

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

QORAQALPOQ DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

ABDULLAYEV OXUNJON IKROM O'G'LI

**O'ZBEK VA QORAQALPOQ TILLARIDA ZAMONAVIY LEKSIKANING
LINGVOKULTUROLOGIK TAHLILI**

10.00.06 – Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog'ishtirma tilshunoslik va tarjimashunoslik

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

Nukus – 2025

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KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligi taraqqiyotida tilni turli sohalar bo'yicha zamonaviy yondashuvlar asosida o'rganish tilshunoslarning diqqat markazida bo'lib kelmoqda. Tilning lug'at tarkibi doimo rivojlanishda, o'sishda bo'lganligi sababli shu sohaga doir tadqiqotlar dolzarb hisoblanadi. Ayniqsa, ma'lum bir tilning lug'atini yaratishda yangi terminlarni izohlash, yangi tushunchalarning fonetik, leksik, grammatik, lingvokulturologik jihatlarini yoritish eng muhim masalalardan biridir. Til millatning ma'naviyati va madaniyati bilan bevosita hamda bilvosita aloqadordir. Dunyo tillari orasida sof tilning o'zi yo'q ekan, ma'lum bir tilning tarovati o'z til so'zlari hisobiga yashashi bilangina belgilanmaydi. Harakatdagi tillarning ma'lum darajada omuxtalashishi, birining ikkinchisiga ta'sir ko'rsatishi til jarayoni uchun barqaror qonuniyatlardan biri hisoblanadi. Tilning ma'naviyat va madaniyat tushunchalari bilan uzviy bog'liqligi nuqtayi nazaridan o'zlashma so'z va uning zamirida o'zlashmoqda.

Dunyo tilshunosligida turli mavzular qatorida leksikologiya ham turibdi. Aynan shu davrda zamonaviy tilshunoslik nuqtayi nazaridan ahamiyatli masala hisoblangan va chuqur tadqiq etilayotgan leksikologiya masalasi yetakchi sohalardan biridir. Leksikologiya azaldan tilshunoslikning dolzarb yo'nalishi hisoblanadi. Zamonaviy tilshunoslikdagi tadqiqotlar davom etar ekan, leksikologiyaga ham "zamonaviy" maqomini berib, yangi yo'nalishlar, yangicha metodlar bilan tadqiq etish birlamchi vazifa hisoblanmoqda.

Mamlakatimizda ilm-fanni rivojlantirish maqsadida tadqiqotchilar oldida bir qator vazifalar belgilab berilmoqda. Jumladan, davlat tilining nufuzini yanada oshirish, tilimizni dunyo tillari darajasiga olib chiqish, qardosh tillarning o'zaro aloqasini yanada mustahkamlash dolzarb hisoblanadi. O'zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo'yicha 2030-yilgacha mo'ljallangan "Harakatlar strategiyasi"da ko'rsatilgan "2026-yilga qadar 10 ta salohiyatli oliy ta'lim muassasasining QS va THE xalqaro reytinglarga kirishiga maqsadli tayyorlash, nodavlat oliy ta'lim tashkilotlari sonini 2026-yilgacha 50 taga yetkazish, shuningdek, "El-yurt umidi" jamg'armasi orqali ilmiy salohiyati yuqori bo'lgan yoshlarni nufuzli xorijiy oliygohlarga o'qishga yuborish ko'lamini 2 baravarga oshirish, bunda yoshlarning 50 foizini texnika, aniq fanlar va IT sohalariga o'qitish"¹ borasidagi vazifalar tilshunoslik sohasidagi tadqiqotlarnig kengayishiga keng imkoniyatlar yaratadi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-son "2022-2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi farmoni, 2019-yil 8-oktabrdagi PF-5847-son "O'zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta'lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida"gi farmoni, 2017-yil 20-apreldagi PQ-2909-son "Oliy ta'lim tizimini yanada rivojlantirish to'g'risida"gi hamda 2018-yil 5-iyundagi PQ-3775-

¹ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-son "2022-2026 yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning tarqkiyot strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi Farmoni, URL: <https://lex.uz/docs/5841063>.

son “Oliy ta’lim muassasalarida ta’lim sifatini oshirish va ularning mamlakatda amalga oshirilayotgan keng qamrovli islohotlarda faol ishtirokini ta’minlash bo’yicha qo’shimcha chora-tadbirlar to’g’risida”gi va ushbu faoliyatga tegishli boshqa me’yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda ushbu dissertatsiya ishi muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo’nalishlarga mosligi. Mazkur tadqiqot respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining I. “Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma’naviy-ma’rifiy rivojlanishida innovatsion g’oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo’llari” ustuvor yo’nalishiga muvofiq amalga oshirilgan.

Muammoning o’rganilganlik darajasi. Tilning leksik sathi, terminologiya va leksik birliklarning lingvokulturologik tahlilining qiyosiy tadqiqi doim dunyo tilshunoslari diqqat markazida bo’lib kelgan. Jumladan, R.A.Budagov², E.Coseriu³, L.A.Onikov⁴, N.V.Shishlin⁵, N.S.Trubetskiy⁶, H.A.Baskakov⁷ kabi olimlar tillarning leksik sathi va terminologiya singari masalalarga e’tibor qaratishgan.

Lingvokulturologiyaga doir qimmatli izlanishlar V.V.Maslova⁸, V.fon.Gumbolt⁹, Z.I.Salieva¹⁰, D.Xudayberganovalarning¹¹ tadqiqotlarida o’z aksini topgan. Qolaversa, so’nggi yillarda o’zbek hamda qoraqalpoq tillari leksikasi, terminologiyasiga doir ilmiy izlanishlarni A.Hojiyev¹², N.Mahmudov¹³, A.Madvaliyev¹⁴, H.Dadaboyev¹⁵, D.Kadirbekova¹⁶, O.Bekbaulov¹⁷, O.Dospanov¹⁸, Sh.Abdinazimov¹⁹, A.Pirniyazovalarning tadqiqotlarida kuzatishimiz mumkin²⁰.

O’zbek va qoraqalpoq tillaridagi zamonaviy leksika va uning lingvokulturologik tahliliga bag’ishlangan tadqiqotlar to’liq o’rganilmagan. Shu sababli bu tillardagi o’z va o’zlashgan qatlamga oid yangi so’zlarni qiyosiy yo’nalishda tahlil qilish zarurati mavjud. Qoraqalpog’istonda o’zbek va qoraqalpoq

² Будагов Р.А. Толковые словари в национальной культуре народов. – МГУ.: 1989.

³ Coseriu E. Das Phänomen der Sprache. Sonderdruck aus Heft 1/2 der Pädagogischen Provins. – Berlin.: 1967.

⁴ Onikov L.A., Shishlin N.V. Qisqacha siyosiy lug’at. – T.: O’zbekiston. 1983.

⁵ Onikov L.A., Shishlin N.V. Qisqacha siyosiy lug’at. – T.: O’zbekiston. 1983.

⁶ Трубецкий Н.С. Поведения и мышления к языку. в кн.: НЛ.в.1. – М.: 1960;

⁷ Баскаков Н.А. Каракалпакский язык. – М.: “Издательство академии наук СССР”, 1951.

⁸ Маслова В.В. Лингвокультурология в системе гуманитарного знания / Критика и семиотика. – М.: 1987.

⁹ Гумбольдт В.фон. Язык и философия культуры. – М.: 1985.

¹⁰ Салиева З.И. Концептуальная значимость и национально-культурная специфика сентенции в английском и узбекском языках. Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент.: УзГУМЯ, 2010.

¹¹ Xudayberganova D. Matnning antroposentrik tadqiqi. Monografiya. – Toshkent.: Fan. 2013.

¹² Hojiyev. A. Tilshunoslik terminlarining izohli lug’ati. “O’zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi”. – T.: 2005.

¹³ Н.Махмудов. Тил ва маданият. – Тошкент.: Ўзбекистон. 1992.

¹⁴ Madvaliyev A. O’zbek terminologiyasi va leksikografiyasi masalalari. “O’zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi”. – T.: 2017.

¹⁵ Dadaboyev H. O’zbek terminologiyasi. . “Yoshlar”. – T.: 2019.

¹⁶ Kadirbekova D. “Inglizcha–o’zbekcha axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari terminologiyasi va uning leksikografik xususiyatlari”. PhD.diss. – Toshkent.: 2017.

¹⁷ Бекбаўлов О. Қарақалпақ тилиндегі өзлестирме сөзлердің қолланылыуы. Қарақалпақ тили бойынша изертлеўлер. – Нөкис.: “Қарақалпақстан”. 1971.

¹⁸ Доспанов О. Қарақалпақ тили қубла диалектиниң лексикаси. – Нөкис.: “Қарақалпақстан”. 1977.

¹⁹ Abdinazimov Sh va b. Házirgi qaraqalpaq tili. Fonetika, Leksikologiya. “Sano-standart”. – Toshkent.: 2018.

²⁰ Пирниязова А.К. Пути формирования и развития общественно-политической лексики в современном каракалпакском литературном языке: Автореф.дисс.канд.фил.наук. – Ташкент.: 1986.

tillari davlat tili ekanligi bois ilmiy yo‘nalishda yoki boshqa sohalardagi ba’zi tushunchalarning izohini topishda lug‘atlarga ehtiyoj seziladi. Bu masalani hal etishda zamonaviy so‘zlarning hamda soha lug‘atlarining yaratilishi zarur.

Dissertatsiya tadqiqotining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta’lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog‘liqligi. Tadqiqot Berdaq nomidagi Qoraqalpoq davlat universitetining “Turkiy tillarni tadqiq qilishning tarixiy va lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari” mavzusidagi ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasi doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi o‘zbek va qoraqalpoq tillaridagi zamonaviy leksikani lingvokulturologik va semantik-struktur tahlil qilish, sohalarda paydo bo‘layotgan va o‘zlashayotgan yangi so‘zlarni qiyosiy o‘rganish.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari quyidagilardan iborat:

o‘zbek va qoraqalpoq tillariga o‘zlashayotgan so‘zlarning o‘zlashish yo‘llari va usullarini qiyosan o‘rganish;

o‘zbek va qoraqalpoq tillari soha terminologiyasi masalasiga doir mulohazalarni o‘rganish hamda qayd etish;

bugungi kundagi o‘zbek va qoraqalpoq tillarida lug‘atchilik sohasida olib borilayotgan ishlar natijalarining ahamiyatliligini ochib berish;

yangi so‘zlarning adabiy til va nutq madaniyatiga ta’sirini yoritib berish;

o‘zbek va qoraqalpoq tillariga o‘zlashayotgan yangi so‘zlarning ma’nolari, yasalishi va tuzilishi hamda imlo masalalariga oydinlik kiritish.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida o‘zbek va qoraqalpoq tillarining izohli lug‘atidagi va lug‘atlarga kiritilmagan zamonaviy so‘zlar tanlangan.

Tadqiqotning predmetini sohalarga eng ko‘p o‘zlashayotgan zamonaviy so‘zlarni lingvokulturologik, struktur-semantik va imlo me’yorlari bo’yicha qiyosiy tahlil qilish tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqot usullari. Tadqiqotni yoritishda chog‘ishtirma, qiyosiy-tarixiy, statistik, tavsifiy (konseptual) va madaniyatlararo tahlil usullaridan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

o‘zbek va qoraqalpoq tillari leksikasidagi zamonaviy so‘zlar ma’noviy guruhlariga ajratilib, xorijiy tillardan eng ko‘p o‘zlashayotgan so‘zlar sohalari aniqlangan hamda ularning ma’nolari tahlillar asosida ochib berilgan;

o‘zbek va qoraqalpoq tillarining so‘nggi izohli lug‘atidan joy olgan va lug‘atlarga kiritilmagan yangi so‘zlar tasniflanib, ularning o‘rganilayotgan tillardagi leksikografik ahamiyati aniqlangan;

o‘zbek va qoraqalpoq tillariga o‘zlashgan zamonaviy so‘zlar sohalarga ajratilib, ularning o‘zbek va qoraqalpoq adabiy tiliga ta’siri hamda lingvokulturologik xususiyatlari misollar orqali dalillangan;

zamonaviy so‘zlarning tillarda yasalishi, tuzilishi hamda imloviy jihatdan to‘g‘ri yozilishiga doir tavsiyalar bildirilib, ikki tilning yozma va og‘zaki me’yorlariga moslashtirilganligi isbotlangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

o‘zbek va qoraqalpoq tillaridagi zamonaviy leksika ikki tilning lug‘at tarkibini boyitishga, izohini topmagan termin va iboralarning tilimizdagi

muqobilini shakllantirishga hamda zamonaviy lugʻatchilikning yaratilishiga xizmat qilishi asoslangan;

tadqiqotda oʻzbek va qoraqalpoq tillaridagi zamonaviy leksikaning lingvokulturologik tahlili, struktur-semantik jihatdan oʻxshash va farqli tomonlari ochib berilib, azaldan qardosh boʻlgan tillarning bir-biriga taʼsiri misollar yordamida izohlanganligi kelgusidagi qiyosiy tadqiqot ishlarining amalga oshirilishida amaliy yordam berishi isbotlangan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi qoʻllanilgan yondashuv va usullar, nazariy maʼlumotlarni berishda aniq ilmiy manbalarga tayanilganligi, tahlilga tortilgan materiallarning ilmiy asoslanganligi, nazariy fikr va xulosalarning amaliyotga joriy etilganligi, olingan natijalarning vakolatli tashkilotlar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi, tilshunoslikning zamonaviy ilmiy tamoyillari asosida oʻrganilganligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati oʻzbek va qoraqalpoq tillarida nazariy tilshunoslikning leksikologiya, leksikografiya va lingvokulturologiya sohalarini qiyosiy-tipologik oʻrganishda hamda tillarning farqli va oʻxshash jihatlarini yoritishda muhim manba boʻlib xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati shundaki, undagi natija va xulosalar qiyosiy tilshunoslik, leksikologiya, lingvokulturologiya, terminologiyaga oid darslik va oʻquv qoʻllanmalar yozishda; oʻzbek va qoraqalpoq tillarining tarjima, izohli va etimologik lugʻatlarini yaratish va mukammallashtirishda; oliy taʼlim muassasalarida “Leksikologiya”, “Leksikografiya”, “Terminologiya” kabi maxsus fanlarni oʻqitishda manba hamda material vazifasini bajaradi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Oʻzbek va qoraqalpoq tillarida zamonaviy leksikaning lingvokulturologik tahlili boʻyicha olingan ilmiy natijalar asosida:

oʻzbek va qoraqalpoq tillari leksikasidagi zamonaviy soʻzlar maʼnoviy guruhlariga ajratilib, xorijiy tillardan eng koʻp oʻzlashayotgan soʻzlar sohalarini aniqlanganligi hamda ularning maʼnolarini tahlil qilish bilan bogʻliq ilmiy-nazariy xulosalardan A-FA-2019-9 raqamli “Qadimiy yozma noyob qoʻlyozma va manbalarni tadqiq qilish, ularning raqamlashtirilgan bibliotekasini yaratish” amaliy loyihasi doirasida bajarilgan Ogahiy “Asarlar” silsilasining 6-8-9-jildlarini nashrga tayyorlash va chop etishda foydalanilgan (Xorazm Maʼmun akademiyasining 2025-yil 30-yanvardagi 33/4-25-son maʼlumotnomasi). Natijada mazkur jildlarni tayyorlashda kuzatilgan xatoliklar bartaraf etilgan, ayrim soʻzlar maʼnolarining izohiga oydinlik kiritilib, nashr sifatining oshishiga erishilgan;

oʻzbek va qoraqalpoq tillarining soʻnggi izohli lugʻatidan joy olgan va lugʻatlarga kiritilmagan yangi soʻzlar tasniflanib, ularning oʻrganilayotgan tillardagi leksikografik ahamiyatiga doir materiallardan Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi Qoraqalpogʻiston boʻlimi Qoraqalpoq gumanitar fanlar ilmiy-tadqiqot institutida 2017-2020-yillarda bajarilgan FA-F-1-005 raqamli “Qoraqalpoq folklorshunosligi va adabiyotshunoslik tarixini tadqiq qilish” nomli fundamental loyihada qoʻllanilgan (Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi

Qoraqalpog‘iston bo‘limi Qoraqalpoq gumanitar fanlar ilmiy-tadqiqot institutining 2025-yil 30-yanvardagi 45/1-son ma‘lumotnomasi). Natijada mazkur loyihadan joy olgan asarlar leksikasi boyitilib, ba‘zi so‘zlar izohlarini to‘ldirish orqali asarlar mazmunining boyitilishiga erishilgan;

o‘zbek va qoraqalpoq tillariga o‘zlashgan zamonaviy so‘zlar sohalarga ajratilib, ularning o‘zbek va qoraqalpoq adabiy tiliga ta’siri va lingvokulturologik xususiyatlari hamda zamonaviy so‘zlarning tillarda yasalishi, tuzilishi hamda imloviy jihatdan to‘g‘ri yozilishiga doir tavsiyalardan, ikki tilning yozma va og‘zaki me‘yorlariga moslashtirilganligi xususida Qoraqalpog‘iston telekanalining “Assalawma áleykum, Qaraqalpaqstan!” ko‘rsatuvini tayyorlashda “O‘zbek va qoraqalpoq tillarida zamonaviy leksikaning lingvokulturologik tahlili” mavzusidagi chiqishda hamda Qoraqalpog‘iston radiokanalining “Xalıq penen sáwbet” eshittirishining “21-oktyabr – o‘zbek tili bayrami” mavzusidagi ssenariysini tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (Qoraqalpog‘iston Teleradiokanali davlat muassasasining 2025-yil 25-apreldagi 05-22/251-son ma‘lumotnomasi). Natijada adabiy-badiiy, ma‘naviy-ma‘rifiy dasturlarda zamonaviy leksikaning ahamiyati va o‘ziga xosliklari ochib berilgan hamda eshittirish davomida tinglovchilardan kelgan savollarga javob berishda, taklif va mulohazalarga keng tushuntirishlar berishga erishilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Mazkur tadqiqot natijalari yuzasidan 10 ta, jumladan, 5 ta respublika, 5 ta xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarda jamoatchilik muhokamasidan o‘tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e‘lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha jami 15 ta ilmiy ish, jumladan, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi tavsiya etgan ilmiy nashrlarda 3 ta (2 ta respublika, 1 ta xorijiy jurnallarda) maqola va respublika jurnallarida 1 ta, xorijiy jurnallarda 1 ta maqola nashr etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uch bob, xulosa va foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxatidan iborat. Ishning umumiy hajmi 141 sahifani tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, tadqiqotning maqsadi, vazifalari, obyekti va predmeti tavsiflangan, mavzuning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi ko‘rsatilgan, ishning ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalari bayon qilingan, olingan natijalarning ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, tadqiqot natijalarining amaliyotga joriy qilinishi hamda dissertatsiya tuzilishi bo‘yicha ma‘lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobi **“O‘zbek va qoraqalpoq tillari leksikasi hamda lingvokulturologiyaga doir tadqiqotlar”** deb nomlangan bo‘lib, u uch bo‘limdan tashkil topgan. Birinchi bo‘limda o‘zbek va qoraqalpoq tillari leksikasining shakllanishi va taraqqiyoti masalasi tadqiq etildi. Ushbu bo‘limda hozirgi o‘zbek va qoraqalpoq tillarining lug‘at tarkibidagi so‘zlarning paydo

bo'lish va kelib chiqish manbalari tog'risida fikr yuritildi. Tarixiy-taraqqiyot va ijtimoiy-siyosiy jarayonlarning ikki tilning leksik qatlamiga ta'siri yuzasidan mulohazalar bildirildi.

