.512.

[31] Умархўжаев М. Тил илми уммонига қўшилган томчи. –Тошкент: Akademnashr, 2013. – 158-159 бетлар. (256)

creating mixed ergonyms that do not comply with state language requirements continues.

We identified 22 instances of spelling, syntactic, grammatical, and stylistic errors related to the creation and usage of ergonyms, including: errors in the spelling of "O'zbek" and "O'zbekiston"; incorrect use of capital letters; confusion between the consonants "h" and "x" and between "q" and "k"; doubling consonants or omitting letters; illogical ergonym creation; writing ergonyms in both uppercase and lowercase letters inconsistently; incorrect use of hyphens; mixing cyrillic and latin alphabets; misordering words; incorrect use of letters and symbols; misapplication of numbers and abbreviations; improper use of the article "-al"; writing uzbek words in english; incorrect spelling of russian words; misuse of arabic and ottoman turkish elements in ergonyms.

Additionally, 11 cases of improper usage of English elements in ergonyms were identified. Based on these findings, we developed six recommendations to address the negative practices in naming enterprises, organizations, and institutions:
1. Promote the prestige of the Uzbek language as a state language both nationally and internationally. 2. Encourage appropriate use of foreign, especially English, names. 3. Develop naming criteria based on international standards, particularly for enterprises, organizations, and institutions, and provide necessary recommendations to authorities. 4. Create a strict registry of names for each region, and immediately replace names that do not meet the standards of the Uzbek language. 5. The Department for the Development of the State Language, along with its regional offices, should critically and analytically study ergonyms and impose administrative penalties on leaders of enterprises, organizations, and institutions that violate language laws. 6. Continuously monitor the use of ergonyms in the media, radio, and television.

In conclusion, such errors in the use of ergonyms must be avoided at all costs. Each ergonym reflects a nation's mindset, worldview, contemporary lifestyle, industrial capacity, product quality, and more. Additionally, each name showcases the richness and brilliance of the Uzbek language.

## CONCLUSIONS

1. Onomastics is one of the richest and most productive branches of global linguistics. Studying it provides valuable insights not only into language but also into the history, worldview, politics, economy, culture, and daily life of a given people. Uzbek is no exception in this regard. Especially in today's era, where many languages are at risk of extinction, returning to onomastic names and drawing from both historical and international experience in naming new businesses, organizations, institutions, firms, and shops is crucial for maintaining the stability of our language. Indeed, the best names are never erased from the pages of history. They serve as vivid expressions of human intellect and thought, passing through time and languages from generation to generation. These names act as cultural and intellectual markers, preserving the legacy and identity of the people who created them.

2. In our country, there are hundreds of thousands of enterprises, organizations, and institutions with specific names. In Andijan region alone, there are 27,161 such entities. Of these, 18,101 are limited liability companies, 1,934 are family enterprises, 216 are unitary enterprises, 6,459 are private enterprises, 40 are joint-stock companies, and 411 belong to other categories of institutions.

A linguistic analysis of these names helps clarify the paradigmatic, syntagmatic, and semantic characteristics of onomastic names. It also allows us to establish the hierarchical structure of the onomastic layer and understand the role of smaller units in forming the system. This type of analysis is crucial for identifying the place and function of smaller onomastic units within the broader linguistic framework, shedding light on how these names reflect and organize societal structures and values.

3. The onomastic layer occupies a unique and important position within the lexical structure of the Uzbek language. It is a vibrant and multifaceted system, divided into numerous micro-layers. These micro-layers include *anthropoErgonyms (names based on personal names), topoErgonyms (names related to places), hydroErgonyms (names related to water bodies), zooErgonyms (names related to animals), and cosmoErgonyms (names related to celestial bodies or space).* Each of these subcategories reflects specific aspects of culture, geography, or societal values, and together they contribute to the richness and diversity of the Uzbek language's onomastic system.

4. Ergonyms are small systems that vividly reflect a nation's lifestyle, including the processes of production, product creation, promotion, and sales in the country where the people live. These names capture the worldview and mindset of the people. Ergonyms differ from each other in terms of their paradigmatic, syntagmatic, semantic, functional-stylistic, and grammatical characteristics, yet they are unified under a common name structure. Through this system, Ergonyms provide insights into the economic, social, and cultural dimensions of a society, showcasing the way people think and interact with their environment.

