

**ANDIJON DAVLAT CHET TILLARI INSTITUTI  
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI  
DSc.03/2025.27.12.Fil.32.02 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

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**NAMANGAN DAVLAT TEXNIKA UNIVERSITETI**

**NOMONOV BAHODIRXON QODIRXON O‘G‘LI**

**O‘ZBEK VA INGLIZ TILLARIDA MATBAA VA QADOQLASH SOHASIGA  
OID TERMINLARNING LEKSIK-STRUKTUR TAHLILI**

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

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

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

**Оглавление автореферата диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по  
филологическим наукам**

**Content of Dissertation abstract of Doctor of philosophy (PhD) on  
philological sciences**

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## **KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasining avtoreferati)**

**Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati.** Jahon tilshunosligida matbaa va qadoqlash sohasiga oid terminlarni ikki til negizida qiyosiy jihatdan tahlil qilish, mazkur tillarning rivojlanishiga ta'sir etuvchi omillardan biridir. Bu esa ikki til doirasidagi soha terminologiyasining izomorfik va allomorfik xususiyatlarini ochib berishga imkon yaratadi. Matbaa va qadoqlash sohasidagi terminlarni leksik-semantik va struktur jihatdan tadqiq etish tilshunoslik sohasini rivojlanishida katta ahamiyat kasb etadi. Mazkur sohaga zamonaviy texnologiyalarning kirib kelishi natijasida soha terminologiyasi boyib boradi hamda terminlarni leksik va struktur jihatdan yanada kengroq o'rganishni taqozo etadi.

Dunyo tilshunosligida soha terminologiyasini tilshunoslik nuqtayi nazaridan tadqiq etish, sohaviy terminlarni leksik xususiyatlarini ochib berish muhim masalalardan biriga aylandi. Matbaa va qadoqlash sohasi doirasida yangi mahsulotlarni yaratish texnologiyalarining rivojlanishi soha terminologiyasiga yangi terminlarni kirib kelishiga sabab bo'ladi. Ushbu sohada faoliyat olib borayotgan mutaxassislariga sohaviy terminlarni til nuqtayi nazaridan oson anglashlari uchun soha terminlarini tarjimaviy lug'atlarini yaratish ham bugungi kundagi muhim vazifalardan biri desak mubolag'a bo'lmaydi. Shuningdek, soha terminlarini leksik-struktur jihatidan o'rganilishiga zamin bo'lib, tilshunoslik sohasida dolzarb masalalardan hisoblanadi.

Mamlakatimizda matbaa va qadoqlash sohasi terminologiyasini diaxronik jihatdan chuqurroq o'rganish, soha terminlari tarjimalarini leksik jihatdan tadqiq etish, soha terminlarini semantik jihatidan tadqiq qilish tilshunoslikda muhim ahamiyatga. Zero, «bugun biz davlat va jamiyat hayotining barcha sohalarini tubdan yangilashga qaratilgan innovatsion rivojlanish yo'liga o'tmoqdamiz. Bu bejiz emas, albatta. Zamon shiddat bilan rivojlanib borayotgan hozirgi davrda kim yutadi? Yangi fikr, yangi g'oyaga, innovatsiyaga tayangan davlat yutadi»<sup>1</sup>. Shundan kelib chiqqan holda, terminologik maydonning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari, terminlar semantikasi va ular orasidagi munosabat turlarini o'rganish, struktur-semantik xususiyatlarini aniqlash hamda shu xulosalar asosida matbaa va qadoqlash sohasi terminlarining tarjimaviy lug'atlarini yaratishni taqozo etadi, bu ham mavzuning dolzarbligini belgilaydi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020-yil 16-martdagi PQ-4640-sonni "Noshirlik va matbaa sohasini yanada rivojlantirishga oid qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida"gi qarori, 2017-yilning 13-sentyabrida davlatimiz rahbarining PQ-3271-sonli "Kitob mahsulotlarini nashr etish va tarqatish tizimini rivojlantirish, kitob mutolaasi va kitobxonlik madaniyatini oshirish hamda targ'ib qilish bo'yicha kompleks chora-tadbirlar dasturi to'g'risida"gi Qarori, 2017-yil 17-fevraldagi PQ-2789-son "Fanlar akademiyasi faoliyati, ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarini tashkil etish, boshqarish va moliyalashtirishni yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi Qarori, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2017-yil 11-avgustdagi "Ta'lim muassasalarida chet tillarini o'qitishning sifatini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi Qarori, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 21-oktabrdagi PF-5850-son "O'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini

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<sup>1</sup> Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Noshirlik va matbaa sohasini yanada rivojlantirishga oid qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida. – Toshkent, 2020 yil 16-mart. PQ-4640.

tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi Farmoni, 2021-yil 19-maydagi PQ-5117-son “O‘zbekiston respublikasida xorijiy tillarni o‘rganishni ommalashtirish faoliyatini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi Qarori va boshqa me‘yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda mazkur tadqiqot ishi muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

**Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi.** Dissertatsiya respublika fan va texnologiyalar rivojlanishining: I. “Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma‘naviy-ma‘rifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion g‘oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo‘llari” ustuvor yo‘nalishi doirasida bajarilgan.

**Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi.** Tilshunoslikda terminologiya sohasi bo‘yicha bir qator tadqiqotlar olib borilgan. Ingliz va rus tilshunosligida terminologiyaga oid nazariy qarashlar va qonuniyatlar G.Vinokur, A.Reformatskiy, E.Polivanov, R.Budagov, N.Amosova, A.Xayutin, X.Sonneveld va boshqalar<sup>2</sup> tomonidan yanada rivojlantirildi.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida terminologiya masalalarini H.Dadaboev, I.Sodiqova, S.Nurmatova, Ye.Polivanov, J.Bo‘ronov, M.Umarxo‘jaev, O‘.Yusupov, G‘.Hoshimov, M.Djusupov va boshqa olimlar ishlarida ochib bergan<sup>3</sup>.

Soha terminlarini leksikografik, leksik-semantik jihatidan O.Tursunova, P.Nishonov, O.Axmedov, D.Kadirbekova, H.Mirzaxmedova, S.Mustafaeva, D.Saidkodirova, D.Xodjaev, Ch.Abdullaeva, G‘.Abdurahmonov, S.Azizov, X.Paluanova, X.Sarimsoqov, R.Doniyorov va N.Ayakulovlar<sup>4</sup> tadqiqot olib borgan.

<sup>2</sup> Винокур Г. О. О некоторых явлениях словообразования в русской технической терминологии / Татаринев В.А. История отечественного терминоведения. Т.1. Классики терминоведения. Очерк и хрестоматия. –М.: Московский лицей, 1994. – С. 218–284; Реформатский А.А. Мысли о терминологии // Современные проблемы русской терминологии. – М., 1976. – С. 56–275.; Поливанов Е.Д. Русская грамматика в сопоставлении с узбекским языком. –Ташкент, 1934.–С.182.; Будагов Р.А. Человек и его язык. – М.: МГУ, 1976. – С.176.; Амосова Н.Н. Основы английской фразеологии. – Ленинград: ЛГУ, 1963.–С.360. Sonneveld H., Loenning K. Introducing terminology, in Terminology. – 1994. –Р. 1-6.; Буранов Дж. Сравнительная типология английского и тюркских языков. – М.: 1983. – С. 268.; Умарходжаев М.Э. Проблемы типологии и вопросы фразеологии// “Теории перевода”, “Сравнительная типология родного и изучаемого языков”, “Интерпретация текста” на факультетов иностранных языков пед институтов. – Ташкент, 1977.; Юсупов У.К. Проблемы сопоставительной лингвистики. – Ташкент: ФАН, 1980. –С. 135.; Хашимов Г.М. Типология сложного предложения в разносистемных языках. АДД. – Ташкент, 2002. - 103 с.; Джусупов М.Д. Звуковые системы русского и казахского языков. Слог. Интерференция. Обучение произношению. – Ташкент, 1991. –С. 240.

<sup>3</sup>Буранов Дж. Сравнительная типология английского и тюркских языков. – М.: 1983. –С. 268.; Умарходжаев М.Э. Проблемы типологии и вопросы фразеологии// “Теории перевода”, “Сравнительная типология родного и изучаемого языков”, “Интерпретация текста” на факультетов иностранных языков пед институтов. – Ташкент, 1977.; Юсупов У.К. Проблемы сопоставительной лингвистики. – Ташкент: ФАН, 1980. –С. 135.; Хашимов Г.М. Типология сложного предложения в разносистемных языках. АДД. – Ташкент, 2002. - 103 с.; Джусупов М.Д. Звуковые системы русского и казахского языков. Слог. Интерференция. Обучение произношению. – Ташкент, 1991. – С. 240.

<sup>4</sup> Дадабоев Х. Общественно-политическая и социально-экономическая терминология в тюркоязычных письменных памятниках XI-XIV вв. – Ташкент: Ёзувчи, 1991. – С. 186.; Садыкова И.Х. Принципы составления англо-русско-узбекского учебного словаря юридических терминов: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук – Toshkent, 1998. –С. 174.; Нурматова С.Х. Истоки формирования и функционирование астроавиакосмической терминологии в лексике английского, русского и узбекского языков: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук – Ташкент, 2000. –С. 24.; Турсунова О. Ўзбек давлатчилиги тарихида қўлланган ҳуқуқий терминларнинг лисоний таҳлили: Филол. фан. ном. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2007. –В.26.; Нишонов П.П. Француз ва ўзбек тиллари юридик терминологиясининг киёсий-типологик тадқиқи. Филол. фан. ном. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2009. –В. 25.; Ахмедов О.С. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида солиқ-божхона терминларининг лингвистик таҳлили ва таржима муаммолари. Филол. фан. д-ри дисс. – Тошкент, 2016. – В. 255., Кадирбекова Д.Х. Инглизча-ўзбекча ахборот-коммуникация технологиялари терминологияси ва унинг лексикографик хусусиятлари. Фалсафа доктори. ... дисс.

Shuningdek, turli tillarni qiyosiy jihatdan o'rganish, tilshunoslik tamoyillariga asoslangan holda sohaga oid terminlarning tilshunoslik tamoyillariga asoslangan holda, sohaga oid terminlarning tarixiy shakllanishi va o'ziga xos lingvistik xususiyatlari tadqiq qilingan.

Soha terminlarini o'rganish bo'yicha ko'plab ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borilgan bo'lsa-da, hanuzgacha matbaa va qadoqlash terminlarini struktur-semantik jihatdan monografik yo'sinda, xususan, ingliz va o'zbek tillari misolida maxsus chog'ishtirib o'rganilmagan.

**Dissertatsiya mavzusining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog'liqligi.** Dissertatsiya Namangan davlat texnika universiteti ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari rejasining "Sohaga oid terminlarning leksik-semantik va struktur tahlili" mavzusi doirasida bajarilgan.

**Tadqiqotning maqsadi** matbaa va qadoqlash sohasiga oid terminlarning ingliz hamda o'zbek tillari misolida struktur-semantik jihatdan ochib berishdan iborat.

**Tadqiqotning vazifalari:**

Ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi matbaa va qadoqlash sohasiga oid terminlarining diaxron va sinxron hamda funksional-semantik xususiyatlarini o'rganish;

Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida matbaa sohasiga oid leksik terminologik tizimlarning rivojlanish bosqichlari aniqlanib, tartibga solish masalalarini ko'rib chiqish;

Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida matbaa sohasiga oid terminlarning leksik-semantik, struktur-semantik jihatlarini ko'rib chiqish va aniqlik kiritish;

Matbaa va qadoqlash sohasiga oid terminlarni tarjima qilish usullarini aniqlashdan iborat.