O'zbek va qoraqalpoq tillari qarindosh turkiy tillar bo'lib, H.A.Baskakovning tasnifi bo'yicha o'zbek tili qarluq guruhiga, qoraqalpoq tili qipchoq-nog'ay guruhiga kiradi²¹. Bu ikki xalqning tili katta tarixiy davrga ega. Qoraqalpoq tilining Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasida davlat tili sifatida qonun bilan belgilanishi tilning ko'p ichki imkoniyatlarini yuzaga chiqardi²². Shu asosda qoraqalpoq tiliga rus tili yoki boshqa tillardan kirib kelgan so'zlar qoraqalpoq tilidagi so'zlarga almashtirildi. Shunday qilib mustaqillik davridan boshlab o'zbek va qoraqalpoq tillari rivojlanishining yangi tarixiy bosqichini paydo bo'ldi. "Tilda o'zlashmalarning ko'payibi borishiga asosiy sabab xalqlar va tillarning aloqaga kirishishi, ijtimoiy omillarning harakati bilan aloqador. Yangi so'zlarning o'zlashtirilishi jamiyatning rivojlanish darajasini va ijtimoiy aloqalarning, yangi predmet, tushuncha paydo bo'lishining ijtimoiy ahamiyatini aks ettiradi"²³.

XIX asr oxiri – XX asr oxirigacha bo'lgan davrda olinma so'zlar bevosita rus tilidan o'zbek va qoraqalpoq tiliga qabul qilingan. *Zavod, mashina, telegramm* leksemalari ham shunday jarayonni boshidan kechirgan²⁴. Mazkur leksemalar dastlab sanoat va axborot-kommunikatsiya sohalari termini sifatida o'zbek tiliga kirib kelgan. Ma'lum vaqt o'tgach, o'zbek va qoraqalpoq tili aholisi uchun tushunarlik kasb etgan umumiste'mol leksikaga aylangan. XX asr boshlarida o'zbek va qoraqalpoq tillarining fan sifatida o'qitila boshlashi, maktablarda grammatikaning o'qitilishi ikki adabiy til me'yorining shakllanishiga sabab bo'lgan edi. O'zbek leksikografiyasi shu davrda ham nazariy, ham amaliy ko'rinishda – yana qayta yangi bir fan sifatida shakllandi. XX asrda o'zbek tili lug'atchiligi rivojiga A.Zohiriy, A.Qodiriy, Y.D.Polivanov, A.K.Borovkov, V.V.Reshetov, S.Ibrohimov, Olim Usmon, Z.Ma'rufov, Sh.T.Rahmatullayev, N.Mamatov, A.Hojiyev, T.Aliqulov va boshqalar munosib hissa qo'shdilar.

Qoraqalpoq tili leksikasining rivojlanish masalasini tilshunos olimlar quyidagi davrlarga bo'lib o'rganadilar:

birinchi davr – 1924-yildan 1940-yilgacha bo'lgan davr;

ikkinchi davr – 1940-yildan 1960-yilgacha bo'lgan davr;

uchinchi davr – 1960-yildan keyingi davrni o'z ichiga oladi²⁵.

Bundan ma'lum bo'lyapti-ki, mustaqillikdan keyingi davrda kirib kelgan so'zlar masalasi hali yetarlicha tadqiq qilinmagan.

²¹ Баскаков, Н.А. Каракалпакский язык. Академия наук СССР.– Москва.: Издательство АН СССР, 1951.

²² Турабаева Н.А. Қорақалпоқ тили лексикасининг ривожланишида ўзбек тилининг таъсири. ф.ф.н., дис. – Нукус, 2008, 3 б.

²³ Бекбаёлов О. Қарақалпақ тилиндеги өзлестирме сөзлердің қолланылыуы. – Қарақалпақ тили бойынша изертлеулер. – Нөкіс: Қарақалпақстан, 1971.- 133 б.

²⁴ Internet texnologiyasi, dastur ta'minoti va qaydnomalari asosida tashkil etilgan ma'lumotlar ombori va elektron jadvallar bilan jamoa bo'lib ishlashga imkon beruvchi korxona va tashkilot miqyosidagi kompyuter tizimi. O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi. IVjild. 186-bet.

²⁵ Турабаева Н.А. Қорақалпоқ тили лексикасининг ривожланишида ўзбек тилининг таъсири. ф.ф.н., дис. – Нукус, 2008, 9 б.

Bobning ikkinchi bo‘limi **“O‘zbek va qoraqalpoq tillari leksikasida yangi o‘zlashma so‘zlarning o‘rni va ahamiyati”** deb nomlanadi. Ushbu bo‘limda o‘zbek va qoraqalpoq tillarining izohli lug‘atlari va lug‘atlarga kirib kelayotgan yangi o‘zlashma so‘zlarning o‘rni va ahamiyati xususida so‘z yuritiladi.

Tilimizdagi barcha so‘zlarni muayyanlashtirish maqsadida 2013-yil A.Madvaliyev, E.Begmatovlar tomonidan nashrga tayyorlangan, soha mutaxassislari va omma talabini qondirishi mumkin bo‘lgan 85 000 dan ortiq so‘zni qamrab olgan **“O‘zbek tilining imlo lug‘ati”** (T., Akademnashr, 2013) shu davrning muhim yangiliklaridan biri hisoblanadi²⁶.

2022-yil A.Madvaliyev tahrirligi ostida to‘ldirilgan va qayta ishlangan 6 jildidan iborat **“O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati”** nashr etildi. Yangi nashrda so‘nggi 10 yillikda tilimizga kirib kelgan ko‘pgina so‘zlarning izohi berilgan.

“Qoraqalpoq tilining izohli lug‘ati” esa 1992-yilda nashr qilingan bo‘lib, u 4 jildidan iborat va bu lug‘atda so‘nggi yillardagi so‘zlar, terminlar joy olmagan edi. Qoraqalpog‘iston Respublikasi Vazirlar Kengashi huzuridagi terminologiya markazi tomonidan izohli lug‘atning yangi nashri tayyorlanib, 2023-yilda 7 jildidan iborat yangi tahrirda chop qilindi. Bu ishga Qoraqalpog‘iston Respublikasi terminologiya markazi rahbari, professor Sh.Abdinazimov rahbarlik qilgan. Yangi izohli lug‘at to‘ldirilgan, birmuncha yangi so‘zlar bilan boyitilgan bo‘lib, unda 60 mingdan ortiq so‘z va terminlar qoraqalpoq tilining so‘z boyligini o‘zida mujassam etgan.

Manbalarda so‘z o‘zlashtirishning ikki yo‘li borligi ta’kidlanadi:

1) jonli so‘zlashuv orqali so‘z o‘zlashtirilishi. Bunda boshqa tildagi so‘zlar o‘zbek va qoraqalpoq tiliga mahalliy aholining og‘zaki nutqi orqali o‘tadi. Masalan, *online, restaurant, site* so‘zlari o‘zbek tilining jonli so‘zlashuvidan *onlayn, restoran, sayt* deb talaffuz qilingan, keyinchalik o‘zbek adabiy tiliga ham shu shaklda o‘zlashgan;

2) bosma manbalar orqali so‘z o‘zlashtirilishi. Bunda boshqa tildagi matnni o‘zbek va qoraqalpoq tiliga tarjima qilish yoki shu tillarda yozilgan maqolalarda, ilmiy va badiiy asarlarda boshqa til so‘zlarini (ayniqsa, termin va atamalarini) ishlatish orqali bo‘ladigan o‘zlashtirish nazarda tutiladi. Matematikadagi *katet, gipotenuza*, adabiyotshunoslikdagi *kulminatsiya, syujet* kabi terminlar, *ocherk, roman, povest* kabi so‘zlar shu yo‘l bilan o‘zlashtirilgan²⁷.

Shuni alohida ta’kidlash joizki, o‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘atida o‘zlashma so‘z olib kirgan tillar sifatida 16 ta til so‘zlaridan misollar berilgan. Bular sirasiga *arab, fransuz, fors-tojik, golland, hind, ingliz, ispan, italyan, lotin, mo‘g‘ul, nemis, polyak, rus, xitoy, yunon, chex* tillari kiritilgan. Biroq adabiyotshunoslik terminlarining ruscha-o‘zbekcha izohli lug‘ati²⁸ va qisqacha siyosiy lug‘at²⁹da *portugal* va *skandinavcha* tillardan olingan so‘zlar ham ko‘rsatilgan. Bu kabi

²⁶ O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi. –T.: O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi.12-jild. 2008, 65-bet.

²⁷ Jamolxonov N. Hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tili. –T.: O‘qituvchi, 2005, 196-bet.

²⁸ Hotamov N. Sarimsoqov B. Adabiyotshunoslik terminlarining ruscha-o‘zbekcha izohli lug‘ati. –T.: O‘qituvchi, 1979, 6-bet.

²⁹ Onikov L.A., Shishlin N.V. Qisqacha siyosiy lug‘at. –T.: O‘zbekiston, 1983, 6-bet.

tillardan olingan soʻzlar maʼlum bir sohaga oid termin ekanligi uchun “Oʻzbek tilining izohli lugʻati”dan oʻrin olmagan boʻlishi mumkin.

Bobning uchinchi boʻlimi **“Oʻzbek va qoraqalpoq tillarida lingvokulturologiyaga doir tadqiqotlar”** deb nomlanib, unda ikki tildagi zamonaviy yoʻnalishlardan biri hisoblangan lingvokulturologik tadqiqotlar masalasiga eʼtibor qaratilgan.

Bugungi kunda insonlar, xalqlar, mamlakatlar oʻrtasidagi ijtimoiy-siyosiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy hamda ilmiy aloqalar, xalqaro-madaniy kommunikativ jarayonlar tilshunoslik sohasida tillarning oʻzaro munosabati va til madaniyati hamda tilning milliy oʻziga xosligi kabi qator til va madaniyatshunoslik oʻrtasidagi alohida sohasi va predmetiga ega boʻlgan yangi yoʻnalish – lingvokulturologiyaning shakllanishini taqozo qildi. Natijada XX asr oxirlariga kelib, til va madaniyat oʻrtasidagi bogʻliqlikni oʻrganishni maqsad qilgan – tilshunoslikning yangi sohasi *lingvokulturologiya* jadal rivojlandi.

“*Lingvokulturologiya*” atamasi dastlab frazeologik maktab asoschisi V.N.Teliya³⁰, V.A.Maslova³¹ va boshqalarning ishlarida kuzatiladi. Lingvokulturologiyaning shakllanishi haqida gapirilganda, deyarli barcha tadqiqotchilar bu nazariyaning ildizi V.F.Gumboldt³²ga borib taqalishini taʼkidlaydilar. Ushbu adabiyotlarda bu sohaning rivojlanishida E.Sepir³³, A.N.Leontev³⁴, M.Y. Lotman³⁵ kabi tilshunoslarning fikrlari muhim rol oʻynaganligi taʼkidlanadi. Bu kabi qarashlar lingvistika sohasida XX asr oxirlarida atoqli rus olimlari qatorida chet el olimlari tomonidan ham tan olindi. Bunday qarashlarga koʻra til nafaqat madaniyat bilan bogʻliq, balki u oʻzida madaniyatning oʻsishini ham ifodalaydi. Til bir vaqtning oʻzida yaratish quroli, madaniyatning rivojlanishi va saqlanishini taʼminlovchi uning bir qismidir, shuning uchun til yordamida maʼnaviy madaniyat hamda borliqdagi ishlab chiqarish materiallari real yaratiladi.

Tilshunoslarning eʼtirof etishicha, ularning orasida eng mashhuri V.Fon Gumbolt³⁶ tomonidan yaratilgan oʻquv qoʻllanma hisoblanadi. Shuningdek, lingvokulturologik yondashuvdagi tadqiqotlar oʻzbek tilshunosligida ham oxirgi oʻn yilliklarda paydo boʻla boshladi. Masalan, Z.I.Saliyeva³⁷ning nomzodlik ishi oʻzbek va fransuz tillaridagi sentensiya, yaʼni axloqiy-taʼlimiy xarakterdagi matnlarning milliy-madaniy xususiyatlariga bagʻishlangan. R.S.Ibragimovanning

³⁰ Телия В.Н. Русская фразеология: семантический, прагматический и лингвокультурологический аспекты. – М.: Школа «Языки русской культуры», 1996.

³¹ Маслова В.В. Лингвокультурология в системе гуманитарного знания / Критика и семиотика. – М.: 1987, 20-23 с.

³² Gumbolt V.Fonning til va shaxs haqidagi fikrlari toʻgʻrisida qarang: Nurmonov A. Ovrupoda umumiy va qiyosiy tilshunoslikning maydonga kelishi. Nurmonov A. Tanlangan asarlar. 2 jildlik. – Toshkent.: Akademnashr, 2012, 23-40-bet.

³³ Сепир Э. Отношение норм. Поведения и мышления к языку в кн.: НЛ.в 1. – М.: 1960.

³⁴ Леонтьев А.Н. Человек и культура. – М.: МГУ, 1961.

³⁵ Лотман М.Ю. О двух моделях коммуникации в системе культуры. – М.: ОГИ, 1971.

³⁶ Гумбольдт В.фон. Язык и философия культуры. – М.: 1985, 33 с.

³⁷ Салиева З.И. Концептуальная значимость и национально – культурная специфика предложения в английском и узбекском языках: Автореф.дисс. ... канд.филол.наук. – Ташкент.: 2010, 25 с.

nomzodlik dissertatsiyasida esa *ayol* konseptining o'zbek va fransuz tillarida ifodalanish yo'llari tadqiq etilgan.

Professor N.Mahmudov³⁸ning "Tilning mukammal tadqiqi yo'llarini izlab..." nomli maqolasida lingvokulturologiya, umuman, antroposentrik paradigmaning mohiyati va bu boradagi muammolar chuqur va asosli yoritib beriladi. Ushbu maqolani o'zbek tilshunosligida lingvokulturologiya haqida jiddiy mulohazalar bayon qilingan birinchi asar sifatida baholash mumkin.

Shuningdek, tilshunos olim D.Xudoyberganova³⁹ bu borada o'zining "Matnning antroposentrik tadqiqi" monografiyasini yaratdi. Ushbu tadqiqotda o'zbek tilidagi matnlarning lingvokulturologik xususiyatlarini o'rganish tamoyillari yoritib berilgan. Unda pretsedent birliklar va lingvomadaniy birliklarning matn yaratilishidagi o'rni, o'xshatish mazmunli matnlar, metaforalarning matn yaratilishidagi o'rni, jonlantirish asosida matnlarning lingvokulturologik xususiyatlariga alohida e'tibor beriladi.

Lingvokulturologiya sohasi qoraqalpoq tilshunosligida endi kurtak yozayotgan yo'nalishdir. Qoraqalpoq tilida lingvokulturologiyaga oid bir qancha tadqiqotlar olib borildi va davom etmoqda. Masalan, G.K.Kdirbayevaning dissertatsiyasi "man" – "adam" konseptosferasi birliklarining lingvomadaniy va lingvokognitiv xususiyatlari (ingliz va qoraqalpoq tillari misolida)" deb ataladi. Ushbu ishda madaniyatlararo "man" – "adam" konseptosferasining voqelanish holatlari, konseptosferaning madaniyatlararo lingvokognitiv va lingvomadaniy o'ziga xos xususiyatlari bilan izohlanadi.

G.A.Adilovning dissertatsiyasi "Qoraqalpog'iston qozoqlari etnografizmlarining lingvomadaniy tahlili" deb nomlangan bo'lib, unda tilshunoslikda ilk bor Qoraqalpog'iston qozoqlarining etnografizmlari shu hududda yashab kelayotgan xalqlarning moddiy va ma'naviy madaniyati, turmush tarzi, milliy urf-odat va qadriyatlarini o'zida ifodalovchi dialektal leksik qatlam ekanligi isbotlab berilgan. Sh.M.Kunnazarovning dissertatsiyasida qoraqalpoq xalq ertaklari tili maxsus lingvokulturologik yo'nalishda o'rganilgan. Unda ertaklar tilining lug'at tarkibi aniqlanib, so'zlar tematik guruhlariga ajratilgan va ma'no xususiyatlari belgilangan.

B.K.Bekniyazovning dissertatsiyasida Qoraqalpog'iston qozoqlari tilidagi somatik frazeologizmlar o'rganilgan. Tadqiqotda Qoraqalpog'istonlik qozoqlar tilida faol qo'llaniladigan somatik frazeologizmlarning boshqa turkiy tillardan ajratib turuvchi lingvomadaniy, jonli so'zlashuv tiliga xos kognitiv tadqiqi amalga oshirilgan.

Qolaversa, o'zbek va qoraqalpoq tillarida lingvokulturologik tadqiqot olib borgan I.R.Kazakov⁴⁰ning izlanishlari ikki milliy tilning qiyosiy o'rganilishini yangi bosqichga olib chiqdi. "O'zbek va qoraqalpoq tillarida lingvokulturologik

³⁸ Mahmudov N. Tilning mukammal tadqiqi yo'llarini izlab // O'zbek tili va adabiyoti. – Toshkent.: 2012, №5 3-16-bet.

³⁹ Xudayberganova D. Matnning antroposentrik tadqiqi. Monografiya. – Toshkent.: Fan, 2013, 38-b.

