

**NAMANGAN DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
PhD.03/04.06.2020.Fil.76.04 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

NAMANGAN DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

SAYDALIYEVA DILZODAXON BOXODIROVNA

**TIL SISTEMASI VA O‘ZBEK TILSHUNOSLIGIDA PROFESSOR
SHARIFA ISKANDAROVANING MAYDON NAZARIYASI TADQIQI**

10.00.11 – Til nazariyasi. Amaliy va kompyuter lingvistikasi

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

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

**Contents of dissertation abstract of the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) on
philological sciences**

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

Falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi mavzusi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta’lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasida B2023.3.PhD/Fil3975 raqam bilan ro‘yxatga olingan.

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KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida muayyan ilmiy yoʻnalishlarga asos solgan, fanning maʼlum tadqiq usullarini faol qoʻllanishga olib kirgan va bu bilan sohada ilmiy-nazariy yangiliklar yaratgan, ayni paytda, ilm-fanga oʻzlarining yangi izdoshlarini yetkazib berayotgan salohiyatli olimlar ilmiy merosini oʻrganish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Bu kabi tilshunoslar ilmiy faoliyatini keng yoritish asnosida ular tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan ilmiy tamoyillar va tahlil mezonlari yangi ilmiy xulosalarga olib kelishi, fanning keyingi rivojiga amaliy jihatdan xizmat qilishi bilan dolzarb hisoblanadi.

Dunyo tilshunosligida bugunga qadar fan taraqqiyotiga sezilarli hissa qoʻshgan taniqli olimlarning tadqiq usullari, ular erishgan natijalarning nazariy va amaliy ahamiyati kabi muhim masalalarni oʻrganishga ehtiyoj sezilmoqda. Shu nuqtayi nazardan, tilshunoslikda keyingi vaqtlarda milliy tilning leksik zahirasi va uning nutqiy voqelanish qonuniyatlari hamda bunga xoslangan leksik tizim tarkibiy qismlari asosidagi semantik-funksional maydonlar tadqiqiga eʼtibor kuchaydi. Shu nuqtayi nazardan, tilning jamiyatdagi oʻrnini aniqlashga butun bir umrini bagʻishlagan tilshunos olimlarning mehnatini ulugʻlash va ularning ilmiy merosini tizimli oʻrganish tilshunoslikdagi muhim vazifalardan sanaladi.

Oʻzbek tilshunosligida yaratilgan ilmiy maktablarning milliy lingvistik tafakkur takomiliga taʼsiri yuzasidan ayrim ilmiy izlanishlar olib borilgan. Biroq bugunga qadar tilshunos olimlar faoliyatini alohida oʻrganish oʻzbek tilshunosligida kamyob hodisalardan sanaladi. Shu jihatdan, tilshunoslikda oʻziga xos maktab yaratgan, til ilmi rivojiga qoʻshgan hissalar va ulkan xizmatlari davlatimiz tomonidan koʻp bor eʼtirof etilgan olima, professor Sh.Iskandarova ilmiy merosini alohida oʻrganish masalasi ustuvor vazifalardan sanaladi. Sh.Iskandarovanning tilshunos sifatida oʻzbek tili stilistikasi va semasiologiyasi tadqiqi doirasida amalga oshirgan izlanishlari oʻzbek tilshunosligida oʻrganishga arzirlik ishlardan sanaladi. Chunki olimaning oʻzbek tilshunosligida monografik yoʻnalishda kam oʻrganilgan soha – maydon nazariyasiga oid nazariy qarashlari, tahlil va talqinlari, bu boradagi muhim ilmiy xulosalari oʻzbek tilshunosligi uchun katta ahamiyatga ega.

Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.Mirziyoyev Oliy Majlis va Oʻzbekiston xalqiga qilgan Murojaatnomasida taʼlim sohasida amalga oshirilishi zarur boʻlgan ishlar haqida toʻxtalar ekan, “maʼnaviyatimiz asosi boʻlgan ona tilimiz” (oʻzbek tili) haqida ham taʼkidlab oʻtdi: “Milliy oʻzligimizning timsoli boʻlgan, maʼnaviyatimiz asosi boʻlgan ona tilimizga eʼtibor yanada kuchaytiriladi. Albatta, oilamizda ham chet tilini bilish kerak, bu ham hozir zamon talabidir. Lekin ona tilini bilishga majbur qilishimiz kerak¹”. Bu esa, oʻz navbatida, tilshunoslar zimmasiga oʻzbek tili boʻyicha olib borilayotgan tadqiqotlar doirasini yanada kengaytirish, tilimizning milliy-lisoniy xususiyatlarini atroflicha oʻrganish, shuningdek, oʻzbek tilshunosligi rivojiga munosib hissa qoʻshgan tilshunos olimlarning ilmiy yutuqlarini keng yoritib berish vazifasini ham yuklaydi. Ana shu jihatdan tilshunos olima Sh.Iskandarova ilmiy tadqiqotlarining nazariy va amaliy

¹ Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M.Mirziyoyevning 2022-yil 20-dekabrda Oliy Majlis va Oʻzbekiston xalqiga qilgan Murojaatnomasi. <https://president.uz/uz/lists/view/5774>.

ahamiyatini hamda olimlar yaratgan lingvistik maktabning milliy tilshunoslik rivojida tutgan oʻrni va rolini aniqlash soha oldida turgan dolzarb masalalardan sanaladi.

Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2016-yil 13-maydagi PF-4797-son “Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat oʻzbek tili va adabiyoti universitetini tashkil etish toʻgʻrisida”gi, Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M.Mirziyoyevning 2019-yil 21-oktyabrdagi PF-5850-son “Oʻzbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari toʻgʻrisidagi”, 2020-yil 20-oktyabrdagi PF-6084-son “Mamlakatimizda oʻzbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari toʻgʻrisida”gi, 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-son “2022-2026-yillarga moʻljallangan taraqqiyot strategiyasi toʻgʻrisida”gi farmonlari, 2020-yil 10-apreldagi Oʻzbekiston Respublikasining “Oʻzbek tili bayrami kunini belgilash toʻgʻrisida”gi Qonuni qabul qilinishi va mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa meʼyoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda mazkur dissertatsiyada bildirilgan fikr-mulohazalar manba boʻlib xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yoʻnalishlariga bogʻliqligi. Dissertatsiya respublika fan va texnologiyalar rivojlanishining I. «Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, maʼnaviy-maʼrifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion gʻoyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yoʻllari» ustuvor yoʻnalishiga muvofiq bajarilgan.

Muammoning oʻrganilganlik darajasi. Xorij tilshunoslaridan P.Serio, L.Tenyer, O.Campbell-Thomson kabilar; rus tilshunoslaridan R.I.Avanesov, A.V.Bondarko, R.A.Budagov, V.V.Vinogradov, V.Zinder, V.V.Kolesov, M.I.Matusevich va boshqalar² tilshunos olimlarning ilmiy faoliyatlarini tahlil qilganlar. Jumladan, N.A.Sverdlovaning “Методологические особенности лингвистической концепции Отто Есперсена” (2004), D.A.Samarinning “Методологические особенности концепции активной грамматики Льва Владимировича Щербы” (2010) kabi tadqiqot ishlari yetuk tilshunos olimlarning faoliyatiga bagʻishlangan. Bu borada oʻzbek tilshunosligida D.M.Yuldashevaning 2021-yildagi akademik L.V.Shcherba ilmiy merosini oʻrganishga bagʻishlangan “Лингвистическое и методическое наследие академика Л.В.Щербы”³ mavzusidagi dissertatsiya ishinigina misol qilib keltirishimiz mumkin.

Umuman, oʻzbek tilshunosligida bugunga qadar tilshunos olimlarning ilmiy ijodini oʻrganishga bagʻishlangan tadqiqot ishlari mavjud emasligi sababli, qolaversa, taniqli tilshunos olimlar tomonidan olib borilgan ilmiy izlanishlari va ularning ilmiy merosini oʻrganish zaruriyati ishning dolzarbligini belgilaydi.

² Campbell-Thomson O.L.V.Shcherba: a ‘new slant’ on modern foreign languages in the school curriculum? // Curriculum Journal. August 2017. – P.1-33; Пищальникова В.А., Потапов В.В. Лев Владимирович Щерба // Отечественные лингвисты XX века. – М.:ИНИОН РАН, 2003. – С.123–148; Зиндер Л.Р., Маслов Ю.С. Л.В.Щерба – лингвист-теоретик и педагог. –Л.: Наука, 1982; Колесов В.В. Л.В.Щерба. –М.: Просвещение, 1987; Будагов Р.А. Академик Л.В.Щерба. –М.: Наука, 1976.

³ Свердлова Н.А.Методологические особенности лингвистической концепции Отто Есперсена: дисс.... канд. филол. наук. –Иркутск, 2004; Самарин Д.А. Методологические особенности концепции активной грамматики Льва Владимировича Щербы: Дисс.... канд. филол. наук. – Иркутск, 2010; Юлдашева Д.М. Лингвистическое и методическое наследие академика Л.В.Щербы: Филол. фан. б. фалс. докт. (PhD)... дисс. – Кўкон, 2021.

Tilshunos Sh.Iskandarova ilmiy faoliyatining o'rganilishini ikki yo'nalishga: ilmiy va publitsistik yo'nalishlarga ajratish mumkin.

A.Nurmonov hamda S.Mo'minovlarning "Олиманинг тобланиши", В.Yo'ldoshev hamda S.Boymirzayevalarning "Она тилимиз жонкуяри", A.Nurmonov, A.Sobirov, S.Mo'minov, D.Nabiyeva hamda A.Rahimovlarning "Олиманинг тобланиши" kabi⁴ qator ilmiy-tahliliy maqolalari hamda A.Tolipovning "Шарифахон олима", "Иктидорли олима", S.Komilova hamda U.Qodirovaning "Фан доктори", L.Qozixonovaning "Фан фидойиси", M.Abdurahimovaning "Илм ҳам ибодатдир", M.Karimovaning "Шамчироқ. Аёл яратган дунё (Ўзбекистоннинг фидойи аёллари)", A.Tursunovning "Эъзоз ва кадрга муносиб фаолият", M.Abdurahimova hamda M.Tojaliyevaning "Илм нури ёритган йўллар" singari ilmiy-ommabop maqolalari⁵da olimaning inson, ayol sifatidagi fazilatlarini, ilm yo'lida qilgan fidoyiliklari va o'zbek tilida nutq bilan bog'liq izlanishlar rivojiga qo'shgan samarali hissasi, semasiologik tahlillari nisbatan chuqur tadqiq qilingani hamda maydon nazariyasini o'zbek tilshunosligiga olib kirgani munosib baholangan, qator ilmiy-tahliliy maqolalarida professor Sh.Iskandarova qarashlarining originalligi va faktik dalillarga asoslanishi bilan boshqa izlanishlardan farq qilishi ta'kidlangan.

Mazkur maqolalarda olimaning asarlari tahlil etilib, ilmiy jihatdan yuqori baholangan bo'lishiga qaramay, Sh.Iskandarova ilmiy maktabining o'zbek tilshunosligidagi o'rni masalasi monografik asosda maxsus tadqiq etilmagan. Shu nuqtayi nazardan, o'zbek tilshunosligida taniqli olimlar, jumladan, leksikolog va semasiolog olima Sh.Iskandarovaning fonetika, leksikologiya, semasiologiya sohalaridagi o'ziga xos yondashuvlarini, ilmiy talqinlarini o'rganish hamda ilm-fanda erishgan yutuqlarini e'tirof etish muhim sanaladi.

Tadqiqot mavzusining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasi ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog'liqligi. Dissertatsiya Qo'qon davlat pedagogika instituti ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasiga muvofiq "O'zbek tilshunosligining dolzarb muammolari" mavzusi doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi professor Sh.Iskandarovaning o'zbek tilshunosligi muammolarini o'rganishda tutgan o'rni, tadqiqot usullari, tahlil tamoyillari va natijalarini ilmiy-nazariy jihatdan asoslashdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

professor Sh.Iskandarovaning o'zbek tili semasiologiyasiga qo'shgan hissasini zamondoshlari e'tiroflari asosida aniqlash;

olimaning o'zbek tilshunosligida tilga sistem-struktur asosdagi yondashuv bilan bog'liq yangicha qarash va talqinlarini ochib berish;

⁴ Nurmonov A., Mo'minov S. Олиманинг тобланиши // ФДУ. Хабарлар, 2012. – № 4; Yo'ldoshev B., Boymirzayeva S. Она тилимиз жонкуяри // Samarqand, 2013. – № 4; Nurmonov A., Sobirov A., Mo'minov S., Nabiyeva D., Rahimov A. Олиманинг тобланиши // Ўзбек тилшунослигининг долзарб муаммолари to'plami, Andijon, 2013.

⁵ Толипов А. Шарифахон олима // Марғилон ҳақиқати, 1994, 8-iyun; Толипов А. Иктидорли олима // Устоз, 1994, 15-avgust; Комилова С., Қодирова У. Фан доктори // Маънавият, 1999, –№23-24; Қозихонова Л. Фан фидойиси // Марғилон ҳақиқати, 2000, 6-yanvar; Абдурахимова М. Илм ҳам ибодатдир // Саодат, 2002, –№3; Каримова М. Шамчироқ. Аёл яратган дунё (Ўзбекистоннинг фидойи аёллари) // Sharq, 2005; Турсунов А. Эъзоз ва кадрга муносиб фаолият // Фарғона таълими хабарлари, 2012, 12-sentyabr; Абдурахимова М., Тожалиева М. Илм нури ёритган йўллар // Фарғона ҳақиқати, 2012, 12-sentyabr.