**Tadqiqotning obykti** sifatida o'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi matbaa va qadoqlash sohasiga oid terminlar tanlangan.

**Tadqiqotning predmeti** o'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi matbaa va qadoqlash sohasi terminlarining leksik-semantik va tarjimaviy xususiyatlarini aniqlashdan iborat.

**Tadqiqot usullari.** Dissertatsiya ishi mazmunini yoritishda chog'ishtirma, stilistik, tarixiy-etimologik, kontekstual, tavsiflash va kuzatish usullari qo'llanilgan.

**Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi** quyidagilardan iborat:

zamonaviy tilshunoslikning aniqlik, ustuvorlik, variantlilik tamoyillari asosida o'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi matbaa va qadoqlash sohasiga oid terminlarning sinxron va diaxron jihatlari ochib berilgan hamda faktik materiallar orqali asoslangan;

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автореф. – Ташкент, 2017. – В.44.; Мирзахмедова Х.В. Форс тили транспорт терминларининг структур қатламлари ва ясаиш усуллари: Фалсафа доктори. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2017. –В. 45.; Мустафаева С.Т. Хитой тилшунослик терминологияси: Фалсафа доктори. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2017. –В. 42.; Саидкодирова Д.С. Инглиз ва ўзбек тиларида интернет терминларининг лингвистик тадқиқи. Фалсафа доктори. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент.: 2018.; Ходжаева Д.И. Тилшунослик терминларининг лексикографик таҳлили (инглиз, рус ва ўзбек тиллари изоҳли луғатлари материаллари мисолида). Фалсафа доктори. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент., 2018. – В.21. ; Абдуллаева Ч.С. Русско-узбекские параллели в современной экономической терминологии: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол.наук. – Ташкент, 2000. –С. 22.; Абдурахмонов Ф. Терминология муаммолари// Ўзбек тили терминологияси ва унинг тараққиёт перспективалари: Биринчи Республика терминология конференцияси материаллари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1986. –В.136.; Палуанова Х.Д. Экологик терминларнинг деривацион-семантик хусусиятлари (ўзбек, қорақалпоқ, инглиз ва рус тиллари мисолида). Филол.фан. д-ри. (DS) ... дисс. – Тошкент 2016. - 30 б.; Саримсақов Х.А. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида спорт терминларининг чоғиштирма тадқиқи Фил. фан. д-ри. (PhD) ... дисс. Тошкент 2020. Дониёров Р. Ўзбек тили терминологияси ва унинг тараққиёти. – Тошкент. Фан, 1986. – В.247.; Аякулов Н.А. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида спорт терминларининг қиёсий-типологик тадқиқи. Филол. фан. д-ри. (PhD) ... дисс. Автореф. – дисс. Тошкент, 2021. – В. 72.

o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi matbaa va qadoqlash sohasiga oid terminologik tizimlarning tarixiy rivojlanish bosqichlari aniqlanib, soha terminologiyasida determinizatsiya hodisasining kuzatilishi, terminlik xususiyatini yo‘qotib paremiyalarda aks etish, terminlarni tartibga solish masalalari integral, mantiqiy lingvosemantik tahlil natijasida asoslab berilgan;

matbaa va qadoqlash sohasiga oid o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi terminlarning adekvat, tasviy va aniqlik tamoyillari asosida tarjimalarini amalga oshirish muhimligi, sohaga oid terminlar tarjimalarining leksik xususiyatlari variantlilik uslubiy yondashuvi asosida takomillashtirilgan;

matbaa va qadoqlash sohasiga oid terminlar va ilmiy adabiyotlar tarjimalarida transliteratsiya, muqobil va kalka usullari ustunlik qilganligi ilmiy jihatidan dalillangan.

**Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari** quyidagilardan iborat:

Matbaa va qadoqlash sohasiga oid terminlarning zamonaviy matbaa sohasiga qay darajada bog‘liq ekanligini ilmiy asoslash, matbaa va qadoqlash sohasiga doir terminlarning o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida shakllanishida izomorfik hamda allamorfik jihatlari aniqlangan.

Nofilologik ta‘lim yo‘nalishlari talabalari, magistrant va doktorantlari uchun darslik va o‘quv qo‘llanmalar tayyorlashda, turli tillardagi matbaa va qadoqlash terminlarining izohli va o‘quv lug‘atlarini yaratish bo‘yicha izohlar berilgan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi** qo‘llanilgan tadqiqot usullari va ilmiy-nazariy ma‘lumotlarning aniq ilmiy manbalarga tayanilganligi, keltirilgan tahlil hamda natijalarining asoslanganligi, xulosa, taklif va tavsiyalarning amaliyotga joriy etilganligi, olingan natijalarning vakolatli tuzilmalar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan izohlanadi.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati.** Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati sohaviy termin yasash qonuniyatlarini aniqlash, soha terminologik birliklari o‘rtasidagi munosabatlarni xususan, variantlilik hamda terminologiyani tartibga solish va standartlashtirish ishida katta ahamiyatga ega ekanligi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati nofilologik yo‘nalishdagi oliy o‘quv yurtlarida “xorijiy til” fanidan amaliy darslarda, jumladan, matbaa va qadoqlash terminlarini o‘rgatishda, darsliklar, o‘quv qo‘llanmalar, o‘quv lug‘atlari yaratishda va universitetlarning filologiya fakultetlarida “Leksikologiya”, “Terminologiya asoslari” va “Leksikografiyaga kirish” kabi fanlar bo‘yicha o‘quv adabiyotlari, o‘quv-uslubiy majmualar tayyorlashda, shuningdek, magistrlik va doktorlik dissertatsiyalarini yozishda foydali manba bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi.** Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida matbaa va qadoqlash sohasi terminologiyasini struktur-semantik, funksional-semantik tahlilidan olingan ilmiy natijalar va amaliy takliflar asosida:

matbaa va qadoqlash sohasiga oid terminlar sinxron va diaxron jihatidan tilshunoslikning aniqlik, ustuvorlik, variantlilik va rivojlanish tamoyillari asosidagi ilmiy-nazariy tavsiya va takliflardan Namangan muhandislik-texnologiya instituti 2019–2021-yillarga mo‘ljallangan JD23964615-raqamli “EMI (English as a Medium of Instruction)” xalqaro loyiha doirasida foydalanilgan (O‘zR Oliy ta‘lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi, Namangan muhandislik-texnologiya institutining 2024-yil 13-

dekabrdagi 3228-024 sonli ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada mazkur loyihaning nazariy asosi mustahkamlandi;

matbaa va qadoqlash sohasiga oid terminlar terminlarining hozirgi bosqichdagi holati, matbaa va qadoqlash terminologiyasi diaxronikasi tarixiy asoslari ularning milliy tilimizga kirib kelishi va o'zlashishining ijtimoiy-madaniy, iqtisodiy omillarini yoritishga doir taklif va xulosalardan Namangan davlat universitetida 2022–2023-yillarda amalga oshirilgan FZ 201912099 “O‘zbek folklorining o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida veb sayti va multimedia mahsulotlarini yaratish” mavzusidagi amaliy loyihasida foydalanilgan (O‘zR Oliy ta’lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi, Namangan davlat universitetining 2025-yil 11-yanvardagi 05–25-02 sonli ma'lumotnomasi). Buning natijasida mazkur loyiha ishi doirasida tadqiq etilgan matbaa va qadoqlash sohasiga oid terminlarning inglizcha tarjimai dissertatsiyon tadqiqot jarayonidan olingan ilmiy ma'lumotlar bilan boyitgan;

matbaa va qadoqlash texnologiyasi terminlarining struktur-semantik tahlillari hamda ularda milliy-madaniy xususiyatlarning aks etishiga doir xulosalardan O‘zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi “O‘zbekiston” teleradiokanali DUK “Madaniy-ma’rifiy va badiiy eshtirishlar” muharririyati tomonidan tayyorlangan “Adabiy jarayon”, “Ta’lim va taraqqiyot”, “Jahon adabiyoti” nomli dasturlar senariylarini tayyorlashda foydalanildi (O‘zbekiston milliy teleradiokompaniyasi “O‘zbekiston” teleradiokanalining 2023-yil 9-sentabrdagi 04-36-1053 son ma'lumotnomasi). Texnologik sohalardan biri bo‘lsa-da, matbaa va qadoqlash sohasida ayrim milliy-madaniy xususiyatlar mavjudligi dalillangan. Buning natijasida mazkur ko‘rsatuv hamda eshittirishlarning qiymati badiiy hamda ilmiy jihatdan oshishiga erishilgan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi.** Tadqiqot natijalari 4 ta, jumladan 2 ta xalqaro va 2 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida muhokamadan o‘tgan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining e’lon qilinganligi.** Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha 12 ta ilmiy ish chop etilgan, shulardan, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 3 ta maqola va (2 ta respublika, 1 ta xorij) e’lon qilingan.

**Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi.** Dissertatsiya kirish, uch bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxatidan iborat bo‘lib 138 sahifani tashkil etadi.

## DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

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

Ishning birinchi bobi “**Termin va terminologiyaning nazariy asoslari**” deb nomlangan bo‘lib, unda terminlarni nazariy jihatdan o‘rganilishi, termin va so‘z munosabati hamda matbaa va qadoqlash sohasi terminlarini tarixiy-tadrijiy taraqqiyoti masalalari ochib berilgan. Matbaa va qadoqlash sohasidagi terminlar va terminologiyani rivojlanishi tahlil qilingan. Asosan, terminlar va terminologiya nazariyasi, terminlarning

leksik-semantik xususiyatlari va turli tilshunos olimlarning terminologiya haqidagi qarashlari keng muhokama qilingan.

“Termin (lotincha: terminus-chek, chegara, chegara belgisi) fan, texnika va boshqa sohaga oid narsa haqidagi tushunchani aniq ifodalaydigan, ishlatilish doirasi shu sohalar bilan chegaralangan soʻz yoki soʻz birikmasi”<sup>5</sup>, deb taʼrif beriladi. Darhaqiqat termin bir sohaga oid soʻzlarni maxsus doirada ifoda etadigan leksik birlik sifatida shu soha doirasida ishlatiladi. “Kasb-hunar nuqtayi nazaridan qaralganida termin oʻzida muayyan kasbiy tushunchalarni ifoda etadi”<sup>6</sup>. Termin xaqiqatan ham muayyan bir kasb-hunar tushunchasini anglatib, kasbiy fanlarda ishlatiladigan maʼlum bir soʻzni yaʼni kasbiy sohadagi termini ifodalab keladi. V.Leychikning ishlarida: “termin, muayyan tilning leksik birligi hisoblanib, aniq va maxsus sohalar ilmida va faoliyatida umumiy, aniq yoki mavhum tushunchalarni ifodalaydi”<sup>7</sup>, deb keltiriladi. Tilshunos olim Leychik terminga bergan taʼrifida Golovinga hamohang sifatida termini muayyan tilning leksik birligi sifatida kelib, maxsus soha ilmida umumiy jihatidan aniq tushunchani ifodalashini taʼkidlaydi. Uning fikrida ham aniq bir soha doirasida ishlatiladigan maxsus bir soʻz nazarda tutiladi. Bularning barchasi maʼlum bir soha doirasida oʻz aksini topadi.