⁴⁰ Kazakov I. O'zbek va qoraqalpoq tillarida lingvokulturologik birliklar talqini. Monografiya. – T.: "Firdavs-shoh nashriyoti", 2023, 49-55-bet.

birliklar talqini” nomli monografiyasida ikki qardosh tildagi lingvokulturologik birliklarning o‘xshash va farqli jihatlari juda keng va aniq yoritib berilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning ikkinchi bobi **“O‘zbek va qoraqalpoq tillarida yangi o‘zlashma so‘zlarning sohalarga doir ma’no taraqqiyoti”** deb nomlanib, ushbu bob uch bo‘limdan tashkil topgan. Birinchi bo‘lim **“Iqtisodiyot sohasiga doir yangi leksikaning qo‘llanilishi”** xususida tahlillar amalga oshirilgan. Mustaqillikdan so‘ng iqtisodiyot sohasida o‘zbek tili bazasida darslik, qo‘llanma va lug‘atlar yarata oladigan, soha terminlarini tartibga solish bilan shug‘ullana oladigan mahalliy kadrlarni yetishtirish muhim vazifa bo‘lib qoldi. Bir qator chora-tadbirlar tufayli O‘zbekistonda iqtisod fani va iqtisodiyot terminologiyasini tartibga solish, iqtisod fanini o‘qitish sifatini oshirish imkoniyati yaratildi. Natijada iqtisodiyot yo‘nalishidagi ta‘lim muassasalari uchun tarjima darsliklari bilan bir qatorda o‘zbek mualliflari mustaqil ravishda yaratgan iqtisod darsliklari, qo‘llanmalari hamda bir qator terminologik lug‘atlar yuzaga keldi.

Ba’zi ruscha-baynalmilal iqtisodiy leksika o‘zbek tiliga tarjima qilindi yoki muqobil varianti qo‘llanilmoqda: *auksion* – *kimoshdi savdosi*, *barter* – *ayirboshlash*, *brakeraj* – *saralash*, *garant* – *kafil*, *defitsit* – *taqchillik*, *dolya* – *hissa*, *kapital* – *sarmoya*, *makler* – *dallol*, *oborot* – *aylanma*, *ssuda* – *qarz*, *schet* – *hisob*.

Bu terminlarning qoraqalpoq tilidagi muqobili quyidagicha: *aukcion* – *kimasti sawdası*, *barter* – *ayirbaslaw*, *brakeraj* – *saralaw*, *garant* – *kepil*, *deficit* – *qıtshılıq*, *dolya* – *úles*, *kapital* – *investiciya*, *makler* – *dáldálshi*, *oborot* – *aylanis*, *ssuda* – *qarız*, *schet* – *esap*.

Iqtisodiyot sohasidagi yangi leksikani o‘zbek va qoraqalpoq tillariga qabul qilishda quyidagi jihatlarni e‘tiborga olmoq lozim:

- uning o‘zbekcha yoki qoraqalpoqcha muqobili bor-yo‘qligiga;
- kalka yoki tarjima qilish zaruriyatiga;
- iqtisodiy leksikaning mazmuniga;
- uning sodda va ravonligiga;
- so‘zlarning o‘zbek va qoraqalpoq tilining tovush tizimiga mosligiga.

Shunga ko‘ra, quyida tilimizdagi iqtisodiyot sohasiga oid o‘zlashma so‘zlarning semantikasi va lingvokulturlologik o‘zgarishlar xususida fikr yuritamiz.

Balans – (*fran. “Tarozi”, lot. “Tarozining ikki pallasi”*) o‘zbek tilida muvozanat, tenglik kabi ma’nolarda (O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. I jild 253-bet. Keyingi o‘rinlarda O‘TIL deb beriladi) qo‘llanilsa, qoraqalpoq tilida qandaydir jarayonlarni tavsiflab, taqqoslash yoki qarama-qarshi qo‘yish nazarda tutiladi. Bu so‘z o‘zbek va qoraqalpoq tillari iqtisodiyot sohasida *savdo balansı*, *buxgalteriya balansı*, *aktiv balans*, *passiv balans* kabi ma’nolarda qo‘llaniladi. (Qaraqalpaq tiliniń túsindirme sózligi. I jild 350-bet. Keyingi o‘rinlarda QTTS deb beriladi)

Bonus – (*lot. “Yaxshi”, “Marhamatli”*) o‘zbek tilida turli xil munosabat bilan beriladigan qo‘shimcha haq, mukofot, ustama (O‘TIL. I jild 532-bet) ma’nosida qo‘llanilsa, qoraqalpoq tilida 2 xil ma’noda qo‘llaniladi: 1) qo‘shimcha

rag‘batlantirish, mukofot; 2) kelishuv shartlariga mos, sotuvchining xaridorga taklif etgan qo‘shimcha chegirmasi. (QTTS, II jild 178-bet).

Diler – (ingl. Dealer – “*Birja dalloli*”) bu so‘z o‘zbek va qoraqalpoq tillarida bir xil ikki ma’noda qo‘llaniladi: 1) tovar mahsulotlarining oldi-sotdisi bilan shug‘ullanuvchi, o‘z nomidan va o‘z mablag‘lari hisobidan harakat qiluvchi jismoniy yoki yuridik shaxs (O‘TIL.I jild 853-bet); 2) qimmatbaho qog‘ozlar, valyutalar hamda qimmatbaho metallar oldi-sotdisi bilan shug‘ullanuvchi, fond birjasi a‘zosi jismoniy yoki yuridik shaxs (QTTS.III jild 166-bet).

Piramida – (yun. pyramis) bu so‘zning O‘TILda 7 xil, QTTSda 4 xil ma’nosi izohlangan. Asosan, qadimgi Misrda fir’avnlarning qabri ustiga qurilgan uchburchak inshoot yoki geometrik shaklni bildiradi (QTTS.VI jild 71-bet). Bu so‘z bugungi kunda iqtisodiyotda *moliyaviy piramida* tarzida qo‘llanilib, ma’lum bir maqsadlar uchun odamlardan pulini ko‘paytirish maqsadida amalga oshiriladigan harakatlar yig‘indisi (O‘TIL. III jild 728-bet). *Moliyaviy piramida* (Ponzi sxemasi) firibgarlik turi bo‘lib, unga ko‘ra avvalgi investorga va‘da qilingan daromad yangi kelgan investorlar mablag‘i hisobidan to‘lab beriladi. Moliyaviy piramidada jabrlanuvchilar (“investorlar”) kelayotgan foyda boshqa investorlar hisobidan emas, balki qonuniy tijoriy operatsiyalardan (masalan, omadli investitsiyalar, tovar sotuvi) keladi, deb o‘ylashadi.

Biznesmen – (ingl. Business – ish, +man – odam”) biznes bilan shug‘ullanuvchi shaxslar ma’nosida qo‘llaniladi (QTTS. II jild 98-bet). Bu so‘z o‘rnida o‘zbek tilida qadimdan *tadbirkor*, *ishbilarmon* qo‘llanilgan (O‘TIL. I jild 504-bet). Tadbirkor ilgari tadbirli, tashkilotchi odam, ishbilarmon esa ma’lum bir ishning sir-asrorlarini batafsil biladigan odam ma’nolarida qo‘llanilgan bo‘lsa, vaqt o‘tishi bilan iqtisodiyot sohasida tadbirkorlik bilan shug‘ullanuvchi odamlarga nisbatan qo‘llanilgan. *Biznesmen* so‘zi o‘zbek va qoraqalpoq tillarida gender jihatdan ham farqlanadi. Biznes bilan shug‘ullanadigan erkak kishiga nisbatan *biznesmen*, ayol kishiga nisbatan esa *biznes ledy* so‘zlari qo‘llaniladi.

Mazkur bobning ikkinchi bo‘limida **“O‘zbek va qoraqalpoq tillarida axborot-kommunikatsiya sohasidagi zamonaviy leksika”** haqida so‘z yuritiladi.

Hozirgi vaqtda kompyuterlashtirish jarayoni dunyo mamlakatlarida turli darajada kechmoqda. Axborot-kommunikatsion texnologiyalari (keyingi o‘rinlarda AKT) keng ma’noda insoniyat faoliyatining barcha sohalarida, asosan, kompyuterlar va telekommunikatsiya aloqa vositalari yordamida axborotni qayta ishlash bilan bog‘liq fan, texnikaning xilma-xil tarmoqlari birligini o‘zida namoyon etadi. Kompyuterlar inson faoliyatida katta qulayliklar, yengilliklar yaratadi.

O‘zbek tilida AKT terminlarining leksikografik masalalari D.Kadimbekovanning “Inglizcha-o‘zbekcha axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari terminologiyasi va uning leksikografik xususiyatlari” nomli dissertatsiyasida zamonaviy AKT terminlari qiyosiy tahlil qilingan⁴¹. O‘zbek tili leksik qatlamida AKT leksikasiga doir o‘zlashmalarning sezilarli mavqeyi saqlanib qolmoqda.

⁴¹Kadimbekova D. “Inglizcha-o‘zbekcha axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari terminologiyasi va uning leksikografik xususiyatlari”. PhD. diss – Toshkent.: 2017, 10-bet.

O'zlashmalarning til leksikasi boyishidagi o'rnini birgina internet leksikasi misolida ko'rish mumkin. Olib borilgan izlanishlar o'zbek tili internet leksikasining 54% ini o'zlashmalar, chunonchi, rus tilidan o'zlashgan internet leksikasi 31%, ingliz tilidan aynan o'zlashgan baynalmilal internet leksikasi 23%ni tashkil etishini ko'rsatgan.

O'zbek va qoraqalpoq tillari leksikasidagi AKT sohasiga doir so'zlarning lingvokulturologik jihatdan tahlilini quyidagi misollar bilan yoritib berishga harakat qildik:

Blog – (ingl. “*blog, web-log*”) avvallari maishiy va harbiy sohaga tegishli so'z bo'lib, ma'lum hudud yoki miqdor bilan chegaralangan qism tushunilgan. Masalan: *harbiy blog*. Keyinchalik tilimizda AKT sohasiga o'zlashib voqea-hodisalarning internet jurnali, onlayn kundalik ma'nolarini bildiradi (QTTS. II jild 155-bet). Qolaversa, matnlar yoki multimediyalarni izchil yozib borishdan iborat web-saytga nisbatan ham qo'llaniladi. Blogni yurituvchi kishi esa *bloger* deyiladi (O'TIL. I jild 507-bet).

Virus – (lot. “*O'simlik shirasi*”, “*Zahar*”) faqat tirik hujayralarda ko'payib, odam, hayvon va o'simliklarda yuqumli kasalliklar qo'zg'atuvchi mikroorganizmlar (O'TIL. V jild 701-bet). Dastlab tibbiyot sohasiga xos bo'lgan bu so'z hozirda o'zbek va qoraqalpoq tilining AKT sohasida ham faol qo'llanilmoqda (QTTS. II jild 316-bet). U kompyuter dasturlarini, lokal va shaxsiy kompyuterlarning ishlashiga, fayllar, ma'lumotlarga zarar yetkazuvchi maxsus dasturdir. Ularga qarshi turuvchi yaratilgan dasturlar esa kompyuter *antivirusi* deyiladi.

Kommentariya – (lot. *Commentarius*-“*sharhlar, izohlar, tafsir*”) o'zbekcha sharh, izoh kabi ma'nolarda qo'llaniladi (O'TIL. II jild 885-bet). Qoraqalpoq tilida esa ma'lum bir matnda, kitobda uchraydigan ko'pchilikka tushunarsiz so'zni yoki holatni o'qish, yo'l-yo'lakay tushuntirib ketish (QTTS. IV jild. 172-bet). Bu so'z o'zbek va qoraqalpoq tillariga rus tilidan o'zlashgan bo'lib, yuqoridagi ma'nosidan tashqari AKT sohasida ma'lum matnli yoki video axborotlarga kuzatuvchilar tomonidan bildirilgan munosabat mazmunida qo'llaniladi. Bunday munosabatlar ijobiy yoki salbiy xarakterga ega bo'lishi mumkin.

Platforma – (fr. *Plate-forme* – “*tekis, yassi shakl, maydoncha*”) bu so'z ilgari o'zbek tilida ham, qoraqalpoq tilida ham bir nechta sohalarda qo'llanilgan (O'TIL. III jild 754-bet). Jumladan, transport sohasiga doir so'z sifatida quyidagi ma'nolarda qo'llanilgan:

- 1) poyezdga chiqish uchun mo'ljallangan o'rin;
- 2) yuk tashishga mo'ljallangan, unchalik katta bo'lmagan usti ochiq vagon;
- 3) temiryo'l bo'yidagi kichik stansiya.
- 4) ijtimoiy-siyosiy leksika sifatida: bitta partiya yoki jamoaning oldiga qo'yilgan siyosiy maqsadlarning dasturi, o'z manfaati uchun harakat qilish uchun tanlagan yo'li (QTTS. VI jild 82-bet).
- 5) hozirda bu so'z AKT sohasida ham faol qo'llanilib, ma'lum maqsad uchun foydalanuvchilarga mo'ljallangan sayt va dasturlarning majmuyi ma'nosida qo'llaniladi.

Programma – (yun. *Programma*-“*E’lon, ko’rsatma, yo’l-yo’riq*”) mazkur soʻz oʻzbek va qoraqalpoq tillariga rus tilidan toʻgridan-toʻgʻri oʻzlashgan hamda quyidagi maʼnolarda qoʻllaniladi:

- 1) qilinadigan ishlarning bosh rejasi (OʻTIL. III jild 807-bet);
- 2) ijtimoiy-siyosiy sohada partiya yoki tuzilmaning ishlar mazmuni, asosiy koʻrsatmalari;
- 3) ilm-fan sohasida oʻquv fanlarining qisqacha mazmuni va ishlanadigan ishlar dasturi;
- 4) teatr, konsert dasturlarining mazmuniy roʻyxati, qogʻozda aks etishi (QTTS. VI jild 95-bet);
- 5) Hozirda AKT sohasida kompyuterda maʼlum bir masalani yechish uchun axborotni qayta ishlashda ketma-ketlik jarayonining formal tildagi tavsifi kabi maʼnolarda qoʻllaniladi.

Spam – (ingl. “*Foydalanuvchi tomonidan soʻralmagan axborot*”) reklama matnlarini, uning oldini olishni xohlamagan shaxslarga axborotni yuborish maʼnosini bildiradi (QTTS. VI jild 322-bet). Hozirda biror sayt yoki ijtimoiy tarmoqda nomaʼlum murojaatchilarga nisbatan axborot berish yoki olishga qoʻyilgan cheklov maʼnosida qoʻllaniladi. (OʻTILga kiritilmagan).

Bobning uchinchi boʻlimi “**Fan-texnika sohasiga oid zamonaviy leksikaning lingvokulturologik tahlili**” deb nomlanadi. Bu boʻlimda ikki tilning leksik qatlamidagi fan-texnika sohasidagi zamonaviy soʻzlarning lingvokulturologik jihatdan tahlili keltirildi.

Oʻzbek va qoraqalpoq tillari leksik tizimida muayyan tushunchalarning muqobili boʻlmaganligi bois ularni bitta soʻz bilan ifodalashning imkoniyati cheklangan. Chetdan kirib kelayotgan tushunchani bir qancha soʻzlar yordamida izohlash yoki tavsiflash leksikologiya talablariga ziddir. Mana shunday holatlarda ruscha-baynalmilal soʻzlar “donor” tilda qanday shaklda boʻlsa, oʻzbek va qoraqalpoq tillariga ayni shu shaklda tayyor tarzda qabul qilingan. Masalan: *бюджет* - byudjet, *кредит* - kredit, *атом* - atom, *геолокация* - geolokatsiya, *дедукция* - deduksiya, *аудитор* - auditor, *фракция* - fraksiya, *интеграция* - integratsiya, *дипломатия*-diplomatiya, *нанотехнология*-nanotexnologiya kabi.

Tadqiqotda hozirgi paytda oʻzbek va qoraqalpoq tillarida qoʻllanilayotgan fan-texnika sohasiga doir baʼzi zamonaviy soʻzlarning qoʻllanishi tahlil qilindi:

Model – (fr. “*Oʻlchov, meʼyor*”) 1) ishlab chiqarishga tegishli yoki ishlab chiqarilayotgan narsaning namunasi (OʻTIL. III jild 215-bet). 2) biror narsaning kichraytirilgan nusxasi, maketi. 3) ishlab chiqarilgan texnikaning markasi (QTTS. IV jild 186-bet). Masalan: *yangi mashina modeli*. Hozirda ikki tilda ham moda sohasida faoliyat olib boradigan insonlarga nisbatan *model*, *modelyer* tarzida qoʻllaniladi.

Selektor – (lot. “*Saralagich, tanlab oluvchi*”) bu soʻz oʻzbek va qoraqalpoq tillarida bugungi kunda texnika sohasida ham, AKT sohasida ham birdek qoʻllanilmoqda: 1) bir qancha joylarning markaz bilan telefon orqali tez aloqasini taʼminlash maqsadida boshqa aloqa vositalariga bogʻlangan elektromexanik qurilma, moslama (OʻTIL. IV jild 589-bet). 2) televizorning zarur kanalini tanlab

olish imkoniyatini beruvchi texnik yoki elektron holda ishlaydigan mexanizm. 3) turli hududlarni birlashtirib onlayn aloqa orqali o'tkaziladigan yig'ilish (QTTS. VI jild 252-bet).

Terminal – (ingl. “*Oxirgi, oxiriga tegishli*”) bu so'z ikki tilga birdek o'zlashgan bo'lib, 4 xil ma'noda qo'llaniladi: 1) hisoblash tizimi tarkibiga kiruvchi, xabarlarini tizimga kiritish va undan chiqarib olishga mo'ljallangan tashqi qurilma (O'TIL. V jild 223-bet). Masalan, kompyuter vositalari (*monitor, sichqoncha, protsessor va b.*) 2) portning (havo yoki dengiz porti) konteynerlari va yuklarini saqlash hamda qayta ishlashga mo'ljallangan qismi. 3) umumiy saqlanadigan katta miqdordagi yuklar saqlanadigan omborxona. 4) AKT sohasida plastik kartalar yordamida har xil hisob-kitob va to'lovlarni amalga oshirish uchun xizmat qiladigan elektron qurilma (QTTS. VII jild. 153-bet). Qolaversa, aeroportning kirish hamda kutib turiladigan qismiga nisbatan ham terminal so'zi qo'llaniladi.

Analiz - tahlil: 1) yaxlitni tarkibiy qismlarga fikran yoki fizik ajratishdan iborat ilmiy tadqiqot usuli; 2) bo'laklarga ajratish, nimanidir ko'rib chiqish.

Analiz - talqin: 1) pútindi quramlıq bóleklerge oyda yaki fizikalıq ajratıwdan ibarat ilimiy izertlew usılı; 2) bóleklerge ajratıw, nenidur kórip shıǵıw.

Verifikatsiya – nazariy qoidalar chinligini tekshirish, ishonchliligini tajriba yo'li bilan aniqlash.

