

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

TERMIZ DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

AMINI AZIZ AHMAD

SHIMOLIY AFG‘ONISTON O‘ZBEK SHEVALARINING
DEHQONCHILIK LEKSIKASI: TIZIMI, SEMANTIKASI VA
LEKSIKOGRAFIK TALQINI

10.00.01 – O‘zbek tili

FILOLOGIYA FANLARI BO‘YICHA FALSAFA DOKTORI (PhD)
DISSERTATSIYASI AVTOREFERATI

Termiz – 2025

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

**Contents of dissertation abstract of doctor of philosophy (PhD) on
philological sciences**

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Falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi mavzusi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasida B2023.1.PhD/Fil13048 raqam bilan ro'yxatga olingan.

Dissertatsiya Termiz davlat universitetida bajarilgan.

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

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Dissertatsiya himoyasi Termiz davlat universiteti huzuridagi ilmiy darajalar beruvchi PhD.03/31.03.2021.Fil.78.04 raqamli Ilmiy kengashning 2025-yil «23» 05 soat 13⁰⁰ dagi majlisida bo'lib o'tadi. (Manzil: 190111, Termiz sh., Barkamol avlod ko'chasi, 43-uy. Tel: (876) 221-74-55; faks: (876) 221-71-17; e-mail: termizdu@umail.uz).

Dissertatsiya bilan Termiz davlat universiteti Axborot-resurs markazida tanishish mumkin (293 raqam bilan ro'yxatga olingan). Manzil: 190111, Termiz sh., Barkamol avlod ko'chasi, 43-uy. Tel: (876) 221-74-55.

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati 2025-yil «08» 05 kuni tarqatildi.
(2025-yil «08» 05 dagi 61 raqamli reyestr bayonnomasi).




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KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida ham ayni dehqonchilik leksikasini tahlil etish va o'rganish ming yilliklarga borib taqaladi. Insoniyat tamadduni mehnat taqsimoti, xususan, dehqonchilik bilan chambarchas bog'liq. Dehqonchilik har doim inson hayotining ajralmas bir qismi bo'lib, uning tafakkur tarzi, fikrlash jarayoni, nutq ifodalashida ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etgan. Milliy xalq tilining tadqiqi barcha makon va zamon uchun muhim va dolzarb ahamiyatli masala sifatida qaraladi. Buning asosiy sababi har qanday lingvistik hodisa zamirida umumxalq tilining lisoniy-ijtimoiy imkoniyat va xususiyatlari mujassamlashganidir. Ayni holat har qanday milliy tilning tadqiqi mavjud til birliklarining lisoniy qiymatini xolis va haqqoniy belgilash imkonini ta'minlashga xizmat qiladi.

Dunyo tilshunosligida bir tilda so'zlovchi xalqlarning yashash va turmush tarzi, milliy urf-odat va qadriyatlari bo'yicha muhim lingvistik ma'lumotlarni o'zida jamlovchi dehqonchilik leksikasini keng o'rganish va bu leksika tilning noyob xazinasini ekanligini kelajak avlodlarga yetkazib berish masalalariga alohida ahamiyat berib kelinmoqda. Tilning areal sohasi muammo va masalalari hamma vaqt dunyo tilshunosligining kun tartibida bo'lib kelgan. Sheva leksikasi va leksikografiyasi doirasidagi masala va vazifalar tadqiqi o'zining dolzarbligini saqlab kelmoqda. Tildagi milliy xususiyatlarini, o'ziga xos vazifalarini aniqlash va baholash, ularni lug'atlar tarkibiga kiritish, umumiste'moldagi so'zlar bilan aloqa almashinuv jarayonini to'g'ri talqin etish, bu boradagi ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borish va bu jarayonni rag'batlantirish muhim ilmiy-amaliy ahamiyat kasb etmoqda.

O'zbek tilshunosligida sohalararo leksika sirasida dehqonchilik leksikasining O'zbekiston hududida istiqomat qiluvchi o'zbeklardan tashqari boshqa mamlakatlardagi o'zbek millatiga mansub shu tilda muloqot qiluvchilar nutqidagi o'ziga xos xususiyatlar, o'xshashlik va farqlarni aniqlash va yuzaga chiqarish bugungi kunning dolzarb vazifalaridan biriga aylanmoqda. Ushbu ishlarni amalga oshirish bugungi kunning kechiktirib bo'lmas vazifalaridan biriga aylanishi kerak. Zeroki, "O'zbek tili ta'limini takomillashtirish, yoshlarni milliy hamda umuminsoniy an'ana, qadriyatlarga sadoqat, ulug' ajdodlarimizning boy ma'naviy merosidan g'ururlanish va ularni yanada boyitish ruhida tarbiyalash"¹ hozirgi kungacha o'zbek tilshunosligida Shimoliy Afg'onistonda yashovchi o'zbeklar nutqidagi dehqonchilikka oid leksik birliklar, shuningdek, shevaga xos bo'lgan dehqonchilik leksikasi ilmiy-nazariy planda o'rganilmagan. Shunga ko'ra, Shimoliy Afg'oniston o'zbeklari nutqidagi dehqonchilik leksikasini o'rganish dolzarb ahamiyatga ega.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yildagi "O'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi PF-5850-son, 2020-yil 20-oktyabrdagi "Mamlakatimizda o'zbek

¹ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг "Ўзбек тилининг давлат тили сифатидаги нуфузи ва мавқеини tubдан ошириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида"ги ПФ-5850-сон Фармони. [www. http://lex.uz/docs/4561730](http://lex.uz/docs/4561730)

tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi PF-6084-son, 31.01.2022-yildagi 2022-2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan "Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi" № 32517-son Farmonlari, shuningdek, Yurtboshimiz Sh.M.Mirziyoyevning 2017-yil 17-fevraldagi "Fanlar akademiyasi faoliyati ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarini tashkil etish boshqarish va moliyalashtirishni yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida" PQ-2789-son va 2019-yil 4-oktyabrdagi "O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Davlat tili haqida"gi Qonuni qabul qilinganligining o'ttiz yilligini keng nishonlash to'g'risida"gi PQ-4479-sonli Qarorlari hamda Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2010-yil 7-oktyabrdagi "2010–2020-yillarda Nomoddiy madaniy meros obyektlarini muhofaza qilish, asrash, targ'ib qilish va ulardan foydalanish davlat dasturini tasdiqlash to'g'risida"gi VMQ-222-son² qarori va mazkur soha faoliyatiga tegishli boshqa me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlar ushbu dissertatsiya ishida belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

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

Muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi. O'zbek xalq shevalarini tadqiq etish, ularni ilmiy-amaliy o'rganish bo'yicha K.K.Yudaxin, E.D.Polivanov, A.K.Borovkov, G'ozzi Olim Yunusov, Sh.Shoabdurahmonov, F.Abdullayev, B.Jo'rayev, M.Mirzayev, N.Rajabov, O.Madrahimov, T.Sodiqov, A.Aliyev, K.Nazarov, A.Shermatov, B.Egamov, H.G'ulomov, Q.Muhammadjonov, Z.Y.Ibragimov, X.A.Narimov, A.Z.Otemisov va boshqa olimlarning xizmatlari benihoyat kattadir³. Mazkur olimlar tadqiqotlarida shevalarga oid keng qamrovli

² Lex.uz

³ Поливанов Е.Д. Узбекская диалектология и узбекский литературный язык (к современной стадии узбекского языкового строительства). – Ташкент, 1933. – 123 с.; Иброҳимов С. Ўзбек тилининг касб-хунар лексикаси (Фаргона шеваларининг материаллари асосида): Филол. фан. ... докт. дисс. – Тошкент, 1960. – 471 б.; Юнусов, Ғози Олим. Ўзбек шеваларининг таснифида бир тажриба. – Тошкент: ЎзССР давлат нашриёти, 1935. – 64 б.; Боровков А.К. Ўзбек шева-лаҳжаларини текширишга доир савол-жавоблар. – Тошкент, 1944. – 116 б.; Юдахин К.К. Некоторые особенности Карабулакского говора // Узбек диалектологиясидан материаллар. Т.1. – Ташкент: ЎзССР ФА нашриёти, 1957. – Б. 58; Фуломов Х. Ўзбек тилининг Жиззах шеваси. Ўзбек диалектологиясидан материаллар. Т.1. – Тошкент: ЎзССР ФА нашриёти, 1957. – 118 б.; Мирзаев М. Ўзбек тилининг Бухоро группа шевалари: Филол. фан. ... докт. дисс. – Тошкент, 1965. – 495 б.; Шоабдурахмонов Ш. Ўзбек тилининг диалектология атласи // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Тошкент, 1969. № 3. – Б. 33-38; Жўраев Б. Юкори Қашқадарё шевалари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1969. – Б. 168.; Назаров К. Шимолий ўзбек шевалари таснифида доир // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Тошкент, 1969. № 5. – Б. 40-45; Эгамов В. Самарқанд области Ғаллаорол шеваси. – Самарқанд, 1970. – 135 б.; Шерматов А. Қуйи Қашқадарё ўзбек шевалари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1972. – 168 б.; Мадрахимов О. Ўзбек тилининг ўғуз лаҳжаси лексикасини ўрганиш масалалари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1973. – 192 б.; Алиев А. Ўзбек диалектологиясидан материаллар (Наманган шевалари). – Тошкент: 1974. – 218 б.; Ражабов Н. Ўзбек шевалари лексикасидан материаллар. – Самарқанд, 1976; Абдуллаев Ф. Ўзбек тилининг ўғуз лаҳжаси. – Тошкент: Фан, 1979. – 158 б.; Соднков Т. Лексика говоров Ташкентской области: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1968. – 22 с.; Решетов В.В. Кураминские говоры Ташкентской области (фонетическая и морфологическая система): Автореф. дисс. ... докт. филол. наук. – Ташкент. 1951. – 20 с.; О диалектологическом атласе узбекского языка. // Второе региональное совещания по диалектологии тюркских языков (тезисы

ma'lumotlar mavjud. Shuningdek, kasb-hunar leksikasi, lug'atchilik va dehqonchilik terminologiyasi sohasida Z.Ibragimova, N.Mamatov, A.Madvaliyev, G'.Ismoilov, A.Ubaydullayev, X.Jabborovlarning ham ishlarini keltirib o'tish o'rinlidir⁴.

Tadqiqot mavzusining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasi ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog'liqligi. Dissertatsiya Termiz davlat universiteti ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasiga muvofiq № 25–1 “Til nazariyasi, amaliy va kompyuter lingvistikasi” mavzusi doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi. Shimoliy Afg'oniston o'zbek shevalariga taalluqli dehqonchilik leksemalarining tizimi, semantikasi va leksikografiyasi haqida ma'lumot berish hamda o'zbek tilshunoslari va bu borada ilmiy izlanishlar olib borayotgan tadqiqotchilarni mazkur leksik birliklar bilan tanishtirishdir. Shu asosda o'zbek tilshunosligi mutaxassislariga Shimoliy Afg'onistonning o'zbek shevalaridagi dehqonchilik leksikasi haqida kengroq ma'lumotga ega bo'lishiga yordam berish. Shuningdek, Shimoliy Afg'oniston va O'zbekiston Respublikasida qo'llaniladigan dehqonchilikka oid atamalarni o'zaro qiyoslash.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari quyidagilardan iborat:

Shimoliy Afg'oniston o'zbek shevalaridagi dehqonchilikka aloqador leksemalarni aniqlash va o'rganish;

Shimoliy Afg'onistondagi o'zbek millatiga mansub aholi qatlamining dehqonchilik bilan shug'ullanuvchi va ushbu sohadan boxabar bo'lgan soha vakillari nutqidan yozib olingan leksik birliklarning tarixiy taraqqiyoti, bu jarayonga ta'sir etuvchi lisoniy hamda nolisoniy omillarni tasniflash va tavsiflash;

Shimoliy Afg'oniston o'zbek shevalarida uchrovchi dehqonchilik leksikasining etimologik sifatlarini tahlil qilish;

Shimoliy Afg'oniston o'zbeklari nutqida qo'llaniluvchi barqaror birikmalarning semantik-struktur tahlilini amalga oshirish.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida amaliy jihatdan Shimoliy Afg'oniston o'zbek shevalarida qo'llaniladigan dehqonchilikka oid leksemalar, barqaror birikmalar, shuningdek, nazariy xususiyatda Mahmud Koshg'ariyning “Devonu lug'otit turk” Zahiriddin Muhammad Boburning “Boburnoma”si, Nurulloh Oltoyning “O'zbek tili so'zligi”, Muhammad Halim Yorqinning “O'zbek tili frazeologik so'zligi (Afg'oniston o'zbeklari tilidagi)”, “O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati”, X.Jabborovning “Dehqonchilik so'zlarining qisqacha izohli lug'ati”,

докладов). – Казань, 1958. – 16 с.; Дониёров Х. Кипчок диалектларнинг лексикаси. – Тошкент: Фан, 1979. – 159 б.; Мухаммеджонов Қ. Ўзбек тилининг Жанубий Қозоғистон шевалари морфологияси. – Тошкент: Фан, 1981. – 179 б., Жанубий Қозоғистондаги ўзбек шевалари (корлуқ ва кипчок тип шевалари материаллари асосида). – Тошкент: Фан, 1983. – 167 б.; Джураев А.Б. Теоретические основы ареального исследования узбекоязычного массива. – Ташкент: Фан, 1991. – 220 с.; Ибрагимов . С. Жанубий Оролбўйи ўзбек шевалари тадқиқи: Филол. фан. ... докт. дисс. – Тошкент, 2000. – 370 б.; Муродова Н. Ўзбек тили Навоён вилояти шеваларининг лингво-ареал талқини: Филол. фан. ... докт. дисс. – Тошкент, 2006.

⁴ Ибрагимова З. Қарақалпоғистон Ўзбек шевалари қишлоқ хўжалиги лексикасининг линвогеографик тадқиқи: Филол. фан. ... номз. дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2009; Mamatov N. O'zbek рахтчилиқ терминологияси: Филол. фан. ... номз. дисс. – Ташкент, 1955; Мадвалиев А. Узбекская химическая терминология и вопросы её нормализации: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1986; Ismailov G'. O'zbek tili terminologik tizimlarida semantik usulda termin hosil bo'lishi: Филол. фан. ... номз. дисс. – Ташкент, 2011; Ubaydullayev A. “Lug'ati Turkiy”ning leksikografik tadqiqi: Филол. фан. ... номз. дисс. avtoref. – Ташкент, 2011. Jabborov X. O'zbek tilining dehqonchilik leksikasi: Филол. фан. ... докт. дисс. avtoref. – Ташкент, 2017.

S.M.Mutallibov tomonidan tarjima qilingan “At-tuhfatuz zakiyatu fil-lug‘atit turkiya” asarlaridagi dehqonchilikka oid leksemalar tanlandi.

Tadqiqotning predmetini Shimoliy Afg‘oniston o‘zbek shevalarida qo‘llaniluvchi dehqonchilikka oid leksemalar, ularning tizimi, semantik qurilishi va leksikografik talqini tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Ishda tavsifiy, kuzatuv, chog‘ishtirma, qiyosiy-tahliliy hamda statistik tahlil usullaridan foydalanildi.

Ishning (tadqiqotning) ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

Ilk bor Shimoliy Afg‘oniston va O‘zbekiston o‘zbek shevalaridagi dehqonchilik leksikasining tarixiy taraqqiyot bosqichlari va tarixiy-badiiy manbalardagi ifodasi qiyosiy-lingvistik yondashuv orqali o‘rganilib, arab, fors, tojik, pashtu tillarining ta’siri darajasi aniq belgilandi.

Shimoliy Afg‘oniston o‘zbek shevalaridagi dehqonchilik leksikasining ma’nodoshlik (sinonimiya), ko‘pma’nolilik (polisemantik) va etimologik xususiyatlari o‘zbek, fors-tojik, pashtu tillari bilan bog‘liqlikda birlamchi manbalar tahlili va amaliy kuzatuvlar asosida ilmiy asoslandi.

Shevalardagi barqaror birikmalarning shakllanishiga jug‘rofiy, diniy, etnomadaniy hamda polilingvizm omillari qay darajada ta’sir ko‘rsatgani lingvokulturologik yondashuv asosida ochib berildi.

Shevaga xos birliklarni to‘plash va lug‘at yaratishning til xilma-xilligini saqlash, avlodlarga etkazish va zamonaviy o‘zbek adabiy tilini boyitish imkoniyati sifatida muhim ahamiyatga egaligi dalillandi.

Tadqiqotning nazariy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining nazariy ahamiyati o‘zbek tilshunosligida ilk bor Shimoliy Afg‘oniston o‘zbeklari nutqidagi dehqonchilik leksikasining tizimi, semantikasi va struktur xususiyatlarining talqini hamda tasnifi masalasini lingvistik tamoyillar asosida amalga oshirish zarurati bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati esa “Leksikografiya”, “Terminologiya”, “Til tarixi”, “Dialektologiya”, “Areal lingvistika”, “Hozirgi o‘zbek tili” kabi fanlardan lug‘at, monografiya, darslik va qo‘llanmalar yaratish, ushbu sohalarining rivojlanishiga hissa qo‘shish, antropotsentrik leksikografiyani fan sifatida o‘qitishning metodik ta’minotini shakllantirish maqsadida foydalanish mumkinligi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi aniqlangan ilmiy, dolzarb muammo va unga tegishli yechim topish, ishdan olingan xulosalarning funksional-semantik, taqqoslash, tasniflash, tavsiflash, statistik tahlillar bilan asoslangani, tadqiqot ishi yuzasidan tilshunoslikda dehqonchilik leksikasi bo‘yicha olib borilgan izlanishlarga tayanilgani, ilmiy-nazariy fikr va xulosalarning amaliyotga keng joriy etilganligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqotning ilmiy hamda nazariy ahamiyati shundan iboratki, dialektologiya, til tarixi, leksikologiya, leksikografiya kabi masalalar yuzasidan fundamental izlanishlar olib borishda, Shimoliy Afg‘oniston o‘zbek shevalari nutqidagi dehqonchilik leksikasini ilmiy-nazariy jihatdan o‘rganishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Bajarilgan tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari Shimoliy Afgʻoniston oʻzbek shevalari nutqidagi dehqonchilik bilan bogʻliq leksemalarning izohli lugʻatini tuzish, shu bilan bir qatorda, oʻzbek tilining milliy korpusini yaratish uchun muhim manba boʻlib xizmat qiladi. Shuningdek, oʻzbek tilining mamlakat hududidan tashqaridagi oʻrganilganlik darajasiga, hozirgi holatiga aniq baho berish va ushbu hududdagi shevaga xos dehqonchilik leksikasini saqlab qolish, keyingi avlodga munosib yetkazish bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Turli hududlarda yashovchi oʻzbeklar nutqidagi dehqonchilikka oid mahsulot nomlari, asbob nomlarining nomlanish jarayonidagi ikki mamlakat xalqlari oʻrtasida dehqonchilik bilan aloqador boʻlgan atamalarning bir-biridan yasaliish, tuzilish va qoʻllanilishiga koʻra farqli ekanligiga oid natijalaridan Davlat ilmiy-texnik dasturlari doirasidagi A-OT-2019-10. “Oʻzbek tilida neyning: meʼyoriy-huquqiy asoslarini yaratish” nomli amaliy grant loyihasida foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat oʻzbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2023-yil 15-maydagi № 01/10-945-son maʼlumotnomasi). Natijada oʻzbek shevalari nutqidagi dehqonchilik leksikasining Oʻzbekiston hududidan tashqarisida qoʻllanilish darajasi va imkoniyatini tahlil qilish va tavsiflash, materiallarni boyitish imkonini bergan;

Shimoliy Afgʻoniston oʻzbek shevalari vakillari nutqidagi dehqonchilik leksikasida uchraydigan maʼnodoshlik va koʻpmaʼnolilik xususiyatlari etimologik jihatidan oʻzbek, fors-tojik tillari bilan aralash ekanligi koʻra farqli ekanligiga doir natija va xulosalardan Davlat ilmiy-texnik dasturlari doirasidagi PZ-2020042022 “Turkiy tillarning lingvodidaktik elektron platformasi” ni yaratish amaliy grant loyihasida foydalanilgan (Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi oliy taʼlim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat oʻzbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2023-yil 15-maydagi 01/10-946-son maʼlumotnomasi). Natijada turkiy tillarda dehqonchilik leksikasi hodisasi haqidagi nazariy qarashlarni dalillash uchun keltirilgan misollarning ilmiy asoslarga egaligi taʼminlangan;

Shimoliy Afgʻoniston oʻzbek shevalaridagi dehqonchilik sohasiga oid leksik birliklarning oʻzbek tili dehqonchilik leksikasi bilan tarixiy-badiiy manbalarda berilishi, tarixiy taraqqiyot bosqichi jarayonlari jihatidan oʻxshash, turli tillar taʼsiri (arab, fors, pushtu), ogʻzaki nutqda qoʻllanilishiga koʻra farqli ekanligiga oid natija va xulosalardan PZ-20170927147 “Qadimgi davrlardan XIII asrgacha boʻlgan turkiy yozma manbalar tadqiqi” mavzusidagi amaliy grant loyihasida foydalanilgan (Toshkent davlat oʻzbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2023-yil 15-maydagi 01/10-944-son maʼlumotnomasi). Natijada oʻzbek tili turli shevalaridagi dehqonchilik leksikasining yozma manbalar tadqiqi asosida tavsiflash imkoniyati taʼminlangan.

