

**ANDIJON DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI HUZURIDAGI
ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
DSc.03/05.05.2023.Fil.60.02 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

NAMANGAN DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

QO‘ZIYEV UMIDJON YANDASHALIYEVICH

**O‘ZBEK TILIDA O‘ZLASHMA SO‘ZLARNING TARIXIY
TARAQQIYOTI VA ME‘YORLASHUV OMILLARI**

10.00.01 – O‘zbek tili

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

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по филологическим наукам**

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KIRISH (doktorlik (DSc) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida tilning tarixiy taraqqiyoti, lisoniy va nolisoniy omillarning o‘zaro uyg‘un munosabati, qarindosh va noqarindosh tillarning ta’sirida til me’yorlarining o‘zgarishi hamda takomillashuvi kabi muammolarga yanada jiddiy e’tibor qaratilmoqda. XX asr oxiridan globalizatsiya va millatlararo integratsiyaning o‘sishi oqibatida milliy tillarning kelajagi masalasi BMT hamda dunyo tilshunoslik markazlarining maxsus hisobotlari kun tartibiga qo‘yilmoqda. Bundan anglashiladiki, endilikda tillarning bir-biriga o‘zaro ta’siri hamda asliyatini saqlab qolish jarayonlari ijtimoiy, siyosiy va madaniy hodisa ekanligi, bu masalaga antropotsentrik nuqtayi nazardan yondashish ilmiy tadqiqotlarning muhim paradigmalardan biri ekanligi yaqqol oydinlashmoqda. Shu jihatdan, so‘z o‘zlashish jarayonlarida ichki hamda tashqi iqtisodiy-madaniy aloqalar davlatning til siyosati, xalq tilining millat tili sifatidagi shakllanish bosqichida muhim omil bo‘lib, muayyan zarurat sifatida alohida amaliy ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Dunyo tilshunosligida intellektual va jismoniy migratsiya jarayonining faollashuvi, madaniy intervensiyalar sababli so‘z o‘zlashuvi hamda o‘zlashma so‘zlarni me’yorlashtirishga ehtiyoj ortib bormoqda. Global mehnat bozoridagi notenglik natijasida keng miqyosdagi immigrantlar oqimi davlat tiliga bo‘lgan ta’siri gibridizatsiya va metisizatsiya holatlarini keltirib chiqarishi alohida muammo bo‘lsa, ingliz tilining global miqyosda xalqaro tilga aylanishi, diniy va ijtimoiy tabaqaga mansublik jihatlari jamoalar nutqining farqlanishiga, muayyan tillarning fonetik, leksik va grammatik xususiyatlariga jiddiy ta’sir o‘tkazmoqda. Shuningdek, til jamoasining davlat tilidan foydalanish salohiyati va e’tibori, alifbo va imlo bo‘yicha olib borilayotgan islohotlar, matbuot va ish yuritish hujjatlaridagi shakliy taqlid tufayli adabiy tilning rasmiy uslubi hamda umumxalq so‘zlashuv tilidagi farqlarning kengayib ketishi ijtimoiy davlatchiliklarda olib borilayotgan izchil va jiddiy islohotlarning to‘liq amalga oshish natijalariga ta’sir qilmoqda. Buning natijasida esa, jamiyat hayotida turli yangi iqtisodiy tarmoqlar – turizm, texnologiya, logistika, adliya, bank-moliya va boshqa ko‘plab sohalarning taraqqiy etishi bilan milliy tillarda yuz berayotgan keng so‘z o‘zlashuv jarayonini tartiblash, standartlashtirish, so‘z o‘zlashish omillarini ilmiy-nazariy jihatdan o‘rganish, adabiy tilning sofligi va o‘ziga xosligini saqlab, rivojlantirib borish alohida dolzarblik kasb etmoqda.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida ham so‘z o‘zlashtirish masalasi davriy va izchil ravishda tadqiq qilinmoqda. O‘zlashma so‘zlar har bir davr, tarixiy hamda adabiy manba misolida tahlil va tavsif etilgan bo‘lsa-da, sinxron planda ularni o‘z qatlam imkoniyatlaridan kelib chiqib o‘zbekchalashtirish, til sofligini saqlab qolish bo‘yicha amaliy tavsiyalar berish va joriylantirish o‘z yechimini kutayotgan muammolardan biri bo‘lib qolmoqda. Yangi O‘zbekiston Taraqqiyot strategiyasida belgilangan «Bugungi globallashuv davrida har bir xalq, har qaysi mustaqil davlat o‘z milliy manfaatlarini ta’minlash, bu borada, avvalo, o‘z madaniyatini, azaliy qadriyatlarini, ona tilini asrab-avaylash va rivojlantirish masalasiga ustuvor

ahamiyat qaratishi»¹ borasida tilshunosligimiz oldiga qo'yilayotgan vazifalarni amalga oshirish uchun mamlakatimizda keng imkoniyatlar yaratilmoqda. O'zbek adabiy tilining nufuzini oshirish, uning barcha rasmiy, raqamli va ijtimoiy jabhalarda faolligi, qo'llanish qulayligini orttirish, o'zbek tilining ma'lumotlar bazasi, til korpusini shakllantirish, terminologik tizimni isloh qilish, lug'atlar tuzish orqali terminlar barqarorligini mustahkamlash kabi muhim vazifalarni amalga oshirishda mazkur tadqiqot ishi munosib ulush bo'lib qo'shiladi. Bu esa mavzuning dolzarbligi va zaruratini belgilab beradi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017-yil 16-fevraldagi PF-4958-son «Oliy o'quv yurtidan keyingi ta'lim tizimini takomillashtirish to'g'risida»gi, 2019-yil 21-oktabrdagi PF-5850-son «O'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida»gi, 2020-yil 20-oktabrdagi PF-6084-son «Mamlakatimizda o'zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida»gi, 2020-yil 29-oktabrdagi PF-6097-son «Ilm-fanni 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida»gi, 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-son «2022-2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to'g'risida»gi farmonlari, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017-yil 17-fevraldagi PQ-2789-son «Fanlar akademiyasi faoliyati, ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlarini tashkil etish, boshqarish va moliyalashtirishni yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida»gi, 2017-yil 20-apreldagi PQ-2909-son «Oliy ta'lim tizimini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida»gi, 2019-yil 29-apreldagi «O'zbekiston Respublikasi xalq ta'limi tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash haqida»gi qarorlari hamda mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda ushbu tadqiqot muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

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

Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha xorijiy ilmiy-tadqiqotlar sharhi². O'zlashma so'zlar, ularning sof lisoniy, sotsiologiyaviy, madaniy tahlili bo'yicha ilmiy izlanishlar dunyoning yetakchi ilmiy markazlari va oliy ta'lim muassasalari, jumladan, Cambridge University, Salford University, University of London (Buyuk Britaniya), California University, University of New Mexico (AQSh), Zurich University (Shveysariya), Bamberg Universität, Humboldt Universität Zu Berlin (Germaniya), Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Science

¹ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyevning 2019-yil 21-oktabrdagi "O'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida» Farmoni./ <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/-4561730>

² Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha xorijiy ilmiy-tadqiqotlar sharhi <https://www.researchgate.net>, <https://scholar.google.com>, <https://www.umich.edu>, <https://www.istanbul.edu.tr>, <https://www.ankara.edu.tr>, <https://www.hu-berlin.de>, <https://www.wisc.edu>, <https://www.cambridge-centralasia.org> va boshqa manbalar asosida amalga oshirildi.

(Gollandiya), Московский государственный университет имени М.В.Ломоносова, Омский государственный университет, Южный федеральный университет (Rossiya Federatsiyasi), İstanbul Üniversitesi, Hacettepe Üniversitesi, Ankara Üniversitesi, Anadolu Üniversitesi, Karadeniz Technical University (Turkiya), Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyası Dilçilik İnstitutu, Bakı Dövlət Universiteti (Ozarbayjon), shuningdek, Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti, O'zFA O'zbek tili, adabiyoti va folklori instituti, O'zbekiston Milliy universiteti, Farg'ona davlat universiteti (O'zbekiston)da olib borilmoqda.

Jahon tilshunosligida turli yondashuvlar asosida so'z o'zlashuvining sof lisoniy qonuniyatlari bilan birga, turli ijtimoiy jarayonlar (immigratsiya, assimilyatsiya, tabulashish, sotsializatsiya), siyosiy o'zgarishlar (qochqinlar, kolonizatsiya, intervensiya, siyosiy tuzumning almashinishi), madaniy jarayonlar (diniy ta'sir, internet, musiqa va san'at), iqtisodiy munosabatlar (terminlashuv, determinizatsiya, branding, marketing) ta'sirida so'zlashuv nutqi, faol lug'atda yuz beradigan o'zgarishlar, substrat va superstrat hodisalari, muayyan fenomenning ijtimoiy qatlamlar nutqiga ta'siri, ijtimoiy tarmoqlar leksikasidagi jarayonlar, milliy til siyosatiga aloqador ustuvor masalalari ochib berilgan. Xususan, AQShda tilni standartlashtirish, bunda mafkura va milliy mansublikning o'rni, ikkitillilik muhitida o'zlashmalar persepsiyasi (Janubiy Kaliforniya universiteti, Nyu Meksika Universiteti), tilni rejalashtirish va unda lingvistik akademiyalarning o'rni, so'z o'zlashtirishning tillararo universal modellari (Pitsburg universiteti), morfologik paradigmalarning o'zlashish tamoyillari (Kaliforniya universiteti), morfologik jihatdan turli guruhga mansub tillarda so'z o'zlashishining fonetik-fonologik masalalari (Stoni Bruk universiteti), til islohotlari va davlatning til siyosati muammolari (Kembrij universiteti); Buyuk Britaniyada terminologik islohotlar, bunda o'zlashma terminlarni me'yorlashtirish (Salford universiteti), o'zlashmalarning fonologik moslashuvi va me'yorlashuvi (London universiteti), Niderlandiyada o'zlashma so'zlarning fonologik-semantik qabul qilinishi va singishi (Amsterdam universiteti); Germaniyada o'zlashma so'zlarni milliylashtirish, ikkinchi tilni o'qitishda o'zlashmalar fonetik va semantik tarkibi persepsiyasi, adabiy til me'yorlariga muvofiqlashtirish masalalari (Berlin universiteti), Turkiyada media tilidagi o'zlashmalarning korpus tahlili (Karadeniz texnika universiteti), Eronda tilning sofligini saqlash, lingvistik akademiyalar layoqati va nufuzini oshirish muammolari (Eron til instituti, Tehron) sof lingvistik hamda antropotsentrik nuqtayi nazardan tadqiq etib kelinmoqda.

Dunyo tilshunosligida so'z o'zlashuvini o'rganish bo'yicha quyidagi ustuvor yo'nalishlarda tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda: o'zlashma qatlam shakllanishining ijtimoiy omillari, ijtimoiy-siyosiy muhit ta'siri, xalq ommasining chet so'zlar faollashuviga psixik moyilligi; ikkinchi tilni o'rganish jarayonida ona tilida chet so'zlarning fonetik, morfologik va semantik persepsiyasi muammosi; so'z o'zlashtirish jarayonining ijtimoiy va siyosiy oqibatlarini baholash; o'zlashma so'zlar ulkan oqimi shakllanishining ichki va tashqi omillarini belgilash, uning

bosqichlarini belgilash; o‘zlashmalar semantikasidagi madaniy va konseptual qirralarni tahlil etish; terminologik tizimda o‘zlashma qatlam ta’sirini kamaytirish, o‘z til imkoniyatlarini qayta baholash orqali o‘z qatlam salmog‘ini kuchaytirish choralarini ishlab chiqish, o‘zlashmalarni milliylashtirish va standartlashtirish; o‘zlashma so‘zlarning leksikografik tadqiqini amalga oshirish.

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. Jahon tilshunosligida so‘z o‘zlashuvining til siyosati bilan munosabati masalalari M.Y.Trishe, M.Nahir, M.Bateyna, T.Holke, S.Hamann³, o‘zlashma so‘zlarning fonetik moslashuvi P.Bursma⁴, E.Brouzlou⁵, S.Devis⁶, I.Baginskaya⁷, M.S.Kolesnikova⁸, H.I.Iskender⁹, morfologik me’yorlashuv F.Gardani¹⁰, A.Bakus¹¹, L.Behrens¹², B.Bikel, J.Nikols¹³, J.Blevinslar¹⁴ tomonidan o‘rganib kelinmoqda. Rus tilshunosligida A.V.Superanskaya¹⁵, O.S.Axmanova¹⁶, R.S.Kimyagarova¹⁷, D.S.Shmidt¹⁸, S.V.Gornostayev¹⁹ kabi olimlar o‘zlashma so‘zlarning

³ Triche M.Y. Kokugo and the “Nation” in Meije-era Japan: Language standardization, ideology, and national identity: Master degree dissertation thesis – Southern California University, 2012. 95 p.; Nahir M. Language academies, Language planning, and the case of Hebrew – University of Pittsburgh, 1973. 324 p.; Afrahi M. Language Policy: Iran. <https://pdfslide.us/education/language-policy-in-iran.html?page=11>; Bataineh M. Terminology planning: the contribution of the Jordan academy of Arabic, with special reference to medical terminology: Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements of the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy – UK: University of Salford, June, 2011. 309 p.; Hall T.A., Hamann S. (2003). Loanword nativization in Modern Standard German as evidence for the phonological word // *Zeitschrift für Sprachwissenschaft* 22:56–85.

⁴ Boersma P. (1997). How we learn variation, optionality, and probability. *Proceedings of the Institute of Phonetic Sciences of the University of Amsterdam* 21:43–58; Boersma P. (1998). Functional phonology: formalizing the interaction between articulatory and perceptual drives. PhD. dissertation, University of Amsterdam; Boersma P., Silke H. (2008). The evolution of auditory dispersion in bidirectional constraint grammars. *Phonology* 25:217–270.

⁵ Broselow E. (2004). Language contact phonology: richness of the stimulus, poverty of the base. *Proceedings of the North-Eastern Linguistic Society* 34:1–22. Broselow E. Stress adaptation in loanword phonology: perception and learnability. In: Paul Boersma and Silke Hamann (eds.) *Phonology in perception*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

⁶ Davis S., Mi-Hui Ch. (2006). Phonetics versus phonology: English word final /s/ in Korean loanword phonology. *Lingua* 116:1008–1023.

⁷ Багинская И.Н. К проблеме ассимиляции заимствований (на материале англицизмов в русском языке). <http://isuct.ivanovo.ru/shcherba/trud/baginskaya.htm> 2000.

⁸ Колесникова М. С. Фонетическая ассимиляция иноязычных слов в со временном немецком литературном языке (на материале лексикографического анализа). – М., 1986. – 215 с.

⁹ Iskender H. (2015) The phonology of Arabic loanwords in Turkish: the case of t-palatalisation. PhD Thesis. SOAS, University of London.

¹⁰ Gardani F. On morphological borrowing // *Lang Linguist Compass* – №12 – Pp.1-17. Editor: University of Zurich, John Wiley and Sons Ltd. 2018. DOI: 10.1111/lnc3.12302

¹¹ Backus A. (2012). Paper 27: A usage-based approach to borrowability. *Tilburg Papers in Culture Studies*, 1–26.

¹² Behrens L. (1996). Lexical rules cross-cutting inflection and derivation. *Acta Linguistica Hungarica*, 43, 33–65.

¹³ Bickel B., Nichols J. (2007). Inflectional morphology. In T. Shopen (Ed.), *Language typology and syntactic description* (Vol. 3) (pp. 169–240). – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

¹⁴ Blevins J. P. (2016). *Word and paradigm morphology*. – New York: Oxford University Press.

¹⁵ Суперанская А.В. Написание заимствованных слов в современном русском языке // *Проблемы современного русского правописания*. – М.: Наука, 1964. – С.68-100

¹⁶ Ахманова О. С. Морфологическая структура слова в языках различных типов. – М.-Л., 1963. – 234 с.

¹⁷ Кимягарова Р.С. Типы и виды адаптации заимствованной лексики в русском языке нового времени (XVIII–XX вв.) // *Вестник Московского университета. Серия 9: Филология*. – М., 1989. – № 6. – С. 69-78.

¹⁸ Шмидт Д. С. Морфологическая адаптация новейших заимствований в системе русского языка: системно-грамматический аспект // *Вестник Омского государственного педагогического университета. Гуманитарные исследования*. 2023 – №1 (38). URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/morfologicheskaya-adaptatsiya-noveyshih-zaimstvovaniy-v-sisteme-russkogo-yazyka-sistemno-grammaticheskiy-aspekt> (дата обращения: 13.05.2024).

¹⁹ Горностаев С.В. Грамматическая адаптация англоязычных заимствований сферы игровой индустрии в русском языке // *Изв. Южн. федер. ун-та: филологические науки*, 2017 – №1 – С.76-84.

turkumlashish holatlari (substantivatsiya, glagolizatsiya (verbalizatsiya), adyektivatsiya), jins kategoriyasining moslashishi kabilarga e'tibor qaratganlar.

Turkologiyada o'zlashmalar masalasi deyarli bir xilda dolzarblik kasb etadi. Zero, turkiy xalqlar o'tmishini umumiy tarix, ijtimoiy va lingvistik omillar o'zaro bog'lab turadi. Mavzuning turli jihatlari qozoq tilshunosligida L.Rustemov, Sh.Saribayev, Sh.Majitayeva, A.Niyazg'aliyeva, M.Jambilkizi, K.Koch, G.Kuzembayevalar²⁰; turk tilshunosligida Xalil Ibrohim Iskender²¹, M.Stachovskiy²²; chuvash tilshunosligida V.Yegorov²³, V.A.Ivanov²⁴, E.Fomin²⁵, qirg'iz tilshunosligida I.Batmanov, M.Koshuyeva²⁶; tatar tilshunosligida K.R.Galiullin, A.G.Yarullina, R.Sabirov, A.S.Zinina, E.Axunzyanov, M.Maxmutov, M.Xayrullin²⁷; xakas tilshunosligida A.D.Kaksin, M.Chertikova²⁸;

²⁰ Рустемов Л.З. Арабские и персидские заимствования в современном казахском языке. – Алматы, 1982. – 159 с.; Мажитаева Ш. К вопросу о заимствованиях в современном казахском языке // Филологические науки. Вопросы теории и практики. – Грамота, 2012 – № 2 (13). – С. 8-10; Сарыбаев Ш. Развитие лексики казахского языка в советскую эпоху, [в:] Қазақ тіл білімінің меселелери. Вопросы казахского языкознания. – Алматы, 2000. – С.106-120; Ниязгалиева А.Ә. Қазақ сөйленістеріндегі орыс тілінен енген сөздер: Филол. ... канд. ... дисс. – Алматы, 1993. – 51 б.; Zhambylkyzy M., Yessaly D. S. (2021). Текущее и будущее состояния заимствованных слов в казахском языке // Вестник КазНУ. Серия филологическая, 184(4). <https://doi.org/10.26577/EJPh.2021.v184.i4.ph3>; Коч К. Русские заимствования в южно-казахских диалектах казахского языка // Studia Slavica Savariensia 2013. 1-2. 266-272; Кузембаева Г. Қазақ тіліндегі кірме сөздер проблемалары // Вестник Института законодательства РК №4 (53) 2018 – Б.151-154.

²¹ Iskender H.I. (2015) The phonology of Arabic loanwords in Turkish: the case of t-palatalisation. PhD Thesis. – SOAS, University of London.

²² Stachowski M. (2012) Some features of the vowel adaptation of Arabic loanwords (along with a few remarks on their consonants) in an Ottoman 1911. Turkish dictionary by Arcangelo Carradori (1650) // Folia Orientalia – Pp.491-502.

²³ Егоров В.Г. Этимологический словарь чувашского языка. – Чебоксары: Чуваш. кн. изд-во, 1964. – 355 с.

²⁴ Иванов В.А. Прямые заимствования арабских и персидских слов в чувашском языке // Вестник Чувашского университета, 2017 – № 1. – С. 203-207.

²⁵ Фомин Э. В. Агнони́мы чувашского языка как объект научного изучения // Вестник Чувашского государственного педагогического университета им. И. Я. Яковлева. – 2013. – № 3 (79). – С. 174-177; Отрывки из словаря агнони́мов чувашского языка / Э. В. Фомин // Актуальные проблемы развития национальных языков и культуры народов Среднего Поволжья и Приуралья. – Чебоксары: Листок, 2013. – С. 176-181; Чувашские агнони́мы марийского происхождения / Э. В. Фомин // Языки, литература и культура народов полиэтничного Урало-Поволжья (современное состояние и перспективы развития). – Йошкар-Ола: Б. и., 2011. – С. 269-271; Чувашские агнони́мы татарского происхождения / Э. В. Фомин // В. В. Радлов и духовная культура тюркских народов. – Казань: Альянс, 2012. – С. 179-184; Материалы для словаря агнони́мов чувашского языка / сост. Э. В. Фомин. – Чебоксары: Пегас, 2013. – 258 с.

²⁶ Батманов И.А. Азыркы кыргыз тили / И.А. Батманов, Г. Бакинова, Ю. Яншансин. – Фрунзе: Кыргызокуупедмамбас, 1956 – 1-болук: Фонетика, лексика, диалектология. – 112 б.; Кошуева М. Заимствованные слова в кыргызской лексике // Эпоха науки, 2021 – №25. URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/zaimstvovannyye-slova-v-kyrgyzskoy-leksike> (дата обращения: 06.05.2024).

²⁷ Галиуллин К.Р. Проблемы комплексного лексикографирования заимствований (на материале ориентализмов/тюркизмов русского словаря) // Языковая семантика и образ мира. Книга 2. Казань: Изд-во Казан, ун-та. – 1997. – С.45-46; Яруллина А.Г. Заимствованная лексика в "Татарском энциклопедическом словаре": В русском и татарском изданиях: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Казань, 2005. Манба: www.dissercat.com; Сабиров Р.А. Фонетико-графическая характеристика татаризмов в русских текстах и русизмов в татарских текстах: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Казань, 2000; Зинина А.С. Развитие лексики татарского языка в условиях массового двуязычия: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. Казань, 1997. – 32 с.; Ахунзянов Э.М. Русские заимствования в татарском языке. – Казань: Изд-во Казан. ун-та, 1968; Мэхмүтов М.И. Татар әдәби теленә кергән гарәп-фарсы элементлары./ Гарәпчә-татарча-русча алынмалар сүзлеге. Т.2. – Казан: Иман, 1993. – Б.793-853; Махмүтов М.И., Хамзин К.З., Сайфуллин Г.Ш. Арабско-татарскорусский словарь заимствований: В 2 т. – Казань, 1993; Хайруллин М.Б. Иноязычные слова в контексте Восток–Запад // Очерки об истории татарской культуры.– Казань: Фикер, 2001.

²⁸ Каксин А.Д. Динамичность в лексической сфере на разных этапах языкового развития (на примере хакасского языка) // Таврический научный обозреватель, 2016 – №9 (14). URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/dinamichnost-v-leksicheskoy-sfere-na-raznyh-etapah-yazykovogo-razvitiya-na>

boshqird tilshunosligida F.Fatxulina, I.Zubairova²⁹ kabilar tomonidan atroflicha o‘rganilgan.

Bu tadqiqotlarning umumiy xulosalari: a) arabcha o‘zlashmalar oktyabr inqilobidan oldingi diniy muhit bilan bog‘liq ravishda ishlatilgan; 2) forscha so‘zlar savdo-aloqa munosabatlari hamda etnik aloqalar bilan bog‘liq holda kirib kelgan; 3) yevropacha so‘zlar kirishida rus tili va tilshunosligi akseptor va filtr vazifasini bajarib bergan; 4) 1991-yildan keyin sotsiolingvistik jarayonlarda til siyosati hamda ingliz tilining ta’siri alohida ahamiyatga ega bo‘lgan.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida so‘z o‘zlashishi yuzasidan ko‘plab tadqiqotlar amalga oshirilgan³⁰. Ularning ayrimlarida rus va Yevropa tillaridan kirgan o‘zlashmalar³¹, arabiy o‘zlashmalar³², forsiy o‘zlashmalar³³ga – so‘z o‘zlashtirishning hozirgi

primere-hakasskogo-yazyuka (дата обращения: 06.05.2024); Чертыкова М.Д. К проблеме иноязычной лексики в хакасском языке // International Journal of Humanities and Natural Sciences, vol. 1-3 (88), 2024. – С.92-96

²⁹ Фатхуллина Ф. Р. Вхождение новых слов в лексику башкирского языка (на материале заимствований из индоевропейских языков) // Вестник Башкирск. ун-та, 2008 – №3. URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/hozhdenie-novykh-slov-v-leksiku-bashkirskogo-yazyuka-na-materiale-zaimstvovaniy-iz-indoeuropeyskih-yazykov> (дата обращения: 06.05.2024); Зубайрова И.Г. Заимствованные слова среди литературоведческих терминов башкирского языка // Филологические науки. Вопросы теории и практики. – Тамбов: Грамота, 2015 – №3 (45): в 3-ч ч.П. – С.87-89.

³⁰ Абдуллаев Ф.А. К некоторым вопросам лексики узбекского языка. – Труды ИЯЛ АН УзССР, I. – Ташкент, 1949; Юсупов К. Ўзбек ва тожик тилларининг ўзаро таъсири. – Тошкент, 1974 – 115 б.; Гулямова Н.Г. Русские лексические заимствования в узбекском языке. – Ташкент: Фан, 1985 – 112 с.; Кодирова Н.И. Семантико-стилистический анализ заимствований в узбекском и русском языках в новейший период 1991-2001 гг. (на материале газет и устной речи): Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 2001. – 167 с.; Антонова О.П. Семантика узбекских заимствований русскоязычных художественных произведениях писателей Узбекистана: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1998. – 243 с. va boshq.

³¹ Миртов А.В. Лексические заимствования в современном русском языке из национальных языков Средней Азии. (Пособие для школьного преподавателя рус. яз.) – Ташкент-Самарканд: Учпедгиз. 1941 – 76 с.; Мирзаев М. Советско-интернациональные слова в узбекской периодической прессе (1945-1950): Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1951, 16 с.; Пулатов А. Роль русского языка в развитии и обогащении словарного состава узбекского языка. – Ташкент, 1956. – 64 с.; Хамдамов Ж. Из истории русского лексического заимствования в узбекском языке (вторая половина XIX века): Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1963 – 24 с.; Данияров Р. Заимствования русских интернациональных личных имён узбекском языке: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1967 – 42 с.; Гулямова Н.Г. Русские лексические заимствования в узбекском языке. – Ташкент: Фан, 1985 – 112 с.; Жуманиёзов А. Ўзбек тилидаги герман тиллари ўзлашмалари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1987. – 104 б.; Кодирова Н.И. Семантико-стилистический анализ заимствований в узбекском и русском языках в новейший период 1991-2001 гг. (на материале газет и устной речи): Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 2001. – 167 с.; Абдураимова Ш.К. Теория заимствований и эволюция их варьирования в языке периодической печати (на материале русизмов прессы Сурхандарьинской области 1936-1990 гг.): Автореф. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1995 – 26 с.; Антонова О. П. Семантика узбекских заимствований русскоязычных художественных произведениях писателей Узбекистана: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1998. – 243 с.; Жуманазарова С. «Ўзбек тили изоҳли луғати» нинг янги нашрида герман тилларига хос сўзларнинг этимологияси. – Урганч, 2009. – 78 б.; Юсупова Г. «Даракчи» газетаси саҳифаларида учраётган герман тилларига хос сўзларнинг семантик хусусиятлари таҳлили. – Урганч, 2011. – 76 б.; Усманова З. Ўзбек сўзлашув тилида учровчи инглизча сўз ва иборалар. – Урганч, 2014. – 82 б.; Бекчанова Н. Ўзбек сўзлашув тилида учровчи немисча сўз ва иборалар. – Урганч, 2014 – 80 б.; Худойкулов А.Э. Рус ва ўзбек расмий хужжатларида инглизча ўзлашмалар (ўтмиш ва ҳозирги замон ҳолати): Филол. фанл. бўйича фалс. доктори (PhD) ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2020. – 56 б.; Исакова Н. Мустақиллик йилларида ўзбек тилига кириб келган хорижий сўзларнинг таркибий-мазмуний таҳлили («Халқ сўзи» газетаси материаллари асосида): Филол. фанл. бўйича фалс. доктори (PhD) ... дисс. – Самарканд, 2021. – 143 б.; Давлятова Э. Мустақиллик даври ўзбек тилидаги Ғарбий Европа ўзлашмаларнинг маданиятлараро тадқиқи: Филол. фанл. бўйича фалс. доктори (PhD) ... дисс. автореф. – Термиз, 2021. – 58 б.; Рузметов С.А. Рус ва ўзбек тилларида ўзлашма сўзлар қўлланилишининг геронтологик жиҳати: Филол. фанл. бўйича фалс. доктори (PhD) ... дисс. автореф. – Урганч, 2021. – 50 б. va boshqalar.

³² Абдуллаев Ф. Арабизмы в узбекском языке: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1945; Абдуллаев Ф., Эшондадаев Д. Ўзбек тилида тожикча изофали бирикмалар // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 1973 – №1. – Б. 40-45; Бафоев Б. Навоий асарлари лексикаси. – Тошкент: Фан, 1983. – 159 б.; Юсупов М. Типы изафетных

o‘zbek tilining muayyan til bilan munosabatiga qaratilgan. Boshqalarida tilshunoslikning turli sohaları nuqtayi nazaridan tadqiqi kuzatiladi. Jumladan, A.G‘ulomov, A.Abdusaidova, E.Begmatov, A.Boboyev, M.Asomiddinova, A.Mamatov, N.Jiyanova, O.Jumaniyozov, G.Xodjayeve kabilar tomonidan o‘zlashma so‘zlar va til me‘yorlari masalasi³⁴, O.Usmonov, R.Doniyorov, S.Akabirov, K.Sharafiddinova, M.To‘xtaxo‘jayeva, L.Odinayeva, B.Hasanov, E.Fozilov, A.Madvaliyev kabi olimlar tomonidan o‘zlashma so‘z va terminlarning leksikografik tahlili va amaliyoti³⁵ muammolari atroflicha o‘rganilgan. Bevosita so‘z o‘zlashuvi, uning til lug‘at qatlamiga ta’siri, milliy ong va olamning lisoniy

конструкций в прозаических произведениях Алишера Навои: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1984. – 24 с.; Рахмонов Т. Ҳозирги ўзбек тилидаги арабча ўзлашма сўзлар семантик тузилишидаги ўзгаришлар: Филол. фанл. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 1994 – 120 б.; Эшонқулов Б. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тилида арабий луғавий ўзлашмаларнинг парадигматик ассимиляция муносабати: Филол. фанл. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 1996 – 132 б.; Зикриллаев Ғ. Истиқлол ва адабий тил – Тошкент, 2004. – 99 б.; Ҳасанов С. “Бобурнома” нашрларидаги арабий истилоҳлар таҳлили. – Тошкент, 2010 – 82 б.; Ҳасанова Д. Арабча луғавий ўзлашмаларнинг ўзбек тили номинатив ва дериватив тизимидаги ўрни: Филол. фанл. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2011. – 27 б.; Тўрахожаева А.Х. Мустақиллик шароитида ўзбек тили ижтимоий-сиёсий лексикасининг таракқиёти: Филол. фанл. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2012. – 26 б.; Казакбаева Г. Арабизмы в узбекском языке в прикладном и теоретическом аспектах: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 2012 – 28 б.; Абдулқодир М. Процессы освоения арабской лексики в разноструктурных языках (на материале таджикского языка Таджикистана и узбекского языка Афганистана): Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Душанбе, 2016 – 28 б.; Рашидова Н.Б. Лексико-семантический анализ арабизмов сфере образования Узбекистана: Дисс. ... докт. филол. наук (PhD). – Ташкент, 2021. – 185 с. kabi.