Verifikatsiya – teoriyalıq qaǵıydalarǵın haqıyqıylıǵın tekseriw, isenimliligın tájiriye jolı menen anıqlaw.

Ideya – g'oya: 1) narsa yoki hodisa haqidagi umumiy tushuncha; moddiy dunyoni in'ikosi bo'lgan inson tafakkurining mahsuli; 2) nazariy tizim, mantiqiy qurilmalar asosida turadigan belgilovchi tushuncha; 3) fikr, tafakkur.

Ideya – pikir: 1) nárse yaki hádisse haqqındaǵı uluwmalıq túsinik; materiallıq dúnyanıń orayı bolǵan insan oylawınıń jemisi; 2) teoriyalıq sistema, logikalıq qurilmalar tiykarında turatuǵın belgilewshi túsinik; 3) pikir, oy.

Informatsiya – 1) qandaydir xabar; 2) saqlash, qayta ishlash va kuzatish obyekti hisoblanuvchi ma'lumot.

Informatsiya – 1) qandayda bir xabar; 2) saqlaw, qayta islew hám baqlaw obyekti esaplanatuǵın maǵlıwmat va hokazo.

Dissertatsiyaning uchinchi bobi **“O'zbek va qoraqalpoq tillarida zamonaviy leksikaning lingvokulturologik tahlili, tuzilishi va imlo masalalari”** deb nomlanib, u uch bo'limdan iborat. Bobning birinchi bo'limi **“O'zbek va qoraqalpoq tillarida yangi ijtimoiy-siyosiy leksikaning lingvokulturologik tahlili”** deb nomlanib, asosan, ijtimoiy-siyosiy sohaga doir zamonaviy so'zlar tahlilga tortilgan.

Bugungi kunda hali lug'atlarimizda qayd etilmagan ko'pgina o'zlashmalar matbuot sahifalarida qo'llanib kelinmoqda. Ayniqsa, ijtimoiy-siyosiy doirada qo'llanayotgan ko'plab yangi leksemalarning o'zbekcha-qoraqalpoqcha lug'atlarda tavsiya etilgan variantlari mavjud emas. Bizningcha, ularni zarurat bo'lsa, tilimiz tabiatiga moslashtirib, lug'atlarimizga kiritish lozim. Chunki hurmatli Prezidentimiz ta'kidlaganlaridek, “Ona tilimiz – milliy ma'naviyatimizning

bitmas-tuganmas bulog'idir. Shunday ekan, unga munosib hurmat va ehtirom ko'rsatish barchamizning nafaqat vazifamiz, balki muqaddas insoniy burchimizdir"⁴².

XX asrdan mustaqillikkacha bo'lgan davrdagi ijtimoiy-siyosiy leksika masalalari maxsus o'rganilmagan bo'lsa-da, tilshunos olimlarimizdan A.Hojiyev, G.Muxammadjonova hamda N.G'.G'ulomovalarning turli tadqiqotlarida ham mazkur masalaga aloqador ko'plab fikrlar uchraydi.

Qoraqalpoq tilshunosligida ijtimoiy-siyosiy leksikaga oid maxsus ilmiy ish sifatida A.Pirniyazovaning 1986-yilda himoya qilingan nomzodlik dissertatsiya ishini ta'kidlash joiz. Unda qoraqalpoq tili ijtimoiy-siyosiy leksikasining rivojlanish yo'llari, ijtimoiy-siyosiy tushuncha, atamalar yasalishining leksik-semantik, affiksatsiya, sintaktik usullari, tarixiy kelib chiqishiga oid qatlamlari, sobiq ittifoq davridagi materiallar asosida ijtimoiy-siyosiy leksikaning rivojlanish bosqichlari o'rganilgan. Qolaversa, A.Najimovning "Mustaqillik yillarida qoraqalpoq tili ijtimoiy-siyosiy leksikasining rivojlanishi" deb nomlangan (PhD) dissertatsiyasida qoraqalpoq tiliga mustaqillikdan keyin o'zlashgan, paydo bo'lgan ijtimoiy-siyosiy leksika va uning tadqiqiga bag'ishlangan ishni alohida ta'kidlash joiz.

A.To'raxojayeva mustaqillik davrida o'zbek tilining lug'at tarkibida boshqa qatlamlarga nisbatan ijtimoiy-siyosiy leksikada quyidagi o'zgarishlar yuz berganligini ko'rsatadi: 1) ijtimoiy-siyosiy leksemalar qo'llanishining faollashishi; 2) ijtimoiy-siyosiy leksemalarning ma'no o'zgarishiga uchrashi; 3) eskirgan so'zlarni yangi ma'noda qo'llash. Bunday so'zlarga olim *hokim, hokimiyat, vazir, madhiya, rayosat, ma'muriyat, qo'mita* so'zlarini kiritadi.

Ayniqsa so'nggi yillarda globallashuv jarayoni bilan bog'liq boshqa tillardan ijtimoiy-siyosiy tushunchalarni ifodalash maqsadida so'z o'zlashtirish hodisasining faollashganligi kuzatiladi. Quyida o'zbek va qoraqalpoq tillaridagi ijtimoiy-siyosiy sohaga doir ba'zi zamonaviy so'zlarning izohini keltirishni o'rinli deb topdik.

Brifing – (ingl. *briefing*–“yo'l-yo'riq”, “qisqa, qisqacha xulosa”) davlat boshqaruv organlari va ommaviy-axborot vositalari xodimlari ishtirokidagi davlat ahamiyatiga molik uchrashuv, yig'ilish (O'TIL. I jild 614-bet). Bu so'z qoraqalpoq tilida ham shu ma'noda qo'llaniladi (QTTS. II jild 207-bet). Brifingni matbuot anjumanidan farqlash lozim. Brifingda, asosan, bir mutasaddi shaxs tomonidan tegishli masala haqida ma'lumot beriladi va bu belgilangan qisqa muddatda (odatda 5-10 daqiqa) amalga oshiriladi. Brifingda tegishli masala yuzasidan mutasaddiga savollar berilmaydi. Agar ma'lumotda tushunarsiz holat yuzaga kelsagina istisno tariqasida 1 yoki 2 savol berilishi mumkin.

Matbuot anjumani ham davlat organlari yoki biror tashkilot vakillari bilan ommaviy axborot vositalari xodimlari o'rtasidagi ma'lum masalaga bag'ishlangan uchrashuvdir (O'TIL. III jild 129-bet). Matbuot anjumani brifingdan farqli o'laroq bir necha mutasaddi ishtirokida 1-2 soat, ba'zida undan ham ko'proq vaqt davom etishi mumkin. Unda ommaviy axborot vositalari xodimlari tomonidan beriladigan

⁴² Мирзиев Ш. Ўзбек тилига давлат тил мақоми берилганлигига 30 йил бўлишига бағишланган тантанали маросимда сўзлаган нутқи. «Халқ сўзи», 2019 йил 22 октябрь № 218 (7448).

savollar soniga cheklov qo'yilmaydi. Ular savollariga batafsil javob olishlari mumkin.

Viza – (lot. “*Ko‘rilgan*”) bu so‘z o‘zbek va qoraqalpoq tillarida 2 xil ma’noda qo‘llaniladi: 1) biror davlatga borish, u yerda yashash va uning hududidan o‘tish uchun tegishli mahkama tomonidan pasportga qo‘yiladigan maxsus ruxsat belgisi (O‘TIL. V jild 703-bet); 2) lavozimli shaxs tomonidan qandaydir hujjatga uning haqiqiylikini, tog‘riligini tasdiqlovchi va huquqiy kuch beruvchi imzo yoki belgi (QTTS. II jild 312-bet).

Bodikamera – (ingl. *body*-“*tana*”, *camera*-“*kamera*”) yo‘l-patrul xizmati vakillariga xizmat paytida shaffoflikni ta’minlash, noxush holatlarning oldini olish va voqelikka real yondashuvni ta’minlash uchun tanaga o‘rnatiladigan kamera turi (Izohli lug‘atlarda yo‘q).

Bobning ikkinchi bo‘limi **“O‘zbek va qoraqalpoq tillarida sport sohasiga doir yangi so‘zlarning lingvokulturologik tahlili”** deb nomlanadi. Mazkur bo‘limda sport sohasiga o‘zlashayotgan zamonaviy so‘zlarning lingvokulturologik tahlili haqida so‘z yuritiladi.

Jahon tilshunosligida sport sohasiga doir leksikaning qardosh tillar tizimida qo‘llanishi fonetik, morfologik, struktur-semantik, stilistik, leksikografik masalalariga doir ilmiy tadqiqotlarda mazkur kategoriyaga tegishli birliklarning leksik-frazeologik, farqli, tavsifiy-tasnifiy belgilari mufassal o‘rganilgan. Jumladan, sport terminologiyasi yo‘nalishida R.V.Popov⁴³, R.V.Vaynz, A.N.Shafolatov, I.Y.Xmelevskaya, Z.Murzoyev, Y.I.Gureyeva kabi xorijiy olimlar, shuningdek, M.X.Boboyorov⁴⁴, X.A.Sarimsoqov singari o‘zbek olimlari o‘z tadqiqotlarini yaratishgan. Qolaversa, V.D.Shvayko⁴⁵, N.Kuldashova⁴⁶, O‘.Q.Yusupov, I.K.Mirzayev, O.S.Ahmedov, P.P.Nishonov, D.I.Xodjayeva kabi olimlar tomonidan qiyosiy-chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik, qiyosiy nazariy asoslarini yoritgan va uning turli xususiyatlari haqida lug‘atlar, monografik asarlar hamda dissertatsiyalar chop ettirilgan.

O‘zbek va qoraqalpoq tillarida sport leksikasining boyishi quyidagi yo‘llar bilan amalga oshishi o‘rganildi: 1) boshqa tillardan so‘zlar o‘zlashtirish yo‘li bilan; 2) so‘zlarning o‘z ma’nolarini o‘zgartirishi (so‘z ma’nosining to‘liq o‘zgarishi, omonim so‘zlarning paydo bo‘lishi, so‘z ma’nolarining kengayishi va torayishi). Aytish joizki, tillar bir-biridan himoyalangan. Bir til boshqa bir tildan tovushlar, so‘zlar va birikmalarni o‘zlashtirishi mumkin. Masalan, *hakam*, *jamo*a, *halol* (*arabcha*), *chala* (*fors-tojikcha*), *bahodir* (*mo‘g‘ulcha*), *futbol*, *basketbol*, *voleybol*, *xokkey*, *boks* (rus tili orqali ingliz tilidan kirgan) va boshqalar.

⁴³ Попов Р.В. Русская спортивная терминология: На материале баскетбольной терминосистемы: дисс. канд. филол. Наук. – Северодвинск.: 2003, 168 с.

⁴⁴ Бобоёров М. Х. Мустақиллик даври спорт атамаларининг шаклланиши: филол. фан. номз. дисс. автореф. – Самарқанд.: 2009.

⁴⁵ Швайко В.Д. Лингвостилистические особенности фразеологических единиц, образованных от сверхсловных спортивных терминов и профессионализмов (на материале современного английского языка): дисс.канд. филол. наук. – М.: 1984; Ходжаева Д.И. Тилшунослик терминларининг лексикографик тахлили (инглиз, рус ва ўзбек тиллари изоҳли луғатлари материаллари мисолида). – Т.: 2018.

⁴⁶ Kuldashova N. Fransuz va o‘zbek tillarida sport terminologiyasining milliy-madaniy xususiyatlari. f.f.f.d nomzodlik diss. Avtoreferati. – Buxoro.: 2020, 5-bet.

Til leksik taraqqiyotining ma'lum bir bosqichida neologizm bo'lgan so'z keyinroq neologizmlik "bo'yog'i"ni yo'qotib, zamonaviy leksik qatlam birligiga aylanishi mumkin. Masalan, *futbol, arbitr, sambo, dzyudo, regbi, chim ustida xokkey, qilichbozlik, akrobatika, stol tennisi, mototsikl sporti, velosiped sporti, parashyut sporti, ot sporti, kamondan otish, figurali uchish, badiiy gimnastika* kabi so'zlar dastlabki paytlarda neologizm bo'lgan, hozir esa ularning birortasida yangilik bo'yog'i saqlanmagan, demak, bu so'zlar allaqachon neologizmlik holatidan chiqib, qo'llanishi odat tusiga kirgan uzual leksemalarga aylangan, deb aytish mumkin. Keyingi 5-10 yil ichida esa o'zbek va qoraqalpoq tillari sport terminologiyasida paydo bo'lgan *armrestling, bodibilding, VAR (video assistant referee), kontr ataka, UFC, oktagon, fitness, trenajorniy zal* (so'zlashuv uslubida "kachka") kabi yangi so'zlarning ko'p qo'llanilishi kuzatiladi.

Boksyor so'zi o'zbek va qoraqalpoq tillari izohli lug'atiga kiritilgan bo'lib, o'zbekchasi boks bilan shug'illanuvchi shaxs *bokschi* ma'nosida izohlanadi (O'TIL. I jild 519-bet). Qoraqalpoq tilida esa boks bilan shug'illanuvchi shaxs *boksshí* deyiladi. *Boksyor* so'zi esa amerikacha itning zoti ma'nosida izohlangan (QQTS. II jild 166-bet).

So'z o'zlashish jarayoni murakkab jarayon bo'lib, o'zlashma so'z o'zlashayotgan tilning fonetik hodisalariga muvofiq holda moslashadi. Masalan, *xokkey* inglizcha (*ingl. hockey* ehtimol eski fr. *hoquet* – "Cho'ponlarning uchi qayrilma tayog'i"; darvozali muz maydoni yoki maysa ustida klyushka va to'p (shayba) bilan komanda bo'lib o'ynaladigan sport o'yini⁴⁷) so'z bo'lib, o'zbek tiliga rus tili ta'sirida o'zlashgan. Rus tilining fonetik tarkibida o'zbek tiliga xos bo'lgan *o', q, g, h* tovushlarining mavjud emasligi sababli *hokkey* ko'rinishida emas, *xokkey* shaklida rus tili fonetik hodisalariga mos ravishda tilimizga o'zlashdi.

Bobning uchinchi bo'limi **"O'zbek va qoraqalpoq tillaridagi yangi so'zlarning yasalishi, tuzilishi va imlo masalalari"** deb nomlangan. Unda yangi so'zlarning yasalishi, struktur jihatida hamda ikki tildagi imlo me'yorlari masalasi yoritib berilgan.

Ma'lumki, so'zlar umumadabiy va maxsus leksikada bor bo'lgan asos va affikslardan yasaladi. O'zbek va qoraqalpoq tili leksik tizimi boshqa qardosh turkiy tillardagi singari mavjud tuzilish turlari, ya'ni sodda, yasama, qo'shma, qisqartma va so'z birikmalarini qamrab oladi.

O'zbek hamda qoraqalpoq tilining ichki imkoniyatlaridan samarali foydalanishga e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Biroq chet tilidan o'zlashayotgan so'zlarni aynan qabul qilish an'anasi hamon yetakchilik qilmoqda. Masalan, internet tarmog'ida qo'llanayotgan *netabayt, ping, piksel, plagin, rastr, gigabayt, gigabit, interfeys, megabayt, terabayt, exabayt, zettabayt, yottabayt, portativ, additiv*; tilshunoslikka doir *abzats, agglyutinatsiya, aksent, analogiya, apokopa, grammatika, denotat, diglossiya, jargon, ideogramma, intonatsiya, kalka, konvergensiya, semasiologiya, sotsiolekt*; jismoniy tarbiya va sportdagi *boks,*

⁴⁷ O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati. – T.: 2008, 4-jild. 405-bet.

futbol, xokkey, kikkoksing, konfu, karate, gimnastika, arena, stadion kabi soʻzlar shular sirasidandir.

Semantik-sintaktik usulda soʻz yasalishi natijasida boshqa sohalarga tegishli soʻzlar iqtisodiyot leksikasining mulkiga aylanmoqda: *daromadning qoldigʻi, bozor hajmi, foyda miqdori, qiymat soligʻi, kreditning elastikliligi, talabning egiluvchanligi, oʻzgaruvchan narx, pul massasi, pul undirish, iqtisodiy oʻsish, yetakchi valyuta, oʻrinbosar tovarlar, oʻrmonlovchi inflyatsiya*.

Mazkur soʻzlar qoraqalpoq tilida quyidagicha qoʻllaniladi: *dáramat qaldıǵı, bazar kólemi, payda muǵdarı, qun salıǵı, kreditniń elastikligi, talaptıń elastikligi, ózgeriwsheń baha, pul massası, pul óndiriw, ekonomikalıq ósiw, jetekshi valyuta, orınbasar tovarlar, órmelewshi inflyaciya*.

Tillarda morfologik usul bilan termin yasalishi umumadabiy til leksik birliklarini hosil qiluvchi ayni soʻz yasovchi qoʻshimchalar hamda soʻz yasovchi qolip (model)lar yordamida amalga oshiriladi.

Affiksial termin yasalishi umumadabiy soʻzlarning hosil qilinishi singari juda qadimdan yetakchi va sarmahsul usul hisoblanadi. Affiksatsiya usuli bilan yasalgan ot turkumli termin (turdosh ot)lar:

Ot (sifat) turkumli soʻzlardan yasalgan terminlar. *-chi* affiksli soʻz yasovchi model. Oʻta sarmahsul va turgʻun hisoblanmish *-chi* affiksli model hozirgi oʻzbek terminologiyasi tizimida amaliy qoʻllanishda qolayotgan katta miqdordagi terminlar bilan ifodalangan. Mazkur model turdosh otlar yasovchi modellar qatorida eng mahsuldorligi va faolligi bilan ajralib turadi.

Qoraqalpoq tilida shunga mos ravishda *-shi* yoki *-shı* affiksi qoʻllaniladi. Ilmiy-texnikaviy inqilob davrida, globallashtirish, internet va kompyuterlashtirish asrida *-chi* affiksli modelning soʻz yasash imkoniyatlari va doirasi bir necha barobar oshib ketdi.

-lash, (-les) affiksli mazkur sarmahsul model boshlangʻich asosning leksik maʼnosidan kelib chiqib, qator feʼl - terminlarni hosil qiladi.

Boshlangʻich asosdan anglashilgan xususiyat, xossa, fazilat, shakl, holat, vaziyatga egalik qiluvchi jarayon yoxud pirovard natija yoki dastlabki asosdan anglashilgan narsaga aylanish, oʻtish jarayonini ifodalaydi: *standart-lash, sust-lash, konsentratsiya-lash, demokrat-lash, radio-lash, markaz-lash, kompyuter-lash* va h.k.

Maʼlumki, oʻzbek va qoraqalpoq tillariga ingliz tilidan oʻzlashgan leksemalar orasida etimologik jihatdan *-er, -log, -ing, -ment, -(t)siya* shaklli; *-men, -taym, -shou, (shou), ball, -aut* qismli oʻzlashmalar koʻproq koʻzga tashlanadi.