Tadqiqot natijalarning aprobatsiyasi. Tadqiqot natijalari 3 ta xalqaro va 3 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarda muhokamadan oʻtkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarning eʼlon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiyaning asosiy mazmuni yuzasidan 14 ta ilmiy maqola va tezislari chop etilgan. Jumladan, Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiyasi komissiyasi tomonidan doktorlik

dissertatsiyalarining asosiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarida 4 ta, xorijiy va mahalliy jurnallarda 10 ta ilmiy maqola nashr etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uch bob, umumiy xulosalar, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxatidan iborat bo'lib, 127 sahifani tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Tadqiqotning **Kirish** qismida tadqiqotning dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, maqsadi va vazifalari, obyekt va predmeti tavsiflangan, uning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishiga mosligi ko'rsatilgan, ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalari bayon qilingan, olingan natijalarning ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, tadqiqot natijalarining amaliyotga joriy qilinishi, nashr etilgan ishlar va dissertatsiya tuzilishi bo'yicha ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning **“O'zbek tilshunosligida dehqonchilikka oid terminlarning o'rganilishi”** deb nomlangan birinchi bobi dehqonchilik atamalarining o'rganilishi, eski turkiy adabiy tilda yaratilgan leksikografik manbalarda dehqonchilikka oid atamalarining berilishi, hamda “Boburnoma”da dehqonchilikka oid so'zlar talqini masalasiga bag'ishlangan.

Dehqonchilik atamalarining qayd etilishi uzoq davrlarga borib taqaladi. Bu esa qadimdan insonlarning mehnat faoliyatida qo'llagan narsa buyum, don, o'simlik nomlarini qayd etish to'plash bilan bog'liqdir. Xususan, qomusiy olim Abu Rayhon Beruniy o'zining “Kitob as-saydana fit-tib” (“Saydana”) asarida o'simlik nomlari, ekin nomlari haqida ma'lumotlar berib o'tgan. Ushbu asarda Beruniy Sharq, ayniqsa, Markaziy Osiyoda o'sadigan 750 tur dorivor o'simliklarning nomini keltirib o'tgan. Mazkur leksemalarning bir qismi hozirgi vaqtda Afg'onistonning shimolida yashovchi o'zbeklar nutqida qo'llaniladi: *shvid, gulxayri, bodom, yalpiz kabilar*. Tadqiqotimizda aynan ushbu asarda keltirilgan dehqonchilikka oid birliklardan ham foydalandik.

Dehqonchilikka oid birliklar keltirib o'tilgan asarlardan yana biri S.M.Mutallibov tarjimonligidagi “At-tuhfatuz zakiyatu fil-lug'atit turkiya” [Turkiy til (qipchoq tili) haqida noyob tuhfa] asaridir. Ushbu asarda qipchoq tilining fonetika, morfologiya va leksikasining asosiy xususiyatlari bayon etilgan. Asar uch qismdan iborat: birinchi qismida qisqacha kirish va grafikaga doir ma'lumotlar, ikkinchi bo'limida lug'atlar izohi va uchinchi bobida grammatik qoidalar haqida ma'lumotlar berilgan. Ishimiz asosan lug'at bilan bog'liq bo'lganligi sababli asosiy e'tiborimizni ikkinchi bo'limga qaratdik. Mazkur bo'limda lug'atlar izohi qismi ancha keng va to'liqdir. Bu bo'limda muallif u davr tilidagi mavjud barcha so'zlarni qamrashga intilgan va ko'zlagan maqsadga erishgan. Shu bilan birgalikda, kitobda dehqonchilikka aloqador bo'lgan yuzdan ziyod leksik birliklarning semantikasi keltirilgan. Ushbu asardagi leksemalarning ko'p qismi hozirgi kunda nutqimizda faol qo'llanilmasa-da, ularning ayrimlari hali-hamon saqlanib kelayotgani quvonarli holdir. Ya'ni asardagi so'zlarning bir qismi hech qanday fonetik o'zgarishlarsiz ishlatiladi. Masalan: *alma, ekti, arpa, ariq, kunjut, juzum, ekin, shaftoli* kabi leksemalar hozirgi kunda ham Shimoliy

Afgʻoniston oʻzbeklari nutqida qoʻllaniladi. Asardagi atamalarni fonetik oʻzgarishlarga uchragan holda nutqimizda uchratishimiz ham mumkin. Masalan, *urugʻluq* (urugʻlik), *enjir* (anjir), *noqut* (noʻxat, naxud) kabi soʻzlar misol boʻladi.

Dehqonchilikka oid leksikografik tadqiqotlardan yana biri sifatida X.Jabborovning “Dehqonchilik soʻzlarining qisqacha izohli lugʻati”⁵ asarini ham misol keltirish mumkin. Olimning ushbu asari ilmiy, amaliy, maʼrifiy ahamiyatga ega asar hisoblanadi. Asarda uch mingdan ortiq dehqonchilikka oid soʻz va terminlar mavjud. Lugʻatda dehqonchilikka bevosita aloqador boʻlgan yigirmaga yaqin mavzuviy guruhga kiruvchi soʻz va terminlar joy olgan va ularning har biriga ishonchli izohlar berilib, misollar orqali dalillangan. Masalan, muallifning lugʻatda berilgan soʻz va terminlarni oʻndan ortiq mavzuviy guruhga ajratish mumkinligi haqidagi fikrlari ham asoslidir. Lugʻatdagi soʻz va terminlarning katta qismini paxtachilik, polizchilik, donchilik, sabzavotchilik, mevachilik, koʻchatchilik singari dehqonchilik sohaslarining birliklarini tashkil etadi.

Lugʻatning ahamiyatli xususiyatlaridan biri shuki, XXI asr dehqonchilik sohasida paydo boʻlgan yangi atamalar hamda oʻzbek xalqi jonli tili asosida paydo boʻlgan soʻzlarning lugʻatga kiritilgani va izohlanganidir. Lugʻatda keyingi yigirma yil ichida tilimizdan mustahkam oʻrin olgan shirkatchilik, paychilik, pudratchilik, fermerlik singari yangi mulkchilik shakllariga oid leksik birliklar toʻplanib, izohlangan.

Jahon tilshunosligida ham sharqshunos olimlarning turkiy tillar leksikografiyasi masalasida olib borgan tadqiqotlari soha rivoji uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega. Xususan, ingliz olimlari turkiy tillar leksikografiyasida katta rol oʻynab, bu tillarni tushunish va hujjatlashtirishga hissa qoʻshdilar.

Turkiy tillar leksikografiyasi bilan shugʻullangan eng koʻzga koʻringan ingliz olimlaridan biri Gerard Clausonidir. Clauson ingliz tilshunosi va turkologi boʻlib, turkiy tillarni oʻrganishga ixtisoslashgan. Olimning “*XIII asrgacha boʻlgan turkiy tillarning etimologik lugʻati*”⁶ yaratilgan boʻlib, soha olimlari tomonidan keng qoʻllanilgan turkiy tillarning lugʻati hisoblanadi.

Dehqonchilikka oid boʻlgan ilmiy izlanishlar natijasida Afgʻoniston va Eronlik olimlar tomonidan bir nechta lugʻatlar tuzilgan. Xususan, Husayn Muhammadzoda Siddiqiyning “Farhangi turkiy ba forsiy sanglox”, Husayn Amidning “Farhangi Amid”, Fayzulloh Aymoqning “Farhangi turkiy oʻzbeki ba forsiy/dariy”⁷ kabi lugʻatlarda dehqonchilikka oid leksemalar ham qamrab olingan.

Buyuk tilshunos, shuningdek, qumusiy olim Mahmud Koshgʻariyning “Devonu lugʻotit turk” asaridan nainki lingvistika haqida, shu bilan bir qatorda geografiya, tarix, folklor, etnografizm kabi qator fan tarmoqlari haqida ham maʼlumotlar olishimiz mumkin. Asarda tavsiflangan soʻzlar klassifikatsiyasini oʻrganar ekanmiz, turkiy tillarning qay darajada soʻz boyligiga ega ekanligini

⁵ Жабборов Х. Деҳқончилик сўзларининг қисқача изоҳли луғати. – Қарши: Насаф, 2016.

⁶ Gerard Clauson. An etymological pre-thirteenth-century turkish. – London: Oxford university press, 1972.

⁷ Husayn Muhammadzoda. Farhangi turkiy ba forsiy sanglox. – Tabriz: Yoron, 2012, Husayn Amid. Farhangi Amid. – Tehron: Amirikabir, 1991, Fayzulloh Aymoq. Farhangi turkiy oʻzbeki ba forsiy/dariy. – Kabul, Kabulnath, 2015.

kuzatamiz. Masalan, mevachilik (53), polizchilik (28), qishloq xo‘jalik asboblari (72), daraxt va o‘simliklarga (74) oid so‘zlar izohlangan (1-rasm). Bu termin va leksik birliklar qoraxoniylar davrida turkiy qabilalarning ijtimoiy hayoti har taraflama rivojlanganidan darak beruvchi muhim dalildir⁸. Demak, ushbu asar dehqonchilik leksikasini o‘rganuvchi tilshunoslar uchun asosiy manbalardan biri hisoblanadi. Fikrimizning isboti sifatida yuqorida keltirilgan statistik ma’lumotlar asos bo‘ladi.



1.1.rasm. “Devonu lug‘otit turk” asarida keltirilgan dehqonchilikka oid leksemalar statistikasi

Ma’lumki, asarda turkiy xalqlarning yashash hududlari, mehnat faoliyatlariga oid bo‘lgan ma’lumotlar batafsil berilgan. Qoraxoniylar davrida Markaziy Osiyoning bir qancha shaharlari muhim savdo-sotiq markazlari hisoblanishi bilan bir qatorda dehqonchilik uchun qulay hudud ham hisoblangan. Quyida “Devon” tarkibidagi ba’zi dehqonchilikka oid leksemalarning o‘zbek adabiy tilidagi varianti hamda Shimoliy Afg‘oniston o‘zbek shevalari nutqida ifodalanishi bilan qiyosan o‘rgangan holda keltirib o‘tdik.

“Devonu lug‘otit turk” asari tarkibida qo‘llanilgan dehqonchilikka oid so‘zlarning mavzuviy guruhlanishi:

1. Dehqonchilik asboblari nomlarini ifodalovchi leksik birliklar: **amach, etuk, etuklandi, azri, karki, ketman, nijdag‘, kasurgu, qandig‘u, charuqluq, saban;**

2. Don va ulardan hosil bo‘luvchi mahsulot nomlarini ifodalovchi leksik birliklar: **urug‘luk, tarig‘, so‘kti, qog‘urmach, bgnl, tub, suvsush, tokukli tarig‘;**

3. Poliz va sabzavotchilik mahsulotlariga xos tushunchalar: **jag‘mur, sog‘un, qag‘un, burduz, tarmaz, xo‘jo‘nak.**

Biz dehqonchilikka oid leksemalarni qiyosiy o‘rgangan holda ularning nutqda qay tarzda ifodalanishini quyidagi jadval asosida guruhladik:

⁸ Худойбердиев Ж. Махмуд Кошғарий ҳаёти ва “Девону луғатит турк” асарининг ўрганилиши. – Тошкент: ЎзМУ босмахонаси, 2010. – Б. 8.

1.1.jadval

“Devonu lug‘otit turk”dagi dehqonchilikka oid leksik birliklarning bugungi kundagi nomlanishi

t/r	Hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tildagi ifodasi	“Devonu lug‘otit turk”dagi shakli	Afg‘oniston o‘zbek shevalarida
1	Omocho	Amach	Amoch
2	Ketmon	Ketman	Katman
3	O‘tamoq	Otuldi	Xishova
4	Qayroqtosh	Nijdag‘	Qayroqtosh
5	Qoramuy	Qaramuy	Qaraqiltig‘

“At-tuhfatuz zakiya fil-lug‘atit turkiya” asari turkiyzabon xalqlarning noyob durdonalaridan bir hisoblanadi. Ushbu qomusiy asarda boshqa sohaga oid leksemalar bilan birgalikda dehqonchilikka aloqador bo‘lgan ko‘plab leksik birliklarni ham uchratishimiz mumkin. Mazkur leksemalarning bir qismi hali-hamon aholi tomonidan faol qo‘llanilsa, ba’zi birlari eskirgan leksemalar qatoridan joy olib, ushbu til vakillari nutqida ishlatilmaydi.

Qomusiy asarda keltirilgan dehqonchilikka oid leksemalarni hozirgi kundagi qo‘llanish doirasiga ko‘ra quyidagicha tasniflashimiz mumkin:

1. Asardagi faol leksemalar, ya’ni hozirgi kunga qadar Shimoliy Afg‘oniston o‘zbeklari nutqida faol ishlatiladigan leksik birliklar: *enjir, xurmo, alma, kashur, ekin, ariq, arpa, kepak*;

2. Asardagi nofaol leksemalar. Hozirgi kunda Shimoliy Afg‘onistonda yashovchi o‘zbek dehqonlari nutqida ishlatilmaydigan leksik birliklar: *kol, jaban, sug‘an, tara, taman, kavuk, shuval, sabanchi, avlaq, sapandi*;

3. Asardagi fonetik o‘zgarishlarga uchragan leksemalar: *noqut, ko‘rak, aqtardi, eruk, buyday, lablapuv, oraq, su*.

Tadqiqotlarimiz jarayonida “At-tuhfatuz zakiya fil-lug‘atit turkiya” asarida dehqonchilikning deyarli barcha tarmqlariga oid leksemalar mavjudligi aniqlandi.

Asardagi dehqonchilikka oid leksemalarni qo‘llanish sohasiga ko‘ra quyidagi mavzuviy guruhlarga ajratishimiz mumkin.

1. Mevachilikka oid tushunchalarni ifodalovchi leksik birliklar: *enjir, xurmo, alma, shaftoli, juzum, limun, kogam, eruk*;

2. Poliz va sabzavotchilikka oid leksemalar: *qovun, kashur, turp, sug‘an*;

3. Don va uning mahsulotlarini ifodalovchi leksemalar: *kunji, arpa, bug‘day, buyday, jarma, kepak, kavuk, shop, burg‘on, qilchiq*;

4. Qo‘shchilikka oid tushunchalarni ifodalovchi leksik birliklar: *ekti, sapandi, aqtardi*;

5. Sug‘orishga xos leksemalar: *ariq, avlaq, Shamruq, ajlaq, jirlan aqar, ermaq, qoquz, qoruv, shikraq, ozan, su*.

“At-tuhfatuz zakiya fil-lug‘atit turkiya” asarida dehqonchilikka xos faoliyat vazifasini (kasb nomlari) anglatuvchi leksemalar ham ishlatilgan. Ularni quyidagicha tavsiflashimiz mumkin:

1. “**Tat** (tot) – dehqon”⁹. X.Jabborovning “Dehqonchilik so‘zlarining qisqacha izohli lug‘ati”da: “Dehqon – katta yer egasi, zamindor; qishloq hokimi. Asosiy kasbi yerga ishlov berish, ekin ekishdan iborat bo‘lgan kishi”¹⁰, – deya ta’riflanadi. Hozirgi kunda *tat* leksemasidan ushbu tushunchani ifodalashda foydalanilmaydi. Uning o‘rnida **dehqon, chakboshi** birliklari keng tarqalgan.

2. “**Sabanchi** (sobonji) – dehqon”¹¹. *Sabanchi* leksemasi Shimoliy Afg‘onistonda istiqomat qiluvchi o‘zbeklar nutqida ishlatilmaydi, ushbu atama o‘rnida **chakboshi, dehqon** kabi so‘zlardan foydalaniladi.

3. “**Chavurchi** (chovurchi) – choriq tikuvchi”¹². “Choriqchi – yer haydalganda dala-dashtda kiyishga mo‘ljallab xom teridan choriq tikuvchi”¹³. *Chavurchi* leksemasi hozirgi kunda Shimoliy Afg‘oniston va O‘zbekiston o‘zbeklar nutqida ishlatilmaydi. Mazkur atama eskirgan so‘zlar qatoriga kiradi. *Chavurchi* leksemasi o‘rnida **etikdo‘z, butdo‘z, pinado‘z, mo‘chi** kabi muqobillaridan keng foydalanib kelinmoqda.

4. “**Battuq** (botuq) – suvchi”¹⁴. “Mirob – sug‘orish va suv ta’minoti bo‘yicha nozir. Suv ta’minoti va sug‘orish tarmoqlarini nazorat qiluvchi shaxs”¹⁵. *Battuq* leksemasi hozirgi kunda Shimoliy Afg‘oniston va O‘zbekistonda istiqomat qiluvchi o‘zbek dehqonlari nutqida uchramaydi. Ushbu atama eskirgan so‘zlar qatoridan joy olgan bo‘lib, **suvchi, mirob** birliklari mazkur so‘zning sinonimi sifatida ishlatiladi.

Izlanishlarimiz jarayonida ushbu asarda o‘simlik tushunchasini ifodalashda quyidagi leksemalardan foydalanilganligi aniqlandi:

1. “**Tamar** – o‘simlik”¹⁶. Mazkur atama hozirgi kunda Shimoliy Afg‘onistonda istiqomat qiluvchi o‘zbek dehqonlari nutqida uchramaydi. Ushbu leksema hozirgi kunda eskirgan so‘zlar qatoridan joy olgan.

2. “**Baqila** (boqilo) – o‘simlik”¹⁷. *Baqila* leksemasi eskirgan so‘zlar qatoridan joy olganligi sababli hozirgi kunda Shimoliy Afg‘oniston hamda O‘zbekiston hududlarida istiqomat qiluvchi o‘zbeklar nutqida uchramaydi.

3. “**Bitik** – o‘simlik”¹⁸. Hozirgi kunda Shimoliy Afg‘onistonda istiqomat qiluvchi o‘zbek dehqonlari nutqida *bitik* leksemasi *o‘simlik* ma’nosini ifodalashda qo‘llanilmaydi.

⁹ At-tuhfatuz zakiyatu fil-lug‘otit turkiya. Nashrga tayёрловчи: Муталлибов С. – Тошкент: Фан, 1968. – Б. 94.

¹⁰ Жабборов Х. Деҳқончилик сўзларининг қисқача изоҳли луғати. – Қарши: Насаф, 2016. – Б. 87.

¹¹ Ўша манба. – Б. 45.

¹² Ўша манба. – Б. 65.

¹³ Жабборов Х. Деҳқончилик сўзларининг қисқача изоҳли луғати. – Қарши. Насаф, 2016. – Б. 249.

¹⁴ At-tuhfatuz zakiyatu fil-lug‘otit turkiya. Nashrga tayёрловчи: Муталлибов С. – Тошкент: Фан, 1968. – Б. 91.

¹⁵ Жабборов Х. Деҳқончилик сўзларининг қисқача изоҳли луғати. – Қарши: Насаф, 2016. – Б. 142.

¹⁶ At-tuhfatuz zakiyatu fil-lug‘otit turkiya. Nashrga tayёрловчи: Муталлибов С. – Тошкент: Фан, 1968. – Б. 253.

¹⁷ At-tuhfatuz zakiyatu fil-lug‘otit turkiya. Nashrga tayёрловчи: Муталлибов С. – Тошкент: Фан, 1968. – Б. 95.

¹⁸ Ўша манба. – Б. 185.

Dehqonchilikka oid atamalarning tarixiy manbalarda berilishi va ularning hozirgi kundagi shakli

t/r	So‘zlarning hozirgi kundagi shakli	So‘zlarning “Attuhfatuz zakiya fillug‘atit turkiya”dagi shakli	So‘zlarning “Devonu lug‘otit turk”dagi shakli
1	Piyoz	Sug‘an	Sog‘un
2	Urug‘lik – tuxmiy	Urug‘luq	Urug‘luk
3	Xalta – qop	Shuval	Kasurgu
4	Tariq	Tari (tori)	Tarig‘
5	O‘roq	Oraq	Org‘aq
6	Qayroq	Bilagi (bilavi)	Nijdag‘
7	Ariq	Ermaq	Ariq
8	Omochni yuritdi	Sapandi (sobondi)	Saban
9	Ag‘dardi – og‘dardi	Aqtardi (aqtordi)	Axtardi
10	Paxta	Mamiq	Pamuq

“Attuhfatuz zakiya fillug‘atit turkiya” asaridagi leksemalarning asosiy qismini qipchoq lahjasidagi birliklar tashkil qiladi. shu boisdan lug‘atdagi leksemalarning bir qismi hali hamon qipchoq lahjasi vakillari nutqida faol qo‘llaniladi.

Eski turkiy adabiy tilida yaratilgan leksikografik manbalarda dehqonchilik bilan bog‘liq leksemalarning ifodalanganidan anglashimiz mumkinki, har bir davrda ushbu soha leksikasi muhim va ahamiyatli bo‘lgan. Jumladan, “Saydana”, “At-tuhfa”, “Devonu lug‘otit turk” asarlarida dehqonchilik bilan bog‘liq ko‘plab leksemalar uchrashiga guvoh bo‘lamiz. Mazkur noyob asarlarda izohlangan birliklarning ayrimlari nutqimizda faol ishlatilsa-da, ko‘p qismi ayni paytda nutqimizda uchramasligiga guvoh bo‘ldik. Masalan, *qapchaq*, *nijdag‘* va *burduz* kabi leksemalar bugungi kunda iste‘molda yo‘q.