³³ Решетов В.В. Лексический состав современной узбекской прессы // Проблемы языка. – Ташкент, 1934. – С. 41-51; Боровков А.К. Узбекский литературный язык в период 1905-1917 гг. – Ташкент, 1940. – 103 с.; Боровков А.К. Таджикско-узбекское двуязычие и вопросы взаимовлияния узбекского и таджикского языков // Ученые записки Института востоковедения. Том IV. – М., 1952. – С. 15-19; Юсупов К. Ўзбек ва тожик тилларининг ўзаро таъсири. – Ташкент, 1974 – 115 с.; Зокиров М. Лингвистик интерференция ва унинг ўзбек-тожик билингвизмида намоён бўлиши: Филол. фанл. номз. ... дисс. – Фарғона, 2007. – 123 б.; Жўраев Ш.И. Билингвизм шароитида тожик ва ўзбек тилларининг лексик сатҳдаги ўзаро алоқалари (Самарқанд вилояти материаллари асосида): Филол. фанл. бўйича фалс. доктори (PhD) ... дисс. автореф. – Самарқанд, 2018. – 47 б.; Zokirova S. Turli tizimli tillarda kongruentlik hodisasi: Filol. fanl. dokt. (DSc) ... diss. – Farg‘ona, 2022. – 233 b. va boshqalar

³⁴ Гуломов А. Адабий тил нормалари // Нутқ маданиятига оид масалалар – Тошкент: Фан, 1973 – Б.8-14; Абдусайдова А. Газета тили ва адабий норма. – Самарқанд, 1986. – 176 б.; Бегматов Э., Бобоев А., Асомиддинова М. Адабий норма ва нутқ маданияти. – Тошкент, 1983. – 155 б.; Бегматов Э. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тилининг лексик қатламлари. – Тошкент, 1989. – 199 б.; Бегматов Э., Маматов А. Адабий норма назарияси. – Тошкент, 1997. – 95 б.; Бегматов Э., Жиянова Н. Нутқ маданияти асослари (маърузалар матни). – Тошкент, 2006. – 86 б.; Бегматов Э., Маматов А. Адабий норма назарияси (Адабий норманинг шаклланиш ва яшаш қонуниятлари). III қисм. – Тошкент, 1999. – 150 б.; Бегматов Э.А. Собственный пласт лексики современного литературного языка: Дисс. ... докт. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1988. – 322 с.; Маматов А.Э. Ҳозирги замон ўзбек адабий тилида лексик ва фразеологик норма муаммолари – Тошкент, 1991. – 274 б.; Жуманиёзов А., Ходжаева Г. Ўзлашмаларда норма ва кодификация. Монография. – Урганч, 2023. – 180 б.

³⁵ Усмонов О. Қисқача интернационал сўзлар луғати. – Тошкент: Ўздавнашр, 1959. – 250 б.; Усмонов О., Дониёров Р. Ўзбек тилидаги русча-интернационал ўзлаштира сўзлар изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Фан, 1965 – 284 б.; Шарафутдинова К.А. Раскрытие значения слова в двуязычном словаре: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1968. – 84 с.; Акабиров С. Лексикографическая разработка терминологии в двуязычных словарях: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1969. – 241 с.; Усмонов О., Ҳамидов Ш. Ўзбек тили лексикаси тарихидан (XIX аср охири – XX аср бошлари) – Тошкент: Фан, 1981. – 320 б.; Тохтаходжаева М.Х. Двуязычные учебные словари и принципы их составления. – Ташкент: Укитувчи, 1981. – 182 с.; Навоий асарлари тилининг изоҳли луғати (Э.И.Фозилов таҳрири остида). 4 жилдли – Тошкент: Фан, 1983; Адинаева Л.М. Приемы семантизации однокоренных слов в гнездовом толковом словаре русского языка: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1989. – 23 с.; Ҳасанов Б.Р. Принципы составления рукописных словарей к произведениям Навои: Автореф. дисс. ... докт. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1989. – 42 с.; Мадвалиев А. Ўзбек терминологияси ва лексикографияси масалалари. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2017. – 384 б. va boshq.

manzarasi masalalari³⁶ E.Begmatov, A.Hojiyev, N.Mahmudov, D.Xudoyberganova, N.Uluqov, O.Shukurovlarning tadqiqotlarida o‘z aksini topgan. E.Begmatov³⁷ ning adabiy normaga oid ishlarida o‘zlashma so‘zlar qatlami, ularning adabiy til me‘yorlariga muvofiqligi, A.Madvaliyev³⁸ tadqiqotlarida terminlarning o‘zlashmalik tabiatidan kelib chiqib, leksikografik tavsiflash, O.Shukurov³⁹ mustaqillik davri o‘zlashmalarining semantik xususiyatlari, S.Zokirova⁴⁰ dissertatsiyasida forscha o‘zlashmalarda kongruentlik hodisasi yoritilgan.

Shu bilan birga, keyingi yillarda ijtimoiy, siyosiy, iqtisodiy integratsiya ta‘sirida chet so‘zlarning katta oqimi hech qanday vositachi til filtridan o‘tmasdan to‘g‘ridan to‘g‘ri o‘zbek tiliga kirib kelayotgani, tarjimachilikning taraqqiy etishi, xalqaro munosabatlar va ta‘lim tizimida ingliz tili mavqeining ortishi bilan xorijiy so‘z, chet so‘z, qo‘llanma so‘z, o‘zlashma so‘z tushunchalarini farqlash, ular o‘rtasidagi chegaralarni belgilash, bunda muqobillik (variantdorlik), standartlashtirilganlik, me‘yoriylik hodisalarini qayta tartibga solish muammosi yuzaga chiqmoqda. Keyingi vaqtlarda mamlakatimizda yetakchi tilshunoslarning ijtimoiy tarmoqlardagi sahifalarida mazkur muammoga tez-tez murojaat qilinayotgani⁴¹ ham tadqiqot mavzusining dolzarbligini ko‘rsatadi.

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta‘lim muassasasi ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog‘liqligi. Tadqiqot Namangan davlat universiteti ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasiga muvofiq «O‘zbek tilining sistem-struktur va antropotsentrik tadqiqi» mavzusidagi ilmiy yo‘nalish doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi o‘zbek tilidagi o‘zlashma so‘zlarning tarixiy taraqqiyot yo‘llari va til me‘yorlariga moslashuv jarayoniga ta‘sir etuvchi lisoniy va nolisoniy omillarini ochib berishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

so‘z o‘zlashishining lisoniy va ijtimoiy jarayon sifatidagi mohiyatini ochib berish va mazkur jarayonni davrlashtirish;

³⁶ Баскаков Н.А.К проблеме китайских заимствований в тюркских языках // Советская тюркология, 1987. – № 1 – С.69–75; Ҳожиёв А. Совет даврида ўзбек адабий тилининг тараққиёти. III жилдли. 3-жилд. Сўз ясалиши ва лексика. –Тошкент: Фан, 1988. – 172 б.; Маҳмудов Н. Сўз ўзлаштириш ва миллийлик // Тил тилсими тадқиқи. – Тошкент: Mumtoz so‘z, 2007. – Б.138-159; Худойберганова Д. Замонавий ўзбек тилшунослиги терминологиясининг тараққиёт омиллари // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 2023, 4-сон – Б.13-17; Dadabayev N. Ogahiy tarixiy asarlari so‘z boyligida o‘zlashma qatlamning o‘rni // Oltin bitiglar, 2013 – №3 – В.38-53; Дадабоев Ҳ. Эски ўзбек тили обидаларида мўғулча сўзлар // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 1986 – № 6 – Б.30-35; Дадабаев Х. Общественно-политическая и социально-экономическая терминология в тюркоязычных письменных памятниках XI-XIV вв. – Ташкент: Ёзувчи, 1991 – 244 с.; Холманова З. “Бобурнома” лексикаси. – Тошкент: Фан, 2007 – 182 б.; Маҳмудов Р. Огаҳийнинг тарихий асарларида ўзлашмалар – Тошкент, 2022 – 260 б.

³⁷ Бегматов Э., Маматов А. Адабий норма назарияси. – Тошкент, 1997. – 95 б.; Бегматов Э. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тилининг лексик қатламлари. – Тошкент, 1989. – 199 б.; Бегматов Э., Жиянова Н. Нутқ маданияти асослари (маърузалар матни). – Тошкент, 2006. – 86 б.; Бегматов Э., Маматов А. Адабий норма назарияси (Адабий норманинг шаклланиш ва яшаш қонуниятлари). III қисм. – Тошкент, 1999. – 150 б.; Бегматов Э.А. Собственный пласт лексики современного литературного языка: Дисс. ... докт. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1988. – 322 с.

³⁸ Мадвалиев А. Ўзбек терминологияси ва лексикографияси масалалари. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2017. – 384 б.

³⁹ Шукуров О. У. Ўзбек тили замонавий ўзлашмаларининг эволюцияси, трансформацияси ва лексикографик талқини масалалари (мустақиллик даври): Филол. фанл. докт. (DSc)... дисс. – 2022. – 255 б.

⁴⁰ Zokirova S. Turli tizimli tillarda kongruentlik hodisasi: Filol. fanl. dokt. (DSc) ... diss. – Farg‘ona, 2022. – 233 b.

⁴¹ Qarang: <https://t.me/nizomiddinmahmudov>; <https://t.me/yorqinjonodilov>

soʻz oʻzlashuvida va meʼyorlashuvida lingvistik akademiyalarning ijtimoiy-siyosiy institut sifatidagi oʻrnini ochib berish;

soʻz oʻzlashishi va meʼyorlashuvida lisoniy omillar, jumladan, oʻzbek tilining fonetik, morfologik hamda sintaktik qonuniyatlarining ahamiyati va taʼsirini koʻrsatish;

oʻzbek tilidagi oʻzlashma soʻzlarda yuz beradigan semantik oʻzgarishlar, jumladan, maʼno siljishi, maʼno zidlanishi (enantiosemiya), determinizatsiya kabi hodisalarning meʼyorlashuvini dalillash;

oʻzbek tilidagi izohli lugʻatlarda oʻzlashma soʻzlar talqinidagi oʻzgarishlarning sof ilmiy, ijtimoiy va madaniy sabablarini aniqlash;

oʻzbek tilida soʻz oʻzlashuvining sotsiolingvistik va lingvokulturologik qirralarini asoslab berish.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida oʻzbek tilining izohli lugʻati (2020), oʻzbek tili faol soʻzlarining izohli lugʻati (2001), fors-tojik, arab tillarining qomusiy tarjima lugʻatlari tanlangan.

Tadqiqotning predmeti etib chet soʻzlarning oʻzlashma soʻzlar sirasiga kirish jarayoni, ularning meʼyorlashuvi hamda omillari belgilab olingan.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Tadqiqotda tavsiflash, tasniflash, etimologik, komponent, funksional-semantik, qiyosiy-tarixiy hamda statistik tahlil usullaridan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

xorijiy va mahalliy olimlarning nazariy qarashlari asosida soʻz oʻzlashishida ajnabiy soʻz, chet soʻz, xorijiy soʻz, olinma soʻz, qoʻllanma soʻz, ekzotik soʻzlar, baynalmilal soʻzlar haqidagi fikrlar umumlashtirilgan, ularning bir bosqichdan ikkinchi amaliy qoʻllanish bosqichiga oʻtishi va meʼyorlashuvida integratsiya, ideologizatsiya, deideologizatsiya jarayonlarining taʼsiri nazariy jihatdan dalillangan;

soʻz oʻzlashuvida va meʼyorlashuvida muhim vosita sifatida davlatning til siyosati, xususan, lingvistik akademiyalarning ijtimoiy-siyosiy institut sifatidagi roli Turkiya, Eron, Misr, Isroil kabi davlatlar tajribalari asosida oʻrganilib, boshqa jahon tilshunoslik maktablarining til lugʻat fondi qamrovidagi etimologik, etnografik va madaniy belgilari, mazkur lisoniy leksik birliklarning voqelanish holatlari, qoʻllanilish koʻlami, ularning lugʻatlarda ifodalanish darajalari aniqlangan;

soʻz oʻzlashishida lisoniy omillar, jumladan, konvergensiya, divergensiya, reduksiya kabi fonetik hodisalar, alifbo va imlo qoidalari oʻzgarishining oʻzlashmalar variantlashuvi hamda meʼyorlashuviga taʼsiri; oʻzlashmalar tarkibida kirib kelgan morfologik vositalarning standartlashuvi hamda agglyutinativ tabiatli oʻzbek tilida muqobil variantlar «toʻqnashishi»; soʻz oʻzlashuvida nafaqat lisoniy birlik, shuningdek, lisoniy qolip (bu oʻrinda sintaktik qolip)larning kirib kelishi, «xususiyatlar hovuzi» (Feature pool) gipotezasi va buning oʻzbek tili lingvistik meʼyorlariga taʼsiri asoslangan;

oʻzbek tilidagi oʻzlashma soʻzlarda, jumladan, terminologiyada yuz beradigan semantik oʻzgarishlar, ularning umumisteʼmolga kirishi – determinizatsiyaga uchrash qoidalari; oʻzlashmalarning lugʻaviy tejamkorlik, metafora taʼsirida

qo'llanish doirasining kengayishi, torayishi, enantiosemiya hamda grammatikalizatsiyaga uchrashi, muqobil variantlarning uslubiy va semantik xoslanishi kabi hodisalar kuzatilishi dalillangan;

o'zbek tilidagi izohli lug'atlar asosida o'zlashma so'zlar talqinidagi o'zgarishlarning o'zbek tilining tub tabiatidan kelib chiqadigan sof ilmiy, jamiyat va ayrim ijtimoiy tabaqalarning qiziqish doirasi, madaniy jihati bilan bog'liq faollashuvi va nafaollashuvi kabi ijtimoiy sabablari ochib berilgan, ayrim ijtimoiy qatlam nutqiga xos chet so'zlarning sotsiolekt safidan me'yorlashgan o'zlashma so'zlar tarkibiga o'tish qonuniyatlarida bozor iqtisodiyotiga o'tish, axborot asri qadriyatlarining kirib kelishi, milliy o'zlikni saqlab qolishga intilish kabi sotsial hamda madaniy omillarning o'rni ochib berilgan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

o'zlashma so'zlarning kirish, turlanish va singish jarayoniga oid doir material va xulosalar o'zbek tili tarixi hamda hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili me'yorlarini shakllantirishda muhim ilmiy-nazariy ma'lumot berishi, uning nazariy asoslarini boyitishi amaliy jihatdan dalillangan;

«O'zbek tili leksikologiyasi», «O'zbek leksikografiyasi», «O'zbek tili terminologiyasi», «Semantika», «Sotsiolingvistika», «Lingvokulturologiya» fanlari bo'yicha yaratilajak darslik va qo'llanmalar, hozirgi o'quv hamda izohli lug'atlarning yanada mukammallashuviga xizmat qilishi asoslangan;

so'z o'zlashishida chet so'z, xorijiy so'z, olinma so'z, qo'llanma so'z, ekzotik so'zlar, baynalmilal so'zlar farqlanishi izohli lug'atlarda qayd etilishi, semantik maydonining barqarorlashuvi, morfologik shakllanishi bilan bog'liq me'yorlashishiga ko'ra amaliy jihatdan dalillangan;

so'z o'zlashuvida va me'yorlashuvida muhim subyekt sifatida davlatning til siyosati, jumladan, o'zbek tilining nufuzini oshirish bo'yicha hukumatimiz tomonidan amalga oshirilayotgan chora-tadbirlarning dolzarbligi va muammoga kompleks tarzda yondashilganligi lug'atlar, ilmiy tadqiqotlar tahlili asosida ochib berilgan;

o'zlashma so'zlarning me'yorlashuvi va standartlashuvi masalasiga oid materiallar, nazariy ma'lumotlar Yangi O'zbekiston yoshlari milliy ongini shakllantirish, ona tiliga hurmat va muhabbat bilan yondashish, davlat tilini o'qitish va uning amal qilishi borasida katta amaliy ahamiyat kasb etishi o'z tasdig'ini topgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi chiqarilgan xulosalarning qat'iyligi, muammoning aniq qo'yilganligi, lingvistik tahlil metodologiyasi negizida shakllantirilgani, nazariy ma'lumotlarda birlamchi ilmiy manbalarga tayanilgani, tahlilga tortilgan materiallarning asosiligi, metodologik jihatdan mukammalligi, tavsiflash, tasniflash, funksional-semantik, qiyosiy-tarixiy hamda statistik tahlil usullaridan samarali foydalanilgani, nazariy fikr va xulosalarning amaliyotga joriy qilingani, olingan natijalarning vakolatli tashkilotlar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining **ilmiy ahamiyati** o'zbek tilining o'z va o'zlashma qatlamiga oid tushunchalarni kengaytirishi, chet so'z, neologizm, qo'llanma so'z, o'zlashma so'z, ekzotik so'z

kabi tushunchalarni farqlashga, binobarin, tilga kirib kelayotgan soʻzlarning meʼyorlashuv shartlariga oid nazariy fikrlarning mustahkamlanishiga, oʻzbek tilidagi izohli lugʻatlarning tarkiban va mazmunan boyishi hamda meʼyoriylik tamoyilining mustahkamlanishiga, shuningdek, hozirgi oʻzbek adabiy tili, oʻzbek tili leksikologiyasi, oʻzbek leksikografiyasi, oʻzbek tili tarixi, sotsiolingvistika, lingvokulturologiyaga oid tushunchalarni kengaytirishda muhim manba boʻlib xizmat qilishi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining **amaliy ahamiyati** oʻzbek tilida uchraydigan koʻplab xorijiy soʻzlarning oʻzbekcha muqobillarini topishda, davlat tilini oʻqitish amaliyoti boʻyicha maxsus kurs va seminarlar oʻtish, ixtisoslik fanlarini oʻqitish, «Hozirgi oʻzbek adabiy tili» («Leksikologiya»), «Oʻzbek tili leksikografiyasi», «Oʻzbek tili tarixi», «Sotsiolingvistika», «Lingvokulturologiya» fanlaridan darslik va oʻquv qoʻllanmalari yaratishga xizmat qilishi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Oʻzbek tilidagi oʻzlashma soʻzlarning tarixiy taraqqiyoti va meʼyorlashuv omillarini oʻrganish boʻyicha olingan natijalar asosida:

soʻz oʻzlashuvida va meʼyorlashuvida muhim vosita sifatida davlatning til siyosati, xususan, lingvistik akademiylarning ijtimoiy-siyosiy institut sifatidagi roli Turkiya, Eron, Misr, Isroil kabi davlatlar tajribalari asosida organilib, boshqa jahon tilshunoslik maktablarining til lugʻat fondi qamrovidagi etimologik, etnografik va lingvomadaniy belgilari, mazkur lisoniy leksik birliklarning voqelanishi holatlari, qoʻllanishi koʻlami, ularning lugʻatlardagi berilish darajalariga oid xulosalardan Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar Akademiyasi Qoraqalpogʻiston boʻlimi Qoraqalpoq gumanitar fanlar ilmiy-tadqiqot instituti tomonidan olib borilgan FA-F1-G003 – «Hozirgi qoraqalpoq tilida funksional soʻz yasalishi» («Функциональное словообразование в современном каракалпакском языке») mavzusidagi fundamental loyihada foydalanilgan (Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar Akademiyasi Qoraqalpogʻiston boʻlimi Qoraqalpoq gumanitar fanlar ilmiy-tadqiqot institutining 2024-yil 25-iyundagi 250/1-son maʼlumotnomasi). Natijada oʻzlashma soʻzlar fonetik va morfologik tabiatining soʻz yasalishiga taʼsiri borasidagi qarashlarning ilmiy dalillar bilan boyishiga erishilgan;

soʻz oʻzlashishida lisoniy omillar, jumladan, konvergensiya, divergensiya, reduksiya kabi fonetik hodisalar, alifbo va imlo qoidalari oʻzgarishining oʻzlashmalar variantlashuvi hamda meʼyorlashuviga taʼsiri; oʻzlashmalar tarkibida kirib kelgan morfologik vositalarning standartlashuvi hamda agglyutinatib tabiatli oʻzbek tilida muqobil variantlar «toʻqnashuvi»; soʻz oʻzlashuvida nafaqat lisoniy birlik, shuningdek, lisoniy qoliplarning kirib kelishi, «xususiyatlar hovuzi» (Feature pool) gipotezasi va buning oʻzbek tili lingvistik meʼyorlariga taʼsiri asoslanganligiga oid xulosalardan Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar Akademiyasi Qoraqalpogʻiston boʻlimi Qoraqalpoq gumanitar fanlar ilmiy-tadqiqot instituti tomonidan olib borilgan FA-A1-G007 – «Qoraqalpoq naql-maqollari lingvistik tadqiqot obyekti sifatida» mavzusidagi amaliy-ilmiy loyihada foydalanilgan (Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar Akademiyasi Qoraqalpogʻiston boʻlimi Qoraqalpoq gumanitar fanlar ilmiy-tadqiqot institutining 2024-yil 25-iyundagi

250/1-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada maqol va matallar matnida qo'llanilgan o'zlashma til birliklari, ularning semantikasidagi o'zgarishlarni aniqlashga erishilgan;

o'zbek tilidagi o'zlashma so'zlarda, jumladan, terminologiyada yuz beradigan semantik o'zgarishlar, ularning umumiste'molga kirishi – determinizatsiyaga uchrash qoidalari; o'zlashmalarning lug'aviy tejamkorlik, metafora ta'sirida qo'llanish doirasining kengayishi, torayishi, enantiosemiya hamda grammatikalizatsiyaga uchrashi, muqobil variantlarning uslubiy va semantik xoslanishi kabi hodisalar kuzatilishi dalillanganligiga doir xulosalardan Muhammad al-Xorazmiy nomidagi Toshkent axborot texnologiyalari universiteti Samarqand filialida 2021-2023-yillarda bajarilgan «O'zbek tilining milliy korpusini loyihalash va dasturiy majmua ishlab chiqish» mavzusidagi amaliy loyihada foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Respublikasi raqamli texnologiyalar vazirligi Muhammad al-Xorazmiy nomidagi Toshkent axborot texnologiyalari universiteti Samarqand filialining 2024-yil 5-iyundagi 351 / 01-01 sonli ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada amaliy loyiha doirasida bajarilgan, til korpusi haqida olib borilgan tadqiqotlar ilmiy saviyasining oshishiga xizmat qilgan;

o'zbek tilidagi izohli lug'atlar asosida o'zlashma so'zlar talqinidagi o'zgarishlarning o'zbek tilining tub tabiatidan kelib chiqadigan sof ilmiy, jamiyat va ayrim ijtimoiy tabaqalarning qiziqish doirasi, madaniy jihati bilan bog'liq faollashuvi va nafaollashuvi kabi ijtimoiy sabablari, ayrim ijtimoiy qatlam nutqiga xos chet so'zlarning sotsiolekt safidan me'yorlashgan o'zlashma so'zlar safiga o'tish qonuniyatlarida bozor iqtisodiyotiga o'tish, axborot asri qadriyatlarining kirib kelishi, milliy o'zlikni saqlab qolishga intilish kabi sotsial hamda madaniy omillarning o'rniga doir xulosalardan O'zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi «O'zbekiston teleradiokanali» DM tomonidan efirga uzatilgan «Ta'lim va taraqqiyot», «Adabiy jarayon» dasturlari ssenariylarini tayyorlashda (2023-2024-yillar) foydalanilgan, tadqiqot muallifi bilan o'zlashma so'zlar xususida suhbat tashkil etilgan (O'zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi «O'zbekiston teleradiokanali» davlat muassasasining 05.11.2024-yil 04.36.1170-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada o'zbek xalqi va millatining ma'naviy boyligi bo'lgan lug'at boyligimizni xalqimizga yaqindan tanishtirish, o'zbek tilini targ'ib qilish orqali ko'rsatuvning ilmiy-ommabopligi ta'minlashga, tilning milliy qadriyat sifatidagi nufuzini oshirishga erishilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Tadqiqot natijalari 9 ta ilmiy-amaliy anjuman va seminar, jumladan, 7 ta xalqaro va 2 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanida muhokamadan o'tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinishi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha jami 26 ta ilmiy ish chop etilgan. Shulardan 1 ta monografiya, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 11 ta maqola, jumladan, 5 tasi xorijiy jurnallarda nashr etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, to'rt bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxatidan iborat bo'lib, 229 sahifani tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, tadqiqotning maqsad va vazifalari, obykti 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, natijalarning amaliyotga joriy qilinishi, nashr etilgan ishlar va dissertatsiya tuzilishi bo'yicha ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobi «**O'zbek tilidagi o'zlashma so'zlarning tarixiy taraqqiyoti**» deb atalib, ikki fasldan iborat. Birinchi fasl «*So'z o'zlashishi – lisoniy va ijtimoiy-tarixiy jarayon sifatida*» deb nomlanib, unda tilning ijtimoiy, kumulyativ va funksional vazifalari, antropotsentrik yondashuv asosida til leksik qatlamini o'rganishning o'ziga xos jihatlari haqida so'z ketadi.

O'zbek tilida so'z o'zlashuvini davrlashtirishda yozma manbalarga tayanganimiz uchun ham chet so'zlarning kirib kelish davri ko'pincha manba topilgan hudud, madaniy mansublik va muallif bilan chambarchas bog'liq bo'ladi. Jumladan, Sharqiy Turkiston va Farg'ona vodiysidan topilgan yodgorliklar buddaviylikka oid diniy qo'lyozmalar bo'lib, O'rxun-Enasoy obidalariga nisbatan sanskritcha, hindcha va xitoycha o'zlashmalar ko'proq kuzatiladi. Shu jihatdan arabcha o'zlashmalar mavjud turkiy manbalar «Qutadg'u bilig», «Hibat ul-haqoyiq» asarlari islom tamaddunining eng sharqiy qismida yaratilgan bo'lib, o'sha vaqtdagi Samarqand, Buxoro, Shosh kabi ilmiy markazlardagi asarlar hali o'rganilmagan.

Yuqoridagilardan kelib chiqib, o'zbek tilidagi so'z o'zlashuvi jarayonini mavjud manbalar asosida quyidagicha davrlashtirish mumkin:

1. Qadimgi turkiy til davri. Bu davrda xitoy, hind, sanskrit, tibet tillariga oid o'zlashmalar faol bo'lgan. M.Koshg'ariyning «Devonu lug'otit turk», Yusuf Xos Hojibning «Qutadg'u bilig», Xorazmiyning «Muhabbatnoma», Rabg'uziyning «Qisasi Rabg'uziy» asarlarida *cherik, sart, roy* kabi sanskritcha so'zlar, *shad, xatun (xotin), ajun (ochun), kend* kabi so'g'diycha so'zlar, *baxshi, kug (kuy, musiqa), qam (shomon), loxtay (mato nomi), tegin (shahzoda), yabg'u, tarxan, xaqan, xan (mansab nomlari), yinju (inju), tug' (bayroq)* singari xitoycha so'zlar kuzatiladi⁴². Alisher Navoiy asarlarida qo'llangan 26000 dan ortiq so'zlar orasida 70 ta so'zning asosini hindcha so'zlar tashkil qilgan⁴³.

2. Eski turkiy til davri. Mazkur davrda bevosita fors-tojik, keyinchalik arab tiliga mansub o'zlashmalarning keng miqyosda o'zlashtirilishi yuz berdi. Buning bir necha sabablari bor edi: turkiy xalqlarning islom diniga o'tishi, Markaziy Osiyoda hukm surgan somoniylar sulolasining davlat tili siyosati, aholi turmush tarzining ko'chmanchilikdan o'troqlashuvga o'ta boshlashi kabilar shular jumlasidandir. Forsiy va turkiy xalqlarning asriy qo'shnichilik munosabati, siyosiy munosabatlar ta'siridagi aralashuv natijasida forscha-tojikcha so'zlar ko'proq kasb-hunar, maishiy hayot bilan bog'liq leksikani tashkil etadi. Mahmud Koshg'ariy o'z

⁴² Дадабаев Х. Древние заимствования в системе общественно-политической и социально-экономической терминологии узбекского языка XI-XIV вв. // Адабий мерос, 3(57), 1991. – Б.46-53.

⁴³ Бафоев Б. Навоий тилида хиндча сўзлар // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 1991 – №4 – Б.38.

«Devon»ida ayrim turkiy qabilalar tili, jumladan, o'g'uzlar tili fors-tojik tili ta'sirida leksik o'zgarishlarga uchraganini yozadi⁴⁴. Bu ikki xalqning munosabatini tavsiflash uchun *Tatsız Türk bolmas, bashsız bo'rk bo'lmas* maqolini keltiradi. «Devonu lug'otit turk»da bir qancha o'zlashma forsiy so'zlar ham tavsiflanadi⁴⁵. Aytish mumkinki, bu davrda arabcha o'zlashmalar turkiy tilga to'liq singmagan, turkiy tafsir va ayrim didaktik asarlarda diniy-ma'rifiy terminlar sifatida qo'llangan.

3. Eski o'zbek tili davri fors-tojikcha va arabcha o'zlashmalarning badiiy adabiyotga, siyosatga, kundalik so'zlashuvga faol kirib kelishi bilan tavsiflanadi.

O'zbek tilshunosligida B.Bafoyev XIV-XV asrlar adiblari ijodi misolida o'zlashma so'zlar statistikasini amalga oshirgan. Bunda she'riy asarlardan 100 ta so'z tanlab olinib, o'rtacha qo'llanishlar soni berilgan⁴⁶. Unga ko'ra, sof turkiy so'zlardan foydalanish darajasi Lutfiy va Sakkokiy ijodida yuqori (74 % va 70 %), shunga mos ravishda ularda arabcha so'zlar 15 % atrofida, forsiy so'zlar 10 foiz atrofida qo'llangan. Arabcha o'zlashmalar eng ko'p qo'llangan asar «Qisasi Rabg'uziy» bo'lib, mazkur holat asarning diniy-ma'rifiy xarakterda ekanligi bilan tavsiflanadi. Ma'lum bo'ladiki, badiiy matnlarda arabcha o'zlashmalar salmog'i 15-26 foiz, fors-tojikcha so'zlar salmog'i 9-22 % ni tashkil etgan.