Turli tillarga mansub terminlar va terminologiyaning nazariy muammolari doirasida tadqiqotlar olib borgan tilshunos olimlar V.P. Danilenko, V.M. Leychik hamda T.L.Kandelakilar tadqiqotida: 1.Terminologiya - muayyan sohalarda maxsus maʼnoni ifodalovchi soʻz va soʻz birikmalarining majmui; 2.Terminologiya - terminlarning grammatik sathdagi oʻrni va tilda amal qilishi bilan bogʻliq boʻlgan muayyan qonuniyatlarni oʻrganish bilan shugʻullanuvchi lingvistikaning alohida aspekti<sup>8</sup>kabi asosan ikki maʼnoda qoʻllanilgan. Terminologiyani har ikki turida ham ushbu sohani aniq mezonlari sifatida belgilangan fikrlar majmui kiritilgan. Xaqiqatan ham terminologiya muayyan sohalarda shu sohani ochib beruvchi va unga tegishli boʻlgan, maxsus soʻz va soʻz birikmalarini toʻplamidan iborat boʻladi. Grammatik sathda va til nuqtayi nazaridan ham muayyan bir soha doirasida oʻrganilishini koʻrsatadi.

“Termin - bilim yoki faoliyatning maxsus sohasi tushunchasini bildiruvchi soʻz yoki soʻz birikmasi, semantikasi jihatidan maxsus soha doirasi bilan chegaralangan va shu sohaga oid tushunchani ifodalovchi leksik birlikdir”<sup>9</sup>. P.Nishonov ham termini semantik xususiyati jihatidan maʼlum bir sohaga oid tushuncha ekanligini ilmiy tadqiqotlarida koʻrsatib oʻtadi. Tadqiqotlarda “termin” tushunchasiga aniqlik kiritishda uning quyidagi toʻrtta belgisiga asoslangan mezonlar sanab oʻtiladi: 1) termin – asosan ot soʻz turkumidan tashkil topgan soʻz yoki soʻz birikmasi; 2) termin muayyan tushunchani aniq ifodalaydi; 3) termin asosan oʻzi mansub soha doirasida ishlatiladi; 4) terminda koʻp maʼnolilikka moyillik mavjud emas<sup>10</sup>. Demak termin toʻrtta belgisiga asoslangan mezonlarga tayanadi. “... ham ishlab chiqarish qurollari sohasida, ham

<sup>5</sup>Mahkamov N, Ermatov I. Tilshunoslik terminlarining izohli lugʻati. – Toshkent: Fan, 2013. – B.58.

<sup>6</sup> Головин Б. Н. Лингвистические основы учения о терминах. – М., 1987. – С.205.

<sup>7</sup> Лейчик В.М. Терминоведение: предмет, методы, структура. – М.: Комкнига, 2006. – Б.85

<sup>8</sup> Лейчик В.М. Терминоведение: Предмет, методы, структура. – М.: Либроком, 2009. – С.107.; Даниленко В.П. Современные проблемы русской терминологии.– М.: Наука, 1986. – С.25.; Канделаки Т.Л. Семантика и мотивированность термина. – М.: Наука, 1977. – С.167.

<sup>9</sup> Nishonov P. Fransuz va oʻzbek tillari yuridik terminologiyasining qiyosiy-tipologik tadbiki. Avtoref.filo.f. nomz. disser. – Toshkent, 2009 – B. 17.

<sup>10</sup> Axmedov O.S. Ingliz va oʻzbek tillarida soliq va bojxona terminlarining lingvistik tahlili va tarjima muammolari: Filol.fan. d-ri. ... diss. – Toshkent, 2016. – B. 255.

madaniyat va fan sohasidagi har qanday yangiliklar dastavval til birliklari, to'g'rirog'i, terminlar orqali o'z ifodasini topadi. Shu ma'noda terminologiya (ma'lum tildagi terminlar majmui) zamona tarixining guvohi, ko'zguvidir"<sup>11</sup>. Tilshunos olim S.Usmonov ham terminologiyaga o'ziga xos tarzda yondashadi. Bizningcha, har qanday sohada vujudga kelgan terminlar kasb yoki voqelik ehtiyojidir.

M.Qosimova tadqiqot ishida qat'iy ravishda fe'llar ham termin jumlasiga kiradi, deb ta'kidlaydi va ularni tadqiqot obyekti qilib oladi. Uning fikricha: "keyingi yillarda terminlarni nafaqat statistika, balki funktsionalligi doirasida ham o'rganish bilan bog'liq ravishda shunisi aniq bo'lib qoldiki, fe'llar ham terminlar jumlasiga kiradi"<sup>12</sup>. Bu fikrini tasdiqlash maqsadida X.Orziqulov ham bu borada o'z fikrlarini keltiradi. Terminshunos olim X.Paluanova: "... biror - bir maqsadga yo'naltirilgan nominativ faoliyat kerakli terminbop ma'lumot termin deb ataladigan maxsus nom orqali o'zining eng aniq va o'ziga juda mos bo'lgan ifodasini topishi kerakligini taqozo etadi. Biror hodisa yoki narsaga nom berish faqat odamlar jamiyatiga xos zarurat. Borliqdagi real va noreal obyektlarga nomlar topib berilgani sari inson tili shunday qurolga aylanib boradiki, inson ularsiz jismoniy va ma'naviy faoliyatini yurgiza olmaydi"<sup>13</sup>, deb ta'kidlaydi. Uning fikrida ham termin aniq ifoda kasb etadi.

Termin va oddiy so'zning farqli jihatlarini ko'rsatishda olimlarning fikrlariga tayangan holda, termin va oddiy so'z oppozitsiyani hal qilish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Odatda, olimlar terminlarning quyidagi belgilarini ko'rsatadilar: 1)termin bir ma'noli yoki bir ma'noli tendentsiyaga ega; 2) termin aniq, nominativ funktsiyaga ega bo'lib, unga emotsionallik, ekspressivlik, modallik funktsiyalari xos emas. Termin o'zining bu xususiyatini kontekstda ham, kontekstdan tashqarida ham saqlaydi; 3)terminning ma'nosi tushunchaga tengdir; 4)termin stilistik jihatdan neytraldir; 5)terminologik leksika alohida sistemadir kabi fikrlarni tadqiqotlarida keltiradi. Berilgan fikrlarda olimlar terminlarning xarakteri xususiyatlarini aniq va to'liq ifoda etgan. Bu belgilardan termin uchun xarakterli belgilar terminlarning uslubiy neytralligi, terminologik leksika alohida tizim (sistema) ekanligi (uning bunday sistema ekanligi o'zi qo'llanilayotgan sohadagina sistema elementi sifatida ko'zga tashlanishida ko'rinadi), termin funktsiya bajarishi kabilarda ko'rinadi. Terminlar shu belgilari bilan oddiy so'zlardan farqlanishi mumkin. Terminlarning maxsus termin ekanligi o'zi qo'llanayotgan sohada yaqqol ko'zga tashlanadi. U bu tizimdan boshqa tizimga o'tsa oddiy so'zga aylanadi. Shu sababli ham M.Mukarramov "bo'g'in" so'zi tilshunoslikda, ya'ni fonetikada termin, "yosh bo'g'in", "qo'l bo'g'inlari" birikmalarida inson tanasining a'zolari sifatida ekanligini ta'kidlaydi. V.G.Gak esa termin bilan so'zning farqli munosabatini ifoda planiga ko'ra uch tipga bo'lib o'rganish mumkinligini ko'rsatadi: 1)bir planli leksik birlik - oddiy so'z; 2) bir planli leksik birlik - termin; 3) ikki planli leksik birlik - bir o'rinda oddiy so'z, ikkinchi bir o'rinda termindir. Bizga ma'lumki so'z - tilning narsa hodisalar, jarayonlar va xususiyatlarni nomlash uchun xizmat qiladigan eng muhim struktur ma'noviy birligi, o'z tovush qobig'iga ega bo'lgan, borlikdagi narsalar haqidagi

<sup>11</sup> Usmonov S. Yuristning nutq madaniyati. – T., 2007. – B. 233.

<sup>12</sup> Касымова М.Х. Структурно - системные особенности юридической терминологии узбекского языка. Автореф. дис... канд.филол.наук. – Т., 1985.-С.24

<sup>13</sup> Палуанова Х.Д. Экологик терминларнинг деривацион-семантик хусусиятлари (ўзбек, қорақалпоқ, инглиз ва рус тиллари мисолида). Ф.Ф.Д (DS) ... дисс. – Тошкент 2016. – В. 164.

tushunchani, ular o'rtasidagi aloqani yoki ularga munosabatni ifodalay oladigan, turli grammatik ma'no va vazifalarda qo'llanadigan eng kichik nutq birligi, leksemaning nutqda muayyan shakl va vazifa bilan voqelangan ko'rinishi hisoblanadi.

“Termin ma'lum til birligi sifatida funktsiya bajarishi, insoniy bilimlarning maxsus sohasini ta'riflash, ushbu sohaga xos va ma'lum nazariya doirasida relevant bo'lgan umumiy tushunchalarni to'g'ri belgilash imkonini beradi”, deb ta'kidlaydi V.M.Leychik<sup>14</sup>. Darxaqiqat termin funktsiya bajarish jihatidan til birligi sifatida maxsus sohani ta'riflab keladi. “Termin so'zlardan nafaqat bir ma'nolilikka moyilligi bilan farqlanadi, balki his-tuyg'uni ifodalovchi xususiyatlardan “mahrumligi” bilan ham ajralib turadi”, – deya ta'kidlanadi<sup>15</sup>. Termin va so'zlarning farqli jihatlari xaqiqatan ham terminni bir ma'noli so'zni esa ko'p ma'noligida va his-tuyg'uni ifoda etmasligida ham farqlanadi.

Termin va so'zning o'zaro munosabati har jihatda o'z ifodasini topadi. Tilshunos olimlarning fikrlariga asoslangan holda termin va so'zning funksional farqlari deyilganda terminlar va oddiy so'zlar o'z funktsiyalariga ko'ra farqlanadi. Bunda terminlar aniq, bir ma'noli bo'lishi kerak, chunki ular maxsus tushunchalarni ifodalashda ishlatiladi. So'zlar esa kontekstga qarab ko'p ma'noli bo'lishi mumkin, bu ularning vazifaviy jihatdan farqlarida ko'rinadi. Termin va so'zning qo'llanilish doirasiga e'tibor bersak, so'zlar keng doirada qo'llanadi va ularning ma'nosi ko'pincha kontekst bilan belgilanadi. Terminlar esa faqatgina ma'lum bir soha doirasida ishlatiladi. Bu esa ularning ishlatilishi bo'yicha chegaralarini ko'rsatadi. Termin so'z har bir jihatidan farqlangani kabi evolyutsiyasi jihatidan ham farqlanadi so'zlar va terminlar o'z vaqtida o'zgarishi mumkin, lekin terminlarning o'zgarishi ko'proq nazorat qilinadi, chunki ularning aniq va bir xil ma'no saqlanishi kerak. So'z va terminni ma'no qatlamlaridagi munosabati so'zlar ko'pincha ko'p ma'noli bo'lib, metaforik yoki kontekstual ma'nolarni olishi mumkin, holbuki terminlar bunday qatlamlarga ega bo'lmasligi kerak, bular ham ular o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni ko'rsatadi. Masalan, ingliz tilidagi *press* termini umumtil doirasida “matbuot” ma'nosini bildiradi. Biroq, matbaa terminologiyasida *printing press* birikmasi bosma uskunasi anglatadi. Bu holatda bir xil shakldagi birlik ikki xil semantik tizimga tegishli bo'lib, termin maqomida uning ma'nosi qat'iy chegaralangan va maxsus tushunchaga bog'langan bo'ladi. Demak, termin va so'z o'rtasidagi asosiy farq semantik torayish va tushunchaviy aniqlikda namoyon bo'ladi.

