

**QORAQALPOQ DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI**  
**HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI**  
**PhD.03/30.04.2022.Fil.20.07. RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

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**QORAQALPOQ DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI**

**BADIROVA DILFUZA ASAMATDINOVNA**

**INGLIZ VA QORAQALPOQ TILLARIDA KONVERSIYA**  
**MODELLARINING CHOG'ISHTIRMA TAHLILI**

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

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

**Nukus – 2025**

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**Contents of the abstract of dissertation of Doctor of philosophy (PhD)  
in philological sciences**

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по филологическим наукам**

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

**Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati.** Jahon tilshunosligida qaridosh tillarning o‘zaro munosabati asrlar davomida rivojlanib, bugungi kunga yetib kelishi, uning avlodlarga meros bo‘lib qolishini ta‘minlovchi muhim omillardan biri-ushbu tildagi har bir so‘zning grammatik tuzilishi, semantik tabiati muhim faktorlardan biri hisoblanadi. Turli tillarda konversiyaning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari, modellarining o‘ziga xosligi, semantik va grammatik xususiyatlari, so‘z yasashdagi o‘rni tadqiq qilinmoqda. Konversiya bo‘yicha olib borilgan tadqiqotlar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, konversiya hodisasi nafaqat tillar o‘rtasida, balki bir tilning o‘zida ham o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega. Konversiya tadqiqotlari til o‘rganish va o‘qitish metodikasini takomillashtirishga, tarjima nazariyasiga va leksikografiya masalalariga hissa qo‘shadi. Konversiya hodisasi, ya‘ni so‘z turkumining o‘zgarishi orqali yangi leksik birliklarning yuzaga kelishi tilning dinamik o‘zgarishlarini aks ettiruvchi muhim omildir. Shu sababli konversiyani o‘rganish zamonaviy tilshunoslikda muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda.

Dunyo tilshunosligida qadimgi davrlardan boshlab so‘zlar, ularning semantik ma‘nolari va hissiy xususiyatlari chuqur tahlil qilingan. Bu jarayon tilning evolyutsiyasi, so‘zlarning o‘zgarishi va ularning kontekstual ma‘nolari tilshunoslikning asosiy tadqiqot obyekti sifatida qaraladi. Shu qatorda, tillarni solishtirish orqali o‘rganishning o‘zgacha xususiyatlariga ham katta e‘tibor qaratilmoqda. Konversiya, ya‘ni so‘z turkumining o‘zgarishi orqali yangi so‘zlarning yasalishi tilshunoslikda so‘z yasashining samarali va muhim usuli sifatida e‘tirof etiladi. Ingliz va qoraqalpoq tillari, genetik jihatdan turli oilalarga mansub bo‘lishiga qaramasdan, o‘ziga xos konversiya modellariga ega. Ushbu tillardagi konversiya hodisasini chog‘ishtirma tahlil qilish orqali ikki tilning leksik-semantik tizimidagi o‘xshashlik va farqlarni aniqlash, konversiyaning universal va milliy xususiyatlarini ochib berish, hamda ushbu sohadagi nazariy bilimlarni boyitish va yangi tushunchalarni ifodalash imkoniyatini beradi.

Mustaqillik yillarida milliy tilshunoslikning rivojlanishi uchun keng imkoniyatlar yaratildi. O‘zbek tilining o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarini o‘rganish, uni jahon tilshunosligi yutuqlari asosida tahlil qilish, turli tillar bilan chog‘ishtirish, milliy o‘zlikni anglash va madaniy merosni saqlashning muhim omili sifatida qabul qilindi. Qoraqalpoq tili ham mustaqillik yillarida o‘zining rivojlanish bosqichiga kirdi, tilshunoslik sohasida bir qator tadqiqotlar olib borildi. Shunga qaramasdan, qoraqalpoq tilidagi konversiya hodisasini chuqur o‘rganish bo‘yicha maxsus tadqiqotlar kam, ayniqsa, boshqa tillar, xususan, ingliz tili bilan chog‘ishtirma tahlil bo‘yicha tadqiqotlar sanoqli. Ushbu tadqiqot esa ayni zarurat sababidan yuzaga kelganligi bilan, shuningdek, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2021-yil 19-maydagi «O‘zbekiston Respublikasida xorijiy tillarni o‘rganishni ommalashtirish faoliyatini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida»gi PQ-5117-son qarori<sup>1</sup> ijrosini ta‘minlashdagi o‘rni bilan muhim ahamiyatga ega.

<sup>1</sup>«Ўзбекистон республикасида хорижий тилларни ўрганишни оммалаштириш фаолиятини сифат жиҳатидан янги bosqichga olib chiqish chora-tadbirlari tўғрисида». Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг Қарори. Тошкент. ПҚ-5117-сон. 19.05.2021.

Konversiya hodisasi va unga bog‘liq bo‘lgan masalalarni hal etish amaliy tilshunoslikdagi dolzarb masalalar bilan birlashtirish va rivojlantirish o‘ziga xosligini milliy va xalqaro darajada raqobatga chidamli bo‘lishi shartligi Qoraqalpog‘iston tilshunosligida yana rivojlantirish zarurligini ko‘rsatadi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 21-oktyabr PF 5850-son “O‘zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2019-yil 8-oktyabr PF 5847-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta‘lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish kontsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”, 2020-yil 20-oktyabrdagi PF 6084-son “Mamlakatimizda o‘zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi Farmonlari, 2019-yil 4-oktyabr PQ 4479-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasining “Davlat tili haqida”gi qonuni qabul qilinganligining 30 yilligini keng nishonlash to‘g‘risida”, 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PQ 60-son “2022-2026- yillarga mo‘ljallangan yangi O‘zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to‘g‘risida”gi Qarori, 2021-yil 16-iyuldagi Qoraqalpog‘iston Respublikasi Yuqori Kengashi Prezidiumining “Qoraqalpoq tilini yanada rivojlantirish hamda til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi qarorlari<sup>2</sup> va boshqa tegishli normativ-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan aktual vazifalarni amalga oshirishda ushbu tadqiqot muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

**Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi.** Dissertatsiya O‘zbekiston Respublikasi 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.** XIX asrning oxiridan boshlab, bugungi kungacha german, rus va turkiy tillar tilshunosligida til va madaniyatning o‘zaro bog‘lanishi natijasida konversiya hodisasini so‘z yasash quroli sifatida ko‘rish masalalari M.Matzner, H.Sweet, G.Bredli, St.Robertson, O.Jespersen Sh.Balli<sup>3</sup> va hamda boshqalarning ilmiy ishlarida o‘rganilganligini uchratamiz.

So‘z yasashning eng natijali usullaridan biri konversiya - ya'ni tashqi shaklini o‘zgartirmasdan, bir so‘z turkumidan ikkinchi so‘z turkumiga hech qanday so‘z yasovchi qo‘shimchalarsiz o‘tuvchi, semantik va grammatik hodisa. “Bu so‘z yasash jarayoni asos yoki qo‘shimchasiz paydo bo‘lish usuli” haqida Karnizn, “funksiyaning o‘zgarishi” haqida D.Li<sup>4</sup>, “nol morfemasi yordamida paydo bo‘lishi” haqida

<sup>2</sup>O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.Mirziyoyev. O‘zbekiston Respublikasining “Davlat tili haqida”gi qonuni qabul qilinganligining 30 yilligini keng nishonlash to‘g‘risida prezident qarori. – Toshkent, 2019. PQ-4479. <http://lex.uz/docs/-4664611>; O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 8-oktabrdagi PF-5847 sonli “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta‘lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish kontsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”gi Farmoni / Xalq so‘zi, 09.10.2019. – № 209 (7439) <https://lex.uz/docs/-4545884>; O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.Mirziyoyev. Mamlakatimizda o‘zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida prezident farmoni. “Xalq so‘zi” gazetasi, 2020-yil 21-oktyabr; O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.Mirziyoyev. 2022-2026-yillarga mo‘ljallangan yangi O‘zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi. – Tashkent, 2022. PF-60. <http://lex.uz/docs/5841063>;

<sup>3</sup> Mätsner M. An English Grammar. – London, 1874. – P.44; Sweet H. A New English Grammar. – Oxford, 1892. – P. 186; Bradley H. The Making of English. – London, 1937. – P. 13; Robertson St. The Development of Modern English. – N.Y., 1939. – P. 56; Jespersen O. A Modern English Grammar on Historical Principles. – London, 1946. – P. 74; Балли Ш. Общая лингвистика и вопросы французского языка. – Москва: Наука, 1955. – 416 с.

<sup>4</sup> Lee D. Functional Change in Early English. – Menasha, 1948. – P. 74;

V.Lopatin<sup>5</sup> va “gaplarda turli so‘z turkumlari vazifasida bir xil so‘zdan foydalanish” fikrlarini A.Kennedy, J.Jagger, M.Long, H.Bradley<sup>6</sup> va boshqalarning ilmiy ishlaridan topamiz.

Konversiya kabi so‘z yasash jarayonining paydo bo‘lish shartlarini aniqlash, uning ma’nosini tushunish uchun juda zarur bo‘lib hisoblanadi. Ayrim tadqiqotchilar, xususan M.Bize, A.Ya.Zagoruiko, O.D.Meshkov, P.M.Karachuk, V.D.Arakin, H.Marchandlar<sup>7</sup> fikricha, ushbu hodisa XIII asrning boshlarida paydo bo‘lgan. Boshqa tadqiqotchilar, S.P.Safranova, A.I.Smirnitskiy, E.S.Kubryakova<sup>8</sup> konversiya eski ingliz tilida qo‘llanilgan deb hisoblaydilar.

Rus tilshunosligida ilk marta professor V.N.Yarceva konversiya hodisasini so‘z yasash usullaridan biri sifatida ko‘rsatadi<sup>9</sup>. Shuningdek, M.V.Nikitin, I.V.Arnold, V.V.Eliseyeva, T.S.Bochkareva, G.B.Antrushina<sup>10</sup> va boshqalarning ilmiy ishlarida ham konversiya hodisasining o‘rganilganligini uchratamiz.

I.A.Batmanov, M.Jirmunskiy, S.K.Kenesbaev, N.P.Dyrenkova, E.V.Sevortyan, va boshqa olimlarning fikricha, turkiy tillardagi so‘z turkumlari bir-biridan farq qiladi va bazi ot so‘z turkumi, ham ot ham sifat ma’nosini ifodalashi mumkin<sup>11</sup>, bazi sifatlar esa ham sifat, ham ravish ma’nosiga ega bo‘lishi mumkin degan fikrlarni keltirgan.

Turkiy tillarda konversiya hodisasini ilk marta Arminius (Herman) Vamberi<sup>12</sup> aniqlab, turli tillarda bir vaqtning o‘zida fe‘l va nominal turdagi (xarakterdagi) so‘zlarning asoslarini topishga erishgan.

Turkiy tillarda konversiyaning so‘z yasovchi ma’nosini birinchi marta e’tirof etgan va uni ilmiy jihatdan asoslab bergan tilshunos olim A.A.Yuldashev bo‘lib

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<sup>5</sup>Лопатин В.В. Способы именного словообразования в современном русском языке (Нулевая аффиксация, субстантивация): Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Москва, 2020. – 20 с.

<sup>6</sup> Kennedy A. Current English. – Boston, 1935. – P. 58; Jagger J. English in the Future. – N.Y., 1945. – P. 44; Long M. The New College Grammar. – N.-Y., 1945. – P. 95; Bradley H. The making of English. – London, 1946. – P. 245.

<sup>7</sup> Bisse M. Origin and Development of Conversion in English. – Helsinki, 1941. – P. 46; Загоруйко А. Конверсия морфолого-синтаксический способ словообразования: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Москва, 1961. – 24 с.; Мешков О.Д. Словообразование современного английского языка. – Москва: Наука, 1976. – 245 с.; Карашук П.М. Словообразование английского языка. – Москва: Высшая школа, 1977. – 302 с.; Аракин В. Д. Сравнительная типология английского и русского языков -2-е изд. – Москва: Просвещение, 1989. – P. 256; Marchand H. Studies in Syntax and Word-Formation. – München: Wilhem Fink, 2002. – P. 7.

<sup>8</sup> Сафронова С.П. Конверсия в древнеанглийском языке: Автореф. дис. ... филол. наук. - Москва, 1955. – 19 с.; Смирницкий А.И. По поводу конверсии в английском языке // ИЯШ. 1998. - № 3. – С. 12-24; Кубрякова Е.С. Конверсия в современном английском языке // Вестник ВГУ. Серия лингвистика и межкультурная коммуникация. – Москва, 2002. - №2. – С. 33–38.

<sup>9</sup>Ярцева В.Н. О внутренних законах развития языка // Изв. АН СССР. Т. 11. - вып. 3. – Москва, 1959. – С. 9-32.

<sup>10</sup>Никитин М.В. Некоторые вопросы теории словообразования и определение конверсии // Уч. зап. Владимирского гос. пед. ин-та, 1968. вып. 1. – С. 13-29; Arnold I.V. The English Word. - М., 1986; Елисеева В.В. Лексикология английского языка. – СПб.: 2003; Бочкарева Т.С. Основы теории изучаемого языка. Теоретическая грамматика английского языка. Лексикология: Методологические указания к практическим занятиям // Бочкарева Т. С., Морозов В.В. – Оренбург: ГОУ ОГУ, 2004. – 83 с.; Antrushina G.B. English Lexicology – М., 2005. – P. 286;

<sup>11</sup> Батманов И.В. Категория времени сказуемого в современных турецких языках: (генезис представлений и употребление форм) // Сборник научных трудов. – Ташкент, 1934. - № 1. Вып. 2. – С. 18-66; Жирмунский В.М. Развитие категории частей речи в тюркских языках по сравнению с индоевропейскими языками. - Изв. АН СССР. ОЛЯ, 1945. – 26 с.; Кеңесбаев С.К. Грамматика казахского языка. – Алма-Ата, 1947; Дыренкова А.П. Грамматика хакасского языка. – Абакан, 1948. Севортян Э.В. К проблеме частей речи в тюркских языках. – Москва: Изд-во АН СССР, 1955. – 482 с.

<sup>12</sup>Vambery H. Etymologisches Wörterbuch der Turkotatarischen Sprechen. – Leipzig, 1878. – P. 25.

hisoblanadi. U o‘z tadqiqotlarida konversiya orqali hosil bo‘lgan so‘zlarning semantik va grammatik xususiyatlarini tahlil qilib, bu usulning turkiy tillarda so‘z yasashining muhim manbai ekanligini ko‘rsatib bergan. A.A. Yuldashevning ishlari turkiy tillarda konversiya hodisasini o‘rganishning nazariy asosini yaratdi va keyingi tadqiqotlarga yo‘l ochdi<sup>13</sup>. Shundan so‘ng so‘z yasash usuli sifatida ko‘plab zamonaviy turkologlar N.A.Baskakov, S.A.Beglyarova, J.M.Guzeyev, A.A.Baygarina, M.S.Asanova, I.P.Pavlov, F.A.Ganiev<sup>14</sup> va boshqalar tomonidan tan olingan.

Qoraqalpoq tilshunosligida konversiya hodisasini N.A.Baskakov, Á.Aymurzaeva, A.Bekbergenov, T.Ábdimuratov, E.Allanazarov, B.Ubaydullaev, Q.Bekbergenov, Q.Paxratdinov, P.Najimov, M.Qudaybergenov, D.Seytkasimovlar<sup>15</sup> ilmiy ishlarida uchramiz. Tadqiqot jarayonida boshqa bir qator o‘zbek, qoraqalpoq, rus hamda jahon tilshunoslarining ilmiy ishlari e‘tiborga olindi. Izlanishimizda ushbu sohada o‘rganilgan ishlardan tashqari, ingliz hamda qoraqalpoq tillaridagi konversiya hodisasining bir qator modellari tadqiq qilinishi chog‘ishtirma usulda amalga oshirilgan.

**Dissertatsiya tadqiqotining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta‘lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog‘liqligi.** Mazkur tadqiqot Qoraqalpoq davlat universitetining ilmiy izlanish rejasi bo‘yicha «Doktorantlar, erkin tadqiqotchilar va talabalar o‘rtasida olib borilayotgan ilmiy-tadqiqot, ilmiy ijodiy ishlar», ingliz tilshunosligi kafedrasida “Globallashuv jarayonida o‘rganilayotgan tillarning chog‘ishtirma tahlili” ilmiy loyihasida «Ingliz va qoraqalpoq tillarining leksik-semantik qiyosiy tipologiyasi» mavzusidagi ilmiy yo‘nalish doirasida amalga oshirilgan.

**Tadqiqotning maqsadi** ingliz va qoraqalpoq tillaridagi konversiya modellarning funksional-semantik, leksik-semantik, morfologik va sintaktik

<sup>13</sup>Юлдашев А.А. Принципы составления тюркско-русских словарей. – Москва: Наука, 1972. – 416 с.

<sup>14</sup>Баскаков Н.А. Историко-типологическая морфология тюркских языков (Структура слова и механизм агглютинации). – Москва: Наука, 1979. – 275 с.; Беглярова С.А. Адвербиализация в современном азербайджанском языке: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Баку, 1979; Гузеев Ж.М. Семантическая разработка слова в толковых словарях тюркских языков. – Нальчик, 1985; Гузеев Ж.М., Чочаева Т.Я. Словообразование по конверсии в современном карачаево-балкарском языке. – Нальчик, 2004; Байгарина А.А. К проблемам полисемии, омонимии и конверсии в башкирском языкознании // Языки и литература тюркских народов: история и современность: Тюркологический сборник. Материалы Всероссийской тюркологической конференции. Вып. 3. – Елабуга, 2006. – С. 5-8; Асанова М.С. Конверсия как способ словообразования (на материале английского и карачаево-балкарского языков): Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Нальчик: Балкарский государственный университет им. Х. М. Бербекова, 2007. – 25 с; Павлов И.П. Словообразование по конверсии в современном чувашском языке // Советская тюркология и развитие тюркских языков в СССР. Тезисы докладов и сообщений. – Алма-Ата, 1976. – С. 141-142; Ганиев Ф.А. Конверсия в татарском языке // Казань, 1990. – № 5. – С. 3-8.

<sup>15</sup> Баскаков Н.А. Каракалпакский язык. II. Фонетика и морфология. Часть первая (части речи и словообразования). –М.: 1952. –С. 189-205; Аymurzaeva Á. Qaraqalpaq tilindegi kelbetlik hám kelbetlik feyillerdiń substantivlesiwı. – Nókis: Bilim, 1992. – B. 21; Bekbergenov A. Jańa dáwirdegi qaraqalpaq tiliniń feyil formalarındaǵı ózgerisler // Qaraqalpaq til biliminiń geypara máseleleri. – Nókis: Bilim, 1994. – B. 41; Ábdimuratov T., Allanazarov E. Qaraqalpaq tilinde kelbetliklerdiń ráwishlesiw qubılısı // Ustaz Akademik A.Dawletov 60 jıllıǵına arnalǵan ilimiy maqalalar toplamı. – Nókis, 2002. – B. 43-46; Ubaydullaev B. Qaraqalpaq klassik shayırları shıǵarmalarınıń tilinde pronomtilinde pronominalizaciya qubılısı // Ámiwdárya. – Nókis, 2004. – №5/6; Bekbergenov Q. Házirgi qaraqalpaq tilinde dánekerge ótken mánili sóz shaqapları // Вестник Каракалпакского отделения АН Узбекистана. – Nókis, 2005. – №4. – B. 91-92; Paxratdinov Q., Ábdimuratov T. Qaraqalpaq tilindegi konversiya. –Nókis: Qaraqalpaqstan, 2016. –B. 10-12; Najimov P. Qoraqalpoq tilining so‘z yasash tizimi. Fil. Fanlari doktori dis. Avtoref. –Nukus, 2020. –B. 22; Qaraqalpaq tiliniń morfemikasi. Nókis: Qaraqalpaqstan, 2001; Seytkasimov D. Qaraqalpaq tilindegi kelbetliklerdiń derivaciyası. Nókis, 2019.



aspektlardagi o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini, tipologik o'xshashlik va farqlarini ochib berishdan iborat.