Shuningdek, fikrimizning isboti sifatida o‘sha davrdagi boshqa bir qancha qomusiy asarlarda dehqonchilikka oid atamalarning berilishiga guvoh bo‘lishimiz mumkin. Masalan, “Qutadg‘u bilig” asarida ham don mahsulotlari nomlari: arpa “arpa”, buyday “bug‘doy”, evin “don, urug‘”, qavuq “kepak”, tariq “tariq” shaklida kelganligini ko‘rishimiz mumkin¹⁹. Ushbu asarda dehqonchilik oid atamalarning leksikografik, etnografik va semantik jihatlari mavjud.

“**Boburnoma**” Zahiriddin Muhammad Boburning nomini butun jahonga tanitgan qomusiy shoh asardir. Mazkur asarda dehqonchilikka oid leksik birliklarni ham uchratishimiz mumkin. Unda Afg‘oniston va O‘zbekistonda yetishtiriladigan dehqonchilik mahsulotlari nomlari va aynan shu jarayonda ishlatiladigan leksemalar ko‘plab keltirilgan.

¹⁹ Xolmuradova M. “Qutadg‘u bilig” leksikasi. – Toshkent: Nodirabegim, 2020. – B. 79.

Zahiriddin Muhammad Boburning “Boburnoma” asarida keltirilgan dehqonchilikka oid leksemalarni ma’no ifodalash xususiyatiga ko‘ra quyidagicha tasniflash mumkin:

1. Dehqonchilik mahsulotlarini ifodalovchi leksemalar: *chilg‘o‘za, nihol, norinj, turunj, keyla, urug‘*;

2. Dehqonchilik asboblari ifodalovchi leksik birliklar: *olachuq, chodir, o‘tov, choriq*.

Quyidagi jadvalda “Boburnoma”dagi dehqonchilikka oid atamalarning hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tili hamda Shimoliy Afg‘oniston o‘zbek dehqonlari nutqidagi talaffuziga e’tibor qaratamiz.

1.3.jadval

“Boburnoma”dagi dehqonchilikka oid leksik birliklarning bugungi kundagi nomlanishi

№	Hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tildagi ifodasi	“Boburnoma”dagi shakli	Afg‘oniston o‘zbek shevalarida
1	Band	To‘g‘on	Band (بند)
2	Bog‘	Bog‘	Bog‘ (باغ)
3	Kapa	Olachuq	Xayma (خيمه)
4	Apelsin	Norinj	Norinj(نارنج)
5	Limon	Turunj	Limu(ليمو)
6	Banan	Keyla	Kela(كيله)

“Boburnoma” asari nafaqat o‘zbek xalqi uchun, shuningdek, jahon madaniyati rivojiga ham munosib hissa qo‘shgan. Z.M.Boburning ko‘plab asarlari uzoq yillar mobaynida xalqimizning ma’naviy-ma’rifiy, madaniy yuksalishiga, taraqqiy etishida muhim ahamiyatga ega. Boburning shoh asari – “Boburnoma” turli sohalar uchun muhim va qimmatli manba bo‘lib kelmoqda. Milliy ma’naviyatimiz, qadimiy qadriyatlarimiz, shonli tariximizning yorqin ifodachisi bo‘lib, ilm mayoqlarining nuri bo‘lib kelmoqda.

Muallif Afg‘onistonning Kobul shahri go‘zalligi, mevalari, boshqa viloyatlarga ham alohida ta’rif berib, ularning dehqonchilik bilan shug‘ullanishi va yerga mehr berishlarini alohida ta’kidlab o‘tgan. Hozirgi kunda ham Shimoliy Afg‘onistonda yashovchi o‘zbek xalqi asosan dehqonchilik bilan shug‘ullanishadi. Asosiy daromadlari ham dehqonchilik mahsulotlaridandir.

Dissertatsiyaning **“Shimoliy Afg‘oniston o‘zbeklari nutqidagi dehqonchilik mahsulotlari, asboblari va harakat fe’llarini ifodalovchi so‘zlar”** deb nomlangan ikkinchi bobida dehqonchilikka oid leksik birliklar ko‘tarilgan bo‘lib, Shimoliy Afg‘oniston o‘zbeklari nutqida dehqonchilik mahsulotlari nomlarining ifodalanishi, Shimoliy Afg‘oniston o‘zbeklari nutqidagi dehqonchilik asboblari nomlarining leksikografik tahlili, Shimoliy Afg‘oniston o‘zbeklari nutqidagi dehqonchilikka oid harakat fe’llarining semantik xususiyatlariga to‘xtalgan.

Dehqonchilik sohasi bilan bog'liq so'zlarning jins va tur bo'yicha o'xshashligi, ularning boshqa so'zlar bilan bevosita hamda bilvosita bog'liqligi ular anglatgan mazmuniy paradigma bilan yuzaga chiqadi. R.Safarova ham "Leksik-semantik munosabatning turlari" nomli qo'llanmasida tur va jins munosabatlariga to'xtalib, *daraxt* leksemasining giponim va giperonim xususiyatlariga izoh beradi²⁰. Leksemaning nonema va semema hamohangligidan tashkil topishi xususida H.Ne'matov va R.Rasulovlarning "O'zbek tili sistem leksikologiyasi asoslari" nomli qo'llanmasida dehqonchilik mahsuloti nomlarining nonema+semema=leksema ketma-ketlikda bo'lishiga e'tiborni qaratadi. Ho'l mevalardan *o'rik, olma, anor, shaftoli* kabilar bir semema bir necha tushunchani qamrab olishi, lekin uzum//mayiz//tok leksemalarida bitta dehqonchilik mahsuloti turli xil tushuncha va so'zlar mundarijasini hosil qilishi asosida tushuncha va semema har doim ham mos kelmasligi ta'kidlanadi. Shuningdek, olimlar tomonidan gipo-giperonimik munosabatni hosil qiluvchi *daraxt* leksemasining 7 ta (*predmet, o'simlik, yerda o'suvchi, tanali, ildizli, shoxli, bargli*) sememasi mavjudligi izohlangan²¹. Biz ham tadqiqotimizda Shimoliy Afg'oniston o'zbek shevalarida qo'llanuvchi dehqonchilikka oid leksemalarning tur va jins xususiyatlarini o'rgandik hamda ularni turli mavzuviy guruhlarga ajratdik.

O'zbek tilshunosligida shevalarni, jumladan, uning leksik qatlamini o'rganishga ham katta ahamiyat berib kelindi. Natijada shevalar leksikasi, lahja leksikasi, dialektlar leksikasi, kasb-hunar leksikasi, etnografik leksika singari terminlar paydo bo'ldi va amaliyotda ishlatila boshlandi. Shuningdek, badiiy yoxud boshqa asarlarning leksik tarkibini o'rganishga bag'ishlangan ko'plab ilmiy ishlar ham yuzaga keldi²².

"Bu ishlar o'zbek tili leksikasini o'rganish nuqtayi nazaridan asosan ikki guruhga ajratiladi:

1. Umumiste'mol doirasi chegaralanmagan leksika.
2. Umumiste'mol doirasi chegaralangan leksika.

Umumiste'mol doirasi chegaralanmagan leksikaga umumturkiy va o'zbekcha so'zlar hamda o'zlashma (tojikcha, arabcha, ruscha) so'zlar kiritilgan.

Iste'mol doirasi chegaralangan leksika esa dialektal leksika, terminologik leksika, jargon va argonlar tarzida o'rganilgan²³.

"Ikkinchi guruh olimlar o'zbek tilining lug'at tarkibini quyidagi guruhlarga ajratib o'rganadilar:

1. Tarixiy jihatdan hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili leksikasi. Bunga umumturkiy, o'zbekcha, tojikcha, arabcha va ruscha so'zlar kiritiladi.

²⁰ Сафарова Р. Лексик-семантик муносабатнинг турлари. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1996. – Б. 12, 13.

²¹ Неъматов Х, Расулов Р. Ўзбек тили систем лексикологияси асослари. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1996. – Б. 56,57,58.

²² Абдиев М. Соҳа лексикасининг систем таҳлили муаммолари. Монография. – Тошкент: Абдулла Қодирий номидаги халқ мероси нашриёти, 2004. – Б. 16.

²³ Абдиев М. Соҳа лексикасининг систем таҳлили муаммолари. Монография. – Тошкент: Абдулла Қодирий номидаги халқ мероси нашриёти, 2004. – Б. 16.

2. Hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tilining ijtimoiy-dialektal leksikasi (aktiv va passiv so‘zlar, arxaizmlar, istorizmlar, neologizmlar, dialektizmlar, jargon va argonlar). Yoki:

1. O‘zbek tili leksikasining tarixiy taraqqiyoti;
2. Hozirgi o‘zbek tili sostavi”²⁴.

Yuqoridagi tasniflardan kelib chiqqan holda dehqonchilikka oid leksemalarni dastlab quyidagi guruhlariga ajratishimiz mumkin:

1. Dehqonchilik mahsulotlarini ifodalovchi o‘z qatlamga mansub leksemalar: *arpa, bug‘doy, poxol, somon*;

2. Dehqonchilik mahsulotlarini ifodalovchi o‘zlashgan qatlamga mansub leksemalar: *chor, mosh, anjir, zardoluv*.

Dehqonchilikka oid o‘z qatlamga mansub leksemalar o‘zbek tilining o‘z imkoniyatlari asosida tuzilgan leksemalar hisoblanadi. Masalan: *arpa, bug‘doy, poxol, somon* kabilar.

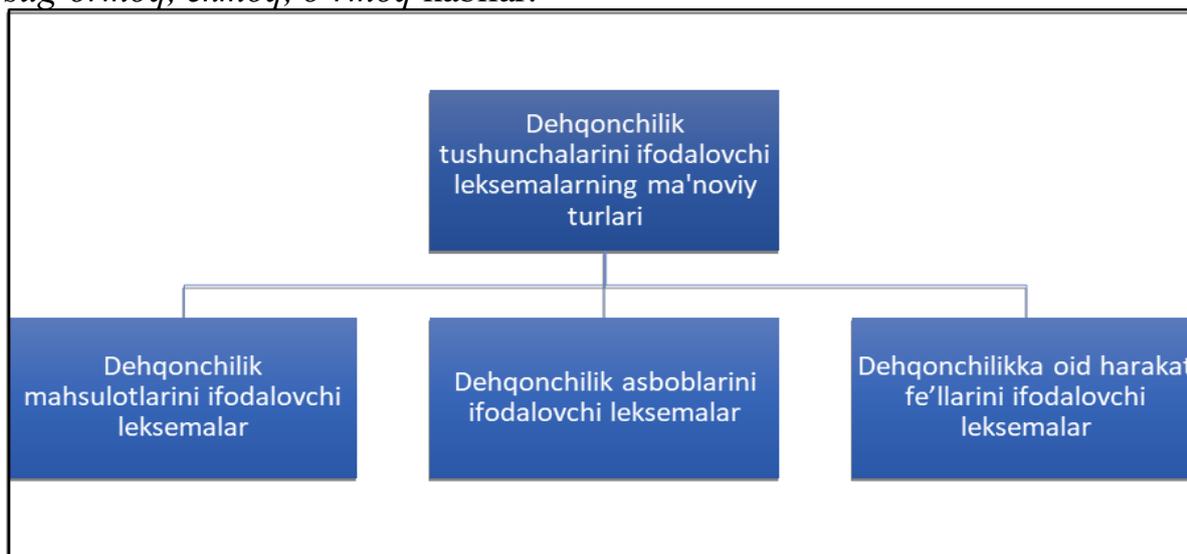
Dehqonchilikka oid o‘zlashgan qatlamga mansub leksemalar asosan ikkinchi til ta’siri natijasida o‘zbek tiliga kirib kelgan leksemalar hisoblanadi. Ta’kidlash lozimki, Shimoliy Afg‘onistonda istiqomat qiluvchi o‘zbek dehqonlari nutqida qo‘llaniladigan o‘zlashgan qatlamga mansub leksemalarning asosiy qismini fors-tojik tilidan o‘zlashgan leksemalar tashkil qiladi. Masalan, *chor, mosh, zardoluv* kabilar.

Dehqonchilik tushunchalarini ifodalovchi leksemalarni ifoda mazmuniga ko‘ra quyidagi guruhlar asosida o‘rganishimiz mumkin:

1. Dehqonchilik mahsulotlarini ifodalovchi leksemalar: *arpa, bug‘doy, zig‘ir, kunjit, somon, poxol, angara, chor, to‘ppon, zig‘irpuri* kabilar.

2. Dehqonchilik asboblarini ifodalovchi leksemalar: *o‘roq, bel, qop, juvoldiz, g‘albur, chig‘il, chodir (kappa, xayma), qirtish, kurak* kabilar.

3. Dehqonchilikka oid harakat fe‘llarini ifodalovchi leksemalar: *ag‘darmoq, sug‘ormoq, ekmoq, o‘rmoq* kabilar.



2.1.rasm. Dehqonchilik tushunchalarini ifodalovchi leksemalarning ma’naviy turlari

²⁴ Абдиев М. Соҳа лексикасининг систем таҳлили муаммолари. Монография. – Тошкент: Абдулла Қодирий номидаги халқ мероси нашриёти, 2004. – Б. 17.

Dehqonchilikdagi asl turkiy leksemalarni hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tili munosabatiga ko‘ra to‘rt guruhga ajratish maqsadga muvofiq:

1. Hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tilida ayni shaklda va ma’noda qo‘llanadigan leksemalar: *ekin, bug‘doy, shudgor, dehqon*.

2. Fonetik o‘zgarishlar bilan ishlatiladigan leksemalar: *arig‘* (ariq), *samon* (somon), *alma* (olma), *paxal* (poxol).

3. Hozirgi o‘zbek shevalarida ishlatiladigan leksemalar: *omoch, buyunturiq, juvoldiz, angara*.

4. Hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tilida iste’modan chiqqan leksemalar: *tat* (dehqon), *ashliq* (g‘alla), *ermaq* (ariq), *qilchiq* (boshqoq).

Tilshunos olim X.Jabborovning “Dehqonchilik so‘zlarining qisqacha izohli lug‘ati”da bug‘doyning quyidagi turlari zikr qilingan:

1. Kuchli bug‘doy – yumshoq bug‘doy bo‘lib, qimmatli un xususiyatiga ega.

2. Qattiq bug‘doy – bug‘doyning alohida botanik turi. Tarkibida ko‘p miqdorda oqsil saqlaydi. Makaron sanoatida keng ishlatiladi.

3. Yumshoq bug‘doy – bug‘doyning botanik turi. Yer yuzida eng ko‘p tarqalgan, sovuqqa va qurg‘oqchilikka chidamli, tezpishar nav²⁵.

Ushbu bug‘doy turlari Shimoliy Afg‘oniston o‘zbek dehqonlari nutqida qo‘llanilmaydi. Ammo ular o‘rnida boshqa sinonimlari va turlari ishlatiladi.

Shimoliy Afg‘oniston o‘zbek dehqonlari nutqida bug‘doy navlari quyidagicha nomlanadi:

1. Sarkori (سرکاری) – bo‘yi baland qizil bug‘doy navining nomi. Bu leksema Shimoliy Afg‘oniston o‘zbeklari nutqiga xos bo‘lganligi uchun O‘zbekistondagi izohli lug‘atlarda keltirilmagan. Mazkur leksema hozirgi kunda Shimoliy Afg‘onistonning o‘zbek dehqonlari nutqida mavjud.

2. Shoniyoziy (شانيازى) – oq donli bug‘doy navining nomi. Mazkur atama Shimoliy Afg‘oniston o‘zbeklari nutqidagi bug‘doy nomlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Bu leksema hozirgi kunda ham Shimoliy Afg‘oniston o‘zbeklari nutqida faol qo‘llaniladi.

3. Qaraqiltig‘ (قره قىلتىغ) – qiltig‘i qora bo‘lgan bug‘doy navi nisbatan mazkur atama qo‘llaniladi. Shimoliy Afg‘oniston o‘zbeklari nutqiga xos bo‘lgan bug‘doy nomi bo‘lganligi sababli mazkur leksema “O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati”da keltirilmagan. Shu qatorda O‘zbekistonda yashovchi o‘zbeklar nutqida ham uchraydi.

4. Tuyatishi (تويە تيشى) – doni uzun bo‘lgan bug‘doy turiga nisbatan shu nom ishlatiladi. Afg‘onistonda istiqomat qiluvchi o‘zbek dehqonlari nutqiga xos g‘allachilikka oid bug‘doy navlarining nomlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Bu atama Shimoliy Afg‘oniston o‘zbek dehqonlari nutqida hozirgi kunda ham faol qo‘llaniladi.

5. Kaltamavri (كلتمورى) – poyasi past bug‘doy navining nomi sifatida ishlatiladi. Bu leksema Afg‘oniston o‘zbeklari nutqiga xos g‘allachilik mahsuloti bo‘lgan bug‘doy navi nomlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Bu atama “O‘zbek tilining

²⁵ Абдиев М. Соҳа лексикасининг систем таҳлили муаммолари. Монография. – Тошкент: Абдулла Қодирий номидаги халқ мероси нашриёти, 2004. – Б. 58.

izohli lug‘ati”da keltirilmaganini eslatib o‘tish darkor. Mazkur atama Shimoliy Afg‘oniston o‘zbek dehqonlari nutqida ko‘p uchraydi.

Shimoliy Afg‘oniston o‘zbek dehqonlari nutqida bug‘doy mahsulotlari bilan bog‘liq quyidagi leksemalar faol qo‘llaniladi: **xirman, boshqoq, mashqoq, samon, paxal, maysa, angora, Kepak**. Ushbu leksik birliklar dehqonchilikda turli xil bosqichlarda qo‘llanilishi mumkin. Bug‘doy va undan hosil bo‘ladigan mahsulotlarni quyidagicha tasniflashimiz mumkin:

1. Hosil olish jarayoniga qadar qo‘llaniladigan, bug‘doy mahsulotlarining nomlari: **boshqoq, mashqoq, maysa;**

2. Hosil olish jarayonida ishlatiladigan, bug‘doy mahsulotlarini ifodalovchi leksemalar: **poxol, angora;**

3. Hosil olinganidan keyin qo‘llanadigan, bug‘doy mahsulotlari bilan bog‘liq tushunchalarni ifodalovchi leksik birliklar: **xirmon, somon, kepak**.

Sumalak(سُمَّلَك) – bug‘doyni o‘stirib, keyin uni yanchib, suviga un qo‘shib pishiriladigan holvaytarga o‘xshagan taom. “O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati”da: “undirib yanchilgan bug‘doy, un va yog‘ aralashmasidan tayyorlanadigan, servitamin, xushxo‘r holvaytarsimon ovqat (odatda bahor kezlari ayollar o‘rtasida halfana asosida pishiriladi)”²⁶, – deb izohlanadi. O‘zbekiston hududida yashovchi o‘zbeklar *sumalak* deganda asosan mazkur mahsulotdan tayyorlanadigan taomni tushunadilar. Lekin Shimoliy Afg‘onistonda istiqomat qiluvchi o‘zbeklar sumalakdan uch turdagi yegulik tayyorlab, uchta nom bilan atashadi.

1. **Sumalak** – sumalak qilish maqsadida o‘stirilgan bug‘doy yanchilib, un aralastirib, somsa shakliga o‘xshab dumaloq qilinib tandirga pishiriladigan mavsumiy taom.

2. **Sumalak halvo**(سُمَّلَك حَلْوَا) – ushbu atama O‘zbekiston va Shimoliy Afg‘onistonda istiqomat qiluvchi o‘zbeklar nutqida ham bir xil talaffuzga ega. Bug‘doy shirasidan aholi o‘rtasida bir kun davomida maxsus doshqozonda pishiriladigan milliy taom.

3. **Ko‘mashton** (كومشْتَان)– bug‘doy donining sumalak qilish maqsadida o‘stirilganini yanchib, undan chiqadigan suvga bug‘doy unini qo‘shib, non shakliga keltirib va dog‘ bo‘lgan moyga pishirib, ustiga shakar sepilib yeyiladigan taom. Mazkur leksema hozirgi kunda ham Shimoliy Afg‘oniston o‘zbeklari o‘rtasida faol qo‘llaniladi.

Shimoliy Afg‘oniston o‘zbek dehqonlari nutqida dehqonchilik mahsulotlarining naviga ko‘ra quyidagi mavzuviy guruhlarga ajratishimiz mumkin:

1. G‘alla ekinlari va ularning mahsulotlari nomlarini ifodalovchi leksik birliklar: **arpa, zig‘ir, zig‘irto‘ppon, zig‘irpuri, zira, zirato‘ppon, kunjit;**

2. Dukkakli ekinlar nomlarini ifodalovchi leksemalar: **lo‘bla, Mosh**.

Shimoliy Afg‘onistonda istiqomat qiluvchi o‘zbek dehqonlari nutqida, zig‘ir va uning mahsulotlari bilan bog‘liq quyidagi leksemalar uchraydi:

a) zig‘ir – mahsulot donining nomi;

²⁶ O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. 6 jildlik. – Toshkent: G‘afur G‘ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi, 2022. J. 4. – B. 758.