Matbaa texnologiyalarining ilk davrlarda shakllangan atamalari bu texnologiyalarning rivojlanish tarixini o'rganishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Ushbu atamalar orqali matbaa texnologiyalarini shakllanishi, uskunalar va texnikalar qo'llanilganini aniqlash imkonini beradi. Bu esa matbaa sanoatining kelajakdagi taraqqiyotiga asos bo'ladi. Hamda ushbu sohaga tegishli terminlarni aniqlash, ularni tarixiy tadrijini ko'rsatish uchun xizmat qiladi.

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<sup>14</sup> Лейчик В.М. Шеллов С. Д. Лингвистические проблемы терминологии и научно-технический перевод. Ч.II. Выпуск 18-й. – М., 1990. – 80 с.

<sup>15</sup> Брагина А.А. Значение и оттенки в термине. // Терминология и культура речи. – М.: Наука, 1981. – С. 37-38

<b>Ingliz tili matbaa va qadoqlash terminlarining shakllanish jarayoni</b>	<b>O‘zbek tili matbaa va qadoqlash terminlarining shakllanish jarayoni</b>
<i>Qadimgi davr (miloddan avvalgi IV-milodiy V asr)</i>	<i>Ilk davr (II-VI asrlar)</i>
<i>Kompyuter davriga qadar bo‘lgan terminlar (XV-1980 yillargacha)</i>	<i>O‘rta asrlar davri (XIV-XIX) asrlar</i>
<i>Kompyuter davridan raqamli nashr davriga o‘tish (1990-2000 yillar)</i>	<i>Sanoatlashuv davri XX asr o‘rtalari-1980 yillarni o‘z ichiga oladi</i>
<i>Tezkor nashr davri (2000-hozirga qadar )</i>	

Ilk matbaa terminlari miloddan avvalgi IV asrga oid bo‘lib, yozuvning paydo bo‘lishi bilan bevosita bog‘liq. Inglizcha *papyrus* so‘zi lotin tili orqali yunoncha *πάπυρος* (*papyros*) so‘zidan kelib chiqqan bo‘lib, yunon tilidan oldin kelib chiqqan. Yunon tilida bu o‘simlikni ifodalash uchun yana bir so‘z, *βύβλος* (*byblos*), ishlatiladi. Bu so‘z Finikiya shaharlaridan biri - Byblos nomidan kelib chiqqan, deb aytiladi. Miloddan avvalgi IV asrda yashagan yunon yozuvchisi Teofrast *papyrus* so‘zini oziq-ovqat sifatida ishlatiladigan o‘simlikka nisbatan qo‘llagan, *byblos* esa oziq-ovqat bo‘lmagan mahsulotlar, masalan, arqonlar, savatchalar yoki yozuv yuzalari uchun ishlatiladigan o‘simlik ma’nosida ishlatilgan. Bu o‘simlikning ichki qobig‘iga nisbatan ishlatiladigan aniqroq atama *βιβλος* (*biblos*) bo‘lib, u ingliz tiliga *bibliography*, *bibliophile* va *bible* kabi so‘zlarda kirgan. *Papyrus* so‘zi shunga o‘xshash material bo‘lgan *paper* (*qog‘oz*) so‘zining kelib chiqishidir.

Sharqda esa bu *qog‘oz* so‘zining kelib chiqishi asosan arab, fors va xitoy tillariga borib taqaladi. Bu so‘z *qog‘oz* ishlab chiqarish texnologiyasining tarqalishi bilan bog‘liq. *Qog‘oz* ilk bor miloddan avvalgi II asrda Xitoyda kashf etilgan. Xitoycha *qog‘oz* so‘zining dastlabki shakllaridan biri *zhi* bo‘lib, “u yozish uchun mo‘ljallangan yupqa material”ni bildiradi.

Ingliz tilidagi matbaa terminlari asosan Yevropada bosma texnologiyasining rivojlanishi bilan bog‘liq. Johannes Gutenbergning bosma texnologiyasidan so‘ng ko‘plab yangi terminlar yuzaga kelgan: *printing* (*bosma*) - XVI asrda ingliz tiliga kirgan va bosma texnologiyani ifodalovchi asosiy termin hisoblanadi. *type* (*harf*) - Bosma harflar tushunchasi uchun ishlatilgan. *typography* (*tipografiya*) - XVIII asrda bosma dizayniga oid termin sifatida paydo bo‘lgan. *packaging* (*qadoqlash*) - XIX asr oxirlarida sanoat inqilobi bilan bog‘liq holda keng qo‘llanila boshlagan. Sharqda esa o‘rta asrlarda matbaa terminlari Alisher Navoiy asarlarida uchraydi: *Xat-chiziq*, *iz*, *qalamzan-yozuvchi*; *vara-qog‘oz*; *varaqnigor-yozuvchi* ma’nolarini anglatgan. Bu kabi terminlar Boburnoma asarida ham uchraydi. Xususan *avroq-qog‘oz*; *adad-son* kabi terminlar asarda uchraydi.

Hozirgi o‘zbek tilida matbaa va qadoqlash terminlari yunon, lotin, fors, arab, turkiy, rus va G‘arbiy Yevropa tillaridan ko‘p sonli o‘zlashmalar hisobiga boyigan. Har bir terminologik tizimning shakllanishi, rivojlanishi ayni shu sohaning tarkib topib,

tarqiqiy eta borishi bilan uzviy bog‘liq bo‘lib, sohaviy jihatdan o‘ziga xoslik kasb etadi. O‘zbek tili matbaa va qadoqlash terminologiyasining shakllanishi va takomillashuviga ingliz, rus tillari sezilarli ta’sir o‘tkazgan. Ular nafaqat yunon yoki lotin, fors, arab, turkiy, rus tillaridan kirib kelgan leksemalar, balki italyan, nemis, fransuz, rus (slavyan) tillari asosida shakllanib borayotgan o‘ziga xos til qatlamidir.

**Tadqiqotning ikkinchi bobi “Matbaa va qadoqlash sohasiga oid terminlarning leksik-struktur tadqiqi”** deb nomlanadi, Mazkur bobda matbaa sohasi terminlarida deterterminizatsiya hodisasi mavjudligi, paremiyalarni qo‘llanilishi, matbaa va qadoqlash sohasiga oid terminlarni tartibga solish muammolari va matbaa va qadoqlash sohasi terminlarining semantik va struktur tahlil masalalari o‘z aksini topgan.

Determinizatsiya terminning tor professional soha doirasidan chiqib, umumxalq nutqiga kirishi va kengroq semantik maydonda qo‘llanila boshlashi jarayonidir. Ushbu hodisa terminning aniq, bir ma’noli va maxsus tushunchani ifodalovchi xususiyatining nisbatan zaiflashuvi, semantik kengayish va metaforik ko‘chish orqali amalga oshadi. Matbaa va qadoqlash terminologiyasida deterterminizatsiya jarayoni sezilarli darajada kuzatiladi. Masalan, *format* termini dastlab matbaa texnologiyasida bosma mahsulotning standart o‘lchamini (A4, A3, B5 va boshqalar) bildiruvchi aniq texnik birlik sifatida qo‘llangan. Mazkur termin ishlab chiqarish jarayonida qat’iy parametrlarni ifodalaydi va normativ xarakterga ega. Biroq bugungi kunda *format* so‘zi umumiste’mol nutqida *tashkiliy shakl, taqdimot ko‘rinishi, aloqa uslubi* ma’nolarida qo‘llanmoqda. Shu bilan birga, *teleko‘rsatuv formati, onlayn format, muloqot formati* ham mavjud. *Qolip* termini tipografiyada bosma plastina yoki matritsa ma’nosini bildiradi. Bu birlik aniq ishlab chiqarish vositasini ifodalaydi. Ammo, umumtil qatlamida *qolipga solmoq, qoliplashgan fikr, bir qolipda ishlash* kabi metaforik birikmalarda qo‘llanadi. Mazkur holatda *qolip* terminining predmetli ma’nosi ko‘chadi. “Bosma” termini ham deterterminizatsiyaga uchragan birliklardan bo‘lib, matbaa va qadoqlash jarayonida *ofset bosma, raqamli bosma, fleksografik bosma* kabi birikmalarda u texnologik jarayonni bildiradi. Biroq, kundalik nutqda *bosma matn, bosma nashr, bosma reklama* kabi shakllarda oddiy chop etilgan mahsulotni anglatadi.

Madaniy nuqtai nazardan, matbaa atamalarining maqollarda qo‘llanilishi xalqning texnologiya va madaniyat bilan o‘zaro bog‘liqligini ko‘rsatadi. Ular odamlarning texnologik jarayonlarga bo‘lgan munosabati, hayotiy qiyinchiliklarni yengishga bo‘lgan intilishi va qadriyatlarini aks ettiradi. Bu atamalar yordamida xalqning texnologiyaga moslashish qobiliyati va madaniy merosi saqlanib qolingan. Masalan, *Ilm qog‘oz qatida emas, miya qatida*<sup>16</sup> iborasida matbaa texnologiyasidagi qog‘ozning ustma-ust taxlanishi qat deb ifodalanadi. Maqolda “qog‘oz”da qolib ketmasdan, uni o‘qish va o‘rganish masalasi turibdi. Bunda so‘z metonimik ko‘chish asosida predmet nomidan, ifodalangan mazmunga o‘tadi. Maqol mazmunida haqiqiy ilmning manbai yozuv emas, balki inson tafakkuri va anglash jarayoni ekanligi ta’kidlanadi. Jumladan, *bo‘sh qop tik turmas*<sup>17</sup> maqolida qop leksemasi dastlab qadoqlash va saqlash vositasini bildiruvchi predmet nomi bo‘lsa-da, maqolda u majoziy ma’noda qo‘llanib, ichki mazmun yoki

<sup>16</sup> Мирзаев Т., Мусоқулов А., Саримсоқов Б. Ўзбек халқ мақоллари. – Тошкент: Sharq nashriyat-matbaa aksiyadorlik kompaniyasi, 2005. – Б. 70

<sup>17</sup> O‘sha asar. – B.198

to'ldirilganlik tushunchasini anglatgan. Keltirilgan maqolda insonning ham bilim, tajriba yoki salohiyat bilan "to'ldirilgan" bo'lishi zarurligi tasvirlangan.

G'arb mamlakatlarida matbaa atamaları odatda texnologik jarayonlarni va ilmiy taraqqiyotni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi. G'arbiy madaniyatda matbaa terminologiyasi ko'pincha ijtimoiy, siyosiy va axloqiy tushunchalarni ifodalashda ishlatiladi. Bu atamalar ko'pincha ilmiy taraqqiyot, adolat va axloqiy qadriyatlarni ta'kidlash uchun keng qo'llaniladi. Masalan, ingliz tilida quyidagi atama, iboralar mavjud: *The pen is mightier than the sword* degan ibora yozuvning kuchini va uning ijtimoiy ta'sirini ta'kidlaydi. Bu ibora orqali matbaa va yozuv vositasida bilim va fikrlarni tarqatishning ahamiyati ifodalanadi. *Don't judge a book by its cover* ushbu ibora G'arb madaniyatida keng tarqalgan va matbaa bilan bog'liq obrazli ifodalardan biridir. Bu yerda *kitob* va *uning muqovasi* orqali inson yoki narsaning tashqi ko'rinishi bilan ichki mazmunini bir-biriga qiyoslash tushunchasi ifodalanadi. Ma'no jihatdan bu ibora biror narsani yoki odamni uning tashqi ko'rinishi asosida baholash to'g'ri emasligini bildiradi. Bu ibora kitob muqovasining kitobning haqiqiy mazmunini aks ettirmasligi orqali adolat va haqiqatni ta'kidlash uchun ishlatiladi. *In black and white* iborasi matbaa jarayonida qo'llaniladigan asosiy ranglar - qora va oq ranglarga asoslanib yaratilgan. *In black and white* obrazli ma'noda biror narsaning aniq, dalillangan va tushunarli ekanligini bildiradi. U ko'pincha hujjatlar, yozma tasdiqlar va rasmiy ma'lumotlar haqida so'z yuritganda ishlatiladi. Matbaa texnologiyasida qora siyoh bilan yozilgan matn va oq qog'ozning birgalikda ishlatilishi orqali bu ibora haqiqat va aniq ma'lumotlar tushunchasini ifodalaydi.