**Tadqiqotning vazifalari:**

tilshunoslikda konversiya jarayoni, konversiya hodisasining tadqiqot tarixini va rivojlanish bosqichlarini muhokama qilish;

ingliz va qoraqalpoq tillarining lug'at tarkibini boyitishda konversiya jarayonining o'rni va ahamiyatini o'rganish;

konversiya tushunchasining hozirgi zamon tilshunosligida qo'llanilishini tadqiq etish;

konversiya jarayonining modellari tahlili orqali ularning ingliz va qoraqalpoq tillaridagi o'xshash va farqli tomonlarini ochib berish;

konversiya modellarining qiyosiy tahlili orqali ularning funksional, leksik-semantik, morfologik va sintaktik funksiyalarini aniqlash.

**Tadqiqotning obyekti** sifatida ingliz va qoraqalpoq tillaridagi badiiy asarlar, xalq maqollari va lug'atlaridagi konversiya hodisasi tashkil qiladi.

**Tadqiqotning predmetini** ingliz va qoraqalpoq tillarida konversiya modellarining funksional-semantik va leksik-semantik, morfologik xarakterini tahlil qilish tashkil etadi.

**Tadqiqotning usullari.** Tadqiqot davomida quyidagi metodlardan foydalanildi: deskriptiv, sinxron-chog'ishtirma, qiyosiy-chog'ishtirma, strukturaviy, leksik-semantik, modellashtirish, lingvistik tahlil.

**Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi** quyidagilardan iborat:

ingliz va qoraqalpoq tillarida konversiya modellarining turlari, ularning har bir tildagi chastotasi, nutqda va yozuvda qo'llanilish o'rni hamda ularning umumiy va o'ziga xos xususiyatlari, struktur-semantik farqlari aniqlangan;

konversiya modellarining ingliz tilida asosiy 4 turi va 8 ta modellari, qoraqalpoq tilida asosiy 3 turi va 7 ta modellarining o'xshashlik va farqli jihatlarini, ularning funksional-semantik, leksik-semantik, morfologik va sintaktik xususiyatlari chuqur va tizimli tahlil qilingan va tilshunoslikda yangi yondashuvlar va nazariyalar uchun asos yaratilgan;

ingliz va qoraqalpoq tillarida konversiya modellarining qiyosiy leksik-semantik tahlili natijasida konversiya usuli bilan yasalgan so'zlarning semantik ko'lami va leksik ifodalanishida muhim tafovutlar, har bir tildagi konversiya hodisasi bilan bog'liq bo'lgan o'ziga xos semantik siljishlar aniqlanib, zamonaviy tilshunoslikdagi yangi yondashuvlar asosida dalillangan;

ingliz va qoraqalpoq tillarida konversiya hodisasining morfologik-sintaktik xususiyatlarini qiyosiy o'rganish natijasida konversiya usuli bilan yasalgan so'zlarning so'z turkumlari sifatida qo'llanilishida va sintaktik funksiyalarida farqlar o'xshashliklar aniqlandi va bu orqali ikki til tizimining o'ziga xosliklari, hamda konversiyaning universal va milliy xususiyatlari ochib berilgan.

**Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari** quyidagilardan iborat:

ingliz va qoraqalpoq tillaridagi konversiya modellarining funksional kategoriyasi chog'ishtirma o'rganish natijalariga asoslangan ilmiy nazariy jihatdan boyitishda, amaliy dalillashda;

soʻz yasash jarayonlari, yangi soʻzlarning paydo boʻlish modellarini oʻrganish tillarning soʻz yasash tizimini oʻzlashtirishga yoʻnaltirilgan amaliy taʼlim masalalarida qoʻllaniladigan nazariy asos sifatida qaraladi;

tadqiqot materiallari va natijalari oliy oʻquv yurtlari, oʻrta taʼlim muassasalarida taʼlim jarayonida til nazariyasi boʻyicha bilimlarni mustahkamlash, soʻz yasash usullari boʻyicha maxsus kurslar orqali rivojlantirish maqsadida qoʻllanilishi mumkin. Bundan tashqari, tadqiqot natijalari lugʻat tuzishda tub va yasama soʻzlarni aniqlashda, shuningdek, qoraqalpoq va boshqa ommaviy tillarning grammatik tuzilishini ilmiy tasniflashda, dasturlar tayyorlashda, darsliklar va oʻquv qoʻllanmalar tayyorlashda qoʻllanilishi mumkin.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi** ilmiy ishda lingvistik, chogʻishtirma tipologik va kontrastiv metodlar qoʻllanilgani, nazariy jihatdan tahlil qilingan va takliflar amaliyotga kiritilgani bilan belgilangan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati.** Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati taqqoslanayotgan tillar materialida amalga oshirilgan tahlillar, yaʼni ikki til vakillarining etnik, mental va madaniy xususiyatlariga bogʻliq ilmiy tahlillar va keltirilgan fikrlar derivatologiya, leksikologiya, chogʻishtirma tipologiya, morfologiya, sintaksis kabi sohalarga tegishli ilmiy va amaliy masalalarni ochib berishda ilmiy nazariy maʼlumot sifatida xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati olingan nazariy xulosalardan "Umumiy tilshunoslik", "Tilshunoslikka kirish", "Qiyosiy tipologiya" kabi fanlarni oʻqitishda, shuningdek, koʻrsatilgan fanlar boʻyicha leksiya kurslari, seminar mashgʻulotlarini ishlab chiqish va oʻtkazishda, darslik va oʻquv qoʻllanmalarini tayyorlashda, lugʻat tuzishda foydalanish mumkinligi bilan belgilanadi.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi.** Ingliz va qoraqalpoq tillaridagi konversiya modellari funksional-semantik, leksik-semantik va grammatik oʻzgarishlarini oʻrganish jarayonida olingan natijalar haqida:

ingliz va qoraqalpoq tillarida konversiya modellarining turlari, ularning har bir tildagi chastotasi, nutqda va yozuvda qoʻllanilish oʻrni hamda ularning umumiy va oʻziga xos xususiyatlari, struktur-semantik farqlari haqidagi ilmiy ish natijalari 2024-yil 3-fevral kuni Qoraqalpogʻiston telekanalining "Yangiliklar" va 2024-yil 5-mart kuni Qoraqalpogʻiston radiokanalining "Xabar" dasturlarida keng ommaga targʻib etildi (Qoraqalpogʻiston teleradiokompaniyasining 2024-yil 4-iyundagi № 05-22/277-son maʼlumotnomasi). Natijada, ingliz va qoraqalpoq tillaridagi konversiya hodisasini aholiga, asosan, oʻquvchi yoshlarga, talabalarga, olimlarga va ilmiy izlanuvchilarga targʻib qilish imkoniyati yaratilgan hamda telekoʻrsatuv yangi materiallar, ilmiy asoslangan dalillar bilan boyitilgan;

konversiya modellarining ingliz tilida asosiy 4 turi va 8 ta modellari, qoraqalpoq tilida asosiy 3 turi va 7 ta modellarining oʻxshashlik va farqli jihatlarini, ularning funksional-semantik, leksik-semantik, morfologik va sintaktik xususiyatlari chuqur va tizimli tahlil qilingan va tilshunoslikda yangi yondashuvlar va nazariyalariga oid xulosalaridan Berdaq nomidagi Qoraqalpoq adabiyoti tarixi davlat muzeyida qoraqalpoq va ingliz xalqlari adabiy tili doirasida, koʻrgazma va ekskursiya jarayonlarida, muzeyga kelgan mehmonlar bilan suhbatlarda konversiya jarayonidan

soʻz yasovchi vosita sifatida foydalanilgan (Berdaq nomidagi Qoraqalpoq adabiyoti tarixi davlat muzeyining 2024-yil 30-avgustdagi 01-02/03-150-son maʼlumotnomasi). Natijada, konversiya modellarining oʻxshashlik hamda farqlari, ijtimoiy-tarixiy oʻzgarishlar, har bir xalqning yashash sharoitlari, urf-odatlar, kundalik hayoti bilan bogʻliqligini isbotlashga xizmat qilgan;

ingliz va qoraqalpoq tillarida konversiya modellarining qiyosiy leksik-semantik tahlili natijasida konversiya usuli bilan yasalgan soʻzlarning semantik koʻlami va leksik ifodalanishida muhim tafovutlar, har bir tildagi konversiya hodisasi bilan bogʻliq boʻlgan oʻziga xos semantik siljishlar aniqlanib, zamonaviy tilshunoslikdagi yangi yondashuvlar asosida dalillanganligiga oid xulosalaridan va ingliz va qoraqalpoq tillarida konversiya hodisasining morfologik-sintaktik xususiyatlarini qiyosiy oʻrganish natijasida konversiya usuli bilan yasalgan soʻzlarning soʻz turkumlari sifatida qoʻllanilishida va sintaktik funksiyalarida farqlar, oʻxshashliklar aniqlanganligi va bu orqali ikki til tizimining oʻziga xosliklari, hamda konversiyaning universal va milliy xususiyatlari ochib berilganligi haqidagi xulosalaridan Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi Qoraqalpogʻiston boʻlimi Qoraqalpoq gumanitar fanlar ilmiy-tadqiqot institutida 2017-2020-yillarda bajarilgan FA-F-1-005 raqamli “Qoraqalpoq folklorshunosligi va adabiyotshunosligi tarixini tadqiq etish” mavzusidagi fundamental ilmiy loyihalarni bajarishda foydalanilgan (Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi Qoraqalpogʻiston boʻlimining 2024-yil 9-oktabrdagi 459/1-son maʼlumotnomasi). Natijada tadqiqotchining ilmiy-nazariy fikr va maʼlumotlari qoraqalpoq tilidagi milliy oʻziga xos konversiya modellarini izohlashda nazariy asos sifatida xizmat qilgan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi.** Mazkur tadqiqot natijalari 8 ta ilmiy-amaliy anjuman, jumladan, 4 ta xalqaro va 4 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida muhokamadan oʻtkazilgan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining eʼlon qilinganligi.** Dissertatsiya mavzusi boʻyicha jami 21 ta ilmiy ish, jumladan, Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etishga tavsiya etilgan nashrlarda 5 ta maqola, jumladan, 3 tasi respublika va 2 tasi xorijiy jurnallarda nashr etilgan. Undan tashqari, tadqiqot natijalari 7 xalqaro jurnallarda va 1 respublika jurnalida, shuningdek 4 xalqaro va 4 respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarda aprobatsiyadan oʻtkazilgan.

**Dissertatsiyaning hajmi va tuzilishi.** Dissertatsiya kirish, uch bob, xulosa va foydalanilgan adabiyotlar roʻyxatidan iborat. Ishning asosiy matni 135 sahifani tashkil etadi.

## **DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI**

**Kirish** qismida dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yoʻnalishlariga mosligi koʻrsatilgan, ilmiy ishning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy taʼlim muassasasining ilmiy tadqiqot rejalarga muvofiqligi aniqlangan. Shuningdek, tadqiqotning maqsadi va vazifalari, obʼekti va predmeti shakllantirilgan, tadqiqot usullari koʻrsatilgan hamda tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi ochib berilgan, amaliy

natijalari keltirilgan. Olingan natijalarning ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, tadqiqot natijalarini amaliyotga joriy qilish, nashr etilgan ishlar va dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi haqida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobi **“Tilshunoslikda konversiya hodisasi, tadqiqot asosolari”** deb atalgan bo‘lib, uch qismni o‘z ichiga oladi.

Birinchi qism **“Konversiya hodisasi, tadqiqot tarixi: Nazariy tahlil”** deb nomlangan bo‘lib, tilshunoslikda konversiya tushunchasi va tadqiqot olib borilish tarixi bo‘yicha fikr yuritilgan. Tilshunoslikda izlanilgan nazariyalarga suyanib, biz konversiya tushunchasini o‘rganish va tahlil qilishga, tadqiqot olib borishga erishamiz. So‘z yasash jarayonlariga bag‘ishlangan izlanishlarda konversiya masalasi muhokamali ko‘rinadi. Sababi, ayrim olimlar konversiyani turli so‘z shakllari funksiyalarida bir xil so‘zdan foydalanish deb tariflasalar, boshqalari turkiy morfemalarning sinkretizmi degan fikr bildiradilar.

Konversiya qoraqalpoq tilining so‘z yasash tizimida alohida o‘rin egallaydi va faqatgina derivatologik, morfologik jihatdan emas, balki til haqidagi ilmiy bilimlarda ham bu hodisani leksik-semantik segmentlarda diqqat bilan o‘rganishni talab etadi.

Konversiya (zero derivation) - bu so‘zning morfologik o‘zgarishsiz, lekin ma’nosining o‘zgarishi orqali yangi so‘z hosil qilish jarayonidir. Bunda so‘zning grammatik kategoriyasi yoki funksiyasi o‘zgaradi, lekin uning shakli bir xil bo‘lib qoladi.

1. Grammatik kategoriya o‘zgarishi: Konversiya jarayonida so‘zning qismi (masalan, ot, fe'l, sifat) o‘zgaradi. Misol uchun: *“run”* - yugurmoq (fe'l) → *“a run”* -yugurish (ot). *“to cook”* pishirmoq (fe'l) → *“a cook”*-oshpaz (ot)

2. Morfologik o‘zgarish yo‘q: So‘zning shakli o‘zgarmaydi, faqat uning ma’nosi yoki funksiyasi o‘zgaradi. Masalan: *“to drink”* - ichmoq (fe'l) va *“a drink”* - ichimlik (ot) Bu yerda ingliz tilida so‘z shakli bir xil, lekin u turlicha grammatik funksiyalarni bajarmoqda.

Konversiya jarayonida so‘zning yangi ma’nosi ko‘pincha kontekstga bog‘liq bo‘ladi. Misoli: a. *“The windows are clean”* (adj). b. *“May you clean the windows?”* (verb)<sup>16</sup>

Qoraqalpoq tilida: *“Jaqsı (ot)- isi menen jaqsı”* (sifat).

“Konversiya” termini birinchi marta 1892-yilda H.Sweet tomonidan foydalanilgan, ammo bu hodisa M.Matzner tomonidan ham bundan avvalroq sezilgan<sup>17</sup>.

Konversiya hodisasini o‘rganishga mo‘ljallangan adabiyotlarda bu hodisaning ma’nosini tushuntiruvchi quyidagi 3 xil qarashlar mavjud:

1. Konversiya bir xil so‘zning turli so‘z turkumlari vazifasida qo‘llanilishi, shuningdek, grammatik shaklining o‘zgarishi deb hisoblanadi.

Birinchi nuqtayi nazar tarafdorlari: G.Braun, R.Morris, J.Nesfield, A.Kennedy, M.Long, D.Craig, J.Jagger, R.Waddell, L.Bauer, A.Smirnitskiy va boshqa ilm-fan

<sup>16</sup>Moreno J.A. A Study on conversion: Morphology Syntax Boundary and category Underspecification.-Barcelona, 2016. -P. 5.

<sup>17</sup> Sweet H.A. New English Grammar. - Oxford, 1892. - P. 186; Waddell R. Grammar and style. - N.Y., 1951. -P. 66; Bauer L and Valera S. Approaches to conversion/ zero derivation. Munster, New York: Waxmann, 2005. -P. 140; Смирницкий А.И. По поводу конверсии в английском языке // ИЯШ, 1954. - № 3. - С. 12-23.

vakillari konversiyaning soʻz yasash rolini puxta bayon etgan holda, turli soʻz shakllari funksiyalarida bir xil soʻzning qoʻllanilishi deb hisoblaydilar<sup>18</sup>. Taniqli lingvist L.Bauer konversiyani grammatik shaklning oʻzgarishi<sup>19</sup> deb hisoblaydi. A.Smirnitskiy esa konversiyani soʻzning bir soʻz shaklidan ikkinchi soʻz shakliga qoʻshimchasiz, morfologik oʻzgarishsiz oʻtish hodisasi deb hisoblaydi va uni tilni boyitishning bir usuli deb ataydi<sup>20</sup>.

2. Konversiya, bir tomondan, soʻzning sintaktik polifunksionalligini, ikkinchi tomondan esa soʻzning sintaktik-morfologik soʻz yasash jarayoni boʻlib hisoblanadi. Ikkinchi qarash tarafdorlari H.Sweet konversiyaning koʻp funksiyaliligiga qarshi chiqmaydi va konversiyani sintaktik-morfologik hodisa<sup>21</sup> deb ataydilar. G.Bredliening konversiyaning maʼnosi va funksiyasiga boʻlgan qarashi H.Sweetning qarashiga juda oʻxshash.

3. Konversiya yangi maʼno, yangi shakl, yangi soʻz yasash usuli sifatida tan olinadi. Uchinchi qarash tarafdorlari Ch.Hockett, A.Mark, St.Robertson, O.Jespersen, I.A.Malinina, Z.Harris, McCarthy, konversiyani yangi maʼnodagi yangi soʻz yasalishi deb hisoblab, lugʻat xazinasi toʻldirishdagi rolini<sup>22</sup> taʼkidlaydilar.

Konversiya - bu soʻzning semantik, morfologik va sintaktik usuli boʻlib, bu holatda bir soʻz turkumiga oid soʻz, boshqa soʻz turkumi sifatida, yaʼni boshqa soʻz turkumining toʻliq funksiyasini oʻzlashtirib, oʻzining tashqi shaklini oʻzgartirmasdan amalga oshiriladi.

Konversiya soʻz yasovchi qurol, u semantik oʻzgarishlar, morfologik paradigma va soʻzning grammatik strukturasi oʻz ichiga oladi. Konversiya tilshunoslikda yangi leksik birliklar yaratishning samarali usuli hisoblanadi va koʻplab tillarda, ayniqsa roman-german tillari va turkiy tillarida, shuningdek, ingliz va qoraqalpoq tillarida keng qoʻllaniladi.

Rus lingvistikasida ilk bor professor V.N.Yartseva konversiyani soʻz shakllantirish usuli deb atagan: “Ingliz tilida konversiya — bu soʻzning bir morfologik kategoriyadan boshqasiga oʻtishi (masalan, feʼldan otga va aksincha), bu esa affikslar yoki prefikslarsiz yangi soʻzlarni shakllantirish imkonini beradi. Bu usul

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<sup>18</sup> Brown G. The Grammar of English Grammars. – N.Y., 1871. – P. 122; Morris R. English grammar. - London: Macmillan, 1886. – P. 126; Nesfield J.C. Outline of English Grammar. – London, 1910. – P.7; Kennedy A. Current English. – Boston, 1935. – P. 119; Long M. The New college Grammar. - N.-Y., 1936. – P. 378; Craig D. The Essential of English grammar. – N.Y., 1941. – P. 152; Jagger J. English in the Future. - N. Y., 1945. – P. 71-72; Waddell R. Grammar and style. – N.Y.,1951. – P. 31.

<sup>19</sup> Bauer L. English word formation. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002. – P. 311.

<sup>20</sup> Смирницкий А.И. Лексикология английского языка. – М.: Изд-во лит-ры на иностр. языках, 1956. – 260 с.

<sup>21</sup> Sweet H. New English Grammar. – London: Oxford University Press, 1930. – P. 499; Яблокова М.В. К вопросу о конверсии в истории английского языка: конверсия в древнеанглийском языке // Иностранные языки: теория и практика. Литературоведение: Сб. науч. ст. Вып. 12. – Иваново: ИВГПУ, 2018. – С. 76-80.