Hozirgi o'zbek tili bilan qiyoslaganimizda (3.1.4-jadvalga qarang), turkiy so'zlar qo'llanishida farq deyarli sezilmasligi (66 %), arabcha (23 % dan 11 % ga) va fors-tojikcha so'zlar (15 % dan 8 % ga) qo'llanishi esa kamayganini kuzatishimiz mumkin. Fors-tojikcha o'zlashmalar turkiy tilning barcha tematik guruhlari, barcha turkumlarda uchraydi. Ayniqsa, belgi ifodalovchi so'zlar, shuningdek, mavhum tushunchalarni ifodalovchi so'zlar katta salmoqqa ega. Fors-tojikcha o'zlashmalar miqdor jihatdan arabcha o'zlashmalardan ustunlikka ega.

4. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tilini shakllantirgan lug'aviy o'zgarishlar XIX asrning ikkinchi yarmidan boshlangan bo'lib, XX asrning birinchi choragida yakunlangan. «O'zbek tili leksikasidagi bu o'zgarish XIX asrning ikkinchi yarmida O'rta Osiyoning chor Rossiyasiga qo'shib olinishi natijasida mamlakat hayotida yuz bergan siyosiy va ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy o'zgarishlar hamda o'zbeklarning ruslar bilan bevosita aloqaga kirishuvlari bilan bog'liq edi»⁴⁷. Mazkur davr faol leksikasini o'rganish uchun O.Usmonov hamda Sh.Hamidovlar tuzgan glossariy asosida quyidagi statistik tahlil amalga oshirilgan:

1.1.2.-jadval

XIX asr oxiri – XX asr boshlarida o'zbek bosma nashrlarida qo'llangan so'zlarning etimologik-statistik tahlili

Tillar	O'zbek	Rus	arab	fors-tojik	Turk-ozarbayjoncha
So'zlar soni	658	991	304	166	27
Salmog'i (%)	30,7	46,2	14,2	7,7	1

⁴⁴ Кошғарий М. Девону луғатит турк. I жилд – Тошкент: Фан, 1960. – Б. 65.

⁴⁵ Güner G. Dîvânü lugâti't-türk'te oğuzca olarak geçen künde "rezil, aşağılık" kelimesinin etimolojisi üzerine notlar // Gazi Türkiyat, Bahar 2015 / 16:15 – S.21. Manba: <https://dergipark.org.tr/en/download/article-file/1924039>

⁴⁶ Бафоев Б. Алишер Навоий асарлари лексикаси. – Тошкент: Фан, 1983. – Б.12

⁴⁷ Усмонов О., Ҳамидов Ш. Ўзбек тили лексикаси тарихидан. – Тошкент: Фан, 1981. – Б.3

Shuni ham qayd etish kerakki, glossariyda ruscha soʻzlarning turli variantlari bir necha bor berilgan boʻlib, shu nuqtayi nazardan ularning miqdori qariyb ikki barobar kamayishi mumkin: *gazet – gʻazit – gazit – gazita; polis – politsiya – falis – falisa* kabi. Bunda soʻzlarning nisbati oʻzbekcha soʻzlar – 40 %, ruscha soʻzlar 30,4 %, arabcha soʻzlar – 18,5 foiz, fors-tojikcha soʻzlar – 10,1 %, turkcha-ozarbayjoncha soʻzlar 1,6 %ni tashkil etadi. Bu davrda usmonli turk va ozarbayjon tillariga oid *sanjoq, qoʻmita, qoʻmondon, oʻrdu, olmon, boyqut* kabi soʻzlarning oʻzbek tili leksikasida muayyan nisbatda faollashuvi kuzatiladi.

Tahlil jarayonida maʼlum boʻldiki, ruscha oʻzlashmalar oʻzbek va fors-tojik tillariga deyarli bir xilda kirib kelgan, garchi asos sifatida oʻzbek tilidagi manbalar olingan boʻlinsa ham, oʻzlashmalarning variantlarida fors-tojik tilining fonetik qoidalari sezilib turgan oʻrinlar ham koʻp.

5. Istiqloq davri oʻzbek tili. Bu davr oʻzbek davlatchiligida mustaqillikka erishilganligi, til mustaqilligi, siyosiy va iqtisodiy erkinlik bilan bogʻliq ravishda Oʻzbekistonning jahon sahnasiga chiqishi, olamga tafakkuriy va maʼnaviy moslashuv davri hisoblanib, koʻplab inglizcha (umuman Yevropa tillariga oid) soʻzlarning ommaviy kirib kelishi bilan tavsiflanadi. Aytish joizki, german tillariga oid oʻzlashmalar shoʻro davrida ham mavjud boʻlgan, biroq bunda rus tilining fonetik, semantik va leksikografik vositachiligi aniq sezilib turgan. Oxirgi yillarda bitta oʻzlashmaning tub etimologik manbasi hamda rus tili taʼsirida imlo va talaffuzga singib qolgan variantlari solishtirish, shuningdek meʼyorlashtirish muammolari yuzaga chiqib kelmoqda. S.Muvfen⁴⁸ katta oqim boʻlib kirib keladigan chet soʻzlar garchi muqim oʻrnashib qolishi gumon boʻlsa ham, qabul qiluvchi tilning bir qancha leksik birliklarini siqib chiqarishini taʼkidlab oʻtadi⁴⁹. Bu haqida ishimizning keyingi boblarida batafsil toʻxtalib oʻtamiz.

Birinchi bobning ikkinchi fasli «*Oʻzlashmalar va lingvistik akademiyalar*» deb atalib, jamiyatning faol ziyolilar qatlami hamda til siyosatining muhim dastagi boʻlgan til akademiyalari faoliyati, ularning leksik yangilanishlarga taʼsiri yoritiladi. Bunday ijtimoiy-siyosiy omillar imlo, alifbo, til meʼyorlari bilan bir qatorda tilga yangi kirib kelgan soʻzlarni meʼyorlashtirish, muqobiliga almashtirish boʻyicha ham salmoqli ishlarni amalga oshishiga sabab boʻlgan.

Tildan tilga soʻz oʻzlashishi tilning ijtimoiy va oʻziga xos ichki qonuniyatlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Unga nisbatan turlicha yondashuvlar mavjud. Bizningcha ham, «tilning (nutqning) sofligi uchun kurashni umuman oʻzlashtirishlarga qarshi emas, balki oʻzga til leksemasini nokerak holda ishlatishga, oʻzga til hodisalaridan befarq foydalanish hollariga qarshi olib borish kerak»⁵⁰ boʻladi.

Til lugʻat qatlamini chet soʻzlardan tozalash, grammatik va fonetik qoidalarni meʼyorlashtirish masalasi deyarli har bir jamiyatda kuzatiladi, koʻpincha siyosiy hodisa sifatida hukumat tomonidan qoʻllab quvvatlanadi. Ayniqsa, Yaponiya⁵¹,

⁴⁸ Mufwene S.S. (2001). The ecology of language evolution. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511612862>

⁴⁹ Qarang: https://mufwene.uchicago.edu/feature_pool.html

⁵⁰ Rahmatullayev Sh. Hozirgi adabiy oʻzbek tili. – Toshkent: Universitet, 2006. – B.111.

⁵¹ Triche M.Y. Kokugo and the “Nation” in Meije-era Japan: Language standardization, ideology, and national identity. Master degree Dissertation Thesis – Southern California University, 2012. – 95 p.

Isroil⁵², Eron⁵³, Iordaniya⁵⁴, Turkiya⁵⁵ davlatlari hukumati o'z vaqtida tilni globalizatsiya sharoitida qayta tiklash, alifbo islohoti, lug'atlar yaratishni tilshunoslar oldiga vazifa qilib qo'yganlar.

Italiyada Accademia crusca⁵⁶ (XVI asr) qo'mitasi, Rossiyadagi XIX asrda vujudga kelgan shishkovchilar va karamzinchilar, slavyanofillar va g'arbchilarning til bo'yicha tashabbuslari, Fransiyadagi neologiya sohasi va aynan neologizmlarni me'yorlashtirishga bag'ishlangan «La Banque des mots» jurnali⁵⁷, Germaniyada o'zlashmalarni milliyashtirish va me'yorlashtirish bilan bog'liq nazariyalar⁵⁸ dissertatsiyada tahlilga tortilgan.

O'zlashmalar masalasi o'zbek tilshunosligi doirasida ilk bor Mahmud Koshg'ariy, shuningdek, Alisher Navoiy, Abulg'oziy Bahodirxon, Is'hoqxon to'ra Ibrat, XX asrning 20-30-yillaridagi jadidlarning «Chig'atoy gurungi» tashkiloti faoliyatida chuqur nazariy va amaliy tahlil qilingan. Dissertatsiyada, shuningdek, A.Fitrat, M.Behbudiy, Elbek, A.Avloniy, A.Zohiriyning ushbu mavzudagi ishlari tadqiqqa tortilgan. Shu o'rinda ta'kidlab o'tish joizki, milliy davlatchilik tariximizda elxoniyalar (1277), Husayn Boyqaro (1469), Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur, Abulg'oziy Bahodirxon, Xudoyorxon kabi siyosiy shaxslarning milliy tilni rasmiy doiralarda, badiiy va tarixiy asarlarda, shaxsiy yozishmalarda qo'llashi to'g'risida ayrim qaydlar uchraydi. Shunga qaramay, aynan davlat siyosati qay tarzda amalga oshirilgani to'g'risida tadqiqotlar yetarli emas. Dissertatsiyada, shuningdek, XX asrda o'zbek tili lug'at tarkibidagi o'zgarishlarning ijtimoiy xususiyatlariga ham to'xtalib o'tilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning ikkinchi bobi «**So'z o'zlashishining lisoniy jihatlari**» deb nomlanadi, bunda so'zning fonetik, morfologik moslashuvida til ichki qoidalariga uyg'unlashuv xususiyatlari yoritilgan. Bobning birinchi fasli «*O'zbek tilidagi o'zlashma so'zlarning fonetik moslashuvi hamda me'yorlashuvi*» masalasiga bag'ishlangan.

So'z o'zlashtirish bir necha bosqichlarga bo'linadi, jumladan: 1) fonetik o'zlashtirish – so'zning o'zini qabul qilish (V.Pizani); 2) semantik o'zlashtirish – kalka, etimologik kalka, semantik kalka (V.V.Ivanov)⁵⁹. Shuningdek, chet so'zlar fonetik, grafik, leksik-semantik, grammatik va me'yoriy stilistik jihatdan o'zlashadi⁶⁰.

⁵² Nahir M. Language academies, Language planning and the case of Hebrew – University of Pittsburgh, 1973. – 324 p.

⁵³ Afrahi M. Language Policy: Iran. <https://pdfslide.us/education/language-policy-in-iran.html?page=11>

⁵⁴ Bataineh M.T. Terminology planning: the contribution of the Jordan academy of Arabic, with special reference to medical terminology: Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements of the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy – UK: University of Salford, June, 2011. – 309 p..

⁵⁵ Aytürk İ. The First Episode of Language Reform in Republican Turkey: The Language Council from 1926 to 1931. // Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, 2008, 18 (3): 278–283. doi:10.1017/S1356186308008511

⁵⁶ Будагов Р.А. Толковые словари в национальной культуре народов. – М., 1989. – С.11.

⁵⁷ Яруллина А.Г. Заимствованная лексика в "Татарском энциклопедическом словаре": В русском и татарском изданиях: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Казань, 2005. Манба: www.dissercat.com

⁵⁸ Hall T.A., Hamann S. Loanword nativization in Modern Standard German as evidence for the phonological word // Zeitschrift für Sprachwissenschaft, 2003. 22:56–85.

⁵⁹ Гулямова Н. Русские лексические заимствования в узбекском языке. – Ташкент: Фан, 1985. – С.89.

⁶⁰ Пейсигов Л.С. Лексикология современного персидского языка. – М.: Высшая школа, 1975. – С.60.

O‘zlashma so‘zlarning fonetik moslashuvi xorijlik olimlardan P.Bursma, E.Brouzlou, S.Devis, I.Baginskaya, M.S.Kolesnikova, X.I.Iskender kabi olimlar ishlarida chuqur o‘rganilgan. O‘zbek tili fonetikasi masalasida H.Ne‘matov, Q.Mahmudov, M.Mirtojiyev va A.Abduazizovlar⁶¹ tadqiqot olib borishgan. Keyingi yillarda H.Jamolxonov⁶², D.Nabiyeva⁶³, I.Azimov⁶⁴, M.Zokirov, Z.Alimova⁶⁵ ilmiy izlanishlarida o‘zlashma so‘zlarning semantik va fonetik o‘zgarishlari yoritib berilgan.

Tilga o‘zlashish jarayonida bir qancha jarayonlar ro‘y beradi. Heygen o‘z tadqiqotida lisoniy o‘zlashmalarni bir tildan ikkinchi tilga ko‘chirib o‘tkaziluvchi model/nusxalar sifatida talqin qiladi. Mazkur o‘rinda olim ikkita hodisani farqlab beradi: importatsiya va substitutsiya⁶⁶. Importatsiyada o‘zlashmaning shakli donor tilga yaqin tursa, substitutsiyada buning aksi kuzatiladi. O‘zlashmalarning fonetik qurilishi, semantik xususiyatlari akseptor tilga kamroq o‘zgarish bilan kirib kelsa, importatsiya, aksincha, akseptor til so‘zning barcha jihatlarini o‘ziga moslab olsa, substitutsiya yuz beradi. Keyingi yillarda Pareto qonuniga asosan tildagi o‘z fonemalar qatorida 80/20 nisbatida o‘zlashma fonemalar ham joy olishini ilgari suruvchi nazariy qarashlar ham yuzaga keldi⁶⁷.

So‘zlar fonetik jihatdan donor tildagi tovushlarni akseptor til egalari tomonidan moslashtirilishi bilan o‘zlashtirish boshlanadi. Bunda so‘zning tovush tarkibi fonetik jihatdan emas, fonologik (tushunilish) jihatdan eng yaqin tovushlarga almashtiriladi. Bunda akseptor til egalari o‘zlashma so‘z tovushlarini ruhan his qilib, o‘zlaridagi fonemalar bilan almashtirishgan va fonetik tarkib saqlanmagan⁶⁸.

Odatda so‘zlar o‘z talaffuz shakli bilan o‘zlashadi, jumladan, unililarning o‘qilish sifati saqlanishi turkiy tillarga xos fonetik qonuniyatlarga mos kelmaydi. Turkiy tillarda urg‘u asosan oxirgi bo‘g‘inga tushadi, o‘zlashma so‘zlarda urg‘uli unli so‘z boshi va o‘rtasida kelganda talaffuzda bu unli urg‘usiz variantiga almashtirilib, urg‘u so‘z oxiriga ko‘chiriladi: *mehmon (mih/ymon), televizor*

⁶¹ Абдуазизов А. Ўзбек тили фонологияси ва морфонологияси. 2-нашр. – Тошкент: Университет, 2010. – 169 б.; Махмудов Қ. Ўзбек тилининг тарихий фонетикаси. – Тошкент: “Ижод” нашриёт уйи, 2006. – Б.49; Неъматов Х. Ўзбек тили тарихий фонетикаси. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1992. – 96 б. Миртожиев А. Ўзбек тили фонетикаси. – Тошкент: Фан, 2013. – 424 б.

⁶² Жамолхонов Х. Ўзбек тилининг назарий фонетикаси – Тошкент: Фан, 2009. – 224 б.

⁶³ Набиева Д. Ўзбек тили сатҳларида диалектик категорияларнинг намоён бўлиши: Филол. фанл. докт... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2006. – 46 б.; Набиева Д. Ўзбек тилининг турли сатҳларида умумийлик – хусусийлик диалектикасининг намоён бўлиши (монография). – Тошкент: Шарқ нашриёт матбаа акциядорлик компанияси бош тахририяти, 2005. – 163 б.

⁶⁴ Azimov I.M.XX asr boshlarida o‘zbek tilshunosligining rivojlanish yo‘nalishlari: Filol. fanl. dokt. (DSc) ... diss. – Toshkent, 2024. – 249 b.

⁶⁵ Зокиров М.Т. Лингвистик интерференция ва унинг ўзбек-тожик билингвизмида намоён бўлиши: Филол. фанл. номз.... дисс. – Тошкент, 2007. – 148 б.; Зокиров М., Алимова З.Ўзбек тилидаги форс-тожикча ўзлашмаларнинг фонетик-лексик-семантик хусусиятлари. Монография – Фарғона: Classic, 2020; Зокиров М., Алимова З.Ўзбек ва тожик лисоний алоқаси асослари. Ўқув қўлланма. – Фарғона, 2021. – 148 б.

⁶⁶ Hamdi S.A. The Impact of Ideology on Lexical Borrowing in Arabic: A Synergy of Corpus Linguistics and CDA. PhD diss. at Educational Linguistics University of New Mexico – USA: Albuquerque, New Mexico December, 2018. – P.17.

⁶⁷ Ҳамроева Ш. 80/20 принципининг тил сатҳларидаги инъикоси. / “Тил. Адабиёт. Таълим” жамоавий монографияси. – Тошкент, 2024. – Б.69.

⁶⁸ La Charité D., Paradis C. Category preservation and proximity versus phonetic approximation in loanword adaptation // Linguistic Inquiry, 2005, 36(2) – P. 227.

(*tilivizir*). Hattoki rus tilidan kirgan *-ov, -yev* kabi shaxs nomi yasovchi grammatik shakllar ham o‘zbek tilida urg‘usiz talaffuz qilinadi⁶⁹.

O‘zbek tilining muhim belgilaridan biri – muayyan tildan kiradigan o‘zlashmalar uchun uchinchi til filtrining mavjudligidir. Jumladan, arab tili uchun fors tili, ingliz tili uchun rus tili shunday vositachilik vazifasini bajargan. Misol sifatida, *innovatsiya* (inglizcha «innovation») so‘zidagi *-siya* affiksi bevosita rus tili ta’siri natijasidir. O‘zbek tiliga arab tilidan kirib kelgan o‘zlashmalar dastlab fors-tojik tili ta’sirida muayyan o‘zgarishlarga uchragan⁷⁰. Imloda variantlar saqlanib qolayotgani esa integratsiya jarayoni hali davom etayotganligini bildiradi⁷¹.

Bu o‘rinda tilda yuz beradigan konvergensiya va divergensiya hodisalariga to‘xtalib o‘tish joiz. Jumladan, «til sistemasida bir necha variant yoki invariant farqli birliklarning, jumladan, fonemalarning noo‘xshashliklari kuchsizlanishi va kamayishini ifodalovchi tarixiy jarayon struktur-diaxronik konvergensiya»⁷² deb atalib, ushbu tushuncha lingvistik termin sifatida Y.D.Polivanov (1928) hamda boshqa ma’nolarda R.O.Yakobson (1930) tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan. «Ma’lum tovushning tarixiy taraqqiyot natijasida birdan ortiq tovushga differensiyasi, ya’ni ma’lum tovush hisobida tilda yangi bir tovush hosil bo‘lishi divergensiya»⁷³.

O‘zbek tilining fonetik xususiyatlari o‘zlashma so‘zlar fonetik tarkibi o‘zgarishida yaqqolroq namoyon bo‘ladi. Dissertatsiyada alifbo va yozuv tizimlarining almashinishi ham o‘zbek tilidagi o‘zlashmalar fonetik tarkibi turlicha qabul qilinishiga ta’sir qiluvchi omillar ko‘rsatib o‘tiladi.

Bobning ikkinchi fasli «*O‘zbek tilidagi o‘zlashma so‘zlarning morfologik moslashuvi hamda me‘yorlashuvi*»ga bag‘ishlangan. So‘z o‘zlashtirishni nazoratga olish ayrim olimlar tomonidan sifat jihatiga ko‘ra «universal o‘zlashtirish»⁷⁴, ayrimlari tomonidan turli ijtimoiy munosabatlar natijasida yuzaga keladigan tizimli ta’sir natijasi⁷⁵ sifatida baholangan.

Morfologik o‘zlashmalar masalasi Shveysariyaning Syurix universitetida F.Gardani⁷⁶, A.Bakus⁷⁷, L.Behrens⁷⁸, Buyuk Britaniyaning Kembrij universitetida

⁶⁹ Ражабов Н. Ўзбек тилидаги ургусиз унлилар // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 5-сон, 2012. – Б.89-94.

⁷⁰ Рубинчик Ю.А. Грамматический очерк персидского языка // Персидско-русский словарь. Т.2. – М., 1970. – С.860.

⁷¹ Фолланд Б. Французский заимствования в немецком языке: трансференция и интеграция на фонологическом, графематическом, морфологическом и лексикосемантическом уровнях // РЖ. – М., 1988 – №1. – С. 175.

⁷² [https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Конвергенция_\(лингвистика\)](https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Конвергенция_(лингвистика))

⁷³ Миртожиев М.М. Ўзбек тили фонетикаси. –Тошкент: Фан, 2013. – Б.273

⁷⁴ Harris A., Campbell L. Historical syntax in cross-linguistic perspective. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 1995.

⁷⁵ Thomason S. Language Contact: An Introduction. – Washington D.C.: Georgetown University Press, 2001; Thomason S., Kaufman T. Language Contact, Creolization, and Genetic Linguistics. – Berkeley: University of California Press, 1988.

⁷⁶ Gardani F. On morphological borrowing // Lang Linguist Compass – №12. – Pp.1-17. Editor: University of Zurich, John Wiley and Sons Ltd. 2018. DOI: 10.1111/lnc3.12302

⁷⁷ Backus A. Paper 27: A usage-based approach to borrowability // Tilburg Papers in Culture Studies, 2012. – P.1–26.

⁷⁸ Behrens L. Lexical rules cross-cutting inflection and derivation // Acta Linguistica Hungarica, 1996, 43 – P.33–65.

B.Bikel, J.Nikols⁷⁹, AQShning Oksford universitetida J.Blevinslar⁸⁰ tomonidan o'rganib kelinmoqda. Rus tilshunosligida A.V.Superanskaya⁸¹, O.Axmanova⁸², R.S.Kimyagarova⁸³, D.S.Shmidt⁸⁴, S.V.Gornostayev⁸⁵ kabi olimlar o'zlashma so'zlarning turkumlashish holatlari (substantivatsiya, glagolizatsiya (verbalizatsiya), adyektivatsiya), jins kategoriyasining moslashishi kabilarga e'tibor qaratganlar.

O'zbek tilshunosligida rus tilidan o'zlashgan so'zlarning morfologik moslashuvi⁸⁶, Urganch davlat universitetida german tillaridan kirgan so'zlarning me'yorlashuvi⁸⁷, Toshkent davlat Sharqshunoslik universitetida fors tilidagi turkiy morfologik o'zlashmalar⁸⁸ tadqiq etilgan.

B.Grand o'zlashtirishda asosan leksik qatlam faolligini, grammatik qoida va hodisalar keyinroq o'zlashishini qayd etadi. O'zlashma so'zning morfologik jihatdan moslashuviga yunon tilidagi *-os*, lotincha *-um* qo'shimchalarining, hind-yevropa tillaridagi artikllar (*the, a, an, la, le, die, das*)ning tushirilishini misol sifatida keltirish mumkin. Artikllar aniqlik-noaniqlik, jins kabi tushunchalarni bildirib, o'zbek tilida grammatik kategoriya sifatida uchramaydi.

So'zlarning morfologik jihatdan o'zlashuvi borasidagi tadqiqotlar sirasida Haspelmat va Tadmorning «O'zlashmalar tipologiyasi» loyihasi (The Loanword Typology Project) alohida ko'zga tashlanib turadi⁸⁹. Bu loyihaning ikki muhim nuqtasi mavjud. Biri – turli tillardan olingan o'zlashmalar ma'nosi solishtirilgan ma'lumotlar ombori shakllantirilganligi, ikkinchisi – tillar o'zlashmalarining hissasiga ko'ra tasniflanganidir. Tadmorning ta'kidlashicha, sintetik tabiatli tillar so'z o'zlashuvi eng qiyin bo'lgan tillar hisoblanib, unda birinchidan fe'llarning o'zlashuvi qiyin bo'lsa, ikkinchidan boshqa turkumlar ham morfosintaktik qulay holatga keltirilishi kerak. Shu sababli sintetik tillarda otlarning o'zlashuvi nisbatan faolroq kechadi⁹⁰.

⁷⁹ Bickel B., Nichols J. Inflectional morphology / Language typology and syntactic description (Vol. 3) – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2007. – P. 169–240

⁸⁰ Blevins J. P. Word and paradigm morphology. – New York: Oxford University Press, 2016.

⁸¹ Суперанская А.В. Написание заимствованных слов в современном русском языке. // Проблемы современного русского правописания. – М.: Наука, 1964. – С. 68-100; Суперанская А.В. Род заимствованных существительных в современном русском языке // Вопросы культуры речи. Выпуск 6. – М., 1965. – С. 44-58.

⁸² Ахманова О.С. Морфологическая структура слова в языках различных типов. – М.–Л., 1963. – 234 с.

⁸³ Кимьягарова Р.С. Типы и виды адаптаций заимствованной лексики в русском языке нового времени (XVIII–XX вв.) // Вестник Московского университета. Серия 9: Филология. – М., 1989 – № 6. – С. 69-78

⁸⁴ Шмидт Д. С. Морфологическая адаптация новейших заимствований в системе русского языка: системно-грамматический аспект // Вестник Омского государственного педагогического университета. Гуманитарные исследования. 2023 – №1 (38). URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/morfologicheskaya-adaptatsiya-noveyshih-zaimstvovaniy-v-sisteme-russkogo-yazyka-sistemno-grammaticheskiy-aspekt> (дата обращения: 13.05.2024).

⁸⁵ Горностаев С.В. Грамматическая адаптация англоязычных заимствований сферы игровой индустрии в русском языке // Изв. Южн. федер. ун-та. Филологические науки, 2017 – №1 – С.76-84.

⁸⁶ Гулямова Н. Русские лексические заимствования в узбекском языке. – Ташкент: Фан, 1985; Бегматов Э. Ўзбек адабий тилининг мустақиллик даври ривожига доир // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 2006 – №4 – Б.8-17 ва бoshq.

⁸⁷ Жуманиёзов А., Ходжаева Г. Ўзлашмаларда норма ва кодификация. Монография. – Урганч, 2023. – 180 б.

⁸⁸ Джафаров Б., Арифджанов З. Форс тилидаги туркий ўзлашмаларнинг морфологик мослашуви // Шарқ машъали, ОТ. 2022 – №2. URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/fors-tilidagi-turkiy-zlashmalarning-morfologik-moslashuvi> (дата обращения: 17.04.2024).

⁸⁹ Haspelmath M., Tadmor U. Loanwords in the world's languages: a comparative handbook. – Berlin: Walter de Gruyter, 2009.

⁹⁰ Tadmor U. Loanwords in the world's languages: Findings and results / Loanwords in the World's Languages: A Comparative Handbook. – Berlin: Walter de Gruyter, 2009. – P.55–75.

Soʻzning morfologik oʻzlashtirilishida quyidagi jihatlar ahamiyatga ega hisoblanadi:

1. Qurilishi mosligi, qismlari oʻrtasidagi munosabatning oʻxshashligi, soʻz tartibining saqlanishi.

2. Til birliklari mushtarakligi, yaʼni birikmaning birikmaga, soʻzning soʻzga, affiks turlarining oʻxshashligi tufayli koʻchishi.

3. Boʻsh oʻrinni toʻldirishi, yaʼni oʻzlashma morfema oʻziga xos vazifani bajarib, akseptor tilda bunday vazifa uchun alohida morfemaning yoʻqligi.

4. Morfologik jihatdan oʻzgarish.

5. Konvergensiya, yaʼni donor tildan oʻzlashgan soʻz tarkibidagi morfemaning oʻz farqlovchi belgisini yoʻqotib, oʻzak tarkibiga kirib ketishi yoki ortiqcha qism sifatida saqlanib qolishi.

Bir oʻzakka bir necha yasovchi qoʻshimchalar qoʻshish orqali hosil qilingan sinonimlar masalasida turli xil qarashlar mavjud. Jumladan, R.Sharopova *siyosatchi, siyosatdon, siyosatshunos* kabilarni variant terminlar deb hisoblaydi⁹¹. F.Musayeva esa bu kabilarni sinonimlar deb qayd etadi⁹². Bizning fikrimizcha, agar yasovchi qism qoʻshilganidan soʻng soʻzning qoʻllanish sohasi, uslubida farqlar sezilsa, ular sinonimlik darajasiga koʻtariladi. Masalan, *siyosatchi* – siyosat bilan shugʻullanadigan odam, *siyosatshunos* – siyosiy jarayonlarni oʻrganadigan mutaxassis, *siyosatdon* – maishiy hayot va rasmiy ishlarni yuritishda qonun-qoidalarni oʻrganib, qattiq rioya qiladigan, boshqalarni ham majbur qiladigan shaxs. Demak, soʻzlar variantlilik holatida emas.

Turli tadqiqotlarda oʻzlashma soʻzlarning til leksikasidagi salmogʻi muayyan qonuniyatlarga boʻysunadi, jumladan, Pareto qonuniyatiga koʻra leksik tizimning barcha qismlari 80/20 tamoyili asosida mavjud boʻladi, bu salmoqning oʻzgarishi tilning grammatik qonuniyatlariga ham taʼsir qiladi degan fikr mavjud⁹³.

Izohli lugʻatlarda ayn. (aynan) qisqartmasi bilan ishora beriladigan ayrim soʻzlarda sinonimlik aniq sezilib turadi: *beziyon* – *bezarar* kabi. Bu oʻrinda variantlilik sinonimlik uchun boshlangʻich nuqta vazifasini bajaradi.

Oʻzlashma qisimli soʻzlar tildagi tejamkorlik tamoyiliga boʻysunib, keyinchalik bir qism ikkita qism ifodalash vazifasini bajaradi: *foto* – *fotografiya*; *xala* – *xalachoʻp*; *takya* – *takyaxona*; *xarsangtosh* – *xarsang* kabi.

Oʻzlashma soʻzlarning lugʻaviy mustaqilligi yoʻqoladi, affiksoidlarga aylanadi, keyingi bosqichda esa a) bu affiksoid tushiriladi: *aslahaxona* (*esk.*) – *arsenal* – *qurol-yarogʻ ombori*; *omborxonona* – *ombor*; *manqaldon* – *manqal*; b) affiksoid affiksga almashtiriladi.