Sh.Iskandarovanning soʻz semantikasi doirasidagi semema va sema munosabatlari haqidagi qarashlarini, komponent tahlil asoslarini asoslash;

oʻzbek tilidagi nutqiy odat shakllari talqinidagi nazariy asoslarini ochib berish; olimaning maydon nazariyasi va uning oʻziga xos xususiyatlari toʻgʻrisidagi tadqiqotlarini batafsil yoritish;

oʻzbek tilshunosligida yangi yoʻnalishlarning yuzaga kelishida professor Sh.Iskandarova tadqiqotlarining oʻrnini hamda tadqiq usullarini tahlil etish va bu yoʻnalishda olima izlanishlarini ilmiy va nazariy jihatdan umumlashtirish.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida professor Sh.Iskandarovanning darslik va monografiyalari olingan. Ishda, oʻrni bilan, olima tadqiqotlarining dastlabki nashrlari ham tahlilga tortilgan. Jumladan, “Tilshunoslik nazariyasi” darsligi, “Leksikani mazmuniy maydon asosida oʻrganish”, “Til sistemasiga maydon asosida yondashuv”, “Lugʻaviy birliklarning struktur-semantik va lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari”, “Fitrat publitsistik asarlarida oʻzlashma leksemalar” nomli monografiyalari, “Oʻzbek tilining nazariy grammatikasi. Morfologiya”, “Sistem tilshunoslik asoslari”, “Umumiy tilshunoslik”, “Tilshunoslik nazariyasi”, “Tilshunoslikning nazariy masalalari”, “Oʻzbek tili”, “Til strukturasi”, “Nazariy tilshunoslik” singari oʻquv-uslubiy qoʻllanmalari hamda turkum maqolalari tanlab olingan.

Tadqiqotning predmetini tilshunos Sh.Iskandarova ilmiy maktabining nazariy asoslari, olimaning lingvistik qarashlari va ular tomonidan qoʻllangan tadqiq usullarini oʻrganish tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqot usullari. Dissertatsiyada tarixiy-qiyosiy, tavsifiy, sintetik, biografik hamda sotsiologik tahlil usullaridan foydalanildi.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

professor Sharifa Iskandarova tadqiqotlari orqali oʻzbek tili leksik tizimiga maydon sifatida qarashning maʼlum afzalliklari koʻrsatilgan; semantik maydon va uning tarkibidagi ayrim mikromaydonlar, ularning tabiati va xususiyatlari, unga yondosh hodisalardan farqlanishi asoslangan;

sistem-struktur tilshunoslik doirasida Sharifa Iskandarovanning leksemalar komponent tahlili, soʻzning maʼnosi va taraqqiyoti, “shaxs” arxisemasi, “tafakkur” arxisemali barqaror birliklarning semantik xususiyatlariga doir ilmiy-nazariy hamda ilmiy-amaliy qarashlari asosidagi olimaning oʻz va oʻzlashma leksemalarning semantikasidagi maydon nazariyalari asosi va koʻlami dalillangan;

professorning temporallik, lokallik, shart va toʻsiqsizlik mikromaydonlari haqidagi xulosalari asoslangan, bu boradagi tadqiqotlarining oʻzbek sistem tilshunosligidagi oʻrni aniqlangan;

oʻzbek tilshunosligida Sh.Iskandarova tadqiqotlarining nazariy ahamiyati yoritib berilgan, olima tadqiqotlari ilmiy maktab izdoshlari tomonidan davom ettirilayotgani koʻrsatilib, olimaning nutqiy odat shakllari, vazifalari va nutqiy vaziyatlar toʻgʻrisidagi tahlil va tasniflarining nutq masalalari bilan bogʻliq izlanishlar uchun muhim manba boʻlib xizmat qilishi isbotlangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijasi quyidagilardan iborat:

tilshunos olim ilmiy merosini oʻrganish asosida Sharifa Iskandarovanning ilmiy maktabiga xos xususiyatlar aniqlangan;

tadqiqot davomida chiqarilgan xulosalar o‘zbek tilshunosligi uchun yangi ilmiy-nazariy ma’lumotlar berishi asoslangan;

sistem tilshunoslik, tilshunoslik nazariyasi, semasiologiya fanlaridan yaratiladigan ishchi dastur, darslik va qo‘llanmalarining mukammallashuviga xizmat qilishi ko‘rsatilgan;

professor ilmiy maktabi davomchilari asarlarining tahlili natijasida tilshunoslikda olima erishgan yutuqlarning ilmiy asoslari va ahamiyati ko‘rsatilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi olib chiqilayotgan masalalarning aniqligi, g‘oyalarning an’anaviy tilshunoslik qonuniyatlariga zid emasligi, to‘g‘ri izohlanganligi, muammoni tadqiq etishda ilmiy-nazariy manbalarga tayanilganligi, tadqiqot jarayonida olib borilgan tahlillarning nazariy asosga ega ekanligi bilan belgilanadi. Tadqiqot ishida qo‘llanilgan yondashuv usullari va nazariy ma’lumotlarni berishda aniq ilmiy manbalarga tayanilgani, tahlilga tortilgan materiallarning ilmiy metodlar orqali asoslangani, nazariy fikr va xulosalarning amaliyotga joriy etilgani, olingan natijalarning vakolatli tashkilotlar tomonidan tasdiqlangani, tilshunoslikning zamonaviy ilmiy konsepsiyalari asosida o‘rganilgani bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati tilshunoslikda muayyan muallif tadqiqotlarida erishilgan yutuqlar hamda ilgari surilgan nazariy fikrlar bilan belgilanadi. O‘zbek tilshunosligi, semasiologiya va turkologiya sohalarini yangi nazariy ma’lumotlar bilan boyitadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati shundaki, dissertatsiya natijalari oliy o‘quv yurtlarining filologiya yo‘nalishida “O‘zbek tili tarixi”, “Sistem tilshunoslik”, “O‘zbek tili semasiologiyasi”, “O‘zbek tili leksikologiyasi”, magistratura yo‘nalishida “Til qurilishi birliklari”, “Lisoniy semantika” kabi fanlardan ma’ruzalar o‘qishda va amaliy mashg‘ulotlar o‘tkazishda, darsliklar va o‘quv qo‘llanmalar yaratishda manba bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. O‘zbek tilshunosligida leksik va semasiologik, stilistik sathlarning o‘rganilishida professor Sh.Iskandarova ilmiy maktabining o‘rni va mavzusi bo‘yicha olib borilgan tadqiqot davomida olingan ilmiy natijalar asosida:

professor Sh.Iskandarova tadqiqotlari orqali o‘zbek tili leksik tizimiga maydon sifatida qarashning ma’lum afzalliklari, semantik maydon va uning tarkibidagi ayrim mikromaydonlar, ularning tabiati va xususiyatlari, unga yondosh hodisalardan farqlanishi asoslangan xulosalardan O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi Qoraqalpog‘iston bo‘limi Qoraqalpoq gumanitar fanlar ilmiy-tadqiqot instituti tomonidan FA-F1-G003 “Hozirgi qoraqalpoq tilida funksional so‘z yasalishi” mavzusidagi fundamental ilmiy loyihada foydalanilgan (O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi Qoraqalpog‘iston bo‘limining 2024-yil 23-avgustdagi 349/1-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada orqali o‘zbek tili leksik tizimiga maydon sifatida qarashning ma’lum afzalliklarining ahamiyatini yoritilishiga erishilgan;

sistem-struktur tilshunoslik doirasida Sh.Iskandarovaning leksemalar komponent tahlili, so‘zning ma’nosi va taraqqiyoti, “shaxs” arxisemasi, “tafakkur” arxisemali barqaror birliklarning semantik xususiyatlariga doir ilmiy qarashlari haqidagi ilmiy xulosalardan O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi

Qoraqalpog‘iston bo‘limi Qoraqalpoq gumanitar fanlar ilmiy tadqiqot institutida amalga oshirilgan FA-A1-G007-raqamli “Qoraqalpoq naql-maqollari lingvistik tadqiqot obyekti sifatida” amaliy loyihada foydalanilgan (O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi Qoraqalpog‘iston bo‘limining 2024-yil 23-avgustdagi 348/1-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada so‘zning ma’nosi va taraqqiyotiga oid ilmiy-nazariy qarashlar loyiha ishini boyitishga xizmat qilgan;

olimaning nutqiy odat shakllari, vazifalari va nutqiy vaziyatlar to‘g‘risidagi tahlil va tasniflarining nutq masalalari bilan bog‘liq izlanishlar uchun muhim manba bo‘lib xizmat qilishi haqidagi xulosalardan 2023-2024-yillarda efirga uzatilgan O‘zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi “O‘zbekiston teleradiokanali” DM “Madaniy-ma’rifiy va badiiy eshittirishlar” muharririyati tomonidan tayyorlangan “Ta’lim va taraqqiyot”, “Adabiy jarayon” nomli eshittirishlar ssenariylarini tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (O‘zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasining 2024-yil 14-avgustdagi 04-36-938-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada mazkur loyiha doirasida tayyorlangan materiallarning mazmuni boyitilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Tadqiqot natijalari 3 ta xalqaro va 2 ta respublika ilmiy-nazariy anjumanlarida aprobatsiyadan o‘tgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e‘lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha jami 13 ta ilmiy ish e‘lon qilingan, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 8 ta ilmiy maqola, jumladan, 5 tasi respublika hamda 3 tasi xorijiy jurnallarda nashr etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uch bob, xulosa va foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxatidan iborat bo‘lib, ishning umumiy hajmi 139 sahifani tashkil qiladi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida mavzuning dolzarbligi asoslangan, tadqiqotning maqsad va vazifalari, obyekti va predmeti tavsiflangan, respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi ko‘rsatilgan, ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalari bayon qilingan, olingan natijalarning ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, natijalarni amaliyotga joriy qilish, nashr etilgan ishlar hamda dissertatsiya tuzilishi bo‘yicha ma’lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobi “**Tilni sistemaviy asosda o‘rganish masalalari**” deb nomlanib, bob “Jahon tilshunosligida sistema tushunchasi va ahamiyati”, “O‘zbek tilshunosligiga sistemaviy yondashuv” hamda “Maydon nazariyasi va uning talqini” kabi fasllardan iborat.

Olam o‘zaro shartlangan bir-birini taqozo etadigan elementlar munosabatidan tashkil topgan yaxlit bir sistema sifatida kichik butunliklarga bo‘linuvchan xususiyatga egadir. Obyektiv olam oddiydan murakkabga qarab sinflarga birlashuvchi va ayni chog‘da, bo‘laklarga bo‘linish xususiyatiga ega bo‘lgan murakkab sistema sanaladi. Bu bo‘linish inson ongida umumlashgan tarzda aks etadi va tilda o‘z ifodasini topadi hamda tilning obyektiv olam bilan ong orqali uzviy bog‘lanishini ko‘rsatadi.

Obyektiv olamning inson ongida aks etishi va tilda o'z ifodasini topishi sistemaning muayyan mavzuiy guruhlarga bo'linishi orqali namoyon bo'ladi. Shuning uchun ham til sistemasini maydon sifatida o'rganish til – ong – borliq dialektik munosabatini ochishda katta ahamiyatga ega.

O'tgan asrning 60-yillarida o'zbek tili leksikasini mavzuiy guruhlarga bo'lib o'rganish masalasiga ma'lum darajada e'tibor berildi. Bu yo'nalishda qator tadqiqotlar yuzaga chiqdi, doktorlik, nomzodlik dissertatsiyalari, monografik tarzdagi ishlar paydo bo'ldi. O'zbek tilini sistema sifatida ma'lum mazmuniy maydonlarga bo'lib o'rganish uchun, shubhasiz, ushbu tadqiqotlar zamin vazifasini o'taydi.

Tilshunos olimlar tomonidan garchi har qaysi mavzu guruhlari haqida alohida-alohida fikrlar bildirilgan bo'lsa-da, ularning o'zaro munosabati, har qaysi guruh tarkibidagi birliklarning lingvistik munosabatlarini yoritishga yetarlicha e'tibor berilmadi.

O'zbek tilshunosligida hozirgi kunda yangi-yangi tadqiq usullarining qidirilishi ana shu talabdan kelib chiqadi. XX asr boshqa fanlar taraqqiyotida bo'lgani kabi, lingvistika tarixida ham asosiy e'tiborning obyektga substansional nuqtayi nazardan yondashuvdan struktur-funksional nuqtayi nazardan yondashuvga o'tishi bilan xarakterlanadi. Bunga F.de Sossyur qarashlari sababchi bo'ldi. Bu g'oyaga muvofiq, strukturaning substansional ajratilishi va uning nisbiy mustaqilligining e'tirof etilishi tilshunoslikning keyingi davrida buyuk kashfiyotlarning qilinishiga turtki bo'ldi.

Til sistemasini mazmuniy maydon asosida tadqiq etish ham shu yo'ldagi izlanishlardan biridir. Til sistemasining muayyan mazmuniy maydonlardan tashkil topganligi, bu mazmuniy maydonlarning ichki tuzilishi, tuzilish birliklarining bir-biri bilan o'zaro munosabati, maydonlarning uzviy bog'lanishi singari muammolar jiddiy tadqiqotlar talab etadiki, ular bugungi turkiyshunoslik oldida turgan eng muhim vazifalardan sanaladi.

Tilga sistema sifatida qarash masalasi V. fon Gumboltdan tortib Boduen de Kurtene, V.Brendal, A.G.Volkov, E.Koseriu, E.Benvenist, M.M.Pokrovskiy, G.Ipsen, Y.Trir, L.V.Shcherba, A.I.Smirnitskiy, Z.S.Xerris, G.P.Melnikov, V.M.Solnsev, Y.G.Belyayevskaya, W.Labov, P.Postal, E.S.Kubryakova, S.V.Kezina, Y.V.Ponomarenko va boshqa bugungi kun olimlari tomonidan atroflicha tadqiq qilingan⁶.