<sup>22</sup> Hockett Ch. A Course in Modern Linguistics. – New York: Macmillan, 1958. – P. 105; Mark A. Morphology by Itself: Stems and Inflectional Classes. – Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1994. – P. 53; Robert B. Lexical Morphology and Dictionary Making Albany: State University of New York Press, 1995. – P. 250; Jespersen O. A modern English Grammar on historical principles. Part IV. Morphology. – London: Routledge, 2007. – P. 41-50; Oʻsha muallif. Growth and Structure of the English Language. – New York: Holt, 2011. – P. 180; Малинина И.А., Терентьева Е.В. Конверсионное образование новых лексических единиц // Молодой ученый. Т. 2. – Казань, 2011. - № 10. – С. 21–23; Harris, Zellig. Methods in Structural Linguistics. – Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2019. – P. 140; Carstairs-McCarthy, Andrew. An Introduction to English Morphology: Words and Their Structure. – Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2002. – P. 158.

ingliz tilida, ayniqsa, fe'llarni (ot va sifatlardan) shakllantirishda juda keng tarqalgan<sup>23</sup>.

Qoraqalpoq lingvistikasida A.Bekbergenov, A.Aymurzayeva, B.Ubaydullaev, Q.Paxratdinov, T.Abdimuratov va P.Najimov konversiya - so'z turkumlarini o'zgartirish yo'li bilan so'z yasovchi affiksiz adabiy til me'yorlariga mos leksik-grammatik omonimlar hosil qilish usuli deb ta'kidlaydilar<sup>24</sup>.

Yuqorida keltirilgan mulohazalarga tayangan holda, konversiyani so'zlarning bir so'z turkumidan boshqa bir so'z turkumiga so'z yasovchi qo'shimchalarsiz o'tish jarayoni sifatida ta'riflash mumkin, degan xulosaga kelamiz.

Bu jarayon so'zlarni ularning dastlabki shaklidan farqli kontekstda ishlatish sifatida ham qaraladi. Dunyoviy bilim yordamida tushuniladigan oddiy bo'lmagan konversiya hodisasiga misol keltirsak: "*Last winter three Trans atlantics titaniked in the north sea*"<sup>25</sup>.

Bu yerda "*titanik*" so'zi barchaga ma'lum. Ya'ni, cho'kkan kema. Ushbu so'z ot so'z turkumiga tegishli. Ushbu misolda fe'l (*titaniked-cho'kib ketdi*) vazifasini bajarmoqda.

Biz izlanishimiz davomida qoraqalpoq tilida ko'pincha ellipsis (so'z tushirilishi) yordamida konversiya hodisasining yuz berishini ko'rishimiz mumkin. Misoli:

"*Jaqsniñ jati bolmaydi*".

"*Birdiñ kesapatı mıñğa tiyer*" (Q.x.m.).

Bu gaplarda *yaxshining* ya'ni *yaxshi odamning, birning-bir odamning* so'zlari konversiya orqali boshqa so'z turkumi sifatida qo'llanilgan. Gaplarda odam so'zlari tushirib qoldirilganligi sababli, ot vazifasini sifat bajarmoqda. Bu ikki misolda ham so'zlar konversiya jarayoniga uchrab, ellipsis yordamida sifat va son so'z turkumidan ot so'z turkumi yasalgan.

Ingliz va qoraqalpoq tillarida konversiya jarayoni orqali zarur va asosiy so'z turkumlariga tegishli so'zlar yasash mumkin.

Bobning "**Ingliz tilshunosligida konversiya**" deb nomlangan qismida Ingliz tilidagi konversiya jarayonining paydo bo'lishi, tadqiqotlariga e'tibor qaratilgan.

Konversiya kabi so'z yasash jarayonining paydo bo'lishi shartlarini aniqlash, uning ma'nosini tushunish uchun juda zarur hisoblanadi. Ayrim olimlar, xususan O.D.Meshkov, P.M.Karachuk, M.Bize, V.D.Araikin, H.Marchand, A.Ya.Zagoruikolar fikricha, bu jarayon XIII asrning boshlarida paydo bo'lgan<sup>26</sup>. Boshqa tadqiqotchilar,

<sup>23</sup>Ярцева В.Н. О внутренних законах развития языка // Изв. АН СССР. Т. 11. - вып.3. - Оля, 1959. - С. 467-469.

<sup>24</sup> Бекбергенев А. Карақалпақ тилинде сөзлердиң жасалыўы. - Нөкис, 1979. - 143 с.; О'ша muallif. Jaña dáwirdegi qaraqalpaq tiliniñ feyil formalarındaǵı ózgerisler // Qaraqalpaq til biliminiñ geypara máseleleri. - Nókis: Bilim, 1994. - 41 b.; O'sha muallif. Házirgi qaraqalpaq ádebiy tiliniñ grammatikası. Sóz jasalıwı hám morfologiya. - Nókis: Bilim, 1994. - B. 176-177; Аймурзаева А.А. Субстантивация –имен прилагательных и причастий в современном каракалпакском языке. Автореф. Дисс...канд. Филол. Наук. Нукус, 1985; O'sha muallif. K вопросу о конверсии в каракалпакском языке // Ташкент, 1985. -№ 1; Ubaydullaev B. Qaraqalpaq klassik shayırları shıǵarmalarınıñ tilinde pronominalizaciya qubılısı // Ámiwdárya. - Nókis, 2004. - № 5/6. - С. 64-66; Paxratdinov Q., Ábdimuratov T. Qaraqalpaq tilinde konversiya. - Nókis: Qaraqalpaqstan, 2016. - B. 3; Najimov P. Qoraqalpoq tilining sóz yasalish tizimi: Filol. fan. d-ri. ... dis. avtoref. - Nukus, 2020. - B. 23.

<sup>25</sup> Moreno J.A. A Study on conversion: Morphology Syntax Boundary and category Underspesification. - Barcelona, 2016. - P. 15.

<sup>26</sup> Мешков О.Д. Словообразование современного английского языка. - Москва: Наука, 1976. - 245 с.; Карашук П.М. Словообразование английского языка. - Москва: Высшая школа, 1977. - 300 с.; Biese M.

A.I.Smirnickiy, S.P.Safranova, E.S.Kubryakova konversiya eski ingliz tilida qo‘llanilgan deb hisoblaydi<sup>27</sup>.

Konversiya jarayoni haqida har xil nuqtayi nazarlarning mavjudligi sababli, konversiya jarayonining ma‘nosini har xil tarzda tushunish mumkin. Eski ingliz tilida konversiya jarayoni borligi haqidagi savolga olimlar turli yo‘llar bilan javob beradilar. A.I. Smirnitkiy bu jarayonning eski ingliz tilida mavjudligiga aniq ishonadi. Biroq, u eski ingliz tilidagi konversiya zamonaviy ingliz tilidagi konversiyadan farq qiladi deb hisoblaydi. Uning fikricha, asosiy farqlanish, eski ingliz tilidagi konversiyada omonimiya ko‘zga tashlanmaydi va yangi ingliz tilidagi konversiya faqat bir asosga ega bo‘lgan har xil so‘zlarga tegishli omonimik tashqi ko‘rinishlarining borligi bilan ta‘riflanadi<sup>28</sup>.

Bobning uchinchi qismi **“Turkiy tillarda konversiya”** deb nomlangan bo‘lib, bu qismda Turkiy tillarda konversiya jarayonining qo‘llanilishi, tarixi, tadqiqoti berilgan. Turkiy tillarda konversiya usulida so‘z yasalishi turlicha tushuniladi. Ba‘zi olimlar buni turkiy tillar rivojlanishining juda qadim davrlariga xos hodisa deb hisoblashadi. Ularning fikricha, konversiya so‘z yasash usuli deb sanalsada, bu usulda yasalgan omonim so‘zlar miqdori borgan sari kamayib bormoqda<sup>29</sup>.

Turkiy tillarda, german tillaridagi kabi, ayrim so‘zlar bir vaqtning o‘zida ikki yoki undan ortiq so‘z turkumlariga mansub bo‘lish xususiyatiga ega. Bunda so‘zning tashqi shakli o‘zgarmasdan, boshqa so‘z turkumiga xos vazifani bajarishi, ya‘ni konversiya hodisasi kuzatiladi. Ammo shuni ta‘kidlash joizki, turkiy tillarda konversiya hodisasi roman va german tillariga nisbatan ancha kechroq aniqlangan bo‘lib, turkologiya fani doirasida bu masalaga yetarlicha e‘tibor berilmagan. Ingliz tilidagi konversiya jarayoniga bag‘ishlangan ko‘plab ilmiy tadqiqotlar mavjud bo‘lsada, turkiy tillarda bu hodisa hozirga qadar yetarlicha o‘rganilmagan.

Konversiya hodisasi so‘z yasaliş usullaridan biri sifatida F.A.Ganiev, I.P.Pavlov, A.Oxundov<sup>30</sup> kabi turkolog olimlarning ilmiy ishlarida tahlil etiladi. Ushbu olimlar o‘z tadqiqotlarida konversiyaning so‘z yasalişdagi o‘rnini va ahamiyatini yoritib berganlar.

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Origin and Development of Conversion in English. – Helsinki, 1991. – P. 25; Arakin V.D. English Russian Dictionary. – Moskva: Russky Yazyk, 1998. – P. 133-134; Marchand H. Studies in Syntax and Word-Formation. – München: Wilhem Fink, 2002; Бабич Н.П. Лексикология английского языка. – М., 2006. – 5 с.; Загоруйко А.Я. Конверсия - морфолого-синтаксический способ словообразования [Текст] : (на материале соврем. англ. яз.) : автореферат дис. на соискание ученой степени кандидата филологических наук. – Москва, 1961. -22 с;

<sup>27</sup> Смирницкий Л.П. Лексикология английского языка. – Москва, 1998. – 65 с.; Смирницкий А.И. По поводу конверсии в английском языке // ИЯШ. – Москва, 1998. - № 3. – С. 12-24; Кубрякова Е.С., Гуреев В.А. Конверсия в современном английском языке // Вестник Воронеж. гос. ун-та. Сер.: Лингвистика и межкультур. коммуникация. – Воронеж, 2002. - № 2. – С. 33-38; Кононова А.И., Токманцева В.А. Конверсия как языковое явление в современном английском языке // Наука и образование: отечественный и зарубежный опыт: Сборник тр. XIX Междунар. науч.-практ. конф. (Белгород, 19 апр. 2019 г.). – Белгород, 2019. – С. 356-359.

<sup>28</sup> Smirnitkiy A.I. Homonyms in English. – Moskva, 1997. – P. 79.

<sup>29</sup> Баскаков Н.А. Каракалпакский язык: в 2-х т. – Москва: АН СССР, 1952; O‘sha muallif. Фонетика и морфология. Ч.1. Части речи и словообразование. – Нальчик, 1976. - С. 106-116; Кайдаров А.Т. Некоторые аспекты синкретизма первичных основ в тюркских языках // Проблемы современной тюркологии: Материалы II Всесоюзной тюркологической конференции. – Алма-Ата: Наука, 1980. – С. 85-93.

<sup>30</sup> Ганиев Ф.А. Конверсия как один из способов словообразования в современном татарском языке // Уч. зап. Аз.ГУ (серия языка и литературы). – Баку, 1969. - №№ 5-6. – В. 107-123; Трамova З.Х. Словообразование имен существительных и наречий по конверсии (на материале современного карачаевоболкарского языка): Дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Нальчик, 2006. – В. 25.

Dissertatsiyaning ikkinchi bobi "**Ingliz va qoraqalpoq tillarida boshqa soʻz turkumlarining substantivlashuvi**" deb nomlanadi. U ikki qismdan iborat boʻlib, ingliz va qoraqalpoq tillarida feʼl va sifatlardan, ot soʻz turkumiga konversiya jarayoni orqali oʻtgan soʻzlar, ularning alohida xususiyatlari solishtirilib, tahlil qilinadi, ularning tipologik xususiyatlari oʻrganiladi.

Konversiya usuli va soʻzning bir soʻz turkumidan ikkinchisiga oʻtishi, uning qaysi soʻz turkumiga oʻtishidan kelib chiqib, har xil nomlanadi<sup>31</sup>. O.D.Meshkov konversiya hodisasini toʻrt turga ajratgan:

- 1) verbalizatsiya;
- 2) substantivatsiya;
- 3) adektivizatsiya;
- 4) adverbializatsiya.

Quyidagi jadvalda konversiya jarayonining ingliz va qoraqalpoq tillaridagi unumli modellari solishtirilib koʻrsatilgan.

## 2.1-Jadval

| №  | Konversiya modellari<br>Ingliz tilida: | Misollar   |
|----|--|--|
| 1  | Noun-Verb (ot-feʼl)                    | "The company <b>plans</b> to expand"   |
| 2  | Verb-Noun (feʼl-ot)                    | "That was a good <b>guess</b> "  |
| 3  | Adj.-Verb(sifat-feʼl)                  | " <b>Empty</b> the trash can"  |
| 4  | Adj.-Noun(Sifat-ot)                    | "Only <b>adults</b> are allowed"   |
| 5  | Noun-adj. (ot sifat)                   | "a <b>brick</b> wall"  |
| 6  | Adv.-adj (ravish-sifat)                | "the <b>down</b> escalator"  |
| 7  | Adv.-Noun (ravish-ot)                  | "the <b>outside</b> of the building"   |
| 8  | Adv.-Verb (ravish-feʼl)                | "Let's <b>down</b> the drink"  |
| 9  | Verb-Adj.(feʼl-sifat)                  | "This is a <b>drive</b> car"   |
| 10 | Pron-Verb (olmosh-feʼl)                | "They <b>he'd</b> the ball over the fence"(meaning: someone threw the ball over the fence) |
| 11 | Num.-Noun (son-ot)                     | "She was wearing a <b>two</b> "  |
| 12 | Num.-adj. (son-sifat)                  | "a <b>one</b> -horse town"   |
| 13 | Adj.-adv. (sifat-ravish)               | "the <b>right</b> way"   |

| № | Konversiya modellari<br>Qoraqalpoq tilida: | Misollar  |
|---|--|---|
| 1 | Verb-Noun (feʼl-ot)                        | " <b>Kórgen</b> hayran, <b>kórmegenge</b> árman"  |
| 2 | Adj.-Noun(Sifat-ot)                        | " <b>Jaqsı</b> menen júrdim jettim muratqa, <b>jaman</b> menen júrdim qaldım uyatqa"          |
| 3 | Noun-adj. (ot sifat)                       | " <b>Temir</b> esik jabıldı"  |
| 4 | Adv.-adj (ravish-sifat)                    | " <b>Tómen</b> bahalarǵa úlgeriwshi oqıwshılar"   |
| 5 | Verb-Adj.(feʼl-sifat)                      | " <b>Jeytuǵın</b> nárselerinızdi ala shıǵın"  |
| 6 | Verb-Adv.(feʼl-ravish)                     | "Baxıt baslıqqa <b>bildirmesten</b> kabinetin qapısın ásten jawıp shıǵıp ketti"               |
| 7 | Pron.-Noun (olmosh-ot)                     | " <b>Ol</b> - jaqsı student"  |
| 8 | Num.-Noun (son-ot)                         | " <b>Altaw</b> ala bolsa awzındaǵını aldıradı, <b>tórtew</b> túwel bolsa tóbedegini túsiredi" |

<sup>31</sup> Арбекова Т.И. Лексикология английского языка. – Москва: Высшая школа, 1977. – 240 с.



|    |                          |  |
|----|--------------------------|--|
| 9  | Num.-adj. (son-sifat)    | “ <b>Jetinshi</b> avtobus”   |
| 10 | Adj.-adv. (sifat-ravish) | “Ayjigit Qosjan menen qoylarning awhali jóninde <b>uzaq</b> sóylesti”        |
| 11 | Pron-adv.                | “Biraq ol seniñ <b>bunda</b> jatirganligiñdi esitpegen dep te ayta almayman” |
| 12 | Num.-adv.(son-ravish)    | “ <b>Birde</b> bolmasa, <b>birde</b> olar sezedi”                            |
| 13 | Noun-Adv.(ot-ravish)     | “Ol bul hayalning atin <b>yadtan</b> biledi eken”                            |

Jadvalda ko‘rsatilgan konversiya modellari ingliz va qoraqalpoq tillarida bir qator farq va o‘xshashliklarga ega. Asosiy farq ingliz tilida unumli hisoblangan ot-fe‘l, sifat-fe‘l, ravish-fe‘l, olmosh-fe‘l, modellari qoraqalpoq tilida uchramaydi. Qoraqalpoq tilida qo‘llaniladigan fe‘l-ravish, olmosh-ot, olmosh-ravish, son-ravish, ot-ravish modellari esa ingliz tilida uchramaydi.

Bobning “**Ingliz va qoraqalpoq tillarida fe‘l so‘z turkumidan ot so‘z turkumiga o‘tish modellari (V-N konversiya modeli)**” deb nomlangan qismida boshqa so‘z turkumlarining otga o‘tishi, ot o‘rnida qo‘llanilishi, ya‘ni substantivatsiya (substantivlashuv) jarayoni ikki tilda solishtirib o‘rganildi.

Ingliz va qoraqalpoq tillarida boshqa so‘z turkumlarining otga o‘tishi so‘z yasashning unumli usullaridan biri hisoblanadi. Ushbu usul orqali muayyan bir so‘z turkumiga kiruvchi so‘z hech qanday so‘z yasovchi affikslarsiz, predmet ma‘nosida qo‘llanilib, gapda son, egalik va kelishik kategoriyalari affikslarini qabul qilib ot so‘z turkumiga o‘tadi.

Fe‘l so‘z turkumidan o‘tgan otlarni ingliz tilida quyidagicha ko‘rib chiqish mumkin<sup>32</sup>.

**1. Fe‘llardan o‘tgan otlar, ot so‘z turkumi kabi, psixologik, his-tuyg‘u holatini ifodalashi mumkin. (V-N).** Misoli: “*There was no **fear** in him now, only a fierce and terrible hope*” (“The Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King” by J.R.T. 225-b); “*He was seized by a sudden **doubt** of his own sanity*” (“Nineteen Eighty-Four” G.O. 80-b).

**2. Fe‘l so‘z turkumidan o‘tgan otlar harakat mazmuni va natijasini ifodalashi mumkin: (V-N).** “*She felt a sudden **attack** of nausea and ran to the bathroom*”. (“Gone Girl” by G.F. 23-b); “*He was alert, on edge, as if expecting an **attack** from a hidden enemy*” (“The Hunger Games” by S.C. 511-b); “*He knew it was a hopeless **try**, but he had to do something to save her*” (“The Hunger Games” by S.C. 354-b).

**3. Fe‘l so‘z turkumidan o‘tgan so‘zlar gaplarda ot so‘z turkumiga tegishli harakatning nominativlik holatini ko‘rsatadi. (V-N).** “*She was a good **cook**, but she hated cooking for Mr. Rochester, who was always dissatisfied with her dishes*” (“Jane Eyre” by Ch.B. 214-b).

Misolda berilgan “*cook*” so‘zi harakatning predmetlik shaklini ko‘rsatib, ot so‘z turkumi vazifasida kelgan.

Fe‘l so‘z turkumidan o‘tgan otlar gaplarda sintaktik vazifalarni ham bajaradi.

**1. Fe‘llardan o‘tgan otlar gapda to‘ldiruvchi vazifasida keladi. (V-N)**

<sup>32</sup> Quirk R. A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language. – Essex: Longman, 1997. – P. 77.