Oʻzlashma soʻzga qoʻshilgan yasovchining oʻzi ortiqchalik qiladi: *fitna* – *fitnachi, fitnagar, fitnakor*; *fisq-fasod* (*fitna-fasod*) – *fisq-fasodchi* (*fitna-fasodchi*; *changanzor* – *changan* kabi.

⁹¹ Шаропова Р. Терминологияда вариантдорлик // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 2012. – №1. – Б.34-37.

⁹² Мусаева Ф. Ўзбек тилида вариантlilik // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 2015. – №6. – Б.21-26.

⁹³ Хамроева Ш. 80/20 принципнинг тил сатҳларидаги инъикоси. / “Тил. Адабиёт. Таълим” жамоавий монографияси. – Тошкент, 2024. – Б.71-72

O‘zlashma so‘zlarning me‘yorlashuvida so‘z yasovchi qo‘shimchalar, ayniqsa, ot yasovchi *-chi*, *-lik*, sifat yasovchi *-li* qo‘shimchalari faol.

Quyidagi jadvalda ularning o‘zlashma shakllar o‘rnini bosa olish imkoniyatlari berilgan:

2.1.1-jadval

-lik qo‘shimchasining o‘zlashma affikslar bilan muqobillik holatlari

Qo‘shimcha	O‘zlashma morfema	Variantlar
-lik (ot yas.)	-xona	<i>konsullik – konsulxona, vakillik – vakolatxona</i>
	-iat	<i>komissarlik – komissariat</i>
	-iyat	<i>mas‘ullik – mas‘uliyat, milliylik – milliyat, nisbiylik – nisbiyat, rahbarlik – rahbariyat</i>
	-itet	<i>neytrallik – neytralitet</i>
-lik (sif. yas.)	-bop	<i>paltolik – paltobop</i>
	-i	<i>nahorlik – nahori</i>

Bu so‘zlarda o‘zbek tilidagi *-lik* qo‘shimchasi o‘zlashma affiks va affiksoidlar vazifasini bajarayotgani, o‘zbek tilining agglyutinativ tabiati ustun kelayotganini ko‘rsatadi. Keyingi o‘rinlarda *-chi*, *-li* qo‘shimchalarining faollashuvi va me‘yorlashuvi jadvallar asosida ko‘rsatib berilgan.

Juft so‘z qismlaridan birining o‘z semantik qiymatini yo‘qotishi o‘z qatlamdagi so‘zlarda ham, o‘zlashma qatlamdagi so‘zlarda ham uchraydi. O‘zbekcha *kiyim-kechak*, *chala-chulpa* kabi so‘zlarda ham shu holat yuz bergan. O‘zlashma so‘zlarda *gap-gashtak*, *kam-ko‘st* kabi juft so‘zlar mavjud bo‘lib, izohli lug‘atda ikkinchi qism alohida so‘zlik qilib berilsa-da, faol qatlamga kirmaydi. *Nom banom*, *lab bolab* kabi o‘zlashmalar, o‘zbek tilida *nomma-nom*, *labolab* kabi shakllarga ko‘chgan.

Grammatik o‘zlashish haqida so‘z ketganda, morfemalarning o‘zaro sinonimligi, polisemantikligi, antonimligi yuzaga kelishida grammatik yoki lug‘aviy morfemalarning emas, yasama so‘zlar ma‘nosi nuqtayi nazaridan kelib chiqish, ya‘ni bunday ma‘noviy munosabatlarni morfemalar emas, leksemalar yuzaga keltirishi haqida ham qarashlar mavjud⁹⁴.

Bobning uchinchi fasli «*So‘z o‘zlashuvida sintaktik qoliplar ko‘chishi*» deb nomlanadi. O‘zbek tilida keng qo‘llanadigan tasnif va tahlilga muhtoj birliklardan biri – murakkab birikmalardir. Bu tushuncha tarkibiga semantik va sintaktik jihatdan bir butun bo‘lgan bir necha birliklar kiritiladi, biroq ularning o‘rtasida farq mavjud. Keyingi yillarda o‘zbek tilining leksik qatlamidan tashqari, grammatik qurilishiga ham ta‘sir qiluvchi bir qancha birliklar kirib keldi.

Ma‘lumki, tillarni tipologik tasniflashda tilning eng o‘zgaruvchi qismi sifatida uning lug‘at qatlami, keyin fonetik va so‘ngra grammatik qurilishlari hisobga olinadi⁹⁵. Tilning lug‘at tarkibi o‘zgarishi tabiiy hodisa hisoblansa, tillarning grammatik qurilishi ta‘siri kam kuzatiladigan jarayonlardan biridir. XX asrda,

⁹⁴ Хожиев А. Ўзбек тилшунослигининг долзарб муаммолари (20-мақола) // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 3-сон, 2010. – Б.13-18.

⁹⁵ Нурмонов А. Танланган асарлар. 3 жилдли. 1-жилд. – Тошкент: Академнашр, 2012. – Б.48-49.

avvalo, rus tili, shuningdek, hozirda ingliz tilining ta'siri tufayli o'zbek tilining grammatik sathida ham sezilarli o'zgarishlar yuz bermoqda.

Keyingi vaqtlarda ingliz tilidagi qisqartmalarni to'g'ridan to'g'ri inglizcha fonetik o'qilishi bilan bog'liq holatlar ko'p (2.3.4-jadval).

2.3.4-jadval

Fonetik talaffuzi bilan qabul qilinayotgan o'zlashma qisqartmalar

№	Yozilishi	O'qilishi	O'zbekcha muqobili
1	IT	AyTi	Informatsion texnologiyalar
2	IQ	AyKyu	Intellectual sifat
3	UNESCO	YUNESKO (hatto qisqartmasi ham bosh harflar bilan)	Birlashgan Millatlar Ta'lim, Fan va Madaniyat tashkiloti
4	WBC	DablyuBiSi	Jahon Boks Kengashi

So'z yasalihi borasida fikr yuritilganda, odatda affiksatsiya (qo'shimcha qo'shish, sintetik) usuli bilan yasalihi o'zbek tilida eng faol ekanligi ko'p qayd etiladi. Shunga qaramay, tilimizning keyingi yillardagi taraqqiyotida kompozitsiya usuli nisbatan faol ekanligi ko'rinmoqda. O'zbek tilshunosligining zamonaviy amaliy muammolaridan biri sifatida so'zlarning chet tilidan to'g'ridan-to'g'ri kalkalash orqali nafaqat shartli terminlar, shuningdek, o'zbek tili tabiatiga mos kelmaydigan grammatik qolipli birliklarni ham ko'rsatishimiz mumkin.

Dissertatsiyada *qo'shma so'z, murakkab so'z birikmasi, frazeologik birlik, frazeologik qo'shilma, frazeologik butunlik, frazeologik chatishma, tasviriy ifoda, kollokatsiya* kabi kabi tushunchalar farqlanadi. Bu birliklarning madaniy, ijtimoiy ta'siri: 1) tarkibli antroponim, toponimlar nomida, jumladan, davlat tashkilotlari va mansablari nomini shakllantirishda; 2) terminologik qatlamda; 3) so'zlashuv nutqida yaqqol namoyon bo'ladi. Kollokatsiyalar lingvomadaniy, kognitologik, tarjimashunoslik, terminologik nuqtayi nazaridan tahlilga tortilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning uchinchi bobi «**O'zbek tilidagi o'zlashma so'zlarning semantik o'zgarishlari va ularning leksikografik talqini**» deb atalgan. Bobning birinchi fasli «*O'zlashma qatlam semantikasida yuz beradigan o'zgarishlar*» deb nomlanib, dastlab terminlarning o'zlashmalik, baynalmilallik xususiyatlariga to'xtalib o'tilgan.

O'zbek tili leksikasidagi o'zlashma qatlamning katta qismini terminlar tashkil etadi. XX asr boshlaridan O'rta Osiyoga ilm-fanning yangi yo'nalishlari, texnikaga asoslangan tarmoqlari kirib keldi, natijada ushbu sohalarga oid terminlarning qo'llanish muntazamligi va barqarorligi ortdi. Ham terminologik, ham umumiste'mol leksikadagi qo'llanishlar shakliy va semantik emas, aynan soha kishilarining qandaydir inersiyaviy kelishuvi asosidagi o'zgarishlarga bog'liq. Ayrim olimlar determinologizatsiyani lisoniy ijodkorlikning bir turi sifatida qayd etadilar⁹⁶. Bizningcha, bu nolisoniy omillar sirasiga kiritilgani maqsadga muvofiq.

⁹⁶ Багиян А.Ю., Нерсесян Г.Р., Бжинаева М.В. Детерминологизация как элемент лингвистической креативности: термины-эпонимы в английском научно-популярном дискурсе // Филологические науки. Вопросы теории и практики. – Тамбов: Грамота, 2017 – №6 (72): в 3 ч. Ч.2. – С.61.

Terminlarning til taraqqiyoti uchun qiziqarli jihatlaridan biri ba'zi terminlarning aniq shaxs tomonidan o'ylab topilishidir. Termin yaratish jarayoni nutq ontogenezi singari psixolingvistik tadqiqotlarning doirasiga kiritilishi mumkin. O'zbek tilida terminlarning ma'nodoshlik, variantdorlik xususiyatlari o'zbek tilshunosligida chuqur o'rganilgan⁹⁷. Biroq terminologik tizim doimiy ravishda tadqiq, me'yorlashtirishga muhtoj.

Grammatikalizatsiya jarayoni o'zlashma so'zlar ma'nosi torayishi, biroq qo'llanish shakllarini saqlab qolishini anglatadi. *Baqavli, jumladan, masalan* kabi o'zlashmalarni shu toifaga kiritishimiz mumkin.

Turkiy tilda tana a'zosini bildiruvchi *bag'ir* so'zi o'rniga fors-tojik tilidan *jigar* so'zi qabul qilinadi, ular turli frazeologik birlik va lingvomadaniy birliklarda bir-biri o'rnida qo'llanadi. Masalan, *jigarim* – qarindoshlik, qondoshlik ma'nosida *bovurim* leksemi o'rnida qo'llana boshladi. Keyinchalik so'zlarning semantikasiga ham qo'shimcha ma'no qirralari o'rnashadi: *jigar* – tana a'zosi: *jigari ezilmoq*; *bag'ir* – jigarning tashqi tarafi, quchoq: *bag'ri ezilmoq, bag'riga bosmoq, bag'rini yerga berib yotmoq*.

Tilning muayyan tarixiy davrida o'zlashib, keyinchalik o'z o'rnini boshqa so'zlarga bo'shatib bergan so'zlar ham ko'p uchraydi, jumladan, *da'vo* (teorema), *dejur* (navbatchi), *giperbola* (adabiyotshunoslikda: mubolag'a), *vulkan* (vulqon), *dilxoh* (diltortar), *jumla* (gap), *jabr* (algebra) kabi. Bular qatorida ruscha o'zlashmalar alohida salmoqqa ega. Hozirgi kunda ruscha o'zlashmalar kamayib, o'rniga o'zbekcha so'zlar yoki boshqa tillardagi muqobillar kirib kelmoqda: *dogovor* (shartnoma, kelishuv), *doklad* (ma'ruza), *dokladchi* (ma'ruzachi), *drojji* (achitqi), *zakaz* (buyurtma), *kolonka* (ustun, rukn), *korrespondent* (muxbir), *kraska* (bo'yoq) singari. Ayrimlari esa tushuncha sifatida maishiy hayotdan chiqib ketishi tufayli so'zlar ham tarixiy so'zlarga aylanib bormoqda: *chemodan, pioner, kooperativ* singari.

O'zlashma so'zlar quyidagi shakllarda o'z ma'nolari, tuzilishlarini saqlab qolishga intiladi, ya'ni «tilda yashash tarzi»ni o'zgartiradi:

1. Qo'shma so'z tarkibida qo'llanish orqali.
2. Juft so'zlar tarkibiga ko'chish orqali.
3. Frazeologizmlar, idiomalar tarkibiga ko'chish orqali.
4. Terminologik sathga ko'chish orqali.
5. Uslubiy xoslanish orqali.
6. Diniy leksikaga ko'chish orqali (asosan, arabcha o'zlashmalar).

Shu nuqtayi nazardan so'z o'zlashishining keng ijtimoiy-siyosiy, psixolingvistik, madaniy xususiyatlarini o'rganish maqsadga muvofiq.

Uchinchi bobning ikkinchi fasli «*O'zbek tilidagi izohli lug'atlarda o'zlashma so'zlar talqini*»ga bag'ishlangan.

Dastlab yangi izohli lug'at asosida amalga oshirilgan statistik tahlil natijalari keltirilgan:

⁹⁷ Ходжаева Д.И. Тилшуносликда терминларнинг лексикографик таҳлили: Филол. фанл. б. фалс. доктори (PhD) диссертацияси. – Тошкент, 2018. – 129 б.

O‘zbek tilidagi so‘zlarning etimologik jihatdan statistik tahlili

Bosh so‘zliklar soni	O‘zbekcha so‘zlar	Arabcha so‘zlar	Forscha so‘zlar	Ruscha so‘zlar	Yevropa tillaridan	Boshqa tillardan
O‘z qatlam so‘zlar nisbati	66 %	11%	8%	0,7 %	12%	6 %

Keyingi o‘rinlarda etimologik ma’lumotlar asosida o‘zlashma so‘zlarning asliyati va bugungi faol ma’nosi o‘rtasida metonimiya, metafora va sinekdoxa asosida ma’no ko‘chishi yuz berishi misollar bilan dalillangan.

O‘zbek tilidagi *ayol*, *oila* so‘zlari arab tilidagi *’ala* (عَال) fe’lidan kelib chiqqan. Mazkur fe’l «kambag‘al (nochor) bo‘lmoq», «katta oilali», «(oilani) boqmoq, ta’minlamoq» (An-Na’im, 578) ma’nolarini ifodalaydi. *’a:laning* turli hosila shakllari «kambag‘al», «boqindi», «oila», «oila a’zolari» kabi semalarni ifodalaydi. *Oila* shaklining mazmun mundarijasi arab va o‘zbek tillarida bir xil. Har ikki tilda ham «ijtimoiy ta’minga muhtoj» integral semasi mavjud. *Ayol* shakli arab tilida yo‘q (bizning manbaga ko‘ra). Biz *ayol* so‘zi uchun *iyol* shaklini etimologik asos deb hisoblaymiz. Zero, arabcha *’ayn* (ع) harfi o‘zbek tili talaffuz qonuniyatlariga mos kelmaydi. Shu tufayli ع (ayn)dan keyingi i tovushi a tarzida o‘qiladi (qiyos. *’iyd* – hayit, *’iyon* – ayon). *Iyol* shakli esa arab tilida «bola», «farzand» ma’nolarini ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi. Eski turkiy tilda ham *ayol* so‘zi «farzand» ma’nosida uchraydi: «*O‘g‘ul juvonmard. Aning uchunki, ota o‘g‘uldin kechti, o‘g‘ul jondin kechti. Jon ayoldin azizroq turur*»⁹⁸. Shuningdek, Sharq xalqlari uchun mushtarak muhim madaniy belgilardan biri – oila a’zolarining ismini, hattoki uni atovchi so‘zni yashirish *ayol* so‘zi qo‘llanishida kuzatiladi. Chunonchi, o‘zbek xalqida andisha yuzasidan *xotin* o‘rnida *zavja*, *rafiqa*, *zaifa*, *turmush o‘rtoq*, *kelin*, *yanga*, *bolalar*, *uydagilar* kabi so‘zlarning ishlatilishi sir emas. Hozirgi o‘zbek tilidagi *ayolmand* so‘zida *ayol* leksemasining «bola», «farzand» semalari to‘la o‘zlashgan: «oilali, bola-chaqali», «bola-chaqasi ko‘p»⁹⁹. So‘z erkak jinsiga mansub shaxs belgisini bildiradi. Demak, *ayol* so‘zining etimologiyasida «farzand» ma’nosi yetakchi.

Ayrim o‘zlashmalar o‘zlashgan sohasi doirasidagina tirik bo‘ladi, jumladan yil (muchal) nomlarini bildiruvchi *baqar* (sigir), *mush* (sichqon), *asp* (ot), *sunbula* (boshqoq) kabi so‘zlar vaqt bildiruvchi so‘zlar doirasidagina mavjud, umumiste’molda o‘z etimologik ma’nosida qo‘llanmaydi. Shu kabi shaxmat terminologiyasidagi *asp*, *farzin*, *rux* kabilar ham termin sifatida tor doirada qo‘llanadi.

Uchinchi bobning navbatdagi fasli «*Izohli lug‘atlarda diniy tushunchalarni ifodalovchi so‘zlar talqini*» deb nomlangan. Ijtimoiy tuzum va taraqqiyot tilga ta’sir etib, so‘zlar miqdori va semantik tarkibi bilan birga ularga ijtimoiy munosabat doirasini ham o‘zgartiradi. Sobiq ittifoq davrida ilm-fan darvinizm ta’limoti va ateistik mafkuraga bo‘ysundirilgani bois, bu mafkuraning g‘oyalari har bir satrda ufurib turishi shart qilib qo‘yilgan edi. Mazkur tarixiy sharoitda dinning

⁹⁸ Рабғузий Н.Б. Қисаси Рабғузий. 1-китоб. – Тошкент: Ёзувчи, 1990. – Б.80.

⁹⁹ Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 5 жилдди. 1-жилд. – Тошкент: ЎзМЭ, 2016. – Б.43.

jamiyat hayotidagi o'zni keskin rad etilgan, bu mavzudagi so'zlarni iloji boricha eskirgan so'zlar qatoriga kiritish yoki ularning izohiga biryoqlama yondashuv holatlari kuzatiladi.

«Islom» spravochnigining qayta ishlangan va to'ldirilgan uchinchi nashrini tayyorlash jarayonida ... ilgari maqolalarning ba'zilari qayta ishlandi, xususan, xalqimiz orasida hozir ham namoyon bo'layotgan islom ta'siri, ularni bartaraf etish va ilmiy ateistik tarbiya ishini yanada takomillashtirishga kengroq o'rin berildi»¹⁰⁰. O'zbek tilining diniy leksikasi J.Omonturdiyev¹⁰¹, M.Umarxo'jayev¹⁰², N.Uluqov¹⁰³, Sh.Maxmaraimova¹⁰⁴, D.Rashidova¹⁰⁵, Sh.Amanturdiyeva¹⁰⁶, Sh.Yusupova¹⁰⁷, N.Ismoilova¹⁰⁸ va boshqalar¹⁰⁹ tomonidan chuqur o'rganilgan.

Mazkur guruhdagi so'zlar semantikasi hamda ularning leksikografik talqinini solishtirish insonning til birliklari mazmun-mundariyasi va kognitsiyasini o'zgartirishga bo'lgan harakatlarining yorqin namunasi sifatida ko'zga tashlanadi. Biz buni ikki jildli va yangi izohli lug'atlar misolida ham ko'rishimiz mumkin.

Diniy tushuncha ifodalovchi so'zlar quyidagi mavzuviy guruhlarga bo'lib tahlil qilingan: 1) shaxsni bildiruvchi so'zlar; 2) yo'nalish, oqimni bildiruvchi so'zlar; 3) faoliyat va jarayonni bildiruvchi so'zlar; 4) maxluqot, yaralmishni bildiruvchi so'zlar; 5) narsa-buyumni bildiruvchi so'zlar; 6) joy, darajani bildiruvchi so'zlar; 7) diniy kategoriyalarni bildiruvchi so'zlar. Jumladan, shaxsni bildiruvchi so'zlar jumlasiga *anbiyo, valiy, voiz, dindor, domla, domulla, zohid, imom, imomcha, missioner, muslim, mutavalli, mo'min* kabilar kiritildi. Shuningdek, *mavlono, mankuha, mardud, marhum, mahram, gado, darvesh, devona, ziyoratchi, murtad, mutaassib* kabi so'zlar ham «dinga munosabat» semasi vositasida mazkur guruhga kiradi.

¹⁰⁰ Умархўжаев М. Ўзбек тилининг диний атамалари луғати қачон тузилади? // Манба: <https://e-adabiyot.uz/maqola/1219>

¹⁰¹ Омонтурдиев Ж. Маърифатнома. – Тошкент: Мумтоз сўз, 2013; Омонтурдиев Ж., Омонтурдиев А. Маърифий-ирфоний истилохлар изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Мумтоз сўз, 2014.

¹⁰² <https://e-adabiyot.uz/maqola/1219>

¹⁰³ Улуқов Н.М. Ўзбекча диний матнлар экзотик лексикаси: Филол. фанл. номз. дисс. ... автореф. – Тошкент, 1997.

¹⁰⁴ Махмараимова Ш. Ўзбек тили теоморфик метафораларининг қисқача концептуал луғати. – Тошкент: Чўлпон, 2018. – 100 б.; Махмараимова Ш. Ўзбек тили теоморфик метафораларининг қисқача концептуал луғати. – Тошкент: Чўлпон номидаги нашриёт-матбаа ижодий уйи, 2018 va boshq.

¹⁰⁵ Rashidova D.K. The Features of Religious Text as the Type of Religious Discourse and Classification of its Lexicon. // O'zbekistonda xorijiy tillar. – 2024. – 10-jild. – № 1. – P.28-38.

¹⁰⁶ Амонтурдыева Ш. Ўзбек диний матнининг функционал тадқиқи: Филол. фанл. бўйича фалс. докт. (PhD) ...дисс. – Термиз, 2020. – 160 б.; Amonturdiyeva S. Diniy matnlarga xos leksik xususiyatlar, uning boshqa funksional uslubga xos matnlar bilan o'xshash va farqli jihatlari // Farg'ona davlat universiteti Ilmiy xabarлари, 2023, 29(2), 125. https://doi.org/10.56292/SJFSU/vol29_iss2/a125.

¹⁰⁷ Юсупова Ш. Диний матнларнинг лингвопрагматик тадқиқи: Филол. фанл. бўйича фалс. докт. (PhD) дисс. ... автореф. – Фарғона, 2021. – 52 б.

¹⁰⁷ <https://e-adabiyot.uz/maqola/1219>

¹⁰⁸ Ismoilova N. Qur'oni Karim tafsiridagi o'xshatishlarning lingvistik xususiyatlari (Shayx Muhammad Sodik Muhammad Yusufning "Tafsiri Hilol" asari misolida): Filol. fanl. bo'yicha fals. dokt. (PhD) ...diss. avtoref. – Qo'qon, 2023 – B.15.

¹⁰⁹ Юлдашев Т. Навоий ва Бобурнинг ислом фарзларига бағишланган асарларида қўлланган шаръий атамаларнинг лисоний таҳлили: Филол. фанл. номз. ... дисс.автореф. – Тошкент, 2003. –23 б.; Умархўжа М. Диний атамалар ва иборалар. Оммабоп қисқача изоҳли луғат. – Тошкент, 2016. –220 б.; Султонова Ш. Муқаддас матнларда замон категориясининг лингвомаданий хусусиятлари. Филол. фанл. бўйича фалсафа докт. (PhD) дисс. автореф. – Фарғона, 2018. – 55 б.; Галиева М. Дунёнинг лисоний тасвирида диний-мифологик тафаккурнинг акс этиши: Филол. фанл. докт. ... (DSc) дисс. автореф. – Фарғона, 2019. – 79 б.

Yangi izohli lugʻatda diniy tushunchalarni bildiruvchi bir qancha soʻzlarning izohlari birmuncha aniqlashgan, uning belgilarini bildiruvchi misol hamda izohlar bilan toʻldirilganligi koʻrsatiladi.

Dissertatsiyaning toʻrtinchi bobi «**Soʻz oʻzlashuvining ijtimoiy va madaniy xususiyatlari**» deb nomlangan. Bobning dastlabki fasli «*Oʻzlashmalarning sotsiolingvistik talqini*»ga bagʻishlangan.

Oʻzbek tilshunosligida sotsiolingvistik tadqiqotlar tor doirada – kasb-hunar leksikasi doirasida olib borilgan¹¹⁰. Keyingi yillarda ayrim ishlarda bilvosita masalalar yoritilayotgan boʻlsa¹¹¹, bevosita sotsiolingvistik muammolar bilan bogʻliq ishlar ham yuzaga kelmoqda¹¹².

Shoʻro voqeligi davrida til sohasidagi jarayonlar quyidagi holatlarda koʻrinadi: 1) til lugʻat boyligining ideologizatsiyasi; 2) shevaga xos soʻzlarning cheklanishi; 3) oʻzbek madaniyati va tarixga yot terminologiya singdirilishi.

Istiqlol davri oʻzbek tili lugʻat tarkibi birmuncha oʻzgarishlarga uchradi. Aynan hozirgi kunda soʻzning oʻzidan koʻra u bilan bogʻliq qoliqlar kirib kelmoqda. Narsaning nomini yakka soʻz bilan atamay soʻz birikmasi, termin elementli ifodalar bilan berish faollashdi: *nogiron – nogironligi mavjud shaxs*.

Mazkur variantlar huquqiy va tibbiy jihatdan tasdiqlangan boʻlib, qoliqlar Yevropa tillaridan kirgan. Bunda jahondagi Inson huquqlari tashkilotlari bilan aloqalarning natijalari koʻrinadi.

Sotsiolektlar turli oʻrinlarda turlicha maʼno kasb etar ekan, soʻzlovchining ham turli oʻrinlarda nutqini oʻzgartira olish imkoniyati borligini esdan chiqarmasligimiz kerak. Zero, tildan xabari bor odam turli uslubiy vositalardan foydalanib, (garchi sunʼiy boʻlsa-da) oʻzining boshqa guruhga mansub inson sifatida koʻrsata olishi mumkin. Bundan shunday xulosaga kelish mumkinki, makon va zamonning shunday qobiqlari mavjudki, bu qobiq ichida soʻz ham, soʻzlovchi ham oʻz «qiyofa»sini oʻzgartiradi. Masalan: *nard(a)*, *vishka*, *pas kabilar*.

¹¹⁰ Иброҳимов С. Фарғона шеваларининг касб-хунар лексикаси. I (кулолчилик, тандирчилик ва сувоқчиликка оид). – Тошкент: Фан, 1956; Иброҳимов С. Фарғона шеваларининг касб-хунар лексикаси. II-III. – Тошкент: Фан, 1959; Дадаханова Т. Лексика вышивального искусства в узбекском языке: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. Ташкент, 1963; Нугманов Т. Термины бахчеводства в узбекском языке: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. Ташкент, 1971; Дадабоев Х. Военная лексика в староузбекском языке: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1981; Икрамова Н. Узбекская кулинарная лексика. – Ташкент, 1989; Абдиев М. Соҳа лексикасининг систем таҳлили муаммолари. – Тошкент: А. Қодирий номидаги Халқ мероси нашриёти, 2004 ва бошқ.

¹¹¹ Маҳмудов Н. Тил ва маданият. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 1992; Маҳмудов Н. Ўзимиз ва сўзимиз. – Тошкент, 1997; Маҳмудов Н. Тил. – Тошкент: Ёзувчи, 1998; Маҳмудов Н. Маърифат манзиллари. – Тошкент: Маънавият, 1999; Бегматов Э, Маматов А. Адабий норма назарияси. – Тошкент, 1997; Бегматов Э., Маматов А. Адабий норма назарияси (Адабий норманинг шаклланиш ва яшаш қонуниятлари). III қисм. – Тошкент, 1999; Бегматов Э., Жиянова Н. Нутқ маданияти асослари (маърузалар матни). – Тошкент, 2006; Турсунпулатов М. Лексика узбекской разговорной речи. – Ташкент: Фан, 1986.

¹¹² Мўминов С. Ўзбек мулоқот хулқининг ижтимоий-лисоний хусусиятлари: Филол. фанл. докт... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2000; Расулов Қ. Ўзбек мулоқот хулқининг функционал хосланиши: Филол. фанл. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2008; Қурбонова М. Ўзбек болалар нутқи лексикасининг социопсихоллингвистик тадқиқи. – Тошкент, 2014; Шахабитдинова Ш. Ш., Рустамов Д., Попов Д., Рустамова Д., Абдуллаев Б., Миралимова Ш. Оммавий лисоний маданият. Жамоавий монография. – Андижон: Step by step print, 2020; Рустамов Д. Мулоқотнинг интралингвистик ва экстралингвистик омиллари ҳамда замонавий концепциялари: Филол. фанл. докт. (DSc) дисс. – Андижон, 2021; Isroilova B. Ijtimoiy omillarning tilga taʼsiri (Virtual muluqot tahlili asosida): Filol. fanl. boʻyicha fals. dokt. (PhD) diss. avtoref. – Andijon, 2024.

To'rtinchi bobning ikkinchi fasli «O'zlashma so'zlarning madaniy xususiyatlari» deb nomlangan. So'zlarning ichki tuzilishi, bir tomondan, xalqning madaniyati, dunyoqarashi bilan bog'liq. Mazkur holat milliy-madaniy xususiyatlar: xalqning tarixiy xotirasi, madaniy realiyalar, onomastik realiyalar, milliy mentalitet, ichki qadriyatlar, an'analar, o'xshash jihatlar bilan bog'liq¹¹³.

O'zlashma so'zlarning tilga moslashishi, mahalliylashishi va variatsiyalashuvi so'zlovchining muayyan so'zning morfologik aspektidagi lisoniy tahlil qobiliyatiga bog'liq bo'ladi. Bu shunchaki tilning me'yoriy qoidalariga mosligini ong ostida tekshirish emas, balki o'z ona tili qoidalarini yangi so'zga «o'tkazish» qoidasi, boshqa so'z bilan aytganda, so'zlovchi lisoniy g'ayirliigi deyish mumkin. So'zlovchi so'zni qabul qilib oladi, biroq unga «begona» subyektiv semasini qo'shib qo'yadi. Psixologik jihatdan shu semani yo'qotgan so'zlarga mahalliylashgan va o'zlashgan hisoblanadi.

Konsept tushunchasi lingvokulturologiyada «mentallik xususiyatiga hamda lisoniy ifodaga ega bo'lgan, etnomadaniy o'ziga xoslik bilan ajralib turuvchi jamoa ongi birligi»¹¹⁴ ni ifodalaydi. Muayyan tilga oid ideografik lug'at tuzishda konseptlar tizimidan foydalanish, yoki aksincha, biror mavzuviy guruhdagi so'zlarni konseptlar ostiga birlashtirish orqali har ikki soha umumiy tadqiq obyektiga ega bo'ladi.