- b) zig‘irto‘ppon – zig‘irning poyasi;
- d) zig‘irpuri – zig‘irning yanchish jarayonida, uning boshqoq va poyasidan hosil bo‘luvchi mahsulot;
- e) kunjala – zig‘ir donidan moy olish jarayonida uning po‘stidan hosil bo‘ladigan mahsulot;
- f) indov (undov) – zig‘ir ekilgan yerda o‘sadigan o‘simlik.

Shimoliy Afg‘oniston o‘zbek dehqonlari nutqida qo‘llaniladigan o‘lchov birliklari asosan quyidagilarni tashkil qiladi:

1. Yer o‘lchov birliklari: *ho‘kiz*, *poycha* (پايچه), *hektor* (*gektar*) (هكتار), *jirib* (جريب), *bisva* (بسوه).

2. Don o‘lchov birligi: *botmon* (باتمان), *xirmon* (*xirman*, خيرمان), *ser* (سير), *g‘albur* (*g‘alvir*, غلبور), *kilogramm* (كيلوگرام).

3. Suv o‘lchov birligi: *soat* (ساعت-*bir soat suv*), *ho‘kiz* (هوگيز-*bir ho‘kiz suv*). *quloq* (قولاق-*bir quloq suv*) – “yer sug‘orishda bitta suvchi eplay oladigan suv”²⁷.

Dehqonlarning asosiy daromad manbai yer bo‘lganligi sababli ham yer o‘lchov birliklaridan xabardorlik katta ahamiyatga egadir. Buning sababidan oz yerdan ham ko‘p daromad olish mumkin. Bundan tashqari, yer hajmidan kelib chiqqan holda dehqonlarga necha soat suv berilishi aniqlanib, shunga muvofiq taqsimot qilinadi. Hozirgi kunda Shimoliy Afg‘onistonda istiqomat qiluvchi o‘zbek dehqonlari nutqida asosan **ho‘kiz** (bir ho‘kiz yer oltmish uch jirib, ya’ni bir yuz yigirma olti ming kvadrat metrga teng) o‘lchov birligi qo‘llanadi. Ushbu o‘lchov birligi X.Jabborovning “Dehqonchilik so‘zlarining qisqacha izohli lug‘ati”da: “Sug‘orishda suv o‘lchov birligi. Suv bo‘lish, ariq tozalash paytida qishloq aholisining har birining yeri bitta ho‘kizning yerini ag‘darishi bilan o‘lchangan”²⁸, – deb ta’riflanadi. **Poycha** (bir poycha zamin, bir poycha yer shaklida) o‘lchov birligi ham ishlatiladi. **Bir poycha zamin** yoki **bir poycha yer** deb nomlanishining asosiy sababi, ushbu o‘lchov birligi **bir ho‘kiz yerning** to‘rtidan bir qismi bo‘lganligi, ya’ni bir ho‘kizning to‘rtta oyog‘i bo‘lsa, shuning bir oyog‘i to‘rtidan bir qismni tashkil qilganligi uchun **bir poycha zamin** deb ishlatiladi. **Gektar** – hektor (bir hektar yer o‘n ming kvadrat metrga teng), X.Jabborovning “Dehqonchilik so‘zlarining qisqacha izohli lug‘ati”da: “Metrik sistemada: 10 000 kvadrat metrga teng sath o‘lchov birligi”, – deya izohlanadi. **Jirib** – bir jirib yer hozirgi kunda ikki ming kvadrat metrga tengdir. **Bisva** – bir bisva yer hozirgi kunda Shimoliy Afg‘oniston o‘zbek dehqonlari o‘lchov birligida yuz kvadrat metrga to‘g‘ri keladi. Yuqorida keltirilgan yer o‘lchov birliklarini ifodalovchi leksemalar hozirgi kunda ham Shimoliy Afg‘onistonda istiqomat qiluvchi o‘zbek dehqonlari nutqida faol qo‘llaniladi.

Donli mahsulotlar dehqonchilikning asosiy mahsulotlaridan biri bo‘lganligi sababli unga taalluqli o‘lchov birliklarini ishlab chiqish va undan keng foydalanish dehqonlar va shu soha bilan shug‘ullanuvchilar oldiga qo‘yilgan asosiy talablardandir. Donli mahsulotlar o‘lchov birligini ikki guruhga ajratgan holda o‘rganish maqsadga muvofiqdir:

²⁷ Жабборов Х. Деҳқончилик сўзларининг қисқача изоҳли луғати. – Қарши: Насаф, 2016. – Б. 47.

²⁸ Жабборов Х. Деҳқончилик сўзларининг қисқача изоҳли луғати. – Қарши: Насаф, 2016. – Б. 48.

a) **Aniq o‘lchov birliklari: botmon** (bir botmon bug‘doy – qirq ser, ya’ni ikki yuz sakson kilogrammga teng), *ser*²⁹ (bir serkovul yetti kilogrammga teng), **kay-kashkul** (bir kay bug‘doy hozirgi ikki kilogrammga to‘g‘ri keladi), **kilogramm** kabi o‘lchov birliklari aniq o‘lchov birliklariga misol bo‘la oladi.

b) **Taxminiy o‘lchov birliklari.** Taxminiy o‘lchov birligida asosan donning taxminiy hajmiga qarab chamalanadi: **xirman** – *bir xirman bug‘doy*, **g‘albur (g‘alvur)** – *bir g‘albur bug‘doy* shaklida Shimoliy Afg‘oniston o‘zbek dehqonlari nutqida qo‘llaniladi.

Dehqonchilik asboblari nomlarini ifodalovchi leksik birliklarning bajarish vazifasiga ko‘ra quyidagi mavzuviy guruhlariga ajratish tavsiya etiladi:

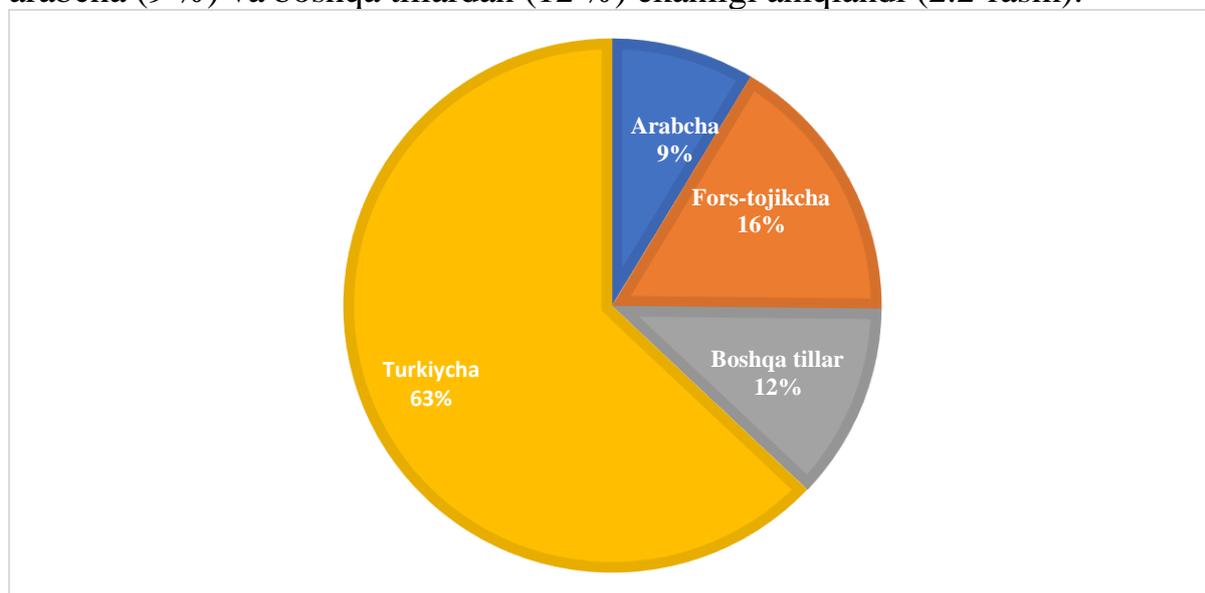
1. Qo‘shchilikka oid asbob nomlarini ifodalovchi leksik birliklar: **traktor** (تراكتور), **sepal** (سه پل), **no‘pal** (نوپل), **hajdopal** (هجده پل), **mola** (ماله), **roko‘l** (راكول);

2. Sug‘orish jarayonida qo‘llaniladigan dehqonchilik asboblari nomlarini ifodalovchi leksemalar: **bel** (بيل), **mo‘za** (موزه);

3. Ekin o‘rshda foydalaniladigan dehqonchilik asboblari nomlari: **choriq** (چاريق), **qir tish** (قير تيش), **o‘roq** (اوراق), **qayroqtosh** (قيراق تاش);

4. Hosil olish jarayonida ishlatiladigan dehqonchilik asboblari nomlari: **tevana** (تيونه), **temirshoxa** (تيمورشاخه), **kurak** (كُرَك), **xirmontagi** (خيرمان تگي), **galagov** (گلّه گاو), **qavda** (قوده), **chig‘il**, **g‘albur**, **juvoldo‘z**.

Shimoliy Afg‘oniston o‘zbek shevalaridagi dehqonchilikka oid o‘z va o‘zlashgan qatlamga mansub leksemalar tahlil qilinganda to‘plangan 508 ta leksemaning asosiy qismi turkiycha (63 %), qolganlari esa fors-tojikcha (16 %), arabcha (9 %) va boshqa tillardan (12 %) ekanligi aniqlandi (2.2-rasm).



2.2.rasm. Shimoliy Afg‘oniston o‘zbek shevalaridagi dehqonchilikka oid o‘z va o‘zlashgan qatlamga mansub leksemalar

Tadqiqotlarimiz jarayonida shimoliy Afg‘oniston o‘zbek dehqonlari nutqida ishlatiladigan harakat fe‘llarini ifodalovchi yuzga yaqin leksemalar tahlil qilindi.

²⁹ Afg‘oniston hududida **ser** o‘lchov birligi uch xil o‘lchovni ifodalash uchun xizmat qiladi. Ya’ni **seri Mazor** o‘n to‘rt kilogrammni, **seri Kobul** yetti kilogrammni, **seri Hirot** esa yuz gramm o‘lchov birligini ifodalash uchun qo‘llaniladi.

Ushbu leksemalarni bajarish vazifasiga ko‘ra quyidagicha tasniflashni lozim deb topdik:

1. Sug‘orishga oid harakat fe‘llarini ifodalovchi leksemalar: *sug‘ormoq* (سۇغرماق), *qazmoq* (قازماق), *yaqalamoq* (يۇقلا ماق), *su sug‘ardi* (سوسۇغردى), *bandlamoq* (بندلماق);

2. Qo‘shchilikka oid harakat fe‘llarini ifodalovchi leksik birliklar: *og‘darmoq* (اوغدوماق), *qo‘sh* (قوش), *qo‘sh haydamoq* (قوش حيدە ماق).

Dehqonchilikka oid harakat fe‘llarini ifodalovchi leksik birliklarni ifoda maqsadiga ko‘ra quyidagi mavzuviy guruhlariga ajratish maqsadga muvofiq:

1. Dehqonchilik mahsulotlarini ekish jarayoni bilan bog‘liq harakat fe‘llarini ifodalovchi leksik birliklar: *ekmoq* (ايكماق), *qayramoq* (قايرو ماق), *biladi* (بيلىدى);

2. Hosil yetishtirish jarayoni bilan bog‘liq tushunchalarni ifodalovchi harakat fe‘llari: *xishova* (خيشاوه), *yopmoq* (ياپ ماق), *kesmoq* (كيسماق);

3. G‘alla hosilini tozalash bilan bog‘liq harakat fe‘llarini ifodalovchi leksemalar: *Galagov* (گلە گاو), *G‘albur qilmoq* (غلبور قيلماق), *Chig‘il qilmoq* (چيغىل قيلماق), *Sovurmoq* (ساورماق), *O‘rmoq* (اۇرماق), *Trishal qilmoq* (تريشل قيلماق), *kespant bermoq* (كيسپنت بيرماق);

4. Dehqonchilik mahsulotlarini tashish va joylashtirish bilan bog‘liq harakat fe‘llarini ifodalovchi leksemalar: *to‘kmoq* (تۆك ماق), *joylamoq* (جاي له ماق), *termoq* (تيرماق), *yanchmoq* (يىنچماق), *choqmoq* (چاقماق), *qoqmoq* (قاقماق).

Dissertatsiyaning “**Shimoliy Afg‘oniston o‘zbeklari nutqida qo‘llanadigan dehqonchilikka oid barqaror birikmalarning semantik – struktur aspekti**” deb nomlangan uchinchi bobida Shimoliy Afg‘oniston o‘zbeklari nutqidagi dehqonchilikka oid maqollarning semantik xususiyatlari, Shimoliy Afg‘oniston o‘zbeklari nutqida dehqonchilikka oid matallarning qo‘llanilishi, Shimoliy Afg‘oniston o‘zbeklari nutqida dehqonchilikka oid iboralarning qo‘llanilishi va ularning leksikografik xususiyatlari atroflicha ko‘rib chiqildi.

Afg‘oniston shimolidagi o‘zbek xalqining frazeologik birliklarida g‘oyalar o‘ziga xos shaklda o‘z ifodasini topgan bo‘lib, ular o‘rtasidagi munosabatlardan kelib chiqib, yosh avlod tarbiyasida muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Shuningdek, hikmatli so‘zlar va maqollarda ham kelajak avlodni ta’lim va tarbiyaga, ilmlilik va birlikka, odob-axloqqa hamda xalq uchun manfaatli ishlar qilishga undovchi da’vatlar o‘z ifodasini topgan. Shimoliy Afg‘oniston o‘zbeklarining dehqonchiligi, ko‘p yillik tarixga ega bo‘lganligi sababli, ushbu hududda istiqomat qiluvchi o‘zbek dehqonlari nutqida, dehqonchilik sohasiga doir ko‘plab maqollarni uchratishimiz mumkin.

Shimoliy Afg‘oniston o‘zbeklarining dehqonchilik faoliyati natijasida nafaqat hosil yig‘ishgan, shu bilan bir qatorda hayot tajribasidan kelib chiqqan xulosalari sifatida o‘z nutqlarida maqollarni ham yaratishgan. Ijodkor xalq mehnati samarasini, hayotiy kuzatishlarini avloddan avlodga ma’naviy meros sifatida dehqonchilik an‘analari bilan bir qatorda maqollarni ham meros qoldirishgan.

Tadqiqotimiz davomida Shimoliy Afg'oniston o'zbeklari nutqida qo'llanuvchi maqollarning tahlilidan kelib chiqib, ularning semantik maydonini quyidagi guruhlarga ajratdik:

1. "Inson" (faoliyat vazifasi) konsepti bilan bog'liq dehqonchilikka oid maqollar. Shaxs bilan bog'liq maqollar dehqonlar nutqida keng qo'llaniladi. Masalan, "Dehqon qorga tez, cho'pon go'rga" (دهقان قارگه تيز، چوپان گورگه), "Dehqon bo'lsang, roshida bo'l, Cho'pon bo'lsang – qoshida" (دهقان بولسنگ، راشیده بول، چوپان بولسنگ – قاشیده)

2. Dehqonchilik mahsulotlari nomi bilan bog'liq maqollar. *Arpacha insofing bo'lsa, tariqcha g'am ko'rmiysan* (ارپه چه انصافینگ بولسه، تریقه غم کورمیسن), *Bug'doy olaman desang, qavun palga ek* (بوغدای آلمان دیسنگ، قاون پلگه ایک).

3. "yer" konsepti bilan bog'liq maqollar. *Yer – don, dehqon – xazinabon* (ییر - دیر، دهقان - خزینه بان), *Yer to'ydirar, o't kuydirar* (ییر تویدیرار، اوت کویدیرار).

Ushbu bo'limda Shimoliy Afg'oniston va O'zbekiston hududida o'zbek dehqonlari tomonidan faol ishlatilib kelinayotgan bir qancha matallarga izohlar beramiz. Mazkur mamlakatlarning o'zbeklari nutqida ishlatilayotgan matallarning bir-biri bilan o'xshash va farqli tomonlarini o'rganilib chiqildi. O'zbek tili xalq og'zaki ijodiyotiga boy til hisoblanadi. Buning isbotini o'rganib chiqqan matallarimizda ham ko'rishimiz mumkin.

Shimoliy Afg'onistonda yashovchi o'zbek dehqonlari nutqidan yozib olingan matallarni tahlil qilishimiz natijasida, ularning semantik xususiyatiga ko'ra 4 guruhga bo'lishni lozim topdik.

1. O'xshatishga asoslangan matallar. "Hamal – yig'loq, savr – qurg'oq" (hamal – یغلاق، ثور – قورغاق) barqaror birikmasi tarkibidagi "hamal" bahor faslining birinchi oyidir. Ushbu oyda ekilgan ekinlarning barchasi yam-yashil rangda bo'ladi. Hamal oyi asosan ko'p yomg'ir yog'ganligi va qish bilan bahor fasllarini bir-biridan ajratib turuvchi hamda birlashtiruvchi oy shuning uchun ham hamal oyi haqida xalq orasida "Hamal yig'loq..." degan matal keng tarqalgan. Ushbu birikma ikki qismli maqol tipida bo'lib, uning birinchi qismigina qo'llanganda matal shaklida ifoda etiladi. "Jaddiyda qor yog'di, xirmonga don yog'di" (جادی ده قاریاغدی، خیرمانگه دان یاغدی) matali tarkibi ham ayni shu holatda 1-qism (jaddiyda qor yog'ishi) 2-qism (xirmonga don yog'ishi)ga o'xshatilib, bog'langan. Ohang orqali o'xshatish odatda yozma nutqda tire (–), vergul (.), ikki nuqta (:), kabi tinish belgilari bilan ifodalanadi.

2. Gap strukturali matallar konstruksiyasi. "Asadning so'nggi haftasi quruq kelsa, kuz yaxshi bo'ladi" (اسدنیگ سونگی هفته سی قوروق کیلسه، کوز یخشی بوله دی) matalidan kelib chiquvchi xulosa shart mazmunli gap tuzilishiga xosdir.

3. She'riy ifoda usulidagi matallar. "Asad kirdi, yotma tek, bo'sh qolgan yeringga jo'xori ek, sholg'om ek" (اسد کیردی، یاتمه تیک، بوش قالگن ییرینگنی جواری ایک، شلغم ایک)

4. Didaktik ruhdagi matallar. "Savr oyi – sabr oyi" (ثور آیی – صبر آیی) matalining boshlang'ich mazmunida dehqonlar uchun muhim eslatma va sabr ko'nikmasini hosil qilishdek aks etsa, ikkilamchi ko'chma ma'nosida esa, "savr oyi" birikmasi *umr, hayot* ko'rinishida undagi sabr sifati insoniylik belgisi tarzida namoyon bo'ladi.

Frazeologik birliklarga oid ilmiy tadqiqotlar jahon va o‘zbek tilshunosligida ko‘plab amalga oshirilgan. Ayniqsa, Shimoliy Afg‘onistonda ham bu borada bir qator tadqiqot ishlari mavjud. O‘zbek tilining frazeologiyasi bo‘yicha Yarqin Muhammad Halimning “O‘zbek tili frazeologik so‘zligi (Afg‘oniston o‘zbek tilidagi)” nomli asari mavjud. Mazkur asarda Afg‘oniston hududida istiqomat qiluvchi o‘zbeklar nutqida qo‘llaniladigan 2925 ta ibora to‘planib, izohlangan. Shuningdek, Fayzullo Aymoqning “Xalq durdonalari”, Orif Usmonning “Xalq tafakkuri”, Solimuhammad Hasosning “Zarbulmasallar yo maqollar”, Ne‘matulloh Yo‘ldoshning “Otalar so‘zi” kitoblari, qolaversa, “Yulduz” va boshqa bir talay nashriyotlarda bosilib chiqqan “Otalar so‘zi” o‘rnaklari (hikmatli so‘zlar) orasida ko‘pgina maqollar va matallar bilan birga frazeologizmlar ham aralashib qolgan. “Chunki bu kitoblar va asarlarning mualliflari, ya‘ni to‘plovchilari maqol, matal va iboralarning farqiga bormagan”³⁰, – deya ta‘kidlaydi olim Muhammad Halim Yorqin. Yuqorida keltirilgan manbalarda Afg‘oniston shimolida yashovchi o‘zbeklar nutqida ishlatiladigan iboralar haqida birmuncha keng va batafsil to‘xtalib o‘tilgan bo‘lsa-da, dehqonchilikka oid frazemalar alohida tadqiq obyektida o‘rganilmagan.

O‘zbekistonda ham frazeologiya sohasida salmoqli tadqiqotlar amalga oshirilgan. Sh.Rahmatullayev boshlab bergan ushbu maktab vakillari sifatida M.Sattorov, M.Sodiqova, B.Yo‘ldoshyev, K.Bozorboyev, Q.Hakimov, M.Xoliqova, Sh.Usmonova, Sh.Abdullayev, A.Abdusaidov, G.Isaqova hamda aka-uka olimlar A.Mamatov, A.Mamatov va boshqa olimlarning izlanishlari alohida ahamiyatga ega.