“He paid a **visit** to the library, hoping to find some information on the mysterious symbol” (“The Da Vinci Code” by D.B. 351-b); “Like his Biblical namesake, Noah got the **call** to do no less than save the world’s endangered creatures - and he doesn’t even get a divine helping hand, as far as we know” (“Flight Behavior” by B.K. 107-b); “She obeyed his **command** without question, trusting him completely” (“Fifty Shades of Grey” by E.J, 123-b).

2. Fe’llardan o’tgan otlar gapda ega vazifasida keladi. (V-N) “The swim across the channel was a daunting challenge for the young athlete” (“The Swimmer” by J.Ch); “The long **run** was grueling, but she pushed through to the finish line” (“Born to Run” by Ch.M.).

Fe’l so‘z turkumidan o’tgan otlar, qoraqalpoq tilida sifatdoshlar ya’ni predmetning belgisini harakat orqali bildiruvchi fe’llar ot vazifasida kelib, konversiya jarayoniga uchraydi<sup>33</sup>.

Sifatdosh- gap ichida ot ma’nosida qo’llanilib otlashadi. Otlashgan sifatdoshlar gapda ega, to’ldiruvchi xizmatini bajaradi<sup>34</sup>.

Qoraqalpoq tilida bu jarayonni ko‘pincha maqollarda uchratishimiz mumkin. Misol: “**Uyqulagan** uyqı aladı. **Uyqilamağan** jılqı aladı”; “**Jürgen** ozar, **turğan** tozar”; “**Qıymıldağan** qır asar”; “**Izlegenniñ** awzı asqa toladı”; “**Mıynet süygen** hesh waqıtta kem bolmas, **Mıynetten qashqandı** adam dep bolmas”; “**Eñbekten qashqan** dımpekke jolıǵar” (Q.x.m.)<sup>35</sup>.

Hozirgi qoraqalpoq tilida sifatdoshlarning otga o’tishi unumli jarayon bo‘lib hisoblanadi<sup>36</sup>.

1. Hozirgi qoraqalpoq tilida quyidagi shakllardan yasalgan sifatdoshlar otga o’tadi:

a) - **ğan// - gen, - qan// - ken** affiksli sifatdoshlar: “**Biraq bergenlerdiñ** ishinen birewi baxıtlı ekenin adam elestirmey júriwide tájip emes. Sol ushın birew beremen dese alıp úyreniw kerek” (“Qaraqalpaq qızı” T.Q).

b) - **ar// - er, - r** affiksli sifatdoshlar: “**Jatıp isher** jalqaw boladı, **Qosjaqpas** milqaw boladı (Q.x.m); “**Meniñ** sizlerge **aytarım**, oqıwshılar, sabaqtı tayarlap keliñiz” (“Internatta” N.D).

c) - **tuǵm** affiksli sifatdoshlar: “**Al sabaqların bilmeytuǵınlar**, baqırısqa dawıs qosıp, tek úıldap otır” (“Eski mektepte” Á.Sh).

d) - **mas// - mes, - bas// - bes, - pas // - pes** affiksli sifatdoshlar: “**Kórmes** túyeni de **kórmes**”; “**Oylanbastıñ** túbi oyran” (Q.x.m.).

e) - **ıwshı// - iwshi, - wshı// - wshi** affiksli sifatdoshlar: “**Aytıwshı** aqıl bolsa, **tıñlawshı** dana bolar (Q.x.m.); “**Keliwshilerge** esik ashıq” (“Aqdárya” K.S.).

f) Egalik affikslerini qabul qilgan - **jaq**, affiksli sifatdoshlar: “-**Qáne**, ne **aytajaǵıñ** bar? **Seniñ** ne **aytajaǵıñdı** álle qashan-aq sezdim” (“Kelin” J.A.).

<sup>33</sup> Аймурзаева Ә. Конверсия ҳам полисемия усылы менен сөзлердиң жасалыўы ҳаққында // Қарақалпақ тилиниң мәселелери: Илимий мақалалар. – Нөкис, 1999. – Б. 7.

<sup>34</sup> “Qaraqalpaq tili” 6-klass ushin sabaqlıq. - No’kis, 1998. – 157 b.

<sup>35</sup> Qaraqalpaq Folklorı. Qaraqalpaq xalıq naqıl-maqalları. 4-t. – Nókis: Qaraqalpaqstan, 1978.

<sup>36</sup> Nasırov D. S. Qaraqalpaq tilinde kelbetlik feyil. – Nókis, 1964. – B.72; Dáwletov M. Házirgi qaraqalpaq tilinde feyildiñ funkceional formalarınıñ sisteması. – Nókis: Qaraqalpakstan, 1990. – B. 56; Aymurzaeva Á. Qaraqalpaq tilindegi kelbetlik hám kelbetlik feyillerdiñ substantivlesiwı. – Nókis: Bilim, 1992. – B. 28; Paxratdinov Q., Ábdimuratov T. Qaraqalpaq tilinde konversiya. – Nókis: Qaraqalpaqstan, 2018. – B. 6.

g) Egalik va kelishik affikslerini qabul qilgan - **asi** / - **esi** affiksli sifatdoshlar<sup>37</sup>:  
**“Beresige besew kóp, alasíga altaw az”** (Q.x.m.).

**2. Harakat nomi fe'llaridan o'tgan otlar.** Hozirgi qoraqalpoq tilida quyidagi affikslardan yasalgan harakat nomi fe'llari ot so'z turkumiga o'tadi:

**a) - iw// - iw, -w** affiksli harakat nomi fe'llari:

Harakat nomi fe'lining ushbu shakli gohida fe'l ma'nosida, gohida ot sifatida qo'llaniladi. Misol: **“Juwiriw – sporttuń bir túri”**; **“Júziw-dene shunıqtırwğa paydali”** (“Jetkinshek” gazetasi); **“Awiriw astan, daw qarındastan”** (Q.x.m.).

**b) - maq// - mek, - baq// - bek, - paq// -pek** affiksli harakat nomi fe'llari: Misoli:

**“Almaqtıń bermegi bar”** (Q.x.m.); **“Anadan bir tuwilmaq, bir ólmek bar”** (“Meniń jolbarıslar menen jolıgısıwlarım” Á.Sh).

V-N (fe'l-ot) modelidagi semantik munosabatlardagi bir nechta o'xshashliklar va farqlarni ajratib ko'rsatish mumkin:

- Ingliz tilida har qanday fe'l o'zgarishi, ya'ni konversiyaga uchrashi mumkin, ammo qoraqalpoq tilida har qanday fe'l konversiyaga uchramaydi, balki faqat sifatdosh fe'l va harakat nomi fe'llari, ot so'z turkumi sifatida qo'llaniladi;

- Ingliz va qoraqalpoq tillarida ham fe'l, ham ot o'rnida qo'llaniladigan gibrud so'zlar mavjud;

- Otlar konversiyaga uchraganda ikki tilda ham so'z yasashning leksik-semantik usuli orqali yasalganligi ko'rinadi;

- Ingliz tilida fe'llarga predlog qo'shilishi orqali ot yasash samarali usul bo'lib hisoblanadi. Take off - uchish (fe'l), takeoff - parvoz (ot); fall out - yiqilmoq, qulamoq (fe'l), fallout - yiqilish (ot) kabi, ammo qoraqalpoq tilida bu usul bilan fe'ldan ot yasalmaydi.

Ushbu bobning **“Sifat so'z turkumining ot so'z turkumiga o'tishi”** deb nomlangan qismida sifat so'z turkumining ot o'rnida qo'llanilishi tadqiq qilingan.

Ingliz va qoraqalpoq tillarida sifat-ot (adj.-noun) modelining o'xshash taraflari, bu jarayonda so'zlar sifatdan ot so'z turkumiga o'tganda ko'p hollarda ikki tilda ham sof konversiya orqali emas, balki ellipsis (so'zning tushirilishi) ishtirokida yaratiladi va ular sintaktik vazifani bajarib, gapning asosiy va ikkinchi darajali a'zolari vazifasida keladi. Ingliz va qoraqalpoq tillarida sifat so'zlarga ot so'z turkumining son kategoriyasi affiksi qo'shilganda (ingliz tilida -s, -es, qoraqalpoq tilida -lar, -ler) odamlarni anglatadi. Taqdim etilgan jadvalda taqqoslangan tillarda sifat-ot konversiya modeliga misollar keltirilgan.

## 2.2-Jadval

| Ingliz tili: sifat-ot modeli  | Qoraqalpoq tili: sifat-ot modeli   |
|---|--|
| Don't stand out in the <b>cold</b> .(toppr.com)                                     | <b>Talaphğa</b> nur jawar (Q. x. m.).  |
| The resort is frequented by <b>the rich</b> and famous.“The Winter Garden” L. L.)   | <b>Abıraylı</b> abırayın oylasa, <b>biyabiray</b> jeńdim deydi (Q. x. m.).           |
| Have you heard <b>the news</b> about Tina and Tom (G. D.)                           | <b>Awzı bostıń</b> ishinde gáp qalmas. (Q. x. m.)                                    |
| Many of the TV programmes are broadcast with subtitles for <b>the deaf</b> .(M. W.) | Balam <b>ashshını</b> hám tattıq, <b>dushshını</b> hám tattıq (“Dushpandı jeń” A.D). |

<sup>37</sup> Nasırov D.S. Qaraqalpaq tilinde kelbetlik feyil. – Nókis, 1964. – 14 b.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| You can not buy your way into the ranks of <i>the good</i> . (G.W.) | <i>Aqlsizdiń qásiyeti az keler, Aqmaqlar</i> hesh xızmet etpes xalıq ushın (“Xalıq ushın” B.) |
| We have a group of <b>Germans</b> staying at the hotel. (T.T)       | Hámmesi gileń <i>jarlılar</i> (“Qaraqalpaqnama” T.Q.).  |
| Children were playing on the village <i>green</i> . (G.D.)          | Buyaqqá ketken <i>ashlarǵa</i> , Jer bermestiń hiylesi (“Posqan el” J. j.).                   |

Ingliz tilida otlashgan (substantivlashgan) sifatlar gap tuzilmasida bir qator sintaktik vazifalarni bajaradi. Bunday sifatlar, shuningdek, substantiv sifatlar nomi bilan ham yuritiladi.

**a) Otlashgan sifatlar gapda ega vazifasida keladi (Sifat-Ot).** “Have you read the book by Greg Palast “How *the rich* are destroying the earth”? (<http://englishstyle.net/grammar/adjective/substantivized-adjectives/>).

**b) Otlashgan sifatlar gapda to‘ldiruvchi vazifasida keladi (Sifat-Ot).** “The judge convicted *the rich* of a crime in destroying the nature” (G.D.)

Qoraqalpoq tilida sifatlar o‘zlari aniqlab kelgan otlar tushirib qoldirilganda va kelishik, egalik, ko‘plik qo‘shimchalarini qabul qilganda otlashish xususiyatiga ega bo‘ladi. Bunday otlashgan sifatlar lingvistikada substantivlashgan sifatlar yoki sifatning substantivatsiyasi sifatida yuritiladi<sup>38</sup>. Misol: “Ómirdin *issısına* da, *suwıǵına* da kóngenbiz” (“Qaraqalpaqnama” T.Q.).

Otlashgan sifatlar ot turkumiga xos bo‘lgan quyidagi sintaktik vazifalarni bajaradi.

**a) Gapda ega vazifasida keladi.** ““Haw áne *jarlılar* kiyatır-ǵo bizler tárepke, jawınnan keyin kóringen quyashtay qızarıp kiyatırǵanına qarasańo” - dedi ol birden kiyatırǵan gúllan xalıqtı kórsetip” (“Uyqısız tünler” T.Q); “*Abıraylı* abırayın oylasa, *biyabıray* jeńdim deydi” (Q.x.m.)

**b) Gapda aniqlovchi vazifasida keladi.** “*Awzı bostıń* ishinde gáp qalmas”(Q.x.m.).

**c) Gapda to‘ldiruvchi vazifasida keladi.** “*Balam ashshını hám tattıq, dushshını hám tattıq. Qansha kúnler tamaq tappay julap jattıq* (“Dushpandı jeń” A.D.).

Biz aniqlagan Adjective-Noun (sifat-ot) konversiya modeli ingliz va qoraqalpoq tillarida solishtirilganda, bu model zamonaviy ingliz va qoraqalpoq tillarida bir-biriga mos keladi. Tadqiqotimizga tayangan holda sifat-ot modelini ikki tilda ham so‘z yasashning keng tarqalgan va juda natijali va unumli usuli deb hisoblashimiz mumkin.

Dissertatsiyaning uchinchi bobida “**Ingliz va qoraqalpoq tillarida konversiya modellarining struktur - semantik qiyosiy tahlili**” deb nomlangan bo‘lib, bu bob uch qismdan iborat. Bu bobda konversiya modellari solishtirilayotgan tillarga xos unumli va kam uchraydigan konversiya modellari o‘ziga xosliklari, o‘xshashlik taraflari solishtirilib, tahlil etiladi.

<sup>38</sup> Аймурзаева А.А. Субстантивация имен прилагательных и причастий в современном каракалпакском языке: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1985. – В. 20; Aymurzaeva Á. Qaraqalpaq tilindegi kelbetlik hám kelbetlik feyillerdiń substantivlesiwı. – Nókis: Bilim, 1992.

Bobning birinchi qismi **“Ingliz va qoraqalpoq tillarida boshqa so‘z turkumlarining verbalizatsiyalanishi”** deb nomlangan bo‘lib, ingliz tilida ot so‘z turkumidan fe‘l so‘z turkumi konversiya usuli orqali yaratilishi unumli hodisa bo‘lib, har qanday ot fe‘l xizmatida kelishi mumkin. Qoraqalpoq tilida esa otlardan fe‘llar konversiya hodisasi orqali yaratilmaydi.

### 3.1-Jadval

| Noun (Ot)                   | Verb (fe‘l)                     |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| An air- havo                | To air- havosini almashtirmoq   |
| Breakfast-nonushta          | To breakfast- nonushta qilmoq   |
| Message-xabar, xat          | Messaged- xabar,xat yo‘llamoq   |
| Name-nom, atama             | To name- nomlamoq, atamoq       |
| Schedule-jadval, raspisanie | Schedule- jadval tuzmoq         |
| Work-ish                    | To work- mehnat qilmoq, ishlash |
| Word-so‘z                   | To word- sózlamoq               |

Misol: *“Boys spent the night with Mr.Vaughan, and they **breakfasted** together in the usual way upon bacon and eggs, toast, marmalade and coffee”* (“Strong Prison”. D.S. 17-b); *“He **emailed** her every day, telling her about his life in New York, his hopes and dreams, his fears and doubts”* (“The Time Traveler’s Wife” A.N. 281-b); *“He **shaped** his hands into a cup and scooped up the water”* (“Life of Pi” Y.M. 148-b);

Ingliz tilida sifat so‘z turkumidan fe‘llar yaratiladi, ammo sifatlardan fe‘l so‘z turkumini yaratish unumli usul emas. Bu jarayon, ya’ni sifatlarning fe‘l so‘z turkumiga konversiya yo‘li orqali o‘tishi qoraqalpoq tilida uchramaydi. Shuning uchun, bu modelni o‘rganish orqali ingliz va qoraqalpoq tillarining o‘ziga xos farqlarini ajratib ko‘rsatishimiz mumkin.

### 3.2-Jadval

| Adjective (Klebetlik)                               | Verb (Fe‘l)               |
|---|---------------------------|
| Dirty-kir, iflos, chang                             | To dirty-iflos qilmoq     |
| Dry-quruq   | To dry-quritmoq           |
| Tame- qo‘lga o‘rgatilgan                            | to tame- qo‘lga o‘rgatmoq |
| Clean- toza   | to clean- tozalamoq       |
| Pale- rangsiz, oqargan (odamning yuzining oqarishi) | to pale- oqarib ketmoq    |

Misol: *“He **slowed** his horse to a trot and looked around, searching for a sign of the enemy”* (“The Three Musketeers” A.D. 59-b).

Bobning **“Ingliz va qoraqalpoq tillarida boshqa so‘z turkumlarining adektivatsiyasi”** deb nomlangan qismida ikki tilda boshqa so‘z turkumlarining sifat so‘z turkumiga o‘tishi tahlil qilingan. Boshqa so‘z turkumlarining sifatga o‘tishi adjectivization - adektivatsiya deb ataladi. Bu jarayon ingliz va qoraqalpoq tillariga xos hodisa bo‘lib, ammo hozirgi ingliz va hozirgi qoraqalpoq tillarida unchalik unumli jarayon emas.

Ingliz tilida ko‘pincha ot, fe‘l, ravish so‘z turkumlari konversiya orqali sifatga o‘tadi: “*Barking dogs seldom bite*” (M.); “*We don’t usually have such boiling hot weather*” (G.D.).

Hozirgi qoraqalpoq tilida adektivatsiya unchalik unumli jarayon emas. Qoraqalpoq tilida sifat so‘z turkumiga ko‘pincha sifatdosh fe‘l shakllari, sonlar, otlar va fe‘llar o‘tadi: “Eshektiń júgi jeńil bolsa, *jataǵan* keledi”; “*Qabaǵan* iyt”; “*Qashaǵan* mal”; “*Súzegen* sıyıı”; “*Jataǵan* eshek”; “Qaraqum menen Qızılqumńıń *qaynaǵan* ıssısı” (“Ámiwdárya boyında” J A); “*Aynımaǵan* búlbil bolar edi ol” (“Aktrisanıń ıǵbalı” I. Yu.).

Ot-sifat modeli zamonaviy ingliz va hozirgi qoraqalpoq tillariga taalluqli bo‘lib, sifatga o‘tgan otlar sifatning barcha funksiyalarini bajarib, o‘zlari bilan kelgan so‘zni tariflab va tasvirlab beradi: “*Tom wore a sun hat to protect himself from the sun’s rays, a precaution taken by characters*” (“To Kill a Mockingbird” H. L. 162-b); “*She wrapped herself in a silk scarf, a cherished possession reminiscent of those in*” (“Breakfast at Tiffany’s” T. C. 26-b); “*She wore a velvet cloak*” (“The picture of Dorian Gray” O.W. 14-b)

Ot-sifat konversiya modeli qoraqalpoq tilida ham ko‘p uchraydigan hodisa bo‘lib, bunda ingliz tilidagi kabi qator kelgan otlar biri ikkinchisini tavsiflab, tasvirlab, sifat so‘z turkumi vazifasini bajaradi: “*Amanlıqtıń iynindegi qara jún* dorbasha awırlıq etip terlegen edi” (“Mamanbiy ápsanası” T.Q.); “*Qoy qoraǵa shapqan qasqırlardı óz maydanına jibergen adamdı jurıt shaymiy deydıǵoy dedi*” (“Mamanbiy ápsanası” T.Q.).

Fe‘l-sifat (Verb-Adjective) konversiya modeli ingliz va qoraqalpoq tillari uchun universal bo‘lib hisoblanadi. Ammo, ushbu model ikkita tilda ham keng tarqalmagan.

Bobning uchinchi bo‘limi “**Ingliz va qoraqalpoq tillarida boshqa so‘z turkumlarining adverbializatsiyasi**” deb nomlangan bobida boshqa so‘z turkumlaridan ravishga o‘tgan so‘zlar, ya‘ni ot-ravish (Noun-Adverb), sifat-ravish (Adjective-Adverb), Fe‘l-ravish (Verb-Adverb) konversiya modellari ingliz va qoraqalpoq tillarida taqqoslanib, tahlil qilingan.

Boshqa so‘z turkumlarining ravishga o‘tish jarayoni adverbializatsiya deb nomlanadi. Bu konversiya modeli ingliz va qoraqalpoq tillariga tegishli bo‘lib, ingliz tilida bu model kam uchraydigan hodisa bo‘lsa, qoraqalpoq tilida bu hodisa keng tarqalgan.