⁶ Гумбольдт В. фон. Избранные труды по языкознанию: Пер. с нем. – М.: Прогресс, 1984. – 397 с.; Gumbold V. Yava orolidagi kavi tili haqida, 1840; Trier J. Немецкая лексика в семантическом поле, 1923; Porzig V. Das Wunder der Sprache, 1950; Ipsen G. Языковых полей, 1932; Guntert H. Kalypso, Bedeutungsgeschichtliche Untersuchungen auf dem Gebiet der indogermanischen Sprachen (German Edition), 1923. Беляевская Е.Г. Семантическая структура слова в номинативном и коммуникативном аспектах (Когнитивные основания формирования и функционирования семантической структуры слова): Автореф. дис. ... д-ра филол. наук. – М., 1992. -32 с.; Бенвенист Э. Общая лингвистика / Пер. с франц. – М.: Прогресс, 1974. – 447 с.; Бодуэн де Куртенэ И.А. Избранные труды по общему языкознанию. – М.: Изд-во АН, 1963, т.1. -384.; т.2. -391 с.; Брэндал В. Структурная лингвистика // В.А. Звегинцев. История языкознания XIX и XX веков в очерках и извлечениях. Ч. II. – М.: Учпедгиз, 1960. – С 40-46; Хэррис З.С. Метод в структурной лингвистике // В.А.Звегинцев. История языкознания XIX-XX веков в очерках и извлечениях, ч. II.-М., 1960.-С.153-171; 1965.-С.209-227; Мельников Г.П. Системная лингвистика и ее отношение к структурной // Проблемы языкознания. - М., 1967.-С. 90-110; Волков А.Г. Язык как система знаков. – М.: МГУ, 1966. – 320 с.; Щерба Л.В. Языковая система и речевая деятельность. - Л.: Наука, 10, 1974.-428 с.; Солнцев В.М. Язык как системно-структурное

O'zbek tili leksikasini atroflicha o'rganishda S.Ibrohimov, A.Hojiyev, Sh.Rahmatullayev, Y.Pinxasov, X.Doniyorov, Z.Ma'rupov, H.Ne'matov, I.Qo'chqortoyev, Olim Usmon, T.Aliqulov, B.O'rinboev, R.Qo'ng'urov, E.Umarov, B.Bafoyev, H.Dadaboyev, R.Rasulov, R.Doniyorov, T.Nafasov, N.Mahkamov, A.Madvaliyev kabi olimlarning xizmatlari beqiyos. Ular fundamental tadqiqotlari bilan o'zbek tili leksikasini sistema sifatida o'rganish uchun ulkan zamin hozirladilar va bu usulni bir qadar boshlab ham berdilar, o'zbek tili sistem leksikologiyasiga asos soldilar. Sh.Rahmatullayev, E.Begmatov, H.Ne'matov, N.Mahmudov, R.Rasulov, M.Mirtojiyev, O.Bozorov, Sh.Iskandarova, R.Safarova, M.Narziyeva, Sh.Orifjonova, B.Qilichev, G.Ne'matova, H.Saidovalarning ilmiy izlanishlari esa to'g'ridan to'g'ri leksikani sistem tilshunoslik nuqtayi nazaridan o'rganishga bag'ishlanganligi bilan muhim o'rin tutadi.

A.Sobirovning fikricha, o'zbek tilshunosligiga maydon nazariyasining kirib kelishi til birliklariga nisbatan sistem-struktur metodlarning qo'llanila boshlashi bilan bog'liq. Bu borada amalga oshirilgan ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari ichida A.Nurmonov, H.Ne'matov, R.Rasulov, I.Qo'chqortoyev, E.Begmatov, T.Mirzaqulov, Sh.Iskandarova, O.Bozorov, R.Safarova, B.Qilichev, M.Narziyeva, F.Safarov, H.Hojiyevalarning ilmiy kuzatishlari va olingan xulosalar o'zbek tili leksikasini maydon nazariyasi asosida o'rganishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Jumladan, Sh.Iskandarova shaxs mikromaydoni misolida o'zbek tili leksikasini semantik maydon sifatida o'rganish muammolarini ko'tarib chiqdi. Sh.Iskandarova olamning guruhlariga bo'linishi va uning tilda aks etishi haqida batafsil fikr yuritib, shaxs mikromaydonida faoliyat ko'rsatuvchi 100 ga yaqin leksik-semantik guruh haqida ma'lumot beradi. Masalan, savodxon, donishmand, zakovatli, farosatli, idrokli, qoloq kabi leksemalar saviya asosida farq qiluvchi nomlar guruhiga kiritiladi, ularning umumiy va farqli tomonlari izohlanadi. T.Mirzaqulov o'zbek tili morfem paradigmikasi va sintagmatikasi masalalariga to'xtalar ekan, funksional-semantik maydonning xususiyatlarini yoritib beradi. Uning ta'kidlashicha, tilshunoslikda maydon (leksik, leksik-semantik, semantik, morfosemantik, assotsiativ, grammatik, funksional-semantik maydon) paradigmatika, paradigma tushunchalaridan farqlanmagan holda qo'llanilaveradi. Aslida, maydon bir umumiy mazmun yoki shakl o'xshashligi asosida turli sathlarga tegishli birliklarning funksional-semantik birlashuvidir. M.Abduvaliyev har qanday maydonning ma'no va ifoda plani qismlaridan tashkil topishini ta'kidlagan holda, maydonda dominant, yadro va periferiya qismlari mavjud bo'lishi haqida fikr yuritadi. Har bir tilda leksemalar muayyan qonun-qoidalar asosida bir yerga jamlanadi. Tildagi semantik maydon iyerarxiyasini belgilash, mazkur maydonlardagi makro, media va mikroqurilmalarni aniqlash uchun, avvalo, tilning falsafiy asoslariga e'tibor berish lozim. Falsafada olamga narsa va hodisaning bog'lanishlari, aloqadorligi,

образование.-2 издание. - М.: Наука, 1977.-344с.; Labov W. Denotational structure // Papers from the parasession on the lexicon. - Chicago, 1978. -P. 220-260; Кезина С.В. Семантическое поле как система // Филологические науки. - М., 2004. - № 4. - С. 79-86; Косериу Э. Синхрония, диахрония и история. (Проблема языкового извлечения) // Новое в лингвистике. Вып. 3 - М., 1963. - С. 143-346; Postal P. Limitations of Phrase Structure Grammars // The Structure of Language.-Englewood Cliffs (N.J.), 1964.-P. 137-154; Кубрякова Е.С. Структуры представления знаний в языке: Сб. науч. аналит. образов РАН ИНИОН. - М., 1994а - 160 с.; Пономаренко Е.В. О развитии системного подхода в лингвистике // Филологические науки.- М., 2004.-№5.-С. 24-34.

munosabatlarning tartibli, tadrijiy rivojlanishi, makon va zamondagi birligiga asoslangan yaxlit bir sistema sifatida qaraladi. Mazkur sistema ichidagi aloqalarni ta'minlaydigan mustaqil tarkibiy qismlarning har biri element sanaladi.

Dissertatsiyaning ikkinchi bobi **“Professor Sh.M.Iskandarovanning ilmiy-nazariy konsepsiyasi tahlili”** deb nomlanib, bob “Jahon tilshunosligida sistema tushunchasi va ahamiyati”, “O‘zbek struktur tilshunosligining rivojida Sh. Iskandarovanning o‘rni” hamda “O‘zbek tilshunosligiga maydon nazariyasining kirib kelishi” kabi fasllardan iborat.

Professor Sh.Iskandarovanning “O‘zbek tili leksikasini mazmuniy maydon sifatida o‘rganish (shaxs mikromaydoni)” mavzusidagi doktorlik dissertatsiyasi ilmiy jamoatchilikning e'tibori va e'tirofiga erishdi. 1998-yilda nashr etilgan “Leksikani mazmuniy maydon asosida o‘rganish muammolari” hamda 2007-yilda chop qilingan “Til sistemasiga maydon asosida yondashuv” nomli monografiyalari Sh.Iskandarova nomini o‘zbek tilshunosligida maydon nazariyasining asoschisi va targ‘ibotchisi sifatida tanitdi. Sharifa Iskandarova g‘oyat izlanuvchan, fanning tarixiy taraqqiyoti bilan hamohang qadam tashlovchi olima sifatida lingvistik maydon haqidagi qarashlarini takomillashtirib, charxlab bordi⁷.

“Ustoz Sharifa Iskandarovani o‘zbek tilshunosligining tirik xazinasi, desak ham xato bo‘lmaydi. Uning muallifligida yaratilgan 30 dan ortiq kitoblar, jumladan, darslik, monografiya va o‘quv uslubiy qo‘llanmalar, 300 ga yaqin ilmiy maqolalar ana shu xazinaning qimmatli gavharlari sifatida qadrlanayotgani, o‘qib-o‘rganilayotgani ham buning dalilidir⁸”, deydi “Maktab yaratgan marg‘ilonlik olima” maqolasining mualliflari.

Ta’kidlash kerakki, bugungi kunda respublikamiz ilm-fani taraqqiyotida Farg‘ona filologiya maktabining o‘z nufuzi va o‘rni bor. Bu maktabning bunyod bo‘lishi va o‘z ilmiy an‘analariga ega bo‘lishida, tom ma’noda taraqqiy etishida Sharifa Iskandarova kabi zahmatkash va fidoyi olimlarning sa’y-harakatlari va mehnatlari beqiyosdir. Shu bois ham ustozni ana shu nufuzli maktabning onasi, Farg‘ona filologiya maktabidan yetishib chiqayotgan olima ayollarning yetakchisi deb aytishga haqlimiz, albatta.

Z.Rahimovning e’tiroficha⁹, professor Sh.Iskandarova o‘zbek tilshunosligi, tilga sistem-struktur asosda yondashuv bilan bog‘liq yangi yo‘nalishdagi ko‘plab tadqiqotlar muallifi sifatida respublika ilmiy jamoatchiligi o‘rtasida munosib mavqega ega. Davlat tilining ijtimoiy-ma’naviy hayotdagi mavqeyini oshirishga, ma’naviy merosimizni targ‘ib qilishga o‘z hissasini qo‘shib kelayotgan tilshunos olima. Tilshunoslik nazariyasi, leksikologiya, leksikografiya, grammatika, tilni sistema sifatida o‘rganish, lingvistikada maydon nazariyasi, pragmatika, etnolingvistik muammolari bo‘yicha ish olib boradi.

Farg‘ona davlat universitetida ilmiy maktab yaratgan. Olimaning tilshunoslik nazariyasi, leksikologiya, leksikografiya, tilni sistema sifatida o‘rganish, lingvistikada maydon nazariyasi muammolari bo‘yicha olib borgan izlanishlari 1 ta

⁷ Sher Muhammadov B. Ilmga muhabbat va sadoqat // Ilmning nurafshon yo‘li. – Farg‘ona, 2023. – B.5.

⁸ Ibragimova E., Mamajonov M. Maktab yaratgan marg‘ilonlik olima // Ilmning nurafshon yo‘li. – Farg‘ona, 2023. – B.13.

⁹ Rahimov Z. E’tirof // Ilmning nurafshon yo‘li. – Farg‘ona, 2023. – B.9.

darslik, 4 ta monografiya, 20 ga yaqin o‘quv-uslubiy qo‘llanma, 100 dan ortiq ilmiy maqolalarda o‘z aksini topgan.

“Tilshunoslik nazariyasi” (Farg‘ona, 2022) darsligi, “Leksikani mazmuniy maydon asosida o‘rganish” (T.: Fan, 1998), “Til sistemasiga maydon asosida yondashuv”(T.: Fan, 2007), “Lug‘aviy birliklarning struktur-semantik va lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari” (Farg‘ona, 2021), “Fitrat publitsistik asarlarida o‘zlashma leksemalar” (Farg‘ona, 2022) nomli monografiya, “O‘zbek tilining nazariy grammatikasi. Morfologiya” (T.: Yangi asr avlodi, 2001. Hammuallif), “Sistem tilshunoslik asoslari” (Farg‘ona, 2006), “Umumiy tilshunoslik” (Andijon, 2007), “Tilshunoslik nazariyasi” (T., 2008. Hammuallif), “Tilshunoslik nazariyasi” (2011), “Tilshunoslikning nazariy masalalari” (Farg‘ona, 2014), “O‘zbek tili” (Farg‘ona, 2016), “Til strukturasi” (Farg‘ona, 2017), “Nazariy tilshunoslik” (Farg‘ona, 2019. Hammuallif), “Tilshunoslik nazariyasi” (Farg‘ona, 2021. Hammuallif) singari o‘quv-uslubiy qo‘llanmalari nashr etilgan.

Olimaning ilmiy maslahatchiligi va rahbarligida 19 ta, xususan, 1 ta doktorlik (N.Umarova, FarDU), 4 ta nomzodlik (D.Voqqosova (JalolobodDU), B.Qurbonova (FarDU), G.Isaqova (O‘zDSMI), M.Qahhorova (FarDU), 14 ta falsafa doktori (A.Rasulova (FarDU), U.Qo‘ziyev (NamDU), Z.Jo‘raboyeva (AnDU), M.Shokirova (FarDU), M.Omonov (FarDU), I.Xoldarova (FarDU), D.Ashurov (NamDU), K.Kahhorov (FarDU), D.Rahmatullayeva (QDPI), F.Kosimova (FarDU), R.Jo‘rayeva (QDPI), Z.Ma‘rufova (TDPU), G.Mamajonova (FarDU), D.Qo‘ldasheva (FarDU) dissertatsiyalari himoya qilingan. Hozirda Sh.Iskandarova ilmiy rahbarligida 20 ga yaqin tadqiqotchi doktorlik va falsafa doktori dissertatsiyalari ustida ilmiy izlanish olib bormoqda.

O‘zbek tilshunosligi mustaqillik davrida juda katta yutuqlarga erishdi. Jumladan, tilshunoslikka avvallari qoralangan qator nazariyalarning ham tadqiqot metodlari kirib keldi. Ana shunday metodlardan biri sistemaviy yoki struktur metoddir. O‘zbek tilshunosligida bu metodga tayangan bir qancha asarlar dunyoga keldi. Bu metodning o‘ziga xos xususiyati shundaki, obyektни avtonom holda emas, balki o‘ziga o‘xshagan boshqa obyektlar bilan munosabati asosida o‘rganadi va unga mayda elementlarning munosabatidan tashkil topgan nisbiy butunlik sifatida qaraydi. Natijada tilni pog‘onaviy, ko‘p bosqichli ichki tuzilishga ega ekanligi e‘tirof etiladi. Tadqiqotchining e‘tibori obyektning moddiylashuviga emas, balki ular o‘rtasidagi munosabatga qaratiladi. Shuning uchun har bir sath umumiy va xususiylklarini aks ettiruvchi til va nutq zidlanishi asosida o‘rganiladi. O‘zbek tilshunosligida yetakchi mavqega ega bo‘lgan ana shu metod Sh.Iskandarovaning diqqatini jalb etdi va o‘zbek tili leksikasini mavzuiy guruhlarga bo‘lgan holda, har bir guruhni tashkil etgan a‘zolar o‘rtasidagi o‘zaro munosabatni o‘rganishga bel bog‘ladi. Natijada 1999-yilda “O‘zbek tili leksikasini mazmuniy maydon sifatida o‘rganish (shaxs mikromaydoni)” mavzusidagi doktorlik dissertatsiyasini yakunladi. 1998-yilda “Leksikani mazmuniy maydon asosida o‘rganish muammolari” hamda 2007-yilda “Til sistemasiga maydon asosida yondashuv” nomli monografiyalarini “Fan” nashriyoti orqali ilmiy jamoatchilikka havola etdi. Bu izlanishlar Sh.Iskandarova nomini o‘zbek tilshunosligida maydon nazariyasining asoschisi va targ‘ibotchisi sifatida tanitdi.