Psixolingvistlar tomonidan o'tkaziladigan tadqiqotlarda Gugl yoki Yandeks kabi brauzerlar statistikasiga ko'ra tarmoqda eng ko'p qo'llangan so'zlar saralab olinadi, respondentlardan shu so'zlarga izoh berish (verbal reaksiya) so'raladi. Tadqiqotlarning ko'rsatishicha¹¹⁵, chet tilini biluvchilar so'zning ilmiy asoslangan jihatlariga e'tibor bergan bo'lsalar (masalan, *lokdaun* – virus, karantin, pandemiya), 30 yoshdan katta odamlar ko'proq maishiy jihati bilan bog'liq ma'nosi (uyda o'tirish, yopilish)ga e'tibor berganlar. Shuningdek, so'zlar Instagram, Yutub kabi mediasahifalar nomlari bilan assosiatsiyaga ko'p kirishgan. Ayrim so'zlar bilan xabardorlik yosh toifasiga qarab farq qiladi. Yangi kirib kelgan terminlar ustida o'tkazilgan tajribalarda¹¹⁶ esa neologizmlarning mantiqiy tavsifi donor hamda akseptor til sohiblarida deyarli bir xil ekanligi, ya'ni terminologik tizim o'z tilida ham doimo tushunarli bo'lavermasligini ko'rsatadi.

So'z o'zlashtirish va uning milliy tilga singishi quyidagi ehtiyojlar natijasida amalga oshadi: 1) yangi tushunchaning ayni shu jamiyat bag'rida yuzaga kelmaganligi – N.Mahmudovning bu mavzudagi ko'plab maqolalari fikrimiz dalili bo'ladi¹¹⁷; 2) yangi so'zga tilda semantik va shaklan muqobil yo'qligi: arab tilidagi *bale* (forscha *ore*) o'zi sinonimi *na'amdan* farq qiladi, ya'ni *unda inkorni inkor*

¹¹³ Свицова А.А. Лингвокультурная доминанта “дом – родина – чужбина” в русских и английских пословицах: Автореф....канд. филол. наук. – Ижевск, 2005.

¹¹⁴ Худойберганава Д. Лингвокультурологик терминларнинг қисқача изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Турон zamin ziyo, 2015. – Б.25.

¹¹⁵ Исакова А.М. Психолингвистический аспект англоязычных заимствований – «модных слов»: эксперимент с носителями русского языка // https://elar.urfu.ru/bitstream/10995/117003/1/978-5-8295-0822-7_2022-12.pdf?ysclid=Iwh95wblox628284193

¹¹⁶ Митирова Л.Н. Психолингвистический анализ неологизмов, заимствованных из английского языка: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 2002. – 64 с.

¹¹⁷ Махмудов Н. Ўзбек тилида ўзлашма сўзлар: меъёр ва миллийлик //Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 2010 – №1; Ўзбек тилининг софлигини қандай сақлаб қолиш мумкин? (+видео). Манба: <https://uza.uz/posts/593833>

qilib tasdiqlash funksiyasi mavjud; 3) asimmetriya hodisasi: mantiq fanida *tazyif* kategoriyasi mavjud bo‘lib, unga ko‘ra bir tushunchaning bo‘lishi o‘z-o‘zidan unga bog‘liq bo‘lgan ikkinchi narsaning borligini bildiradi; 4) taqlid, ibrat olish va boshqa psixologik omillar; 5) tarjima adabiyotlar; 6) terminologiyada unifikatsiyaga intilish; 7) nomlanayotgan narsaning maqomini ko‘tarishga intilish¹¹⁸; 8) ma‘noni maxsuslashtirish; 9) tabudan qochish. Xalqona qarashlar bilan bog‘liq ravishda ayrim so‘zlarni aytishdan qochish ularning o‘rniga o‘zlashmalarni qo‘llashga ham sabab bo‘ladi.

Birgina so‘z turli tillarga o‘zlashganda semantik o‘zlashma sifatida ma‘lum semanigina saqlab qoladi xolos. Shu xususiyat qabul qiluvchi til egalarining madaniy qarashlarini o‘zida aks ettiradi.

Milliy mentalitet so‘z o‘zlashtirish, uning semantikasini anglash jarayoniga ta‘sir qilmasligi mumkin. «Milliy mentalitet degan tushunchani ko‘pchilik muhim deb o‘ylaydi. Tilda o‘ta muhim rol o‘ynaydi deb taxmin qilinadi. Aslida esa tilga bog‘liq kechadigan umuminsoniy jarayonlar bilan solishtirilsa mentalitetning ta‘siri o‘ta ahamiyatsiz»¹¹⁹. Shunga qaramay, keyingi yillarda ilmiy davralarda yuzaga kelib qolgan soxta etimologiyalar ham o‘z qatlamdagi so‘zlarni o‘zlashmalar qatoriga qo‘shish tendensiyasi ham mavjud: *Samarqand, Buxoro, er, xotin, xoqon, Xazorasp, Aysi, sumalak, alla*. Mazkur holat etimologik, onomastik materiallarning etnolingvistik hamda lingvokulturologik jihatdan tadqiqi dolzarbligini ko‘rsatadi.

XULOSA

1. O‘zbek tilida so‘z o‘zlashuv jarayoni o‘zbek tili tarixini davrlashtirish bilan chambarchas bog‘liqdir. Bunda so‘zlarning shaklan til lug‘at boyligini to‘ldirish bilan birga, turli fonetik, leksik va grammatik me‘yorlari ham e‘tiborga olinadi. Shuni e‘tiborga olgan holda, o‘zbek tilida o‘zlashma so‘zlar tarixiy taraqqiyotini 5 davrga bo‘lish maqsadga muvofiq: qadimgi turkiy til davri, eski turkiy til davri, eski o‘zbek adabiy tili davri, hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tili davri hamda mustaqillik davri. Har bir davr yurtimiz va tilimiz tarixidagi tub ijtimoiy, siyosiy va madaniy o‘zgarishlarni ifodalaydi.

2. Olinma so‘zlarning singishi – o‘zlashma so‘zlar qatlamiga o‘tishi til egasi bo‘lgan millatning yosh, jins, ijtimoiy tabaqa, qiziqish doirasi bilan bog‘liq ravishda amalga oshishi mumkin. Bugungi kunda o‘zbek tiliga o‘zlashma so‘zlarning ko‘plab kirib kelishi ham aynan yoshlarning aholi orasidagi salmog‘i, ularning qiziqishlari bilan bog‘liq.

3. Til bilan bog‘liq siyosat davlat ijtimoiy siyosatining muhim bo‘g‘ini bo‘lib, bu masalada deyarli barcha mamlakatlarda til akademiyalari tashkil etilib, ona tilining qo‘llanish doirasini oshirish va mustahkamlash, lug‘at tarkibini yot so‘zlardan tozalash, uslubni shakllantirish va onomastika bilan bog‘liq islohotlarni amalga oshirish uchun xizmat qilgan.

¹¹⁸ <http://www.mylanguage.ru/Mods/CoursFrm.asp?actid=104>

¹¹⁹ <https://t.me/psixolingvist/360>

4. So‘z o‘zlashuvi omillarini ikki katta guruhga ajratish, bizningcha, yaxshi samara beradi: lisoniy va nolisoniy omillar. Davlat va jamiyatning tilga keskin o‘zgartirish kiritish borasidagi urinishlarini nolisoniy omil sifatida, vaqt o‘tishi bilan sezilsiz holatda fonetik, leksik va grammatik jihatdan o‘zlashmalarning o‘z til qolipiga moslashib borishini lisoniy hodisa sifatida farqlash o‘rinli. Shu jihatdan lisoniy omil sifatida fonetik, semantik hamda grammatik omillarni, nolisoniy omil sifatida leksikografik yondashuv, ijtimoiy hamda madaniy ta’sirlar kuzatiladi.

5. So‘z o‘zlashtirishning lisoniy jihatdan bir necha darajalari mavjud bo‘lib, ular fonetik, leksik va grammatik bosqichlarga ajratiladi. Bulardan eng ta’sirchan qatlam lug‘at qatlami bo‘lib, grammatik va fonetik qatlamlar so‘z o‘zlashuvining nisbatan barqaror va yuqori bosqichi hisoblanadi. So‘z o‘zlashuvi jarayoni shu jihatdan tilning barcha aspektlarini qamrab oladi.

6. So‘z o‘zlashtirishning fonetik bosqichi alifbo islohotlari bilan bevosita aloqador, shu sababli bunda muayyan o‘zlashma tovush mavjud so‘zlar salmog‘iga ko‘ra xulosa chiqaruvchi lisoniy omillardan tashqari, soha vakillarining siyosiy maqsadlari, urinishlari kabi nolisoniy omillar ham muhim rol o‘ynagan. O‘zbek imlo qoidalarining to‘liq va qat’iy tasdiqlanmaganligi o‘zlashma so‘zlar o‘rtasida fonetik variantdorlikni keltirib chiqargan.

7. Morfologik moslashuv agglyutinativ tabiatli o‘zbek tilining ustunligi ostida kechgan bo‘lib, arab, fors, Yevropa tillaridan kirgan o‘zlashmalar tarkibidagi morfologik ko‘rsatkichlar semantik jihatdan o‘z ahamiyatini yo‘qotgan, ayrimlari o‘zbek tilida mos boshqa shakllar bilan almashtirilgan. O‘z qatlam yasovchilari faollashib, affiksoidlar faolligi pasaygan.

8. So‘z o‘zlashuvida sintaktik qoliplarning ko‘chishi globallashuv jarayoni natijasida kalkalash, rasmiy va ilmiy uslubga oid matnlar modellarining kirib kelishi bilan bog‘liq. So‘z o‘rniga murakkab so‘z birikmasi tarzidagi atoqli otlar, qisqartma so‘zlar faol qo‘llanmoqda, ayrim holatlarda inglizcha qisqartmalarni fonetik va imloviy jihatdan o‘zgartirmay muomalaga kiritish holatlari ko‘p kuzatilmoqda.

9. O‘zlashma so‘zlarning leksik-semantik tarkibidagi o‘zgarishlar ularning etimologik ma’nosini hisobga olgan holda, shuningdek, jamiyatning moddiy va ma’naviy ehtiyojlarini o‘rganish bilan bog‘liq ravishda tadqiq etiladi. Jarayonlar semantika, semasiologiya, sotsiolingvistika, dialektologiya hamda oraliq sohalar metodologik imkoniyatlarini qamrab oladi.

10. O‘zlashma so‘zlarga, umuman, o‘zbek tilining lug‘at qatlami izohiga subyektiv munosabat diniy tushunchani ifodalovchi so‘zlar misolida ham namoyon bo‘ladi. Yangi izohli lug‘atda diniy tushunchalarni bildiruvchi bir qancha so‘zlarning izohlari birmuncha aniqlashgan, uning belgilarini bildiruvchi misol hamda izohlar bilan to‘ldirilgan. Diniy mavzudagi so‘zlar izohidagi noxolislik, subyektivlik kabi jihatlarga yangi lug‘atda tanqidiy yondashilgan.

11. Izohli lug‘atlardagi ayrim illyustrativ misollarni ham zamonaviy kontentlar bilan o‘zgartirish maqsadga muvofiq. Bunda barcha uchun ochiq elektron platformalardan, badiiy adabiyot, davriy nashrlar materiallaridan foydalanish, xalq tilidagi birliklarni to‘liqroq qamrab olish maqsadga muvofiq.

12. O‘zlashma so‘zlarning faollashuvi hamda uzoq yashashiga ijtimoiy omillarning ta’siri kuchli. Muayyan sotsial qatlamning leksikonidan joy olgan birliklar jamiyatning umumiy niyat va maqsadlari, strategik rejalari bilan muvofiq tushsa, ularning qo‘llanish doirasi kengayib, butun tilning konseptual tizimi shu tushunchalar asosiga quriladi.

13. So‘zning qo‘llanma hamda ekzotik leksikadan o‘zlashma qatlamga o‘tishida so‘z paydo bo‘lgan ijtimoiy tabaqaning jamiyat oldidagi mavqeyi alohida o‘rniga ega. Bunda til sohiblari nutqining ijtimoiy va hududiy shakllari o‘rtasidagi miqdor va sifat belgilari kurashi yaqqol aks etadi.

14. So‘zning til faol qatlamida yashab qolishi uning semantik jihati ko‘p qirraliligi – turli ijtimoiy, madaniy hamda konseptual maydonlarga aloqadorligi bilan bog‘liq. Bunda ko‘pincha so‘z ma’nosining kengayishi, torayishi, determinizatsiya, enantiosemiya hodisalari yuz beradi.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL AWARDING ACADEMIC DEGREES
DSc.03/05.05.2023.Fil.60.02 AT ANDIJAN STATE UNIVERSITY**

NAMANGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

KUZIYEV UMIDJON YANDASHALIEVICH

**HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT AND FACTORS OF
STANDARDIZATION OF BORROWED WORDS IN THE UZBEK
LANGUAGE**

10.00.01 – Uzbek Language

ABSTRACT
of the Dissertation of Doctor of Science in Philology (DSc)

Andijan – 2025

The theme of the doctoral dissertation (DSc) was registered at the Supreme Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan under number B2021.1.DSc/Fil 280.

The dissertation was completed at Namangan State University.

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

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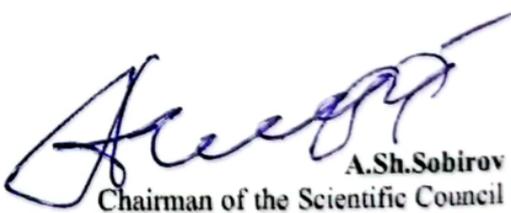
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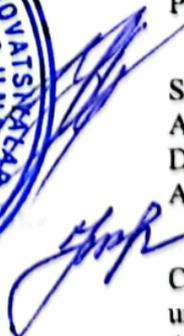
The defense of the dissertation will be held on 16 May, 2025 at 9:00 at the Session of the Scientific Council DSc.03/05.05.2023.Fil.60.02 awarding academic degrees in Philological Sciences at Andijan State University (Address: 170100, Andijon city, University street, 129. Phone: (373) 244-44-02; fax: (99871) 281-42-44).

The dissertation can be consulted in the main library of Andijan State University (registered under number _____). Address: 170100, Andijan city, University street, house 129. Tel.: (374) 223 88 14).

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INTRODUCTION (Doctoral (DSc) Dissertation Abstract)

Relevance and necessity of the dissertation theme. In world linguistics, attention is being paid to problems such as the historical development of language, the interplay of linguistic and non-linguistic factors in it, the change and improvement of language norms under the influence of related and unrelated languages. The issue of the future of national languages due to increased globalization and international integration since the end of the 20th century is analyzed in special reports of the UN and world linguistic centers. Based on this, the interaction of languages and preservation of their identity is a social, political and cultural process, and the importance of approaching the issue from an anthropocentric point of view is becoming clear. In scientific research, it is becoming more important to study such factors as the language policy of the state, the formation of the nation as a people, foreign economic and cultural relations.

Due to the activation of the process of intellectual and physical migration, cultural interventions, there is an increasing interest in word assimilation and the standardization of borrowed words in world linguistics. As a result of inequality in the global labor market, the influence of the large-scale influx of immigrants on the state language is a particular problem, causing hybridization and metisization, while the transformation of English into an international language on a global scale, the differentiation of the language of religious affiliation and social classes seriously affects the phonetic, lexical and grammatical characteristics of certain languages. It is not a secret that it creates changes. Also, due to the capacity and attention of the language community to use the state language, the reforms in the alphabet and spelling, formal imitation in the press and office documents, the official style of the literary language and the widening of the differences in the national colloquial language are consistent and hinders the achievement of full efficiency in serious reforms. And this is the process of ordering, standardizing, and theoretically analyzing the factors of word acquisition that are taking place in the Uzbek language due to the introduction of various new economic sectors – tourism, technology, logistics, justice, banking and finance, and other fields. Study shows how important it is to preserve and develop the purity and uniqueness of the Uzbek literary language.

In Uzbek linguistics, word assimilation has been constantly studied. Although the borrowed words were analyzed and described on the example of each period, historical, literary source, in the synchronous plan, based on the capabilities of their own strata, recommendations were made to Uzbekize them, to preserve the purity of the language. It is rarely observed, the cases have only a somewhat descriptive appearance in this regard. In the implementation of the goals set in the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan, increasing the influence of the Uzbek literary language, its activity in all official, digital and social aspects, increasing ease of use, forming a database, language corpus, reforming the terminological system, etc. It is an important task to strengthen the stability of terms by creating names. Attention to this issue at the government level will increase the effectiveness of the assigned task: «Today, our Uzbekistan is moving to a new,

higher stage of development based on the main principle of «from national recovery to national growth»¹. In the process of large-scale reforms implemented in our country, the role and influence of the state language in our life is increasing more and more. The Uzbek language is actively used in the political-legal, socio-economic, spiritual-educational spheres, and it is heard on international platforms. Attention to our language and interest in learning it is growing in foreign countries. In today's era of globalization, it is natural that every nation, every independent state should attach priority to the issue of securing its national interests, in this regard, preserving and developing its culture, ancient values, and mother tongue. For this reason, a special monographic study evaluating the Uzbek language and other languages as an interacting social phenomenon, the Uzbek people and the government of the Republic of Uzbekistan as a social factor, and the internal phonetic, lexical and grammatical rules of the language as a linguistic factor conducted determines the relevance of the chosen topic.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-4958 dated February 16, 2017 «On improving the post-secondary education system», No. PF-5850 dated October 21, 2019 «On measures to radically increase the status and prestige of Uzbek as a state language», PF-6084 dated October 20, 2020 «On measures to further develop the Uzbek language and improve the language policy in our country», No. PF-6097 of October 29 «On approval of the concept of development of science until 2030», No. PF-60 of January 28, 2022 «On the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026», Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PQ-2789 dated February 17, 2017 «On measures to further improve the activities of the Academy of Sciences, the organization, management and financing of scientific research work», No. PQ-2909 dated April 20, 2017 «On measures for further development of the Higher education system», «On approval of the Concept for the Development of the Public Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030» and other regulatory legal documents related to this activity, this research serves to a certain extent.

Correspondence of the research to the priorities of the development of science and technology of the republic. The dissertation is carried out within the framework of the priority direction of development of science and technology of the republic: «Formation of the system of innovative ideas in social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual, and educational development of information society and democratic state and ways of their realization».

Review of foreign studies on the topic of the dissertation². Own words, their pure linguistic, sociolinguistic, psycholinguistic researches are carried out by the world's leading scientific centers and higher education institutions, including Cambridge University, Salford University, University of London (Great Britain),

¹ Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev dated October 21, 2019 "On measures to fundamentally increase the prestige and status of the Uzbek language as a state language". / <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/-4561730>

² Review of foreign research on the topic of the dissertation based on sources, such as: <https://www.researchgate.net>, <https://scholar.google.com>, <https://www.umich.edu>, <https://www.istanbul.edu.tr>, <https://www.ankara.edu.tr>, <https://www.hu-berlin.de>, <https://www.wisc.edu>, <https://www.cambridge-centralasia.org> and other sources.

University of California, University of New Mexico (USA), Zurich University (Switzerland), Bamberg Universität, Humboldt Universität Zu Berlin (Germany), Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Science (Netherlands), Moscow University, Omsk State University, Southern Federal University (Russian Federation), İstanbul Üniversitesi) Institute of Uzbek language, literature and folklore, National University of Uzbekistan (Uzbekistan).

Based on different approaches in world linguistics, along with purely linguistic laws of word acquisition, various social processes (immigration, assimilation, acquisition, slangs), political changes (refugees, colonization, intervention, change of political regime), cultural processes (religious effect, Internet, music and art), changes in colloquial speech and active vocabulary under the influence of economic relations (terminization, determinization, branding, marketing), substrate and superstrate phenomena, the impact of a certain phenomenon on the speech of social strata, processes in the lexicon of social networks, priority issues related to the national language policy are revealed. In particular, the standardization of language in the USA, the role of ideology and nationality in it, the perception of acquisitions in a bilingual environment (University of Southern California, University of New Mexico), language planning and the role of linguistic academies in it, interlinguistic universal models of word acquisition (University of Pittsburgh), principles of acquisition of morphological paradigms (University of California), phonetic-phonological issues of word acquisition in languages belonging to morphologically different groups (Stony Brook University), problems of language reform and state language policy (University of Cambridge); terminological reforms in Great Britain, including standardization of loanwords (University of Salford), phonological adaptation and standardization of loanwords (University of London), phonological-semantic acceptance and assimilation of loanwords in the Netherlands (University of Amsterdam); acquisition of loanwords in Germany, perception of phonetic and semantic structure of loanwords when learning as a second language, problems of setting standards of literary language (University of Berlin), corpus analysis of loanwords in media language in Türkiye (Karadeniz Technical University), the problems of preserving the purity of the language in Iran, raising the position of linguistic academies (Iranian Language Institute, Tehran) are being studied from a purely linguistic and anthropocentric point of view.

In world linguistics, research is being conducted in the following priority directions for the study of word acquisition: social factors of the formation of the acquisition layer, the influence of the political system, and the mental inclination of the public; the problem of phonetic, morphological and semantic perception of acquisitions when taking a certain language as a second language; assessment of social and political consequences of word acquisition; to determine the internal and external factors that motivated the formation of the flow of borrowed words, to determine its stages; elucidate the specific features of the host language through research methods such as comparative, descriptive and sociological; determination of the didactic and ideological effects of acquisitions in the process of language learning; study of acceptance of cultural and psychological aspects in the semantics

of acquisitions; reducing the influence of the assimilation layer in the terminological system; developing measures to strengthen the weight of one's own stratum by reassessing one's language capabilities, nationalizing and standardizing acquisitions; carrying out lexicographic research of borrowed words, etc.

Level of study of the research problem. Problems of the relationship of word acquisition with language policy is being studied in world linguistics by M.Y. Triche, N. Moshe, M.Nahir, M. Bateineh, T. Hall, S. Hamann³, phonetic adaptation of adopted words P. Boersma⁴, E. Broselow⁵, S.Davis⁶, I.Baginskaya⁷, M.S.Kolesnikova⁸, H.I.Iskender⁹, morphological standardization by F.Gardani¹⁰, A.Backus¹¹, L.Behrens¹², B.Bickel, J.Nichols¹³, J.Blevins¹⁴. In Russian linguistics, scientists such as A.V.Superanskaya¹⁵, O.S.Akhmanova¹⁶, R.S.Kimyagarova¹⁷, D.S.Schmidt¹⁸, S.V.Gornostayev¹⁹, the cases of categorization of possessive words (substantivation, glagolization (verbalization), adjectivization), adaptation of the gender category, etc.

³ Triche M.Y. Kokugo and the “Nation” in Meije-era Japan: Language standardization, ideology, and national identity: Master degree dissertation thesis – Southern California University, 2012. 95 p.; Nahir M. Language academies, Language planning, and the case of Hebrew – University of Pittsburgh, 1973. 324 p.; Afrahi M. Language Policy: Iran. <https://pdfslide.us/education/language-policy-in-iran.html?page=11>; Bataineh M. Terminology planning: the contribution of the Jordan academy of Arabic, with special reference to medical terminology: Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements of the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy – UK: University of Salford, June, 2011. 309 p.; Hall T.A., Hamann S. (2003). Loanword nativization in Modern Standard German as evidence for the phonological word // *Zeitschrift für Sprachwissenschaft* 22:56–85.

⁴ Boersma P. (1997). How we learn variation, optionality, and probability. *Proceedings of the Institute of Phonetic Sciences of the University of Amsterdam* 21:43–58; Boersma P. (1998). Functional phonology: formalizing the interaction between articulatory and perceptual drives. PhD. dissertation, University of Amsterdam; Boersma P., Silke H. (2008). The evolution of auditory dispersion in bidirectional constraint grammars. *Phonology* 25:217–270.

⁵ Broselow E. (2004). Language contact phonology: richness of the stimulus, poverty of the base. *Proceedings of the North-Eastern Linguistic Society* 34:1–22. Broselow E. Stress adaptation in loanword phonology: perception and learnability. In: Paul Boersma and Silke Hamann (eds.) *Phonology in perception*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

⁶ Davis S., Mi-Hui Ch. (2006). Phonetics versus phonology: English word final /s/ in Korean loanword phonology. *Lingua* 116:1008–1023.

⁷ Багинская И.Н. К проблеме ассимиляции заимствований (на материале англицизмов в русском языке). <http://isuct.ivanovo.ru/shcherba/trud/baginskaya.htm> 2000.

⁸ Колесникова М. С. Фонетическая ассимиляция иноязычных слов в со временном немецком литературном языке (на материале лексикографического анализа). – М., 1986. – 215 с.

⁹ Iskender H. (2015) The phonology of Arabic loanwords in Turkish: the case of t-palatalisation. PhD Thesis. SOAS, University of London.

¹⁰ Gardani F. On morphological borrowing // *Lang Linguist Compass* – №12 – Pp.1-17. Editor: University of Zurich, John Wiley and Sons Ltd. 2018. DOI: 10.1111/lnc3.12302

¹¹ Backus A. (2012). Paper 27: A usage-based approach to borrowability. *Tilburg Papers in Culture Studies*, 1–26.

¹² Behrens L. (1996). Lexical rules cross-cutting inflection and derivation. *Acta Linguistica Hungarica*, 43, 33–65.

¹³ Bickel B., Nichols J. (2007). Inflectional morphology. In T. Shopen (Ed.), *Language typology and syntactic description* (Vol. 3) (pp. 169–240). – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

¹⁴ Blevins J. P. (2016). *Word and paradigm morphology*. – New York: Oxford University Press.

¹⁵ Суперанская А.В. Написание заимствованных слов в современном русском языке // *Проблемы современного русского правописания*. – М.: Наука, 1964. – С. 68-100

¹⁶ Ахманова О. С. Морфологическая структура слова в языках различных типов. – М.-Л., 1963. – 234 с.

¹⁷ Кимягарова Р.С. Типы и виды адаптаций заимствованной лексики в русском языке нового времени (XVIII–XX вв.) // *Вестник Московского университета. Серия 9: Филология*. – М., 1989. – № 6. – с. 69-78

¹⁸ Шмидт Д. С. Морфологическая адаптация новейших заимствований в системе русского языка: системно-грамматический аспект // *Вестник Омского государственного педагогического университета. Гуманитарные исследования*. 2023 – №1 (38). URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/morfologicheskaya-adaptatsiya-noveyshih-zaimstvovaniy-v-sisteme-russkogo-yazyka-sistemno-grammaticheskiy-aspekt> (дата обращения: 13.05.2024).

¹⁹ Горностаев С.В. Грамматическая адаптация англоязычных заимствований сферы игровой индустрии в русском языке // *Изв. Южн. федер. ун-та: филологические науки*, 2017 – №1 – С.76-84.

In Turkology, the issue of acquisition is almost equally relevant. Because the past of the Turkic peoples is bound together by common historical, social, and linguistic factors. In Kazakh linguistics, L.Rustemov, Sh. Saribayev, Sh. Majitayeva, A. Niyazgaliyeva, M. Jambilkizi, K.Koch, G. Kuzembayeva²⁰; in Turkish linguistics Khalil Ibrahim Iskandar²¹, M.Stachowski²²; in Chuvash linguistics V.Yegorov²³, V.A.Ivanov²⁴, E.Fomin²⁵; in Kyrgyz linguistics I.Batmanov, M.Koshuyeva²⁶; in Tatar linguistics K.R.Galiullin, A.G.Yarullina, R.Sabirov, A.S.Zinina, E.Akhunzyanov, M.Makhmutov, M.Khairullin²⁷; in khakas linguistics A.D.Kaksin, M. Chertikova²⁸; in bashkir linguistics F. Fatkhulina, I. Zubairova²⁹ and etc. have studied it in detail.

²⁰ Рустемов Л.З. Арабские и персидские заимствования в современном казахском языке. – Алматы, 1982. – 159 с.; Мажитаева Ш. К вопросу о заимствованиях в современном казахском языке // Филологические науки. Вопросы теории и практики. – Грамота, 2012 – № 2 (13). – С. 8-10; Сарыбаев Ш. Развитие лексики казахского языка в советскую эпоху, [в:] Қазақ тіл білімінің меселелери. Вопросы казахского языкознания. – Алматы, 2000. – С.106-120; Ниязғалиева А.Ә. Қазақ сөйленістеріндегі орыс тілінен енген сөздер. Филология ғылымының кандидаты дәрежесін алу үшін жазылған диссертация. – Алматы, 1993. – 51 б.; Zhambylkyzy M., Yessaly D.S. (2021). Текущее и будущее состояния заимствованных слов в казахском языке. Вестник КазНУ. Серия филологическая, 184(4). <https://doi.org/10.26577/EJPh.2021.v184.i4.ph3>; Коч К. Русские заимствования в южно-казахских диалектах казахского языка // Studia Slavica Savariensia 2013. 1-2. 266-272
Кузембаева Г. Қазақ тіліндегі кірме сөздер проблемалары // Вестник Института законодательства РК №4 (53) 2018 – Б.151-154.

²¹ Iskender H.I. (2015) The phonology of Arabic loanwords in Turkish: the case of t-palatalisation. PhD Thesis. – SOAS, University of London.

²² Stachowski M. (2012) Some features of the vowel adaptation of Arabic loanwords (along with a few remarks on their consonants) in an Ottoman 1911. Turkish dictionary by Arcangelo Carradori (1650) // Folia Orientalia – Pp.491-502..

²³ Егоров В.Г. Этимологический словарь чувашского языка. – Чебоксары: Чуваш. кн. изд-во, 1964. – 355 с.

²⁴ Иванов В.А. Прямые заимствования арабских и персидских слов в чувашском языке // Вестник Чувашского университета, 2017 – № 1. – С. 203-207.

²⁵ Фомин Э. В. Агнонимы чувашского языка как объект научного изучения // Вестник Чувашского государственного педагогического университета им. И. Я. Яковлева. – 2013. – № 3 (79). – С. 174-177; Отрывки из словаря агнонимов чувашского языка / Э. В. Фомин // Актуальные проблемы развития национальных языков и культуры народов Среднего Поволжья и Приуралья. – Чебоксары: Листок, 2013. – С. 176-181; Чувашские агнонимы марийского происхождения / Э. В. Фомин // Языки, литература и культура народов полиэтнического Урало-Поволжья (современное состояние и перспективы развития). – Йошкар-Ола: Б. и., 2011. – С. 269-271; Чувашские агнонимы татарского происхождения / Э. В. Фомин // В. В. Радлов и духовная культура тюркских народов. – Казань: Альянс, 2012. – С. 179-184; Материалы для словаря агнонимов чувашского языка / сост. Э. В. Фомин. – Чебоксары: Пегас, 2013. – 258 с.

²⁶ Батманов И.А. Азыркы кыргыз тили / Батманов И.А, Г. Бакинова, Ю. Яншансин. – Фрунзе: Кыргызокуупедмамбас, 1956 – 1-болук: Фонетика, лексика, диалектология. – 112 б.; Кошуева М. Заимствованные слова в кыргызской лексике // Эпоха науки. 2021 – №25. URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/zaimstvovannye-slova-v-kyrgyzskoy-leksike> (дата обращения: 06.05.2024).