Otlar ravish sifatida qo‘llanilganda, odatda “qayerda?”, “qachon?”, “qanday?” yoki “qanday qilib?” savollariga javob beradi. Misol: “*They live in a beautiful home*”. (Noun-ot)- “*They went home*” (where?). (adv.-ravish).

Hozirgi qoraqalpoq tilida adverbializatsiya orqali ravishlarga kelishik shaklidagi otlar, hol fe‘l shakllari, shuningdek ba‘zi sonlar va sifatlar o‘tadi: “*Irisqul biydi kesh shaqırtqanın búrkew ushın imkaniyat izlew edi*” (“Mamanbiy ápsanası” T.Q.); “*Eregisken eki sultan da atların jedellestirip jaǵaǵa teńdey jetip keldi*” (“Bozataw” K.M.); “*Úyi joq adam shopan sıyaqlı kúnde hárkimdikine gezek salıp qoyǵaninan aqırzamanı bar ma?*” (“Qaraqalpaqnama” T.Q.); “*Azanda, túste, keshte* barıp sazan, shabaq, ilaqa ákelip gásin quwırıp, gásin asıp ıssı awqat shólkemlestirildi” (“Aqdárya” K.S.);

Predmetning yoki harakatning har xil sifat belgilarini bildiruvchi (*yaxshi, yomon*), masofani bildiruvchi (*uzoq, yaqin, yiroq*), haroratni bildiruvchi (*issiq, sovuq*,

*iliq*), shaklni bildiruvchi (*baland, tik, past, qisqa, to'g'ri*), xarakterni bildiruvchi (*puxta, bo'sh, qom, yumshoq*) shuningdek, *bi-*, *na-* pristaftkalari va *-siz/-siz* affiksining qo'shilishi orqali yasalgan sifatlar ko'pincha ravish o'rnida qo'llaniladi. Bu sifatlar faqatgina muayyan kontekstlarda konversiya natijasida fe'l bilan birgalashib va ravish o'rnida qo'llaniladi<sup>39</sup>. "*Ayjigit Qosjan menen qoylardiń awhalı jóninde uzaq, sóylesti*" (T.Najimov); "*Biziń Rayajan da sol oyındı jaqsı úyrenipti*" ("Biziń awıldıń adamları" X.Seytov).

Hozirgi vaqtda sifatlarni ravishlardan ajratishda, birinchi navbatda, ularning semantikasi (predmetga xos belgi yoki harakatga xos belgi) hamda sintaktik aloqadorligi (ot bilan ko'proq qo'llaniladimi yoki fe'l bilan ko'proq qo'llaniladimi) hisobga olinadi. Hozirgi tildagi ham sifatni, ham ravishni bildiradigan so'zlar avval boshda sifat so'zlar bo'lgan, so'ngra ular fe'l so'zlar bilan sintaktik aloqaga kirishib, ko'p qo'llanilishi natijasida ravishga aylangan.

## XULOSA

Ushbu dissertatsiya so'z turkumlarining leksik-semantik va semantika-grammatik usullari, ya'ni konversiya hodisasi zamonaviy ingliz va hozirgi qoraqalpoq tillarida so'z yasashning eng samarali usullaridan biri sifatida o'rganilgan va quyidagi xulosaga kelinadi:

1. Tilshunoslikda konversiya hodisasi deb bir so'z turkumiga tegishli bo'lgan so'zning hech qanday so'z yasovchi qo'shimchalarsiz boshqa so'z turkumiga o'tish jarayoni hisoblanadi. Uning tuzilishi, qoidalari va yangi so'zlarni yasovchi modellarining oddiyligi sababli, asta-sekin so'z yasashning an'anaviy usullarining o'rnini bosadi.

2. Konversiya funksional hodisa hisoblanadi. Bu so'z yasashning leksik-semantik va semantika-grammatik, morfologik va sintaktik usuli bo'lib, bunda so'zning semantik jihatdan o'zgarishi, morfologik paradigmasi va grammatik tuzilishi o'zgaradi. U roman-german va turkiy tillarda, shuningdek ingliz va qoraqalpoq tillarida keng tarqalgan.

3. Konversiyaning har xil turlari va semantik modellari tahlil qilindi:

Konversiya turlari va modellari ingliz tilida: substantivatsiya (fe'l-ot, sifat-ot modellari), verbalizatsiya (ot-fe'l, sifat-fe'l modellari), adektivatsiya (fe'l-sifat, ot-sifat modellari), adverbializatsiya (ot-ravish, sifat-ravish modellari).

Konversiya turlari va modellari qoraqalpoq tilida: substantivatsiya (fe'l-ot, sifat-ot modellari), adektivatsiya (fe'l-sifat, ot-sifat modellari), adverbializatsiya (ot-ravish, fe'l-ravish, sifat-ravish);

4. Ikki tilning ko'zga tashlanadigan katta farqi verbalizatsiya, ya'ni boshqa so'z turkumlarining fe'lga so'z yasovchi qo'shimchalarsiz o'tishi ingliz tilida unumli hodisa bo'lsa, qoraqalpoq tilida esa bu holat uchramasligi aniqlandi;

5. Konversiya modellari ingliz tilida ot-fe'l (Noun-Verb) modeli, ya'ni ot so'z turkumidan fe'l so'z turkumini konversiya yo'li orqali yasash eng unumli va natijali

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<sup>39</sup>Abdimuratov T., Allanazarov E. Qaraqalpaq tilinde kelbetliklerdiń rawishlesiw qubılısı // Ustaz. Akademik A.Dawletovtıń 60 jıllıgına arnalğan ilimiy maqalalar toplamı. – Nókis, 2002. – B. 43-46; Мысаев К.М. Морфология пракыпчакского языка. – Москва: Тезаурус, 2010. – С. 85.

ekanligi aniqlandi. Sababi, barcha fe'llarning deyarli yarimi otlardan konversiya qilish orqali paydo bo'ladi. Deyarli har qanday otdan fe'l yasash mumkin;

Qoraqalpoq tilida sifat so'z turkumidan ot so'z turkumini konversiya yo'li bilan ellipses (so'z tushirilishi) yordamida yasash, ya'ni sifat-ot (Adj.-noun) modeli eng unumli ekanligi aniqlandi.

6. Sifatlardan yasalgan fe'llar to'plami ingliz tilida kam uchraydi, ya'ni sifat-fe'l (Adj-Verb) konversiya modeli zamonaviy ingliz tilida natijali hamda unumli emas, sababi fe'llarning ma'nosini yetkazishda yana bir usul, ya'ni "to be, to get, to take + sifat" formulasidan foydalanish orqali fe'llar yasaladi. Qoraqalpoq tilida adektivatsiya (fe'l-sifat, ot-sifat modellari) unumli hodisa emas.

7. Sifat-ot (Adj-Noun) konversiya modeli ingliz hamda qoraqalpoq tillari uchun universal hisoblanadi. Ingliz va qoraqalpoq tillarida bu model unumli hodisa hisoblanadi.

8. Ingliz va qoraqalpoq tillarida Fe'l-ot (Verb-Noun) modelining o'xshash taraflari ikki tilda ham, fe'l va ot o'rnida qo'llaniladigan gibrid so'zlar mavjud. Farqi shundaki: ingliz tilida har qanday fe'l konversiyaga uchrashi mumkin, qoraqalpoq tilida esa faqat sifatdosh fe'l va harakat nomi fe'llar ot so'z turkumiga o'tishi, transpozitivlik usul yordamida amalga oshiriladi.

9. Zamonaviy ingliz tilida sifat-ravish (adj-adv) konversiya modeli ravish yasashda *-ly* qo'shimchasi borligi sababli keng tarqalmagan. Biroq, qoraqalpoq tilida sifat-ravish (Adj-Adv) konversiya modeli keng o'rin olgan modellardan biri hisoblanadi. Chunki qoraqalpoq tilidagi ravish so'zlarining katta qismi sifatlardan konversiya qilish natijasida paydo bo'lgan so'zlardan iborat.

10. Boshqa so'z turkumlarining adverbializatsiya jarayonida Noun-adv (ot-ravish), Adjective-adv (sifat-ravish) va Verb-adv (fe'l-ravish) modellari mavjud bo'lib, bu modellarning ingliz va qoraqalpoq tillarining moslashuvchanligini ko'rsatadi. Bu moslashuvchanlik tillarni foydalanishda kontekstning ahamiyatini ko'rsatadi va turli lingvistik tizimlarda so'z yasash usullarini hamda ularning ma'no jihatdan o'zgarishlarini chuqurroq tushunishga yordam beradi.

11. Taqqoslab o'rganilgan tillarda konversiya semantik, morfologik va sintaktik usul bo'lib, bir so'z turkumiga tegishli bo'lgan so'zlar boshqa so'z turkumiga shakl jihatdan o'zgarishsiz o'tishi, hamda so'z yasash qurollari sifatida ikki tilda so'zlarning semantik yaqinligi, morfologik paradigmalar va sintaktik qoidalari hisobga olinadi. Qoraqalpoq tilida ellipsislik, sintaktik strukturalar va transpozitivlik usul orqali amalga oshuvchi, o'ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega so'z yasash quroli hisoblanadi.



**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL PHD.03/30.04.2022.FIL.20.07. ON AWARDING  
SCIENTIFIC DEGREES AT KARAKALPAK STATE UNIVERSITY**

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**KARAKALPAK STATE UNIVERSITY**

**BADIROVA DILFUZA ASAMATDINOVNA**

**COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CONVERSION MODELS IN ENGLISH  
AND KARAKALPAK LANGUAGES**

**10.00.06 – Comparative Literary Criticism, Contrastive Linguistics and Translation  
Studies**

**DISSERTATION ABSTRACT of the doctor of philosophy degree (PhD)  
on PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES**

**Nukus – 2025**

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The dissertation can be reviewed in the Information Resource Center of Karakalpak State University (Registration Number: 274). Address: 230112, Nukus, Ch. Abdirrov Street, 1. Tel: (99861) 223-59-25.

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## **INTRODUCTION (annotation of the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) dissertation)**

**The topicality and necessity of the dissertation topic.** The mutual relationships of related languages in the field of linguistics have developed over centuries, reaching the present day. One of the crucial factors ensuring that this linguistic heritage is passed down to future generations is the grammatical structure and semantic nature of each word in these languages. The unique characteristics of conversion in different languages, the specificity of their models, and their semantic and grammatical features, as well as their role in word formation, are being researched. Studies on conversion indicate that this phenomenon possesses distinctive characteristics not only between languages but also within a single language. Research on conversion contributes to the improvement of language learning and teaching methodologies, translation theory, and lexicography issues. The phenomenon of conversion, i.e., the change of word classes leading to the emergence of new lexical units, is an essential factor reflecting the dynamic changes in language. Therefore, the study of conversion holds significant importance in contemporary linguistics.

In the field of linguistics, from ancient times to the present, words, their semantic meanings, and emotional characteristics have been deeply analyzed. This process is considered a fundamental research object in linguistics, focusing on the evolution of language, the transformation of words, and their contextual meanings. Alongside this, significant attention is also given to the unique characteristics of comparative studies of languages. Conversion, defined as the change of word class leading to the formation of new words, is recognized in linguistics as an effective and important method of word formation. Despite belonging to different genetic families, the English and Karakalpak languages possess distinct conversion models. By conducting a comparative analysis of the conversion phenomenon in these languages, it becomes possible to identify similarities and differences within the lexical-semantic systems of both languages, reveal the universal and national characteristics of conversion, and enrich theoretical knowledge in this field while expressing new concepts.

In the years of independence, extensive opportunities were created for the development of national linguistics. The study of the unique characteristics of the Uzbek language, its analysis based on the achievements of world linguistics, and its comparison with various languages were recognized as important factors in understanding national identity and preserving cultural heritage. The Karakalpak language also entered a stage of development during the years of independence, and several studies in the field of linguistics were conducted. However, there is a lack of specialized research on the phenomenon of conversion in the Karakalpak language, particularly comparative analyses with other languages, especially English. This research has emerged precisely due to this necessity and holds significant importance in ensuring the implementation of the Resolution . PQ-5117 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 19, 2021, regarding

“Measures to elevate the activities for popularizing the study of foreign languages to a qualitatively new level”<sup>1</sup>.

Addressing the phenomenon of conversion while integrating and developing them with pressing matters in applied linguistics, is essential for ensuring the uniqueness of Karakalpakstan's linguistics and its competitiveness at both national and international levels. This highlights the necessity for further development in Karakalpak linguistics.

On October 8, 2019, the President of Uzbekistan issued decree PF-5847 "On the Confirmation of the Concept for the Development of the Higher Education System of Uzbekistan until 2030" was adopted. On October 20, 2020, decree PF-6084 "On Measures for the Development of the Uzbek Language and Improvement of Language Policy in Our Country" was issued. On October 4, 2019, decree PQ-4479 "On the Celebration of the 30th Anniversary of the Adoption of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan 'On the State Language'" was passed. On January 28, 2022, decree PQ-60 "On a New Strategy for the Development of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" was adopted. Additionally, on July 16, 2021, a decision by the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Karakalpakstan was made "On Measures for the Development of the Karakalpak Language and Improvement of Language Policy"<sup>2</sup>. All these regulatory legal acts outline relevant tasks that will contribute to the implementation of this dissertation research.

**The compliance of the research with the priorities of the republic's science and technology development.** This dissertation research has been carried out in accordance with the priority direction of the development of science and technology in the Republic: "Formation of a system of innovative ideas and methods for their implementation in the social, legal, economic, cultural, and spiritual-moral development of an information society and a democratic state, as well as the development of an innovative economy".

**The level of study of the problem.** Research on the use of the phenomenon of conversion as a means of word formation resulting from the interaction of language and culture in the linguistics of German, Russian, and Turkic languages from the late 19th century to the present has been conducted by M.Matzner, H.Sweet, Sh.Bally, O. espersen, H.Bradley, E.Krazynga, as well as explored in the works of St.Robertson<sup>3</sup> and other scholars.

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<sup>1</sup> «Ўзбекистон республикасида хорижий тилларни ўрганишни оммалаштириш фаолиятини сифат жиҳатидан янги bosқичга олиб чиқиш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида». Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг Қарори. Тошкент. ПҚ-5117-сон. 19.05.2021.

<sup>2</sup> O'zbekiston Respublikasai Prezidenti Sh.Mirziyoyev. O'zbekistob Respublikasining "Davlat tili haqida"gi qonuni qabul qilinganing 30 yilligini keng nishonlash to'g'risida president qarori. -Toshkent, 2019. PQ-4479. <http://lex.uz/docs/-4664611>; O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 8-oktabrdagi PF-5847 sonli "O'zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta'lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida"gi Farmoni / Xalq so'zi, 09.10.2019. – № 209 (7439) <https://lex.uz/docs/-4545884>; O'zbekiston Respublikasai Prezidenti Sh.Mirziyoyev. Mamlakatimizda o'zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida prezident farmoni. "Xalq so'zi" gazetasi, 2020-yil 21-oktyabr; O'zbekiston Respublikasai Prezidenti Sh.Mirziyoyev. 2022-2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi. – Tashkent, 2022. PF-60. <http://lex.uz/docs/5841063>;

<sup>3</sup> Mätsner M. An English Grammar. – London, 1874. – P.44; Sweet H. A New English Grammar. – Oxford, 1892. - P. 186; Bradley H. The Making of English. – London, 1937. – P. 13; Robertson St. The Development of Modern

Word formation is the process of creating new words by combining two words without changing their external structure. This method of word creation does not require the addition of a morpheme from one part of speech to another and does not alter the external structure. It is based on methods of word creation described by E. Karnizin, changes in functions by D.Lee<sup>4</sup> in the formation of zero morphemes by V.Lopatin<sup>5</sup>, and the use of words in various collocations by H.Bradley, M.Long, A.Kennedy, J.Jagger<sup>6</sup>, and other scholars.

The process of word formation through conversion plays an important role in determining the conditions for distinguishing words. Key researchers such as V.D.Arakin, O.D.Meshkov, P.M.Karashuk, A.Ya.Zagoruiko, M.Bize, H.Marshand<sup>7</sup>, and others believe that this concept became relevant in the early 13th century. Other scholars, such as A.I.Smirnitsky, S.P.Safranova, and E.S.Kubryakova<sup>8</sup>, consider conversion to be a feature of modern English.

The study of conversion in linguistics has been termed a process of word formation by Professor V.N. Yartseva<sup>9</sup>. The opinions of A.I.Smirnitsky, I.V.Arnold, T.S.Bochkareva, G.B.Antrushina, M.V.Nikitin, V.V.Eliseeva<sup>10</sup>, and others also emphasize the significance of conversion.

The views of scholars such as M. Zhirmunsky, S.K. Kenesbayev, E.V.Sevortyan, I.A.Batmanov, N.P. Dyrenkova<sup>11</sup>, and others reflect the possibility of distinguishing and identifying words in Turkic languages, as well as differences and similarities in word meanings.

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<sup>4</sup> Lee D. Functional Change in Early English. – Menasha, 1948. – P. 74.

<sup>5</sup> Лопатин В.В. Способы именного словообразования в современном русском языке (Нулевая аффиксация, субстантивация): Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Москва, 2020. – 20 с.

<sup>6</sup> Kennedy A. Current English. – Boston, 1935. – P. 58; Jagger J. English in the Future. – N.Y., 1945. – P. 44; Long M. The New College Grammar. – N.-Y., 1945. – P. 95; Bradley H. The making of English. – London, 1946. – P. 245.

<sup>7</sup> Bisse M. Origin and Development of Conversion in English. – Helsinki, 1941. – P. 46; Загоруйко А. Конверсия морфолого-синтаксический способ словообразования: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Москва, 1961. – 24 с.; Мешков О.Д. Словообразование современного английского языка. – Москва: Наука, 1976. – 245 с.; Карашук П.М. Словообразование английского языка. – Москва: Высшая школа, 1977. – 302 с.; Аракин В. Д. Сравнительная типология английского и русского языков -2-е изд. – Москва: Просвещение, 1989. – P. 256; Marchand H. Studies in Syntax and Word-Formation. – München: Wilhem Fink, 2002. – P. 7.

<sup>8</sup> Сафронова С.П. Конверсия в древнеанглийском языке: Автореф. дис. ... филол. наук. – Москва, 1955. – 19 с.; Смирницкий А.И. По поводу конверсии в английском языке // ИЯШ. 1998. - № 3. – С. 12-24; Кубрякова Е.С. Конверсия в современном английском языке // Вестник ВГУ. Серия лингвистика и межкультурная коммуникация. – Москва, 2002. - №2. – С. 33–38.

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<sup>10</sup> Никитин М.В. Некоторые вопросы теории словообразования и определение конверсии // Уч. зап. Владимирского гос. пед. ин-та, 1968. вып. 1. – С. 13-29; Arnold I.V. The English Word. - М., 1986; Елисеева В.В. Лексикология английского языка. – СПб.: 2003; Бочкарева Т.С. Основы теории изучаемого языка. Теоретическая грамматика английского языка. Лексикология: Методологические указания к практическим занятиям // Т. С. Бочкарева, В. В. Морозов. – Оренбург: ГОУ ОГУ, 2004. – 83 с.; Antrushina G.B. English Lexicology – М., 2005. – P. 286.

<sup>11</sup> Батманов И.В. Категория времени сказуемого в современных турецких языках: (генезис представлений и употребление форм) // Сборник научных трудов. – Ташкент, 1934. - № 1. Вып. 2. – С. 18-66; В.М.Жирмунский. Развитие категории частей речи в тюркских языках по сравнению с индоевропейскими языками. - Изв. АН СССР. ОЛЯ, 1945. – 26 с.; Кенесбаев С.К. Грамматика казахского языка. – Алма-Ата, 1947; Дыренкова А.П. Грамматика хакасского языка. – Абакан, 1948. Севортян Э.В. К проблеме частей речи в тюркских языках. – Москва: Изд-во АН СССР, 1955. – 482 с.