Sepir-Uorf nomi bilan mashhur bo‘lgan lingvistik nisbiylik nazariyasi til va tafakkurning o‘zaro zich aloqasiga, bir-biri bilan uzviy munosabatiga tayangan holda, har bir tilning o‘ziga xosligi shu til egalarining tafakkurida namoyon bo‘ladi, har bir xalqning tafakkuri uning til shakli bilan uzviy bog‘liq bo‘ladi, degan g‘oyani olg‘a suradi. Bunga muvofiq, har bir xalq til shakliga muvofiq olam manzarasini yaratadi. Har bir tilning milliy xususiyati shu til egalari yaratgan OLMda aks etadi. Bunday manzara shaxslarning qarindoshlik munosabatida ham, vaqtning bo‘linishida ham, rangning farqlanishida ham namoyon bo‘ladi.

Jahon tilshunosligida til sistemasini o‘rganishda keng qo‘llanilayotgan bu nazariya Sh.Iskandarovaning sa’y-harakati tufayli o‘zbek tilshunosligiga kirib keldi. O‘zbek tilshunosligida lisoniy birliklarning paradigmatic munosabati bir qator maqolalar, monografiyalar, darslik va qo‘llanmalarda ma’lum darajada yoritilgan bo‘lsa ham, lekin lingvistik maydon bilan nimasi umumiylikni tashkil qiladi-yu, nimasi bilan farqlanadi, degan savol qo‘yilmagan edi. Buning sababi lingvistik maydon nazariyasining hali tilshunoslikka singib ketmagani edi. Har bir yangi obyekt unga yaqin, shu kungacha ma’lum bo‘lgan boshqa obyektga qiyoslash, ular o‘rtasidagi o‘xshash va farqli tomonlarni aniqlash, uning mohiyatini ochish gnoseologiyaning asosiy tamoyilidir¹⁰. Shu nuqtayi nazardan olimaning yangi kirib kelayotgan lingvistik maydon tushunchasini oldindan ma’lum bo‘lgan paradigma tushunchasiga qiyoslash va ularning bir-biridan farqli belgilarini ochishga harakati tabiiy bir holdir. Muallif bir sathga mansub birliklar o‘rtasidagi assotsiativ munosabatni paradigmatic munosabat sifatida tushungani holda, lingvistik maydon tushunchasini shu paradigmatic munosabatga qiyoslagan holda izohlaydi.

Tilning tuzilishini, uning leksik tizimini, xususan, leksik birliklarni til tizimidagi guruhlariga birlashtirish usullarini aks ettiruvchi modellarni tasavvur qilish va yaxshiroq tushunish uchun olimlar diqqatni guruhlashga qaratdilar. Terminlar lug‘atni guruhlariga ajratishning turli usullarini nomlashda namoyon bo‘ladi: “lingvistik soha”, “leksik-semantik guruh”, “tematik guruh”, “assotsiativ maydon” va boshqalar.

Maydon nazariyasi bo‘yicha jahon tilshunosligida bir qator ishlar amalga oshirilgan. Ammo, Sh.Iskandarova bu sohani tadqiq etganda milliy tilshunosligimizda endi ommalashayotgan va ochilayotgan qonuniyatlardan biri hisoblanardi. Shuning uchun “Maydon va uning mohiyati nima?” degan savolga zamonaviy tilshunosligimizdagi qarashlar va javoblar turlicha. Maydon tushunchasi aslida fizika sohasida paydo bo‘lgan bo‘lib, “fizik hodisa voqelanadigan yoki uning ta’siri paydo bo‘ladigan fazo¹¹” sifatida izohlanadi. Tilshunoslikda esa “maydon” quyidagicha talqin qilinadi. Ya’ni biz maydon so‘zini semantika bilan bog‘liq holda talqin qilamiz. Bu ikkala so‘z “semantik maydon” tarzida talqin etiladi. Tilshunoslikda semantikaning asosiy vazifasi ma’nolari bilan bog‘langan so‘zlarni birlashtiradi. Bunday so‘zlar, odatda, bir leksik-semantik guruhni tashkil qiladi. Jumladan, rang – bo‘yoqni bildiruvchi so‘zlar: oq, qora, pushti; vaqtni bildiruvchi so‘zlar: peshin, shom, sahar, namozshom vaqti; harakat-holatni ifodalovchi so‘zlar: tez, sekin, sokin, asta. Ular alohida semantik maydonga egadir. Maydonni

¹⁰ Nurmonov A., Mo‘minov S. Olimaning toblanishi // Ilmning nurafshon yo‘li. – Farg‘ona, 2023. – B.18.

¹¹ O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston Ensiklopediyasi, 2006. – B.228.

tilshunoslikda umumiy sememaga ega, bir arxisema bilan birlashuvchi leksik birliklar majmui sifatida tushunish XIX asrdan, xususan, M.M.Pokrovskiy tadqiqotlaridan boshlangan. A.Ufimseva semantik maydon nazariyasi va uning lug‘at tarkibini tahlil qilishdagi imkoniyatlarini yoritdi.

Sh.Iskandarova birinchilardan bo‘lib o‘zbek tilshunosligiga leksikani mazmuniy maydon asosida o‘rganish muammosini olib kirdi. U o‘zbek tili leksikasining qanday mazmuniy maydonlardan tashkil topganligi, bu mazmuniy maydonlarning ichki tuzilishi va maydon birliklarining o‘zaro munosabati kabi masalalarni o‘rganib, funksional-semantik maydon nazariyasini rivojlantirishga hissa qo‘shdi. Bu usul asosida leksikani o‘rganish katta ahamiyatga ega bo‘lib, o‘zbek tili leksikasini mikromaydonlarga ajratish ideografik, tezaurus lug‘atlar tuzishda katta samara beradi. Buni olimaning qarashlari ham izohlaydi: “Olamning lingvistik manzarasini yoritishda, ideografik lug‘atlar tuzishda leksemalarni maydon sifatida o‘rganish juda qulay imkoniyat yaratadi. Leksikografiyada keng tarmoq otayotgan ideografik lug‘atlar tuzish tamoyillari G.Shuxardt nomi bilan bog‘liq. Uning onomasiologiya bo‘yicha olib borgan tadqiqotlari tillarning lug‘at tarkibini so‘zlar nomlagan narsalar guruhi asosida o‘rganish va shu asosda lug‘at tuzish metodi va vazifalarini asoslashga imkon beradi¹²”.

Dissertatsiyaning uchinchi bobi **“O‘zbek zamonaviy tilshunosligining takomilida Sh.M.Iskandarovanning hissasi”** deb nomlanib, ushbu bob “Tilning sistemaviy talqini va yangi ilmiy yo‘nalishlar”, “Shaxs semali birliklar va “til egasi” masalalari”, “O‘zbek ilmiy pragmatikasining shakllanishida nutqiy etiketlarning o‘rni va ahamiyati” kabi fasllardan iborat.

Tilshunoslik til bo‘yicha tadqiqot ishlari olib borganda boshqa fanlarning xulosalariga ham suyanadi va aksincha, barcha fanlar ham til materiallaridan foydalanadi. Bundan ko‘rinadiki, tilshunoslik deyarli barcha fanlar bilan aloqada, hamkorlikda ish olib boradi. Til falsafa, psixologiya (ruhshunoslik), sotsiologiya, mantiq (logika) kabi fanlar tomonidan ham o‘rganiladi. Tilni o‘rganishda ishtirok etadigan har bir fanning tilga nisbatan o‘z munosabati bor. Bu munosabat har bir fanning tilni qaysi tomoni yoki aspektini o‘rganishi bilan belgilanadi va ushbu fanning predmetini tashkil etadi. Tilshunoslik, ayniqsa, falsafa bilan chambarchas bog‘liqdir. O‘tmishda tilshunoslik ham falsafa fanining bir tarmog‘i bo‘lgan, keyinchalik mustaqil fan maqomini olgan. Falsafa tilshunoslikning metodologiyasini belgilab beradi. U turli fanlar, jumladan, tilshunoslik uchun xarakterli bo‘lgan tahlil tamoyillari va metodlarini tanlash hamda belgilashda yordam beradi. Tilshunoslikning mantiq fani bilan aloqadorligi shundaki, til – fikr ifodalash quroli, fikr esa mantiq fanining o‘rganish manbasidir. Fikr va til o‘zaro bog‘liq bo‘lgani kabi grammatik va logik kategoriyalar ham o‘zaro bog‘liqdir.

Xullas, lingvistika fani umumiylik sifatida, qayd etilganidek, turlicha xususiyliklari, sohalari orqali til sistemasini butun mohiyati, murakkabligi bilan, kommunikativ cheksiz imkoniyatlari bilan tadqiq qiladi. U ayni jarayonda qator fanlar bilan o‘zaro aloqada, hamkorlikda ish olib boradi, til va jamiyat, til va tarix,

¹² Искандарова Ш., Шокирова М. “Спорт” архисемали лексемаларнинг компонент таҳлили // О‘zbek tili va adabiyoti. 2011. – №6. – Б.101.

til va taraqqiyot, til va tafakkur, til va nutq kabi o'ta dolzarb, o'ta murakkab masalalarning yoritilishida faol ishtirok etadi.

Professor Sh.Iskandarovanning nutqiy odatlar yuzasidan olib borgan tadqiqoti yuqorida sanab o'tilgan bir necha yangi yo'nalishlar uchun o'zan vazifasini bajardi. Jumladan, paralingvistika, etnolingvistika, sotsiolingvistika, psixolingvistika, pragmalingvistika va lingvokulturologiya kabi yangi yo'nalishlarning ilk kurtaklari mazkur dissertatsiya orqali namoyon bo'lganini e'tirof etish joiz.

Shuningdek, tilshunoslik tarix, arxeologiya, adabiyotshunoslik kabi ijtimoiy, fiziologiya, fizika, kibernetika, matematika kabi tabiiy, aniq fanlar bilan ham bog'liq. Professor Sh.Iskandarova olib borgan tadqiqotlarda ana shu fanlararo bog'liqlik shunday yuqori darajaga chiqdiki, maydon nazariyasining fizik tavsifini bilmay turib, bu tushunchani lingvistikaga tatbiq etish aslo mumkin emas. Shuningdek, to'plam va tasnif tushunchalarining falsafiy mohiyatini anglamay turib esa lingvistikada qo'llash amri maholdir. Shu jihatdan olib qaraganda, professor Sh.Iskandarovanning tilshunoslikdagi maydon nazariyasi va iyererxik tasnif masalalari fanlararo murakkab integratsiyani o'zida aks ettirgan, deyish mumkin.

Keyingi yillarda o'zbek tilshunosligida onomasiologik tamoyilga asoslangan, til mazmuniy mundarijasiga maydon sifatida yondashuv asosidagi tadqiqotlar ancha ommalashdi. Jumladan, A.Sobirov o'zining "O'zbek tilining leksik sathini sistema sifatida tadqiq etish" mavzusidagi tadqiqotida leksik sathga mazmuniy maydon sifatida yondashgan bo'lsa, N.Nishonova va D.Voqqosovalar leksik sath tarkibidagi ma'lum mikromaydonlarning semantik tahliliga, H.Hojiyeva va F.Safarovlar¹³ esa mazmuniy strukturadagi turli sathlarga xos birliklarning struktur tahliliga e'tibor qaratdilar.

Dastlabki ishlarda muayyan mazmuniy umumiylik ostida mikromaydonga birlashgan leksemalar tadqiq obyekt sifatida olinsa, keyingi tadqiqotlarda turli sath birliklarining bir umumiy mazmun ostida birlashishiga diqqat qilinadi. Xususan, H.Hojiyeva o'zbek tilidagi hurmat ifodalovchi morfologik, sintaktik, lug'aviy, fonetik vositalarni o'rganishni ko'zda tutadi. Uningcha, "struktur-funksional-semantik xususiyatiga qarab hurmat maydoni uch qismga bo'linadi: yadro, markaz va markazdan tashqari (chekka) qism¹⁴". Sh.Iskandarova¹⁵ esa o'zbek tilidagi til birliklari misolida personallik (shaxs), temporallik (zamon), lokallik (makon), shart va to'siqsizlik kabi mikromaydonlarning ayrim belgilarini yoritib bergan.

O'zbek tilshunosligi 90-yillarga qadar, asosan, sotsial tilshunoslik yo'nalishida rivojlanganligi sababli paralingvistik va ekstralingvistik vositalarni nolingvistik, nolisoniy hodisalar sifatida mutlaqo o'rganmas edi. Keyingi davrlarda jahon

¹³ Собиров А. Ўзбек тилининг лексик сатҳини система сифатида тадқиқ этиш: Филол. фан. д-ри... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2005; Нишонова Н.Р. Ўзбек тилида “ҳайвон” архисемали лексемалар майдонининг мазмуний таҳлили: Филол. фан. номз... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2000; Воққосова Д.В. Ўзбек тилидаги анемонимларнинг семантик таҳлили: Филол. фанл. номз... дисс. автореф. – Фарғона, 2005; Ҳожиева Ҳ.Я. Ўзбек тилида хурмат майдони ва унинг лингвистик-нутқий хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. номз... дисс. автореф. – Самарқанд, 2001; Сафаров Ф.С. Ўзбек тилида сон-микдор микромайдони ва унинг лингвистик-нутқий хусусияти: Филол. фан. номз... дисс. автореф. – Самарқанд, 2004.

¹⁴ Ҳожиева Ҳ.Я. Ўзбек тилида хурмат майдони ва унинг лингвистик-нутқий хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. номз... дисс. автореф. – Самарқанд, 2001. – В.8.