Oʻzlashmalarda yangilik boʻyogʻi boʻlganligi bois ularni manbalarda turlicha yozish holatlari ham kuzatilmoqda. Hatto oʻzbek tilining izohli lugʻatida ham *noutbuk/notbuk, yogurt//yoʻgʻurt, playyer//player, bluming//blyuming, resturant//restoran* kabi ayrim leksemalar imlosi ikki xil shaklga ega boʻlib qolgan. Bu kabi soʻzlar oʻz qatlam leksikasida ham koʻplab topiladiki, ularning imlosini imkon qadar ikki xil boʻlishiga yoʻl qoʻymaslik lozim deb oʻylaymiz.

XULOSA

Mazkur tadqiqotni amalga oshirishda quyidagi xulosalarga kelindi:

1. O'zbek va qoraqalpoq tillarining boyish manbalari va usullari til xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqib turlichadir. Ichki imkoniyatlar asosida lug'at tarkibining boyib borishi har bir tilning dialektik asoslari va tildagi faol qo'shimchalar yordamida hosil qilinadi. Lekin boshqa tillardan so'z o'zlashtirilganda to'g'ridan to'g'ri yoki kalkalash yo'li bilan hamda xalqaro terminelementlar asosida hosil qilinishi e'tiborga olingan.

2. Ikki tilda ham o'zlashma so'zlarning o'rni katta hisoblanadi. So'z o'zlashtirilishi ikkala tilning ham lug'at qatlamini boyitishi, shubhasiz. Ammo shuni ham nazardan tutish lozimki, boshqa tillardan kirib kelgan terminlarning o'z holicha til va nutqning ajralmas qismiga aylanishi bu tillardagi o'z so'zlarning qo'llanilish imkoniyatini yo'qotishi, qolaversa, tilning mavqeyiga ham sezilarli salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi aniqlangan.

3. Bugungi kunda o'zlashma so'zlarning ma'nolarini to'liq izohlamay turib, ma'no qirralarini yoritmasdan tilda faol qo'llash til va nutq madaniyatida ham uslubiy, ham imloviy xatolarni yuzaga keltirmoqda. Bunday zamonaviy leksikaning ma'nolarini to'liq ochib berish bugungi kun lug'atchiligining dolzarb masalasi bo'lib qolmoqda deb hisoblaymiz.

4. Hozirda o'zbek tilining ham, qoraqalpoq tilining ham korpusi deyarli yaratilmagan. Shu sababli ikki tildagi matnlarni mashina tarjimai orqali tarjima qilganda juda ko'p xatolarga yo'l qo'yiladi yoki matnning mazmun butunligiga putur yetadi. O'ylaymizki, zamonaviy so'zlar lug'atining yaratilishi korpus lingvistikasining bir qismi bo'lib, tarjimashunoslikda katta ahamiyat kasb etadi.

5. Faol qo'llanilayotgan yangi so'zlar, terminlar, neologizmlar ham o'zida til madaniyati unsurlarini mujassam etadi. Shu sababli ularni lingvokulturologik tahlil qilish til madaniyatini yuksaltirishda muhim omil deb hisoblaymiz.

6. Muloqot jarayonida xorijiy tillardan o'zlashgan so'zlarni fonetik jihatdan o'zbek va qoraqalpoq tillarining fonetik me'yorlariga moslashtirish lozim. Bunday so'zlarning fonetik jihatdan tilimizga moslashuvi imloviy jihatdan to'g'ri yozishga asos bo'ladi.

7. Xorijiy tillardan o'zlashgan leksika keng va o'ziga xos mavzuviy guruhlariga ajraladi. Quyidagi mavzuviy guruhlarini ifodalovchi so'zlar zamonaviy terminlar tizimini tashkil etishini kuzatish mumkin: "moliya va iqtisod", "jamiyat va siyosat", "sport", "kompyuter texnologiyalari va internet", "madaniyat va ta'lim", "texnika-texnologiya". Bu sohalarga so'zlar ko'p o'zlashayotganligini hisobga olib, ularning elektron lug'ati va lug'at iloalarini yaratish lozim.

8. Zamonaviy leksika ma'nolarining aniq va to'g'ri izohlanishi tilimizdagi tushunchalarning qo'llanilishidagi noaniqliklarni bartaraf etishi hamda o'zbek va qoraqalpoq tillari leksikografiyasining boyishida muhim manba bo'lib xizmat qilishi mumkin.

9. Bugungi kunda hali lug'atlarimizda qayd etilmagan ko'pgina o'zlashmalar matbuot sahifalarida qo'llanib kelinmoqda. Ayniqsa, ijtimoiy-siyosiy doirada qo'llanayotgan ko'plab yangi leksemalarning o'zbekcha-qoraqalpoqcha lug'atlarda

tavsiya etilgan variantlari mavjud emas. Bizningcha, ularni zarurat bo'lsa, tilimiz tabiatiga moslashtirib, lug'atlarimizga kiritish lozim.

10. Shuni alohida ta'kidlash joizki, o'zbek tilining izohli lug'atida o'zlashma so'z olib kirgan tillar sifatida 16 ta til so'zlaridan misollar berilgan. Bular sirasiga *arab, fransuz, fors-tojik, golland, hind, ingliz, ispan, italyan, lotin, mo'g'ul, nemis, polyak, rus, xitoy, yunon, chextillari* kiritilgan. Bu kabi tillardan olingan so'zlar ma'lum bir sohaga oid termin ekanligi uchun lug'atlardan o'rin olmagan bo'lishi mumkin.

11. O'zbek hamda qoraqalpoq tilining ichki imkoniyatlaridan samarali foydalanishga e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Biroq chet tilidan o'zlashayotgan so'zlarni aynan qabul qilish an'anasi hamon yetakchilik qilmoqda. Bu o'z navbatida tillarning rivojiga salbiy ta'sir qilishi mumkin. Shu sababli o'rganilayotgan tillarga kirib kelyotgan so'zlarni muqobiliga almashtirish maqbul degan fikrdamiz.

12. O'zlashmalarda yangilik bo'yog'i bo'lganligi bois ularni manbalarda turlicha yozish holatlari ham kuzatilmoqda. Bu kabi so'zlar o'z qatlam leksikasida ham ko'plab topiladiki, ularning imlosini imkon qadar ikki xil bo'lishiga yo'l qo'ymaslik lozim deb o'ylaymiz.

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

KARAKALPAK STATE UNIVERSITY

ABDULLAYEV OXUNJON IKROM O'G'LI

**LINGUOCULTURAL ANALYSIS OF MODERN VOCABULARY IN
UZBEK AND KARAKALPAK LANGUAGES**

10.00.06 – Comparative literary criticism, Contrastive linguistics and Translation studies

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

Nukus – 2025

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INTRODUCTION (PhD Dissertation Abstract)

The relevance and necessity of the research topic. Studying language through modern approaches across various fields remains a crucial point for linguists in the development of global linguistics. Since the lexical composition of a language is constantly evolving, research in this area is considered perpetually relevant. Particularly, creating dictionaries for specific languages, explaining new terms, and exploring the phonetic, lexical, grammatical, and culture linguistic aspects of new concepts are among the most critical tasks. Language is directly and obliquely connected to the spirituality and culture of a nation. There is no such thing as a purely isolated language; the beauty of a language is not determined solely by its native words in the realm of global languages. The interaction and mutual influence between languages are considered stable laws in linguistic processes. From the perspective of the connection between language and concepts of spirituality and culture, borrowed words inherently reflect the customs and traditions of the borrowing nation.

Lexicology stands out prominently among various topics in global linguistics. At present, terminology – the study of terms – is regarded as an essential issue in modern linguistics and is being deeply explored. Lexicology and terminology has traditionally been a significant branch of linguistics. As research in contemporary linguistics progresses, granting terminology a “modern” status by investigating it with new directions and methods becomes a primary task.

It is evident that every language contains lexical elements from other languages. When representatives of two nations or ethnic groups engage in various relationships (economic, cultural, political), their languages interact accordingly, influencing each other to some extent. The incorporation of elements from one language into another not only facilitates mutual understanding but also serves as a key tool for enhancing both languages.

In our country, a number of tasks have been set before researchers with the aim of developing science. In particular, it is considered urgent to further enhance the prestige of the state language, to elevate our language to the level of world languages, and to strengthen the mutual relations among related languages. The “Action Strategy” for the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 outlines tasks such as the targeted preparation of 10 potential higher education institutions to enter the QS and THE international rankings by 2026, increasing the number of non-state higher education institutions to 50 by 2026, as well as doubling the scope of sending highly capable young people to study¹ at prestigious foreign universities through the “El-yurt umidi” Foundation, with 50% of these students being trained in technical, exact sciences, and IT fields”. These objectives create broad opportunities for expanding research in the field of linguistics.

The decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 28, 2022, No. PF-60 “On the Development Strategy of the New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026,” the decree dated October 8, 2019, No. PF-5847 “On Approving the Concept

¹ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-son “2022-2026 yillarga mo‘ljallangan Yangi O‘zbekistonning tarqiqiyot strategiyasi to‘g‘risida”gi Farmoni, URL: <https://lex.uz/docs/5841063>.

for the Development of the Higher Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030,” the decree dated April 20, 2017, No. PQ-2909 “On Further Development of the Higher Education System,” as well as the decree dated June 5, 2018, No. PQ-3775 “On Additional Measures to Improve the Quality of Education in Higher Education Institutions and Ensure Their Active Participation in the Comprehensive Reforms Being Implemented in the Country,” along with other relevant normative legal documents, serve as a framework for implementing the tasks set forth, to which this dissertation work contributes to a certain extent.

Compliance of the research with priority directions of development of science and technology in the republic. This research aligns with Uzbekistan’s scientific and technological development priorities under Section I: “Formation and implementation of innovative ideas for social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual-educational development in an information-based society”.

The scope of research study of the issue. The lexical level of language, terminology, and the comparative study of the linguocultural analysis of lexical units have always been at the center of attention of linguists worldwide. In particular, scholars such as R.A.Budagov², E.Coseriu³, L.A.Onikov⁴, N.V.Shishlin⁵, N.S.Trubetsky⁶, and H.A.Baskakov⁷ have focused on issues related to the lexical level of languages and terminology.

Valuable research in the field of culture linguistics is reflected in the works of V.V.Maslova⁸, W.fon.Humboldt⁹, Z.I.Salieva¹⁰, and D.Khudayberganova¹¹. Moreover, in recent years, scientific studies on the lexicon and terminology of the Uzbek and Karakalpak languages can be observed in the research of A.Hojiyev¹², N.Mahmudov¹³, A.Madvaliev¹⁴, H.Dadaboyev¹⁵, D.Kadirbekova¹⁶, O.Bekbaulov¹⁷, O.Dospanov¹⁸, Sh.Abdinazimov¹⁹, A.Pirniyazova²⁰.

Research highlights the modern lexicon and its culture linguistic analysis in the instance of the Uzbek and Karakalpak languages that has not been fully explored.

² Будагов Р.А. Толковые словари в национальной культуре народов. – МГУ.: 1989.

³ Coseriu E. Das Phänomen der Sprache. Sonderdruckaus Heft 1/2 der Pädagogischen Provins. – Berlin.: 1967.

⁴ Onikov L.A., Shishlin N.V. Qisqacha siyosiy lugʻat. – T.: Oʻzbekiston. 1983.

⁵ Onikov L.A., Shishlin N.V. Qisqacha siyosiy lugʻat. – T.: Oʻzbekiston. 1983.

⁶ Трубецкий Н.С. Поведения и мышления к языку. в кн.: НЛВ.1. – М.: 1960.

⁷ Баскаков Н.А. Каракалпакский язык. – М.: “Издательство академии наук СССР”, 1951.

⁸ Маслова В.В. Лингвокультурология в системе гуманитарного знания/Критика и семиотика. – М.: 1987.

⁹ Гумбольдт В.фон. Язык и философия культуры. – М.: 1985.

¹⁰ Салиева З.И. Концептуальная значимость и национально-культурная специфика сентенции в английском и узбекском языках. Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент.: УзГУМЯ, 2010.

¹¹ Xudayberganova D. Matnning antroposentrik tadqiqi. Monografiya. – Toshkent.: Fan. 2013.

¹² Hojiyev. A. Tilshunoslik terminlarining izohli lugʻati. “Oʻzbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi”. – T.: 2005.

¹³ Н.Махмудов. Тил ва маданият. – Тошкент.: Ўзбекистон. 1992.

¹⁴ Madvaliyev A. Oʻzbek terminologiyasi va leksikografiyasi masalalari. “Oʻzbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi”. – T.: 2017.

¹⁵ Dadaboyev H. Oʻzbek terminologiyasi. . “Yoshlar”. – T.: 2019.

¹⁶ Kadirbekova D. “Inglizcha–oʻzbekcha axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari terminologiyasi va uning leksikografik xususiyatlari”. PhD.diss. – Toshkent.: 2017.

¹⁷ Бекбаўлов О. Каракалпак тилиндеги өзлестирме сөзлердин қолланылыўы. Каракалпак тили бойынша изертлеўлер. – Нөкис.: “Қарақалпақстан”. 1971.

¹⁸ Доспанов О. Каракалпак тили қубла диалектиниң лексикаси. – Нөкис.: “Қарақалпақстан”. 1977.

¹⁹ Abdinazimov Sh va b. Házirgi qaraqalpaq tili. Fonetika, Leksikologiya. “Sano-standart”. – Toshkent.: 2018.

²⁰ Пирниязова А.К. Пути формирования и развития общественно-политической лексики в современном каракалпакском литературном языке: Автореф.дисс.канд.фил.наук. – Ташкент.: 1986.

Therefore, there is a need to conduct a comparative analysis of newly emerged native and borrowed vocabulary in these languages.

Since both Uzbek and Karakalpak hold the status of state languages in Karakalpakstan, there is a growing need for dictionaries to clarify certain concepts in academic and other fields. Addressing this issue requires the development of modern vocabulary resources as well as specialized terminological dictionaries.

Connection of the dissertation research with the research plans of the higher education institution where the dissertation was completed. The research was conducted within the framework of the scientific research plan of Berdakh Karakalpak State University, under the theme “Historical and Linguocultural Features of Research on Turkic Languages”.

The aim of the research is to conduct a linguocultural and semantic-structural analysis of modern vocabulary in the Uzbek and Karakalpak languages, and to carry out a comparative study of newly emerging and borrowed words in various fields.

Research objectives: to achieve its goals, the dissertation research set the following tasks:

- to substantiate comparatively the methods and pathways through which new words are being borrowed into Uzbek and Karakalpak languages;

- to study and set further perspectives on the issue of specialized terminology in the Uzbek and Karakalpak languages;

- to reveal the significance of current lexicographic work being carried out in Uzbek and Karakalpak;

- to explore the influence of new words on literary language and art of speech;

- to clarify the meanings, word formation, structure, and orthographic issues of newly borrowed words in the Uzbek and Karakalpak languages.

The object of the research conveys the modern words found in the explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek and Karakalpak languages, as well as those not yet included in such dictionaries.

The subject of the research is the comparative culture linguistic, structural-semantic, and orthographic analysis of the modern words that are most frequently borrowed into various fields.

The research methods employed in the current study were comparative, comparative-historical, statistical, descriptive (conceptual), and intercultural analysis.

The scientific novelty of the research consists of the following:

- modern words in the lexicons of Uzbek and Karakalpak languages have been classified into semantic groups, the domains from which the most borrowed words originate have been identified, and their meanings have been revealed through analytical study;

- newly coined words included in the latest explanatory dictionaries of Uzbek and Karakalpak, as well as those not yet incorporated into dictionaries, have been classified, and their lexicographic significance in the studied languages has been determined;

modern borrowed words in Uzbek and Karakalpak have been categorized by fields, and their influence on the literary language, along with their linguocultural characteristics, has been substantiated with illustrative examples;

recommendations regarding the formation, structure, and correct spelling of modern words have been provided, demonstrating their adaptation to the written and spoken norms of both languages.

The practical results of the research:

it has been substantiated that the modern lexicon of Uzbek and Karakalpak languages contributes to enriching the vocabulary of both languages, forming equivalents for unexplained terms and expressions, and supporting the development of contemporary lexicography;

the research reveals the culture linguistic analysis of modern vocabulary in Uzbek and Karakalpak, highlighting both the structural-semantic similarities and differences. It also explains, through examples, the mutual influence of these historically related languages, thereby providing practical value for future comparative studies.

The reliability of the research results is ensured through the application of well-established methodologies and approaches, the use of accurate and authoritative scientific sources for theoretical foundations, and the analysis of materials grounded in sound scientific principles. Additionally, the practical implementation of theoretical concepts and conclusions, along with the validation of findings by recognized expert organizations, further substantiates the study's credibility. Moreover, the research is firmly rooted in contemporary linguistic theories and scientific principles, reinforcing the overall trustworthiness of the outcomes.

The scientific practical significance of the research results lies in the fact that the results and conclusions can be used in writing textbooks and educational guides on comparative linguistics, lexicology, linguoculturology, and terminology. They also have direct applications in the creation and improvement of Uzbek and Karakalpak translation, explanatory, and etymological dictionaries, and can serve as valuable resources for teaching specialized subjects such as "Lexicology," "Lexicography," and "Terminology" at higher education institutions.

Implementation of the research results. Based on the scientific results findings obtained from the culture linguistic analysis of modern vocabulary in Uzbek and Karakalpak languages – specifically:

the classification of modern words into semantic groups, identification of the most frequently borrowed lexical fields from foreign languages, and the analysis of their meanings – these theoretical conclusions have been applied within the framework of the practical project A-FA-2019-9, titled "Research of Ancient Written Rare Manuscripts and Sources, and Creation of Their Digitized Library." The results were utilized in the preparation and publication of volumes 6, 8, and 9 of the Ogahiy "Works" series (Reference No. 33/4-25 dated January 30, 2025, by the Khorezm Mamun Academy). As a result, errors previously observed in these volumes were corrected, explanations of certain word meanings were clarified, and the overall quality of the publications was significantly improved;

new words included in the latest explanatory dictionaries of Uzbek and Karakalpak languages, as well as those not yet incorporated into dictionaries, were classified, and materials concerning their lexicographic significance in the studied languages were applied in the fundamental project FA-F-1-005 titled “Research on the History of Karakalpak Folkloristics and Literary Studies,” conducted at the Karakalpak Scientific Research Institute of Humanities under the Karakalpakstan Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan during 2017–2020 (Reference No. 45/1 dated January 30, 2025, by the Karakalpak Scientific Research Institute of Humanities). As a result, the lexicon of the works included in this project was enriched, and by supplementing the explanations of certain words, the content of these works was enhanced;

based on the linguocultural analysis of modern words borrowed into Uzbek and Karakalpak – classified by fields, their influence on the literary languages of Uzbek and Karakalpak, their linguocultural features, as well as recommendations on the formation, structure, and correct spelling of these words adapted to the written and spoken norms of both languages – these findings were utilized in preparing the “*Assalawma áleykum, Karakalpakistan!*” program on the Karakalpakstan TV channel and in drafting the script for the “21 October – Uzbek Language Day” episode of the “*Xaliq penen sawbet*” broadcast on the Karakalpakstanradio channel (Reference No. 05-22/251 dated April 25, 2025, by the Karakalpakstan State Television and Radio Company). As a result, the significance and distinctiveness of modern vocabulary were highlighted in literary, artistic, and educational programs, and during the broadcasts, extensive explanations were provided in response to listeners’ questions, suggestions, and comments.