²⁷ Галиуллин К.Р. Проблемы комплексного лексикографирования заимствований (на материале ориентализмов/тюркизов русского словаря) // Языковая семантика и образ мира. Книга 2. Казань: Изд-во Казан, ун-та. – 1997. – С.45-46; Яруллина А.Г. Заимствованная лексика в "Татарском энциклопедическом словаре": в русском и татарском изданиях: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Казань, 2005. Манба: www.dissercat.com; Сабиров Р.А. Фонетико-графическая характеристика татаризмов в русских текстах и русизмов в татарских текстах: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Казань, 2000; Зинина А.С. Развитие лексики татарского языка в условиях массового двуязычия: автореф. дис. на соиск. учен. степ. канд. филол. наук. Казань, 1997. – 32с; Ахунзянов Э.М. Русские заимствования в татарском языке. – Казань: Изд-во Казан. ун-та, 1968; Мәхмүтов М.И. Татар әдәби теленә кергән гарәп-фарсы элементлары./ Гарәпчә-татарча-русча алынмалар сүзлеге. Т.2. – Казан: Иман, 1993. – Б.793-853; Махмутов М.И., Хамзин К.З., Сайфуллин Г.Ш. Арабско-татарскорусский словарь заимствований: В 2 т. – Казань, 1993; Хайруллин М.Б. Иноязычные слова в контексте Восток-Запад. / М.Б. Хайруллин. // Очерки об истории татарской культуры.– Казань: Фикер, 2001.

²⁸ Каксин А.Д. Динамичность в лексической сфере на разных этапах языкового развития (на примере хакасского языка) // Таврический научный обозреватель. 2016 – №9 (14). URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/dinamichnost-v-leksicheskoy-sfere-na-raznyh-etapah-yazykovogo-razvitiya-na>

The general conclusions of these studies are: a) Arabic borrowings were used in connection with the religious environment before the October Revolution; 2) Persian words entered in connection with trade and ethnic relations; 3) the Russian language and linguistics acted as an acceptor and filter in the acquisition of European words; 4) After 1991, language policy and the influence of the English language were of particular importance in sociolinguistic processes.

In Uzbek linguistics, many studies have been carried out on word acquisition³⁰. In some of them, the borrowings from Russian and European languages³¹, Arabic borrowings³², Persian borrowings³³ are focused on the

primere-hakasskogo-yazyka (дата обращения: 06.05.2024); Чертыкова М.Д. К проблеме иноязычной лексики в хакасском языке // International Journal of Humanities and Natural Sciences, vol. 1-3 (88), 2024. – С.92-96

²⁹ Фатхуллина Ф. Р. Вхождение новых слов в лексику башкирского языка (на материале заимствований из индоевропейских языков) // Вестник Башкирск. ун-та. 2008 – №3. URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/vhozhdenie-novykh-slov-v-leksiku-bashkirskogo-yazyka-na-materiale-zaimstvovaniy-iz-indoeuropeyskih-yazykov> (дата обращения: 06.05.2024); Зубаирова И.Г. Заимствованные слова среди литературоведческих терминов башкирского языка // Филологические науки. Вопросы теории и практики. – Тамбов: Грамота, 2015 – №3 (45): в 3-ч ч. II. – С.87-89.

³⁰ Абдуллаев Ф.А. К некоторым вопросам лексики узбекского языка. – Труды ИЯЛ АН УзССР, I. – Ташкент, 1949; Юсупов К. Ўзбек ва тожик тилларининг ўзаро таъсири. – Тошкент, 1974 – 115 б.; Гулямова Н.Г. Русские лексические заимствования в узбекском языке. – Ташкент: Фан, 1985 – 112 с.; Кодирова Н.И. Семантико-стилистический анализ заимствований в узбекском и русском языках в новейший период 1991-2001 гг. (на материале газет и устной речи): Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 2001. – 167 с.; Антонова О.П. Семантика узбекских заимствований русскоязычных художественных произведениях писателей Узбекистана: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1998. – 243 с. and etc.

³¹ Миртов А.В. Лексические заимствования в современном русском языке из национальных языков Средней Азии. (Пособие для школьного преподавателя рус. яз.) – Ташкент-Самарканд: Учпедгиз. 1941 – 76 с.; Мирзаев М. Советско-интернациональные слова в узбекской периодической прессе (1945-1950): Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1951, 16 с.; Пулатов А. Роль русского языка в развитии и обогащении словарного состава узбекского языка. – Ташкент, 1956. – 64 с.; Хамдамов Ж. Из истории русского лексического заимствования в узбекском языке (вторая половина XIX века): Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1963 – 24 с.; Данияров Р. Заимствования русских интернациональных личных имён узбекском языке: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1967 – 42 с.; Гулямова Н.Г. Русские лексические заимствования в узбекском языке. – Ташкент: Фан, 1985 – 112 с.; Жуманиёзов А. Ўзбек тилидаги герман тиллари ўзлашмалари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1987. – 104 б.; Кодирова Н.И. Семантико-стилистический анализ заимствований в узбекском и русском языках в новейший период 1991-2001 гг. (на материале газет и устной речи): Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 2001. – 167 с.; Абдураимова Ш.К. Теория заимствований и эволюция их варьирования в языке периодической печати (на материале русизмов прессы Сурхандарьинской области 1936-1990 гг.): Автореф. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1995 – 26 с.; Антонова О. П. Семантика узбекских заимствований русскоязычных художественных произведениях писателей Узбекистана: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1998. – 243 с.; Жуманазарова С. «Ўзбек тили изоҳли луғати» нинг янги нашрида герман тилларига хос сўзларнинг этимологияси. – Урганч, 2009. – 78 б.; Юсупова Г. «Даракчи» газетаси саҳифаларида учраётган герман тилларига хос сўзларнинг семантик хусусиятлари таҳлили. – Урганч, 2011. – 76 б.; Усманова З. Ўзбек сўзлашув тилида учровчи инглизча сўз ва иборалар. – Урганч, 2014. – 82 б.; Бекчанова Н. Ўзбек сўзлашув тилида учровчи немисча сўз ва иборалар. – Урганч, 2014 – 80 б.; Худойкулов А.Э. Рус ва ўзбек расмий ҳужжатларида инглизча ўзлашмалар (ўтмиш ва ҳозирги замон ҳолати): Филол. фанл. бўйича фалс. доктори (PhD) ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2020. – 56 б.; Исакова Н. Мустақиллик йилларида ўзбек тилига кириб келган хорижий сўзларнинг таркибий-мазмуний таҳлили (“Халқ сўзи” газетаси материаллари асосида): Филол. фанл. бўйича фалс. доктори (PhD) ... дисс. – Самарканд, 2021. – 143 б.; Давлятова Э. Мустақиллик даври ўзбек тилидаги Фарбий Европа ўзлашмаларнинг маданиятлараро тадқиқи: Филол. фанл. бўйича фалс. доктори (PhD) ... дисс. автореф. – Термиз, 2021. – 58 б.; Рузметов С.А. Рус ва ўзбек тилларида ўзлашма сўзлар қўлланилишининг геронтологик жиҳати: Филол. фанл. бўйича фалс. доктори (PhD) ... дисс. автореф. – Урганч, 2021. – 50 б. and etc.

³² Абдуллаев Ф. Арабизмы в узбекском языке: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1945; Абдуллаев Ф., Эшондадаев Д. Ўзбек тилида тожикча изофали бирикмалар // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 1973 – №1. – Б. 40-45; Бафоев Б. Навоий асарлари лексикаси. – Тошкент: Фан, 1983. – 159 б.; Юсупов М. Типы изафетных конструкций в прозаических произведениях Алишера Навои: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1984. – 24 с.; Раҳмонов Т. Ҳозирги ўзбек тилидаги арабча ўзлашма сўзлар семантик тузилишидаги ўзгаришлар: Филол. фанл. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 1994 – 120 б.; Эшонкулов Б. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тилида

relationship of the current Uzbek language with a specific language. A. Gulomov, A. Abdusaidova, E. Begmatov, A. Boboyev, M. Asomiddinova, A. Mamatov, N. Ziyanova, O. Jumaniyozov, G. Khodjayeva, etc researched on the issue of borrowed words and language norms³⁴, Lexicographical analysis of words and terms are researched by scholars such as Usmanov, R. Doniyorov, S. Akabirov, K. Sharafiddinova, M. Tokhtakhojayeva, L. Odinayeva, B. Khasanov, E. Fozilov, A. Madvaliyev³⁵ and they worked in practice. Direct word borrowing, its impact on the lexical layer of the language, issues of national consciousness and the linguistic landscape of the world are studied of E. Begmatov, A. Hojiyev, N. Mahmudov, D. Khudoyberganova, N. Ulukov, O. Shukurovs' works³⁶. In a number of works of

арабий луғавий ўзлашмаларнинг парадигматик ассимиляция муносабати: Филол. фанл. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 1996 – 132 б.; Зикриллаев Ф. Истиқлол ва адабий тил – Тошкент, 2004. – 99 б.; Ҳасанов С. “Бобурнома” нашрларидаги арабий истилохлар таҳлили. – Тошкент, 2010 – 82 б.; Ҳасанова Д. Арабча луғавий ўзлашмаларнинг ўзбек тили номинатив ва дериватив тизимидаги ўрни: Филол. фанл. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2011. – 27 б.; Тўрахожаева А.Х. Мустақиллик шароитида ўзбек тили ижтимоий-сиёсий лексикасининг тараққиёти: Филол. фанл. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2012. – 26 б.; Казакбаева Г. Арабизмы в узбекском языке в прикладном и теоретическом аспектах: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 2012 – 28 б.; Абдулқодир М. Процессы освоения арабской лексики в разноструктурных языках (на материале таджикского языка Таджикистана и узбекского языка Афганистана): Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Душанбе, 2016 – 28 б.; Рашидова Н.Б. Лексико-семантический анализ арабизмов сфере образования Узбекистана: Дисс. ... док. филол. наук (PhD). – Ташкент, 2021. – 185 с. and etc.

³³ Решетов В.В. Лексический состав современной узбекской прессы // Проблемы языка. – Ташкент, 1934. – С. 41-51; Боровков А.К. Узбекский литературный язык в период 1905-1917 гг. – Ташкент, 1940. – 103 с.; Боровков А.К. Таджикско-узбекское двуязычие и вопросы взаимовлияния узбекского и таджикского языков // Ученые записки Института востоковедения. Том IV. – М., 1952. – С. 15-19; Юсупов К. Ўзбек ва тожик тилларининг ўзаро таъсири. – Ташкент, 1974 – 115 с.; Зокиров М. Лингвистик интерференция ва унинг ўзбек-тожик билингвизмида намоён бўлиши: Филол. фанл. номз. ... дисс. – Фарғона, 2007. – 123 б.; Жўраев Ш.И. Билингвизм шароитида тожик ва ўзбек тилларининг лексик сатҳдаги ўзаро алоқалари (Самарқанд вилояти материаллари асосида): Филол. фанл. бўйича фалс. доктори (PhD) ... дисс. автореф. – Самарқанд, 2018. – 47 б.; Zokirova S. Turlı tizimli tillarda kongruentlik hodisasi: Filol. fanl. dokt. (DSc) ... diss. – Farg'ona, 2022. – 233 b. and etc.

³⁴ Гуломов А. Адабий тил нормалари // Нутқ маданиятига оид масалалар – Тошкент: Фан, 1973 – Б.8-14; Абдусайдова А. Газета тили ва адабий норма. – Самарқанд, 1986. – 176 б.; Бегматов Э., Бобоев А., Асомиддинова М. Адабий норма ва нутқ маданияти. – Тошкент, 1983. – 155 б.; Бегматов Э. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тилининг лексик қатламлари. – Тошкент, 1989. – 199 б.; Бегматов Э., Маматов А. Адабий норма назарияси. – Тошкент, 1997. – 95 б.; Бегматов Э., Жиянова Н. Нутқ маданияти асослари (маърузалар манти). – Тошкент, 2006. – 86 б.; Бегматов Э., Маматов А. Адабий норма назарияси (Адабий норманинг шаклланиш ва яшаш қонуниятлари). III қисм. – Тошкент, 1999. – 150 б.; Бегматов Э.А. Собственный пласт лексики современного литературного языка: Дисс. докт... филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1988. – 322 с.; Маматов А.Э. Ҳозирги замон ўзбек адабий тилида лексик ва фразеологик норма муаммолари – Тошкент, 1991. – 274 б.; Жуманиёзов А., Ходжаева Г. Ўзлашмаларда норма ва кодификация. Монография. – Урганч, 2023. – 180 б.

³⁵ Усмонов О. Қисқача интернационал сўзлар луғати. – Тошкент: Ўздавнашр, 1959. – 250 б.; Усмонов О., Дониёров Р. Ўзбек тилидаги русча-интернационал ўзлаштирма сўзлар изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Фан, 1965 – 284 б.; Шарафутдинова К.А. Раскрытие значения слова в двуязычном словаре: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1968. – 84 с.; Акабиров С. Лексикографическая разработка терминологии в двуязычных словарях: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1969. – 241 с.; Усмонов О., Ҳамидов Ш. Ўзбек тили лексикаси тарихидан (XIX аср охири – XX аср бошлари) – Тошкент: Фан, 1981. – 320 б.; Тохтаходжаева М.Х. Двуязычные учебные словари и принципы их составления. – Ташкент: Укитувчи, 1981. – 182 с.; Навоий асарлари тилининг изоҳли луғати (Э.И.Фозилов таҳрири остида). 4 жилдли – Тошкент: Фан, 1983; Адинаева Л.М. Приемы семантизации однокоренных слов в гнездовом толковом словаре русского языка: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1989. – 23 с.; Ҳасанов Б.Р. Принципы составления рукописных словарей к произведениям Навои: Автореф. дисс. ... докт. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1989. – 42 с.; Мадвалиев А. Ўзбек терминологияси ва лексикографияси масалалари. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2017. – 384 б. and etc.

³⁶ Баскаков Н.А.К проблеме китайских заимствований в тюркских языках // Советская тюркология, 1987. – № 1 – С.69–75; Ҳожиёв А. Совет даврида ўзбек адабий тилининг тараққиёти. III жилдли. 3-жилд. Сўз ясалиши ва лексика. – Тошкент: Фан, 1988. – 172 б.; Махмудов Н. Сўз ўзлаштириш ва миллийлик // Тил тилсими тадқиқи. – Тошкент: Mumtoz so'z, 2007. – 138-159 б.; Худойберганова Д. Замонавий ўзбек тилшунослиги терминологиясининг тараққиёт омиллари // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 2023, 4-сон – 13-17 б.; Dadabayev N.

E.Begmatov³⁷ are intended a layer of borrowed words, their compliance with literary language standards, lexicographical description based on the nature of borrowed terms in the studies of A. Madvaliyev³⁸, semantic features of borrowings of the period of independence in the studies of O. Shukurov³⁹, the phenomenon of congruence in Persian borrowings in S. Zokirova⁴⁰'s dissertation, are covered.

However, in the following years, under the influence of social, political, and economic integration, a large flow of foreign words entered the Uzbek language directly without passing through any intermediary language filter, the development of translation, international relations and with the increase in the position of the English language in the educational system, distinguishing between the concepts of foreign word, foreign word, guide word, native word, defining the boundaries between them, including alternative (variantity), standardization, the problem of rearranging normative events is emerging. Our opinion is evidenced by the frequent references to this problem on the pages of leading linguists in social networks⁴¹. Based on this situation, the relevance of the research topic becomes clear.

The connection of the dissertation topic with the research plans of the higher educational institution where the dissertation was completed. The research was carried out in accordance with the scientific research plan of Namangan State University within the framework of the scientific direction «System-structural and anthropocentric study of the Uzbek language».

The aim of the research is to reveal the historical development paths of borrowed words in the Uzbek language and the linguistic and non-linguistic factors affecting the process of adaptation to the language standards.

Tasks of the research:

to reveal the essence of word borrowing as a linguistic and social process and to periodize this process;

to identify the role of linguistic academies as socio-political institutions in word borrowing and standardization;

to show the importance and influence of linguistic factors, including the phonetic, morphological and syntactic laws of the Uzbek language, on word borrowing and standardization;

Ogahiy tarixiy asarlari soʻz boyligida oʻzlashma qatlamning oʻrni // Oltin bitiglar, 2013 – №3 – B.38-53; Дадабоев Х. Эски ўзбек тили обидаларида мўғулча сўзлар // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 1986 – № 6 – Б.30-35; Дадабаев Х. Общественно-политическая и социально-экономическая терминология в тюркоязычных письменных памятниках XI-XIV вв. – Ташкент: Ёзувчи, 1991 – 244 с; Холманова З. “Бобурнома” лексикаси. – Тошкент: Фан, 2007 – 182 б.; Маҳмудов Р. Огаҳийнинг тарихий асарларида ўзлашмалар – Тошкент, 2022 – 260 б.

³⁷ Бегматов Э., Маматов А. Адабий норма назарияси. – Тошкент, 1997. – 95 б.; Бегматов Э. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тилининг лексик қатламлари. – Тошкент, 1989. – 199 б.; Бегматов Э., Жиянова Н. Нутқ маданияти асослари (маърузалар матни). – Тошкент, 2006. – 86 б.; Бегматов Э., Маматов А. Адабий норма назарияси (Адабий норманинг шаклланиш ва яшаш қонуниятлари). III қисм. – Тошкент, 1999. – 150 б.; Бегматов Э.А. Собственный пласт лексики современного литературного языка: Дисс. ... докт. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1988. – 322 с.

³⁸ Мадвалиев А. Ўзбек терминологияси ва лексикографияси масалалари. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2017. – 384 б.

³⁹ Шукуров О. У. Ўзбек тили замонавий ўзлашмаларининг эволюцияси, трансформацияси ва лексикографик талқини масалалари (мустикаллик даври): Филол. фанл. докт. (DSc)... дисс. – 2022. – 255 б.

⁴⁰ Zokirova S. Turli tizimli tillarda kongruentlik hodisasi: Filol. fan dokt. (DSc) ... diss. – Fargʻona, 2022. – 233 b

⁴¹ Look at: <https://t.me/nizomidinmahmudov>; <https://t.me/yorqinjonodilov>

to prove the normalization of semantic changes in loanwords in the Uzbek language, including such phenomena as meaning shift, meaning contradiction (enantiosemy), and determinization;

to identify the purely scientific, social, and cultural reasons for changes in the interpretation of loanwords in explanatory dictionaries in the Uzbek language;

to substantiate the sociolinguistic and linguocultural aspects of loanwords in the Uzbek language.

Object of the research. An explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language (2020), Persian-Tajik, Arabic encyclopedic translation dictionaries were selected as the object of the research.

The subject of the study is the process of foreign words entering the lexicon, their standardization, and the factors that determine their occurrence.

Research methods. Description, classification, component analysis, functional-semantic, comparative-historical and statistical analysis methods were used in the research.

The scientific novelty of the research is as follows:

based on the theoretical views of foreign and local scholars, the ideas about «chet so‘z», «xorijiy so‘z» (foreign word), «olinma so‘z» (loanword), «qo‘llanma so‘z» (colloquial words), «ekzotik so‘zlar» (exotic word) and «baynalmilal so‘zlar» (international words) in the formation of words are generalized, and the influence of the processes of integration, ideologization, and de-ideologization on their transition between stages of language of practical use and standardization is theoretically substantiated;

the state's language policy, in particular, the role of linguistic academies as socio-political institutions as an important tool in the development and standardization of vocabulary, was studied based on the experience of such countries as Turkey, Iran, Egypt, and Israel, and the etymological, ethnographic, and cultural features of the language vocabulary of other world linguistic schools, the occurrence of these linguistic lexical units, the scope of their use, and the levels of their expression in dictionaries were determined;

linguistic factors in word borrowing, including phonetic phenomena such as convergence, divergence, reduction, and changes in alphabet and spelling rules, on the variation and standardization of borrowings; the standardization of morphological means introduced as part of borrowings and the «collision» of alternative variants in the agglutinative Uzbek language; the introduction of not only linguistic units, but also linguistic patterns (in this case, syntactic patterns) in word borrowing, the «feature pool» hypothesis and its impact on the linguistic norms of the Uzbek language are based on it;

semantic changes occurring in word borrowings in the Uzbek language, including terminology, their entry into general use – the rules for meeting determinization; it has been proven that such phenomena as lexical economy, enlarging and narrowing of the scope of use of idioms under the influence of metaphor, enantiosemy and grammaticalization, and the formation of alternative variants in style and semantics are observed;

based on the explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language, the changes in the interpretation of loanwords are revealed, both purely scientific and social, arising from the fundamental nature of the Uzbek language, such as the sphere of interest of society and certain social strata, their cultural aspects, and their activity and inactivity. The laws of the transition of foreign words inherent in the speech of certain social strata from the pure sociolect to the standardized composition of loanwords are revealed. The role of social and cultural factors, such as the transition to a digital economy, the introduction of information age values, and the desire to preserve national identity, is revealed.

The practical results of the research are as follows:

the distinction between concepts as «chet so‘z», «xorijiy so‘z» (foreign word), «olinma so‘z» (loanword), «qo‘llanma so‘z» (colloquial words), «ekzotik so‘zlar» (exotic word) and «baynalmilal so‘zlar» (international words) in vocabulary is practically proven by their recording in explanatory dictionaries, their stabilization of the semantic field, and their normalization in connection with morphological formation;

the relevance of the measures taken by our government to increase the prestige of the Uzbek language, including the state's language policy as an important subject in the development and standardization of the language, and the comprehensive approach to the problem were revealed based on the analysis of dictionaries and scientific research;

materials and theoretical information on the issue of the normalization and standardization of loanwords have been confirmed to be of great practical importance in shaping the national consciousness of the youth of New Uzbekistan, instilling respect and love for the mother tongue, and in teaching and practicing the state language.

The reliability of the research results is determined by the firmness of the conclusions drawn, the clear definition of the problem, the fact that it is formed on the basis of the methodology of linguistic analysis, the theoretical data are based on primary scientific sources, the validity of the analyzed materials, methodological perfection, description, classification, functional-semantic, comparative-historical and statistical it is explained by the effective use of analytical methods, the introduction of theoretical ideas and conclusions into practice, and the confirmation of the obtained results by competent organizations.

Scientific and practical significance of research results. The scientific significance of the research results lies in expanding the understanding of the native and loanword layers of the Uzbek language, distinguishing between such concepts as foreign words, neologisms, colloquial words, loanwords, and exotic words, and thus strengthening theoretical ideas about the conditions for the standardization of words entering the language, enriching the composition and content of explanatory dictionaries in the Uzbek language, and strengthening the principle of standardization, as well as It is characterized by serving as an important source for expanding understanding of the current Uzbek literary language, Uzbek lexicology, Uzbek lexicography, Uzbek language history, sociolinguistics, and linguoculturology.

The practical significance of the research results is in finding Uzbek alternatives for many foreign words found in the Uzbek language, holding special courses and seminars on the practice of teaching the state language, teaching specialized subjects, current Uzbek literature language» («Lexicology»), «Lexicography of the Uzbek language», «History of the Uzbek language», «Sociolinguistics», «Linguoculturology», creating textbooks and training manuals, further increasing the prestige of the Uzbek language.

Implementation of research results. Based on the results of the study of the historical development and standardization factors of borrowed words in the Uzbek language:

the theoretical views about the state's language policy, in particular, the role of linguistic academies as socio-political institutions as an important tool in the development and standardization of vocabulary, is organized on the basis of the experience of such states as Turkiye, Iran, Egypt, and Israel, and conclusions are drawn regarding the etymological, ethnographic, and linguocultural features of the language vocabulary of other world linguistic schools, the occurrence of these linguistic lexical units, the scope of their use, and the level of their presentation in dictionaries were used in the fundamental project FA-F1-G003 – «Functional word formation in Current Karakalpak Language» conducted by the Karakalpak Humanities Research Institute of Karakalpak Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. (Reference No. 250/1 dated June 25, 2024 of the Karakalpak Institute of Humanities, Karakalpak Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan). As a result, theoretical views on the effect of the phonetic and morphological nature of borrowed words on word formation, examples taken from the dissertation materials have been confirmed;

from the conclusions based on the Linguistic factors in word borrowing, including phonetic phenomena such as convergence, divergence, reduction, and changes in alphabet and spelling rules, on the variation and standardization of borrowings; the standardization of morphological means introduced as part of word borrowings and the «collision» of alternative variants in the agglutinative Uzbek language; hypothesis of the «feature pool» and its influence on the linguistic norms of the Uzbek language, not only linguistic units but also the introduction of linguistic patterns in word borrowing was used in the FA-A1-G007 – Practical-scientific project on the topic «Karakalpak proverbs as an object of linguistic research» conducted by the Karakalpak Humanities Research Institute of Karakalpak Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. (Reference No. 250/1 dated June 25, 2024 of the Karakalpak Institute of Humanities, Karakalpak Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan). As a result, it was possible to identify the artificial linguistic units used in the text of proverbs and sayings, as well as changes in their semantic composition;

semantic changes occurring in Uzbek loanwords, including terminology, and their entry into common usage – the rules determinization; the conclusions on the evidence of phenomena such as lexical economy, expansion and narrowing of the scope of use of idioms under the influence of metaphor, enantiosemy and

grammaticalization, and the stylistic and semantic formation of alternative variants were used in the practical project «Design and development of the national corpus of the Uzbek language», carried out in 2021-2023 at the Samarkand branch of the Tashkent University of Information Technologies named after Muhammad al-Khwarizmi. (Reference of the Samarkand branch of the Tashkent University of Information Technologies named after Muhammad al-Khwarizmi of the Ministry of Digital Technologies of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 5, 2024 No. 351 / 01-01). As a result, the research carried out within the framework of the practical project contributed to the increase in the scientific level of the research on the language corpus;

Conclusions based on the explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language, the changes in the interpretation of loanwords, both purely scientific and social, arising from the fundamental nature of the Uzbek language, such as the sphere of interest of society and certain social strata, the cultural aspect of their activity and inactivity, and the laws of the transition of foreign words inherent in the speech of certain social strata from the sociolect to the standardized loanwords, on the role of social and cultural factors, such as the transition to a digital economy, the introduction of information age values, and the desire to preserve national identity were used in the preparation of the script of the television show «Education and Development», «Literary process» broadcast (2023-2024), and a conversation with author about borrowed words was organized. (Reference No. 04.36.1170 of the State Institution «Uzbekistan Television and Radio Channel» of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan dated 05.11.2024). As a result, had been achieved the scientific and popularization of the program, increasing the prestige of the language as a national value, by closely introducing our people to the wealth of vocabulary, which is the spiritual wealth of the Uzbek people and nation, and promoting the Uzbek language.

Approval of research results. The results of the research were discussed at 9 scientific-practical conferences and seminars, including 7 international and 2 national scientific-practical conferences.

Publication of research results. A total of 26 scientific works were published on the topic of the dissertation. Among them, 1 monograph, the main scientific results of doctoral dissertations of the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 11 articles were published in scientific publications, including 5 in foreign journals.

The structure and scope of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, four chapters, a conclusion, and a list of used literature and consists of 229 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the **introduction**, the relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic is scientifically and theoretically based, the goals and objectives, object and subject of the research are described, its compatibility with the priority directions of the development of science and technology of the republic is shown, its scientific

novelty and practical results are described, the scientific and practical results of the obtained results are described. its importance is revealed, information on the implementation of the results, published works and the structure of the dissertation is given.

Chapter 1 of the Dissertation: «**Historical Development of Loanwords in the Uzbek Language**». This chapter 1 is divided into two sections. Section 1: «*Word Borrowing – A Linguistic and Socio-Historical Process*», this section discusses the social, cumulative, and functional roles of language, as well as the unique aspects of studying the lexical layer of language through an anthropocentric approach.

Since we rely on written sources to date the development of words in the Uzbek language, the period of the introduction of foreign words is often closely linked to the region, cultural affiliation, and author of the source. In particular, the monuments found in East Turkestan and the Fergana Valley are Buddhist religious manuscripts, and compared to the Orkhun-Enasay monuments, there are more Sanskrit, Hindi, and Chinese inscriptions. In this regard, the existing Turkish sources in Arabic, such as «Qutadgu bilig» and «Hibat ul-haqoyiq», were created in the easternmost part of Islamic civilization, while the works from scientific centers of that time such as Samarkand, Bukhara, and Shosh have not yet been studied.

Based on the above, the process of word borrowing in the Uzbek language can be divided into the following periods:

1. The Ancient Turkic Period. During this period, loanwords from Chinese, Hindi, Sanskrit, and Tibetan languages existed. In works like «Divanu Lug‘otit Turk» by Mahmud Kashgari, «Qutadghu Bilig» by Yusuf Khass Hajib, «Muhabbatnoma» by Khwarazmi, and «Qisasi Rabguziy» by Rabguziy, we find Sanskrit words like «cherik», «sart», «roy», Sogdian words like «*shad*», «*hatun*» (*wife*), «*ajun*» (*open*), «*kend*», Chinese words like «*bahshi*», «*kug*» (*music*), «*qam*» (*wind*), «*lokhtay*» (*name of a fabric*), «*tegin*» (*prince*), «*yag‘u*», «*yinju*», «*tarhan*», «*khaqan*», «*khan*», «*tug‘*» (*flag*)⁴². In the works of Alisher Navoi, among more than 26,000 words, 70 words are based on Hindi words⁴³.

2. The Old Turkic Period. This period witnessed the widespread borrowing of Persian-Tajik and later Arabic loanwords. Several factors contributed to this: the conversion of Turkic peoples to Islam, the state language policy of the Samanid dynasty that ruled Central Asia, and the shift in the lifestyle of the population from nomadic to sedentary. Persian-Tajik words entered the language due to centuries of interaction between Persian and Turkic speakers, and political relations. They primarily relate to professions and everyday life. In his «Divan...», Mahmud Kashgari writes about the lexical changes in the language of some Turkic tribes, especially the Oghuz language, influenced by Persian-Tajik⁴⁴. He uses the proverb «*Tatsiz Turk bolmas, bashsiz bork bolmas*» (*There is no Turk without Tajik (Tat)*,

⁴² Дадабаев Х. Древние заимствования в системе общественно-политической и социально-экономической терминологии узбекского языка XI-XIV вв. // Адабий мерос, 3(57), 1991. – Б.46-53.

⁴³ Бафоев Б. Навоий тилида хиндча сўзлар // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 1991 – №4 – Б.38.

⁴⁴ Кошгарий М. Девону луғатит турк. I жилд – Тошкент: Фан, 1960. – Б. 65.

there is no cap without head) to describe the relationship between these two peoples. The «Divanu Lug‘otit Turk» also describes several Persian loanwords⁴⁵. It can be said that Arabic loanwords did not fully integrate into the Turkic language during this period. They were used as religious and educational terms in Turkic interpretations and some didactic works.

3. The Old Uzbek Period. This period is characterized by the active influx of Persian-Tajik and Arabic loanwords into literature, politics, and everyday speech.