¹⁵ Искандарова Ш.М. Ўзбек тили лексикасини мазмуний майдон сифатида ўрганиш (шахс микромайдони): Филол. фан. д-ри... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1999. – Б.94.

tilshunosligida sotsiolingvistik tadqiqotlarning salmog‘i orta borishi ta‘sirida o‘zbek nutqining paralingvistik vositalariga ham e‘tibor berila boshlandi. Bu yo‘nalishda S.Mo‘minov, Sh.Iskandarova, M.Saidxonov kabilarning tadqiqotlari diqqatga sazovordir. Biroq o‘zbek tilshunosligida bu soha rivojida ko‘plab olimlar qatorida professor N.Mahmudovning alohida xizmatlari bor. Xususan, olim ilmiy qarashlarida til va jamiyat munosabatlarining o‘ziga xos jihatlari nazariy asoslangan. Jumladan, uning “Til siyosati va siyosat tili”, “Xalqaro til va ona tili”, “Fan tili va til fani”, “So‘z o‘zlashtirishda me‘yor va milliylik”, “O‘xshatishlar va milliy nigoh” nomli va boshqa ko‘plab ilmiy izlanishlarida o‘zbek tili nutqiy me‘yorlarining o‘ziga xos tomonlari lingvokulturologik, antroposentrik hamda kognitiv tilshunoslik yutuqlarini o‘ziga singdirgan yangicha qarashlar asosida chuqur tadqiq etib berildi. Tilda o‘xshatishlarning turg‘unlashuvi hodisasiga alohida urg‘u bergan olim uni xalq turmush tarzi, yashash odatlari bilan bog‘liqligini ta‘kidlaydi¹⁶: “Xalqning dunyoni ko‘rishi va anglashidagi o‘ziga xoslik, ya‘ni milliy-madaniy va milliy-konnotativ ma‘lumot bevosita ayni o‘xshatish etalonida o‘z tajassumini topadi”.

Professor S.Mo‘minov o‘z ilmiy izlanishlarida o‘zbek muloqot xulqini ilk bor ijtimoiy-lisoniy aspektda o‘zbek kommunikantlari faoliyatining kompozitsion bosqichlari, kommunikantlar o‘rtasidagi munosabatning milliy o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari, muloqot xulqining jins, yosh, sotsial va hudud jihatidan xoslanishini atroflicha tadqiq etdi. Olimning ilmiy tadqiqotlari bevosita nutq madaniyati masalalariga bag‘ishlangan bo‘lib¹⁷, asosan, muloqot bosqichlari, jarayonning maqsadli kechishi shartlari, muloqot ishtirokchilarining shaxs xususiyatlari haqidagi ilmiy qarashlar bayon etilgan.

Professor Sh.Iskandarova nutq madaniyati va nutqiy odatni bir-biridan farqlar ekan, jamiyat tomonidan qabul qilingan va qo‘llanilishi zarur bo‘lgan yoki talab etiladigan, suhbatdoshlar o‘rtasida aloqa o‘rnatish va uni kerakli ohangda olib borish uchun ishlatiladigan turg‘un muloqot qoliplarining maxsus milliy kichik tizimlarini nutqiy odat deb, nutq madaniyatini tildan foydalanish qoidalarini ilmiy asosda belgilash, talaffuz, urg‘u me‘yorlariga rioya qilgan holda so‘z birikmasi, jumla yoki gaplarni me‘yoriy tuza bilishni talab etishini ta‘kidlaydi¹⁸. Nutq madaniyatidagi nutqning aniqligi, sofligi, mantiqiyliigi, ifodaliligi, ta‘sirchanligiga amal qilish zarurati nutqiy odatda yo‘q. Uning birliklari takrorlanuvchanligi, bir zaylda ekani, barqarorligi bilan ajralib turadi. Nutq madaniyati lisoniy bilim va malakalar yig‘indisi bo‘lsa, nutqiy odat ma‘lum millat vakillarining nutqida atrof-muhit, sharoitlar, urf-odatlar ta‘sirida shakllangan bo‘ladi.

XULOSA

1. O‘zbek tili leksikasini atroflicha o‘rganishda S.Ibrohimov, A.Hojiyev, Sh.Rahmatullayev, Y.Pinxasov, X.Doniyorov, Z.Ma‘rupov, H.Ne‘matov, I.Qo‘chqortoyev, Olim Usmon, T.Aliqulov, B.O‘rinboev, R.Qo‘ng‘urov,

¹⁶ Маҳмудов Н. Ўхшатишлар ва миллий нигоҳ // Тил тилсими тадқиқи – Тошкент: Мумтоз сўз, 2017. – Б.168.

¹⁷ Мўминов С.М. Ўзбек мулоқот хулқининг ижтимоий-лисоний хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. д-ри... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2000. – Б.47.

¹⁸ Искандарова Ш. Ўзбек нутқ оdatининг мулоқот шакллари: Филол. фан. номз.... дисс. автореф. – Самарканд, 1993. – Б.7.

E.Umarov, B.Bafoyev, H.Dadaboyev, R.Rasulov, R.Doniyorov, T.Nafasov, N.Mahkamov, A.Madvaliyev kabi olimlarning xizmatlari beqiyos. Ular fundamental tadqiqotlari bilan o'zbek tili leksikasini sistema sifatida o'rganish uchun ulkan zamin hozirladilar va bu usulni bir qadar boshlab ham berdilar, o'zbek tili sistem leksikologiyasiga asos soldilar. Sh.Rahmatullayev, E.Begmatov, H.Ne'matov, N.Mahmudov, R.Rasulov, M.Mirtojiyev, O.Bozorov, Sh.Iskandarova, R.Safarova, M.Narziyeva, Sh.Orifjonova, B.Qilichev, G.Ne'matova, H.Saidovalarning ilmiy izlanishlari esa to'g'ridan to'g'ri leksikani sistem tilshunoslik nuqtayi nazaridan o'rganishga bag'ishlanganligi bilan muhim o'rin tutadi.

2. Biz sistem tahlil jarayonida har bir narsaning mohiyatini shu narsaning o'ziga o'xshash, ayni vaqtda, undan farqli va hatto unga zid boshqa narsalar bilan bo'lgan munosabati orqali ochamiz. Til birliklarining o'xshashlik (paradigmatik), qo'shnichilik (sintagmatik) va pog'onali (iyerarxik) kabi asosiy munosabat turlari, ularning mohiyati sistem tilshunoslikda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Tizim qonuniyatlari asosida tilni tizim sifatida tadqiq etish usullari o'zbek tili lug'at tarkibini, leksemalarini tizim sifatida o'rganish yo'llarini belgilab beradi.

3. Professor Sh.Iskandarovanning lingvistik maydon bilan aloqador hodisalarning nazariy asoslarini chuqur o'rganishi, shu bilan birga, har qaysi til sathi birliklarini muayyan maydonlar asosida tarkibiy qismlarga bo'lishi, xususan, har bir mazmuniy maydonni o'ziga xos mikromaydonlarga ajratishi va bu mazmuniy maydonlarning ichki tuzilishi, tuzilish birliklarining o'zaro munosabati bilan bog'liq tadqiqotlari o'zbek tilning sistemaviy tabiatini ochishda tilshunosligimizda katta ahamiyatga ega.

4. Til sistemasini maydon asosida tadqiq etish tilning ifodalash tabiatini ochish bilan uzviy bog'liqdir, chunki obyektiv olam bir butun sistema bo'lib, uning uzvlari muayyan mikroolamlardan iboratdir. Bu mikroolam inson ongi orqali tilda o'z ifodasini topadi. Sh.Iskandarovanning tilni maydon sifatida o'rganish borasidagi tadqiqotlari olam + ong + til dialektik munosabatini asoslashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

5. Maydon nazariyasi ideografik lug'atlar tuzishda ham munosib ahamiyat kasb etadi. O'zbek tilining davlat tili maqomiga ega bo'lishi uning jahon miqyosida obro'-e'tibori ko'tarilishi, o'zbek tilini o'rganishga jahon xalqlari intilishining kuchayishi bunday lug'atlarga bo'lgan ehtiyojni yanada oshiradi. Chunki har qanday ideografik lug'at ma'lum bir til leksikasini oson o'zlashtirishga, u yoki bu tushunchalarni ifodalovchi so'zni topishga qulay vosita hisoblanadi. Ana shularni hisobga olib, professor Sh.Iskandarovanning tadqiqotlarida ideografik lug'at tuzish tamoyillarining belgilanishi o'zbek tilshunosligidagi leksikografik yo'nalishdagi dolzarb masalalarni hal etishda alohida ahamiyatga ega.

6. Tilshunos olimaning o'z tadqiqotlarida o'zbek tilida "shaxs" arxisemasi shaxs otlarini ham, shaxs olmoshlarini ham, egalik va shaxs-son qo'shimchalarini ham birlashtirishi lingvistik maydon haqidagi tushunchalarning ma'lum darajda o'zgarishiga olib keldi. Ya'ni Sh.Iskandarova nuqtayi nazariga ko'ra, bir umumiy ma'no asosida birlashgan turli sathga mansub birliklar munosabati lingvistik

maydon sifatida e'tirof etildi. Yagona umumiy ma'noga ega bo'lish va turli sathlarga mansublik xususiyatlari lingvistik maydonning muhim belgilari sifatida ko'rsatildi.

7. Sh.Iskandarova o'zbek tilshunosligida birinchilardan bo'lib o'zbek tilidagi til birliklari misolida personallik (shaxs), temporallik (zamon), lokallik (makon), shart va to'siqsizlik kabi mikromaydonlarning belgilarini yoritib berdi.

8. Til birliklari va nutq birliklari o'zaro dialektik bog'langan bo'lib, har qanday til birliklari nutqiy birliklar vositasida yuzaga chiqadi. Til egalari ongida tayyor holda mavjud bo'lgan lingvistik birliklarning o'zaro birikish qoidalari, andozalari til sathiga, ana shu andozalar orqali bevosita kuzatishda namoyon bo'lgan cheksiz hosilalar nutq sathiga mansubdir. Sh.Iskandarovaning sistemaviy tadqiqotlarida asosiy e'tibor lingvistik hodisalar zamirida yotgan munosabatni yoritishga qaratilganligi bilan e'tiborga loyiqdir.

9. Sh.Iskandarovaning nutqiy odatlar yuzasidan olib borgan tadqiqoti o'zbek tilshunosligidagi dastlabki izlanishlardan deyishimiz mumkin. Bu izlanish 90-yillardagi aloqa-aralashuv bilan bog'liq bo'lgan ba'zi yangi yo'nalishlarning tilshunoslikda yuzaga kelishi uchun debocha sifatida alohida ahamiyat kasb etganligini qayd etish zarur.

10. Olima nutqiy odat vazifalarini aniq belgilar ekan, nutqiy odat vaziyatlarida turli yoshdagi barcha ijtimoiy guruh a'zolarining nutqini kuzatgan holda, guruhlar o'rtasidagi farqlarni, shuningdek, o'zbek xalqining tarixiy udumlari bilan aloqador til birliklari, nutqiy odat birliklari vazifasini bajaruvchi noverbal vositalar tizimini aniqlash orqali ularning muloqotdagi o'rni va ahamiyatini ochib berdi.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL PhD.03/04.06.2020.Fil.76.04 ON AWARD
OF SCIENTIFIC DEGREES NAMANGAN STATE UNIVERSITY**

NAMANGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

SAYDALIYEVA DILZODAKHON BAKHODIROVNA

**LANGUAGE SYSTEM AND FIELD THEORY RESEARCH
OF PROFESSOR SHARIFA ISKANDAROVA
IN UZBEKISTAN LINGUISTICS**

10.00.11 – Language Theory. Practical and computer linguistics

ABSTRACT

of dissertation of doctor of philosophy (PhD) on PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Namangan – 2025

The subject of the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) dissertation is registered in the Higher Attestation Commission under the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation of the Republic of Uzbekistan under the number B2023.3.PhD/Fil3975.

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INTRODUCTION (Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) dissertation abstract)

Dissertation of the topic relevance and necessity. In world linguistics certain scientific directions basis established, known in science research methods active to apply take entered and this with in the field scientific-theoretical news created, same at the time, to science their own new followers delivery giving potential scientists scientific legacy study important importance has. Like this linguists scientific activity wide lighting during they by working issued scientific principles and analysis criteria new scientific to conclusions take the coming of science, the next development practical in terms of service to do with current is considered.

World linguistics for today to the progress of science noticeable contribution added famous of scientists research methods, they achieved of the results theoretical and practical importance such as important issues to study need is being felt. At this point in terms of linguistics next at times national of the language lexical reserve and his/her speech reality laws and to this adapted lexical system structural parts based on semantic-functional fields to the study attention increased. At this point from the point of view, from the language in society instead to determine whole one his life dedicated linguist of scientists his/her work glorify and their scientific legacy systematic study in linguistics important from tasks is considered.

Uzbek in linguistics created scientific of schools national linguistic thought to improve impact on the surface some scientific research take visited. However for today until linguist scientists activity separately study Uzbek in linguistics rare from events. In this respect, in linguistics to oneself typical school created, language science development added contributions and huge services our state by many there is confession done scientist, professor Sh. Iskandarov scientific legacy separately study issue priority from tasks. Sh. Iskandarova 's linguist as Uzbek language stylistics and semasiology research within done increased research Uzbek in linguistics to study worthlessness from work is considered. Because scientist Uzbek in linguistics monographic in the direction less studied field – area to the theory related theoretical views, analysis and interpretations, this about important scientific conclusions Uzbek linguistics for big importance has.

Uzbekistan Republic President Sh. Mirziyoyev The Supreme Council and Uzbekistan to the people did. In the application education in the field done increase necessary was affairs about stops “Our spirituality” basis was mother our language: (Uzbek also emphasizing the language passed: “National our own symbol our spirituality basis was mother to our language attention further. Of course, there are foreigners in our family too. language to know I need this now too. time is a requirement. But mother language to know forced let's do "need ¹". This is, of course, In turn, linguists on behalf of Uzbek language according to take going research circle further expansion, our language national-linguistic features surrounding to learn, also, Uzbek linguistics development worthy contribution added linguist of scientists scientific achievements wide illuminating to give. It also carries the task of in terms of linguist scientist Sh. Iskandarova scientific of research

¹ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M.Mirziyoyevning 2022-yil 20-dekabrdagi Oliy Majlis va O‘zbekiston xalqiga qilgan Murojaatnomasi. <https://president.uz/uz/lists/view/5774>.

theoretical and practical importance and scientist created linguistic of the school national linguistics in development caught place and role determination industry in front of standing current from issues is considered.