In the languages of Turkic peoples, conversion was first identified by Arminius Vambéry<sup>12</sup>, who managed to find the roots of verbs and nouns in different languages simultaneously. The significance of conversion in Turkic languages was first confirmed by A.A.Yuldashev<sup>13</sup>, and subsequently this method of word formation was adopted by many contemporary Turkologists such as N.A.Baskakov, I.P.Pavlov, S.A.Beglyarova, Zh.M.Guzeev, M.S.Asanova, A.A.Baigarin, F.A.Ganiev<sup>14</sup>, and others.

In the field of studying the Karakalpak language, we consider conversion through the works of scholars such as M. Kalandarov, A.Aymurzaeva, A.Bekbergenov, B.Ubaidullayev, T.Abdimuradov, E.Allanazarov, Q.Bekbergenov, Q.Pakhratdinov, P.Najimov, M.Qudaybergenov, D.Seytkasimov<sup>15</sup> and others.

In writing this dissertation, the works of several Uzbek, Karakalpak, Russian, and international linguists were also taken into account. Our research pays special attention to a comparative analysis of several models of conversion in English and Karakalpak languages.

### **The connection of the dissertation research with the research plan of the higher educational institution where the dissertation was completed.**

The dissertation aligns with the scientific research conducted at Karakalpak State University, in the section "Scientific Research Conducted Among Doctoral Candidates, Independent Researchers, and Students". In the Department of English Linguistics, the topic of the research work "Comparative Typology of Vocabulary and Semantics of English and Karakalpak Languages in the Context of Globalization" was implemented within the framework of the study "Comparative Analysis of the Studied Languages."

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<sup>12</sup> Vambéry H. Etymologisches Wörterbuch der Turkotatarischen Sprachen. – Leipzig, 1878. – P. 25.

<sup>13</sup> Юлдашев А.А. Принципы составления тюркско-русских словарей. – Москва: Наука, 1972. – 416 с.

<sup>14</sup> Баскаков Н.А. Историко-типологическая морфология тюркских языков (Структура слова и механизм агглютинации). – Москва: Наука, 1979. – 275 с.; Беглярова С.А. Адвербиализация в современном азербайджанском языке: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Баку, 1979; Гузеев Ж.М. Семантическая разработка слова в толковых словарях тюркских языков. – Нальчик, 1985; Гузеев Ж.М., Чочаева Т.Я. Словообразование по конверсии в современном карачаево-балкарском языке. – Нальчик, 2004; Байгарина А.А. К проблемам полисемии, омонимии и конверсии в башкирском языкознании // Языки и литература тюркских народов: история и современность: Тюркологический сборник. Материалы Всероссийской тюркологической конференции. Вып. 3. – Елабуга, 2006. – С. 5-8; Асанова М.С. Конверсия как способ словообразования (на материале английского и карачаево-балкарского языков): Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Нальчик: Балкарский государственный университет им. Х. М. Бербекова, 2007. – 25 с; Павлов И.П. Словообразование по конверсии в современном чувашском языке // Советская тюркология и развитие тюркских языков в СССР. Тезисы докладов и сообщений. – Алма-Ата, 1976. – С. 141-142; Ганиев Ф.А. Конверсия в татарском языке // Казань, 1990. – № 5. – С. 3-8.

<sup>15</sup> Баскаков Н.А. Каракалпакский язык. II. Фонетика и морфология. Часть первая (части речи и словообразования). – Москва, 1952. – С. 189-205; Аymurzaeva Á. Qaraqalpaq tilindegi kelbetlik hám kelbetlik feyillerdiń substantivlesiwı. – Nókis: Bilim, 1992. – B. 21; Bekbergenov A. Jańa dáwirdegi qaraqalpaq tiliniń feyil formalarındaǵı ózgerisler // Qaraqalpaq til biliminiń geypara máseleleri. – Nókis: Bilim, 1994. – B. 41; Ábdimuratov T., Allanazarov E. Qaraqalpaq tilinde kelbetliklerdiń ráwishlesiw qubılısı // Ustaz Akademik A.Dawletov 60 jıllıǵına arnalǵan ilimiy maqalalar toplamı. – Nókis, 2002. – B. 43-46; Ubaydullaev B. Qaraqalpaq klassik shayırları shıǵarmalarınıń tilinde pronomtilinde pronominalizaciya qubılısı // Ámiwdárya. – Nókis, 2004. – №5/6; Bekbergenov Q. Házirgi qaraqalpaq tilinde dánekerge ótken mánili sóz shaqapları // Вестник Каракалпакского отделения АН Узбекистана. – Nókis, 2005. – №4. – B. 91-92; Pakhratdinov Q., Ábdimuratov T. Qaraqalpaq tilindegi konversiya. – Nókis: Qaraqalpaqstan, 2016. – B. 10-12; Najimov P. Qaraqalpaq tilining soʻz yasaliş tizimi: Fil. fan. d-ri dis. ... avtoref. – bNukus, 2020. – B. 22; Qaraqalpaq tiliniń morfemikasi. – Nókis: Qaraqalpaqstan, 2001; Seytkasimov D. Qaraqalpaq tilindegi kelbetliklerdiń derivaciyası. – Nókis, 2019.

**The aim of the research work:** The models of conversion in English and Karakalpak languages involve exploring their unique characteristics in functional-semantic, lexical-semantic, morphological, and syntactic aspects, as well as revealing their typological similarities and differences.

**Tasks of the research:**

discuss the process of conversion in linguistics, the history of research on the phenomenon of conversion, its stages of development, and models.

study the role and significance of the conversion process in enriching the vocabulary of the English and Karakalpak languages.

investigate the contemporary application of the concept of conversion in modern linguistics.

reveal the similarities and differences between the English and Karakalpak languages through an analysis of the models of the conversion process.

identify the semantic, morphological, and syntactic functions of conversion models through comparative analysis.

**The object of the research work:** The comparative analysis of conversion models in artistic works and folk proverbs in English and Karakalpak languages is outlined.

**The subject of the research work** The subject includes functional-semantic and lexical-semantic characteristics of conversion models in English and Karakalpak languages.

**Research Methods:** The dissertation utilized the following methods: descriptive, synchronic-comparative, comparative-typological, structural, lexical-semantic, modeling, and linguistic analysis.

**The scientific novelty of the research work:** the study provides a deep and systematic analysis of the similarities and differences in conversion models, along with their functional-semantic, lexical-semantic, morphological, and syntactic properties;

a detailed and systematic analysis has been conducted on the 4 main types and 8 models of conversion in English, and the 3 main types and 7 models in Karakalpak, highlighting their similarities and differences, and examining their functional-semantic, lexical-semantic, morphological, and syntactic characteristics. This analysis establishes a foundation for new approaches and theories in linguistics;

a comparative lexical-semantic analysis of conversion models in English and Karakalpak reveals significant differences in the semantic scope and lexical expression of words formed through conversion. The study identifies and substantiates specific semantic shifts associated with the phenomenon of conversion in each language, based on contemporary linguistic approaches;

a comparative study of the morphological and syntactic features of conversion in English and Karakalpak identifies both differences and similarities in the use of words formed through conversion as parts of speech and in their syntactic functions. This elucidates the specific characteristics of the two language systems, as well as the universal and national aspects of conversion.

**The practical results** of the research are as follows:

The functional category of conversion models in English and Karakalpak languages is presented with scientific proposals related to the results of the comparative study:

The study of new word formation processes, useful models of new words, as well as the use of the word formation system in practical educational tasks aimed at improving the theoretical system.

The materials used in this research can be applied to enhance knowledge in language theory and methods of word formation in the educational process of higher education institutions and secondary schools. Additionally, the results of the study are primarily used in identifying key words for dictionary construction, as well as in the scientific characterization of the grammatical structure of other languages and in program development. The lessons can be utilized in creating educational applications.

**The reliability of the research work** results is determined by the use of linguistic methodologies, comparative typology, contrastive methods, and the implementation and practical application of theoretical conclusions and recommendations.

**Scientific and practical significance of research results.** The results of the study, conducted on the material of comparative language analysis, have both scientific and practical significance. They are related to the ethnic, mental, and cultural characteristics of speakers of the two languages. The scientific aspects and ideas presented pertain to areas such as derivatology, lexicology, comparative typology, morphology, and syntax, which allows for the identification of scientific and practical problems in these disciplines and serves as a theoretical foundation.

The practical significance of the research results lies in their applicability in academic courses on subjects such as "General Language Theory," "Introduction to Linguistics," "Comparative Lexicology," as well as in the development of lecture courses, seminar sessions, and the preparation of educational materials.

The practical significance of the research results is determined by theoretically generalized conclusions that serve as a practical source in teaching subjects such as "General Linguistics", "Fundamentals of Comparative Linguistics", "Introduction to Linguistics", as well as in developing and conducting lecture courses and seminar sessions on the aforementioned subjects and preparing textbooks and educational resources.

**Implementation of the research results.** The results obtained in the process of studying functional-semantic, lexical-semantic, and grammatical changes in the conversion models of English and karakalpak languages:

the results of research on the types of conversion models in English and Karakalpak languages, their frequency in each language, their role in speech and writing, and their common and unique features, as well as structural-semantic differences, were widely disseminated to the public were broadcast on February 3, 2024, on the "Yangiliklar" program of the Karakalpakstan television channel and on March 5, 2024, on the "Xabar" program of the Karakalpakstan radio channel.



(Reference: Karakalpakstan Teleradiocompany's information letter № 05-22/277 dated June 4, 2024). Consequently, an opportunity was created to promote the phenomenon of conversion in English and Karakalpak languages to the public, primarily targeting students, scholars, and researchers, with new materials and scientifically grounded evidence enriching the television broadcast;

conclusions from the in-depth and systematic analysis of the similarities and differences between the four main types and eight models of conversion in English, and the three main types and seven models in Karakalpak, examining their functional-semantic, lexical-semantic, morphological, and syntactic characteristics, with a view towards new approaches and theories in linguistics, were utilized at the State Museum of the History of Karakalpak Literature named after Berdakh, as well as in conversations with guests visiting the museum. This involved discussing the conversion process as a means of word formation within the literary languages of the Karakalpak and English peoples (Reference № 01-02/03-150 the Museum of the History of Karakalpak Literature named after Berdakh dated August 30, 2024). As a result, it served to demonstrate the similarities and differences of conversion models, as well as their connection to socio-historic al changes, the living conditions of each nation, traditions, and daily life;

conclusions from the comparative lexical-semantic analysis of conversion models in English and Karakalpak – specifically, the identification of significant differences in the semantic scope and lexical expression of words formed through conversion, and the substantiation of unique semantic shifts associated with the conversion phenomenon in each language based on contemporary linguistic approaches – and conclusions from the comparative study of morphological and syntactic features of conversion in English and Karakalpak – namely, the identification of differences and similarities in the use of words formed through conversion as parts of speech and in their syntactic functions, thereby revealing the unique characteristics of the two language systems and the universal and national features of conversion – were utilized in the fundamental scientific projects conducted from 2017 to 2020 under the topic "Researching the History of Karakalpak Folklore and Literary Studies" with the project number FA-F-1-005 at the Scientific Research Institute of Karakalpak Humanitarian Sciences, Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences, Karakalpakstan branch (Reference: The Scientific Research Institute of Karakalpak Humanitarian Sciences, Karakalpakstan Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan № 459/1 dated October 9, 2024). Consequently, the scientific-theoretical thoughts and data of the researcher served as a theoretical basis for explaining the national-specific conversion models in the Karakalpak language.

**The approval of research results.** The results of the research were tested at 8 scientific and practical conferences, namely 4 international and 4 national scientific and practical conferences.

**The publication of research results.** A total of 21 scientific works have been completed on the topic of the dissertation, including 5 articles published in journals recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of

Uzbekistan for the main scientific results of doctoral dissertations, among which 3 are published in national journals and 2 in foreign journals. Additionally, the research results have been approved in 7 international journals and 1 national journal, as well as at 4 international and 4 national scientific-practical conferences.

**The structure of the dissertation.** The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion and a list of references; the main text comprises 135 pages.

### **THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION**

In the introductory part of the research, the relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic is based, the purpose and tasks, object and subject of the research are described, the relevance of the development of the republic, science and technology to the priority directions is shown, the scientific novelty of the research, practical results, and the main content of the defense are presented. Made, scientific and practical significance of the obtained results is revealed, information on the application of research results to practice, published works and the structure of the dissertation is given.

The first chapter of the dissertation, entitled **“The Phenomenon of Conversion in Linguistics: Research Foundations”** comprises three sections.

In the first section **“The phenomenon of conversion, a history of research: Theoretical analysis”** the concept of conversion in linguistics and its history are discussed. In the field of linguistics, based on the theories studied, we can learn about the concept of conversion and conduct research and analysis on it. In research dedicated to word formation processes in Turkic languages, the issue of conversion appears to be a subject of debate. Some scholars define conversion as the use of the same word in different functional forms, while others suggest it reflects the syncretism of Turkic morphemes.

Conversion occupies a distinct place in the word formation system of the Karakalpak language and requires a careful study of this phenomenon not only in terms of derivational and morphological aspects but also within the framework of scientific knowledge about the language in lexical-semantic segments.

Conversion is the most commonly used type of word formation process, in which a word is formed from one word class to another without the use of affixes, and is considered a phenomenon of transitioning from one word class to another. Example: (1) a. “The windows are clean” (adj). b. “May you clean the windows?”<sup>16</sup> (verb).

The term “conversion” was first used by H.Sweet in 1892, although the phenomenon itself was noted by M.Matzner somewhat earlier<sup>17</sup>.

In the literature dedicated to the study of conversion, there are three main viewpoints explaining the meaning of this process:

1. Conversion is the use of the same word in different word forms, as well as a

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<sup>16</sup> Moreno J.A. A Study on conversion: Morphology Syntax Boundary and category Underspesification. – Barcelona, 2016. –P. 5.

<sup>17</sup> Sweet H.A. New English Grammar. - Oxford, 1892. – P. 186; Waddell R. Grammar and style. – N.Y., 1951. –P. 66; Bauer L and Valera S. Approaches to conversion/ zero derivation. – Munster, New York: Waxmann, 2005. –P. 140; Смирницкий А.И. По поводу конверсии в английском языке // ИЯШ. 1954. - № 3. - С. 12-23.

change in grammatical form. Early researchers such as R.Morris, L.Bauer, A.Smirnitskiy, G.Braun, J.Nesfield, Bladin, J.Jagger, A.Kennedi, M.Long, D.Kreyg, R.Waddell and others recognized the role of conversion in word formation, considering the use of the same word in different word forms to be functional<sup>18</sup>. However, the well-known linguist L.Bauer defines conversion as a change in grammatical form<sup>19</sup>.

A.Smirnitski views conversion as a phenomenon of transition from one word form to another without affixes and morphological changes. He also describes conversion as one of the ways to enrich the language<sup>20</sup>.

2. On one hand, conversion is viewed as syntactic poly functionality of a word, and on the other hand, as a process of syntactic-morphological word formation. Representatives of the second viewpoint, such as H.Sweet, do not dispute the polysemy of conversion and describe it as a syntactic-morphological phenomenon<sup>21</sup>. G.Bradley's perspective on the meaning and function of conversion is very similar to that of H.Sweet. He also believes that the paradigm of a word is the only tool for word formation through conversion.

3. Conversion is seen as a way to create new words with new meanings and new forms. Members of the third group of viewpoints, such as O.Jespersen, I.A.Malinina, E.Kraizinga, St.Robertson, Ch.Hockett, A.Mark, Z.Harris, and McCarthy, regard conversion as a process of creating new words with new meanings and emphasize its role in enriching vocabulary<sup>22</sup>.

Conversion is not merely a functional phenomenon or syncretism; rather, it is a semantic, morphological, and syntactic process in which one word becomes another without changing the external form of the base word, meaning it acquires the full function of another word. Conversion is associated with word formation, semantic changes, morphological paradigms, and the grammatical structure of words. It is widely used in Roman-Germanic and Turkic languages, as well as in English and Karakalpak.

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<sup>18</sup> Brown G. The Grammar of English Grammars. – N.Y., 1871. – P. 122; Morris R. English grammar. – London: Macmillan, 1886. – P. 126; Nesfield J.C. Outline of English Grammar. – London, 1910. – P.7; Kennedy A. Current English. – Boston, 1935. – P. 119; Long M. The New college Grammar. – N.-Y., 1936. – P. 378; Craig D. The Essential of English grammar. – N.Y., 1941. – P. 152; Jagger J. English in the Future. – N. Y., 1945. – P. 71-72; Waddell R. Grammar and style. – N.Y.,1951. – P. 31.

<sup>19</sup> Bauer L. English word formation. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002. – P. 311.

<sup>20</sup> Смирницкий А.И. Лексикология английского языка [Текст] / А. И. Смирницкий. – М.: Изд-во лит-ры на иностр. языках, 1956. – В.260.

<sup>21</sup> Sweet H. New English Grammar. – London: Oxford University Press, 1930. – P. 499; Яблокова М.В. К вопросу о конверсии в истории английского языка: конверсия в древнеанглийском языке // Иностранные языки: теория и практика. Литературоведение: Сб. науч. ст. Вып. 12. – Иваново: ИВГПУ, 2018. – С. 76-80 с.

<sup>22</sup> Hockett Ch. A Course in Modern Linguistics. – New York: Macmillan, 1958. – P. 105; Mark A. Morphology by Itself: Stems and Inflectional Classes. – Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1994. – P. 53; Beard, Robert. Lexical Morphology and Dictionary Making Albany: State University of New York Press, 1995. – P. 250; Jespersen O. A modern English Grammar on historical principles. Part IV. Morphology. – London: Routledge, 2007. – P. 41-50; O'sha muallif. Growth and Structure of the English Language. – New York: Holt, 2011. – P. 180; Малинина И.А., Терентьева Е.В. Конверсионное образование новых лексических единиц // Молодой ученый. Т. 2. – Казань, 2011. – № 10. – С. 21–23; Harris, Zellig. Methods in Structural Linguistics. – Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2019. – P. 140; Carstairs-McCarthy, Andrew. An Introduction to English Morphology: Words and Their Structure. – Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2002. – P. 158.

In the field of Russian linguistics, Professor V.N.Yartseva was the first to refer to conversion as a method of word formation: "In English, conversion is the transition of a word from one morphological category to another (for example, transforming a verb into a noun and vice versa), with elements such as affixes or prefixes not being used as methods of word formation. This method is widespread in English, particularly in the area of word formation from modified word forms (verbs and adjectives)"<sup>23</sup>.

Within Karakalpak linguistics, scholars including A.Aymurzayeva, A.Bekbergenov, Q.Paxratdinov, T.Abdimuratov, and P.Nadjimov highlight conversion as a means of forming lexically and grammatically sound homonyms, consistent with literary language standards, by modifying word classes without the addition of word-formative affixes<sup>24</sup>.

Drawing upon the aforementioned analysis, we infer that conversion can be characterized as the linguistic process whereby words transition between word classes without the utilization of affixes that function to create new words.

This process involves using a given word in a different context, as well as understanding and perceiving this change. An example of this can be seen in conversion pairs that have no global equivalent: "*Last winter three Transatlantics titaniked in the North Sea*"<sup>25</sup>.

Here, the word "titanic" functions as a verb, although it originally is a noun.