Ibora – nutq birligi, u faqat nutq vaziyatida yuzaga keladi va uni so‘zga tenglashtirish (ma‘nosi bir so‘zga teng birikma **ibora** deyiladi) sof hissiy holat natijasidir.

“Frazeologizmlar asosan ikkiga bo‘lib o‘rganiladi:

1. Sof tilshunoslik nuqtayi nazaridan. Bunda u lisoniy belgi sifatida qaraladi hamda uning ifoda va mazmun planlarigina o‘rganiladi.

2. Matn (nutq hodisasi) nuqtayi nazaridan. Bunda uning ifoda, mazmun va boshqa shunga o‘xshash tomonlari bilan birgalikda o‘rganiladi. Iboralarni o‘rganishning bu ikki yo‘lini aralastirmaslik zarur”³¹.

Frazeologiya tilshunoslikning yangi yo‘nalishlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Mazkur bo‘lim asosan XX asr, qolaversa, so‘nggi yigirma yillikda rivojlandi. “Frazeologizmlarning hududini belgilashda, ayniqsa, mazmun-mohiyatiga ko‘ra olimlar orasida quyidagi uchta nazariya mavjud:

1. Bir guruh olimlar fikriga ko‘ra, tarkibidagi barcha so‘zlar ko‘chma ma‘noda ishlatiladigan iboralargina frazeologik iboradir.

2. Ikkinchi guruh olimlar fikriga ko‘ra, iboradagi bir so‘zgina ko‘chma ma‘noda ishlatilgan bo‘lsa, u frazeologik ibora deyiladi.

³⁰ Yorqin M. O‘zbek tili frazeologik so‘zligi (Afg‘oniston o‘zbeklari tilidagi). – Tehron: Xuroson intishorot muassasasi, 2013. – B. 4.

³¹ Yorqin M. O‘zbek tili frazeologik so‘zligi (Afg‘oniston o‘zbeklari tilidagi). – Tehron: Xuroson intishorot muassasasi, 2013. – B. 6.

3. Uchinchi guruh olimlarning fikricha, ko‘chma ma’nosiga qaramasdan tilning barcha sayqallangan iboralarini frazeologik birlik deyish mumkin”³².

Shimoliy Afg‘oniston hamda O‘zbekistonda yashovchi o‘zbek dehqonlari nutqida ishlatiladigan frazeologik birliklar tarkibi fonetik, grammatik va morfologik jihatdan farq qilsa-da mazmunan yaxlitlik kasb etadi. Masalan, “*Tarvuzi qo‘ltig‘idan tushmoq*” iborasi Shimoliy Afg‘onistonda “*Tarvuzi qo‘ltig‘idan tushti*” (تربوزی قولتیغیدن توشدتی) tarzida aytiladi. Bu ikkalasi semantik jihatdan o‘xshashdir. Chunki ikkala hudud vakillari nutqida ham, o‘ylagan ishi amalga oshmaslik, puchga chiqib, bo‘shamoq”³³. Barcha urinishlari puchga chiqmoq ma’nosida qo‘llaniladi.

Bir xil sema ostida birlashuvchi iboralar. Shimoliy Afg‘oniston o‘zbek shevalarida qo‘llanuvchi ayrim iboralar shaklan bir biridan farq qilsada, bir xil ma’no ifodalaydi. Masalan, “*Uzum boqqa, bog‘ toqqa*” (اوزیم باقه، باغ تاقه), bilan “*Non nondong(y)a, kaliti osmog(y)a*” (نان نان دان به گه، کلیتی آسمان گه به) frazemalari muyassar bo‘lmaydigan, qo‘l yetmaydigan narsalar³⁴ ma’nosida qo‘llanilib, bir sema ostida birlashadi.

Zid ma’noda qo‘llanuvchi iboralar. Ushbu turkumga kiruvchi iboralarning birinchisi ijobiy ma’noda qo‘llanilsa, ikkinchisi salbiy ma’noni ifodalash uchun xizmat qiladi. Shimoliy Afg‘oniston o‘zbek dehqonlari nutqida “yong‘oq” leksemasi bilan bog‘liq qarama-qarshi semada qo‘llanuvchi iboralarga “*Bir qop yong‘oq*” hamda “*Qo‘ynini puch yong‘oqqa to‘ldirmoq*” (قینینی بوچ یانغاقه تولدیرماق) frazemalari misol bo‘la oladi.

Didaktik ruhdagi iboralar. Ushbu tur iboralarda asosiy e’tibor kishini to‘g‘ri yo‘lga targ‘ib qilish, pand-nasihat berish va insoniy sifatlarni kamol toptirish hisoblanadi. Umuman olganda frazeologik birliklar didaktik ahamiyatga molikdir. Ushbu xususiyatga ega iboralar Shimoliy Afg‘oniston o‘zbek shevalarida ham qo‘llaniladi. “*Ariqqa oqqan suv yana ham oqadi*” iborasi qo‘ldan ketgan oldingi e’tibor va mavqe qayta tiklanishi mumkinligini targ‘ib qilish, hayotdan noumid bo‘lgan shaxslarga dalda berish maqsadida qo‘llaniladi.

Diniy e’tiqod bilan bog‘liq frazemalar. Shimoliy Afg‘onistonda diniy e’tiqodlarga doir masalalarda e’tibor kuchli bo‘lganligi sababli, aholi nutqida diniy e’tiqodga doir frazeologik birliklar ham qo‘llaniladi. “*Qopdagini Qodir biladi*” iborasi ana shunday frazemalar sirasiga kiradi. Asosan yopiq narsa, nimaligi aniq emas, Xudo biladi ma’nolarini ifodalaydi.

XULOSA

1. O‘rganishlarimiz natijasida dehqonchilikka oid atamalarni eski turkiy tilda yozilgan ko‘plab manbalarda kuzatishimiz mumkinligi yaqqol namoyon bo‘ldi, biroq aynan dehqonchilik leksemalariga oid bajarilgan ilmiy asarlarni deyarli uchratmadik. Tadqiqotimiz Afg‘oniston va O‘zbekistondagi til tarixi,

³² Yorqin M. O‘zbek tili frazeologik so‘zligi (Afg‘oniston o‘zbek tilidagi). – Tehron: Xuroson intishorot muassasasi, 2013. – B. 7.

³³ Бегматова Г. Ўзбек тили идиомаларининг кичик изоҳли луғати. – Термиз: ТерДУ нашр, 2021. – Б. 42.

³⁴ Yorqin M. O‘zbek tili frazeologik so‘zligi (Afg‘oniston o‘zbek tilidagi). – Tehron: Xuroson intishorot muassasasi, 2013. – B. 54.

dialektologiya, leksikografiya, terminologiya kabi sohalardagi ilmiy ishlar uchun manbalardan biri bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

2. Izlanishlarimiz natijasida qipchoq tiliga oid lug‘atlarni o‘z ichiga qamrab olgan “At-tuhfa” asarini o‘rganib chiqdik. Asarda dehqonchilikka oid yuzdan ortiq leksemalar borligini aniqladik. Ammo hozirgi kunda mazkur atamalarning ko‘pi eskirgan so‘zlar qatoridan joy olib, ularning o‘rnini o‘zlashgan qatlamga mansub atamalar egallaganining guvohi bo‘ldik.

3. Mahmud Koshg‘ariyning “Devonu lug‘otit turk” asarida dehqonchilikka aloqador bo‘lgan ko‘plab leksemalarni tahlil qilib chiqdik. Ma‘lum bo‘ldiki, ushbu asardagi dehqonchilikka oid leksemalarning ayrimlari hozirgi kunda ham Shimoliy Afg‘oniston hamda O‘zbekiston hududlarida istiqomat qiluvchi o‘zbek dehqonlari nutqida ishlatilishini kuzatishimiz mumkin. Biroq bu atamalarga orfoepik va orfografik o‘zgarishlar kiritilganligiga guvoh bo‘ldik. Shu bilan birgalikda, mazkur asardagi atamalarning ko‘pgina qismi dehqonlarning kundalik nutqidan chiqib ketayotganligi, ushbu leksemalar o‘rnini o‘zlashgan qatlamga mansub atamalar egallayotganligini aniqlandi.

4. Zahiriddin Muhammad Boburning “Boburnoma” asari aynan lug‘atshunoslikka oid bo‘lmasada, ushbu asarda ham dehqonchilik aloqador bo‘lgan ko‘pgina leksemalarni tadqiqi mazkur asarning leksikografik qiymatini oshiradi.

5. Tadqiqotlarimiz jarayonida dehqonchilikka oid besh yuzdan ziyod leksemalarni tahlil qilinishi orqali ular tarkibidagi o‘zbek shevasiga xos dehqonchilik atamalari ikki mamlakatdagi o‘zbek urug‘lari nutqida ayrim o‘xshash va farqli xususiyatlarga egaligi aniqlandi va bu ikki xalq uchun umumiy bo‘lgan lug‘at tuzish uchun asos bo‘ladi.

6. Shimoliy Afg‘oniston va O‘zbekistonda yashovchi o‘zbeklar bir tilda so‘zlashishiga qaramay, ularning nutqida ayrim farqlanishlarni ham bevosita kuzatishimiz mumkin. Bu farqlanishlar bir millatga mansub, biroq ikki hududda joylashgan o‘zbek xalqining ayrim siyosiy muammolarga binoan bir-biridan uzoqlashishi oqibatida paydo bo‘lgan. Uzoqlashish natijasida fan va texnologiya, siyosiy muammolar ham so‘zlashuv nutqiga o‘z ta’sirini ko‘rsata boshlagan, oxir-oqibat ikkala mamlakat o‘zbeklari nutqida ba’zi farqlanishlarga sabab bo‘lgan, ya’ni O‘zbekistonda istiqomat qiluvchi o‘zbeklar nutqiga rus, fors-tojik, arab tillari o‘z ta’sirini ko‘rsatgan bo‘lsa, Shimoliy Afg‘onistonda yashovchi o‘zbeklar nutqida ham fors-tojik tili, shuningdek, dariy va pushtu tillarining ham ta’siri ustuvorlik kasb etganini kuzatishimiz mumkin.

7. Ilmiy ishimizda ikki mamlakatda istiqomat qilayotgan o‘zbeklar lahjalarini faqatgina bir yo‘nalishda, ya’ni dehqonchilik sohasiga oid leksemalar misolida o‘rganib, qiyoslab, ular o‘rtasidagi farqlarni yoritib berishga harakat qildik. Bundan tashqari, dehqonchilik bilan bog‘liq atamalarning “Devonu lug‘otit turk”, “At-tuhfa” va “Boburnoma” asarlarida qo‘llanilishi va izohlanishlariga hamda XXI asrga oid dehqonchilik atamalariga alohida izoh berdik. Ushbu asarlarda keltirilgan dehqonchilikka aloqador leksemalarni izohlab, ularning hozirgi kunda qanday nomlanishlariga to‘xtalib o‘tdik. Mazkur

asarlarni tilini tadqiq qilishda ham tarixiy, ham zamonaviy yondashuvga asoslanish ahamiyatli hisoblanadi.

8. Ikkala hududda joylashgan bir millatga mansub xalqlarning hozirgi kundagi so'zlashuv nutqida paydo bo'lgan ayrim o'zgarishlarga diqqat qaratilsa, o'xshash va farqliklar leksikologik, orfoepik jihatlardan sezilarli darajada namoyon bo'ladi. Shuni ta'kidlashimiz lozimki, tadqiqotimiz natijasi qiyosiy tilshunoslik uchun ham kerakli bo'lgan ilmiy-amaliy manbalar bo'la oladi.

9. Zamonaviy texnologiyalar rivojlanishi ta'siri ostida yangidan-yangi leksemalar kirib kelib qo'llanilmoqda. Ushbu rivojlanishdan dehqonchilik sohasi ham ortda qolmadi. Zamonaviy asbob-uskunalarining kashf qilinishi oqibatida vujudga kelgan yangi leksemalar o'zbek tilining o'z va o'zlashgan qatlamiga ta'sir ko'rsatib, ona tilimizning yanada boyishiga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

10. Hozirgi kunda har ikki mamlakatning o'zaro yaxshilanib borayotgan munosabatlari kelajakda keng imkoniyatlar berishini hisobga olgan holda mazkur ilmiy ishdan Afg'oniston Islom Respublikasida yashovchi o'zbeklar va O'zbekistondagi ilmiy izlanish olib boruvchilar ham foydalanib, dehqonchilikka oid atamalar haqida qo'shimcha ma'lumotlarga ega bo'lishlari mumkin.

**TERMEZ STATE UNIVERSITY
CURRENT DEGREE GRANTER
PhD. 03/31.03.2021.Fil.78.04 DIGITAL SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL**

TERMEZ STATE UNIVERSITY

AMINI AZIZ AHMAD

**AGRICULTURAL LEXICON OF UZBEK DIALECTS OF NORTH
AFGHANISTAN: SYSTEM, SEMANTICS AND LEXICOGRAPHIC
ANALYSIS**

**DISSERTATION ABSTRACT FOR THE DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY DEGREE
(PhD) IN PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES**

10.00.01 – Uzbek language

Termez – 2025

The theme of the dissertation for the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) was registered at the Supreme Attestation Commission of the Ministry of higher education, science and innovation of the Republic of Uzbekistan under № B2023.1.PhD/Fil13048

The dissertation was completed at Termiz State University.

The abstract of the dissertation in three languages (Uzbek, Russian, English (resume) is posted on the website of the Scientific Council (www.guldu.uz) and on the information and education portal "ZiyoNet" at www.ziyo.net.

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The abstract of dissertation was distributed on "08" 05 2025.

(Registry record № 61 dated "08" 05 2025.)




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INTRODUCTION (abstract of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) dissertation)

Relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic. Analysis and study of the same farming lexicon in world linguistics goes back thousands of years. Human civilization is closely related to the division of labor, especially agriculture. Farming has always been an integral part of human life, and it has gained importance in his way of thinking, thought process, and expression of speech. The study of the national vernacular is considered as an important and topical issue for all time and place. The main reason for this is that linguistic and social possibilities and features of the national language are embodied in the basis of any linguistic phenomenon. In this case, the study of any national language serves to provide an opportunity to determine the linguistic value of existing language units objectively and truthfully.

In world linguistics, special importance is attached to the extensive study of the dekhkan vocabulary, which contains important linguistic information about the life and lifestyle of peoples speaking the same language, national customs and values, and to convey to future generations that this vocabulary is a unique treasure of the language. The problems and issues of the areal sphere of language have always been on the agenda of world linguistics. The study of issues and tasks within the framework of dialect lexicon and lexicography remains relevant. Identifying and assessing national features of the language, their specific functions, including them in dictionaries, correctly interpreting the process of communication with words in general use, conducting scientific research in this area and stimulating this process are of great scientific and practical importance.

In Uzbek linguistics, the identification and identification of the specific features, similarities and differences of the agricultural lexicon in the speech of Uzbeks living in Uzbekistan and those who communicate in this language in other countries, in addition to Uzbeks living in Uzbekistan, is becoming one of the urgent tasks of today. The implementation of these works should become one of the urgent tasks of today. Because, in order to “improve the education of the Uzbek language, educate young people in the spirit of loyalty to national and universal traditions and values, pride in the rich spiritual heritage of our great ancestors and their further enrichment”¹ until now, in Uzbek linguistics, the lexical units related to agriculture in the speech of Uzbeks living in Northern Afghanistan, as well as the dialect-specific agricultural lexicon, have not been studied scientifically and theoretically. Accordingly, it is of urgent importance to study the agricultural lexicon in the speech of the Uzbeks of Northern Afghanistan.

Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 21, 2019, No. PF-5850 “On measures to radically increase the prestige and status of the Uzbek language as the state language”, No. PF-6084 “On measures to further

¹ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining “O‘zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PF-5850-son Farmoni. www. <http://lex.uz/docs/4561730>

develop the Uzbek language and improve language policy in our country” dated October 20, 2020, No. PF-32517 “Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan” dated January 31, 2022 for 2022-2026, as well as the Decrees of our President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev dated February 17, 2017, No. PQ-2789 “On measures to further improve the organization, management and financing of scientific research activities of the Academy of Sciences” and No. PQ-2789 of 2019 Resolutions No. PQ-4479 of October 4 “On the broad celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the adoption of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the State Language”” and Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of October 7, 2010 No. VMQ-222² “On approval of the State Program for the Protection, Conservation, Promotion and Use of Intangible Cultural Heritage Objects in 2010–2020” and other regulatory and legal documents related to the activities of this area serve to a certain extent in the implementation of the tasks set out in this dissertation work.

Compliance of the research with the priorities of the development of science and technology of the republic. The dissertation was completed in accordance with the priority direction of the republican science and technology development I. “Formation of a system of innovative ideas and ways of their implementation in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of the information society and the democratic state.”

Level of study of the problem. The services of K.K. Yudakhin, E.D. Polivanov, A.K. Borovkov, Gazi Olim Yunusov, Sh. Shoabdurahmonov, F. Abdullayev, B. Jorayev, M. Mirzayev, N. Rajabov, O. Madrahimov, T. Sodikov, A. Aliyev, K. Nazarov, A. Shermatov, B. Egamov, H. Gulomov, Q. Muhammadjonov, Z.Y. Ibragimov, X.A. Narimov, A.Z. Otemisov and other scientists in the study of Uzbek folk dialects and their scientific and practical study are enormous³. The studies of these scientists contain extensive information on

² Lex.uz

³ Поливанов Е.Д. Узбекская диалектология и узбекский литературный язык (к современной стадии узбекского языкового строительства). – Ташкент, 1933. – 123 с.; Иброҳимов С. Ўзбек тилининг касб-хунар лексикаси (Фаргона шеваларининг материаллари асосида): Филол. фан. ... докт. дисс. – Тошкент, 1960. – 471 б.; Юнусов, Ғози Олим. Ўзбек шеваларининг таснифида бир тажриба. – Тошкент: ЎзССР давлат нашриёти, 1935. – 64 б.; Боровков А.К. Ўзбек шева-лаҳжаларини текширишга доир савол-жавоблар. – Тошкент, 1944. – 116 б.; Юдахин К.К. Некоторые особенности Карабулакского говора // Узбек диалектологиясидан материаллар. Т.1. – Ташкент: ЎзССР ФА нашриёти, 1957. – Б. 58; Ғулломов Ҳ. Ўзбек тилининг Жиззах шеваси. Ўзбек диалектологиясидан материаллар. Т.1. – Тошкент: ЎзССР ФА нашриёти, 1957. – 118 б.; Мирзаев М. Ўзбек тилининг Бухоро группа шевалари: Филол. фан. ... докт. дисс. – Тошкент, 1965. – 495 б.; Шоабдурахмонов Ш. Ўзбек тилининг диалектология атласи // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Тошкент, 1969. № 3. – Б. 33-38; Жўраев Б. Юкори Қашқадарё шевалари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1969. – Б. 168.; Назаров К. Шимолий ўзбек шевалари таснифида доир // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Тошкент, 1969. № 5. – Б. 40-45; Эгамов В. Самарқанд области Ғаллаорол шеваси. – Самарқанд, 1970. – 135 б.; Шерматов А. Қуйи Қашқадарё ўзбек шевалари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1972. – 168 б.; Мадрахимов О. Ўзбек тилининг ўғуз лаҳжаси лексикасини ўрганиш масалалари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1973. – 192 б.; Алиев А. Ўзбек диалектологиясидан материаллар (Наманган шевалари). – Тошкент: 1974. – 218 б.; Ражабов Н. Ўзбек шевалари лексикасидан материаллар. – Самарқанд, 1976; Абдуллаев Ф. Ўзбек тилининг ўғуз лаҳжаси. – Тошкент: Фан, 1979. – 158 б.; Соднқов Т. Лексика говоров Ташкентской области: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1968. – 22 с.; Решетов В.В. Кураминские говоры Ташкентской области (фонетическая и морфологическая система): Автореф. дисс. ... докт. филол. наук. – Ташкент. 1951. – 20 с.; О диалектологическом атласе узбекского языка. // Второе региональное совещания по диалектологии тюркских языков (тезисы докладов). – Казань, 1958. – 16 с.; Дониёров Х. Қипчок диалектларнинг лексикаси. – Тошкент: Фан, 1979. – 159 б.; Мухаммеджонов Қ. Ўзбек тилининг Жанубий Қозоғистон шевалари морфологияси. – Тошкент: Фан, 1981. – 179 б., Жанубий Қозоғистондаги ўзбек шевалари (қорлуқ ва қипчок тип шевалари

dialects. It is also appropriate to cite the works of Z. Ibragimova, N. Mamatov, A. Madvaliyev, G. Ismoilov, A. Ubaydullayev, and Kh. Jabbarov in the field of professional lexicon, lexicography, and agricultural terminology.

The connection of the research topic with the research plans of the higher educational institution where the dissertation was completed. The dissertation was completed in accordance with the Termiz State University scientific-research work plan No. 25-1 “Language theory, applied and computer linguistics”.