Matbaa va qadoqlash sohasida terminologiyani tartibga solish masalasi ham dolzarb masalalardan biri hisoblanadi. Texnologik jarayonlarning jadal rivojlanishi, xalqaro ilmiy-texnik axborot almashinuvida ingliz tilining yetakchi o'rin tutishi hamda global bozor talablarining ortib borishi natijasida ushbu soha terminologiyasi muntazam ravishda yangi birliklar bilan boyib bormoqda. Biroq, yangi terminlarning faol kirib kelishi, ularni izchil va me'yoriy qo'llash masalasi ham muhimdir. Terminlarning yagona shakl va aniq ma'no doirasida ishlatilmasligi esa ilmiy-kommunikativ jarayonda noaniqliklarni yuzaga keltirishga sabab bo'ladi. Tahlillar natijasida, matbaa va qadoqlash terminologiyasida variantlilik hodisasi keng tarqalgan. Xususan, ingliz tilidan kirib kelgan *offset* termini o'zbek tilida *ofset* tarzida fonetik moslashtirilgan shaklda qo'llanadi, ayrim texnik yoki reklama materiallarida asl inglizcha yozilishi ham uchraydi. Shuningdek, *lamination*- *laminatsiya*, *flexography* - *fleksografiya*, *design* - *dizayn*, *branding* - *brending* kabi birliklar milliy fonetik va morfologik tizimga moslashtirilgan holda ishlatiladi. Bu jarayonda transliteratsiya va milliylashtirish tamoyillari bir-biri bilan kesishadi, natijada terminning yagona normativ shaklini belgilash zarurati tug'iladi. "Terminlarni bir xillikka, yagona shaklga yoki tizimga keltirish bilan bog'liq bo'lgan tartibga solish jarayoni, terminologiyani unifikatsiya qilish jarayoniga oid bajarilgan yoki bajariluvchi amaliy ishlarning asosiy tarkibiy qismidir degan fikr mavjud"<sup>18</sup>. Bu fikr ham terminologiyani tartibga solish masalasiga oydinlik kiritadi.

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<sup>18</sup> Гринев-Гриневич С.В. Очередные задачи отечественного терминоведения // Научно-техническая терминология. Вып.1. – М., 2006. – С. 70

Qadoqlash sohasida ham parallel qo‘llanayotgan terminlar mavjud bo‘lib, ular *qadoq*, *qadoqlash*, *tara* hamda ayrim hollarda *upakovka* birliklari bir xil yoki yaqin tushunchani ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi. *Tara* rus tili orqali kirgan termin bo‘lsa, *qadoq* milliy muqobil sifatida mustahkamlanib qolgan. Ammo, ishlab chiqarish hujjatlari va texnik reglamentlarda ruscha shaklning saqlanib qolishi, terminologik tizimda sinonimik qatlam yuzaga kelishiga olib keladi. Bu esa bir ma’nodilik va izchillik tamoyillariga zid holat sifatida baholanishi mumkin. L.Belaxovning fikriga ko‘ra, terminologiyani tartiblashdan farqli o‘laroq standartlashtirish (muvofiqlashtirish) nafaqat terminlarning bir ma’nodiligini o‘rnatadi va ularning ta’riflarini aniqlaydi, shuningdek, terminlarni bir tizimga solish uchun katta hissa qo‘shadi, tilshunoslik sohasining keng doiradagi mutaxassislarini terminologik ishlarga jalb qilishni ta’minlaydi va standartlashtirilayotgan (muvofiqlashtirilayotgan) termin (neologizm, okkasionallar, yangi leksik birlik)larni joriy qilish ustidan nazoratni ta’minlaydi<sup>19</sup>. Darxaqiqat olimning bildirgan fikrlari terminlarni tartiblashdan farqli tarzda ularni standartlashtirishga ko‘proq e’tibor qaratadi.

Qisqartma terminlarning qo‘llanishi ham muayyan muammolarni yuzaga chiqaradi. Masalan, *CMYK*, *RGB*, *RIP*, *DTP* kabi birliklar professional muhitda keng qo‘llanadi, ammo ularning o‘zbekcha to‘liq izohi har doim ham berilavermaydi. Natijada terminning mazmuni mutaxassislar uchun tushunarli bo‘lsa-da, kengroq auditoriya uchun noaniq bo‘lib qolishi mumkin. Bu holat terminologiyani standartlashtirish va izohli qo‘llash zaruratini yanada dolzarblashtiradi.

Ingliz tili texnologiya va sanoat rivojlanishida global til sifatida muhim o‘rin tutadi. Matbaa va qadoqlash sohasidagi ko‘plab texnik terminlar asl ingliz tilida yaratilgan va dunyo miqyosida keng qo‘llanilib kelmoqda. Bu jarayon ingliz tilining leksik-semantik tizimida doimiy yangilanishlarga olib keladi, chunki yangi texnologiyalar paydo bo‘lishi bilan birga yangi atamalar ham joriy etiladi. Masalan, *printing* (*bosib chiqarish*), *packaging* (*qadoqlash*) kabi terminlar umumiy ma’noda ishlatilsa ham, zamonaviy texnologik rivojlanish natijasida ularning semantik qamrovi kengayib, turli bo‘linmalarga ajratiladi: *digital printing* (*raqamli bosib chiqarish*), *flexography* (*fleksografiya*), *eco-packaging* (*ekologik qadoqlash*) kabi terminlar ana shu jarayonning natijasi hisoblanadi. Bunday terminlar yangi texnologiyalar va innovatsiyalar paydo bo‘lishi bilan bog‘liq ravishda ingliz tilining lug‘at tarkibiga kiradi va semantik jihatdan kengayib boradi.

O‘zbek tilida matbaa va qadoqlash atamalarining shakllanishi esa asosan xorijiy terminlarning qabul qilinishi orqali amalga oshgan. Bu jarayonda ingliz tilidan ko‘plab texnik atamalar bevosita yoki rus tilida o‘zlashgan shaklda qabul qilingan. O‘zbek tilining leksik tizimiga bu terminlar kirib kelgach, ular milliy leksik-semantik jarayonlarga moslashtiriladi. Masalan, *bosma* (*printing*), *qadoqlash* (*packaging*) kabi terminlar tilga kirib kelgan, ammo ular ko‘pincha xalqaro terminlar asosida qabul qilinadi. Shu bilan birga, o‘zbek tilida ba’zi atamalar mahalliy terminlar asosida shakllangan bo‘lsa-da, ko‘plab yangi texnik terminlar ingliz tilidan bevosita qabul qilinadi. Masalan, *fleksografiya*, *offset*, *laser* kabi atamalar global tendensiyalarning ta’sirida o‘zbek tiliga kirib kelgan va milliy terminologiyaning bir qismiga aylangan.

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<sup>19</sup> Белахов Л.Ю. Состояние и перспективы развития работ по стандартизации терминологии. – М., 1981. – С. 92

Matbaa terminologiyasida ingliz va o'zbek tillari o'rtasidagi farqlar va o'zaro ta'sir ko'p uchraydi. Ingliz tilidan o'zbek tiliga kirib kelgan atamalar ko'pincha asl holatini saqlab qoladi yoki ularga milliy moslamalar qo'shiladi. Ushbu jarayonda terminlarning leksik va semantik jihatlari o'zgarishga uchrashi mumkin. Masalan, "offset printing" (ofset bosma) atamasini olaylik. Bu atama ingliz tilida matbaa texnikasining bir usulini ifodalaydi. O'zbek tilida bu termin bevosita o'zlashtirilib, leksik jihatdan deyarli o'zgarmagan holda qo'llaniladi. Biroq, bu terminning semantik tahlilida u asl ma'noda texnik usulni anglatishi bilan birga, ba'zi hollarda nashriyot sohasidagi kengroq ma'nolarni ham ifoda etishi mumkin. Shuningdek, "digital printing" (raqamli bosma) so'zi semantik jihatdan yangi texnologiyalarni ifodalaydi va uning o'zbek tilida ishlatilishi ko'pincha inglizcha shaklda saqlanib qoladi. Bu atama o'z semantik qamrovini kengaytirib, an'anaviy bosma texnologiyalardan farq qiluvchi yangi raqamli usullarni ifodalaydi. Qadoqlash terminlari ham ingliz tilidan o'zbek tiliga kirib kelgan texnik atamalarning tipik namunasi. Bu atamalar ko'pincha to'g'ridan-to'g'ri o'zlashtiriladi, lekin ba'zida ularning milliy o'zbekcha ekvivalentlari ham mavjud bo'lishi mumkin. Misol uchun, "packaging" atamasi o'zbek tilida "qadoqlash" shaklida beriladi. Biroq, bu atamaning ingliz tilidagi qo'llanilishi juda keng bo'lib, u turli xil materiallar va qadoqlash uslublarini o'z ichiga oladi. O'zbek tilida esa bu terminning leksik-semantik tahlili shuni ko'rsatadiki, "qadoqlash" so'zi hali ham nisbatan tor qamrovga ega bo'lib, ba'zi texnik jarayonlarni ifodalashda yetarlicha mos ekvivalentlar mavjud emas. Ushbu "flexible packaging" (moslashuvchan qadoqlash) atamasi xalqaro qadoqlash sohasida muhim texnologiyalarni bildiradi, ammo o'zbek tilida u semantik jihatdan tushunarsiz yoki tor qamrovli bo'ladi. "Moslashuvchan qadoqlash" termini texnik jihatdan aniq bo'lsa-da, amalda bu sohani to'liq ifoda eta olmaydi. Bu esa leksik va semantik jihatdan o'zgarishlarga sabab bo'ladi. "Traditional printing" (an'anaviy bosma) atamasi hozirda raqamli texnologiyalar bilan solishtirilgan holda ishlatiladi va u faqat eski bosma usullarini ifodalaydi. Bu esa terminning leksik va semantik jihatdan torayishini ifodalaydi. Terminlarning semantik jihatlari tahlil qilishda ularning kontekstual qo'llanilishi ham muhim ahamiyatga ega. Matbaa va qadoqlash sohasidagi terminlar turli kontekstlarda turlicha ma'nolarni anglatishi mumkin. Masalan, "lamination" termini qadoqlash texnikasida bir ma'noni ifodalayotgan bo'lsa, matbaa jarayonida ham soha doirasidagi ma'nosiga ega bo'ladi. Semantik tahlil natijasida matbaa va qadoqlash atamasi texnik atamalarning ma'nosi va kontekstini oydinlashtirishga yordam beradi. "Semantik tahlil matbaa va qadoqlash sanoatida aniq va izchil aloqani ta'minlash uchun juda muhimdir, chunki u noaniq yoki tushunarsiz terminologiyadan kelib chiqadigan tushunmovchilik va xatolarni bartaraf etishga yordam beradi"<sup>20</sup>. Bu jarayon atamaning turli ma'nolarini, shuningdek, uning boshqa atama va tushunchalar bilan aloqasini aniqlashni o'z ichiga oladi. Masalan, matbaa va qadoqlashda "pre-press" atamasi tayyorgarlik jarayonlarini anglatadi. Ushbu atamaning semantik tahlili uning turli ma'nolarini, shuningdek, "printing (chop etish)", "post-press (bosib chiqarishdan keying)" va "workflow (ish jarayoni)" kabi tegishli atamalar bilan bog'liqligini tushunishni qamrab oladi.