In the Karakalpak language, conversion often manifests through ellipsis, allowing us to observe how nouns and numerals transition into attributive forms. For example: "*Jaqsınıń jati bolmaydı*". "*Birdiń kesapatı mıńğa tiyer*" (K.f. p.).

Thus, we can see how the study of conversion in the Karakalpak language reveals changes in word forms and their functions within a sentence.

In both English and Karakalpak languages, the generation of words through conversion allows for the creation of necessary and relevant lexical units.

The section "**Conversion in English linguistics**" examines the emergence of conversion in German and its study. Defining the conditions under which the process of word creation through conversion arises and understanding its significance is crucial. Some scholars, such as V.D.Arakin, O.D.Meshkov, P.M.Karashchuk, A.Ya.Zagoruiko<sup>26</sup>, and others, believe that this process

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<sup>23</sup> Ярцева В.Н. О внутренних законах развития языка // Изв. АН СССР. Т. 11. - вып.3. - Оля, 1959. - С. 467-469.

<sup>24</sup> Бекбергенов А. Каракалпак тилинде сөзлердиң жасалыўы. - Нөкис, 1979. - 143 с.; Jańa dáwirdegi qaraqalpaq tiliniń feyil formalarındaǵı ózgerisler // Qaraqalpaq til biliminiń geypara máseleleri. - Nókis: Bilim, 1994. - 41 b.; Házirgi qaraqalpaq ádebiy tiliniń grammatikası. Sóz jasalıwı hám morfologiya. - Nókis: Bilim, 1994. - B. 176-177; Аймурзаева А.А. Субстантивация –имен прилагательных и причастий в современном каракалпакском языке. Автореф. Дисс...канд. Филол. Наук. Нукус, 1985; К вопросу о конверсии в каракалпакском языке // Ташкент, 1985. -№ 1; Ubaydullaev B. Qaraqalpaq klassik shayırları shıǵarmalarınıń tilinde pronominalizaciya qubılısı // Ámiwdárya. - Nókis, 2004. - № 5/6. - С. 64-66; Paxratdinov Q., Abdimuratov T. Qaraqalpaq tilinde konwersiya. - Nókis: Qaraqalpaqstan, 2016. - B. 3; Najimov P. Qaraqalpaq tilining sóz yasalısh tizimi: Filol. fan. d-ri. ... dis. avtoref. - Nukus, 2020. - B. 23.

<sup>25</sup> Moreno J.A. A Study on conversion: Morphology Syntax Boundary and category Underspesification. - Barcelona, 2016. - P. 15.

Мешков О.Д. Словообразование современного английского языка. - Москва: Наука, 1976. - 245 с.; Карашчук П.М. Словообразование английского языка. - Москва: Высшая школа, 1977. - 300 с.; Biese M. Origin and Development of Conversion in English. - Helsinki, 1991. - P. 25; Arakin V.D. English Russian Dictionary. -

originated in the early 13th century. Other researchers, like A.I.Smirnitsky, S.P.Safronova, and E.S.Kubryakova<sup>27</sup>, argue that conversion was actively used in the English language.

Conversion is a phenomenon that has many viewpoints, and therefore its meaning can be understood in various ways. A.I.Smirnitsky confidently asserts that this phenomenon is present in modern English. However, he believes that conversion in contemporary English differs from that in Old English. In his opinion, the main difference lies in the fact that homonymy was not taken into account in the conversion of Old English, while in modern English conversion, homonymous external manifestations are present and pertain to different types of words<sup>28</sup>.

The third section of the work is titled **“Conversion in Turkic Languages”** and it examines the usage, history, and research of conversion in Turkic languages. In Turkic linguistics, the interpretation of conversion as a means of word formation varies. Certain researchers posit that it represents a feature characteristic of the earliest stages in the evolution of Turkic languages. While conversion is recognized as a method of word creation, they argue that the quantity of homonymous words generated by this process is progressively diminishing<sup>29</sup>. Similar to Germanic languages, in Turkic languages, some words possess the characteristic of belonging to two or more word classes simultaneously. In this phenomenon, the external form of the word remains unchanged while it performs the function of another word class, thus demonstrating the process of conversion. However, it is important to note that the phenomenon of conversion in Turkic languages was recognized much later compared to Romance and Germanic languages, and it has not received sufficient attention within the field of Turkology. While numerous scholarly studies have been dedicated to the process of conversion in English, this phenomenon remains understudied in Turkic languages to this day.

The phenomenon of conversion as a method of word formation is analyzed in the scholarly works of Turkologists such as F.A. Ganiev, I.P. Pavlov, and A. Oxundov<sup>30</sup>. In their research, these scholars have highlighted the role and significance of conversion in word formation.

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Moskva: Russky Yazyk, 1998. – P. 133-134; Marchand H. *Studies in Syntax and Word-Formation*. – München: Wilhem Fink, 2002; Бабич Н.П. *Лексикология английского языка*. – М., 2006. – 5 с.;

<sup>27</sup> Смирницкий Л.П. *Лексикология английского языка*. – Москва, 1998. – 65 с.; Смирницкий А.И. По поводу конверсии в английском языке // *ИЯШ*. – Москва, 1998. - № 3. – С. 12-24; Кубрякова Е.С., Гуреев В.А. Конверсия в современном английском языке // *Вестник Воронеж. гос. ун-та. Сер.: Лингвистика и межкультур. коммуникация*. – Воронеж, 2002. - № 2. – С. 33-38; Кононова А.И., Токманцева В.А. Конверсия как языковое явление в современном английском языке // *Наука и образование: отечественный и зарубежный опыт: Сборник тр. XIX Междунар. науч.-практ. конф. (Белгород, 19 апр. 2019 г.)*. – Белгород, 2019. – С. 356-359.

<sup>28</sup> Smirnitsky A.I. *Homonyms in English*. – Moskva, 1997. – P. 79.

<sup>29</sup> Баскаков Н.А. *Каракалпакский язык: в 2-х т.* – Москва: АН СССР, 1952; О'ша муаллиф. *Фонетика и морфология. Ч.1. Части речи и словообразование*. – Нальчик, 1976. - С. 106-116; Кайдаров А.Т. Некоторые аспекты синкретизма первичных основ в тюркских языках // *Проблемы современной тюркологии: Материалы II Всесоюзной тюркологической конференции*. – Алма-Ата: Наука, 1980. – С. 85-93.

<sup>30</sup> Ганиев Ф.А. Конверсия как один из способов словообразования в современном татарском языке // *Уч. зап. Аз.ГУ (серия языка и литературы)*. – Баку, 1969. - №№ 5-6. – В. 107-123; Трамова З.Х. *Словообразование имен существительных и наречий по конверсии (на материале современного карачаевоболкарского языка): Дис. ... канд. филол. наук*. – Нальчик, 2006. – В. 25.

The second section of the dissertation, named "**Substantivization of Words in English and Karakalpak Languages**" consists of two parts and is dedicated to analyzing words formed from verbs and adjectives in English and Karakalpak through the process of conversion. This section discusses words that have changed their part of speech, compares and analyzes their features, and studies their typological characteristics.

The process of conversion and the transition of a word from one part of speech to another is referred to differently depending on which part of speech it transitions to. O.D.Meshkov identifies four types of conversion models<sup>31</sup>:

- 1) Verbalization;
- 2) Substantivization;
- 3) Adjectivization;
- 4) Adverbialization.

The table below presents comparative models of conversion in English and Karakalpak languages.

**Table 2.1**

| №  | Conversion models in English language | Examples   |
|----|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1  | Noun-Verb (ot-fe'l)                   | "The company <b>plans</b> to expand"   |
| 2  | Verb-Noun (fe'l-ot)                   | "That was a good <b>guess</b> "  |
| 3  | Adj.-Verb(sifat-fe'l)                 | " <b>Empty</b> the trash can"  |
| 4  | Adj.-Noun(Sifat-ot)                   | "Only <b>adults</b> are allowed"   |
| 5  | Noun-adj. (ot sifat)                  | "a <b>brick</b> wall"  |
| 6  | Adv.-adj (ravish-sifat)               | "the <b>down</b> escalator"  |
| 7  | Adv.-Noun (ravish-ot)                 | "the <b>outside</b> of the building"   |
| 8  | Adv.-Verb (ravish-fe'l)               | "Let's <b>down</b> the drink"  |
| 9  | Verb-Adj.(fe'l-sifat)                 | "This is a <b>drive</b> car"   |
| 10 | Pron-Verb (olmosh-fe'l)               | "They <b>he'd</b> the ball over the fence"(meaning: someone threw the ball over the fence) |
| 11 | Num.-Noun (son-ot)                    | "She was wearing a <b>two</b> "  |
| 12 | Num.-adj. (son-sifat)                 | "a <b>one</b> -horse town"   |
| 13 | Adj.-adv. (sifat-ravish)              | "the <b>right</b> way"   |

| № | Conversion models in Karakalpak language | Examples   |
|---|--|--|
| 1 | Verb-Noun (fe'l-ot)                      | " <b>Kórgen</b> hayran, <b>kórmegenge</b> árman"                                     |
| 2 | Adj.-Noun(Sifat-ot)                      | " <b>Jaqsı</b> menen júrdim jettim muratqa, <b>jaman</b> menen júrdim qaldım uyatqa" |
| 3 | Noun-adj. (ot sifat)                     | " <b>Temir</b> esik jabıldı"   |
| 4 | Adv.-adj (ravish-sifat)                  | " <b>Tómen</b> bahalarga úlgeriwshi oqıwshılar"                                      |
| 5 | Verb-Adj.(fe'l-sifat)                    | " <b>Jeytuǵın</b> nárselerinızdi ala shıǵın"   |
| 6 | Verb-Adv.(fe'l-ravish)                   | "Baxıt baslıqqa <b>bildirmesten</b> kabinettiń qapısın ásten jawıp shıǵıp ketti"     |
| 7 | Pron.-Noun (olmosh-ot)                   | " <b>Ol</b> - jaqsı student"   |
| 8 | Num.-Noun (son-ot)                       | " <b>Altaw</b> ala bolsa awzındaǵını aldiradı, <b>tórtew</b> túwel"                  |

<sup>31</sup> Арбекова Т.И. Лексикология английского языка. – Москва: Высшая школа, 1977. – 240 с.

|    |                          |  |
|----|--------------------------|--|
|    |                          | bolsa tóbedegini túsiredi”   |
| 9  | Num.-adj. (son-sifat)    | “ <b>Jetinshi</b> avtobus”   |
| 10 | Adj.-adv. (sifat-ravish) | “Ayjigit Qosjan menen qoylardıń awhalı jóninde <b>uzaq</b> sóylesti”         |
| 11 | Pron-adv.                | “Biraq ol seniń <b>bunda</b> jatırǵanlıǵıńdı esitpegen dep te ayta almayman” |
| 12 | Num.-adv.(son-ravish)    | “ <b>Birde</b> bolmasa, <b>birde</b> olar sezedi”                            |
| 13 | Noun-Adv.(ot-ravish)     | “Ol bul hayaldıń atın <b>yadtan</b> biledi eken”                             |

The table shows some differences between the English and Karakalpak languages in conversion models. The difference highlighted in the table is that effectively calculated noun-verb, adjective-verb, adverb-verb, pronoun-verb, and numeral-verb models in the English language are not used in the Karakalpak language. Conversely, the Karakalpak language employs verb-adverb, pronoun-adverb, pronoun-adverb, numeral-adverb, and adverb-adverb models, which are not utilized in the English language.

In the section titled “**Transition of Words from Verb Form to Noun Form**” known as attribution, the use of words in noun form instead of verb form is examined, particularly in the context of action, place, or object. We study the process of substantivation by comparing two languages.

The transition of words from verb form to noun form, known as attribution, is widespread in various languages, including English and modern Karakalpak languages. In both English and Karakalpak, the transition from verb form to noun form is considered one of the methods of word formation with specific meanings. This method involves the use of affixes to transform a particular verb into a noun, which is used as an object, place, or subject of action, and also takes various affixes to form singular, plural, comparative, and superlative forms of words.

The substantivation of verbs in English can be considered through several aspects<sup>32</sup>:

**1. Emotional and Mental States (V-N):** For example: “*There was no **fear** in him now, only a fierce and terrible **hope***” (“The Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King” by J.R.T. p. 225); “*He was seized by a sudden **doubt** of his own sanity*” (“Nineteen Eighty-Four” G.O. p. 80).

**2. Action and Its Result (V-N):** Verbs can also denote an action or its result. For example: “*She felt a sudden **attack** of nausea and ran to the bathroom*”. (“Gone Girl” by G.F. p. 23); “*He was alert, on edge, as if expecting an **attack** from a hidden enemy*” (“The Hunger Games” by S.C. p. 511); “*He knew it was a hopeless **try**, but he had to do something to save her*” (“The Hunger Games” by S.C. p. 354).

**3. Nominal State of Action (V-N):** Verbs transformed into nouns can denote the action as such. For example: “*She was a good **cook**, but she hated cooking for Mr. Rochester, who was always dissatisfied with her dishes*” (“Jane Eyre” by Ch.B. p. 214).

Verbal forms in syntax also perform certain functions.

**1. Verbal forms function as objects in a sentence (V-N):** “*He paid a **visit** to the library, hoping to find some information on the mysterious symbol*” (“The Da Vinci

<sup>32</sup> Quirk R. A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language. – Essex: Longman, 1997. – P. 77.

Code” by D.B. p. 351); “Like his Biblical namesake, Noah got the **call** to do no less than save the world’s endangered creatures - and he doesn't even get a divine helping hand, as far as we know” (“Flight Behavior” by B.K. p. 107); “She obeyed his **command** without question, trusting him completely” (“Fifty Shades of Grey” by E.J, p. 123).

**2. Verbal forms function as subjects in a sentence (V-N):** “The swim across the channel was a daunting challenge for the young athlete” (“The Swimmer” by J.Ch. p.78); “The long **run** was grueling, but she pushed through to the finish line” (“Born to Run” by Ch.M. p.132).

If we consider verbal forms as nouns in the Karakalpak language, qualitative verbs-those that denote characteristics of objects-can also serve as nouns and undergo the process of conversion<sup>33</sup>.

Qualitative verbs can be used in a sentence with the meaning of a noun. Verbs transformed into nouns can take plural and singular endings. Converted qualitative verbs perform functions as objects and subjects in a sentence<sup>34</sup>.

In the Karakalpak language, this process is most often observed in proverbs and sayings. For example: “**Uyqulağan** uyqı aladı. **Uyqilamağan** jılqı aladı”; “**Jürgen** ozar, **turğan** tozar”; “**Qıymildağan** qır asar”; “**Izlegenniñ** awzı asqa toladı”; “**Miyнет súygen** hesh waqıtta kem bolmas, **Miyнетten qashqandı** adam dep bolmas”; “**Eñbekten qashqan** dımpekke jolıǵar” (K.f. p.)<sup>35</sup>.

In modern Karakalpak language, the use of qualitative verbs in the role of nouns is considered a productive phenomenon<sup>36</sup>.

1. In modern Karakalpak language, the following forms of qualitative verbs transition into nouns:

a) Qualitative verbs with the forms **-ǵan//-gen, -qan//-ken**: “Biraq **bergenlerdiñ** ishinen birewi baxıtlı ekenin adam elestirmey júriwide tájip emes. Sol ushın birew beremen dese alıp úyreniw kerek” (“Qaraqalpaq qızı” T.Q).

b) Qualitative verbs with the forms **-ar//-er, -r**: “**Jatıp isher** jalqaw boladı, **Qosjaqpas milqaw** boladı (K.f. p.); “**Meniñ sizlerge aytarım, oqıwshılar, sabaqtı tayarlap keliñiz**” (“Internatta” N.D).

c) Qualitative verbs with the form **-tuǵın**: “Al sabaqların **bilmeytuǵınlar**, baqırısqa dawıs qosıp, tek **ıñıldap otır**” (“Eski mektepte” Á.Sh).

d) Qualitative verbs with the forms **-mas//-mes, -bas//-bes, -pas//-pes**: “**Oylanbastıñ túbi oyran**” (K.f. p.).

e) Qualitative verbs with the forms **-ıwshı//-iwshi, -wshı//-wshi**: “**Aytıwshı aqıl bolsa, tıñlawshı** dana bolar (K.f. p.); “**Keliwshilerge esik ashıq**” (“Aqdárya” K.S.).

f) Qualitative verbs that have taken the possessive ending **-jaq**: “**-Qáne, ne aytajaǵıñ bar? Seniñ ne aytajaǵıñdı álle qashan-aq sezdim**” (“Kelin”J.A.).

<sup>33</sup> Аймурзаева Ә. Конверсия хәм полисемия усылы менен сөзлердиң жасалыўы ҳаққында // Қарақалпақ тилиниң мәселелери: Илимий мақалалар. – Нөкис, 1999. – Б. 7.

<sup>34</sup> “Qaraqalpaq tili” 6-klass ushın sabaqlıq. - No’kis, 1998. – 157 b.

<sup>35</sup> Qaraqalpaq Folklorı. Qaraqalpaq xalıq naqıl-maqalları. 4-t. – Nókis: Qaraqalpaqstan, 1978.

<sup>36</sup> Nasırov D. S. Qaraqalpaq tilinde kelbetlik feyil. – Nókis, 1964. – B.72; Dáwletov M. Házirgi qaraqalpaq tilinde feyildiñ funkceional formalarınıñ sisteması. – Nókis: Qaraqalpaqstan, 1990. – B. 56; Aymurzaeva Á. Qaraqalpaq tilindegi kelbetlik hám kelbetlik feyillerdiñ substantivlesiwı. – Nókis: Bilim, 1992. – B. 28; Paxratdinov Q., Ábdimuratov T. Qaraqalpaq tilinde konwersiya. – Nókis: Qaraqalpaqstan, 2018. – B. 6.



g) Qualitative verbs that have taken the endings **-ası/-esi**<sup>37</sup>: “*Beresige besew kóp, alasıǵa altaw az*” (K.f. p.).

## 2. Transition of qualitative verbs into nouns.

Many qualitative verbs can denote not only actions but also objects. In modern Karakalpak language, the following forms of qualitative verbs transition into nouns:

a) Verbs with the forms **-ıw//-ıw, -w**: “*Juwırw – sporttıń bir túri*”; “*Júziw-dene shınıqtırıwǵa paydalı*” (“Jetkinshek” gazetasi); “*Awırw astan, daw qarındastan*” (K.f. p.)

b) Verbs with the forms **-maq//-mek, -baq//-bek, -paq//-pek**: “*Almaqtıń bermegi bar*” (K.f. p.); “*Anadan bir tuwılmaq, bir ólmek bar*” (“Meniń jolbarıslar menen jolıǵısıwlarım” Á.Sh).

Comparing the above forms, several similarities and differences can be identified in the semantic relationships of the V-N model (Verb-Noun):

- In English, any verb can be transformed, whereas in the Karakalpak language, not every verb can be transformed; only qualitative verbs and action verbs can be used as nouns.

- Both English and Karakalpak languages feature hybrid words that can function as both verbs and nouns.

- When verbs transition into nouns, it is evident in both languages that words are formed using lexical-semantic methods.

- In English, the use of prepositions to form nouns from verbs is considered an effective method. For example, "take off" becomes "takeoff"; "fall out" becomes "fallout." Such a method of transformation is not applied in the Karakalpak language.

In the section titled “**Transition of Qualitative Words into Nouns**” the use of qualitative words in place of nouns in various languages is examined. In both English and Karakalpak languages, the modeling of adjective-noun has similar aspects, and in this process, words transitioning from the category of adjectives to the category of nouns often occur not through conversion but through ellipsis (omission of the word), serving a syntactic function as both main and subordinate members of a sentence.