The purpose of the study. To provide information about the system, semantics and lexicography of agricultural lexemes related to the Uzbek dialects of Northern Afghanistan and to familiarize Uzbek linguists and researchers conducting scientific research in this area with these lexical units. On this basis, to help Uzbek linguistics specialists gain more information about the agricultural lexicon in the Uzbek dialects of Northern Afghanistan. Also, to compare the terms related to agriculture used in Northern Afghanistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The tasks of the research are as follows:

Identify and study lexemes related to farming in the Uzbek dialects of Northern Afghanistan;

The historical development of lexical units recorded from the speech of representatives of the Uzbek population in Northern Afghanistan who are engaged in farming and are knowledgeable about this field, classify and describe the linguistic and non-linguistic factors affecting this process;

Analyze the etymological qualities of the farming lexicon in the Uzbek dialects of Northern Afghanistan;

Conduct a semantic-structural analysis of stable compounds used in the speech of the Uzbeks of Northern Afghanistan.

The object of the research were selected from the practical aspects of the lexemes and stable combinations related to farming used in the Uzbek dialects of Northern Afghanistan, as well as from the theoretical aspects of the lexemes related to farming in the works of Mahmud Kashgari’s “Devonu lug‘otit turk”, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur’s “Boburnoma”, Nurullah Altai’s “Uzbek language dictionary”, Muhammad Halim Yorkin’s “Uzbek language phraseological dictionary (in the Uzbek language of Afghanistan)”, “Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language”, Kh. Jabbarov’s “Agricultural words brief explanatory dictionary”, and “At-tuhfatuz zakiyatu fil-lugatit turkiya” translated by S.M. Mutallibov.

материаллари асосида). – Тошкент: Фан, 1983. – 167 б.; Джураев А.Б. Теоретические основы ареального исследования узбекоязычного массива. – Ташкент: Фан, 1991. – 220 с.; Ибрагимов . С. Жанубий Оролбўйи ўзбек шевалари тадқиқи: Филол. фан. ... докт. дисс. – Тошкент, 2000. – 370 б.; Муродова Н. Ўзбек тили Навоий вилояти шеваларининг лингво-ареал талқини: Филол. фан. ... докт. дисс. – Тошкент, 2006.

The subject of the study is the lexemes related to agriculture used in the Uzbek dialects of Northern Afghanistan, their system, semantic structure, and lexicographic interpretation.

Research methods. Descriptive, observational, cross-sectional, comparative-analytical and statistical analysis methods were used in the work.

The scientific novelty of the work (research) consists of the following:

For the first time, the historical development stages of agricultural vocabulary in the Uzbek dialects of Northern Afghanistan and Uzbekistan, as well as their representation in historical and artistic sources, have been studied through a comparative-linguistic approach, and the degree of influence of Arabic, Persian, Tajik, and Pashto languages has been precisely determined.

The synonymy, polysemy, and etymological features of agricultural vocabulary in the Uzbek dialects of Northern Afghanistan have been scientifically substantiated based on the analysis of primary sources and practical observations in connection with the Uzbek, Persian-Tajik, and Pashto languages.

The extent to which geographical, religious, ethnocultural, and polylingual factors have influenced the formation of stable expressions in dialects has been revealed based on a linguocultural approach.

The collection of dialect-specific units and the creation of a dictionary have been proven to be of great importance as a means of preserving linguistic diversity, passing it on to future generations, and enriching the modern Uzbek literary language.

Theoretical and practical significance of research. The theoretical significance of the research results is explained by the need to implement, for the first time in Uzbek linguistics, the issue of the interpretation and classification of the system, semantics and structural features of the agricultural lexicon in the speech of the Uzbeks of Northern Afghanistan on the basis of linguistic principles.

The practical significance of the research results is determined by the fact that they can be used to create dictionaries, monographs, textbooks and applications in such disciplines as "Lexicography", "Terminology", "Language History", "Dialectology", "Areal Linguistics", "Modern Uzbek Language", contribute to the development of these areas, and form the methodological support for teaching anthropocentric lexicography as a discipline.

The reliability of the research results is explained by the fact that the identified scientific, topical problem and the corresponding solution are based on functional-semantic, comparative, classification, descriptive, and statistical analyses of the conclusions drawn from the work, the research work is based on research conducted in linguistics on the lexicon of farming, and the widespread application of scientific and theoretical ideas and conclusions in practice.

Scientific and practical significance of the research results. The scientific and theoretical significance of the research is that it is of great importance in conducting fundamental research on issues such as dialectology, language history, lexicology, lexicography, and in studying the agricultural lexicon in the speech of

the Uzbek dialects of Northern Afghanistan from a scientific and theoretical perspective. The practical results of the research will serve as an important source for compiling an explanatory dictionary of lexemes related to agriculture in the speech of the Uzbek dialects of Northern Afghanistan, as well as for creating a national corpus of the Uzbek language. It is also determined by accurately assessing the level of learning of the Uzbek language outside the country, its current state, and preserving the agricultural vocabulary specific to the dialect in this region and passing it on to the next generation.

Implementation of research results. The results of the study on the differences in the formation, structure and use of terms related to agriculture in the speech of Uzbeks living in different regions in the naming process of agricultural products and tool names between the peoples of the two countries were used in the practical grant project

A-OT-2019-10. “Naming in the Uzbek language: creating a regulatory and legal framework” within the framework of the State Scientific and Technical Programs (reference book of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi dated May 15, 2023

№ 01/10-945). As a result, it was possible to analyze and describe the level and possibility of use of the agricultural lexicon in the speech of Uzbek dialects outside the territory of Uzbekistan, and to enrich the materials;

The results and conclusions on the fact that the semantic similarity and polysemy features found in the dehkan lexicon of the representatives of the Uzbek dialects of Northern Afghanistan are different from those of the Uzbek and Persian-Tajik languages, which are etymologically mixed with them, were used in the practical grant project PZ-2020042022 “Creating a Linguistic Didactic Electronic Platform of Turkic Languages” within the framework of the State Scientific and Technical Programs (Reference No. 01/10-946 of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi of the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 15, 2023). As a result, the scientific basis of the examples presented to substantiate the theoretical views on the phenomenon of dehkan lexicon in Turkic languages was ensured;

The results and conclusions on the fact that lexical units related to the agricultural sector in the Uzbek dialects of Northern Afghanistan are similar in terms of the presentation of the agricultural lexicon of the Uzbek language in historical and artistic sources, similar in terms of the processes of the historical development stage, and different in terms of the influence of different languages (Arabic, Persian, Pashto), and their use in oral speech were used in the practical grant project PZ-20170927147 on the topic “Research of Turkic written sources from ancient times to the 13th century” (reference book of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature No. 01/10-944 dated May 15, 2023). As a result, the possibility of describing the agricultural lexicon in different dialects of the Uzbek language based on the study of written sources was provided.

Approval of research results. The results of the study are 3 international and It was discussed at scientific and practical conferences of 3 republics.

Publication of research results. 12 scientific articles and theses were published on the main content of the dissertation. In particular, 3 scientific publications, 9 scientific articles in foreign and local journals were published in which the main results of doctoral dissertations were recommended to be published by the Higher Attestation Commission of Uzbekistan.

The structure and scope of the dissertation. Dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, general conclusions, a list of used literature and consists of 127 page.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the introductory part of the research, the relevance and necessity of the research is based, the purpose and tasks, the object and the subject are described, its compatibility with the priority direction of the development of science and technology of the republic is shown, its scientific novelty and practical results are described, the scientific and practical significance of the obtained results is revealed. information on the implementation of research results, published works and the structure of the dissertation is presented.

The first chapter of the dissertation entitled "Study of agricultural terms in Uzbek linguistics" is devoted to the study of agricultural terms, the provision of agricultural terms in the lexicographic sources created in the old Turkish literary language, and the interpretation of agricultural words in "Boburnoma".

The recording of farming terms goes back a long time. This is related to collecting the names of objects, grains, and plants, which have been used by people since ancient times. In particular, the encyclopedist Abu Rayhan Beruni gave information about the names of plants and crops in his work "Kitab al-saydana fit-tib" ("Saydana"). In this work, Beruni Sharq names 750 types of medicinal plants that grow in the East, especially in Central Asia. Some of these lexemes are currently used in the speech of Uzbeks living in the north of Afghanistan: shvid, gulkhairi, bodom (almond), yalpiz(mint), etc. In our research, we also used the agricultural units presented in this work.

Another of the works cited by units related to agriculture is the work "At-tuhfatuz zakiyatu fil-lugatit turkiya" [A unique gift about the Turkish language (Kipchak language)] translated by S.M. Mutallibov. This work describes the main features of the phonetics, morphology and lexicon of the Kipchak language. The work consists of three parts: the first part contains a brief introduction and information about graphics, the second part contains an explanation of dictionaries, and the third chapter contains information about grammatical rules. Since our work is mainly related to vocabulary, we focused on the second section. In this section, the glossary section is quite wide and complete. In this section, the author tried to cover all the words in the language of that time and achieved his goal. Along with this, the book presents the semantics of more than a hundred lexical units related to agriculture. Although most of the lexemes from this work are not actively used in our speech today, it is gratifying that some of them are

still preserved. That is, some of the words in the work are used without any phonetic changes. For example: lexemes such as alma, ekti, barley, ariq, sesame, juzum, ekin, peach are still used in the speech of the Uzbeks of Northern Afghanistan. It is also possible to meet the terms in the work with phonetic changes in our speech. For example, words such as urugluq (seed), enjir (fig), noqut (pea, pea) are examples.

As there is one more lexicographical study related to farming, the work of X. Jabborov "Brief Annotated Dictionary of Farming Words"⁴ can be cited as an example. This work of the scientist is considered to be of scientific, practical and educational importance. The work contains more than three thousand words and terms related to farming. The dictionary contains words and terms belonging to about twenty thematic groups directly related to agriculture, and each of them is given reliable explanations and evidenced by examples. For example, the author's opinion that the words and terms given in the dictionary can be divided into more than ten thematic groups is also reasonable. Most of the words and terms in the dictionary are units of agricultural fields, such as cotton growing, policing, grain growing, vegetable growing, fruit growing, nursery growing.

One of the significant features of the dictionary is that new terms that have emerged in the field of agriculture of the 21st century and words that have emerged on the basis of the living language of the Uzbek people are included and explained in the dictionary. The dictionary collects and explains lexical units related to new forms of ownership, such as partnership, shareholding, contracting, and farming, which have become firmly established in our language over the past twenty years.

In world linguistics, the research conducted by orientalists on the lexicography of Turkic languages is also of great importance for the development of the field. In particular, English scholars have played a major role in the lexicography of Turkic languages, contributing to the understanding and documentation of these languages.

One of the most prominent English scholars involved in the lexicography of Turkic languages is Gerard Clauson. Clauson is an English linguist and Turkologist, specializing in the study of Turkic languages. The scientist's "Etymological Dictionary of Turkic Languages up to the 13th Century" was created and is considered a dictionary of Turkic languages widely used by scholars in the field.

As a result of scientific research on agriculture, several dictionaries were compiled by Afghan and Iranian scholars. In particular, dictionaries such as "Farhangi Turki ba Farsiy Sanglokh" by Huseyn Muhammadzoda Siddiqi, "Farhangi Amid" by Huseyn Amid, and "Farhangi Turki Uzbek ba Farsiy/Dariy" by Fayzullah Aimaq also include lexemes related to agriculture.

⁴ Жабборов Х. Дехқончилик сўзларининг қисқача изоҳли луғати. – Қарши: Насаф, 2016.

From the work "Devonu lug'otit turk" by the great linguist and also a scholar of Kумыk Mahmud Kashgari, we can get information not only about linguistics, but also about a number of branches of science such as geography, history, folklore, and ethnography. Studying the classification of words described in the work, we observe how rich the vocabulary of Turkic languages is. For example, words related to fruit growing (53), melon growing (28), agricultural tools (72), trees and plants (74) are explained (Figure 1). These terms and lexical units are important evidence of the comprehensive development of the social life of Turkic tribes during the Karakhanid period. Therefore, this work is one of the main sources for linguists studying the lexicon of agriculture. The statistical data presented above serve as a basis for our argument. explained. By studying the group of words mentioned in "Devon", it can be concluded that the Turkic languages were very rich in terms of vocabulary at that time. For example, words related to fruit growing (53), policing (28), agricultural tools (72), trees and plants (74) are explained (Figure 1). These terms and lexical units are an important evidence indicating that the social life of the Turkic tribes developed in all directions during the Karakhanid period⁵. Therefore, this work is one of the main sources for linguists studying agricultural lexicon. As a proof of our opinion, the statistical data presented above can serve as a basis.

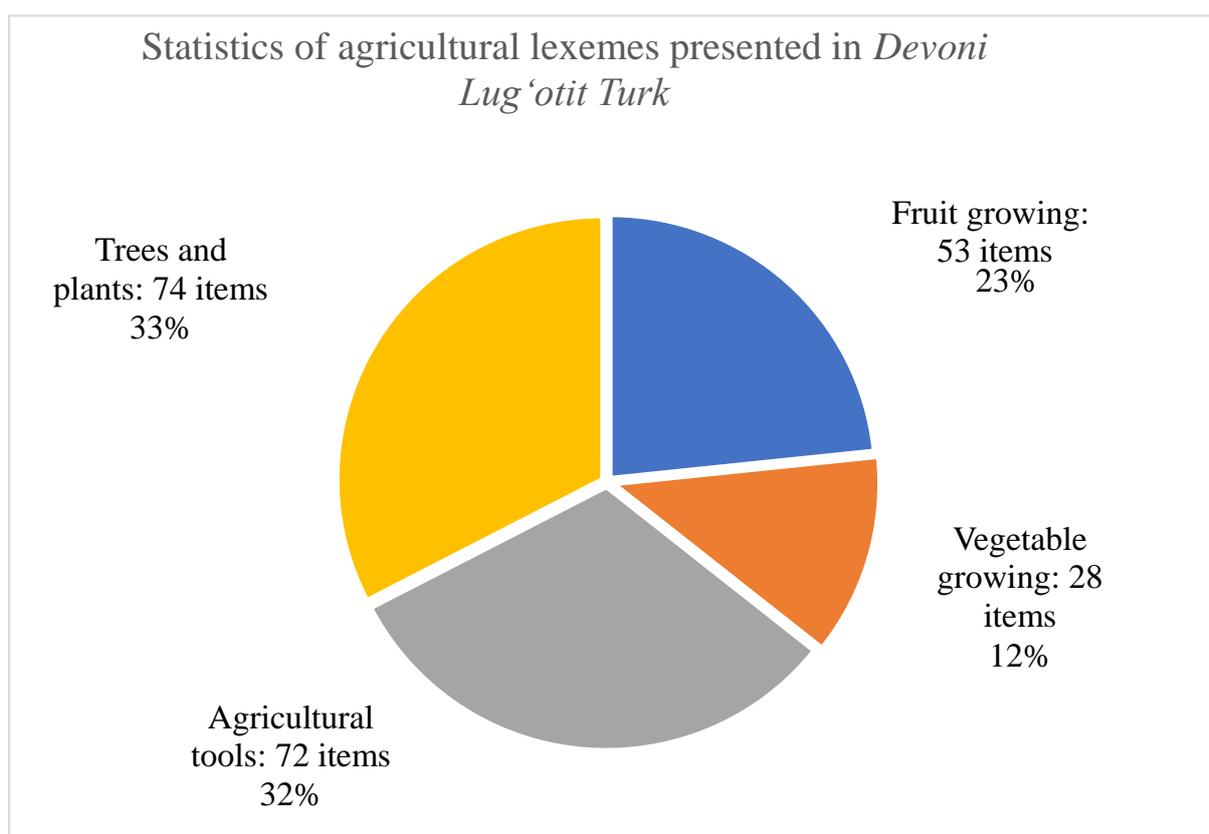


Figure 1.1. Statistics of the lexemes related to farming presented in "Devonu Lughatit Turk"

⁵ Худойбердиев Ж. Махмуд Кошғарий хаёти ва "Девону луғатит турк" асарининг ўрганилиши. – Тошкент: ЎзМУ босмахонаси, 2010. – Б. 8.

As is known, the work provides detailed information on the areas of residence and labor activities of the Turkic peoples. During the Karakhanid period, several cities of Central Asia were considered important trade centers, as well as favorable areas for farming. Below, we have compared some farming-related lexemes in “Devon” with their variants in the Uzbek literary language and their expression in the speech of the Uzbek dialects of Northern Afghanistan.

Thematic grouping of farming-related words used in the work “Devonu lug‘otit turk”:

1. Lexical units representing the names of agricultural tools: **amach, etuk, etuklandi, azri, karki, ketman, nijdag, kasurgu, kandigu, charukluq, saban;**

2. Lexical units representing the names of grains and products derived from them: **urug‘luk, tarig‘, so‘kti, qog‘urmach, bgnl, tub, suvsush, tokukli tarig‘;**

3. Concepts specific to rice and vegetable products: **jag‘mur, sog‘un, qag‘un, burduz, tarmaz, xo‘jo‘nak.**

We have studied farming-related lexemes in a comparative manner and grouped them according to how they are expressed in speech based on the following table:

Table 1.1

**Today’s nomenclature of agricultural lexical units in “Devonu
Lughatit Turk”**

№	The form in “Devonu Lugotit Turk”	Expression in modern Uzbek literary language	In the dialects of Afghan Uzbeks
1	Amach	Omoch	Amoch اماچ
2	Ketman	Ketmon	Katman کتمان
3	Otuldi	O‘tamoq	Xishova خشاوه
4	Nijdag‘	Qayroqtosh	Qayroqtosh قيراق تاش
5	Qaramuq	Qoramuq	Qaraqiltig‘ قره قىلتىغ

The work "At-tuhfatuz zakiya fil-lugatih turkiya" is one of the unique masterpieces of Turkic-speaking peoples. In this encyclopedia, we can find many lexical units related to agriculture together with lexemes related to other fields. Some of these lexemes are still actively used by the population, while some of them are among the obsolete lexemes and are not used in the speech of the speakers of this language.

The lexemes related to agriculture presented in the encyclopedia can be classified according to their current usage as follows:

1. Active lexemes in the work, that is, lexical units that are actively used in the speech of the Uzbeks of Northern Afghanistan until now: fig, date, apple, kashur, crop, ariq, barley, bran;

2. Inactive lexemes in the work. Lexical units that are not used in the speech of Uzbek farmers living in Northern Afghanistan today: kol, jaban, sugan, tara, taman, kavuk, shuval, sabanchi, avlaq, sapandi;

3. Lexemes that underwent phonetic changes in the work: noqut, korak, aqtardi, eruk, buyday, lablapuv, orak, su.

In the course of our research, it was found that the work "At-tuhfatuz zakiya fil-lugatit turkiya" contains lexemes related to almost all fields of agriculture.

We can divide the agricultural lexemes in the work into the following thematic groups according to the field of application.

1. Lexical units expressing concepts related to fruit growing: fig, dates, apples, peaches, currants, lemons, kogam, plums;

2. Lexemes related to polisis and vegetable growing: melon, kashur, radish, sugan;

3. Lexemes representing grain and its products: kunji, barley, wheat, buyday, grain, bran, kavuk, shop, burgon, sword;

4. Lexical units expressing concepts related to doubles: ekti, sapandi, aqtardi;

5. Irrigation-specific lexemes: ariq, avlaq, Shamruq, ajlaq, jirlan akar, ermaq, koquz, karuv, shikraq, azan, su.

In the work "At-tuhfatuz zakiya fil-lugatit turkiya" we can divide the lexical units representing concepts related to fruit growing into the following groups according to the scope of application:

a) lexical units that are actively used in our speech without any changes: dates, peaches;

b) lexemes with phonetic changes: fig, alma, juzum, lemon, "Eruk (ayruk)";

d) inactive lexemes in the work: Kogam (kogan).

The work "At-tuhfatuz zakiya fil-lugatit turkiya" also used lexemes denoting the tasks of farming activities (occupational names). We can describe them as follows:

1. "Tat (tot) – farmer"⁶. H. Jabbarov's "Brief Explanatory Dictionary of Farming Words": "Farmer is a large land owner, zamindar; village mayor. A person whose main occupation consists of tilling the land and planting crops"⁷. Currently, the lexeme tat is not used to express this concept. In its place, peasant and chakboshi units are widespread.

2. "Sabanchi (sobanji) — farmer"⁸. The lexeme Sabanchi is not used in the speech of the Uzbeks living in Northern Afghanistan, instead of this term, words such as chakboshi and deghan are used.

3. "Chavurchi"⁹ (chuvurchi) — tailor". "Charikhchi — a man who sews boots made of rawhide, intended to be worn in the fields when the land is plowed."

⁶ Ат-тухфатуз закияту фил-луғотит туркия. Нашрга тайёрловчи: Муталибов С. – Тошкент: Фан, 1968. – Б. 94.

⁷ Жабборов Х. Дехқончилик сўзларининг қисқача изоҳли луғати. – Қарши: Насаф, 2016. – Б. 87.

⁸ Ўша манба. – Б. 45.

⁹ Ўша манба. – Б. 65.

Chavurchi¹⁰ lexeme is not currently used in the speech of the Uzbeks of Northern Afghanistan and Uzbekistan. This term is among obsolete words. Alternatives such as shoemaker, butdoz, pinadoz, and mochi are widely used instead of Chavurchi lexeme.