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<sup>20</sup>Smith A. Semantics of Translation: Printing and Packaging Lexicons //Linguistic Review Journal. – Califoniya, 2020. – P.109-125.

Tadqiqotning uchinchi bobi “**Matbaa va qadoqlash sohasiga oid terminlarning tarjimalarda berilishi**” deb nomlanadi. Mazkur bobda matbaa va qadoqlash sohasiga oid terminlar tajimalarining leksik xususiyatlari, matbaa va qadoqlash sohasi terminlarining tarjimalarda aks etishi hamda soha terminlari tarjimalarining semantik jihatlari kabi muammolar tahlil qilinadi.

Tarjimaning leksik-semantik jihatlari terminlarning tarjimaviy ma’nolarini tushunish bilan bog’liq bo’lgan jarayon hisoblanadi. Matbaa va qadoqlash terminologiyasi kontekstida bu jarayonlar, tarjimonlar uchun ingliz va o’zbek tillaridagi maxsus atamalarning ma’nosini to’g’ri yetkazish uchun zarur hisoblanadi. Masalan, inglizcha *pre-press* atamasining o’zbek tiliga to’g’ridan-to’g’ri tarjimasini mavjud emas, lekin uni *bosib chiqarishdan avval* deb tarjima qilish mumkin, bu esa fayllarni chop etishga tayyorlash jarayonini bildiradi. So’nggi yillarda mashina tarjimasini sezilarli yutuqlarga erishgan bo’lsa-da, leksik-semantik jarayonlarni to’g’ri tarjima qilishda xatoliklar va murakkabliklar haligacha mavjud. Matbaa va qadoqlash terminlarini to’g’ri tarjimasini amalga oshirishda avvalo ingliz va o’zbek tillaridagi terminologiyasining leksik-semantik jarayonlarni tushunish zarur. Tarjimaning leksik-semantik jarayonlarni ingliz va o’zbek tilidagi variantlarini matbaa va qadoqlash terminologiyasiga tarjima qilishda texnologiyadan foydalanishning asosiy imkoniyatlaridan biri bu uning samaradorligi va aniqligini oshirishdir. Google Translate yoki DeepL kabi mashinaviy tarjima vositalari katta hajmdagi matnlarni tezda tarjima qilishi, vaqtni tejash va xatolarni kamaytirish imkonini beradi. Bundan tashqari, mashinali tarjima vositalari oddiy so’zlar va iboralar uchun aniq tarjimalarni ta’minlay olsa-da, ular matbaa va qadoqlash kabi ixtisoslashgan sohalarda murakkabroq terminologiya bilan kurashishi mumkin. Shu sababli, leksik-semantik jarayonlarni tarjima qilishda texnologiyadan foydalanish va inson ishtiroki o’rtasidagi muvozanatni topish juda muhimdir. Ushbu sohani o’rganishdagi qiyinchiliklardan biri ko’plab atamalarning to’g’ridan-to’g’ri tarjimasining yo’qligi bo’lib, tarjimonlardan tarjima matnini tubdan o’zgartirish yoki o’zlashtirilgan so’zlardan foydalanishni talab qiladi. Masalan, ingliz tilidagi “offset printing” atamasi ko’pincha o’zbek tiliga “ofset bosmaxona” (ofset tipografiya) deb tarjima qilinadi, bu rus tilidan to’g’ridan-to’g’ri olingan. Masalan, o’zbekcha *kompresiv qadoqlash* atamasining tarjimasini “shrink wrap” bo’lib, bu ruscha atamaning to’g’ridan-to’g’ri tarjimasini bo’lib, lekin ingliz tilida so’zlashuvchi mamlakatlarda unchalik keng qo’llanilmasligi mumkin. Biroq, texnologiya ushbu qiyinchiliklarni yengish uchun imkoniyatlarni ham taqdim etdi. Mashina tarjimasini vositalari va terminologiya ma’lumotlar bazalari tarjimonlarga o’z ishlarida aniqlik va izchillikni ta’minlashga yordam beradi. Masalan, terminologiya ma’lumotlar bazasidan foydalanish tarjimonlarga *bosmadan oldin (pre-press)*, *bosmadan keyin (post-press)* va *chop etishga tayyor (ready to press)* kabi asosiy atamalarni tarjima qilishda izchillikni saqlashga yordam beradi.

O’zbek tilidagi matbaa va qadoqlash terminologiyasini ingliz tiliga tarjima qilish jarayonida til murakkab jarayon hisoblanadi. Masalan, *die-cutting (plastik qadoqni kesish)* va *gang run printing* (birdaniga to’liq nashr qilish) kabi atamalarni tarjima qilish ba’zan qiyinchilik tug’diradi. O’zbek tilidagi matbaa va qadoqlash terminologiyasini tarjima qilishda ko’proq terminlar transliteratsiya usuli orqali amalga oshiriladi. O’zbek tilidagi matbaa va qadoqlash atamalarini ingliz tiliga tarjima qilish jarayonida tildagi

farqlarni anglashni va sanoat terminlarini yaxshi tushunishni talab qiladi. Matbaa va qadoqlash sohasida terminlarni tarjima qilish muammosi murakkab va ko'p qirrali jarayon bo'lib, u turli sohalarga, xususan, texnologiya, texnika va materiallar bilan bog'liq terminlarga tegishli bo'ladi. Ushbu terminlarni tarjima qilish jarayonida turli yondashuvlar qo'llaniladi. Har bir yondashuvning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari va qo'llanilish sohalari mavjud.

To'g'ridan-to'g'ri tarjima usuli texnik va ilmiy terminologiya tarjimasida keng qo'llaniladi. Bunda terminning asosiy ma'nosi boshqa tilga hech qanday o'zgartirishsiz ko'chiriladi. Bu usulning afzalligi shundaki, u tez va samarali tarzda ma'lumotni yetkazib beradi va har bir sohaning xalqaro terminlarini saqlab qoladi. Ayniqsa, texnologiya, matbaa va qadoqlash kabi sohalarda, xalqaro terminlar ko'pincha butun dunyo bo'yicha o'xshashdir, bu esa tarjimada murakkabliklarni kamaytiradi. Biroq, ba'zi hollarda, to'g'ridan-to'g'ri tarjima o'zbek tilida tushunishda qiyinchiliklar tug'dirishi mumkin. Shuning uchun bu usul har doim ham samarali bo'lavermaydi, lekin texnik va maxsus atamalar tarjimalarida keng qo'llaniladi. *Offset printing* - *offset bosma* bosma texnologiyasi bo'lib, unda bo'yoq oldin metall plastinkaga o'tkaziladi va undan keyin bosma yuzasiga qo'llaniladi. Bu texnologiya kitoblar, jurnallar va boshqa ko'pgina mahsulotlarni ishlab chiqarishda keng qo'llaniladi. *Offset printing* termini texnik mohiyatiga ko'ra xalqaro miqyosda keng ishlatiladi va uning to'g'ridan-to'g'ri tarjimasida *offset bosma* o'zbek tilida ham ishlatiladi. *Label* - *yorliq* termini mahsulot haqida ma'lumot beruvchi *qog'oz* yoki boshqa materiallardan tayyorlangan narsa mazmunini anglatadi. Yorliq mahsulot qadoqlashida yoki idishida bo'lishi mumkin. *Label* so'zi o'zbek tiliga *yorliq* deb to'g'ridan-to'g'ri tarjima qilinadi, bu ham texnik, ham kundalik foydalanishda to'g'ri keladi. Yorliq mahsulotning ma'lum bir xususiyatlarini ko'rsatishda muhim rol o'ynaydi.

Ekvivalent izlash usuli tarjima jarayonida juda muhim o'rin tutadi. Ba'zi texnik terminlar, ayniqsa, matbaa va qadoqlash sohasida, milliy tilga to'g'ridan-to'g'ri tarjima qilish qiyin bo'lgan yoki umuman mavjud bo'lmagan hollarda ekvivalent izlash kerak bo'ladi. *Embossing* - *Bo'rtma bosma* qog'oz yoki boshqa material yuzasida bo'rttirilgan tasvir yoki yozuvni hosil qilish jarayonidir. O'zbek tilida bu jarayon uchun *bo'rtma bosma* ekvivalenti topilgan, chunki bu termin tasvir yoki yozuvni yuqori bo'rttirish texnologiyasini tushuntiradi. Bu ekvivalent original so'zning ma'nosini to'liq yetkazadi va terminologik jihatdan ham tushunarli hisoblanadi.

Adaptatsiya tarjima jarayonida terminning asli o'z tili qoidalariga moslashtiriladi yoki yangi so'z yaratish orqali ushbu tilga kirib boradi. Adaptatsiya jarayonida xalqaro atamalar milliy tilning talaffuzi va yozuvi bilan moslashtiriladi, bu esa atamaning milliy tilga osonroq qabul qilinishini ta'minlaydi. Masalan, *typography* termini grekcha *typos* (*bosma*) va *graphia* (*yo'zish*) komponentlaridan tarkib topgan bo'lib, matnlarni chop etish va loyihalash san'ati hamda texnologiyasini bildiradi. O'zbek tilida u *tipografiya* shaklida o'zlashtirilgan. Mazkur jarayonda fonetik moslashuv amalga oshgan bo'lsa-da, terminning tarixiy-etimologik va konseptual mazmuni saqlanib qolgan. "Tipografiya" atamasi matbaa sohasida barqaror termin sifatida qo'llanib, milliy terminologik tizimga singib ketgan.

Kalkirovka tarjima usuli termin tarkibidagi morfologik yoki semantik komponentlarni alohida-alohida tarjima qilish orqali yangi termin hosil qilishni nazarda

tutadi. Ushbu usulda asl terminning tuzilishi saqlanadi, biroq uning tarkibiy qismlari qabul qiluvchi tilning leksik vositalari yordamida ifodalanadi. Natijada hosil bo'lgan birlik semantik jihatdan manba tilidagi termin bilan to'la mos keladi va milliy til tizimiga tabiiy ravishda singadi. Tadqiqot davomida, *cold foil* termini matbaa va qadoqlashda ishlatiladigan maxsus texnologiyani ifodalaydi. Ushbu jarayonda folyo issiqlikdan foydalanilmagan holda qog'oz yoki boshqa material yuzasiga tushiriladi. O'zbek tilida mazkur termin *sovuq folyo* shaklida qo'llanadi. Bu yerda *cold* komponenti *sovuq, foil esa folyo* tarzida tarjima qilinib, termin to'liq kalkirovka yo'li bilan hosil qilingan. Termin tarkibi morfologik jihatdan saqlangan holda, semantik mazmuni to'liq ifodalangan.