Uzbekistan Decree of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-4797 dated May 13, 2016 “Alisher Navoi Tashkent State named after Uzbek language and literature university organization to grow “About”, Uzbekistan Republic President Decree of Sh.M. Mirziyoyev No. PF-5850 dated October 21, 2019 “Uzbek of the language state language as prestige and my interest fundamentally increase measures “ On ”, No. PF-6084 dated October 20, 2020 “ In our country Uzbek language further develop and language policy improvement measures “On”, dated January 28, 2022, No. PF-60 “For 2022-2026 progress strategy “about” Decrees of the President of Uzbekistan dated April 10, 2020 Uzbek of the Republic language holiday day designation “about” Law acceptance to be done and this to activity relevant other regulatory and legal in documents designated tasks done in increasing this in the dissertation reported feedback source become service does.

The relevance of the research to the priority areas of the development of science and technology of the republic. The dissertation was carried out in accordance with the priority area of the development of science and technology of the republic I. “Formation of a system of innovative ideas and ways of their implementation in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of an information society and a democratic state”.

The level of study of the problem. Among foreign linguists P.Serio, L.Tenier, O.Campbell-Thomson etc.; Russian linguists R.I.Avanesov, A.V.Bondarko, R.A.Budagov, V.V.Vinogradov, V.Zinder, V.V.Kolesov, MIMatusevich and others² analyzed the scientific activities of linguistic scientists. In particular, research works such as N.A.Sverdlova's “Methodological features of the linguistic concept of Otto Espersen” (2004), D.A.Samarin's “Methodological features of the concept of active grammar of L'va Vladimirovich Shcherba” (2010) are devoted to the activities of outstanding linguistic scientists. In this regard, we can cite as an example the dissertation work of D.M.Yuldasheva on the topic “Linguistic and methodological heritage of academician L.V.Shcherba³” in 2021, which is dedicated to the study of the scientific heritage of academician L.V.Shcherba in Uzbek linguistics.

In general, since there are no research works devoted to the study of the scientific work of linguists in Uzbek linguistics to date, the need to study the scientific research conducted by famous linguists and their scientific heritage determines the relevance of the work.

² Campbell-Thomson O. LVShcherba: a 'new slant' on modern foreign languages in the school curriculum? // Curriculum Journal. August 2017. – P.1-33; Пищальникова В.А., Потапов В.В. Лев Владимирович Щерба // Отечественные лингвисты XX века. – М.: ИНИОН РАН, 2003. – С.123–148; Зиндер Л.Р., Маслов Ю.С. Л.В.Щерба – лингвист-теоретик и педагог. –Л.: Наука, 1982; Колесов В.В. Л.В.Щерба. –М.: Просвещение, 1987; Будагов Р.А. Академик Л.В.Щерба. –М.: Наука, 1976.

³ Sverdlova N.A. Methodology osobennosti lingvisticheskoy kontseptsii Otto Espersena: diss.... candy. Philol. science - Irkutsk, 2004; Samarin D.A. Methodology osobennosti kontseptsii active grammatiki Lva Vladimirovicha shcherby: Diss.... candy. Philol. science - Irkutsk, 2010; Yuldasheva D.M. Academician L.V. shcherby of linguistic and methodological descent: Philol. science. b. fake Dr. (PhD)... diss. - Ko'kan, 2021.

The study of the scientific work of linguist Sh. Iskandarova can be divided into two areas: scientific and journalistic.

A number of scientific and analytical articles, such as “The Enlightenment of a Scientist” by A.Nurmonov and S.Muminov, “The Lover of Our Mother Language” by B.Yuldoshev and S.Boymirzayeva, “The Enlightenment of a Scientist” by A.Nurmonov, A.Sobirov, S.Muminov, D.Nabiyeva and A.Rahimov, and “The Enlightenment of a Scientist” by⁴ A.Tolipov, “Sharifakhon Scientist”, “Talented Scientist”, “Doctor of Science” by S.Komilova and U.Kadirova, “The Devotee of Science” by L.Kazikhonova, “Science is also a Worship” by M.Abdurahimova, “Shamchirak. In popular scientific articles such as “The World Created by Women (Women of Uzbekistan's Sacrifice)”, “A.Tursunov’s “Work Worthy of Honor and Dignity”, “Paths Illuminated by the Light of Science” by M.Abdurahimova and M.Tojaliyeva⁵, the qualities of the scientist as a person and a woman, her sacrifices in the cause of science, and her fruitful contribution to the development of research related to speech in the Uzbek language, her semasiological analysis, and the introduction of field theory into Uzbek linguistics were thoroughly studied, and in a number of scientific and analytical articles, it was emphasized that Professor Sh. Iskandarova’s views differ from other research in that they are original and based on factual evidence.

Despite the fact that the works of the scientist are analyzed in these articles and are highly evaluated scientifically, the issue of the role of Sh. Iskandarova's scientific school in Uzbek linguistics has not been specifically studied on a monographic basis. From this point of view, it is important to study the unique approaches and scientific interpretations of famous scientists in Uzbek linguistics, including the lexicologist and semasiologist Sh. Iskandarova in the fields of phonetics, lexicology, semasiology, and to recognize her achievements in science.

The relevance of the research topic to the research plans of the higher education institution where the dissertation was completed. The dissertation was completed within the framework of the research plan of Kokand State Pedagogical Institute entitled “Current Problems of Uzbek Linguistics”.

The purpose of the study is to scientifically and theoretically substantiate the role of Professor Sh. Iskandarova in the study of the problems of Uzbek linguistics, research methods, principles of analysis, and results.

Objectives of the study:

to determine the contribution of Professor Sh. Iskandarova to the semasiology of the Uzbek language based on the confessions of her contemporaries;

to reveal the scholar’s new views and interpretations related to the system-structural approach to language in Uzbek linguistics;

⁴ Nurmonov A., Muminov S. The scientist's upbringing // FSU. News, 2012. – No. 4; Yuldoshev B., Boymirzayeva S. The lover of our native language // Samarkand, 2013. – No. 4; Nurmonov A., Sobirov A., Muminov S., Nabiyeva D., Rahimov A. The scientist's upbringing // Collection of current problems of Uzbek linguistics, Andijan, 2013.

⁵ Tolipov A. Sharifakhon scholar // Margilan truth, 1994, June 8; Tolipov A. Talented scholar // Ustoz, 1994, August 15; Komilova S., Qodirova U. Doctor of Science // Manaviyat, 1999, –№23 -24; Kozihonova L. Science devotee // Margilan truth, 2000, January 6; Abdurakhimova M. Science is also worship // Saodat, 2002, –№3; Karimova M. Shamchirak. The world created by women (Women of Uzbekistan's devotion) // Sharq, 2005; Tursunov A. Honorable and worthy work // Fergana education news, 2012, September 12; Abdurakhimova M., Tojaliyeva M. Paths illuminated by the light of science // Fergana Haqiqi, 2012, September 12.

Sh. Iskandarova's views on sememe and seme relations within the framework of word semantics, and the foundations of component analysis;

Uzbek in the language speech habit forms in the interpretation theoretical the basics open to give;

scientist field theory and his/her to oneself typical features about research in detail lighting;

Uzbek in linguistics new of directions to the surface Professor Sh.Iskandarova on arrival of research instead and research methods analysis to grow and this in the direction scientist their research scientific and theoretical in terms of generalization.

The research object as Professor Sh.Iskandarova textbook and monographs taken. In the work, the place with, scientist of research initial publications are also analyzed In particular, the textbook “Theory of Linguistics”, the monographs “Study of Lexicology on the Basis of the Content Field”, “Field-Based Approach to the Language System”, “Structural-Semantic and Linguo-Cultural Characteristics of Lexical Units”, “Assimilation of Lexemes in the Works of Fitrat Journalism”, “Theoretical Grammar of the Uzbek Language. Morphology”, “Fundamentals of System Linguistics”, “General Linguistics”, “Theory of Linguistics”, “Theoretical Issues of Linguistics”, “Uzbek Language”, “Language Structure”, “Theoretical Linguistics” and series of articles were selected.

The subject of the research is the study of the theoretical foundations of the scientific school of linguist Sh. Iskandarova, the linguistic views of the scientist, and the research methods used by them.

Research methods. The dissertation used historical-comparative, descriptive, synthetic, biographical, and sociological analysis methods.

The research scientific novelty of the following consists of:

Professor Sh.Iskandarova research through Uzbek language lexical to the system field as of view known advantages shown; semantic field and his/her in the content some microfields, their nature and characteristics, to it neighbor from events differentiation based on;

system-structure linguistics within Sh.Iskandarova lexemes component analysis of the word meaning and development, archetype “person”, archetype “thought” stable of units semantic to the characteristics circle scientific views proven;

professor’s temporality, locality, condition and unobstructed micro-areas about conclusions based on, this about of research Uzbek system in linguistics place determined;

Uzbek in linguistics Sh.Iskandarova of research theoretical importance illuminating given, scholar research scientific school followers by continue being delivered based on;

scientist speech habit forms, functions and speech situations about analysis and classifications speech issues with related research for important source become service to do proven.

The research practical result of the following consists of:

linguist, scientist, scientific legacy study based on Sharifa Iskandarova scientific to school typical features determined;

The conclusions drawn during the research are based on the provision of new scientific and theoretical information for Uzbek linguistics;

It is shown that the system serves to improve working programs, textbooks, and manuals created in the disciplines of linguistics, linguistic theory, and semasiology;

As a result of the analysis of the works of the successors of the professor's scientific school, the scientific foundations and significance of the scientist's achievements in linguistics are shown.

The reliability of the research results is determined by the clarity of the issues raised, the fact that the ideas do not contradict the traditional laws of linguistics, their correct interpretation, the reliance on scientific and theoretical sources in studying the problem, and the theoretical basis of the analyses carried out during the research. It is explained by the reliance on accurate scientific sources in the methods of approach used in the research work and the provision of theoretical information, the basis of the materials analyzed through scientific methods, the implementation of theoretical ideas and conclusions in practice, the confirmation of the results obtained by authorized organizations, and the study based on modern scientific concepts of linguistics.

Scientific and practical significance of research results. The scientific significance of research results is determined by the achievements and theoretical ideas put forward in the research of a particular author in linguistics. Uzbek linguistics, enriches the fields of semasiology and turkology with new theoretical information.

The practical significance of the research results is that the results of the dissertation serve as a source for lectures and practical training in subjects such as "History of the Uzbek language", "Systematic linguistics", "Semasiology of the Uzbek language", "Lexicology of the Uzbek language" in the philology department of higher educational institutions, and "Units of language construction", "Linguistic semantics" in the master's degree department, as well as for creating textbooks and study guides.

Implementation of research results. The results obtained on the basis of research on the role and theme of the scientific school of Professor Sh. Iskandarova in the study of lexical, semasiological, and stylistic levels in Uzbek linguistics were implemented in the following works:

Approbation of research results. The research results have been approved at 3 international and 2 republican scientific and theoretical conferences.

Publication of research results. A total of 13 scientific works have been published on the topic of the dissertation, 8 scientific articles have been published in scientific publications recommended for publication by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the main results of doctoral dissertations, including 5 in national and 3 in foreign journals.

Structure and size of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion and a list of references, and the total size of the work is 139 pages.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

Introduction establishes the relevance of the topic, describes the goals and objectives, object and subject of the research, indicates its compliance with the

priority areas of development of science and technology of the republic, describes its scientific novelty and practical results, reveals the scientific and practical significance of the results obtained, provides information on the implementation of the results into practice, published works, and the structure of the dissertation.

Chapter I is entitled **“Issues of studying language on a systematic basis”**, and the chapter consists of sections such as “The concept and importance of the system in world linguistics”, “A systematic approach to Uzbek linguistics”, and “Field theory and its interpretation”.

The world, as a whole system consisting of mutually conditioned and interdependent elements, has the property of being divisible into small wholes. The objective world is considered a complex system that is divided into classes from simple to complex and, at the same time, has the property of being divided into parts. This division is reflected in a generalized form in the human mind and finds its expression in language, and shows the inextricable connection of language with the objective world through consciousness.

The reflection of the objective world in the human mind and its expression in language are manifested through the division of the system into certain thematic groups. Therefore, the study of the language system as a field is of great importance in revealing the dialectical relationship between language - consciousness - being.

In the 1960s, a certain amount of attention was paid to the issue of studying the lexicon of the Uzbek language by dividing it into thematic groups. A number of studies, doctoral and candidate dissertations, and monographic works appeared in this direction. These studies undoubtedly serve as a basis for studying the Uzbek language as a system by dividing it into certain content areas.

Although linguists have expressed separate opinions about each subject group, not enough attention has been paid to their mutual relationship and the linguistic relationships of the units within each group.

The current search for new research methods in Uzbek linguistics stems from this demand. The 20th century, as in the development of other sciences, is characterized by a shift in the focus of attention from a substantive approach to the object to a structural-functional approach. This was due to the views of F. de Saussure. In accordance with this idea, the substantial separation of the structure and the recognition of its relative independence became the impetus for great discoveries in the subsequent period of linguistics.

The study of the language system on the basis of content areas is also one of the researches in this direction. Problems such as the fact that the language system is composed of certain content areas, the internal structure of these content areas, the interaction of structural units with each other, and the integral connection of areas require serious research, which are considered to be among the most important tasks facing Turkic studies today.

The issue of viewing language as a system has been extensively studied by modern scholars, from W. von Humboldt to Baudouin de Courtenay, V. Brendal, A.G. Volkov, E. Koseriu, E. Benveniste, M.M. Pokrovsky, G. Ipsen, Y. Trier, L.V. Shcherba, A.I. Smirnitsky, Z.S. Cherris, G.P. Melnikov, V.M. Solntsev,

Y.G.Belyayevskaya, W.Labov, P.Postal, E.S.Kubryakova, S.V.Kezina, Y.V.Ponomarenko, and others⁶.