4. "Battuq (swamp) — water¹¹" . "Mirob is an inspector of irrigation and water supply. The person¹² controlling the water supply and irrigation networks" . Battuq lexeme is not found in the speech of Uzbek farmers living in Northern Afghanistan and Uzbekistan. This term is included in the list of obsolete words, and the units svchi, mirob are used as synonyms of this word.

During our research, it was found that the following lexemes were used to express the concept of plant in this work:

1. "**Tamar** is a plant¹³". This term is not found in the speech of Uzbek farmers living in Northern Afghanistan today. This lexeme is currently among the obsolete words.

2. "**Baqla** (boqlo) – o‘simlik”¹⁴. Due to the fact that the lexeme of bagla is among the obsolete words, it is not found in the speech of the Uzbeks living in the regions of Northern Afghanistan and Uzbekistan.

3. "Bitik is a plant¹⁵". Nowadays, in the speech of Uzbek farmers living in Northern Afghanistan, the lexeme bitik is not used to express the meaning of plant.

Table 1.2

Historical sources of agricultural terms and their present form

t/r	The form of words in “At-tuhfatuz zakiya fil-lugatit turkiya”.	The form of words in “Devonu Lugotit Turk”.	form of words which are used nowadays
1	Sug‘an	Sog‘un	Piyoz
2	Urug‘luq	Urug‘luk	Urug‘lik – tuxmiy
3	Shuval	Kasurgu	Xalta – qop
4	Tari (tori)	Tarig‘	Tariq
5	Oraq	Org‘aq	O‘roq
6	Bilagi (bilavi)	Nijdag‘	Qayroq
7	Ermaq	Ariq	Ariq
8	Sapandi (sobondi)	Saban	Omochni yuritdi
9	Aqtardi (aqtordi)	Axtardi	Ag‘dardi – og‘dardi
10	Mamiq	Pamuq	Paxta

¹⁰ Жабборов Х. Дехқончилик сўзларининг қисқача изоҳли луғати. – Қарши. Насаф, 2016. – Б. 249.

¹¹ Ат-тухфатуз закиятү фил-луғотит туркия. Нашрга тайёрловчи: Муталлибов С. – Тошкент: Фан, 1968. – Б. 91.

¹² Жабборов Х. Дехқончилик сўзларининг қисқача изоҳли луғати. – Қарши: Насаф, 2016. – Б. 142.

¹³ Ат-тухфатуз закиятү фил-луғотит туркия. Нашрга тайёрловчи: Муталлибов С. – Тошкент: Фан, 1968. – Б. 253.

¹⁴ Ўша манба. – Б. 95.

¹⁵ Ўша манба. – Б. 185.

From the expression of lexemes related to agriculture in lexicographical sources created in the Old Turkic literary language, we can understand that the lexicon of this field was important and significant in each period. For example, in the works “Saydana”, “At-tuhfa”, “Devonu lug‘otit turk” we can witness the occurrence of many lexemes related to agriculture. Although some of the units explained in these unique works are actively used in our speech, we have witnessed that most of them are not found in our speech at the same time. For example, lexemes such as qapchak, nijdag‘ and burduz are not in use today.

Also, as proof of our idea, we can witness the provision of terms related to agriculture in several other encyclopedic works of that period. For example, in the work "Kutadgu bilig" we can see that the names of grain products appear in the form: arpa "barley", buyday "wheat", evin "grain, seed", kavuq "bran", tariq "tariq". This work contains lexicographic, ethnographic and semantic aspects of terms related to agriculture.

“Baburnoma” is an encyclopedic masterpiece that introduced the name of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur to the whole world. In this work, we can also find lexical units related to agriculture. It contains many names of agricultural products grown in Afghanistan and Uzbekistan and lexemes used in this process.

The lexemes related to farming mentioned in Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur’s work "Baburnoma" can be classified according to the nature of meaning expression as follows:

1. Lexemes representing agricultural products: chilgoza, sprout, orange, orange, key, seed;
2. Lexical units representing farming tools: alachuk, tent, otov, charik.

In the table below, we pay attention to the pronunciation of the farming terms in "Boburnoma" in the modern Uzbek literary language and in the speech of the Uzbek farmers of Northern Afghanistan.

Table 1.3

Today’s nomenclature of agricultural lexical units in “Boburnoma”

№	Expression in modern Uzbek literary language	The form in Baburnama	In the dialects of Afghan Uzbeks
1	Band	To‘g‘on	Band (بند)
2	Bog‘	Bog‘	Bog‘ (باغ)
3	Kapa	Olachuq	Xayma (خیمه)
4	Apelsin	Norinj	Norinj (نارنج)
5	Limon	Turunj	Limu (ليمو)
6	Banan	Keyla	Kela (کیله)

The work "Boburnoma" has made a worthy contribution not only to the Uzbek people, but also to the development of world culture. Many works of Z.M. Babur have been of great importance for the spiritual, educational, cultural upliftment and development of our people for many years. Babur's masterpiece — "Boburnoma" has been an important and valuable source for various fields. It is a bright expression of our national spirituality, ancient values, glorious history, and has been the light of the beacons of knowledge. The author gave a special description of the beauty and fruits of the city of Kabul in Afghanistan, as well as other regions, emphasizing their farming and love for the land. Even today, the Uzbek people living in Northern Afghanistan are mainly engaged in farming. Their main income comes from farming products.

"Boburnoma" made a great contribution to world culture with its rich heritage. For more than 500 years, the works of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur have been serving the spiritual growth of our nation and its recognition in the world. Babur's masterpiece — "Boburnoma" is a valuable source for scholars of various fields, and as a unique gem of our national spirituality, it reflects the unique aspects of our people's thinking, our ancient values, and our glorious history like a clear mirror.

In the second chapter of the dissertation entitled "Words representing agricultural products, tools and verbs of action in the speech of the Uzbeks of Northern Afghanistan", the lexical units related to agriculture were raised, and Northern Afghan The expression of the names of agricultural products in the speech of the Uzbeks of Asia, the lexicographic analysis of the names of agricultural tools in the speech of the Uzbeks of Northern Afghanistan, and the semantic features of the action verbs related to agriculture in the speech of the Uzbeks of Northern Afghanistan are discussed.

In Uzbek linguistics, great importance has been attached to the study of dialects, including its lexical layer. As a result, terms such as lexicon of dialects, lexicon of professions, ethnographic lexicon appeared and began to be used in practice. Also, many scientific works devoted to the study of the lexical composition of artistic or other works have appeared¹⁶.

The similarity of words related to agriculture in terms of gender and type, their direct and indirect connection with other words, is revealed by the semantic paradigm they represent. R. Safarova also touches on the relationship between type and gender in her manual "Types of lexical-semantic relations" and explains the hyponymic and hypernymic properties of the tree lexeme. Regarding the formation of a lexeme from the harmony of noneme and sememe, H. Ne'matov and R. Rasulov in their manual "Fundamentals of the System Lexicology of the Uzbek Language" draw attention to the fact that the names of agricultural products are in the sequence noneme + sememe = lexeme. It is emphasized that

¹⁶ Абдиев М. Соҳа лексикасининг систем таҳлили муаммолари. Монография. – Тошкент: Абдулла Қодирий номидаги халқ мероси нашриёти, 2004. – Б. 16.

one sememe of dry fruits such as apricot, apple, pomegranate, peach, etc. covers several concepts, but in the lexemes of grapes//raisins//vines, one agricultural product creates different concepts and word content, so the concept and sememe do not always match. It is also explained by scientists that the tree lexeme, which creates a hypo-hyperonymic relationship, has 7 sememes (subject, plant, growing on the ground, fleshy, rooty, branchy, leafy). In our study, we also studied the type and gender characteristics of lexemes related to agriculture used in the Uzbek dialects of Northern Afghanistan and divided them into different thematic groups.

"These works are mainly divided into two groups from the point of view of studying the lexicon of the Uzbek language:

1. An unlimited lexicon.
2. Vocabulary with a limited range of general use.

Common Turkish and Uzbek words as well as native (Tajik, Arabic, Russian) words are included in the unlimited lexicon.

The lexicon with a limited scope of use is studied in the form of dialectal lexicon, terminological lexicon, jargon and argons¹⁷.

"The second group of scientists studies the vocabulary of the Uzbek language by dividing it into the following groups:

1. Historically, the lexicon of the current Uzbek literary language. It includes common Turkish, Uzbek, Tajik, Arabic and Russian words.

2. Socio-dialectal lexicon of the current Uzbek literary language (active and passive words, archaisms, historicisms, neologisms, dialectisms, slang and argons). Or:

1. Historical development of the lexicon of the Uzbek language;
2. Current composition of the Uzbek language¹⁸.

Based on the above classifications, we can initially divide agricultural lexemes into the following groups:

1. Lexemes of their own class representing agricultural products:
2. Lexemes belonging to the acquired layer representing agricultural products: chor, mosh, fig, zardoluv.

Lexemes belonging to the agricultural layer are lexemes created based on the capabilities of the Uzbek language. For example: barley, wheat, straw, straw.

Lexemes belonging to the acquired layer related to agriculture are considered to be lexemes that entered the Uzbek language mainly as a result of the influence of the second language. It should be noted that the main part of lexemes belonging to the assimilated layer used in the speech of Uzbek farmers living in Northern Afghanistan are lexemes borrowed from the Persian-Tajik language. For example, chor, mosh, fig, zardoluv.

¹⁷ Абдиев М. Соҳа лексикасининг систем таҳлили муаммолари. Монография. – Тошкент: Абдулла Қодирий номидаги халқ мероси нашриёти, 2004. – Б. 16.

¹⁸ Ат-тухфатуз закияту фил-луғотит туркия. Нашрга тайёрловчи: Муталибов С. – Тошкент: Фан, 1968. – Б. 17.

In addition, due to the fact that now is the period of scientific and technological development, the introduction of new techniques into this field is also the reason for the entry of lexemes belonging to a new mastered layer. For example, lexemes such as tractor, combine, trishal.

According to the content of the expression, we can study the lexemes representing the concepts of agriculture based on the following groups:

1. Lexemes representing agricultural products: barley, wheat, flax, sesame, straw, straw, angara, chor, toppon, zigirpuri, etc.
2. Lexemes denoting agricultural tools: sickle, belt, bag, juvoldiz, halbur, chigil, tent (kappa, khaima), khyrtish, kurak, etc.
3. Lexemes representing action verbs related to agriculture: turn over, water, plant, plant, etc.

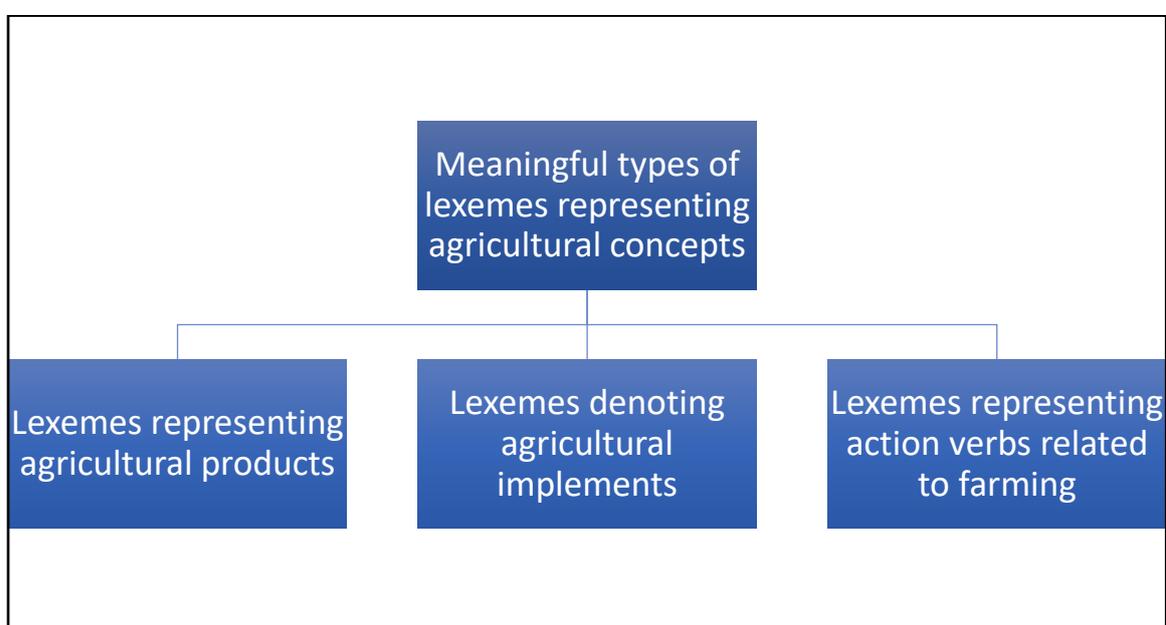


Figure 2.1. Meaningful types of lexemes representing farming concepts

It is appropriate to divide the original Turkic lexemes in agriculture into four groups according to the relationship of the current Uzbek literary language:

1. Lexemes used in the current Uzbek literary language in the same form and meaning: crop, wheat, plow, farmer.
2. Lexemes used with phonetic changes: arig' (brook), samon (straw), alma (apple), paxal (straw).
3. Lexemes used in modern Uzbek dialects: omoch, buyunturiq, juvoldiz, angara.
4. Lexemes out of use in the modern Uzbek literary language: tat (farmer), ashliq (grain), ermaq (ditch), kilchiq (ear).

The following types of wheat are mentioned in the "Brief Annotated Dictionary of Agricultural Words" by the linguist scientist H. Jabbarov:

1. Durum wheat is a soft wheat with valuable flour properties.

2. Durum wheat is a special botanical type of wheat. It contains a lot of protein. It is widely used in the pasta industry.

3. Common wheat is a botanical type of wheat. The most common variety on earth, resistant to cold and drought, fast growing variety¹⁹.

These types of wheat are not used in the speech of the Uzbek farmers of Northern Afghanistan. But other synonyms and types are used instead.

In the speech of the Uzbek farmers of Northern Afghanistan, wheat varieties are called as follows:

1. Sarkori (سرکاری) is the name of a tall red wheat variety. This lexeme is not included in explanatory dictionaries in Uzbekistan because it is characteristic of the speech of the Uzbeks of Northern Afghanistan. This lexeme currently exists in the speech of the Uzbek farmers of Northern Afghanistan.

2. Shaniyazi (شانيازى) is the name of a white wheat variety. This term is one of the names of wheat in the speech of the Uzbeks of Northern Afghanistan. This lexeme is still actively used in the speech of the Uzbeks of Northern Afghanistan.

3. Karaqiltig (قره قىلتىغ) — this term is used for a variety of wheat with black ears. This lexeme is not included in the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" because it is the name of wheat typical of the speech of the Uzbeks of Northern Afghanistan. It is also found in the speech of Uzbeks living in Uzbekistan.

4. Tuyatishi (تويە ئىشى) — this name is used for the type of wheat with long grains. It is one of the names of the wheat varieties related to grain production typical of the speech of Uzbek farmers living in Afghanistan. This term is still actively used in the speech of the Uzbek farmers of Northern Afghanistan.

5. Kaltamawri (كلتمورى) is used as the name of a variety of wheat with a low stem. This lexeme is one of the names of a variety of wheat, a cereal product typical of the speech of Afghan Uzbeks. It should be noted that this term is not included in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language". This term is often found in the speech of the Uzbek farmers of Northern Afghanistan.

In the speech of the Uzbek farmers of Northern Afghanistan, the following lexemes related to wheat products are actively used: hirman, shahok, mashakh, samon, pakhal, maisa, angora, Kepak. These lexical units can be used in agriculture at different stages. We can classify wheat and its products as follows:

1. The names of wheat products used before the harvesting process: cob, mashok, maysa;

2. Lexemes representing wheat products used during harvesting: pokhol, angora;

3. Lexical units used after harvesting, expressing concepts related to wheat products: threshing, straw, bran.

¹⁹ Ат-тухфатуз закияту фил-луғотит туркия. Нашрга тайёрловчи: Муталибов С. – Тошкент: Фан, 1968. – Б. 58.

Sumalak (سُمَلَک) is a dish similar to holvaytar, which is made by growing wheat, then grinding it and adding flour to water. In the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" it is explained as: "a cervitamin, delicious holwaytar-like food prepared from a mixture of wheat, flour and oil (usually cooked on the basis of halfana among women in spring)²⁰". Uzbeks living in the territory of Uzbekistan understand sumalak as a dish made from this product. But the Uzbeks living in Northern Afghanistan prepare three types of food from sumac and call it by three names.

1. Sumalak is a seasonal dish in which the wheat grown for the purpose of making sumalak is crushed, mixed with flour, rolled into a somsa shape and baked in the oven.

2. Sumalak halwa (سُمَلَک حلوا) — this term has the same pronunciation in the speech of Uzbeks living in Uzbekistan and Northern Afghanistan. A national dish cooked from wheat juice in a special pot for one day.

3. Komashan (کومشْتان) is a food that is eaten by crushing wheat grain grown for the purpose of making sumak, adding wheat flour to the water that comes out of it, making it into bread and cooking it in stained oil, sprinkled with sugar. This lexeme is still actively used among the Uzbeks of Northern Afghanistan.

According to the type of agricultural products in the speech of the Uzbek farmers of Northern Afghanistan, we can divide them into the following thematic groups:

1. Lexical units representing the names of grain crops and their products: barley, flax, zigirtoppon, zigirpuri, cumin, ziratoppon, sesame;

2. Lexemes representing the names of leguminous crops: bean, mosh.

In the speech of Uzbek farmers living in northern Afghanistan, the following lexemes related to flax and its products are found:

a) flax — the name of the grain of the product;

b) flax gun — a stem of flax;

d) linseed — a product made from flax spikes and stalks in the process of crushing;

e) kunjala — a product made from the skin of flax in the process of extracting oil from it;

f) indov (indov) — a plant that grows on the ground where flax is planted.

The units of measurement used in the speech of the Uzbek farmers of Northern Afghanistan are mainly:

1. Land measurement units: *ho 'kiz, poycha* (پايچه), *hektor (gektar)* (هكتار), *jirib* (جريب), *bisva* (بسوه).

2. Unit of measurement of grain: *botmon* (باتمان), *xirmon* (*xirman*, خيرمان), *ser* (سير), *g'albur* (*g'alvir*, غلبور), *kilogramm* (کيلوگرام).

²⁰ O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati. 6 jildli. – Toshkent: G'afur G'ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi, 2022. J. 4. – B. 758.

3. Unit of measurement of water: : *soat* (ساعت-*bir soat suv*), *ho'kiz* (-*هو كيز bir ho'kiz suv*). *quloq* (قولاق-*bir quloq suv*) – “yer sug‘orishda bitta suvchi eplay oladigan suv”²¹.

Since land is the main source of income for farmers, awareness of land measurement units is of great importance. Because of this, you can get more income from less land. In addition, depending on the size of the land, how many hours of water will be given to the farmers will be determined and distributed accordingly. Currently, the Uzbek peasants living in Northern Afghanistan mainly use the ox (one ox equals sixty-three jiribs of land, i.e. one hundred and twenty-six thousand square meters) as a unit of measurement. This unit of measure can be found in "Brief Explanatory Dictionary of Agricultural Words" by H. Jabbarov: "Unit of measure of water in irrigation. During water distribution and ditch cleaning, the land of each villager was measured by overturning the land of one ox. The unit of measure Poycha (in the form of one foot of land, one foot of land) is also used²². The main reason why it is called a poycha of land or a poycha of land is that this unit of measurement is one-fourth of an ox of land, that is, an ox has four legs, so one foot is used as a quarter of a poycha of land. A hectare is a hector (one hectare of land is equal to ten thousand square meters), it is explained in the "Brief explanatory dictionary of agricultural terms" by Kh. Jabborov: "In the metric system: a unit of measurement equal to 10,000 square meters." A jirib — a jirib is equal to two thousand square meters of land today. Biswa — one biswa of land corresponds to one hundred square meters in the measurement unit of the Uzbek farmers of Northern Afghanistan.

The above-mentioned lexemes representing land measurement units are still actively used in the speech of Uzbek farmers living in Northern Afghanistan.

Since cereal products are one of the main products of agriculture, the development of measurement units related to it and its widespread use are the main requirements for farmers and those engaged in this field. It is appropriate to study the measurement unit of cereal products by dividing them into two groups:

a). Exact units of measurement: *batmon* (one *batmon* of wheat equals forty sers, i.e. two hundred and eighty kilograms), *ser*²³ (one *serkovul* equals seven kilograms), *kay-kashkul* (one *kay* of wheat equals two kilograms today), kilograms are exact units of measurement. can be an example of units.

b). Approximate units of measurement. In the approximate unit of measurement, it is called based on the approximate size of the grain: *hirman* — one threshing of wheat, *galbur* (*galvur*) — one *galbur* of wheat is used in the speech of the Uzbek farmers of Northern Afghanistan.

According to the function of the lexical units representing the names of agricultural tools, we can divide them into the following thematic groups:

²¹ Жабборов Х. Дехқончилик сўзларининг қисқача изоҳли луғати. – Қарши: Насаф, 2016. – Б. 47.

²² Ўша манба. – Б. 48.