Uzbek linguists, like B. Bafoyev, have conducted statistical analysis of loanwords in the works of writers from the 14th-15th centuries⁴⁶. They selected 100 words from poetic works and provided their average usage. According to their findings, the use of pure Turkic words is higher in the works of Lutfiy and Sakkakiy (74% and 70% respectively). Consequently, Arabic words make up about 15%, and Persian words about 10% of their work. The most frequently used Arabic loanwords appear in «Qisasi Rabguziy», which is attributed to the religious and educational nature of the work. In literary texts, Arabic loanwords account for 15-26%, while Persian-Tajik words make up 9-22% of the vocabulary.

Compared to modern Uzbek (refer to Table 3.1.4), there is almost no difference in the usage of Turkic words (66%), while the use of Arabic (from 23% to 11%) and Persian-Tajik words (from 15% to 8%) has decreased. Persian-Tajik loanwords are found in all thematic groups and all parts of speech of the Turkic language. They are particularly prominent in words expressing attributes and abstract concepts. Persian-Tajik loanwords numerically surpass Arabic loanwords.

4. Modern Uzbek Literary Language. The lexical changes in the modern Uzbek literary language began in the second half of the 19th century and concluded in the first quarter of the 20th century. «These changes in the Uzbek lexicon were related to the political and socio-economic transformations that occurred in the country as a result of Central Asia being annexed by Tsarist Russia in the second half of the 19th century, and the direct interaction of Uzbeks with Russians»⁴⁷.

Based on the glossary compiled by O. Usmanov and Sh. Hamidov, the following statistical analysis was conducted to study the active vocabulary of this period:

Table 1.1.2

Etymological and Statistical Analysis of Words Used in Uzbek Printed Publications at the End of the 19th Century and Beginning of the 20th Century

Languages	Uzbek	Russian	arabic	Persian	Turkish-azerbeijan
Number of words	658	991	304	166	27
Percent (%)	30,7	46,2	14,2	7,7	1

⁴⁵ Güner G. Dîvânü lugâti't-türk'te oğuzca olarak geçen kündi "rezil, aşağılık" kelimesinin etimolojisi üzerine notlar // Gazi Türkiyat, Bahar 2015 / 16:15 – S.21. Manba: <https://dergipark.org.tr/en/download/article-file/1924039>

⁴⁶ Бафоев Б. Алишер Навоий асарлари лексикаси. – Тошкент: Фан, 1983. – Б.12

⁴⁷ Усмонов О., Ҳамидов Ш. Ўзбек тили лексикаси тарихидан. – Тошкент: Фан, 1981. – Б.3

It's important to note that the glossary includes various variations of Russian words, meaning their number could be almost halved when considering these variations. For instance, words like «gazet» (newspaper), «polis» (police) have multiple variants, such as «g'azit», «gazeta», «polisya», «falis», «falisa».

Considering these variations, the ratio of words breaks down as follows:

- * Uzbek words – 40%
- * Russian words – 30.4%
- * Arabic words – 18.5%
- * Persian-Tajik words – 10.1%
- * Turkish-Azerbaijani words – 1.6%

Another notable aspect of this period is the increased usage of words from Ottoman Turkish and Azerbaijani languages, such as «sanjak» (*district*), «komita» (*committee*), «komandon» (*commander*), «ordu» (*army*), «olmon» (*German*), «boykut» (*boycott*) in the Uzbek lexicon.

Analysis reveals that Russian loanwords entered the Uzbek and Persian-Tajik languages almost simultaneously. Even though primarily Uzbek sources were used as a basis, many variations of these loanwords show the influence of Persian-Tajik phonetic rules.

5. The Uzbek Language in the Period of Independence. This period is characterized by Uzbekistan's emergence on the world stage, its achievement of independence and linguistic sovereignty, and its political and economic freedom. It's a time of global intellectual and cultural integration, marked by the widespread influx of English (and generally European) words. It's worth noting that German loanwords existed even during the Soviet era, but the influence of Russian phonetic, semantic, and lexicographic mechanisms was clearly noticeable. In recent years, the issue of comparing and standardizing the original etymological source of a loanword and its variants that have been integrated into spelling and pronunciation under Russian influence has become increasingly apparent. We will elaborate on this further in subsequent chapters of our work. S. Mufwene⁴⁸ emphasizes that the foreign words that come in a large stream, although it is doubtful that they will be permanently established, displace a number of lexical units of the receiving language⁴⁹.

Section 2 of the first chapter is called «*Language and Linguistic Academies*» and covers the activities of intellectuals who are an active layer of society and language academies, which are an important aspect of the government's language policy. In the activity of such socio-political institutions, along with spelling, alphabet, and language standards, they also carried out significant work on standardizing new words that have entered the language, and replacing them with alternatives.

The word borrowing is one of the social and unique laws of language. «The fight for the purity of the language (speech) should be waged not against

⁴⁸ Mufwene S.S. (2001). *The ecology of language evolution*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511612862>

⁴⁹ Look at: https://mufwene.uchicago.edu/feature_pool.html

borrowings in general, but against the unnecessary use of foreign language lexemes, cases of careless use of foreign language phenomena»⁵⁰.

The issue of cleaning the language vocabulary, standardizing grammatical and phonetic rules is observed in almost every nation, often supported by the government as a political phenomenon. In particular, the governments of Japan⁵¹, Israel⁵², Iran⁵³, Jordan⁵⁴, and Turkiye⁵⁵ have given linguists the task of reviving the language in the context of globalization, reforming the alphabet, and creating dictionaries.

The committee of the Accademia crusca (XVI century) in Italy⁵⁶, the language initiatives of the Shishkovists and Karamzinists, Slavophiles and Westerners who emerged in the XIX century in Russia, the field of neology in France and the magazine «La Banque des mots» dedicated to the standardization of neologisms⁵⁷, theories related to the nationalization and standardization of borrowings in Germany⁵⁸ are analyzed in the dissertation.

The issue of assimilations of borrowings The issue of assimilation was first deeply analyzed theoretically and practically within the framework of Uzbek linguistics by Mahmud Kashgari, as well as by Alisher Navoi, Abulgazi Bahodirkhan, Is'hoqkhan Tora Ibrat, and the activities of the «Chigatoy Gurungi» organization of the Jadids of the 1920s and 1930s. The dissertation also examines the works of A. Fitrat, M. Behbudiy, Elbek, A. Avloniy, and A. Zohiriy on this topic. At this point, it should be noted that in the history of our national statehood, political figures such as the Elkhanids (1277), Husayn Boykaro (1469), Zahiriddin Babur, Abulghozi Bahadirkhan, Khudoyorkhan used the national language in official, artistic and historical circles. there are some notes about its use in works and personal correspondence. However, there is not enough research on how the state policy is implemented. We think that this experience can be useful in the next reforms.

Also, the social characteristics of the changes in the structure of the Uzbek language dictionary in the 20th century were touched upon.

The 2nd chapter of the dissertation is called «**Linguistic aspects of word borrowing**», in which the resistance features of the internal rules of the language in the phonetic and morphological adaptation of the word are highlighted.

⁵⁰ Rahmatullayev Sh. Hozirgi adabiy o'zbek tili. – Toshkent: Universitet, 2006. – P.111.

⁵¹ Triche M.Y. Kokugo and the “Nation” in Meije-era Japan: Language standardization, ideology, and national identity. Master degree Dissertation Thesis – Southern California University, 2012. – 95 p.

⁵² Nahir M. Language academies, Language planning, and the case of Hebrew – University of Pittsburgh, 1973. – 324 p.

⁵³ Afrahi M. Language Policy: Iran. <https://pdfslide.us/education/language-policy-in-iran.html?page=11>

⁵⁴ Bataineh M.T. Terminology planning: the contribution of the Jordan academy of Arabic, with special reference to medical terminology: Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements of the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy – UK: University of Salford, June, 2011. – 309 p.

⁵⁵ Aytürk İ. The First Episode of Language Reform in Republican Turkey: The Language Council from 1926 to 1931. // Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, 2008, 18 (3): 278–283. doi:10.1017/S1356186308008511

⁵⁶ Будагов Р.А. Толковые словари в национальной культуре народов. – М., 1989. – С.11.

⁵⁷ Яруллина А.Г. Заимствованная лексика в "Татарском энциклопедическом словаре": В русском и татарском изданиях: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Казань, 2005. Source: www.dissercat.com

⁵⁸ Hall T.A., Hamann S. Loanword nativization in Modern Standard German as evidence for the phonological word // Zeitschrift für Sprachwissenschaft, 2003. 22:56–85.

The 1st part of the chapter is devoted to the «*Issue of phonetic adaptation and standardization of native words in the Uzbek language*».

Word acquisition is divided into several stages, including: 1) phonetic acquisition – receiving the word itself (V. Pisani); 2) semantic acquisition – kalka, etymological kalka, semantic kalka (V.V. Ivanov)⁵⁹. Also, foreign words differ phonetically, graphically, lexically-semantically, grammatically and normatively stylistically⁶⁰.

The phonetic adaptation of native words has been thoroughly studied in the works of foreign scientists such as P.Bursma, E.Brouzlow, S.Davis, I. Baginskaya, M.S.Kolesnikova, K.I.Iskender, H.Nematov, Q.Mahmudov, M.Mirtojyev and A.Abduazizov⁶¹ conducted studies on the phonetics of the Uzbek language. In recent years, scientific researches of H.Jamolxanov⁶², D.Nabiyeva⁶³, I.Azimov⁶⁴, M.Zokirov and Z.Alimova⁶⁵ have highlighted the semantic and phonetic changes of native words.

In the process of language acquisition, several processes take place. In his research, Hagen interprets linguistic acquisitions as models/copies that are transferred from one language to another. Here, the scientist distinguishes between two phenomena: importation and substitution⁶⁶. If the form of acquisition in import is close to the donor language, the opposite is observed in substitution. If the phonetic structure and semantic features of the loanwords enter the recipient language with less change, importation occurs, on the contrary, substitution occurs when the recipient language adapts all aspects of the word to itself. In the researches of the following years, based on Pareto's law, there were also theoretical views that put forward phonemes that are acquired in the ratio of 80/20 among native phonemes in the language⁶⁷.

The assimilation of words begins with phonetically adapting the sounds of the donor language by the speakers of the recipient language. In this case, the sound

⁵⁹ Гулямова Н. Русские лексические заимствования в узбекском языке. – Ташкент: Фан, 1985. – С.89.

⁶⁰ Пейсигов Л.С. Лексикология современного персидского языка. – М.: Высшая школа, 1975. – С.60.

⁶¹ Абдуазизов А. Ўзбек тили фонологияси ва морфонологияси. Тўлдирилган ва тузилган 2-нашри. – Тошкент: Университет, 2010. – 169 б.; Маҳмудов Қ. Ўзбек тилининг тарихий фонетикаси. – Тошкент: “Ижод” нашриёт уйи, 2006. – Б.49; Неъматов Х. Ўзбек тили тарихий фонетикаси. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1992. – 96 б. Миртожйев А. Ўзбек тили фонетикаси. – Тошкент: Фан, 2013. – 424 б.

⁶² Жамолхонов Х. Ўзбек тилининг назарий фонетикаси – Тошкент: Фан, 2009. – 224 б.

⁶³ Набиева Д. Ўзбек тили сатҳларида диалектик категорияларнинг намоён бўлиши: Филол. фанл. докт... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2006. – 46 б.; Ўзбек тилининг турли сатҳларида умумийлик – хусусийлик диалектикасининг намоён бўлиши (монография). – Тошкент: Шарқ нашриёт матбаа акциядорлик компанияси бош таҳририяти. 2005. – 163 б.

⁶⁴ Azimov I. XX asr boshlarida o'zbek tilshunosligining rivojlanish yo'nalishlari: Filol. fanl. dokt. (DSc) ... diss. – Toshkent, 2024. – 249 b.

⁶⁵ Зокиров М.Т. Лингвистик интерференция ва унинг ўзбек-тожик билингвизмида намоён бўлиши: Филол. фанл. номз.... дисс. – Тошкент, 2007. – 148 б.; Зокиров М., Алимова З. Ўзбек тилидаги форс-тожикча ўзлашмаларнинг фонетик-лексик-семантик хусусиятлари. Монография – Фарғона: Classic, 2020; Зокиров М., Алимова З. Ўзбек ва тожик лисоний алоқаси асослари. Ўқув қўлланма. – Фарғона, 2021. – 148 б.

⁶⁶ Hamdi S.A. The Impact of Ideology on Lexical Borrowing in Arabic: A Synergy of Corpus Linguistics and CDA. PhD diss. at Educational Linguistics University of New Mexico – USA: Albuquerque, New Mexico December, 2018. – P.17.

⁶⁷ Ҳамроева Ш. 80/20 принципнинг тил сатҳларидаги инъикоси. “Тил. Адабиёт. Таълим” жамоавий монографияси. – Тошкент, 2024. – Б.69.

structure of the word is replaced not phonetically (hearing), but phonologically (intelligibly) with the closest sounds. In this case, the speakers of the recipient language mentally felt the sounds of the native words and replaced them with their own phonemes, and the phonetic content was not preserved⁶⁸.

The words being assimilated come with their own pronunciation, including the preservation of the pronunciation of vowels, which violates some phonetic laws specific to Turkic languages. In Turkic languages, the stress falls mainly on the last syllable, in loanwords when a stressed vowel occurs at the beginning or middle of a word, in pronunciation this vowel is replaced by its unstressed variant, and the stress is moved to the end of the word: *guest* (*mih/ymon*), *television* (*tilivizir*). Even grammatical forms of personal names, such as *-ov*, *-yev*, which entered the Russian language, are pronounced without an accent in Uzbek⁶⁹.

One of the important features of the Uzbek language is the presence of a third language filter for borrowings from a certain language. For example, the Persian language for the Arabic language, and the Russian language for the English language acted as mediators. For example, the affix *-sia* (*-ция*) in the word *инновация* (*innovation*) is directly influenced by the Russian language. Borrowings that entered the Uzbek language from the Arabic language first underwent certain changes under the influence of the Persian-Tajik language⁷⁰. The presence of spelling variants indicates that the integration process is still ongoing⁷¹.

At this point, it is worth mentioning the phenomena of convergence and divergence that occur in the language. In particular, «the historical process that represents the weakening and reduction of dissimilarities of several variants or invariant units of difference, including phonemes, in the language system is called structural-diachronic convergence»⁷² (1930) developed by Polivanov and Jacobson «...The differentiation of a known sound into more than one sound as a result of historical development, that is, the formation of a new sound in the language at the expense of a known sound is divergence»⁷³. The phonetic features of the Uzbek language are more clearly manifested in the change of the phonetic composition of borrowed words. In the dissertation, it is shown that the change of alphabet and writing systems influenced the perception of the phonetic composition of the Uzbek language acquisitions in different ways.

The 2nd section of the 2nd chapter is devoted to the «*Morphological adaptation and standardization of the borrowed words in the Uzbek language*». Control of word acquisition is assessed by some scientists as «universal

⁶⁸ La Charité D., Paradis C. Category preservation and proximity versus phonetic approximation in loanword adaptation // *Linguistic Inquiry*, 2005, 36(2) – P. 227.

⁶⁹ Ражабов Н. Ўзбек тилидаги ургусиз унлилар // *Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти*, 5-сон, 2012. – Б.89-94.

⁷⁰ Рубинчик Ю.А. Грамматический очерк персидского языка // *Персидско-русский словарь*. Т.2. – М., 1970. – С.860.

⁷¹ Фолланд Б. Французский заимствования в немецком языке: трансференция и интеграция на фонологическом, графематическом, морфологическом и лексикосемантическом уровнях // *РЖ*. – М., 1988 – №1. – С. 175.

⁷² [https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Конвергенция_\(лингвистика\)](https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Конвергенция_(лингвистика))

⁷³ Миртожиев М.М. Ўзбек тили фонетикаси. –Тошкент: Фан, 2013. – Б. 273

acquisition»⁷⁴ from a qualitative point of view, and by others as a result of systematic influence arising as a result of various social relations⁷⁵.

The issue of morphological learning is studied by F.Gardani⁷⁶, A.Backus⁷⁷, L.Behrens⁷⁸ at the University of Zurich, Switzerland, B.Bickel, J.Nichols⁷⁹ at the University of Cambridge, Great Britain, and J.Blevins⁸⁰ at the University of Oxford, USA. In Russian linguistics, scientists such as A.V. Superanskaya⁸¹, O. Akhmanova⁸², R.S. Kimyagarova⁸³, D.S. Schmidt⁸⁴, S.V. Gornostayev⁸⁵ paid attention to the cases of categorization of possessive words (substantiation, glagolization (verbalization), adjectivization), adaptation of the gender category.

In Uzbek linguistics, morphological adaptation of borrowed words from Russian⁸⁶, standardization of words from Germanic languages at Urganch State University⁸⁷, Turkic morphological adaptations from Persian at Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies⁸⁸ were studied.

B. Grande notes the activity of the lexical layer during acquisition, and the later acquisition of grammatical rules and events. An example of the morphological adaptation of the possessive word is the dropping of suffixes *-os* in Greek, Latin *-um*, and articles (*the, a, an, la, le, die, das*) in Indo-European languages. Articles express concepts such as definiteness-uncertainty, gender, and are not found in Uzbek as a grammatical category.

The loanword typology project of Haspelmath and Tadmor stands out among the studies on the morphological acquisition of words⁸⁹. There are two important

⁷⁴ Harris A., Campbell L. Historical syntax in cross-linguistic perspective. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 1995.

⁷⁵ Thomason S. Language Contact: An Introduction. – Washington D.C.: Georgetown University Press, 2001; Thomason S., Kaufman T. Language Contact, Creolization, and Genetic Linguistics. – Berkeley: University of California Press, 1988.

⁷⁶ Gardani F. On morphological borrowing // Lang Linguist Compass – №12. – Pp.1-17. Editor: University of Zurich, John Wiley and Sons Ltd. 2018. DOI: 10.1111/lnc3.12302.

⁷⁷ Backus A. (2012). Paper 27: A usage-based approach to borrowability. Tilburg Papers in Culture Studies, 1–26.

⁷⁸ Behrens L. (1996). Lexical rules cross-cutting inflection and derivation. Acta Linguistica Hungarica, 43, 33–65.

⁷⁹ Bickel B., Nichols J. Inflectional morphology / Language typology and syntactic description (Vol. 3) – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2007. – P. 169–240

⁸⁰ Blevins J. P. Word and paradigm morphology. – New York: Oxford University Press, 2016.

⁸¹ Суперанская А.В. Написание заимствованных слов в современном русском языке // Проблемы современного русского правописания. – М.: Наука, 1964. – С. 68-100; Род заимствованных существительных в современном русском языке // Вопросы культуры речи. Выпуск 6. – М., 1965. С. 44-58.

⁸² Ахманова. О. С. Морфологическая структура слова в языках различных типов. – М.- Л., 1963 . – 234с.

⁸³ Кимягарова Р.С. Типы и виды адаптаций заимствованной лексики в русском языке нового времени (XVIII-XX вв.) // Вестник Московского университета. Серия 9: Филология. – М., 1989. – № 6. – С. 69-78.

⁸⁴ Шмидт Д. С. Морфологическая адаптация новейших заимствований в системе русского языка: системно-грамматический аспект // Вестник Омского государственного педагогического университета. Гуманитарные исследования. 2023. – №1 (38). URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/morfologicheskaya-adaptatsiya-noveyshih-zaimstvovaniy-v-sisteme-russkogo-yazyka-sistemno-grammaticheskiy-aspekt> (дата обращения: 13.05.2024).

⁸⁵ Горностаев С.В. Грамматическая адаптация англоязычных заимствований сферы игровой индустрии в русском языке // Изв. Южн. федер. ун-та. Филологические науки, 2017 – №1 – С.76-84.

⁸⁶ Гулямова Н. Русские лексические заимствования в узбекском языке. – Ташкент: Фан, 1985; Бегматов Э. Ўзбек адабий тилининг мустақиллик даври ривожига доир // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 2006 – №4 and etc.

⁸⁷ Жуманиёзов А., Ходжаева Г. Ўзлашмаларда норма ва кодификация. Монография. – Урганч, 2023. – 180 б.

⁸⁸ Джафаров Б., Арифджанов З. Форс тилидаги туркий ўзлашмаларнинг морфологик мослашуви // Шарқ машъали, ОТ. 2022. – №2. URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/fors-tilidagi-turkiy-zlashmalarning-morfologik-moslashuvi> (дата обращения: 17.04.2024).

⁸⁹ Haspelmath M., Tadmor U. Loanwords in the world's languages: a comparative handbook. – Berlin: Walter de Gruyter, 2009.

points of this project. One is the formation of a database comparing the meanings of borrowings from different languages, and the other is the classification of languages according to the contribution of borrowings to its lexicon. According to Tadmor, languages of a synthetic nature are the languages with the most difficult word acquisition, in which, firstly, verb acquisition is difficult, and secondly, other groups should be brought to a morphosyntactically favorable state. Therefore, the assimilation of nouns in synthetic languages is relatively more active⁹⁰.

The following aspects are important in the morphological acquisition of a word:

1. Conformity of construction, similarity of relationship between parts, preservation of word order.

2. Similarity of structure, i.e. transfer of compound to compound, word to word, due to similarity of affix types.

3. Vacancy filling, that is, the acquired morpheme performs a specific task, and the absence of a separate morpheme for such a task in the acceptor language.

4. Morphological change.

5. Convergence, that is, a morpheme in a word acquired from the donor language loses its distinguishing sign and enters the root or remains as an extra part.

There are different views on the issue of synonyms formed by adding several formative suffixes to the same root. For example, R. Sharopova considers *siyosatchi*, *siyosatdon*, *siyosatshunos* to be alternative terms⁹¹. F. Musayeva⁹² notes that these are synonyms. In our opinion, if differences are noticed in the field of application and style of the word after the addition of the constituent part, they doesn't rise to the level of synonymy. For example, *siyosatchi* (a politician) is a person who engages in politics, *siyosatshunos* (a political scientist) is an expert who studies political processes, *siyosatdon* is a person who studies the rules of everyday life and official affairs, strictly follows them, and forces others. So, the words are not in variant state.

In various studies, there are opinions that the weight of borrowed words in the lexicon of the language is subject to certain laws. In particular, according to the Pareto law, all parts of the lexical system exist on the basis of the 80/20 principle, and there is an opinion that the change of this weight also affects the grammatical laws of the language⁹³.

In explanatory dictionaries some words denoted by the abbreviation *ayn.* (exactly), the synonymy is clearly noticeable: *beziyon* – *bezarar*. Here the variant serves as the starting point for synonymy.

Words with borrowed parts are subject to the principle of economy in the language, and then one part performs the function of expressing two parts: *foto* – *fotografiya*; *xala* – *xalacho* 'p; *takya* – *takyaxona*; *xarsangtosh* – *xarsang*.

⁹⁰ Tadmor U. Loanwords in the world's languages: Findings and results / Loanwords in the World's Languages: A Comparative Handbook. – Berlin: Walter de Gruyter, 2009. – P.55–75.

⁹¹ Шаропова Р. Терминологияда вариантдорлик // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 2012. – №1. – Б.34-37

⁹² Мусаева Ф. Ўзбек тилида вариантлилилик // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 2015. – №6. – Б.21-26

⁹³ Хамроева Ш. 80/20 принципнинг тил сатҳларидаги инъикоси. “Тил. Адабиёт. Таълим” жамоавий монографияси. – Тошкент, 2024. – Б.71-72

The lexical independence of possessive words is lost, the words become affixoids, at the next stage a) this affixoid is dropped: *aslahaxona (old) – arsenal – qurol-yarog‘ ombori; omborxonona – ombor; manqaldon – manqal*; b) affixoid is replaced by affix.

And then the creator added to the possessive word is redundant: *fitna – fitnachi, fitnagar, fitnakor; fisq-fasod (fitna-fasod) – fisq-fasodchi (fitna-fasodchi; changalzor – changal*.

Word-forming suffixes, especially noun-forming suffixes *-chi, -lik*, adjective-forming suffixes *-li* are active in the standardization of proper words.

The following table shows their possibilities to replace native forms (Table 2.1.1):

Table 2.1.1

Cases of alternation of the suffix *-lik* with possessive affixes

Suffix	Borrowed morpheme	variants
-lik (noun)	-xona	<i>konsullik – konsulxonona, vakillik – vakolatxonona</i>
	-iat	<i>komissarlik – komissariat</i>
	-iyat	<i>mas’ullik – mas’uliyat, milliylik – milliyat, nisbiylik – nisbiyat, rahbarlik – rahbariyat</i>
	-itet	<i>neytrallik – neytralitet</i>
-lik (adjective)	-bop	<i>paltolik – paltobop</i>
	-i	<i>nahorlik – nahori</i>

In these words, the suffix *-lik* in the Uzbek language performs the function of a borrowed affix and affixoids, and it shows that the agglutinative nature of the Uzbek language prevails. In the following places, activation and normalization of suffixes *-chi, -li* are shown on the basis of tables.

The loss of semantic value of one of the parts of a pair of words can be found both in the words of the native class and in the words of the acquired class. In Uzbek words such as *kiyim-kechak, chala-chulpa*, this happened. There are pairs of words such as *gap-gashtak, kam-ko‘st*, etc., and although the second part is given as a separate vocabulary in the explanatory dictionary, it is not included in the active layer. Borrowings such as *Nom banom, lab bolab* have moved to forms such as *nomma-nom, labolab* in Uzbek.

When it comes to grammatical acquisition, synonymy, polysemanticity, and antonymy of morphemes arise from the point of view of the meaning of artificial words, not grammatical or lexical morphemes, i.e., such semantic relations are defined by morphemes. not, there are views about the creation of lexemes⁹⁴.

The 3rd section of the chapter is devoted to the «*Migration of syntactic patterns in word acquisition*».

⁹⁴ Хожиев А. Ўзбек тилшунослигининг долзарб муаммолари (20-мақола) // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 3-сон, 2010. – Б.13-18.

Complex compounds are one of the units that are widely used in the Uzbek language and require classification and analysis. This concept includes several units that are semantically and syntactically the same, but there is a difference between them. In the following years, a number of units affecting the grammatical structure of the Uzbek language, in addition to the lexical layer, entered.

It is known that in the typological classification of languages, the most variable part of the language is its vocabulary layer, followed by phonetic and then grammatical constructions⁹⁵. If the change in the vocabulary of a language is considered a natural phenomenon, the influence of the grammatical construction of languages is one of the least observed processes. In the 20th century, first of all, due to the influence of the Russian language, and now also the English language, significant changes are taking place in the grammatical level of the Uzbek language. For this reason, specialists in the field are required to work more vigilantly and responsibly.

In later times, there are many cases related to the direct English phonetic reading of English abbreviations.

Here are a few examples:

Table 2.3.4

Abbreviations accepted by phonetic pronunciation

		Spelling	Variant in Uzbek
1	IT	AyTi	Informatsion texnologiyalar
2	IQ	AyKyu	Intellectual sifat
3	UNESCO	YUNESKO	Birlashgan Millatlar Ta'lim, Fan va Madaniyat tashkiloti
4	WBC	DablyuBiSi	Jahon Boks Kengashi

When it comes to word borrowing, it is often noted that affixation (adding an additional, synthetic) method is the most active in the Uzbek language. However, in the development of our language in recent years, it is evident that the method of composition is relatively active. As one of the modern practical problems of Uzbek linguistics, by directly copying words from a foreign language, we can show not only conditional terms, but also units with grammatical patterns that do not correspond to the nature of the Uzbek language.

In the dissertation, concepts such as *compound word*, *complex word combination*, *phraseological unit*, *phraseological compound*, *phraseological whole*, *phraseological combination*, *figurative expression*, *collocation* are distinguished.

The cultural and social impact of these units: 1) in the name of content anthroponyms, toponyms, including the formation of the names of state organizations and positions; 2) in the terminological layer; 3) is evident in colloquial speech.

Collocations are analyzed from the linguistic, cultural, cognitive, translational and terminological points of view.

⁹⁵ Нурмонов А. Танланган асарлар. 3 жилдли. 1-жилд. – Тошкент: Академнашр, 2012. – Б.48-49.

The 3rd chapter of the dissertation is called «**Semantic changes of borrowed words in the Uzbek language and their lexicographical interpretation**».

Section 1 of the chapter is called «*Changes occurring in the semantics of the assimilation layer*» and initially focused on the assimilation and international features of the terms.

Terms make up a large part of the acquired layer in the lexicon of the Uzbek language. From the beginning of the 20th century, new directions of science, technology-based branches entered Central Asia, as a result, the regularity and stability of the use of terms related to these fields increased. Both terminological and general lexical usages are not formal and semantic, but depend on changes based on some kind of inertial agreement of people in the field. Some scientists note determinologizing as a type of linguistic creativity. However, we include this among non-cultural factors⁹⁶. One of the interesting aspects of terms for language development is that some terms are invented by a specific person. The process of creating a term can be included in the framework of psycholinguistic research, like the ontogenesis of speech. The features of semantic similarity and variation of terms in the Uzbek language have been deeply studied in Uzbek linguistics⁹⁷. However, the terminological system needs constant research and standardization.

The process of grammaticalization means that the meaning of borrowed words is narrowed, but the forms of use are preserved. We can include in this category such acquisitions as *baqavli, jumladan, masalan*.

In the Turkic language, instead of the word *bag'ir* (liver), which means a body part, the word «*jigar*» from the Persian-Tajik language is accepted, they are used interchangeably in various phraseological, linguistic and cultural units. For example, *jigarim* – in the sense of *kinship, blood relationship*, began to be used instead of the lexeme of *bovurim*. Later, the semantics of the words will also have additional meanings:

jigar – is a body part: to crush the liver.

bag'ir – the outer side of the liver, hug: to crush one's stomach, to press on one's stomach, to lie down with one's stomach on the ground.

There are also many words that have been adopted in a certain historical period of the language and later gave way to other words, including *da'vo* (theorem), *dejur* (duty), *hyperbola* (in literary studies: exaggeration), *vulqon* (volcano), *dilkhoh* (captivated), *jumla* (speech), *jabr* (algebra), *kasaba soyuz* (trade union). Among them, Russian acquisitions have a special weight. Nowadays, Russian borrowings are decreasing, and Uzbek words or alternatives in other languages are coming instead: *dogovor* (shartnoma, kelishuv), *doklad* (ma'ruza), *dokladchi* (ma'ruzachi), *drojji* (achitqi), *zakaz* (buyurtma), *kolonka* (ustun, rukn), *korrespondent* (muxbir), *kraska* (bo'yoq). Some words are becoming historical

⁹⁶ Багрян А.Ю., Нерсисян Г.Р., Бжинаева М.В. Детерминологизация как элемент лингвистической креативности: термины-эпонимы в английском научно-популярном дискурсе // Филологические науки. Вопросы теории и практики. – Тамбов: Грамота, 2017 – №6 (72): в 3 ч. Ч.2. – С.61.