The services of such scientists as S.Ibrohimov, A.Hojiyev, Sh.Rahmatullayev, Y.Pinkhasov, Kh.Doniyorov, Z.Ma'rupov, H.Ne'matov, I.Kochqortoyev, Olim Usmon, T.Aliqulov, BO'rinboev, R.Kong'urov, E.Umarov, B.Bafoyev, H.Dadaboev, R.Rasulov, R.Doniyorov, T.Nafasov, N.Mahkamov, A.Madvaliyev in the comprehensive study of the lexicon of the Uzbek language are incomparable. With their fundamental research, they prepared a huge ground for the study of the lexicon of the Uzbek language as a system and even initiated this method to some extent, laying the foundation for the systematic lexicology of the Uzbek language. The scientific research of Sh. Rahmatullayev, E.Begmatov, H.Ne'matov, N.Mahmudov, R.Rasulov, M.Mirtojiyev, O.Bozorov, Sh.Iskandarova, R.Safarova, M.Narziyeva, Sh.Orifjonova, B.Qilichev, G.Ne'matov, and H.Saidova is of great importance, as it is directly devoted to the study of lexis from the point of view of systematic linguistics.

Detailed information about the history of the formation of field theory, its study in world and Uzbek linguistics, types of fields, fields and related phenomena is provided in Sh. Iskandarova's book "Study of Lexis on the Basis of the Content Field". The scientist cites the views of G.Shchur as concepts in which the field component is involved: functional-semantic field, morpheme field, phoneme field, word-formation field, lexical field, content field, micro and macro field, relativity field, time field, number field, negation field, existence field, inclination field, person field, lexical-grammatical field, transformation field, absolute field, activity field, state field, etc.

Later, Sh. Iskandarova studies the concept of lexical field in her research work, mainly under the concept of the field of personal nouns.

Chapter II is entitled "**Analysis of the scientific and theoretical concept of Professor Sh.M. Iskandarova**", and the chapter consists of sections such as "The

⁶ Гумбольдт В. фон. Избранные труды по языкознанию: Пер. с нем. – М.: Прогресс, 1984. – 397 с.; Gumbold V. *Yava orolidagi kavi tili haqida*, 1840; Trier J. *Немецкая лексика в семантическом поле*, 1923; Porzig V. *Das Wunder der Sprache*, 1950; Ipsen G. *Языковых полей*, 1932; Guntert H. *Kalypso, Bedeutungsgeschichtliche Untersuchungen auf dem Gebiet der indogermanischen Sprachen (German Edition)*, 1923. Беляевская Е.Г. *Семантическая структура слова в номинативном и коммуникативном аспектах (Когнитивные основания формирования и функционирования семантической структуры слова): Автореф. дис. ... д-ра филол. наук.* – М., 1992. – 32 с.; Бенвенист Э. *Общая лингвистика / Пер. с франц.* – М.: Прогресс, 1974. – 447 с.; Бодуэн де Куртенэ И.А. *Избранные труды по общему языкознанию.* – М.: Изд-во АН, 1963, т.1. – 384.; т.2. – 391 с.; Брэндалль В. *Структурная лингвистика // В.А. Звегинцев. История языкознания XIX и XX веков в очерках и извлечениях. Ч. II.* – М.: Учпедгиз, 1960. – С 40-46; Хэррис З.С. *Метод в структурной лингвистике // В.А.Звегинцев. История языкознания XIX-XX веков в очерках и извлечениях, ч. II.* – М., 1960. – С.153-171; 1965. – С.209-227; Мельников Г.П. *Системная лингвистика и ее отношение к структурной // Проблемы языкознания.* – М., 1967. – С. 90-110; Волков А.Г. *Язык как система знаков.* – М.: МГУ, 1966. – 320 с.; Щерба Л.В. *Языковая система и речевая деятельность.* – Л.: Наука, 10, 1974. – 428 с.; Солнцев В.М. *Язык как системно-структурное образование.* – 2 издание. – М.: Наука, 1977. – 344с.; Labov W. *Denotational structure // Papers from the parasession on the lexicon.* – Chicago, 1978. – P. 220-260; Кезина С.В. *Семантическое поле как система // Филологические науки.* – М., 2004. – № 4. – С. 79-86; Косериу Э. *Синхрония, диахрония и история. (Проблема языкового извлечения) // Новое в лингвистике. Вып. 3* – М., 1963. – С. 143-346; Postal P. *Limitations of Phrase Structure Grammars // The Structure of Language.-Englewood Cliffs (N.J.), 1964.-P. 137-154; Кубрякова Е.С. Структуры представления знаний в языке: Сб. науч. аналит. образов РАН ИНИОН.* – М., 1994_a – 160 с.; Пономаренко Е.В. *О развитии системного подхода в лингвистике // Филологические науки.* – М., 2004. – №5. – С. 24-34.

concept and significance of the system in world linguistics”, “The role of Sh. Iskandarova in the development of Uzbek structural linguistics”, and “The introduction of field theory into Uzbek linguistics”.

Professor Sh. Iskandarova’s doctoral dissertation on the topic “Study of the lexicon of the Uzbek language as a content field (microfield of the individual)” has gained the attention and recognition of the scientific community. The monographs “Problems of studying lexicon based on content field” published in 1998 and “Field-based approach to the language system” published in 2007 have made Sh. Iskandarova known as the founder and promoter of field theory in Uzbek linguistics. Sharifa Iskandarova, as a highly inquisitive scientist who keeps pace with the historical development of science, has improved and sharpened her views on the linguistic field⁷.

“It would not be wrong to say that Teacher Sharifa Iskanderova is a living treasure of Uzbek linguistics”. The fact that more than 30 books, including textbooks, monographs and teaching aids, and about 300 scientific articles created under her authorship are valued and studied as valuable gems of this treasure is proof of this⁸,” say the authors of the article “The Margilan Scholar Who Created the School”.

It should be noted that today the Fergana Philological School has its own prestige and place in the development of science in our republic. The efforts and work of hardworking and dedicated scientists like Sharifa Iskandarova are invaluable in the establishment of this school and its development, in the literal sense of the word. Therefore, we have the right to call the teacher the mother of this prestigious school, the leader of women scientists graduating from the Fergana Philological School⁹.

Uzbek linguistics has achieved great success during the period of independence. In particular, research methods of a number of previously condemned theories have entered linguistics. One of such methods is the systematic or structural method. Several works based on this method have been published in Uzbek linguistics. The distinctive feature of this method is that it studies an object not autonomously, but in its relationship with other similar objects and views it as a relative whole consisting of the relationship of small elements. As a result, it is recognized that language has a hierarchical, multi-level internal structure. The researcher's attention is focused not on the materialization of the object, but on the relationship between them. Therefore, each level is studied on the basis of the contrast of language and speech, reflecting its common and specific features. This method, which has a leading position in Uzbek linguistics, attracted the attention of Sh. Iskandarova, and she decided to study the interaction between the members of each group, dividing the lexicon of the Uzbek language into thematic groups. As a result, in 1999 she completed her doctoral dissertation on the topic “Study of the lexicon of the Uzbek language as a content field (microfield of the individual)”. In 1998, she published the monographs “Problems of studying lexicon based on the

⁷ Shermuhammadov B. Science love and loyalty // Science light way – Fergana, 2023. – B.5.

⁸ Ibragimova E., Mamajonov M. School created Margilan scientist // Science light the way – Fergana, 2023. – B.13.

⁹ Rahimov Z. E’tirof // Ilmning nurafshon yo’li. – Farg’ona, 2023. – B.9.

content field” and in 2007, “A field-based approach to the language system” in the “Science” journal. published by the scientific community. These studies made Sh. Iskandarova known as the founder and promoter of field theory in Uzbek linguistics.

The theory of linguistic relativity, known as Sapir-Whorf, is based on the close relationship between language and thought, their inseparable relationship with each other, and puts forward the idea that the uniqueness of each language is reflected in the thinking of its speakers, and that the thinking of each people is inextricably linked to its linguistic form. Accordingly, each people creates a worldview in accordance with its linguistic form. The national character of each language is reflected in the OLM created by these speakers. Such a view is manifested both in the kinship of individuals, in the division of time, and in the differentiation of color.

This theory, which is widely used in the study of the language system in world linguistics, entered Uzbek linguistics thanks to the efforts of Sh. Iskandarova. Although the paradigmatic relationship of linguistic units in Uzbek linguistics was covered to a certain extent in a number of articles, monographs, textbooks and manuals, the question of what is common to the linguistic field and what is different from it was not raised. The reason for this was that the theory of the linguistic field had not yet been absorbed into linguistics. The main principle of epistemology is to compare each new object with another object close to it, known to date, to identify similarities and differences between them, to reveal its essence¹⁰. From this point of view, it is natural for a scientist to compare the concept of a newly introduced linguistic field with the concept of a previously known paradigm and to reveal their different features. The author understands the associative relationship between units belonging to the same level as a paradigmatic relationship, and explains the concept of linguistic field by comparing it to this paradigmatic relationship.

In order to visualize and better understand the structure of the language, its lexical system, and in particular, the models reflecting the ways in which lexical units are combined into groups in the language system, scientists have turned their attention to grouping. The terms are reflected in the naming of various methods of dividing the vocabulary into groups: “linguistic field”, “lexico-semantic group”, “thematic group”, “associative field”, etc.

Square theory according to world a number of linguistics affairs done However, Sh. Iskandarova has not yet research when national in our linguistics now popular and emerging from the laws one was considered. Therefore for “The field and its essence” What? “to the question modern in our linguistics views and answers various. Area concept actually physics in the field appearance was” physicist “event happening or his/her impact appearance to be as space¹¹”. In linguistics, the term “field” is defined as follows: interpretation is done. That is we field the word semantics with related without interpretation We do. These two The word “semantic” in the style of “field” interpretation In linguistics semantics main task meanings with connected words Such words usually combine into one lexical-semantic the group organization In particular, color - paint declarative words: white,

¹⁰ Nurmonov A., Muminov S. The scientist The development of science light the way - Fergana, 2023. - B.1 8.

¹¹ Uzbek of the language explanatory dictionary. – Tashkent: Uzbekistan Encyclopedia, 2006. – P.228.

black, pink; time declarative words: noon, evening, dawn, prayer time; action representative words: fast, slow, quiet, slowly. They are separate semantic to the field The field is in linguistics general to the moon has, one archimea with unifying lexical units set as understanding from the 19th century, in particular, M.M.Pokrovsky from research started. A.Ufimtseva semantic field theory and his/her dictionary the composition analysis in doing opportunities lit up.

Sh. Iskandarova was one of the first to introduce the problem of studying lexis on the basis of content fields into Uzbek linguistics. She contributed to the development of the theory of functional-semantic fields by studying the content fields of the Uzbek lexicon, the internal structure of these content fields, and the relationship between field units. The study of lexis based on this method is of great importance, and the division of the Uzbek lexicon into microfields is very effective in compiling ideographic and thesaurus dictionaries. This is also explained by the views of the scientist: “The study of lexemes as a field creates a very convenient opportunity to illuminate the linguistic landscape of the world and compile ideographic dictionaries. The principles of compiling ideographic dictionaries, which are widely used in lexicography, are associated with the name of G. Schuhardt. His research on onomasiology allows us to study the vocabulary of languages based on the group of things named by words and to base the method and tasks of compiling dictionaries on this basis¹².”

Chapter III is entitled “**The Contribution of Sh.M. Iskandarova to the Improvement of Modern Uzbek Linguistics**”, and this chapter consists of sections such as “Systematic Interpretation of Language and New Scientific Directions”, “Personal Semantic Units and Issues of “Language Ownership”, and “The Role and Significance of Speech Labels in the Formation of Uzbek Scientific Pragmatics”.

Linguistics, when conducting research on language, also relies on the conclusions of other disciplines, and vice versa, all disciplines use language materials. It can be seen that linguistics works in contact and cooperation with almost all disciplines. Language is also studied by disciplines such as philosophy, psychology, sociology, and logic. Language in learning participation enough of each subject to the language relatively own attitude There is. This relationship of each subject the language which side or aspect study with is determined and this science subject organization Linguistics, especially philosophy with closely is related. In the past linguistics also philosophy a branch of science was, later the status of an independent science Philosophy linguistics methodology by designating It gives different sciences, including linguistics for characteristic was analysis principles and methods choice and in marking help gives. Linguistics logic science with relevance is that language is thought expression weapon, and thought is logic science study is the source of thought and language. each other related happened such as grammatical and logical categories also mutual is related.

¹² Искандарова Ш., Шокирова М. “Спорт” архисемали лексемаларнинг компонент таҳлили // О‘zbek tili va adabiyoti. 2011. – №6. – Б.101.

So, linguistics science commonality as, note as it is said, various characteristics, areas through language system whole essence, complexity with, communicative infinite opportunities with research He does the same. in process row sciences with each other in communication, working together goes, language and society, language and history, language and development, language and thought, language and speech such as extreme current, extreme complicated my problem in the light active participation will reach.

Professor Sh.Iskandarova speech habits on the surface take went research above counting a few passed new directions for self task Including paralinguistics, ethnolinguistics, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, pragmatics, and linguoculturology. such as new directions first buds this dissertation through manifestation what happened confession to grow permissible.

Also, linguistics history, archaeology, literary studies such as social, physiology, physics, cybernetics, mathematics such as natural, clear sciences with also related. Professor Sh.Iskandarova take went in research mother this interdisciplinary dependency so high to the level It turned out that the field theory physicist description without knowing standing up, this concept to linguistics implementation to grow never possible not. Also, collection and classification concepts philosophical the essence without understanding while standing in linguistics application command is possible. In this respect take than, professor Sh.Iskandarova in linguistics field theory and hierarchical classification issues interdisciplinary complicated integration in itself reflection to say that he has done possible.

Next in years Uzbek in linguistics onomasiological on principle based on, language substantive to the table of contents field as approach based on research has become very popular. In particular, A.Sobirov his “Uzbek” of the language lexical level as a system research on the topic of in the study lexical to the level substantive field as approached if N.Nishonova and D.Voqkosova lexical level in the content known micro-areas semantic analysis, and H.Hajiyeva and F.Safarov¹³ are content-oriented in the structure various to the levels typical of units structure to the analysis attention They looked.