Matbaa va qadoqlash terminlarining tarjima matnlarida aks etish holatlari terminning ekvivalent tanlovi, texnologik mazmuni saqlash darajasi hamda izchil qo'llanishi mezonlari asosida tahlil qilinadi. Soha matnida qadoqlash yo'nalishi *o'rash-qadoqlash mahsulotlari*<sup>21</sup> doirasida aniq obyektlar bilan ifodalanadi: *etiketkalar, badiiy qutilar, o'rama qog'ozlari*. Shundan kelib chiqib, tarjimada *packaging products* kabi umumiy birlikni "*qadoq*" darajasida soddalashtirishdan ko'ra, uni "*qadoqlash mahsulotlari*" (umumiy) hamda uning tarkibiy elementlari (*masalan, label* → *etiketka; gift/folding box* → *badiiy quti; wrapping paper* → *o'rama qog'ozlari*) orqali aniqlashtirish maqsadga muvofiq. Bunday yondashuvda o'quvchi termin qaysi mahsulot turiga tegishli ekanini darhol ajrata oladi. Bundan tashqari manbada etiketka va qadoqlash mahsulotlari uchun bosish texnologiyalari ... *bosish usuli* modeli bilan normallashtirilgan bo'lib, *yuqori, ofset, chuqur, fleksografiya*<sup>22</sup> bosish usullari keltiriladi. Bu holat tarjimada printing terminini shunchaki "*bosish*" deb berish texnologik farqlashni susaytiradi, holbuki matnda mazkur birliklar texnologiya tanlovi vazifasini bajaradi. Shu bois tarjimada *method/process* semasini saqlagan holda *offset printing* → *ofset bosish usuli, gravure printing* → *chuqur bosish usuli, flexographic printing* → *fleksografiya* kabi beriladi.

Ingliz tilidagi matbaa va qadoqlash terminlarini o'zbek tiliga o'girishda yuzaga keladigan semantik nomutanosibliklar hamda milliy til vositalari asosida yangi termin yaratish zarurati ilmiy jihatdan asoslanadi. Tahlillar shuni ko'rsatadiki, ayrim terminlar to'g'ridan-to'g'ri tarjima qilinmaydi va ularni qayta yaratish talab etiladi. Masalan, *print-on-demand* termini dastlab ingliz tilidagi iqtisodiy-model tushunchani ifodalagan bo'lib, o'zbek tilida *talab* asosida *bosma* shaklida qayta yaratilgan. Bu yerda termin semantik komponentlarga ajratilib, milliy til vositalari yordamida yangi birlik hosil qilingan. Xuddi shuningdek, *smart packaging* termini *aqlli qadoqlash* shaklida ifodalaniib, zamonaviy sensorli va interaktiv qadoqlash texnologiyasini anglatadi. Bu birlik milliy til tizimida ilgari mavjud bo'lmagan konseptni ifodalash uchun qayta yaratilgan. Ba'zi hollarda termin semantik kengaytirish orqali shakllantiriladi. Masalan, *eco-packaging* yoki *sustainable packaging* terminlari o'zbek tilida *ekologik qadoqlash* va *barqaror qadoqlash* tarzida ifodalanadi. Bu birliklar ekologik talablar asosida ishlab chiqariladigan qadoqlash turini bildiradi va milliy til tizimida yangi terminologik qatlarni yuzaga keltiradi. Shuningdek, *tamper-proof packaging* termini *ochishga*

<sup>21</sup>Babaxanova X.A., Jalilov A.A. Texnologik jarayonlarni loyihalash asoslari: darslik. – Toshkent: "Tafakkur Bo'stoni", 2013. – B. 5-6.

<sup>22</sup>O'sha asar. – B. 151-152.

*qarshi himoyalangan qadoqlash* shaklida, *child-resistant packaging* esa *bolalardan himoyalangan qadoqlash* tarzida qayta yaratilgan. Bu misollar murakkab terminlarning semantik komponentlarga ajratilib, izchil va tushunarli shaklda milliy tilga moslashtirilishini ko'rsatadi. Tahlil natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, terminlarni qayta yaratish jarayonida aniqlik, bir ma'nolilik, tizimlilik va normativlik tamoyillariga rioya qilish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Yangi hosil qilingan terminlar soha mutaxassislari uchun tushunarli bo'lishi, xalqaro terminologiya bilan semantik muvofiqligini saqlashi hamda milliy til tizimiga mos kelishi lozim.

Matbaa va qadoqlash sanoatida milliy terminologiyani yaratish dolzarb masalalardan biri bo'lib qolmoqda. Yangi texnologiyalar paydo bo'lishi bilan o'zbek tilida ushbu texnologiyalarni ifodalovchi atamalarni yaratish zarurati paydo bo'ladi. Biroq, ba'zi holatlarda bu yangi terminlar xalqaro terminlarga mos kelmasligi yoki texnik mazmuni to'liq ifodalay olmasligi mumkin. "Barcode" atamasi bu borada yaxshi misol bo'la oladi. Ingliz tilidagi bu termin o'zbek tilida "shtrix kod" deb tarjima qilingan. Biroq, texnik hujjatlar va xalqaro miqyosda bu atama odatda o'z asl shaklida qo'llaniladi, chunki uning texnik mazmuni aniq va standartlashtirilgan. Yangi termin yaratish ba'zan texnik noaniqliklarga olib kelishi mumkin. Matbaa va qadoqlash sohalarida tarjimonlar maxsus atamalarni ingliz va o'zbek tillariga to'g'ri tarjima qilish uchun ushbu jarayonlarni tushunishlari kerak. Masalan: bitta madaniyatda "qadoqlash" mahsulot idishlarini loyihalash va yasashni anglatishi mumkin. Boshqa madaniyatda bu faqat konteynerning o'zini anglatishi mumkin. Tarjimonlar aniq muloqot qilish uchun bu farqlarni tushunishlari kerak.

## XULOSA

1. Termin tushunchasiga ko'plab tilshunos olimlar tomonidan keltirilgan fikrlarga asoslanib, termin aniq bir ma'noda ishlatiladigan, maxsus bir doirada qo'llaniladigan va shu soha doirasida tushunarlik bo'lishiga aniqlik kiritilib, to'rtta belgisiga asoslangan mezonlar mavjudligi ko'rsatiladi.

2. Termin va so'zning o'zaro munosabati funksional farqlarida ya'ni terminlar aniq, bir ma'noli bo'lishi kerak, chunki ular maxsus tushunchalarni ifodalashda ishlatiladi. Keng qo'llanilishi doirasida so'zlar keng doirada qo'llanadi va ularning ma'nosi ko'pincha kontekst bilan belgilanadi. Terminlar esa faqatgina ma'lum bir soha doirasida ishlatiladi. Evolyutsiyasi jihatidan esa so'zlar va terminlar o'z vaqtida o'zgarishi mumkin, lekin terminlarning o'zgarishi ko'proq nazorat qilinadi, chunki ularning aniq va bir xil ma'no saqlanishi kerak. Ma'no qatlamlari asosida so'zlar ko'pincha ko'p ma'noli bo'lib, metaforik yoki kontekstual ma'nolarni olishi mumkin, holbuki terminlar bunday qatlamlarga ega bo'lmasligi kerak, degan xulosaga kelinadi.

3. Ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi matbaa va qadoqlash sohasiga oid terminlarning tarixiy tadriji sohada yaratgan metadologik asoslar bo'yicha ingliz tilida qadimgi davr (miloddan avvalgi IV-milodiy V asr), kompyuter davriga qadar bo'lgan terminlar (XV-1980 yillargacha), kompyuter davridan raqamli nashr davriga o'tish (1990-2000 yillar), tezkor nashr davri (2000-hozirga qadar). O'zbek tilida matbaa va qadoqlash terminlarining rivojlanishini esa ilk davr (II-VI asrlar), o'rta asrlar davri (XIV-XIX) asrlar va sanoatlashuv davri XX asr o'rtalari - 1980 yillarni o'z ichiga olishi aniqlab ko'rsatiladi.

4. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi matbaa va qadoqlash terminologiyasida kuzatilgan leksik-semantik jarayonlar keng qamrovli ilmiy tahlil asosida yoritilib, ularning tarixiy, mantiqiy va funksional omillarga bog‘liqligi asoslangan holda izohlanadi. Matbaa va qadoqlash sohasi terminlari leksik-struktur xususiyatlari bo‘yicha bir necha guruhlariga ajratilib, tizimli ravishda ilmiy tahlil qilinadi. Ushbu jarayonda terminlarning morfologik, sintaktik va semantik tuzilmalari o‘rtasidagi o‘xshashliklar va farqlar ochib beriladi.

5. Matbaa va qadoqlash sohasi terminlarining determinizatsiyasiga uchrashi kuzatildi. Soha terminologiyasining o‘rni va uning paremiologiyada qo‘llanilishining ahamiyati, paremiologik birliklarda ushbu terminlarning ishlatilishi, terminlarning kundalik hayotga kirib borishini, matbaa terminologiyasining xalq ijodidagi rolini ko‘rsatib, o‘zbek va ingliz xalq maqol hamda matallari (paremiyalar)da qo‘llanilishi o‘rganilib, kontekstlarda ularning semantik yuklamasi va uslubiy funksiyalari misollar orqali batafsil ochib beriladi.

6. Matbaa va qadoqlash sohasiga oid terminlarning lingvosemantik tahlil asoslari chuqur ilmiy yondashuv asosida tahlil qilindi. Ushbu tahlilda terminlarning ichki tuzilishi, ularning leksik ma‘nosi va uslubiy xususiyatlari o‘zaro bog‘liqlikda ko‘rib chiqildi. Matbaa va qadoqlash sohasi terminlarini tartibga solish masalalari lingvistik nuqtayi nazardan o‘rganilib, ularning kodifikatsiya va standartlashtirish jarayonlari ilmiy jihatdan asoslangan holda ko‘rsatib berildi.

7. Matbaa terminologiyasida ingliz va o‘zbek tillari o‘rtasidagi farqlar va o‘zaro ta’sir ko‘p uchrashini aniqlanib, ingliz tilidan o‘zbek tiliga kirib kelgan atamalar ko‘pincha asl holatini saqlab qolishi yoki ularga leksik va semantik jihatlari o‘zgarishga uchrashi mumkinligi “offset printing” (ofset bosma) atamasi misolida ko‘rsatilib, bu atama ingliz tilida matbaa texnikasining usulini ifodalashi, o‘zbek tilida bu termin bevosita o‘zlashtirilib, leksik jihatdan deyarli o‘zgarmagan holda qo‘llanilgani aniqlandi.

8. Terminlarning standartlashuvi va xalqaro integratsiya masalalari matbaa va qadoqlash sohasiga oid terminlarning xalqaro standartlarga mosligi va ularning milliy tilda o‘zlashtirish jarayonlari tahlil qilinib, ushbu tahlil asosida ingliz tilidan kirib kelgan terminlarning milliy tilga moslashuv darajasi va ular uchun ekvivalent yaratish imkoniyatlari ko‘rsatib o‘tildi.

9. Matbaa va qadoqlash sohasi terminlarining tarjima usullari chuqur tahlil qilinib, ularni aniq va maqbul tarjima qilish bo‘yicha ilmiy-tahliliy asoslari ishlab chiqildi. Matbaa sohasi terminlarini tarjima qilishda yuzaga keladigan muammolar ilmiy asosda ko‘rib chiqilib, ularning yechimlari taklif etildi. Ushbu yechimlar fonetik va semantik jihatlar nuqtayi nazaridan asoslandi.

10. Matbaa va qadoqlash sohasi terminlarini tarjimalarida transliteratsiya, transkripsiya, to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri tarjima, ekvivalent, adaptatsiya va kalkalash tarjima usullari ustunlik qilishi aniqlandi.