Approbation of the research results: The results of this research have been presented and discussed publicly at 10 scientific-practical conferences, including 5 republican and 5 international scientific-practical conferences.

Publication of the research results. A total of 15 scientific works have been published on the dissertation topic, including 3 articles in scientific publications recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan for publishing the main scientific results of doctoral dissertations (2 in republican and 1 in foreign journals) and 1 article in republican and 1 article in foreign journals.

Structure and volume of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, and a list of references, with a total volume of 138 pages.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the introduction presents the relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic, describes the purpose, tasks, object, and subject of the research, and highlights the alignment of the topic with the priority areas of national science and technology development. The scientific novelty and practical results of the work are presented, and the scientific and practical significance of the obtained results is explained in it. Also, it provides data regarding the implementation of the research results into practice and the structure of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the dissertation is titled **“Studies on the Lexicon of Uzbek and Karakalpak Languages and Linguoculturology”** and consists of three sections. In the first section, the formation and development of the lexicon of Uzbek and Karakalpak languages were studied. This section discusses the origins and sources of the words in the current lexicon of Uzbek and Karakalpak languages. Consideration is also given to the influence of historical, developmental, and socio-political processes on the lexical layers of both languages.

Uzbek and Karakalpak languages are related Turkic languages. According to H.A. Baskakov’s²¹ classification, the Uzbek language belongs to the Karluk group, while the Karakalpak language belongs to the Kipchak-Nogai group. The languages of these two nations have a long historical background. The designation of the Karakalpak language as the state language in the Republic of Karakalpakstan by law has revealed many internal possibilities of the language²². Based on this, words borrowed from the Russian language or other languages were replaced with words in the Karakalpak language. Thus, starting from the period of independence, a new historical stage in the development of the Uzbek and Karakalpak languages emerged. “The main reason for borrowing in language is related to the interaction of peoples and languages, influenced by social factors. The adoption of new words reflects the level of development of society and the social significance of new objects, concepts, and the emergence of social connections”²³.

From the late 19th century to the end of the 20th century, loanwords were directly borrowed from the Russian language into Uzbek and Karakalpak. Words like “*zavod*” (factory), “*mashina*” (machine), and “*telegramma*” (telegram) also went through this process.²⁴ These lexemes initially entered the Uzbek language as terms in the fields of industry and information-communication. After some time, they became part of the general vocabulary, gaining widespread understanding among the Uzbek and Karakalpak populations. At the beginning of the 20th century, the teaching of Uzbek and Karakalpak languages as academic subjects, along with the introduction of grammar teaching in schools, contributed to the formation of two literary language norms. Uzbek lexicography also developed during this period, both theoretically and practically, evolving into a new discipline. In the 20th century, prominent figures such as A. Zohiriy, A. Qodiriy, Y. D. Polivanov, A. K. Borovkov, V. V. Reshetov, S. Ibrohimov, Olim Usmon, Z. Ma’rufov, Sh. T. Rahmatullayev, N. Mamatov, A. Hojiyev, T. Aliqulov, and others made significant contributions to the development of Uzbek lexicography.

The development of the Karakalpak language lexicon is studied by linguists in the following periods:

First period – from 1924 to 1940;

²¹ Баскаков Н.А. Каракалпакский язык. – М.: “Издательство академии наук СССР”, 1951, 236 с.

²² Турабаева Н.А. Қорақалпоқ тили лексикасининг ривожланишида ўзбек тилининг таъсири. ф.ф.н., дис. – Нукус, 2008, 3 б.

²³ Бекбаўлов О. Қарақалпақ тилиндеги өзлестирме сөзлердин қолланылыўы. – Қарақалпақ тили бойынша изертлеўлер. – Нөкис: Қарақалпақстан, 1971.- 133 б.

²⁴ Internet texnologiyasi, dastur ta'minoti va qaydnomalari asosida tashkil etilgan ma'lumotlar ombori va elektron jadvallar bilan jamoa bo'lib ishlashga imkon beruvchi korxona va tashkilot miqyosidagi kompyuter tizimi. O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi. IVjild. 186-bet.

Second period – from 1940 to 1960;

Third period – from 1960 to the present day²⁵.

It is evident that the issue of loanwords introduced after independence has not yet been sufficiently researched.

The second section of the chapter is titled **“The Role and Importance of New Loanwords in the Lexicons of Uzbek and Karakalpak Languages”**. This section discusses the position and significance of new loanwords entering the explanatory dictionaries of Uzbek and Karakalpak languages.

In order to specify all the words in our language, **“The Uzbek Language Orthographic Dictionary”**, published in 2013 by A. Madvaliyev and E. Begmatov, is one of the significant updates of this period. This dictionary, which includes more than 85,000 words, is designed to meet the needs of specialists and the general public²⁶.

In 2023, the revised and expanded 6-volume “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language” was published under the editorial leadership of A. Madvaliyev. The new edition includes explanations for many words that have entered the language in the last decade.

On the other hand, the “Explanatory Dictionary of the Karakalpak Language”, first published in 1992, consists of 4 volumes, and it did not include words and terms from recent years. However, the Terminology Center of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan prepared a new edition of the explanatory dictionary, which was published in 2023 in a 7-volume format. This work was led by Professor Sh. Abdinazimov, the head of the Terminology Center of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. The new explanatory dictionary has been expanded and enriched with new words, including over 60,000 words and terms, reflecting the richness of the Karakalpak language.

Word borrowing through spoken communication: In this case, words from other languages are absorbed into Uzbek and Karakalpak languages through the spoken language of the local population. For example, words like *online*, *restaurant*, and *site* were pronounced in the spoken Uzbek as *onlayn*, *restoran*, and *sayt*, and later, these forms were also incorporated into standard literary Uzbek.

Word borrowing through written sources: In this case, words are borrowed by translating texts from other languages into Uzbek and Karakalpak or using foreign words (especially terms and expressions) in articles, scientific works, and literary pieces written in these languages. For example, terms like *katet*, *gipotenuza* in mathematics, *kulminatsiya*, *syujet* in literature, and words like *ocherk*, *roman*, *povest* have been borrowed in this way²⁷.

It is worth emphasizing that in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, examples of borrowed words are provided from 16 different languages. These include Arabic, French, Persian-Tajik, Dutch, Hindi, English, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Mongolian, German, Polish, Russian, Chinese, Greek, and Czech. However, in the

²⁵ Турабаева Н.А. Қорақалпоқ тили лексикасининг ривожланишида ўзбек тилининг таъсири. ф.ф.н., дис. – Нукус, 2008, 9 б.

²⁶ O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi. –T.: O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi. 12-jild. 2008, 65-bet.

²⁷ Jamolxonov N. Hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tili. –T.: O‘qituvchi, 2005, 196-bet.

*Explanatory Dictionary of Literary Terms in Uzbek*²⁸ and *Russian and the Concise Political Dictionary*²⁹, words borrowed from Portuguese and Scandinavian languages are also listed. These words might not be included in the *Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language* because they pertain to specific terminologies within certain fields.

The third chapter of the dissertation is titled “**Linguoculturological Research in Uzbek and Karakalpak Languages**”, where attention is focused on the issue of linguoculturological studies, one of the modern directions in both languages.

Today, the social-political, economic, cultural, and scientific interactions between people, nations, and countries, as well as international cultural communication processes, have led to the formation of a new branch of linguistics. This new branch, called linguoculturology, explores the relationships between languages, language culture, and the national peculiarities of language. As a result, by the end of the 20th century, linguoculturology developed rapidly as a subfield of linguistics that aims to study the connection between language and culture.

The term “linguoculturology” was first observed in the works of the founders of the phraseological school, such as V.N. Telia³⁰, V.A. Maslova³¹ and others. When discussing the formation of linguoculturology, almost all researchers emphasize that the roots of this theory trace back to V.F. Humboldt³². In these works, it is emphasized that the ideas of linguists such as E. Sapir³³, A.N. Leontev³⁴ and M.Y. Lotman³⁵ have played a significant role in the development of this field. Such views were recognized not only by prominent Russian scholars in the field of linguistics but also by foreign scholars towards the end of the 20th century. According to these perspectives, language is not only linked to culture but also expresses the growth of culture itself. Language, at the same time, is both a tool of creation and a part of culture that ensures its development and preservation. Therefore, through language, both spiritual culture and the material products of existence are practically created.

Linguists acknowledge that one of the most prominent works in this field is the educational manual created by V. Fon Humboldt³⁶. It's great to see that linguoculturologic approaches are gaining attention in Uzbek linguistics. Z.I. Saliyeva's³⁷ work on the national-cultural characteristics of sentences in Uzbek and French, especially those with moral-educational content, seems like a valuable contribution to understanding the intersection of language and culture. Are there any

²⁸ Hotamov N. Sarimsoqov B. Adabiyotshunoslik terminlarining ruscha-o'zbekcha izohli lug'ati. –T.: O'qituvchi, 1979, 6-bet.

²⁹ Onikov L.A., Shishlin N.V. Qisqacha siyosiy lug'at. –T.: O'zbekiston, 1983, 6-bet.

³⁰ Телия В.Н. Русская фразеология: семантический, прагматический и лингвокультурологический аспекты. – М.: Школа «Языки русской культуры», 1996.

³¹ Маслова В.В. Лингвокультурология в системе гуманитарного знания/Критика и семиотика. – М.: 1987, 20-23 с.

³² Gumbolt V. Fonning til va shaxs haqidagi fikrlari to'g'risida qarang: Nurmonov A. Ovrupoda umumiy va qiyosiy tilshunoslikning maydonga kelishi. Nurmonov A. Tanlangan asarlar. 2 jildlik. – Toshkent: Akademnashr, 2012, 23-40-bet.

³³ Сепир Э. Отношение норм. Поведения и мышления к языку в кн.: НЛ. в 1. – М.: 1960.

³⁴ Леонтьев А.Н. Человек и культура. – М.: МГУ, 1961.

³⁵ Лотман М.Ю. О двух моделях коммуникации в системе культуры. – М.: ОГИ, 1971.

³⁶ Гумбольдт В. фон. Язык и философия культуры. – М.: 1985, 33 с.

³⁷ Салиева З.И. Концептуальная значимость и национально – культурная специфика предложения в английском и узбекском языках: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент.: 2010, 25 с.

other studies or projects in this area that you find particularly interesting? R.S. Ibragimova's doctoral dissertation, the ways in which the concept of "woman" is expressed in both Uzbek and French languages are studied, highlighting cross-cultural and linguistic approaches.

Professor N. Mahmudov's³⁸ article "Tilning mukammal tadqiqi yo'llarini izlab..." is indeed a significant contribution to Uzbek linguistics, as it offers a deep and thorough exploration of the essence of linguoculturology and the anthropocentric paradigm. His work stands out as one of the first serious discussions on linguoculturology in the field, laying a foundation for future research in this area.

D. Xudoyberganova's³⁹ monograph "Matnning antroposentrik tadqiqi" focuses on the anthropocentric study of text, further contributing to the development of linguoculturology and the anthropocentric paradigm in Uzbek linguistics. This research outlines the principles for studying the linguocultural characteristics of texts in the Uzbek language. It emphasizes the role of precedent units and linguocultural units in text creation, the use of comparative content in texts, the role of metaphors in text creation, and the linguocultural features of texts based on personification.

The field of linguoculturology is still in its early stages in Qoraqalpoq linguistics. Several studies related to linguoculturology in the Qoraqalpoq language have been conducted and are ongoing. For instance, G.K. Kdirbayeva's dissertation is titled "The Linguocultural and Linguocognitive Characteristics of the Units of the "Man" – "Adam" Conceptual Sphere (Based on English and Qoraqalpoq Languages)". In this work, the realization cases of the intercultural "man" – "adam" conceptual sphere are explained, along with the intercultural linguocognitive and linguocultural peculiarities of the conceptual sphere.

G.A. Adilova's dissertation, titled "Linguocultural Analysis of Ethnographisms of the Kazakhs of Karakalpakstan" is the first work in linguistics to prove that the ethnographisms of the Kazakhs in Karakalpakstan are a dialectal lexical layer reflecting the material and spiritual culture, lifestyle, national customs, and values of the peoples living in the region. In Sh.M. Kunnazarova's dissertation, the language of Karakalpak folk tales has been studied from a special linguocultural perspective. The vocabulary structure of the tales is identified, the words are grouped into thematic categories, and their semantic features are defined.

B.K. Bekniyazov's dissertation studies somatic phraseologisms in the language of the Kazakhs of Karakalpakstan. The research includes a cognitive analysis of somatic phraseologisms that are actively used in the language of Karakalpak Kazakhs, distinguishing them from other Turkic languages based on linguocultural features and characteristics of spoken language.

Additionally, the research by I.R. Kazakov⁴⁰, who conducted linguocultural studies in both Uzbek and Karakalpak languages, advanced the comparative study of these two national languages to a new level. In his monograph, "Interpretation of Linguocultural Units in Uzbek and Karakalpak Languages" the similarities and

³⁸ Mahmudov N. Tilning mukammal tadqiqi yo'llarini izlab // O'zbek tili va adabiyoti. – Toshkent.: 2012, №5 3-16-bet.

³⁹ Xudayberganova D. Matnning antroposentrik tadqiqi. Monografiya. – Toshkent.: Fan, 2013, 38-b.

⁴⁰ Kazakov I. O'zbek va qoraqalpoq tillarida lingvokulturologik birliklar talqini. Monografiya. – T.: "Firdavs-shoh nashriyoti", 2023, 49-55-bet.

differences of linguocultural units in the two sister languages are thoroughly and clearly explored.

The second chapter of the dissertation is titled **“The Semantic Development of New Loanwords in Uzbek and Karakalpak Languages by Fields”** and is divided into three sections. The first section provides analyses on “The Usage of New Lexicon in the Field of Economics” After gaining independence, one of the key tasks was to train local specialists who could create textbooks, manuals, and dictionaries based on the Uzbek language, as well as regulate the terminology in the field of economics. Thanks to a series of measures, the opportunity was created to regulate the economics subject and terminology in Uzbekistan, which improved the quality of teaching economics. As a result, alongside translated textbooks, a number of independent economics textbooks, manuals, and specialized terminological dictionaries created by Uzbek authors emerged in the field of economics education institutions.

Some Russian-international economic lexicons have been translated into Uzbek, or alternative variants are being used: *aukcion* - *kimoshdi savdosi*, *barter* - *ayirboshlash*, *brakeraj* - *saralash*, *garant* - *kafil*, *defitsit* - *taqchillik*, *dolya* - *hissa*, *kapital* - *sarmoya*, *makler* - *dallol*, *oborot* - *aylanma*, *ssuda-qarz*, *schet* - *hisob*.

The equivalent of these terms in the Karakalpak language is as follows: *aukcion* – *kimastı sawdası*, *barter* - *ayırbaslaw*, *brakeraj* - *saralaw*, *garant* - *kepil*, *deficit* - *qıtshılıq*, *dolya* - *úles*, *kapital* - *investiciya*, *makler* - *dáldálshi*, *oborot* - *aylanıs*, *ssuda-qarız*, *schet* - *esap*.

When adopting new economic lexicon in the Uzbek and Karakalpak languages, the following aspects must be taken into account:

Whether an Uzbek or Karakalpak equivalent exists;

The necessity for calquing or translation;

The meaning of the economic lexicon;

Its simplicity and fluency;

The alignment of the words with the phonetic system of Uzbek and Karakalpak languages. Therefore, below we are going to discuss the semantics and linguocultural changes related to borrowed economic terms in our languages.

Balans – (from French “*Tarozi*”, Latin “*Balance of two scales*”) is used in Uzbek to mean “equilibrium” or “equality” (as per the *O‘zbek Tilining Izohli Lug‘ati*, Volume 1, p. 253. Subsequent use O‘TIL), while in Karakalpak, it refers to describing processes, comparisons, or contrasts. This term is used in both Uzbek and Karakalpak languages in the context of economics, such as “trade balance”, “accounting balance”, “active balance”, and “passive balance” (*Qaraqalpaq tilining tusindirme sozligi*, Volume 1, p. 350. Subsequent use QTTS).

Bonus – (from Latin “*Bonus*”, meaning “*Good*” or “*Kind*”) is used in Uzbek to refer to an additional payment, reward, or premium given for various reasons (as per O‘TIL, Volume 1, p. 532). In Karakalpak, it is used in two different meanings: 1) an additional incentive or reward; 2) an additional discount offered by the seller to the buyer in accordance with the terms of the agreement (QTTS, Volume 2, p. 178).

Diler – (from English “*Dealer*” – “*Stockbroker*”) is used in both Uzbek and Karakalpak languages with two main meanings: 1) A physical or legal person involved

in the buying and selling of goods, operating in their own name and with their own funds (O‘TIL, Volume 1, p. 853); 2) A physical or legal person engaged in the buying and selling of securities, currencies, and precious metals, who is a member of a stock exchange (QTTS, Volume 3, p. 166).

Piramida – (from Greek “*pyramis*”) has 7 meanings in the O‘TIL and 4 meanings in the QTTS. Traditionally, it refers to a triangular structure or geometric shape, specifically the burial tombs built by pharaohs in ancient Egypt (QTTS, Volume 6, p. 71).

In contemporary usage, in the context of economics, it refers to a *Financial pyramid*, which is a set of actions carried out with the purpose of collecting money from people to increase it for specific goals (O‘TIL, Volume 3, p. 728). A financial pyramid (also known as a Ponzi scheme) is a type of fraud in which profits promised to earlier investors are paid from the funds of new investors. In such a scheme, the “investors” who are the victims believe that the incoming profits come from legal commercial operations (such as successful investments or goods sales), rather than from the money of other investors.