⁹⁷ Ходжаева Д.И. Тилшуносликда терминларнинг лексикографик тахлили: Филол. фанл. б. фалс. доктори (PhD) диссертацияси. – Тошкент, 2018. – 129 б.

words due to the fact that they are out of everyday life as a concept: such as *chemodan, pioneer, cooperative*.

Borrowed words tend to preserve their meanings and structures in the following forms, that is, they change the «way of living in the language»:

1. By using in a compound word.
2. Moving to the composition of pairs of words.
3. Moved to the composition of phraseologisms, idioms.
4. By moving to the terminological level.
5. Through methodical identification.
6. By moving to the religious lexicon (mainly Arabic borrowings).

From this point of view, it is appropriate to study the broad socio-political, psycholinguistic, cultural features of word acquisition.

Section 2 of the third chapter is devoted to «*The interpretation of borrowed words in explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language*».

The results of the statistical analysis conducted based on the new explanatory dictionary are presented below:

Table 3.1.4

Statistical analysis of words in the Uzbek language from an etymological point of view

Number of words	Uzbek words	Arabic words	Persian words	Russian words	European languages	Other languages
O‘z qatlam so‘zlar nisbati	66 %	11%	8%	0,7 %	12%	6 %

Next, based on etymological data, it is proven with examples that there is a transfer of meaning between the original and today's active meaning of borrowed words based on metonymy, metaphor, and synecdoche.

The Uzbek words for *ayol* (woman, *oila* and family are derived from the Arabic verb 'ala (ألّا) fo sgninaem eht sesserpxe brev sihT («to be poor (helpless)», «to have a large family», «to support (the family), to provide» (An-Na'im, 578). Different derived forms of 'a:la express such terms as «poor», «family», «family members». The content of the family form is the same in Arabic and Uzbek languages. Both languages have an integral theme of «needing social taste». The feminine form does not exist in Arabic (according to our source). We consider the etymological basis of the feminine form of the word ``ayn" because the Arabic letter «'ain" (ع) does not correspond to the pronunciation rules of the Uzbek language. Because of this, the *i* sound after ع (*ayn*) is read as *a* (. 'iyd – hayit, 'iyan – ayon). The feminine form is used to express the meanings of «child» and «child» in Arabic. In the old Turkish language, the word «woman» is also found in the meaning of «child»: «*The son is brave. That's because father gave his son, son gave his soul. Soul is dearer than kids*»⁹⁸. Also, one of the important cultural signs common to the peoples of the East is to hide the name of family members, even the word that refers to it, is observed in the use of the word woman. For example, it is

⁹⁸ Рабғузий Носируддин Бурхонуддин. Қисаси Рабғузий. 1-китоб. – Тошкент: Ёзувчи, 1990. – Б.80.

not a secret that Uzbek people use words such as *zavja*, *rafiqa*, *zaiifa*, *turmush o'rtoq*, *kelin*, *yanga*, *bolalar*, *uydagilar* instead of *wife*. In the current Uzbek word for *ayol*, the meanings of the lexeme «child» are fully assimilated: «with a family, with children», «with many children»⁹⁹. The word denotes a person belonging to the male gender. So, in the etymology of the word woman, the meaning of «child» is leading.

Some assimilations are alive only within the domain of their acquisition, including words denoting the names of the year (muchal) such as *baqaar* (cow), *mush* (mouse), *asp* (horse), *sunbula* (ear) only within the context of words denoting time. They are not commonly used in its etymological sense. Similarly, *asp*, *farzin*, *rukh* in chess terminology are also used as terms in a narrow circle.

Section 3 of the third chapter is called «*Interpretation of words expressing religious concepts in explanatory dictionaries*». Social structure and development affect the language, changing the quantity and semantic structure of words, as well as the scope of social attitudes towards them. During the time of the former Soviet Union, science was subordinated to darwinism and atheistic ideology, so it was necessary that the ideas of this ideology be blown in every line. In this historical situation, the place of religion in the life of the society is strongly rejected, there are cases where words on this topic are included as obsolete words as much as possible or one-sided approach to their interpretation is observed.

«In the process of preparing the reworked and updated third edition of the «Islam» magazine ... some of the previous articles were reworked, in particular, the influence of Islam, which is still manifested among our people, their elimination and further improvement of the work of scientific atheistic education a wider place was given»¹⁰⁰. The religious lexicon of the Uzbek language was deeply studied by J.Omonturdiyev¹⁰¹, M. Umarchojayev¹⁰², N. Ulukov¹⁰³, Sh. Makhmaraimova¹⁰⁴, D.Rashidova¹⁰⁵, Sh.Amanturdiyeva¹⁰⁶, Sh.Yusupova¹⁰⁷, N.Ismailova¹⁰⁸ and others¹⁰⁹.

⁹⁹ Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 5 жилдли. 1-жилд. – Тошкент: ЎЗМЭ, 2016. – Б.43.

¹⁰⁰ Умархўжаев М. Ўзбек тилининг диний атамалари луғати қачон тузилади? // Манба: <https://e-adabiyot.uz/maqola/1219>

¹⁰¹ Омонтурдиев Ж.Маърифатнома. – Т.:Мумтоз сўз, 2013; Омонтурдиев Ж., Омонтурдиев А.Маърифий-ирфоний истилоҳлар изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Мумтоз сўз, 2014.

¹⁰² <https://e-adabiyot.uz/maqola/1219>

¹⁰³ Улуқов Н.М. Ўзбекча диний матнлар экзотик лексикаси: Филол. фанл. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1997.

¹⁰⁴ Махмараимова Ш. Ўзбек тили теоморфик метафораларининг қисқача концептуал луғати. – Тошкент: Чўлпон, 2018. 100 б.; Махмараимова Ш. Ўзбек тили теоморфик метафораларининг қисқача концептуал луғати. – Тошкент: Чўлпон номидаги нашриёт-матбаа ижодий уйи, 2018 and etc.

¹⁰⁵ Rashidova D.K. The Features of Religious Text as the Type of Religious Discourse and Classification of its Lexicon. //O'zbekistonda xo'ijiy tillar. – 2024. – 10-jild. – № 1. – B. 28-38.

¹⁰⁶ Амонтурдыева Ш. Ўзбек диний матнининг функционал тадқиқи: Филол. фанл. бўйича фалс. докт. (PhD) ...дисс. – Термиз, 2020. – 160 б.; Amonturdiyeva S. Diniy matnlarga xos leksik xususiyatlar, uning boshqa funksional uslubga xos matnlar bilan o'xshash va farqli jihatlari // Farg'ona davlat universiteti Ilmiy xabarlari, 2023, 29(2), 125. https://doi.org/10.56292/SJFSU/vol29_iss2/a125.

¹⁰⁷ Юсупова Ш. Диний матнларнинг лингвопрагматик тадқиқи: Филол. фанл. бўйича фалс. докт. (PhD) дисс. ... автореф. – Фарғона, 2021. – 52 б.

¹⁰⁸ Ismoilova N. Qur'oni Karim tafsiridagi o'xshatishlarning lingvistik xususiyatlari (Shayx Muhammad Sodik Muhammad Yusufning "Tafsiri Hilol" asari misolida): filol. fanl. bo'yicha fals. dokt. (PhD) ...diss. avtoref. – Qo'qon, 2023 – B.15.

¹⁰⁹ Юлдашев Т. Навоий ва Бобурнинг ислом фарзларига бағишланган асарларида қўлланган шаръий атамаларнинг лисоний таҳлили: Филол. фанл. номз. ... дисс. автореф. –Тошкент, 2003. – 23 б.; Умархўжа М.

A comparison of the semantics of words in this group and their lexicographical interpretation stands out as a vivid example of human efforts to change the content and cognition of language units. We can see this in the case of two-volume and new annotated five-volume dictionaries.

Words expressing religious concepts were analyzed into the following thematic groups: 1) words denoting personality; 2) words denoting direction, flow; 3) words denoting activity and process; 4) words denoting creation, injury; 5) words denoting things; 6) words denoting place, level; 7) words denoting religious categories.

For example, *anbiyo, valiy, voiz, dindor, domla, domulla, zohid, imom, imomcha, missioner, muslim, mutavalli, mo‘min* etc. Also, words such as *mavlonο, mankuha, mardud, marhum, mahram, gado, darvesh, devona, ziyoratchi, murtad, mutaassib* also belong to this group by means of the term «religion».

In the new explanatory dictionary, it is shown that the explanations of a number of words denoting religious concepts are somewhat defined, filled with examples and explanations indicating their signs.

Chapter 4 of the dissertation is called «**Social and psycholinguistic features of word acquisition**». The 1st part of the chapter is devoted to the *sociolinguistic interpretation of borrowings*.

Sociolinguistic studies in Uzbek linguistics were conducted within a narrow framework – within the lexicon of professions¹¹⁰. In the following years, indirect issues are covered in some works¹¹¹, while directly related to sociolinguistic problems are also emerging¹¹².

The processes in the field of language during the Soviet era are seen in the following cases: 1) idealization of the vocabulary of the language; 2) limitation of

Диний атамалар ва иборалар. Оммабоп қисқача изоҳли луғат. – Тошкент, 2016. – 220 б.; Султонова Ш. Муқаддас матнларда замон категориясининг лингвомаданий хусусиятлари. Филол.фанл.... фалсафа доктори (PhD) дисс.автореф. – Фарғона, 2018. –55 б.; Галиева М. Дунёнинг лисоний тасвирида диний-мифологик тафаккурнинг акс этиши. Филол.фанл.доктори (DSc) дисс. ...автореф. – Фарғона, 2019. – 79 б.

¹¹⁰ Иброҳимов С. Фарғона шеваларининг касб-хунар лексикаси. I (кулолчилик, тандирчилик ва сувоқчиликка оид). – Тошкент: Фан, 1956; Иброҳимов С. Фарғона шеваларининг касб-хунар лексикаси. II-III. – Тошкент: Фан, 1959; Дадаханова Т. Лексика вышивального искусства в узбекском языке: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. Ташкент, 1963; Нугманов Т. Термины бахчеводства в узбекском языке: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. Ташкент, 1971; Дадабоев Х. Военная лексика в староузбекском языке: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1981; Икрамова Н. Узбекская кулинарная лексика. – Ташкент, 1989; Абдиев М. Соҳа лексикасининг систем таҳлили муаммолари. – Тошкент: А. Қодирий номидаги Халқ мероси нашриёти, 2004 and etc.

¹¹¹ Маҳмудов Н. Тил ва маданият. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 1992; Ўзимиз ва сўзимиз. – Тошкент, 1997; shu muallif. Тил. – Тошкент: Ёзувчи, 1998; Маърифат манзиллари. – Тошкент: Маънавият, 1999; Бегматов Э, Маматов А. Адабий норма назарияси. – Тошкент, 1997; Бегматов Э., Маматов А. Адабий норма назарияси (Адабий норманинг шаклланиш ва яшаш қонуниятлари). III қисм. – Тошкент, 1999; Бегматов Э., Жиянова Н. Нутқ маданияти асослари (маърузалар матни). – Тошкент, 2006; Турсунпулатов М. Лексика узбекской разговорной речи. – Ташкент: Фан, 1986.

¹¹² Мўминов С. Ўзбек мулоқот хулқининг ижтимоий-лисоний хусусиятлари: Филол. фанл. докт... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2000; Расулов Қ. Ўзбек мулоқот хулқининг функционал хосланиши: Филол. фанл. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2008; Қурбонова М. Ўзбек болалар нутқи лексикасининг социопсихолингвистик тадқиқи. – Тошкент, 2014; Шахабитдинова Ш. Ш., Рустамов Д., Попов Д., Рустамова Д., Абдуллаев Б., Миралимова Ш. Оммавий лисоний маданий. Жамоавий монография. – Андижон: Step by step print, 2020; Рустамов Д. Мулоқотнинг интралингвистик ва экстралингвистик омиллари ҳамда замонавий концепциялари: Филол. фанл. докт. (DSc) дисс. – Андижон, 2021; Isroilova B. Ijtimoiy omillarning tilga ta'siri (Virtual muluqot tahlili asosida): Filol. fanl. bo'yicha fals. dokt. (PhD) diss. avtoref. – Andijon, 2024.

dialect-specific words; 3) introduction of foreign terminology to Uzbek culture and history.

During the period of independence, the composition of the Uzbek language vocabulary underwent some changes. Today, more than the word itself, there are patterns related to it. Instead of naming a thing with a single word, it became active to give a word combination, expressions with term elements: *nogiron (disabled) – nogironligi mavjud shaxs (person with a disability)*.

These options are legally and medically approved, and the models are from European languages. This shows the results of relations with human rights organizations in the world. As sociolects acquire different meanings in different places, we should not forget that the speaker can also change his speech in different places. Because a person who knows the language can present himself as a person belonging to another group using various methodological means (albeit artificial). From this it can be concluded that there are such shells of space and time in which both the word and the speaker change their «image». We can call this shell the social shell. As an example in the work, the analysis of words such as *nard(a)*, *vishka*, *pas* is given.

Section 2 of Chapter 4 is entitled «*Cultural Characteristics of Borrowed words*». On the one hand, the internal structure of words is related to the culture and worldview of the people. It is related to national-cultural features: people's historical memory, cultural realities, onomastic realities, national mentality, internal values, traditions, and similar aspects¹¹³.

Adaptation, localization and variation of borrowed words to the language depends on the ability of the speaker to analyze the specific word in the morphological aspect. This is not just a subconscious check of compliance with the normative rules of the language, but the rule of «transferring» the rules of one's native language to a new word, in other words, it can be called the speaker's linguistic bias. The speaker accepts the word, but adds the subjective meaning «not mine». Psychologically, only words that have lost this meaning are localized and assimilated.

The term *concept* in linguo-cultural studies represents «the unity of collective consciousness, which has the characteristics of mentality and linguistic expression, and is distinguished by ethno-cultural identity»¹¹⁴. By using a system of concepts when creating an ideographic dictionary of a language, or vice versa, by combining words from a thematic group under concepts, both areas will have a common object of research.

In studies conducted by psycholinguists, the most used words on the web are selected according to the statistics of browsers such as Google or Yandex, respondents are asked to comment on these words (verbal reaction). Studies have shown¹¹⁵ that if foreign language learners pay attention to the scientifically based

¹¹³ Свицова А.А. Лингвокультурная доминанта “дом – родина – чужбина” в русских и английских пословицах: автореф. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ижевск, 2005.

¹¹⁴ Худойберганава Д. Лингвокультурологик терминларнинг қисқача изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент, 2015. – Б.25.

¹¹⁵ Исакова А.М. Психолингвистический аспект англоязычных заимствований – «модных слов»: эксперимент с носителями русского языка // https://elar.urfu.ru/bitstream/10995/117003/1/978-5-8295-0822-7_2022-12.pdf?ysclid=lwh95wblox628284193

aspects of the word (for example, lockdown – virus, quarantine, pandemic), people over 30 years of age pay more attention to the meaning related to the household aspect (those who paid attention to sitting at home, closing). Also, the words are often associated with the names of media pages such as Instagram and YouTube. Awareness of some words varies by age group. Experiments conducted on newly introduced terms show¹¹⁶ that the logical description of neologisms is almost the same for the speakers of the donor and acceptor languages, that is, the terminological system is not always understandable even in their own language.

The acquisition of the word and its assimilation into the national language is carried out as a result of the following needs: 1) the fact that the new concept did not arise in the bosom of this society – in this case, many articles of Nizomiddin Mahmudov¹¹⁷ on this topic serve as proof of our opinion; 2) the lack of a semantic and formal alternative to the new word in the language: *bale* (in Persian: *ore*) in Arabic is different from its synonym *na'am*, that is, it has the function of *affirming a negation by negating it*; 3) phenomenon of asymmetry: in the science of logic, there is a category of description, according to which the existence of one concept automatically means the existence of a second thing that depends on it; 4) imitation, imitation and other psychological factors; 5) translated literature; 6) striving for unification in terminology; 7) striving to raise the status of the named thing¹¹⁸; 8) specialization of meaning; 9) avoid taboo. Avoiding saying certain words in connection with popular views also causes them to use idioms instead.

When a single word is adopted into different languages, it retains only a certain meaning as a semantic adaptation. This feature reflects the cultural views of the host language.

National mentality may not affect the process of acquiring words and understanding its semantics. «Many people think that the concept of national mentality is important. It is assumed that language plays a very important role. In fact, the influence of mentality is very insignificant compared to the universal human processes that depend on language¹¹⁹. However, in recent years, there is a tendency to include false etymologies that have appeared in scientific circles among the words of their own class: Samarkand, Bukhara, husband, wife, khakhan, Khazorasp, Akhsi, sumalak, alla. This situation requires strict etymological research in the field of etymology, including historical onomastics, and shows that the national mentality should serve scientific truth.

CONCLUSION

1. The process of word acquisition in the Uzbek language is closely related to the periodization of the history of the Uzbek language. In this, along with the acquisition of words and the replenishment of the vocabulary of the language,

¹¹⁶ Митирова Л.Н. Психоллингвистический анализ неологизмов, заимствованных из английского языка: автореф. дисс. канд. филол. наук. – М., 2002. – 64 с.

¹¹⁷ Махмудов Н. Ўзбек тилида ўзлашма сўзлар: меъёр ва миллийлик //Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 2010 – №1; Ўзбек тилининг софлигини қандай сақлаб қолиш мумкин? (+видео). Манба: <https://uza.uz/posts/593833>

¹¹⁸ <http://www.mylanguage.ru/Mods/CoursFrm.asp?actid=104>

¹¹⁹ telegram channel: <https://t.me/psixolingvist/360>

various phonetic, lexical and grammatical norms are also taken into account. Considering that, it is appropriate to divide the historical development of loanwords in the Uzbek language into 5 periods: the period of the ancient Turkic language, the period of the old Turkic language, the period of the old Uzbek literary language, the period of the modern Uzbek literary language, and the period of independence. Each period reflects fundamental social, political, and cultural changes in the history of our country and our language.

2. The assimilation of borrowed words – the transition to the layer of acquired words – can occur in a way that is related to the age, gender, social class, and interests of the nation that owns the language. Today, the large number of native words entering the Uzbek language is also related to the weight of young people among the population and their interests.

3. Language policy has served as an important link in the state's social policy. In this regard, language academies have been established in almost all countries, which have served to expand and strengthen the scope of the native language, cleanse the vocabulary of foreign words, shape styles, and implement reforms related to onomastics.

4. In our opinion, it is more effective to divide the factors of word acquisition into two large groups: linguistic and non-linguistic factors. It is appropriate to distinguish between the attempts of the state and society to introduce drastic changes to the language as a non-linguistic factor, and the gradual adaptation of phonetic, lexical and grammatical changes to the language pattern over time as a linguistic phenomenon. In this regard, phonetic, semantic and grammatical factors are observed as linguistic factors, and lexicographic approaches, social and cultural influences as non-linguistic factors.

5. There are several levels of word acquisition from a linguistic point of view, which are divided into phonetic, lexical and grammatical levels. Of these, the most influential layer is the vocabulary layer, while the grammatical and phonetic layers are considered relatively stable and higher levels of word acquisition. The process of word acquisition in this sense covers all aspects of the language.

6. The phonetic stage of word acquisition is directly related to alphabetic reforms, therefore, in addition to linguistic factors that determine the weight of words with a certain sound, non-linguistic factors, such as the political goals and efforts of representatives of the field, also played an important role. The lack of complete and strict approval of Uzbek spelling rules has led to phonetic variations among loanwords.

7. Morphological adaptation has occurred under the dominance of the agglutinative Uzbek language, and morphological indicators in loanwords from Arabic, Persian and European languages have lost their semantic significance, and some have been replaced by other, more appropriate forms in the Uzbek language. The activity of affixes has decreased, while the activity of affixes has increased.

8. The migration of syntactic patterns in word acquisition is associated with the introduction of formal and scientific text models as a result of globalization. Instead of words, compound nouns and abbreviations are actively used, and in

some cases, English abbreviations are often introduced into circulation without changing their phonetic and spelling.

9. Changes in the lexical-semantic composition of loanwords are studied taking into account their etymological meaning, as well as in connection with the study of the material and spiritual needs of society. The processes cover the methodological possibilities of semantics, semasiology, sociolinguistics, dialectology, and intermediate fields.

10. The subjective attitude towards the lexical layer of the Uzbek language, in general, is most clearly manifested in the example of words expressing religious understanding. In the new explanatory dictionary, the explanations of a number of words denoting religious concepts have been somewhat clarified, and examples indicating their signs have been supplemented with explanations. The new dictionary takes a critical approach to aspects such as bias and subjectivity in the interpretation of religious terms.

11. It is also appropriate to change some illustrative examples in explanatory dictionaries with modern content. In this regard, the use of open electronic platforms for all, materials from fiction, periodicals, and more complete coverage of units in the vernacular is in line with the goal.

12. Social factors have a strong influence on the activation and longevity of colloquial words. If the units that have entered the lexicon of a certain social stratum correspond to the general intentions and goals, strategic plans of society, their scope of application expands, and the conceptual system of the entire language is built on the basis of these concepts.

13. In the transition of a word from the applied and exotic lexicon to the native stratum, the position of the social stratum in which the word originated plays a special role in society. This clearly reflects the struggle of quantitative and qualitative signs between the social and territorial forms of speech of language speakers.

14. The survival of a word in the active layer of the language is associated with the multifaceted nature of its semantic aspect – its connection with various social, cultural and conceptual areas. Often, the phenomena of expansion, narrowing, determinization, and enantiosemy of the meaning of the word occur.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc.03/05.05.2023.Fil.60.02
ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЁНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ
АНДИЖАНСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ**

НАМАНГАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

КУЗИЕВ УМИДЖОН ЯНДАШАЛИЕВИЧ

**ИСТОРИЧЕСКОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ И ФАКТОРЫ НОРМАТИЗАЦИИ
ЗАИМСТВОВАННЫХ СЛОВ В УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ**

10.00.01 – Узбекский язык

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ
ДИССЕРТАЦИИ ДОКТОРА ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ НАУК (DSc)**

Андижан – 2025

Тема докторской диссертации зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии Республики Узбекистан под номером В2021.1.DSc/FH280.

Диссертация выполнена в Наманганском государственном университете.
Автореферат диссертации на трех языках (узбекский, английский, русский (резюме)) размещён на веб-странице Андижанского государственного университета (www.adu.uz) и Информационно-образовательном портале «Ziynet» (www.ziynet.uz).

Научный консультант: Искандарова Шарифа Мадалиевна
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Защита диссертации состоится в «16» мая 2025 года в 900 часов на заседании Научного совета DSc.03/05.05.2023.Fil.60.02 по присуждению учёных степеней при Андижанском государственном университете (адрес: 170100, город Андижан, ул. Университета, дом 129. Телефон/факс: 0(374) 223 88 30, e-mail: agsu_info@edu.uz).

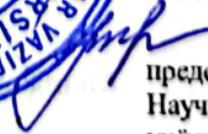
С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в основной библиотеке Андижанского государственного университета (зарегистрирована за номером _____) Адрес: 170100, город Андижан, улица Университета, дом 129. Тел.: (374) 223 88 14).

Автореферат диссертации разослан «3» мая 2025 года.
(Протокол реестра рассылки за номером 02/25 «3» мая 2025 года.)




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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация докторской диссертации (DSc))

Цель исследования заключается в выявлении исторических путей развития заимствованных слов в узбекском языке, а также языковых и неязыковых факторов, влияющих на процесс адаптации к языковым нормам.

Объектом исследования являются толковый словарь узбекского языка (2020), «Тольковый словарь активной лексики узбекского языка» (2001), энциклопедическо-переводные словари персидско-таджикского, арабского языков.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

на основе теоретических взглядов зарубежных и отечественных ученых обобщены представления об «ajnabiy so‘z» (иноязычных), «chet so‘z», «xorijiy so‘z» (иностранных), «olinma so‘z» (заимствованных), «qo‘llanma so‘z», «ekzotik so‘zlar» (экзотических), «baynalmilal so‘zlar» (интернациональных) словах в заимствовании слов, теоретически доказано влияние процессов интеграции, идеализации и деидеализации на их переход из одной стадии в другую стадию практического использования и стандартизации;

языковая политика государства, в частности роль лингвистических академий как социально-политических институтов, как важного инструмента в заимствовании и нормировании слова, была изучена на основе опыта таких стран, как Турция, Иран, Египет, Израиль, определены этимологические, этнографические и культурные признаки языкового словарного фонда других мировых лингвистических школ, обстоятельства реализации, масштабы применения этих языковых лексических единиц, степень их выраженности в словарях;

обоснованы лингвистические факторы в заимствовании слова, включая фонетические явления, такие как конвергенция, дивергенция, редукция, а также изменения в алфавите и правилах орфографии, на варьирование и стандартизацию заимствований; стандартизация морфологических средств, вошедшие в состав заимствований и «столкновение» альтернативных вариантов в агглютинативном узбекском языке; вхождение не только языковых единиц, но и языковых закономерностей (в данном случае синтаксических закономерностей) в заимствовании слова, гипотеза «набора функций» (Feature pool) и ее влияние на языковые нормы узбекского языка;

семантические изменения, происходящие в заимствованных словах в узбекском языке, в том числе в терминологии, их доступ во всеобщее употребление – правила детерминизации; доказано, что наблюдаются такие явления, как лексическая экономия, расширение и сужение сферы использования под влиянием метафоры, энантиосемия и грамматикализация заимствований, а также образование альтернативных вариантов по стилю и семантике;

на основе толковых словарей узбекского языка выявлены такие социальные причины изменений в толковании заимствований, как активизация и неактивизация чисто научных, связанных с кругом интересов, культурным аспектом общества и отдельных социальных классов,

вытекающих из коренной природы узбекского языка, раскрыта роль социальных и культурных факторов, таких как переход к рыночной экономике, проникновение века информационных ценностей, стремление к сохранению национальной идентичности в закономерностях перехода от социолектных рядов иностранных слов, характерных для речи отдельных социальных слоев, к нормированным заимствованиям.

Внедрение результатов исследования. На основе результатов исследования исторического развития и факторов стандартизации заимствованных слов в узбекском языке:

теоретические взгляды по языковой политике государства, в частности роль лингвистических академий как социально-политических институтов, как важного инструмента в заимствовании и нормировании слова, систематизированные на основе опыта таких государств, как Турция, Иран, Египет и Израиль, и сделанные выводы относительно этимологических, этнографических и лингвокультурных особенностей языкового словарного фонда других мировых лингвистических школ, обстоятельства реализации, масштабы применения этих языковых лексических единиц, степень их выраженности в словарях использованы в рамках фундаментального проекта FA-F1-G003 – «Функциональное словообразование в современном каракалпакском языке», выполненного Каракалпакским научно-исследовательским институтом гуманитарных наук Каракалпакского отделения Академии наук Республики Узбекистан (Справка № 250/1 Каракалпакского института гуманитарных наук Каракалпакского отделения Академии наук Республики Узбекистан от 25 июня 2024 г.). В результате достигнуто обогащение научными данными взглядов на влияние фонетической и морфологической природы заимствованных слов на словообразование;

выводы по обоснованию лингвистических факторов в заимствовании слов, включая фонетические явления, такие как конвергенция, дивергенция, редукция, а также изменения в алфавите и правилах орфографии, на варьирование и стандартизацию заимствований; стандартизации морфологических средств, вошедшие в состав заимствований и «столкновение» альтернативных вариантов в агглютинативном узбекском языке; вхождению не только языковых единиц, но и языковых закономерностей в заимствовании слова, гипотезе «набора функций» (Feature pool) и ее влиянию на языковые нормы узбекского языка использованы в рамках практико-научного проекта FA-A1-G007 «Каракалпакские пословицы как объект лингвистического исследования», выполненного Каракалпакским научно-исследовательским институтом гуманитарных наук Каракалпакского отделения Академии наук Республики Узбекистан (Справка № 250/1 Каракалпакского института гуманитарных наук Каракалпакского отделения Академии наук Республики Узбекистан от 25 июня 2024 г.). В результате удалось определить заимствованные лингвистические единицы, используемые в тексте пословиц и поговорок, а также изменения в их семантике;

выводы по семантическим изменениям, происходящим в заимствованных словах в узбекском языке, в том числе в терминологии, их доступу во всеобщее употребление – правила детерминизации; выраженности таких явлений, как лексическая экономия, расширение и сужение сферы использования под влиянием метафоры, энантиосемия и грамматикализация заимствований, а также образование альтернативных вариантов по стилю и семантике использованы в рамках практико-научного проекта «Проектирование и разработка национального корпуса узбекского языка», выполненного в 2021-2023 годах в Самаркандском филиале Ташкентского университета информационных технологий имени Мухаммада ал-Хоразмий. (Справка № 351/01-01 Самаркандского филиала Ташкентского университета информационных технологий имени Мухаммада ал-Хоразмий от 5 июня 2024 года). В результате исследования, проведенные в рамках практического проекта по корпусу языка, способствовали повышению научного уровня;

результаты анализа, сделанные на основе толковых словарей узбекского языка по выявлению таких социальных причин изменений в толковании заимствований, как активизация и неактивизация чисто научных, связанных с кругом интересов, культурным аспектом общества и отдельных социальных классов, вытекающих из коренной природы узбекского языка, раскрытия роли социальных и культурных факторов, таких как переход к рыночной экономике, проникновение века информационных ценностей, стремление к сохранению национальной идентичности в закономерностях перехода от социолектных рядов иностранных слов, характерных для речи отдельных социальных слоев, к нормированным заимствованиям использованы при подготовке сценариев программ «Образование и развитие» и «Литературный процесс» (2023-2024), транслируемых Национальной телерадиокомпанией Узбекистана «Телерадиоканал «O‘zbekiston», совместно с автором исследования была организована беседа по заимствованию слов. (Справка № 04.36.1170 Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана от 05.11.2024 г.). В результате, путем приобщения нашего народа к словарному богатству, являющемуся духовным достоянием узбекского народа и нации, пропаганды узбекского языка, было достигнуто обеспечение научно-популярной репутации телепередачи, повышение престижа языка как национальной ценности.

Структура и объем диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, четырех глав, заключения и списка использованной литературы и составляет 229 страниц.

ЭЪЛОН ҚИЛИНГАН ИШЛАР РЎЙХАТИ
СПИСОК ОПУБЛИКОВАННЫХ РАБОТ
LIST OF PUBLISHED WORKS

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1. Qo'ziyev U.Y. O'zbek tilidagi o'zlashma so'zlarning tarixiy taraqqiyoti va me'yorlashuv omillari. Monografiya. – Namangan: Mashrab, 2024. – 238 b. ISBN: 978-9910-662-63-8.
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3. Қўзиев У.Я. XX асрда ўзлашма сўзларнинг меъёрлашуви масаласи // Хоразм Маъмун академияси журнали, 2020, 11-сон, ноябрь – Б.232-235. (10.00.00. №21)
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