²³ Afg‘oniston hududida **ser** o‘lchov birligi uch xil o‘lchovni ifodalash uchun xizmat qiladi. Ya‘ni **seri Mazor** o‘n to‘rt klogrammi, **seri Kobul** yetti klogrammi, **seri Hirot** esa yuz gramm o‘lchov birligini ifodalash uchun qo‘llaniladi.

1. Lexical units representing the names of agricultural tools: tractor (تراكتور), sepal (سه پل), no‘pal (نه پل), hajdopal (هجده پل), mola (ماله), rokol (راکول);

2. Lexemes representing the names of agricultural tools used in irrigation: bel (بیل), mo‘za (موزه);

3. Names of agricultural tools used in harvesting: чарик (چاریک), qir tish (کیرتیш), scythe (اورق), stone (گراق تاش);

4. Names of agricultural tools used in the harvesting process: tevana (tywnh), temirshakha (tymwrshakhah), spade (khurak), thyrintagi (khyrman taghi), galagov (galh gāw), qwda (qwdh), chigil, galbur, juvaldozh.

When analyzing the lexemes belonging to the own and assimilated layers related to farming in the Uzbek dialects of Northern Afghanistan, it was found that most of the collected 508 lexemes are Turkish (63%), and the rest are Persian-Tajik (16%), Arabic (9%) and other languages (12%). (Figure 2.2).

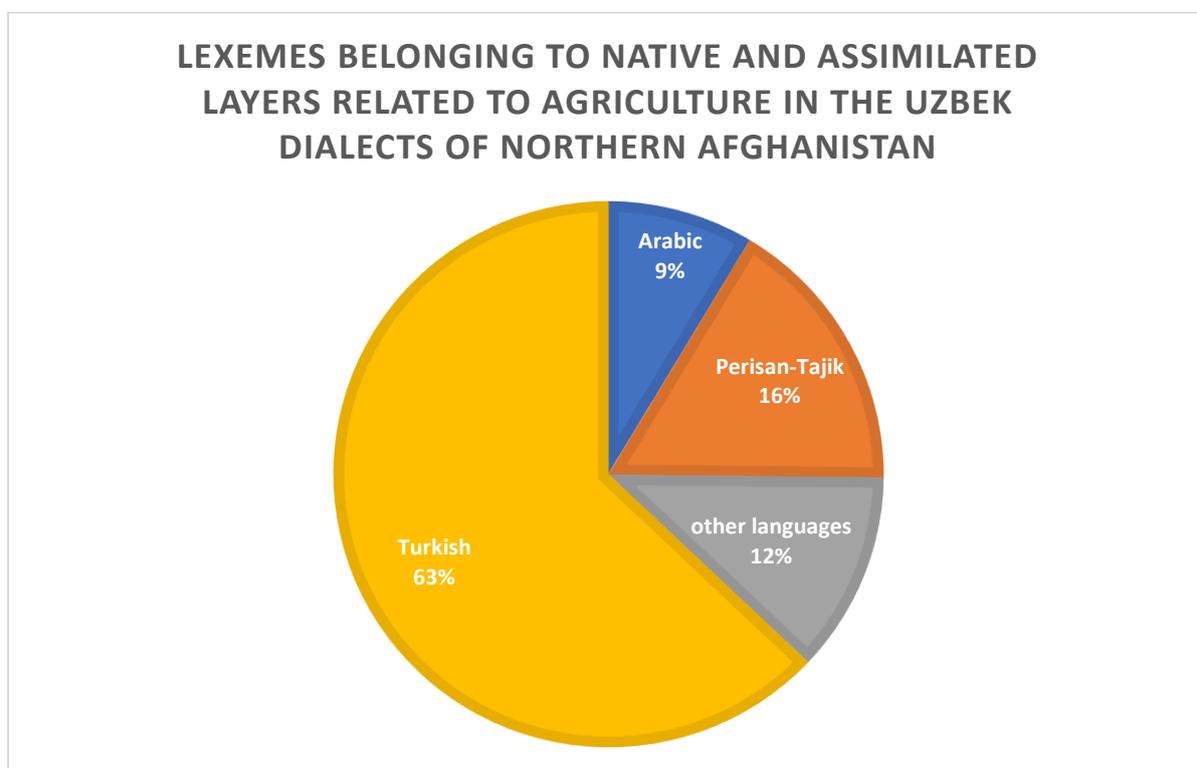


Figure 2.2. Lexemes belonging to native and assimilated layers related to farming in the Uzbek dialects of Northern Afghanistan.

In the course of our research, we analyzed about one hundred lexemes representing action verbs used in the speech of Uzbek farmers of northern Afghanistan. We can classify these lexical units according to the task they perform as follows:

1. Lexemes representing action verbs related to watering: *water* (سُغرماق), *dig* (فازماق), *dig* (تَقْلَه ماق), *watered* (سوسُغردی), *bandalamaq* (بندلماق);

2. Lexical units expressing verbs of action related to double-crossing: *double* (فوش), *double drive* (فوش حید ماق), *double* (آغدرماق).

We can divide the lexical units representing agricultural action verbs into the following thematic groups according to the purpose of expression:

1. Lexical units representing action verbs related to the process of planting agricultural products: **ekmoq** (ایکماق), **qayramoq** (قیره ماق), **biladi** (بیادی);

2. Verbs of action expressing concepts related to the process of crop production: **xishova** (خیشاوه), **yopmoq** (یاپ ماق), **kesmoq** (کیسماق);

3. Lexemes representing action verbs related to grain harvesting: **Galagov** (گله گاو), **G'albur qilmoq** (غلبور قیلماق), **Chig'il qilmoq** (چیغیل قیلماق), **Sovurmoq** (ساورماق), **O'rmoq** (اُورماق), **Trishal qilmoq** (تریشل قیلماق), **kespant bermoq** (کیسپنت بیرماق);

4. Lexemes representing action verbs related to the transportation and placement of agricultural products: **to'kmoq** (توک ماق), **joylamoq** (جای له ماق), **termoq** (تیرماق), **yanchmoq** (ینچماق), **choqmoq** (چاقماق), **qoqmoq** (قاقماق).

2. Proverbs related to the name of agricultural products. If you are honest like barley, you won't feel sad like millet. If you say you will get wheat, plant melons

3. Proverbs related to the concept of "earth". The earth is grain, the farmer is a treasurer), the earth feeds and burns fire

In this section, we will comment on some fabrics that are actively used by Uzbek farmers in Northern Afghanistan and Uzbekistan. The similarities and differences between the languages used in the speech of the Uzbeks of these countries were studied. The Uzbek language is a language rich in folk art. We can see the proof of this in our studies.

As a result of our analysis of the texts recorded from the speech of Uzbek farmers living in northern Afghanistan, according to their semantic features

We found it necessary to divide into 4 groups.

1. Maths based on analogy. "hamal" in the stable combination "hamal — cry, savr — dry" is the first month of spring. All crops planted in this month will be green in color. Hamal month mainly has a lot of rain and it is the month that separates and unites the winter and spring seasons. Therefore, there is a popular saying about Hamal month, "Hamal is crying...". This combination is a two-part proverb, and when only the first part is used, it is expressed in the form of matal. In the same case, the composition of the song "It snowed in Jaddy, grain rained on the threshing floor" was compared and connected to Part 1 (snowing in Jaddy) and Part 2 (grain falling on the threshing floor). Simile through tone is usually expressed in written speech with punctuation marks such as dashes (—), commas (,), colons (:).

2. The construction of structural matals. "If the last week of Asad is dry, autumn will be good, the conclusion is typical of the construction of a conditional meaningful sentence.

3. Poems of poetic expression. "Assad has come, don't lie down, sow corn and turnips on your vacant land."

4. Matals in a didactic spirit. If the initial content of the matal "Savr ayi — sabr ayi" is an important reminder for farmers and the formation of patience skills,

then in the secondary meaning, the combination of "savr ayi" means life, the quality of patience in it is manifested as a symbol of humanity.

Many scientific studies of phraseological units have been carried out in world and Uzbek linguistics. There are a number of research works in this regard, especially in Northern Afghanistan. On the phraseology of the Uzbek language, there is a work by Yarqin Mohammad Halim entitled "Phraseological dictionary of the Uzbek language (in the Uzbek language of Afghanistan)". In this work, 2925 expressions used in the speech of Uzbeks living in Afghanistan are collected and explained. Also, Fayzullah Aymoq's "Halq Durdonalari", Arif Usman's "People's Thought", Salimhammad Hasos' "Zarbulmasallar yo Maqallar", Ne'matullah Yoldosh's "Otalar Sozi" books, as well as examples of "Otalar Sozi" published in "Yulduz" and many other publications (words of wisdom) along with many proverbs and sayings phraseologisms are also mixed. "Because the authors, that is, the collectors of these books and works, did not distinguish between proverbs, sayings and expressions," says scientist Muhammad Halim Yorkin. Although in the above-mentioned sources, the expressions used in the speech of the Uzbeks living in the north of Afghanistan have been discussed in some detail, the idioms related to farming have not been studied as a separate object of research.

Considerable researches in the field of phraseology have also been carried out in Uzbekistan. M. Sattorov, M. Sodikova, B. Yoldoshyev, K. Bozorboyev, Q. Hakimov, M. Khalikova, Sh. Usmonova, Sh. Abdullayev, A. Abdusaidov, G. Isaqova as representatives of this school started by Sh. Rakhmatullayev. and the researches of brothers scientists A. Mamatov, A. Mamatov and other scientists are of special importance.

A phrase is a speech unit, it occurs only in a speech situation, and its equalization with a word (called a compound phrase with the same meaning as one word) is the result of a purely emotional state.

"Phraseologisms are studied mainly in two parts:

1. From the point of view of pure linguistics. In this case, it is considered as a linguistic sign and only its expression and content plans are studied.
2. From the point of view of the text (speech phenomenon). It is studied together with its expression, content and other similar aspects.

It is necessary not to mix these two ways of learning phrases.

Phraseology is one of the new directions of linguistics. This section developed mainly in the 20th century, and also in the last two decades. "There are three theories among scholars in determining the territory of phraseologisms, especially according to their content:

1. According to a group of scientists, all the words in its composition are only phrases used in a figurative sense.
2. According to the opinion of the second group of scientists, if only one word in the phrase is used figuratively, it is called a phraseological phrase.
3. In the opinion of the third group of scientists, all polished expressions of the language, regardless of their figurative meaning, can be called a phraseological unit.

Although the composition of phraseological units used in the speech of Uzbek farmers living in northern Afghanistan and Uzbekistan differs phonetically, grammatically, and morphologically, they gain unity in content. For example, the expression "Tarbuzi fell from the armpit" is pronounced in the form of "Tarbuzi fell from the armpit" in Northern Afghanistan. The two are semantically similar. Because in the speeches of the representatives of both regions, the work they thought about was not realized, they were disappointed and left empty. It is used in the sense of failing.

Phrases that come together under the same theme. Although some expressions used in the Uzbek dialects of Northern Afghanistan differ from each other in form, they express the same meaning. For example, the phrases "Vine garden, garden mountain" and "Non nondong(y)a, kaliti osmog(y)a" are used in the meaning of things that cannot be achieved, are united under one theme.

Opposite phrases. If one of the phrases belonging to this category is used in a positive sense, the second serves to express a negative meaning. In the speech of the Uzbek peasants of Northern Afghanistan, the expressions used in the opposite sense related to the lexeme "nut" are the phrases "A bag of walnuts" and "Fill your belly with empty walnuts".

Phrases in a didactic spirit. In this type of sayings, the main focus is on promoting a person to the right path, giving advice and perfecting human qualities. In general, phraseological units are of didactic value. Expressions with this characteristic are also used in the Uzbek dialects of Northern Afghanistan. The phrase "water that flows into a ditch will still flow" is used to promote the possibility of regaining the previous attention and position that has been lost, to encourage people who are desperate for life.

Idioms related to religious beliefs. Due to the strong focus on issues related to religious beliefs in northern Afghanistan, phraseological units related to religious beliefs are also used in the speech of the population. The expression "The Almighty knows what is in the bag" belongs to such phrases. Basically it expresses something closed, not clear, God knows what.

CONCLUSION

1. As a result of our studies, it became clear that we can observe terms related to agriculture in many sources written in the Old Turkic language, but we almost did not come across any scientific works specifically related to agricultural lexemes. Our research serves as one of the sources for scientific works in the fields of language history, dialectology, lexicography, and terminology in Afghanistan and Uzbekistan.

2. As a result of our research, we studied the work "At-tuhfa", which includes dictionaries related to the Kipchak language. We found that there are more than a hundred lexemes related to agriculture in the work. However, we witnessed that today most of these terms are among the obsolete words and have been replaced by terms belonging to the assimilated layer.

3. We analyzed many lexemes related to agriculture in Mahmud Kashgari's work "Devonu lug'otit turk". It turned out that some of the lexemes related to agriculture in this work can still be observed in the speech of Uzbek farmers living in the territories of Northern Afghanistan and Uzbekistan. However, we have witnessed orthoepic and orthographic changes in these terms. At the same time, it was found that most of the terms in this work are leaving the daily speech of farmers, and these lexemes are being replaced by terms belonging to the assimilated stratum.

4. Although Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur's work "Boburnoma" is not specifically related to lexicography, the study of many lexemes related to agriculture in this work increases the lexicographic value of this work.

5. In the course of our research, by analyzing more than five hundred lexemes related to agriculture, it was found that the agricultural terms specific to the Uzbek dialect contained in them have some similar and different features in the speech of Uzbek clans in the two countries, and this will serve as the basis for compiling a dictionary common to both peoples.

6. Despite the fact that the Uzbeks living in Northern Afghanistan and Uzbekistan speak the same language, we can also directly observe some differences in their speech. These differences arose as a result of the separation of the Uzbek people, who belong to the same nationality, but are located in two regions due to certain political problems. As a result of the distance, science and technology, as well as political problems, began to have an impact on the spoken speech, which ultimately led to some differences in the speech of the Uzbeks of both countries, that is, while the Russian, Persian-Tajik, and Arabic languages had an impact on the speech of the Uzbeks living in Uzbekistan, we can observe that the Persian-Tajik language, as well as the Dari and Pashto languages, also took precedence in the speech of the Uzbeks living in Northern Afghanistan.

7. In our scientific work, we tried to study and compare the dialects of the Uzbeks living in the two countries in only one direction, namely, on the example of lexemes related to the agricultural sector, and shed light on the differences between them. In addition, we have given a special explanation of the use and interpretation of terms related to agriculture in the works "Devonu lug'otit turk", "At-tuhfa" and "Boburnoma", as well as the terms of agriculture related to the 21st century. We have explained the lexemes related to agriculture in these works and touched upon how they are called today. It is important to be based on both historical and modern approaches in studying the language of these works.

8. If we pay attention to some of the changes that have occurred in the current colloquial speech of peoples of the same nationality living in both regions, similarities and differences are clearly visible in lexicological and orthoepic aspects. It should be noted that the results of our research can also be necessary scientific and practical sources for comparative linguistics.

9. Under the influence of the development of modern technologies, new lexemes are being introduced and used. The field of agriculture has not been left behind in this development. New lexemes that have emerged as a result of the

discovery of modern equipment affect the native and assimilated layers of the Uzbek language, positively affecting the further enrichment of our native language.

10. Considering that the currently improving relations between the two countries provide broad opportunities in the future, Uzbeks living in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and researchers in Uzbekistan can also use this scientific work to obtain additional information about terms related to agriculture.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ PhD. 03/31.03.2021.Fil.78.04
ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ
ТЕРМЕЗСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ**

ТЕРМЕЗСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

АМИНИ АЗИЗ АҲМАД

**ЗЕМЛЕДЕЛЬЧЕСКАЯ ЛЕКСИКА УЗБЕКСКИХ ДИАЛЕКТОВ
СЕВЕРНОГО АФГАНИСТАНА: СИСТЕМА, СЕМАНТИКА И
ЛЕКСИКОГРАФИЧЕСКАЯ ИНТЕРПРЕТАЦИЯ**

10.00.01 – Узбекский язык

АВТОРЕФЕРАТ
диссертации на соискании учёной степени доктора философии (PhD) по
ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ НАУКАМ

Термез – 2025

Тема диссертации на соискание ученой степени доктора философии (PhD) зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии При Министерстве высшего образования, науки и инноваций Республики Узбекистан под № В2023.1.PhD/Fil13048

Диссертация выполнена в Термезском государственном университете.

Автореферат диссертации размещен на трех языках (узбекском, русском, английском (резюме)) на веб-странице Термезском государственном университете (www.fersu.uz) и на Информационно-образовательном портале «Ziynet» (www.ziynet.uz).

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Ведущая организация: Бухарский государственный университет

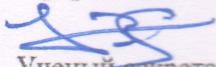
Защита диссертации состоится «23» «05» 2025 года в «13⁰⁰» часов на заседании Научного совета PhD.03/31.03.2021.Fil.78.04 по присуждению ученых степеней при Термезском государственном университете (Адрес: 190111, г. Термез, улица Баркамол авлод, 43. Тел: (876) 221-74-55; факс: (876) 221-71-17; e-mail: termizdu@umail.uz).

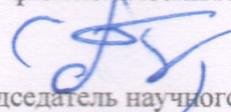
С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Термезского государственного университета (зарегистрировано за № 293). (Адрес: 190111, г. Термез, улица Баркамол авлод, 43. Тел: (876) 221-74-55.

Автореферат диссертации разослан «08» «05» 2025 года.
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ВСТУПЛЕНИЕ

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Цель исследования. Взаимосвязь и сравнение земледельческих терминов, используемых в Северном Афганистане и Республике Узбекистан. Предоставить информацию о системе, семантике и лексикографии земледельческой лексики, предназначенной для узбекских диалектов Северного Афганистана, и познакомить узбекских лингвистов и лексикографов с этими лексическими единицами. На этой основе помочь узбекским лингвистам узнать больше о земледельческой лексике в узбекских диалектах Северного Афганистана.

Объектом исследования являются были отобраны из практических аспектов лексем и устойчивых сочетаний, связанных с земледелием, используемых в узбекских диалектах Северного Афганистана, а также из теоретических аспектов лексем, связанных с земледелием, в произведениях Махмуда Кашгари «Девону луг'отит тюрк», «Бобурнома» Захириддина Мухаммада Бабура, «Словарь узбекского языка» Нуруллы Алтая, «Фразеологический словарь узбекского языка» Мухаммада Халима Йоркина (на узбекском языке Афганистана)», «Толковый словарь узбекского языка» Х. Джаббарова, «Краткий толковый словарь сельскохозяйственных слов» и «Ат-тухфатуз закияту фил-лугатит туркия» в переводе С.М. Муталибов.

Научная новизна работы (исследования) состоит в следующем:

Впервые с помощью сравнительно-лингвистического подхода изучены этапы исторического развития земледельческой лексики в узбекских диалектах Северного Афганистана и Узбекистана и ее выражение в историко-художественных источниках, была четко определена степень влияния арабского, персидского, таджикского, пуштунского языков.

На основе анализа первоисточников и практических наблюдений в связи с узбекским, персидско-таджикским и пуштунским языками научно обоснованы семантические (синонимические), многозначные (полисемантические) и этимологические особенности земледельческой лексики в узбекских диалектах Северного Афганистана.

На основе лингвокультурологического подхода выявлено влияние географических, религиозных, этнокультурных и полилингвистических факторов на формирование устойчивых сочетаний в диалектах.

Доказана важность сбора диалектных единиц и создания словаря как возможности сохранения языкового разнообразия, передачи его из поколения в поколение и обогащения современного узбекского литературного языка.

Внедрение результатов исследования. По результатам исследования различий между народами двух стран в процессе наименования земледельческих продуктов и названий орудий в речи узбеков, проживающих в разных регионах, термины, относящиеся к земледельчеству, отличаются друг от друга по своему образованию, структуре. и использование в рамках Государственной научно-технической

программы А-ОТ-2019-10. Оно использовано в практическом грантовом проекте «Именование на узбекском языке: создание нормативно-правовой основы» (15 мая 2023 года Ташкентский государственный университет узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои № 01/10-945). В результате это позволило проанализировать и описать уровень использования узбекской сельскохозяйственной лексики за пределами страны, обогатить материалы;

Из полученных результатов и выводов следует, что особенности семантики и многозначности, встречающиеся в земледельческой лексике в речи представителей узбекских диалектов Северного Афганистана, различны в связи с тем, что они этимологически смешаны с узбекским и персидско-таджикским и пуштинским языками. Целесообразно создание «Лингводидактической электронной платформы турецкого языка» в рамках Государственной научно-технической программы PZ-2020042022, используемой в грантовом проекте (Обращение №01/10-946 от 15 мая 2023 года Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои Министерства высшего образования, науки и инноваций Республики Узбекистан). В результате обеспечивается научная обоснованность приведенных примеров для обоснования теоретических взглядов на феномен земледельческой лексики в тюркских языках; ПЗ-20170927147 использовался в практическом грантовом проекте по теме «Исследование тюркских письменных источников с древнейших времен до XIII века» (Ташкентский государственный университет узбекского языка и литературы, 2023 г. Справка №01/10-944 от 15 мая). В результате на основе исследования письменных источников можно описать земледельческую лексику на разных диалектах узбекского языка.

Объем и структура диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, введения, трех основных глав, заключения, списка использованной литературы и приложения. Общий объем диссертации 127 страниц.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI
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