5. As a distinct micro-layer within the onomastic system, Ergonyms are divided into 12 sub-micro-layers. Each sub-layer, according to the principles of hierarchy, consists of smaller subcategories. For example, the micro-layer representing the names of production enterprises consists of 17 subcategories, food company names make up 10 subcategories, and names of dining establishments form 12 subcategories. Each of these categories is further divided into smaller sub-groups. For instance, shop names containing the lexeme market are classified into four groups, reflecting different types of businesses or purposes associated with that lexeme. This hierarchical structure ensures a detailed and organized system for analyzing and categorizing Ergonyms within the broader onomastic framework.

6. In this research, out of more than 27,000 Ergonyms in the region, 1,957 were selected for detailed analysis. Of these, 616 Ergonyms were found to be created using internal linguistic resources. The selected Ergonyms were analyzed within 12 lexical-semantic groups.

The analysis revealed that the use of internal resources in creating Ergonyms was limited. There is a strong tendency to rely on ready-made foreign names, especially English templates, in fields such as manufacturing, automotive industries, healthcare, and sports. This trend does not comply with the requirements of the "Law on the State Language," and it emphasizes the need for more focused efforts to ensure that internal linguistic resources are properly utilized when creating Ergonyms. This would not only comply with the law but also strengthen the linguistic and cultural identity of the nation.

7. The influence of foreign languages, especially English, is significant in the formation of Ergonyms. For example, 53 Ergonyms (32%) related to manufacturing companies, 67 out of 134 (50%) in the automotive industry, 25 Ergonyms (17.7%) related to light industry and textiles, and 77 Ergonyms (25.5%) representing trade businesses are derived from foreign languages, primarily English. In certain sectors such as hotels, sports and wellness services, and other service industries, the percentage of foreign Ergonyms reaches 70-80%. Many of these names are based on words like *hotel, hostel, gold, group, lux, farma, and textile*, which have not been fully adapted to the Uzbek language. This trend does not align with the current language policy and the requirements set forth by the "Law on the State Language".

8. A significant portion of Ergonyms are created using a mixed method. For example, 61 Ergonyms (37%) related to manufacturing companies, 38 Ergonyms (28.3%) in the automotive industry, and 94 Ergonyms (66.2%) related to light industry are formed through this method. The majority of these mixed Ergonyms involve English lexical elements, and many of them do not comply with the norms and rules of the Uzbek language. The process of creating these names often involves subjectivity, one-sidedness, and artificiality. Examples of such names include *Andijon city, Behzod kafesi, Vodiy burger, Lag'mon hause, Lider osh, Baraka davr med, Madad farm Production, Nargiz Med Farm, Vodiy Bio Farm, Ziyo farm plyus, AGIF Medical lyuks clinic,* and *Children's clinic Andijon.*

Some lexical elements have been distorted from their original meanings, taking on colloquial forms. For instance, the English word building is misused in forms *like Murodjon bilding, Rustamjon bilding, and Shohruhbek bilding*, which do not adhere to the rules of the Uzbek language. In English, building refers to a structure or construction, and using it in personal or colloquial contexts in Uzbek goes against proper linguistic standards. These practices highlight the need for careful consideration in naming and a stronger adherence to linguistic norms.

9. The art of naming in the field of ergonomics, followed by such directions as modern production, product creation, giving it a suitable commercial name, promotion, storage and sale, image making, copywriting, (advertising text), brandology it was revealed that they were entering, comments were made on their places related to ergonomics.

10. There are 22 cases of spelling, gestural, grammatical and stylistic errors related to the formation of ergonyms and using them in written speech. 11 cases related to inappropriate use of English language elements were noted in the

composition of Ergonyms. Six-point methodical instructions and recommendations for their use were developed.

АНДИЖАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ИНСТИТУТ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ

# СИДДИКОВ ДЖАХОНГИР НОСУРИЛЛОЕВИЧ

# ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКОЕ ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ЭРГОНОМИКИ
## (на материалах узбекского и английского языков)

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

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ**
диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ НАУКАМ

Андижан – 2024

**Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии при Министерстве высшего образования, науки и инноваций Республики Узбекистан под номером B2023.1.PhD/Fil3189.**

Диссертация выполнена в Андижанском государственном институте иностранных языков.