When plural forms of nouns are added to qualitative words (in English *-s, -es*; in Karakalpak *-lar, -ler*), they denote people. The following table provides examples of the conversion model of adjective-noun for comparison in the specified languages.

**Table 2.2**

| Adjective-noun conversion model in English                             | Adjective-noun conversion model in Karakalpak                            |
|--|--|
| Don't stand out in the <b>cold</b> .(toppr.com)                        | <i>Talaplıǵa</i> nur jawar (Proverb)                                     |
| The resort is frequented by <i>the rich</i> and famous.(Lucy Lazzarus) | <i>Abıraylı</i> abırayın oylasa, <i>biyabıray</i> jeńdim deydi (Proverb) |

<sup>37</sup> Nasırov D.S. Qaraqalpaq tilinde kelbetlik feyil. – Nókis, 1964. – 14 b.

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Have you heard <i>the news</i> about Tina and Tom (Golden Dictionary)                          | <i>Awzı bostıń</i> ishinde gáp qalmas (Proverb)   |
| Many of the TV programmes are broadcast with subtitles for <i>the deaf</i> . (Merriam webstar) | Balam <i>ashshını</i> hám tattıq, <i>dushshını</i> hám tattıq. (A.Dabilov)                      |
| You can not buy your way into the ranks of <i>the good</i> . (Grammar way)                     | <i>Aqılsızdıń qásiyeti az keler</i> ,<br><i>Aqmaqlar</i> hesh xızmet etpes xalıq ushın (Berdaq) |
| We have a group of <b>Germans</b> staying at the hotel. (Times)                                | Hámmesi gileń <i>jarlılar</i> . (T.Kayıpbergenov)   |
| Children were playing on the village <i>green</i> . (Golden dictionary)                        | Buyaqa ketken <i>ashlarğa</i> ,<br>Jer bermestiń hiylesi (Jiyen jıraw).                         |

In English, nominalized (substantivized) adjectives perform the following syntactic functions in a sentence. They are also referred to as substantive adjectives.

**a) Nominalized adjectives function as the subject in a sentence. (Adj-N):** “Have you read the book by Greg Palast “How *the rich* are destroying the earth”? (<http://englishstyle.net/grammar/adjective/substantivized-adjectives/>).

**b) Nominalized adjectives function as the object in a sentence (Adj-N):** “The judge convicted *the rich* of a crime in destroying the nature” (G.D.)

In Karakalpak, adjectives exhibit a process of nominalization when the nouns they typically modify are not present, and they take case, possessive, and plural affixes. These nominalized adjectives are linguistically termed substantivized adjectives or are understood as instances of the substantivation of adjectives<sup>38</sup>. Example: “Ómirdin *issisına* da, *suwıgına* da kóngenbiz” (“Qaraqalpaqnama” T.Q.).

Nominalized adjectives, exhibiting characteristics of the noun class, fulfill a range of syntactic roles.

**Notably, they function as the subject within a sentence.** Example: ““*Haw áne jarlılar* kiyatır-ǵo bizler tárepke, jawınnan keyin kóringen quyashtay qızarıp kiyatırǵanına qarasańo”- dedi ol birden kiyatırǵan gúllan xalıqtı kórsetip” (“Uyqısız tınler” T.Q); *Abıraylı* abırayın oylasa, *biyabıray* jeńdim deydi (K.f.p.)

**a) Additionally, they may perform a modifying function within a sentence.** Example: “*Awzı bostıń* ishinde gáp qalmas” (Q.x.m.)

**b) They can also perform the role of the object within a sentence structure.** Example: “Balam *ashshını* hám tattıq, *dushshını* hám tattıq. *Qansha kúnler tamaq tappay jılap jattıq* (“Dushpandı jeń” A.D.).

When we compare the Adjective-Noun conversion model in English and Karakalpak languages, this model is compatible in both languages. Based on our research, we can consider the adjective-noun model as a widely used and very effective method of word formation in both languages.

In the third chapter of the dissertation, titled “**Structural and Semantic Comparative Analysis of Conversion Models in English and Karakalpak Languages**” the features and similarities of conversion models in the specified

<sup>38</sup> Аймурзаева А.А. Субстантивация имен прилагательных и причастий в современном каракалпакском языке: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1985. – В. 20; Aymurzaeva Á. Qaraqalpaq tilindegi kelbetlik hám kelbetlik feyillerdiń substantivlesiwı. – Nókis: Bilim, 1992.

languages are examined. The first section of this chapter is dedicated to “Verbalization of Other Word Combinations in English and Karakalpak Languages”. In English, conversion from nouns to verbs is a common phenomenon, where nouns can function as verbs.

**Table 3.1**

| <b>Noun (athq)</b>         | <b>Verb (feyil)</b>             |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| An air- hawa               | To air-hawalandırıw, samallatıw |
| Breakfast-azanǵı awqat     | To breakfast-azanǵı awqattı jew |
| Message-xabar, xat         | Messaged-xabar,xat jollaw       |
| Name-at, atama             | To name-at qoyıw, ataw          |
| Schedule-keste, raspisanie | Schedule-kestege kirgiziw       |
| Work-jumis                 | To work-jumis islew             |
| Word-sóz                   | To word-sóylew                  |

Example: “Boys spent the night with Mr.Vaughan, and they **breakfasted** together in the usual way upon bacon and eggs, toast, marmalade and coffee” (“Strong Prison”. D.S. p. 17); “He **emailed** her every day, telling her about his life in New York, his hopes and dreams, his fears and doubts” (“The Time Traveler’s Wife” A.N. p. 281); “He **shaped** his hands into a cup and scooped up the water” (“Life of Pi” Y.M. p. 148);

In English, verbs are formed from adjectives; however, this method of verb formation is not very effective. This phenomenon, the transition from an adjective to a verbal form, does not occur in the Karakalpak language. Therefore, by studying this model, we can highlight the differences between the English and Karakalpak languages.

**Table 3.2**

| <b>Adjective (Klebetlik)</b>            | <b>Verb (Feyil)</b>            |
|---|--------------------------------|
| Dirty-kir, patas                        | To dirty-pataslaw              |
| Dry-qurǵaq                              | To dry-keptiriw, qurǵatıw      |
| <i>Tame- qolg’a úyretilgen</i>          | <i>to tame- qolg’a úyretiw</i> |
| Clean- taza                             | to clean- tazalaw              |
| Pale- aǵarǵan (adamnıń júziniń aǵarıwı) | to pale- aǵarıp ketiw          |
| Green- jasil                            | to green – kóklemzarlastırıw   |

Ex: “He **slowed** his horse to a trot and looked around, searching for a sign of the enemy” (“The Three Musketeers” A.D. p. 59).

In the section titled “**Adjectivization of Other Word Forms in English and Karakalpak Languages**” the transition of various word forms into qualitative adjectives in both languages is analyzed. The conversion of other word forms into adjectives is referred to as adjectivization. This process is common to both English and Karakalpak languages; however, in contemporary English and modern Karakalpak, it is not as actively manifested.

In English, nouns, verbs, and adverbs often transition into adjectives through conversion. For example: “**Barking** dogs seldom bite” (P.); “We don’t usually have such **boiling** hot weather” (G.D.).

In contemporary Karakalpak, adjectivization is not an active process. In the Karakalpak language, adjectives are often formed from verbal forms, quantitative numbers, individual nouns, and verbs. “Eshektiń júgi jeńil bolsa, **jataǵan** keledi”; “**Qabaǵan** iyt”; “**Qashaǵan** mal”; “**Súzegen** sıyır”; “**Jataǵan** eshek”; “Qaraqum menen Qızılqumniń **qaynaǵan** ıssısı” (“Ámiwdárya boyında” J A); “**Aynımaǵan** búlbil bolar edi ol” (“Aktrisanıń ıǵbalı” I. Yusupov).

Noun-adjective conversion is characteristic of both modern English and contemporary Karakalpak. Adjectives that convert into nouns perform all functions of adjectives and describe the noun they are associated with. For instance: “*Tom wore a sun hat to protect himself from the sun’s rays, a precaution taken by characters*” (“To Kill a Mockingbird” H. L. p. 162); “*She wrapped herself in a silk scarf, a cherished possession reminiscent of those in*” (“Breakfast at Tiffany’s” T. C. p. 26); “*She wore a velvet cloak*” (“The picture of Dorian Gray” O.W. p. 14)

In the Karakalpak language, there is also a phenomenon analogous to noun-adjective conversion in modern English. Adjectives that convert into nouns perform all functions of adjectives and describe the noun they are associated with. For example: “*Amanlıqtıń iynindegi qara júń dorbashı awırılıq etip terlegen edi*” (“Mamanbiy ápsanası” T.Q.); “*Qoy qoraǵa shapqan qasqırlardı óz maydanına jibergen adamdı jurı shaymiy deydıǵoy dedi*” (“Mamanbiy ápsanası” T.Q.).

In the third section titled “**Adverbialization of Other Word Forms in English and Karakalpak Languages**” words that transform from other parts of speech into adverbs are examined, specifically the conversion models: noun-adverb, adjective-adverb, and verb-adverb. The process of transitioning other parts of speech into adverbs is called adverbialization. This conversion model applies to both English and Karakalpak languages; however, it occurs less frequently in English, while in Karakalpak, this process is widespread.

Nouns used as adverbs typically answer the questions “where?”, “when?”, “how?”, or “in what sense?” For example: 1. “*They live in a beautiful home*”. (Noun) - “*They live in a beautiful house*”; 2. “*She went home*” (where?). (Adverb) - “*She went home*” (“to where?”).

In contemporary Karakalpak, adverbs are formed through adverbialization of verbs, as well as using various numerals and adjectives. Examples include: “*Irisqul biydi kesh shaqırtqanın búrkew ushın imkanıyat izlew edi*” (“Mamanbiy ápsanası” T.Q.); “*Eregisken eki sultan da atların jedellestirip jaǵaǵa teńdey jetip keldi*” (“Bozataw” K.M.); “*Úyi joq adam shopan sıyaqlı kúnde hárkimdikine gezek salıp qoyǵanınan aqırzamanı bar ma?*” (“Qaraqalpaqnama” T.Q.); “*Azanda, túste, keshte barıp sazan, shabaq, ilaqa ákelip gásin quwırıp, gásin asıp ıssı awqat shólkemlestirildi*” (“Aqdárya” K.S.);

In contemporary Karakalpak, adverbs are formed through adverbialization of verbs and also involve various numerals and adjectives. Examples include:

- To denote quality: (good, bad)
- To denote distance: (far, close)
- To denote temperature: (hot, cold, warm, cool)
- To denote shape: (tall, high, straight, short, even)

- To denote character: (dense, soft, empty, hard, tender, clean)

Additionally, prefixes "*bi-*", "*na-*" and suffixes "*-siz*" / "*-siz*" can be used to create qualities that may function as adverbs in certain contexts. These qualitative words can be used in specific contexts as a result of conversion and can operate as adverbs<sup>39</sup>.

Currently, distinguishing adjectives from adverbs primarily involves considering their semantics (whether they describe a characteristic of a noun or a manner of an action) and syntactic function (whether they predominantly modify nouns or verbs). Words in the modern language that function as both adjectives and adverbs were originally adjectives. Subsequently, through frequent syntactic association with verbs, they evolved into adverbs.

### Conclusion

This scientific dissertation investigates the semantic-grammatical aspect of word formation, specifically the process of conversion as one of the most effective methods of word formation in modern English and contemporary Karakalpak languages. For the first time, a comparative study of English and Karakalpak has been conducted, resulting in the following conclusions:

1. In linguistics, conversion is viewed as the process of transitioning a word from one part of speech to another without the use of any derivational affixes. Due to its structure, rules, and characteristics of the models that create new words, it is gradually replacing traditional methods of word formation.

2. Conversion is not a functional phenomenon or syncretism. It is a method of word formation that includes lexical-semantic, semantic-grammatical, morphological, and syntactic aspects, within which the semantic properties of a word, its morphological paradigm, and grammatical structure are altered. It is widely prevalent in both Germanic and Turkic languages, including English and Karakalpak.

3. Various types of conversion and semantic models have been analyzed:

Types of conversion and models in the English language:

Noun-Verb conversion (verb-noun, adjective-noun models); Verb-Noun conversion (noun-verb, adjective-verb models); Adjective-Noun conversion (verb-adjective, noun-adjective models); Adverbialization (noun-adverb, adjective-adverb models).

Types and models of conversion in the Karakalpak language:

Noun conversion (verb-noun, adjective-noun models); Adjectivalization (verb-adjective, noun-adjective models); Adverbialization (noun-adverb, verb-adverb, adjective-adverb models).

4. A significant difference between the two languages is that verbalization, i.e., the process of word formation from other words, is a productive phenomenon in English, while it is not present in the Karakalpak language.

5. The conversion model in English from noun to verb (Noun-Verb) has been identified as the most productive and effective. This is due to the fact that almost

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<sup>39</sup> Ábdimuratov T., Allanazarov E. Qaraqalpaq tilinde kelbetliklerdiń ráwishlesiw qubılısı // Ustaz. Akademik A.Dáwletovtıń 60 jılıǵına arnalǵan ilimiy maqalalar toplamı. – Nókis, 2002. – B. 43-46; Мысаев К.М. Морфология прақыпчакского языка. – Москва: Тезаурус, 2010. – С. 85.

half of all verbs are formed through conversion from nouns. If necessary, a verb can be formed from practically any noun. In the Karakalpak language, the conversion model from adjective to noun (Adj.-Noun) has been identified as the most productive, carried out through conversion and ellipsis (omission of a word).

6. The group of verbs formed from adjectives occurs less frequently in English, meaning that the conversion model from adjective to verb (Adj-Verb) is not productive and effective in modern English, as different structures are used to convey verb meanings, namely the formulas "to be, to get, to take + adjective." Adjectivalization (verb-noun, adjective-noun models) is not a productive phenomenon in the Karakalpak language.

7. The conversion model from adjective to noun (Adj-Noun) is considered universal for both English and Karakalpak languages. In both languages, this model is regarded as productive.

8. Hybrid words that can be used as both verbs and nouns in the Verb-Noun model are found in both English and Karakalpak languages. However, the difference lies in the fact that in English, any verb can undergo conversion, while in Karakalpak, only qualitative verbs and action verbs can be used as nouns.

9. In modern English, the conversion model from adjective to adverb (Adj-Adv) has not gained wide prevalence due to the existence of a specific suffix -ly for forming adverbs. In contrast, in the Karakalpak language, the conversion model from adjective to adverb (Adj-Adv) is one of the widely spread models. This is because a significant portion of adverbs in the Karakalpak language is formed through conversion from adjectives.

10. In the process of adverbialization, there are models Noun-Adv (noun-adverb), Adjective-Adv (adjective-adverb), and Verb-Adv (verb-adverb), which demonstrate the interrelation between English and Karakalpak languages. This interrelation emphasizes the importance of context when using the languages and helps to gain a deeper understanding of semantic constructions and various linguistic systems.

11. In the compared languages, conversion is a semantic, morphological, and syntactic method whereby words belonging to any part of speech can transition to another part of speech without formal change. Additionally, as tools for word formation, the semantic proximity of words, morphological paradigms, and syntactic rules in both languages are taken into account. In the Karakalpak language, the processes of ellipsis, syntactic structures, and transposition serve as distinctive tools for word formation with unique characteristics.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ PhD.03/30.04.2022.Fil.20.07. ПО  
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ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ**

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**КАРАКАЛПАКСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**

**БАДИРОВА ДИЛЬФУЗА АСАМАТДИНОВНА**

**СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ КОНВЕРСИОННЫХ МОДЕЛЕЙ В  
АНГЛИЙСКОМ И КАРАКАЛПАКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ**

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

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

**Цель исследования.** Конверсионные модели английского и каракалпакского языков включают в себя функционально-семантические, лексико-семантические, морфологические и синтаксические аспекты. В данной работе рассматриваются их особенности, а также типологические сходства и различия.

**Объект исследования.** выступает сравнительный анализ моделей конверсии в художественных произведениях и народных пословицах английского и каракалпакского языков.

### **Научная новизна исследования:**

модели конверсии были сравнительно исследованы на английском и каракалпакском языках, что помогает заполнить пробелы в общей проблематике типологического сопоставительного изучения языков. В результате были выявлены особенности каждой языковой системы, а также универсальные и национальные характеристики конверсии.

в исследовании проведен глубокий и системный анализ сходств и различий моделей конверсии, их функционально-семантических, лексико-семантических, морфологических и синтаксических характеристик.

определены виды моделей конверсии в английском и каракалпакском языках, их частота в каждом языке, место применения в речи и письме, а также выявлены общие и специфические характеристики, структурно-семантические различия.

теоретические основы явления конверсии, его роль в словообразовании, семантические изменения, а также его значение в развитии языка и практике словарного составления обоснованы на основе современных подходов в лингвистике.

### **Практические результаты исследования *состоят в следующем:***

- функциональная категория конверсионных моделей в английском и каракалпакском языках представлена с научными предложениями, связанными с результатами сравнительного исследования:

- изучение новых словообразовательных процессов, полезных моделей новых слов, а также использование словообразовательной системы в практических учебных задачах, ориентированных на совершенствование теоретической системы.

- материалы, использованные в данном исследовании, могут быть использованы с целью совершенствования знаний по теории языка и методам словообразования в учебном процессе высших учебных заведений и средних учебных заведений. Помимо этого, результаты исследования в основном используются при определении важнейших слов при построении словарей, а также при научной характеристике грамматического строя других языков и при разработке программ. Уроки можно использовать при создании обучающих приложений.

**Внедрение результатов исследования.** В процессе изучения функционально-семантических, лексико-семантических и грамматических

изменений моделей конверсии в английском и каракалпакском языках были получены следующие результаты:

открыты сходства и различия в процессе конверсии между двумя языками, а также выявлены их уникальные особенности. Это позволяет глубже понять конверсию как современный лексико-семантический метод словообразования в каракалпакском и английском языках. Результаты научной работы по этому вопросу были использованы для подготовки сценариев программ новостей, информационных передач «Jańalıqlar», «Хабар» на телеканале Каракалпакстана (3 февраля 2024 года), а также радиопередач «Хабар» (5 марта 2024 года) (справка Телерадиокомпании Каракалпакстана № 05-22/277 от 4 июня 2024 года). В результате была создана возможность популяризировать явление конверсии среди населения, в основном среди учащейся молодежи, студентов, ученых и исследователей. Телепередачи были обогащены новыми материалами и научно обоснованными доказательствами.

в музеях истории каракалпакской литературы имени Бердаха конверсионные модели в английском и каракалпакском языках использовались как средство словообразования. Результаты научной работы были применены в процессе проведения выставок и экскурсий, а также в общении с посетителями музея (справка № 01-02/03-150 от 30 августа 2024 года музея истории каракалпакской литературы имени Бердаха). В результате было доказано, что сходства и различия моделей конверсии, а также социально-исторические изменения связаны с условиями жизни каждого народа, его обычаями и повседневной жизнью.

на основе морфологической классификации явления конверсии были сделаны выводы о существовании различных функциональных моделей конверсии между значениями объектов, событий и действий. Этот вывод поддерживается основными научными проектами, проведенными с 2017 по 2020 год под темой "Исследование истории каракалпакского фольклора и литературоведения" (номер проекта FA-F-1-005) в Каракалпакском научно-исследовательском институте гуманитарных наук при Академии наук Республики Узбекистан (справка за №459/1 Каракалпакского отделения Академии наук Республики Узбекистан от 9 октября 2024 года). В результате научные и теоретические идеи исследователя послужили теоретической основой для объяснения национально-специфических моделей конверсии в каракалпакском языке.

**Структура и объем диссертации.** Диссертация состоит из введения, трех глав, заключения, списка использованной литературы, основной текст составляет 135 страниц.

**E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI**  
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