Initial in the works certain substantive commonality under to the micro-area united lexemes research object as if taken, next in research various level a common unit of units content under to unite attention In particular, H.Hajiyeva Uzbek in the language respect representative morphological, syntactic, lexical, phonetic tools to study in sight According to him, “structural-functional-semantic to the feature looking at respect area into three parts divided into: core, center and periphery “outer

¹³ Sobirov A. Study of the lexical level of the Uzbek language as a system: Doctor of Philology... dissertation author's thesis - Tashkent, 2005; Nishonova N.R. Content analysis of the field of archisemal lexemes "animal" in the Uzbek language: Candidate of Philology... dissertation author's thesis - Tashkent, 2000; Voqkosova D.V. Semantic analysis of anonyms in the Uzbek language: Candidate of Philology... dissertation author's thesis - Fergana, 2005; Khojjeva H.Ya. The field of respect in the Uzbek language and its linguistic and speech characteristics: Candidate of Philology... dissertation author's thesis - Samarkand, 2001; Safarov F.S. The microfield of number in the Uzbek language and its linguistic and speech characteristics: Candidate of Philology... dissertation author's thesis - Samarkand, 2004.

(edge) part ¹⁴”. Sh.Iskandarova¹⁵ is Uzbek in the language language units in the example of personality (person), temporality (time), locality (space), conditionality and freedom from obstacles such as micro-areas some signs illuminating gave.

Uzbek Until the 1990s, linguistics was mainly social. linguistics in the direction of development because of paralinguistic and extralinguistic tools non-linguistic, non-linguistic events as absolutely unlearnable was. Next in periods world in linguistics sociolinguistic of research weight average progress under the influence Uzbek of speech paralinguistic to the means also attention be given started. In this direction S.Mo'minov, Sh.Iskandarova, M.Saidkhanov of the likes research attention is worth it. However Among the many scientists in the development of Uzbek linguistics, Professor N. Mahmudov has made a special contribution to the development of this field. In particular, the scientist's scientific views are based on the theory of the specific aspects of the relationship between language and society. In particular, in his scientific research, such as “Language Policy and the Language of Politics”, “International Language and Mother Tongue”, “Language and Linguistics”, “Normals and Nationality in Word Formation”, “Analogies and National Perspective” and many other scientific studies, the specific aspects of the speech norms of the Uzbek language were deeply studied on the basis of new views that absorbed the achievements of linguoculturological, anthropocentric and cognitive linguistics. The scientist, who places special emphasis on the phenomenon of the stabilization of analogies in the language, emphasizes its connection with the people’s lifestyle and living habits ¹⁶: “The uniqueness of the people’s vision and understanding of the world, that is, national-cultural and national-connotative information, is directly reflected in this very standard of analogy”.

In his scientific research, Professor S.Muminov for the first time studied Uzbek communicative behavior in a socio-linguistic aspect, the compositional stages of the activity of Uzbek communicants, the national specifics of the relationship between communicants, the gender, age, social and territorial characteristics of communicative behavior. The scientist's scientific research is directly devoted to the issues of speech culture¹⁷, and mainly describes scientific views on the stages of communication, the conditions for the purposeful course of the process, and the personal characteristics of the participants in the communication.

Professor Sh. Iskandarova distinguishes speech culture and speech habit from each other, considering speech habit as special national subsystems of stable communication patterns accepted and used by society, necessary or required for establishing communication between interlocutors and conducting it in the desired tone, and emphasizes that speech culture requires the ability to establish the rules of language use on a scientific basis, to normatively construct word combinations,

¹⁴ Khojjeva H.Ya. The field of honor in the Uzbek language and its linguistic and speech features: Philological. science. candidate.... diss. author's ref. – Samarkand, 2001. – P.8.

¹⁵ Iskandarova Sh.M. Studying the vocabulary of the Uzbek language as a content field (personal microfield): Doctor of Philology... dissertation. author's abstract. – Tashkent, 1999. – P.94.

¹⁶ Mahmudov N. Similarities and national perspective // Linguistic research – Tashkent: Mumtoz soz, 2017. – P.168.

¹⁷ Muminov S.M. Sociolinguistic features of Uzbek communicative behavior: Doctor of Philology... dissertation. author's abstract. – Tashkent, 2000. – P.47.

sentences or utterances, observing the norms of pronunciation and accent ¹⁸. There is no need to adhere to the accuracy, purity, logic, expressiveness, and expressiveness of speech in speech culture. Its units are distinguished by their repeatability, consistency, and stability. If speech culture is a set of linguistic knowledge and skills, then speech habit is formed in the speech of representatives of a certain nationality under the influence of the environment, conditions, and customs.

CONCLUSION

1. Uzbek language lexicon surrounding in learning S.Ibrohimov, A.Hojiyev, Sh.Rahmatullayev, Y.Pinkhasov, Kh.Doniyorov, Z.Ma'rupov, H.Ne'matov, I.Kochqortoyev, Olim Usmon, T.Aliqulov, B.O'rinboev, R.Kong'urov, E.Umarov, B.Bafojev, H.Dadaboyev, R.Rasulov, R.Doniyorov, T.Nafasov, N.Mahkamov, A.Madvaliyev such as of scientists services They are fundamental research with Uzbek language lexicon system as study for huge ground they prepared and this the method one until they started it, Uzbek language system lexicology basis Sh.Rahmatullayev, E.Begmatov, H.Ne'matov, N.Mahmudov, R.Rasulov, M.Mirtojiev, O.Bozorov, Sh.Iskandarova, R.Safarova, M.Narziyeva, Sh.Orifjonova, B.Qilichev, G.Ne'matova, H.Saidova scientific research and directly correct lexicon system linguistics point from the point of view to study dedication with important place holds.

2. We are the system analysis in the process every one of something the essence this of something to oneself similar, same at the time, from it different and even to him/her contrary other things with was attitude through We open. Language units similarity (paradigmatic), adjacency (syntagmatic) and hierarchical main attitude types, their essence system in linguistics important importance profession The system laws based on the language system as research to grow methods Uzbek language dictionary composition, lexemes system as study their ways by designating gives.

3. Professor Sh. Iskandarov linguistic field with related of events theoretical the basics deep to learn, that with together, every which language level units certain fields based on structural into parts to be, in particular, every one substantive the field to oneself typical to micro-areas separation and this substantive of the fields internal structure, structure units mutual attitude with related research Uzbek of the language systematic nature when opening in our linguistics big importance has.

4. Language system field based on research to grow of the language expression nature open with integral is related because objective universe one whole system is, its members certain from the microcosms This is the microcosm. human consciousness through the language expression finds. Sh.Iskandarova the language field as study regarding research universe + consciousness + language dialectical attitude in justification important importance profession will reach.

¹⁸ Iskandarova Sh. Dialogue forms of Uzbek speech: Candidate of Philological Sciences... dissertation. author's abstract. - Samarkand, 1993. - B. 7.

5. Square theory ideographic dictionaries in the making also worthy importance profession will come. Uzbek of the language to the status of state language has to be his/her world reputation on a scale rise, Uzbek language to study world peoples of aspiration increase such to dictionaries was need further increases. Because every how ideographic dictionary a specific language lexicon easy to master, to understand these or those concepts representative the word to find comfortable tool is considered. These are into account take it, professor Sh.Iskandarova in research ideographic dictionary to compose principles to be determined Uzbek in linguistics lexicographic in the direction current issues solution in the process of separately importance has.

6. Linguist scientist own In the studies, the fact that the archiseme "person" in the Uzbek language combines both personal nouns and personal pronouns, as well as possessive and personal-number suffixes, led to a certain change in the concepts of the linguistic field. That is, according to Sh. Iskandarova's point of view, the relationship of units belonging to different levels, united on the basis of one common meaning, was recognized as a linguistic field. The features of having a single common meaning and belonging to different levels were shown as important signs of a linguistic field.

7. Sh.Iskandarova was one of the first in Uzbek linguistics to shed light on the signs of microfields such as personality (person), temporality (time), locality (space), conditionality, and impermanence using the example of linguistic units in the Uzbek language.

8. Language units and speech units are dialectically interconnected, and any language units arise through speech units. The rules and patterns of the combination of linguistic units that are readily available in the minds of language speakers belong to the language level, and the infinite derivatives that are manifested in direct observation through these patterns belong to the speech level. Sh. Iskandarova's systematic research is notable for the fact that the main attention is paid to illuminating the relationship underlying linguistic phenomena.

9. Sh.Iskandarova's research on speech habits can be considered one of the first studies in Uzbek linguistics. It should be noted that this research was of particular importance as a prelude to the emergence of some new directions in linguistics related to communication and interaction in the 1990s.

10. The scientist clearly identified the functions of speech habits, observed the speech of members of all social groups of different ages in speech habit situations, and revealed their role and significance in communication by identifying the differences between groups, as well as the system of non-verbal means that function as language units and speech habit units associated with the historical traditions of the Uzbek people.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ PhD.03/04.06.2020.Fil.76.04
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НАМАНГАНСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ**

НАМАНГАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

САЙДАЛИЕВА ДИЛЗОДАХОН БАХОДИРОВА

**СИСТЕМА ЯЗЫКА И ТЕОРИЯ ПОЛЯ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ
ПРОФЕССОРА ШАРИФЫ ИСКАНДАРОВОЙ В
ЯЗЫКОЗНАНИИ УЗБЕКИСТАНА**

10.00.11 – Язык теории. Практичный и компьютерный лингвистика

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

Темой докторской диссертации (PhD) является Высшая аттестационная комиссия при Министерстве высшего образования, науки и инноваций Республики Узбекистан. В2023.3.PhD/Fil3975 зарегистрирован под номером.

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Защита диссертации состоится « ____ » _____ 2025 года в ____ часов на заседании Научного совета PhD.03/04.06.2020.Fil.76.04 при Наманганском государственном университете. (Адрес: 160107, город Наманган, улица Бабуршах, дом 161. Тел.: (99869) 228-85-01; факс: (99869) 228-85-02; e-mail: info@namdu.uz).

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Цель исследования – научно и теоретически обосновать роль профессора Ш. Искандарова в изучении проблем узбекского языкознания, методов исследования, принципов анализа и результатов.

Задачи исследования:

определить вклад профессора Ш.Искандарова в семасиологию узбекского языка на основе признаний его современников;

раскрыть новые взгляды и интерпретации учёного в узбекском языкознании, связанные с системно-структурным подходом к языку;

Ш. Искандаровой на семему и семные отношения в рамках семантики слова, лежащие в основе компонентного анализа;

Узбек на языке речь обычай формы в интерпретации теоретический основы открыть дать

ученого поле теория и его самому себе особенный функции о исследования подробно освещение;

Узбек в лингвистике новый направлений поверхность Профессор Ш. Искандаров по прибытии. исследований место и исследовать методы анализ достигать и этот в направлении учёный их исследования научный и теоретический с точки зрения обобщение.

Исследовать объект как профессор Ш. учебник и монографии получил На работе место с, ученый исследований исходный публикации также анализируются нарисованный Например, учебники «Теория языкознания», «Изучение лексики на основе поля содержания», «Подход к языковой системе на основе поля», «Структурно-семантические и лингвистические особенности лексических единиц», монографии «Лексемы, принятые в Журналистские труды Фитрата “Лари”, Теоретическая грамматика узбекского языка. Морфология», «Основы системного языкознания», «Общее языкознание», «Теория языкознания», «Теоретические вопросы языкознания», «Узбекский язык», «Структура языка», «Теоретическая лингвистика» и статьи цикла.

Предметом исследования является изучение теоретических основ научной школы лингвиста Ш. Искандарова, лингвистических взглядов ученого и используемых ими методов исследования.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

Профессор Ш.Искандаров исследования через Узбекский язык лексикон в систему поле как смотреть известный преимущества показано; смысловой поле и его содержался некоторый микрополя, их природа и особенности, для него подход из событий дифференциация на основе

системная структура лингвистика в пределах Искандарова лексемы компонент анализ слова значение и развитие, архисема “человека”, архисема “мысли” стабильный единиц смысловой функции круг научный просмотры проверенный;

профессора временность, местность, состояние и герметичность микрополя о выводы основываясь на этом о исследований Узбекский система в лингвистике место идентифицирован;

Узбек в лингвистике Искандаров исследований теоретической важности зажечься да, ученый исследования научной школы последователи к продолжать доставляется на основе

ученого речь обычай формы, задачи и речь ситуации о анализ и классификации речь проблемы с зависит от исследовать для важный источник существование услуга делать доказал.

Внедрение результатов исследования. На основе научных результатов, полученных в ходе исследования роли и тематики научной школы профессора Ш. Искандаровой в изучении лексического, семасиологического и стилистического уровней в узбекском языкознании:

Выводы, основанные на исследованиях профессора Ш. Искандаровой, выявившие определенные преимущества рассмотрения лексической системы узбекского языка как поля, семантического поля и некоторых микрополей в нем, их сущности и особенностей, а также отличия от смежных явлений, были использованы в фундаментальном научном проекте ФА-Ф1-Г003 «Функциональное словообразование в современном каракалпакском языке» Каракалпакского научно-исследовательского института гуманитарных наук Каракалпакского отделения Академии наук Республики Узбекистан (исходный номер 349/1 от 23 августа 2024 года Каракалпакского отделения Академии наук Республики Узбекистан). В результате удалось подчеркнуть важность определенных преимуществ рассмотрения лексической системы узбекского языка как области; В рамках системно-структурной лингвистики Ш. Научные выводы Искандаровой по компонентному анализу лексем, значению и развитию слова, архисеме «человек», архисеме «мысль» были использованы в практическом проекте «Каракалпакские пословицы как объект лингвистического исследования» № ФА-А1-Г007, реализованном в Каракалпакском научно-исследовательском институте гуманитарных наук Каракалпакского отделения Академии наук Республики Узбекистан (справочный номер 348/1 Каракалпакского отделения Академии наук Республики Узбекистан от 23 августа 2024 года). В результате научно-теоретические взгляды на значение и развитие слова послужили обогащению проектной работы; Выводы о том, что проведенный ученым анализ и классификация речевых привычек, задач и речевых ситуаций служат важным источником для исследования проблем речи, были использованы при составлении сценариев передач «Образование и развитие» и «Литературный процесс», подготовленных редакцией «Культурно-просветительских и художественных передач» Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана «Телерадиоканал «Узбекистон», выходящих в эфир в 2023-2024 годах (справочник Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана № 04-36-938 от 14 августа 2024 года). В результате содержание материалов, подготовленных в рамках данного проекта, обогатилось.

Структура и объем диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трех глав, заключения и списка использованной литературы, общий объем работы составляет 139 страниц.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI
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