Автореферат диссертации размещен на трёх языках (узбекском, русском, английском (резюме)) на веб-странице Андижанского государственного института иностранных языков (www.adchti.uz) и информационно-образовательном портале «ZiyoNet» (www.ziyonet.uz).

**Научный руководитель:**    **Рустамов Дилшодбек Абдувахидович**
доктор филологических наук, профессор

**Официальные оппоненты:**    **Абдувалиев Махаматжон Арабович**
доктор филологических наук, профессор

**Муяссар Сапарниязова**
доктор филологических наук, профессор

**Ведущая организация:**    **Наманганский государственный университет**

Защита диссертации состоится «_____» _____2024 года в _____ часов на заседании Научного совета по присуждению ученой степени PhD.03/29.12.2022.Fil.156.01 при Андижанском государственном институте иностранных языков.(Адрес: город Андижан, проспект Бабура, дом 5. Тел.: (74) 223-42-76, Факс: (74) 223-42-76, e-mail: asifl@edu.uz).

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Андижанского государственного института иностранных языков (регистрационный номер _____). (Адрес: 170100, город Андижан, проспект Бабура 5, Тел.: (74) 223-42-76).

Автореферат диссертации разослан «_____» _____2024 года.
(Протокол реестра рассылки за №___ ___ от «_____» _____ 2024 года.)

**В.А.Воситов**
Председатель Научного совета по присуждению ученой степени, доктор филологических наук, доцент

**А.Дж.Атабоев**
Секретарь ученого совета по присуждению ученой степени, доктор философии по филологическим наукам (PhD), доцент

**М.И.Умарходжаев**
Председатель Научного семинара при Научном совете по присуждению ученой степени, доктор филологических наук, профессор

**ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))**

**Цель исследования.** Состоит в сборе названий предприятий, организаций, учреждений Андижанской области, проведении их лингвистического анализа, изучении сферы деятельности эргонимов, не отвечающих требованиям государственного языка, выявлении ошибок и недостатков в использовании эргонимов, разработке рекомендаций по введению в официальный оборот новых научно обоснованных названий.

**Объект исследования.** Основным объектом изучения данной диссертации являются наименования более 27000 негосударственных и некоммерческих предприятий, учреждений и организаций. организаций, субъектов предпринимательства, зарегистрированных в Комитете по статистике и налогообложению Андижанской области (из них 7617 функционируют в городе Андижане), в том числе 18101 общество с ограниченной ответственностью, 1934 семейных предприятия, 216 унитарных предприятий, 6459 частных предприятий, 40 акционерных обществ, 411 других видов.

**Предмет исследования** составляют структурно-семантические, прагматические и лингвокультурные особенности эргонимов.

**Научная новизна исследования** заключается в следующем: роль национальных языков в современном глобальном мире, процессы, происходящие в их внутренней структуре, показаны на примере эргонимов, раскрыты внешние влияния на национальные языки, в частности, влияние английского языка на узбекские названия;

выявлено внутреннее деление эргонимов Андижанской области, исследованы закономерности деления эргонимов на лексико-семантические группы, такие как антропоэргонимы, топоэргонимы, фитоэргонимы, зооэргонимы, оронимоэргонимы, гидроэргонимы, анемоноэргонимы;

выявлены закономерности формирования эргонимов на основе внутренних и внешних возможностей, указаны достоинства и недостатки организации службы наименования (нейминга) компании, фирмы, бренда и производственных, торговых объектов, продукции;

с экстралингвистической точки зрения оценивались элементы английского языка в составе эргонимов, образованных по внешнему признаку и смешанному способу, подвергнуты анализу единицы английского языка, неуместно используемые при образовании эргонимов, сравнивались их состояние в основном языке с узбекским языком, сделаны научные выводы;

изложены соображения по сохранению чистоты государственного языка, его обогащению и повышению речевой культуры населения при использовании эргонимов, выявлены случаи нарушения правил государственного языка при использовании эргонимов, разработаны предложения, соображения по их устранению.