Biznesmen – (from English “*Business*” + “*man*” meaning “a person engaged in business”) is used to refer to individuals involved in business activities (QTTS, Volume 2, p. 98). In the Uzbek language, the terms *tadbirkor* (entrepreneur) and *ishbilarmon* (businessman) have been used historically. *Tadbirkor* originally referred to someone who is initiative-driven and an organizer, while *ishbilarmon* was used for someone who knows the ins and outs of a specific business or field. Over time, these terms came to specifically refer to people engaged in entrepreneurial activities. The term “biznesmen” is used in both Uzbek and Qaraqalpaq languages and also differs in gender. For men involved in business, the term *biznesmen* is used, while for women, the term *biznes ledy* (business lady) is employed.

In the second section of this chapter, “**Modern Lexicon in the Field of Information and Communication in Uzbek and Qaraqalpaq Languages**” is discussed. Currently, the process of computerization is taking place at various fields in different countries. Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) broadly refers to all fields of human activity related to processing information using computers and telecommunication tools. It is the integration of various sectors of science and technology that involve processing information. Computers provide significant convenience and ease in human activity.

The lexicographical issues of ICT terminology in the Uzbek language have been analyzed in D. Kadirbekova’s⁴¹ dissertation titled “English-Uzbek Information and Communication Technology Terminology and Its Lexicographical Features”, where modern ICT terms are subjected to comparative analysis. In the lexical layer of the Uzbek language, the borrowing of ICT lexicon retains a significant position. The role of borrowings in enriching the lexical system of the language can be clearly observed through the example of internet lexicon. Research indicates that 54% of the Uzbek internet lexicon consists of borrowings. Specifically, 31% of this lexicon has been

⁴¹ Kadirbekova D. “Inglizcha – o‘zbekcha axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari terminologiyasi va uning leksikografik xususiyatlari”. PhD.diss – Toshkent.: 2017, 10-bet.

borrowed from Russian, while 23% consists of international internet lexicon borrowed from English.

The following example can be highlighted in the lexical analysis of ICT-related terms in the Uzbek and Qoraqalpoq languages from a linguocultural perspective:

Blog – (from English “*blog, web-log*”) originally related to domestic and military fields, referring to a certain section limited by a specific area or amount, such as a military blog. Over time, in the ICT domain, it has come to mean an internet journal of events and incidents, or an online diary (QTTS, II volume, p. 155). Additionally, it is used for a website that continuously publishes texts or multimedia content. The person who runs a blog is called a “blogger” (O‘TIL, I volume, p. 507).

Virus – (from Latin “*plant sap*”, “*poison*”) are microorganisms that can only multiply in living cells and cause infectious diseases in humans, animals, and plants (O‘TIL, V volume, p. 701). Initially specific to the field of medicine, this term is now actively used in the ICT domain in both Uzbek and Qoraqalpoq languages (QTTS, II volume, p. 316). In this context, it refers to a special program that damages computer systems, local and personal computers, files, and data. Programs designed to protect against these are called *computer antiviruses*.

Kommentariya – (from Latin *Commentarius* – “*comments, explanations, interpretation*”) is used in Uzbek to mean a “comment”, “explanation” or “annotation” (O‘TIL, II volume, p. 885). In Qoraqalpoq, it refers to the act of explaining or clarifying a word or situation in a text or book that may be unclear to the reader (QTTS, IV volume, p. 172). This word has been borrowed into both Uzbek and Qoraqalpoq from Russian, and in addition to the meanings mentioned above, it is also used in the ICT field to refer to comments made by followers or viewers on text-based or video information. These comments can have either a positive or negative connotation.

Platforma – (from French *Plate-forme* – “*flat, level shape, platform*”) has been used in both Uzbek and Karakalpak languages in various fields (O‘TIL, III volume, p. 754). Specifically, in the transportation sector, it has been used in the following meanings: 1) A designated place to board a train. 2) A small open wagon intended for transporting goods. 3) A small station along the railroad. 4) In the context of social-political lexicon, it refers to: The program of political goals set by a party or group, or the path they choose to follow in order to act in their interests (QTTS, VI volume, p. 82). 5) Currently, the word is also actively used in the field of ICT (Information and Communication Technology) to refer to a collection of websites and programs designed for specific purposes for users.

Programma – (from Greek *Programma* – “*Announcement, instruction, guideline*”) is a term that has been directly borrowed into both Uzbek and Karakalpak languages from Russian and is used in the following meanings: 1) The main plan of actions to be carried out (O‘TIL, III volume, p. 807); 2) In the social-political domain, it refers to the content of a party or organization’s activities, its main instructions; 3) In the field of science, it refers to the brief content of academic subjects and the program of work; 4) In theater and concerts, it denotes the content list or program that is presented in writing (QTTS, VI volume, p. 95); 5) Currently, in the field of ICT

(Information and Communication Technology), it is used to describe the formal sequence of processes in solving a particular issue through data processing on a computer.

Spam – (from English *Spam* – “unsolicited information”) refers to the act of sending advertising content to individuals who did not request it (QTTS, VI volume, p. 322). Currently, it is used to describe the restrictions placed on the receiving or sending of unsolicited information or messages on websites or social media platforms (not included in O‘TIL).

The third section of the chapter is titled “**Linguocultural Analysis of Contemporary Lexicon in the Science and Technology Field**”. In this section, the lexicon of modern terms in the science and technology sector in both languages is analyzed from a linguocultural perspective. In the lexical system of Uzbek and Qoraqalpoq languages, due to the lack of direct equivalents for certain concepts, it is often difficult to express them with a single word. In such cases, foreign terms are frequently explained or described using several words, which may be contrary to the rules of lexicology. However, when a foreign concept enters the language, it is often directly adopted in the same form as it appears in the “donor” language. For example: *byudjet* (бюджет), *kredit* (кредит), *atom* (атом), *geolokatsiya* (геолокация), *deduksiya* (дедукция), *auditor* (аудитор), *fraksiya* (фракция), *integratsiya* (интеграция), *diplomatiya* (дипломатия), *nanotexnologiya* (нанотехнология).

This research analyzes the usage of some modern terms in the field of science and technology in the Uzbek and Qoraqalpoq languages:

Model – (French: “*Mesure, norm*”) 1) A sample of something related to production or something being produced (O‘TIL, Vol. III, p. 215); 2) A scaled-down version or replica of something, a mock-up; 3) The brand of a manufactured piece of technology (QTTS, Vol. IV, p. 186). For example, *yangi mashina modeli* (a new car model). Currently, in both languages, the term “*model*” or “*modelyer*” is used to refer to individuals who work in the fashion industry.

Selektor – (Latin: “*Selector, choosable*”) This word is used in both Uzbek and Qoraqalpoq languages in the fields of technology and information and communication technology (ICT): 1) An electromechanical device or apparatus connected to other communication tools to ensure fast communication between various locations and the central office (O‘TIL, Vol. IV, p. 589); 2) A mechanism that allows selecting the necessary television channel, functioning either mechanically or electronically; 3) A meeting conducted via online communication that connects different regions (QTTS, Vol. VI, p. 252).

Terminal – (English: “*Last, pertaining to the end*”) This word has been adopted into both Uzbek and Qoraqalpoq languages and is used in four different contexts: 1) An external device included in a computing system, designed for inputting and retrieving messages from the system (O‘TIL, Vol. V, p. 223). For example, computer devices (monitor, mouse, processor, etc.); 2) A part of a port (either air or sea port) intended for the storage and processing of containers and goods; 3) A warehouse where large quantities of general goods are stored; 4) In the field of ICT, an electronic device used for performing various transactions and payments using plastic cards

(QTTS, Vol. VII, p. 153). Additionally, the word “terminal” is also used to refer to the entrance and waiting area of an airport.

Analiz (Analysis) -

1) A scientific research method that involves breaking down a whole into its component parts, either mentally or physically.

2) The process of dividing something into parts or examining something in detail.

Analiz (Analysis) in Qoraqalpoq -

1) Pútindi quramlıq bóleklerge oyda yaki fizikalıq ajratıwdan ibarat ilimiy izertlew usılı.

2) Bóleklerge ajratıw, nenidur kórip shıǵıw.

Verifikatsiya (Verification) –

The process of checking the truth or reliability of theoretical principles through experimentation.

Verifikatsiya (Verification) –

1) The process of checking the truth or reliability of theoretical principles through experimentation.

2) The method of determining the validity of theoretical propositions or hypotheses using empirical data or tests.

Ideya (Idea) –

1) A general concept about an object or event; the product of human thinking, reflecting the material world.

2) A conceptual idea based on a theoretical system or logical structures.

3) Thought, contemplation.

Ideya (Idea) in Karakalpak –

1) Nárse yaki hádıse haqqındaǵı uluwmalıq túsinik; materiallıq dúnyanın orayı bolǵan insan oylawının jemisi.

2) Teoriyalıq sistema, logikalıq qurılmalar tiykarında turatuǵın belgilewshi túsinik.

3) Pikir, oy.

Informatsiya (Information) –

1) Any message or communication.

2) Data considered as an object of storage, processing, and observation.

Informaciya (Information) in Karakalpak –

1) Qandayda bir xabar;

2) Saqlaw, qayta islew hám baqlaw obykti esaplanatuǵın maǵlıwmat va hokazo.

The third chapter of the dissertation is titled **“Linguocultural Analysis, Structure, and Spelling Issues of Modern Lexicon in Uzbek and Karakalpak Languages”**, and it consists of three sections. The first section is titled **“Linguocultural Analysis of New Social-Political Lexicon in Uzbek and Karakalpak Languages”** and it primarily focuses on the analysis of modern words related to the social-political domain.

At present, many borrowings that are not yet recorded in our dictionaries are being used in the media. Especially, numerous new lexemes used in the social-political sphere do not have recommended variants in the Uzbek and Qoraqalpoq language dictionaries. In our opinion, if necessary, they should be adapted to fit the nature of our language and incorporated into our dictionaries. As our respected President emphasized, “Our native language is the inexhaustible source of our national spirituality. Therefore, showing due respect and reverence to it is not only our duty but also our sacred human obligation”⁴².

Although the issues of the social-political lexicon during the period before independence in the 20th century have not been studied in depth, various ideas related to this topic can be found in the works of our linguist scholars, such as A. Hojiyev, G. Mukhammadjonova, and N.G. Gulomova who have addressed this matter in their various research studies.

In the field of Qoraqalpaq linguistics, it is important to highlight the doctoral dissertation of A. Pirniyazova, defended in 1986, as a special scientific work on social-political lexicon. In her research, she examined the development of the Qoraqalpaq language’s social-political lexicon, the lexical-semantic, affixational, and syntactic methods of creating social-political terms, as well as the historical layers of these terms, based on materials from the Soviet era. Furthermore, A. Najimov’s PhD dissertation titled “The Development of the Social-Political Lexicon of the Qoraqalpaq Language in the Years of Independence” focuses on the social-political lexicon that emerged and was borrowed into the Qoraqalpaq language after independence, and this work is particularly notable for its investigation into this topic.

A. To‘raxojayeva, in her research, points out the following changes in the social-political lexicon of the Uzbek language during the period of independence compared to other lexical layers: 1) an increase in the usage of social-political lexemes; 2) the transformation of the meaning of social-political lexemes; and 3) the reapplication of old words in new contexts. The scholar includes words like “*hokim*” (governor), “*hokimiyat*” (government), “*vazir*” (minister), “*madhiya*” (praise), “*rayosat*” (directorate), “*ma’muriyat*” (administration), and “*qo‘mita*” (committee) as examples of such words that have acquired new meanings during this period.

In recent years, especially with the process of globalization, the phenomenon of borrowing words from other languages to express social-political concepts has become more active. Below, we find it appropriate to provide explanations for some contemporary social-political terms in the Uzbek and Qoraqalpaq languages.

Briefing – *Briefing* – (from English “*briefing*” – “*instructions*,” “*short summary*”) is a meeting of state importance involving government officials and media personnel (O‘TIL, Vol. I, p. 614). This word is also used in the Qoraqalpaq language with the same meaning (QTTS, Vol. II, p. 207). It is important to distinguish a briefing from a press conference. In a briefing, a relevant official provides information on a particular issue, and this is typically done within a short time frame (usually 5-10 minutes). During a briefing, no questions are asked about the issue. Only in

⁴² Мирзиев Ш. Ўзбек тилига давлат тил мақоми берилганлигига 30 йил бўлишига бағишланган тантанали маросимда сўзлаган нутқи. «Халқ сўзи», 2019 йил 22 октябрь № 218 (7448).

exceptional cases, such as if there is a misunderstanding, 1 or 2 questions may be asked.

Matbuot anjumani – A press conference is a meeting between representatives of government bodies or an organization and the media (O‘TIL, Vol. III, p. 129). Unlike a briefing, a press conference can last from 1 to 2 hours or even longer, with several officials participating. During a press conference, there is no limit to the number of questions asked by media personnel. They are allowed to receive detailed answers to their questions.

Viza – Visa – (*Latin “Ko‘rilgan”*) is used in two different meanings in both Uzbek and Karakalpak languages: 1) A special permission mark placed on a passport by the relevant authorities to allow entry to a country, reside there, or pass through its territory (O‘TIL, Vol. V, p. 703); 2) A signature or mark by an official person on a document that confirms its authenticity and gives it legal force (QTTS, Vol. II, p. 312).

Bodikamera – (*English: body-“body”, camera-“camera”*) is a type of camera worn on the body of law enforcement officers during their duty to ensure transparency, prevent unpleasant situations, and provide a real approach to events (Not found in explanatory dictionaries).

The second section of the chapter is titled **“Linguocultural Analysis of New Words in the Field of Sports in Uzbek and Karakalpak Languages”**. This section focuses on the linguistic and cultural analysis of modern words related to the sports field in the two languages.

In the field of world linguistics, the application of sports-related lexicon in related language systems has been extensively studied in terms of phonetic, morphological, structural-semantic, stylistic, and lexicographical issues. The lexicological and phraseological characteristics of these units, as well as their differences and descriptive-classificatory features, have been thoroughly analyzed. Notable foreign scholars such as R.V. Popov⁴³, B.A.Zilbert, A.S.Avakova⁴⁴, P.Smith have conducted significant research in the field of sports terminology. Uzbek scholars, including M.Kh. Boboyorov⁴⁵ and Kh.A. Sarimsoqov have also contributed to the development of this field. Moreover, scholars like V.D. Shvayko⁴⁶, N.Kuldashova D.I. Khodzhayeva have published comparative and contrastive linguistic studies, explaining the theoretical foundations and various features of sports terminology.

The enrichment of the sports lexicon in Uzbek and Karakalpak languages occurs through several means, demonstrating the specific characteristics of the language and its connection with other languages. Sports words develop both by borrowing from other languages and through changes in the meanings of words.

⁴³ Попов Р.В. Русская спортивная терминология: На материале баскетбольной терминосистемы: дисс. канд. филол. Наук. – Северодвинск.: 2003, 168 с.

⁴⁴ Avakova A.S. Naimenovaniya sportsmenov v rusском yazike // Diss. na soiskaniye uchen, stepeni kand. fil. nauk. – M.: 1971.

⁴⁵ Бобоёров М. Ҳ. Мустақиллик даври спорт атмаларининг шаклланиши: филол. фан. номз. дисс. автореф. – Самарқанд.: 2009.

⁴⁶ Швайко В.Д. Лингвостилистические особенности фразеологических единиц, образованных от сверсловных спортивных терминов и профессионализмов (на материале современного английского языка): дисс.канд. филол. наук. – М.: 1984.

At a certain stage of linguistic development, a word that was once a neologism may lose its "neologism color" and become a part of the modern lexicon. For example, words like *futbol*, *arbitr*, *sambo*, *dzyudo*, *regbi*, *chim ustida xokkey*, *qilichbozlik*, *akrobatika*, *stol tennisi*, *mototsikl sporti*, *velosiped sporti*, *parashyut sporti*, *ot sporti*, *kamondan otish*, *figurali uchish*, *badiiy gimnastika* (football, referee, sambo, judo, rugby, field hockey, fencing, acrobatics, table tennis, motocross, cycling, parachuting, equestrian sports, archery, figure skating, artistic gymnastics) and others were once neologisms. However, nowadays, none of these words retain the novelty aspect; they have already transitioned from being neologisms to commonly used terms that have become regular lexical units⁴⁸. In the next 5-10 years, it is expected that new terms like *armrestling*, *bodibilding*, *VAR (video assistant referee)*, *kontr ataka*, *UFC*, *oktagon*, *fitness*, *trenajorniy zal (so 'zlashuv uslubida "kachka")* (arm wrestling, bodybuilding, VAR (video assistant referee), counterattack, UFC, octagon, fitness, and gym (informally "kachka") will be frequently used in Uzbek and Karakalpak sports terminology.

There are many words in sports lexicon that have entered from English, as it is nearly impossible to translate or find an equivalent for most boxing-related terms in Uzbek or Karakalpak, just as it is difficult to translate terms for the sport of Uzbek wrestling. Since the birthplace of wrestling is Uzbekistan, terms like "kurash", "chala," and "yonbosh" have spread to other countries practicing the sport, and similarly, boxing terms are used in their original form without alteration. For example: "swin"(swing) – "a side punch thrown from a long distance," and "uppercut" – "a punch thrown from the bottom to the jaw area."

The word "boxer" is included in the explanatory dictionaries of both Uzbek and Karakalpak languages. In Uzbek, it is explained as "a person who practices boxing" (O'TIL, Vol. I, p. 519). In Karakalpak, a person who practices boxing is referred to as "boksshi". However, the word "boxer" is explained in the Karakalpak language as the breed of an American dog (QQTs, Vol. II, p. 166).

The process of borrowing words is a complex one, and the borrowed word adapts to the phonetic features of the language it is entering. For example, "hockey" is an English word (from Old French "hoquet" – "the curved stick of shepherds"; a team sport played on an ice rink or grass field with a puck and a stick⁴⁷) that was borrowed into Uzbek through Russian. Since Uzbek does not have the sounds "o", "q", "g", and "h" which are present in Russian phonetics, the word adapted to the Uzbek language as "xokkey" rather than "hokkey" to match the phonetic characteristics of Russian.

The third chapter of the dissertation is titled "**The Formation, Structure, and Spelling Issues of New Words in Uzbek and Karakalpak Languages**". This section discusses the creation of new words, their structural aspects, and the spelling norms in both languages.

As is known, words are formed from the base and affixes that exist in both general literary and specialized lexicons. The lexical systems of Uzbek and

⁴⁷ O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati. – T.: 2008, 4-jild. 405-bet.

Qaraqalpaq, like other related Turkic languages, include various structural types, such as simple, derived, compound, abbreviated words, and word combinations.