**Внедрение результатов исследования.** На основе полученных научных результатов и практических предложений по лексико-семантическому, структурному и прагматическому исследованию эргонимов - названий предприятий, организаций, учреждений Андижанской области:

изложенные выводы по сохранению чистоты государственного языка, его обогащению и повышению речевой культуры населения при использовании эргонимов, выявлению и устранению случаев, связанных с нарушениями правил государственного языка при использовании эргонимов, использованы при выполнении прикладного проекта № А-ОТ-2019-10 «Нейминг на узбекском языке: создание нормативно-правовых основ» намеченного на 2019-2022 гг. (Справка № 04/1-1574 Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои от 13 июня 2024 года). В результате на основе фактико-аналитических материалов были доказаны процессы упорядочения эргонимических названий в Андижанской области на узбекском и английском языках, выявления ошибок и недостатков в их использовании, научного обоснования новых названий;

разработанные предложения и рекомендации по сбору названий предприятий, организаций, учреждений Андижанской области, проведению их лингвистического анализа, изучению сферы деятельности эргонимов, не отвечающих требованиям государственного языка, выявлению ошибок и недостатков в использовании эргонимов, введению в официальный оборот новых научно обоснованных названий были широко использованы при реализации и выполнении поставленных задач международного проекта № 561685-EPP-1-2015-1-CZ-EPPKA2-CBHE-JP IQAT – "Enhancing capacities in implementation of institutional quality assurance systems and typology using bologna process principles" в рамках программы ERASMUS+ (2015-2017 гг.). (Справка № 32-02-567 Андижанского государственного университета имени Захириддина Мухаммеда Бабура от 15 мая 2024 г.). В результате роль национальных языков в мире, процессы, происходящие в их внутренней структуре, показаны на примере эргонимов, выявлены внешние влияния на национальные языки, в частности, влияние английского языка на узбекские названия;

разработанные предложения и рекомендации по проведению лингвистического анализа эргонимов в области, выявлению недостатков, допущенных при наименовании предприятий, организаций и учреждений, нейминга, влияния английского языка на создание эргонимов были широко использованы при реализации и выполнении поставленных задач международного проекта № S-ECAGD-18-CA-0067 (P020002335) raqamli "FY-18 English Access Microscholarship program" в сотрудничестве с Бюро по образованию и культуре США, реализованного в Коканском государственном педагогическом институте в 2020-2022 гг. (Справка № 90 Коканского государственного педагогического института им. Мукими от

15 августа 2024 года). В результате это дало возможность обогащения области эргонимики определенными научно-теоретическими взглядами и фактами, позволяющими проследить языковые, социальные, исторические изменения, произошедшие при наименовании предприятий, организаций и учреждений.

**Структура и объем диссертации.** Диссертация состоит из введения, трех глав, заключения, списка использованной литературы и приложений. Общий объем работы 146 страниц.

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

**I bo'lim  (часть I; part I)**

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2. Siddikov J.N. Ichki imkoniyat asosida yasalgan ergonimlarning lingvistik tadqiqi // Filologik tadqiqotlar: til, adabiyot, ta'lim. – Termiz, 2024. – № 1. – B. 18-21. (OAK Rayosatining 2022-yil 30-sentabrdagi 325/6-son qarori bilan filologiya fanlari bo'yicha doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlar ro'yxatiga kiritilgan)

3. Siddikov J.N. Urbanolingvistika – tilshunoslikning yangi yo'nalishi sifatida // O'zbek tili va adabiyoti. – Toshkent, 2021. – № 2. – B. 106-110. (10.00.00; №14).

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7. Siddikov J.N. To'ra Sulaymon asarlari onomastikasi // Zamonaviy o'zbek adabiyoti taraqqiyotida To'ra Sulaymon ijodining o'rni va ahamiyati mavzusidagi respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumami materiallari. – Farg'ona, 2019. – B. 138-141.

**II bo'lim (часть II; part II)**

8. Siddikov J.N. Onomastik nomlarning sinxron tadqiqi // Academic Research in Educational Sciences. ISSN 2181-1385. Volume 4, ISSUE 3. MARCH, 2023.  (OAKning dissertatsiyalar asosiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlar ro'yxati, 2019. B. 3. № 14).

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13. Siddikov J.N. Ergonimlarning shakllanish tamoyillari va turlari // Oriental Renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences. Volume 2, ISSUE 6. Impact Factor: 5.947. ASI Factor = 1.7. 2022, – № 2. – B. 1000-1003. (OAKning dissertatsiyalar asosiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlar ro'yxati, 2019. B.3. № 2).

Avtoreferatning oʻzbek, ingliz va rus tillaridagi nusxalari
Andijon davlat chet tillari institutida tahrirdan oʻtkazildi.
(_____._____.2024-yil)