Both Uzbek and Qaraqalpaq languages are focusing on effectively utilizing their internal resources. However, the tradition of directly adopting words from foreign languages still prevails. For example, terms commonly used on the internet such as *netabayt, ping, piksel, plagin, rastr, gigabayt, gigabit, interfeys, megabayt, terabayt, exabayt, zettabayt, yottabayt, portativ, additiv*; *tilshunoslikka doir abzats, agglyutinatsiya, aksent, analogiya, apokopa, grammatika, denotat, diglossiya, jargon, ideogramma, intonatsiya, kalka, konvergensiya, semasiologiya, sotsiolekt*; jismoniy tarbiya va sportdagi *boks, futbol, xokkey, kikkoksing, konfu, karate, gimnastika, arena, stadion*.

As a result of word formation through semantic-syntactic methods, words from other fields are becoming part of the economic lexicon: *daromadning qoldig'i, bozor hajmi, foyda miqdori, qiymat solig'i, kreditning elastikligi, talabning egiluvchanligi, o'zgaruvchan narx, pul massasi, pul undirish, iqtisodiy o'sish, yetakchi valyuta, o'rinbosar tovarlar, o'rmalovchi inflyat*.

These words are used in the Qaraqalpaq language as follows: *dáramat qaldıǵı, bazar kólemi, payda muǵdarı, qun salıǵı, kredittiń elastikligi, talaptıń elastikligi, ózgeriwshen baha, pul massası, pul óndiriw, ekonomikalıq ósiw, jetekshi valyuta, orınbasar tovarlar, órmelewshi inflyaciya*.

In languages, the process of term formation through morphological methods is carried out using common linguistic units and word-forming affixes (morphemes) as well as word-forming models (patterns).

Affixal term formation is one of the oldest and most productive methods for creating terms, similar to how general vocabulary words are formed. Terms formed through the affixation method include nouns, and terms of the same lexical class (cognates), such as:

Terms formed from nouns (adjectives) with the suffix *-chi*: This affixal word-forming model is highly productive and is still in active use in modern Uzbek terminology. The *-chi* suffix has been widely used to create a significant number of terms within the system of Uzbek terminology. This model stands out for its productivity and activity, being one of the most successful models for forming cognate nouns.

In the Qaraqalpoq language, the corresponding affixes *-shi* or *-shı* are used. During the scientific and technological revolution, as well as in the era of globalization, the internet, and computerization, the scope and possibilities of the *-chi* affixal model for word formation have expanded significantly.

The affix model *-lash*, (means the process of doing) is a highly productive model that forms several verbs and terms based on the lexical meaning of the initial root.

This model expresses a process or transition from one characteristic, quality, feature, shape, state, or situation to another. It indicates the process of becoming, changing into, or transforming into something from the original root, and can also denote the result of this transformation.

In other words, verbs formed with this affix model convey the idea of a transformation or a change of state or condition, signifying the process or final result of such a change: *standart-lash*, *sust-lash*, *konsentratsiya-lash*, *demokrat-lash*, *radio-lash*, *markaz-lash*, *kompyuter-lash* va h.k.

It is known that among the loanwords from English in Uzbek and Qaraqalpaq languages, lexical elements etymologically derived from forms such as -er, -log, -ing, -ment, -(t)siya, -men, -taym, -shou, (shou), ball, and -aut are more noticeable.

In loanwords, the presence of novelty often leads to variations in their spelling in different sources. Even in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, certain lexemes like *noutbuk//notbuk*, *yogurt//yo'g'urt*, *playyer//player*, *bluming//blyuming*, and *resturant//restoran* are listed with two different spelling forms. These types of words are also common in the lexicon of their respective layers, and it is believed that allowing two different spellings for them should be avoided as much as possible.

CONCLUSION

In conducting this research, the following conclusions were reached:

1. The sources and methods of the enrichment of the Uzbek and Qoraqalpoq languages are diverse, based on the specific linguistic characteristics. The enrichment of the vocabulary based on internal capabilities is formed through the dialectical foundations of each language and the active affixes in the language. However, when words are borrowed from other languages, they are formed either directly or through calquing, as well as based on international term elements.

2. In both languages, borrowed words play a significant role. The borrowing of words undoubtedly enriches the vocabulary of both languages. However, it should also be noted that when terms borrowed from other languages become an integral part of the language and speech, it can lead to a loss of the usage potential of native words in these languages, and furthermore, it can have a noticeable negative impact on the status of the language.

3. Currently, the active use of borrowed words in the language without fully explaining their meanings or highlighting all their nuances is leading to both stylistic and orthographic errors in language and speech culture. We believe that fully elucidating the meanings of such modern lexicon remains a pressing issue in contemporary lexicography.

4. Currently, neither the Uzbek nor the Qoraqalpoq language corpora have been fully established. As a result, when translating texts between the two languages using machine translation, many errors occur, or the integrity of the content is compromised. We believe that the creation of a modern lexicon dictionary, as part of corpus linguistics, plays a significant role in translation studies.

5. The actively used new words, terms, and neologisms also embody elements of language culture. Therefore, we believe that their linguocultural analysis is an important factor in enhancing language culture.

6. In the process of communication, it is necessary to adapt borrowed words from foreign languages to the phonetic norms of Uzbek and Karakalpak languages.

The phonetic adaptation of such words to our languages serves as a foundation for correct spelling.

7. The lexicon borrowed from foreign languages is divided into broad and specific thematic groups. The following thematic groups, expressed by words, can be observed as forming the modern terminological system: moliya-iqtisod (“finance and economy”), jamiyat va siyosat (“society and politics”) sport (“sports”), kompyuter texnologiyalari va internet (“computer technologies and the internet”), madaniyat va san’at (“culture and education”), and texnika va texnologiya (“engineering and technology”) Considering the large number of words being borrowed in these fields, it is necessary to create electronic dictionaries and dictionary applications for them.

8. A clear and correct interpretation of the meanings of modern vocabulary can eliminate ambiguities in the use of concepts in our language and serve as an important source for enriching the lexicography of the Uzbek and Karakalpak languages.

9. Today, many borrowings not yet recorded in our dictionaries are being used in the press. In particular, there are no recommended variants of many new lexemes used in the socio-political sphere in Uzbek-Karakalpak dictionaries. In our opinion, if necessary, they should be adapted to the nature of our language and included in our dictionaries.

10. It should be especially noted that in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, examples of words from 16 languages are given as languages that have introduced borrowed words. These include Arabic, French, Persian-Tajik, Dutch, Hindi, English, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Mongolian, German, Polish, Russian, Chinese, Greek, and Chech. Words borrowed from such languages may not have been included in dictionaries because they are terms related to a certain field.

11. Attention is paid to the effective use of the internal capabilities of the Uzbek and Karakalpak languages. However, the tradition of directly accepting words borrowed from foreign languages still prevails. This, in turn, can negatively affect the development of languages. Therefore, we believe that it is advisable to replace words that are entering the languages being studied with alternatives.

12. Due to the fact that borrowings have a new color, there are cases of writing them differently in sources. Such words are also found in the lexicon of its own layer, and we believe that their spelling should be avoided as much as possible.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ PhD.03/30.04.2022.Fil.20.07 ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ
УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ КАРАКАЛПАКСКОМ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ**

КАРАКАЛПАКСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

АБДУЛЛАЕВ ОХУНЖОН ИКРОМ УГЛИ

**ЛИНГВОКУЛЬТУРОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ
ЛЕКСИКИ В УЗБЕКСКОМ И КАРАКАЛПАКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ**

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

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

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии при Министерстве высшего образования, науки и инноваций Республики Узбекистан за номером B2023.2.PhD/Fil3440.

Диссертация выполнена в Каракалпакском государственном университете.

Автореферат диссертации размещен на трех языках (узбекском, английском, русском (резюме)) на веб-сайте Научного совета (www.karsu.uz) и на информационно-образовательном портале “ZiyoNet” (www.ziynet.uz).

Научный руководитель:

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Ведущая организация:

Навоинский государственный университет

Защита диссертации состоится “___” _____ 2025 года в ___ часов на заседании Научного совета PhD.03/30.04.2022.Fil.20.07 по присуждению ученых степеней при Каракалпакском государственном университете (Адрес: 230112, г. Нукус, улица Ч.Абдирова, дом 1. Тел.: (99861) 223-59-25; факс: (99861) 223-59-25, e-mail: karsu_info@edu.uz).

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Каракалпакского государственного университета (зарегистрирована за №___). (Адрес: 230112, город Нукус, улица Ч.Абдирова, дом 1. Тел.: (+99861) 223-59-25.

Автореферат диссертации разослан “___” _____ 2025 года.
(Протокол реестра рассылки № ___ от “___” _____ 2025 года).

М.С.Кудайбергенов

Председатель Научного совета по присуждению ученых степеней, доктор филологических наук, профессор

Ж.Е.Сейтжанов

Секретарь Ученого совета по присуждению ученых степеней, кандидат филологических наук, профессор

Г.А.Курбаниязов

Председатель научного семинара Ученого совета по присуждению ученых степеней, доктор филологических наук, профессор

ВВЕДЕНИЕ (Аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Цель исследования. Лингвокультурологический и семантико-структурный анализ современной лексики узбекского и каракалпакского языков, сравнительное изучение новых слов, появляющихся и заимствуемых в различных областях.

Объектом исследования в качестве современных слов были выбраны слова из толкового словаря узбекского и каракалпакского языков и слова, не включенные в словари.

Предметом исследования Лингвокультурологический, структурно-семантический и орфографический сравнительный анализ современных слов, наиболее усваиваемых в различных областях.

Методы исследования. При освещении исследования использовались методы сравнительного, сравнительно-исторического, статистического, описательного (концептуального) и межкультурного анализа.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

современные слова в лексике узбекского и каракалпакского языков разделены на семантические группы, выявлены области наиболее заимствованных слов из иностранных языков, а их значения раскрыты на основе анализа;

классифицированы новые слова, включенные в последний толковый словарь узбекского и каракалпакского языков и не включенные в словари, определено их лексикографическое значение в изучаемых языках;

современные слова, заимствованные в узбекский и каракалпакский языки, разделены на области, их влияние на узбекский и каракалпакский литературный язык и лингвокультурологические особенности доказаны на примерах;

высказаны рекомендации по образованию, структуре и орфографической правильности современных слов в языках, доказано, что они адаптированы к письменным и устным нормам обоих языков.

Внедрение результатов исследования. На основе полученных научных результатов по лингвокультурологическому анализу современной лексики узбекского и каракалпакского языков:

научно-теоретические выводы, связанные с выделением современных слов в лексике узбекского и каракалпакского языков на семантические группы, выявлением наиболее заимствованных областей слов из иностранных языков и анализом их значений, были использованы при подготовке к изданию и публикации 6-8-9 томов серии “Произведения” Огахи, выполненных в рамках практического проекта А-ФА-2019-9 “Исследование древних письменных редких рукописей и источников, создание их оцифрованной библиотеки” (Справка Хорезмской академии Маъмуна No 33/4-25 от 30 января 2025 г.). В результате были устранены ошибки, наблюдаемые при подготовке этих томов, уточнены значения некоторых слов и улучшено качество публикации;

новые слова, включенные в последний толковый словарь узбекского и каракалпакского языков и не включенные в словари, были классифицированы, и материалы по их лексикографическому значению в изучаемых языках были использованы в фундаментальном проекте № FA-F-1-005 “Исследование истории каракалпакского фольклора и литературоведения”, выполненном в 2017-2020 годах в Каракалпакском научно-исследовательском институте гуманитарных наук Каракалпакского отделения Академии наук Республики Узбекистан (Справка № 45/1 от 30 января 2025 года Каракалпакского научно-исследовательского института гуманитарных наук Каракалпакского отделения Академии наук Республики Узбекистан). В результате лексика произведений, включенных в данный проект, была обогащена, а содержание произведений было обогащено путем дополнения определений некоторых слов;

современные слова, заимствованные в узбекский и каракалпакский языки, были разделены на области, их влияние на узбекский и каракалпакский литературный язык и лингвокультурологические особенности, а также рекомендации по образованию, структуре и орфографической корректности современных слов в языках, их адаптации к письменным и устным нормам двух языков были использованы при подготовке передачи “Ассалаума алейкум, Каракалпакстан!” телеканала Каракалпакстана на тему “Лингвокультурологический анализ современной лексики в узбекском и каракалпакском языках” и при подготовке сценария передачи “Xalıq renen sáwbet” радиоканала Каракалпакстана на тему “21 октября – праздник узбекского языка” (Справка № 05-22/251 Государственного учреждения телерадиоканала Каракалпакстана от 25 апреля 2025 года). В результате были раскрыты значение и особенности современной лексики в литературно-художественных, духовно-просветительских программах, а также получены широкие разъяснения предложений и замечаний при ответе на вопросы слушателей во время передачи.

Апробация результатов исследования. Результаты данного исследования были обсуждены на 10, в том числе 5 республиканских и 5 международных научно-практических конференциях.

Публикация результатов исследования. По теме диссертации опубликовано 15 научных работ, в том числе 3 статьи в научных изданиях, рекомендованных Высшей аттестационной комиссией Республики Узбекистан (2 статьи в республиканских и 1 статья в зарубежных журналах), 1 статья в республиканских и 1 статья в зарубежных журналах.

Структура и объем диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трех глав, заключения и списка использованной литературы. Общий объем исследования составляет 138 страниц.

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

I bo'lim (I часть; I part)

1. Abdullayev O. O'zbek tilida kompyuter texnologiyalari sohasiga doir zamonaviy leksika // International journal of intellectual and Cultural Heritage. <http://ihm.iscience.uz/index.php/ijich>. Volume: 3. Issue: 01. Janvier 2025. ISSN: P-2181-2306, E-2181-2314. B. 46-51. (OAK Rayosatining 2024-yil 7-iyundagi 355-son qarori, 10.00.00 – Filologiya fanlari)

2. Abdullayev D, Abdullayev O. Ba'zi somatik iboralarning lingvomadaniy tahlili // Ilm sarchashmalari. – Urganch. 2023, Veb-sayt: www.ilm.sarchashmalari.uz, № 12/1. B. 85-87. (OAK №3 10.00.00 – Filologiya fanlari)

3. Abdullayev O. Modern lexicon in the field of computer technologies in the uzbek language. Science and Education in Karakalpakstan. [w.w.w.karsu.uz](http://www.karsu.uz). 2025 №1/1. ISSN: 2181-9203. B. 644-647. (OAK Rayosatining 24.05.2017-yil №5/2-sonli qarori)

4. Abdullayev O. The place and significance of new adjectives in the lexicon of the uzbek and khrakalpak languages // International journal of European research output. <http://ijero.co.uk/index.php/ijero/index>. ISSN: 2053-3578. Impact Factor: 9.1. Vol. 2, No. 2 December 2023. B.84-90. (OAK 14-baza)

5. Abdullayev Sh, Abdullayev O. O'zbek va qoraqalpoq tillarida iqtisodiyot sohasiga doir zamonaviy leksika // Talqin va tadqiqotlar ilmiy-uslubiy jurnali. <https://talqinvatadqiqotlar.uz/index.php/tvt/issue/view/45>. Vol. 1, № 31. ISSN: 2181-3035. UIF: 8.2. 2023,. B. 33-37. (OAK 14-baza)

6. Abdullayev O. O'zbek va qoraqalpoq tilida zamonaviy leksikaning lingvokulturologik va imlo tahlili // “Zamonaviy tilshunoslikda madaniyatlararo muloqot” xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjumani materiallari. – Qarshi, 2022. ISBN: 978-9943-18-334-6. B. 232-234.

II bo'lim (II часть; II part)

7. Abdullayev O. O'zbek va qoraqalpoq tillarida zamonaviy leksikaning sohaga doir guruhlarini tuzish masalalari // “Davlat tili taraqqiyoti: muammo va yechimlar” respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumani materiallari. – Toshkent, 2022. B. 338-341.

8. Abdullayev O. O'zbek va qoraqalpoq tili lug'atchiligining boyish manbalari va yo'nalishlari // “Globallashuv davrida turkiy shevashunoslikning dolzarb muammolari” xalqaro ilmiy-nazariy anjumani materiallari. – Nukus, 2022. B. 288-291.

9. Abdullayev Sh, Abdullayev O. O'zbek va qoraqalpoq tillarida axborot-kommunikatsiya sohasidagi zamonaviy leksika // Akademik Charjaw Abdirovtni tuwılǵanına 90 jıl tolıw múnásibetine baǵıshlanǵan “Házirgi zaman ilimi hám

bilimlendiriwiniń áhmiyetli mashqalaları” atamasındaǵı xalıqaralıq ilimiy-ámeliy konferenciyası materialları toplamı. – Nukus, 2023. B. 228-230.

10. Abdullayev Sh, Abdullayev O. O‘zbek va qoraqalpoq tillarida soha terminologiyasi masalalari // “Zamonaviy filologiyaning dolzarb masalalari: yangichayondashuv va tamoyillar” mavzusidagi respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjuman materiallari. – Nukus, 2023. B. 49-52.

11. Abdullayev O. O‘zbek tilida iqtisodiyot sohasiga doir yangi terminlarning imlo masalalari // “Til va imlo muammolari” mavzusidagi respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumani materiallari. – Toshkent, 2023. B. 297-302.

12. Abdullayev O. O‘zbek va qoraqalpoq tillarida zamonaviy leksikaning leksikografik va lingvokulturologik tahlili // “Turkiy tillarning rivojlanishi va tadqiqining dolzarb masalalari” mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjuman materiallari. – Nukus, 2023. B. 238-244.

13. Abdullayev O. O‘zbek va qoraqalpoq tillarida zamonaviy leksikaning lingvokulturologik tahlili // “O‘zbekistonda zamonaviy tilshunoslik: tillar ta’limi va tadqiqi” mavzusidagi respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumani materiallari. – Toshkent, 2023. B. 302-308.

14. Abdullayev O. O‘zbek tilidagi zamonaviy soha terminlarni tarjima qilish va yasash usullari // “Xorijiy tillarni o‘qitishda innovatsion texnologiyalardan foydalanish metodologiyasining ahamiyati” mavzusidagi respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi materiallari. – Toshkent, 2024. B. 359-362.

15. Abdullayev O. O‘zbek tilida kompyuter texnologiyasi sohasiga doir zamonaviy leksika // “Globallashuv davrida filologiya fanlarini o‘qitishning dolzarb muammolari” mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjumani materiallari. – Qarshi, 2024. B. 98-101.

Avtoreferat “Qoraqalpoq davlat universiteti AXBOROTNOMASI” jurnalida
tahrirdan o‘tkazilib, o‘zbek, rus va ingliz tillaridagi matnlar o‘zaro
muvoqfiqlashtiridi (____.10.2025).

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