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**NAMANGAN STATE TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY**

**NOMONOV BAHODIRKHON QODIRKHON O'GLI**

**LEXICAL-STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF PRINTING AND PACKAGING**  
**TERMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK**

**10. 00.06 – Comparative literature, comparative linguistics**  
**and translation studies**

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

**Andijan – 2026**

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## INTRODUCTION (abstract of PhD thesis)

**Topicality and necessity of the dissertation topic.** In world linguistics, a comparative analysis of terms related to the field of printing and packaging on the basis of two languages is one of the factors influencing the development of these languages. This makes it possible to reveal the isomorphic and allomorphic features of the terminology of the field within the framework of two languages. The study of terms in the field of printing and packaging from a lexical-semantic and structural perspective is of great importance in the development of the field of linguistics. As a result of the introduction of modern technologies into this field, the terminology of the field is enriched and requires a more extensive study of terms in terms of lexical and structural aspects.

In world linguistics, the study of industry terminology from a linguistic point of view and the disclosure of the lexical properties of industry terms have become one of the important issues. The development of technologies for creating new products within the printing and packaging industry has led to the introduction of new terms into industry terminology. It is no exaggeration to say that the creation of translation dictionaries of industry terms is one of the most important tasks today, so that specialists working in this field can easily understand industry terms from a linguistic point of view. It also provides a basis for the study of industry terms in terms of lexical structure, and is considered a topical issue in the field of linguistics.

In our country, a deeper diachronic study of the terminology of the printing and packaging industry, a lexical study of translations of industry terms, and a semantic study of industry terms are important in linguistics. After all, “today we are moving towards an innovative development path aimed at radically renewing all spheres of state and social life. This is not without reason, of course. Who will win in the current era, when times are rapidly developing? The state that relies on a new thought, a new idea, and innovation will win”<sup>23</sup>. Based on this, it is necessary to study the specific features of the terminological field, the semantics of terms and the types of relationships between them, determine their structural and semantic properties, and based on these conclusions, create translation dictionaries of terms in the printing and packaging industry, which also determines the relevance of the topic.

Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 16, 2020 No. PQ-4640 “On additional measures for the further development of the publishing and printing sector”, Resolution of the Head of our state dated September 13, 2017 No. PQ-3271 “On a comprehensive program of measures to develop the system of publishing and distribution of book products, increase and promote the culture of reading and reading”, Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 17, 2017 No. PQ-2789 “On measures to further improve the activities of the Academy of Sciences, the organization, management and financing of scientific research work”, Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 11, 2017 “On measures to further improve the quality of

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<sup>23</sup> Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Noshirlik va matbaa sohasini yanada rivojlantirishga oid qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida. Toshkent, 2020 yil 16-mart. PQ-4640.

teaching foreign languages in educational institutions”, This research work will serve to a certain extent in the implementation of the tasks set out in the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5850 dated October 21, 2019 “On measures to radically increase the prestige and status of the Uzbek language as the state language”, the Resolution No. PQ-5117 dated May 19, 2021 “On measures to bring the popularization of foreign language learning in the Republic of Uzbekistan to a qualitatively new level” and other regulatory legal acts.

**Correspondence of the research to the priorities of the Republic’s development of science and technology.** The dissertation was completed within the framework of the priority area of the development of science and technology of the republic: I. “Formation of a system of innovative ideas and ways of their implementation in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of an information society and a democratic state”.

**The level of study of the problem.** A number of studies have been conducted in the field of terminology in linguistics. Theoretical views and laws related to terminology in English and Russian linguistics were further developed by G. Vinokur, A. Reformatsky, E. Polivanov, R. Budagov, N. Amosova, A. Khayutin, H. Sonneveld and others<sup>24</sup>.

Terminology issues in Uzbek linguistics were revealed in the works of H.Dadaboev, I.Sodikova, S.Nurmatova, Ye.Poluvanov, J.Boronov, M.Umarkhojaev, O.Yusupov, G.Hoshimov, M.Djusupov and other scientists<sup>2526</sup>.

Research on the lexicographic and lexical-semantic aspects of the terms of the field was conducted by O.Tursunova, P.Nishonov, O.Akhmedov, D.Kadirbekova, H.Mirzakhmedova, S.Mustafaeva, D.Saidkodirova, D.Khodjaev, Ch.Abdullaeva, G.Abdurakhmonov, S.Azizov, H.Paluanova, H.Sarimsakov, R.Doniyorov and N.Ayakulov<sup>27</sup>.

<sup>24</sup> Винокур Г. О. О некоторых явлениях словообразования в русской технической терминологии / Татаринев В.А. История отечественного терминоведения. Т.1. Классики терминоведения. Очерк и хрестоматия. –М.: Московский лицей, 1994. – С. 218 – 284; Реформатский А.А. Мысли о терминологии // Современные проблемы русской терминологии. – М., 1976. – С. 56–275.; Поливанов Е.Д. Русская грамматика в сопоставлении с узбекским языком. –Ташкент, 1934.–С.182.; Будагов Р.А. Человек и его язык. – М.: МГУ, 1976. – С.176.; Амосова Н.Н. Основы английской фразеологии. – Ленинград: ЛГУ, 1963.–С.360. Sonneveld H., Loenning K. Introducing terminology, in Terminology. – 1994. –Р. 1-6.; Буранов Дж. Сравнительная типология английского и тюркских языков. – М.: 1983. – С. 268.; Умарходжаев М.Э. Проблемы типологии и вопросы фразеологии// “Теории перевода”, “Сравнительная типология родного и изучаемого языков”, “Интерпретация текста” на факультетов иностранных языков пед институтов. – Ташкент, 1977.; Юсупов У.К. Проблемы сопоставительной лингвистики. – Ташкент: ФАН, 1980. –С. 135.; Хашимов Г.М. Типология сложного предложения в разносистемных языках. АДД. – Ташкент, 2002. - 103 с.; Джусупов М.Д. Звуковые системы русского и казахского языков. Слог. Интерференция. Обучение произношению. – Ташкент, 1991. –С. 240.

<sup>25</sup> Буранов Дж. Сравнительная типология английского и тюркских языков. – М.: 1983. –С. 268.; Умарходжаев М.Э. Проблемы типологии и вопросы фразеологии// “Теории перевода”, “Сравнительная типология родного и изучаемого языков”, “Интерпретация текста” на факультетов иностранных языков пед институтов. – Ташкент, 1977.; Юсупов У.К. Проблемы сопоставительной лингвистики. – Ташкент: ФАН, 1980. –С. 135.; Хашимов Г.М. Типология сложного предложения в разносистемных языках. АДД. – Ташкент, 2002. - 103 с.; Джусупов М.Д. Звуковые системы русского и казахского языков. Слог. Интерференция. Обучение произношению. – Ташкент, 1991. – С. 240.

<sup>27</sup> Дадабоев Х. Общественно-политическая и социально-экономическая терминология в тюркоязычных письменных памятниках XI-XIV вв. – Ташкент: Ёзувчи, 1991. –С. 186.; Садыкова И.Х. Принципы составления англо-русско-узбекского учебного словаря юридических терминов: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук – Toshkent, 1998. –С. 174.; Нурматова С.Х. Истоки формирования и функционирование астроавиакосмической терминологии в лексике

Also, based on the comparative study of different languages, the historical formation of industry-specific terms and their specific linguistic characteristics were studied, based on the principles of linguistics.

Although many scientific studies have been conducted on the study of industry terms, there has not yet been a special comparative study of printing and packaging terms in a structural-semantic monographic manner, in particular, on the example of English and Uzbek languages.

**The connection of the research with the research plans of the higher education or scientific-research institution where the dissertation was completed.** The dissertation was completed within the framework of the research plan of Namangan State Technical University on the topic “Lexical-semantic and structural analysis of terms related to the field”.

**The purpose of the study** is to reveal the structural-semantic aspects of terms related to the printing and packaging industry using the example of the English and Uzbek languages.

**The tasks of the research** are follows:

To study the diachronic and synchronous and functional-semantic features of terms related to the printing and packaging industry in the English and Uzbek languages;

To identify the stages of development of lexical terminological systems related to the printing industry in the English and Uzbek languages and to consider the issues of regulation;

To consider and clarify the lexical-semantic, structural-semantic aspects of terms related to the printing industry in the English and Uzbek languages;

To determine the methods of translating terms related to the printing and packaging industry.

**The object of the research** was selected as terms related to the printing and packaging industry in Uzbek and English.

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английского, русского и узбекского языков: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук – Ташкент, 2000. –С. 24.; Турсунова О. Ўзбек давлатчилиги тарихида қўлланган ҳуқуқий терминларнинг лисоний таҳлили: Филол. фан. ном. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2007. –В.26.; Нишонов П.П. Француз ва ўзбек тиллари юридик терминологиясининг қиёсий-типологик тадқиқи. Филол. фан. ном. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2009. –В. 25.; Ахмедов О.С. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида солиқ-божхона терминларининг лингвистик таҳлили ва таржима муаммолари. Филол. фан. д-ри дисс. – Тошкент, 2016. – В. 255., Кадирбекова Д.Х. Инглизча-ўзбекча ахборот-коммуникация технологиялари терминологияси ва унинг лексикографик хусусиятлари. Фалсафа доктори. ... дисс. автореф. – Ташкент, 2017. – В.44.; Мирзахмедова Ҳ.В. Форс тили транспорт терминларининг структур қатламлари ва ясаиш усуллари: Фалсафа доктори. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2017. –В. 45.; Мустафаева С.Т. Хитой тилшунослик терминологияси: Фалсафа доктори. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2017. –В. 42.; Саидқодирова Д.С. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида интернет терминларининг лингвистик тадқиқи. Фалсафа доктори. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент.: 2018.; Ходжаева Д.И. Тилшунослик терминларининг лексикографик таҳлили (инглиз, рус ва ўзбек тиллари изоҳли лўғатлари материаллари мисолида). Фалсафа доктори. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент., 2018. – В.21. ; Абдуллаева Ч.С. Русско-узбекские параллели в современной экономической терминологии: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол.наук. – Ташкент, 2000. –С. 22.; Абдурахмонов Ф. Терминология муаммолари// Ўзбек тили терминологияси ва унинг тараққиёт перспективалари: Биринчи Республика терминология конференцияси материаллари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1986. –В.136.; Палуанова Х.Д. Экологик терминларнинг деривацион-семантик хусусиятлари (ўзбек, қорақалпоқ, инглиз ва рус тиллари мисолида). Филол.фан. д-ри. (DS) ... дисс. – Тошкент 2016. - 30 б.; Саримсақов Х.А. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида спорт терминларининг чоғиштирма тадқиқи Фил. фан. д-ри. (PhD) ... дисс. Тошкент 2020. Дониёров Р. Ўзбек тили терминологияси ва унинг тараққиёти. – Тошкент. Фан, 1986. – В.247.; Аякулов Н.А. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида спорт терминларининг қиёсий-типологик тадқиқи. Филол. фан. д-ри. (PhD) ... дисс. Автореф. – Тошкент, 2021. – В. 72.

**The subject of the research** is to determine the lexical-semantic and translational characteristics of terms in the printing and packaging industry in Uzbek and English.

**Research methods.** In explaining the content of the dissertation work comparative, stylistic, historical-etymological, contextual, descriptive, and observational methods were used.

**The scientific novelty of the research** is as follows:

based on the principles of accuracy, priority, and variantness of modern linguistics, the synchronous and diachronic aspects of terms related to the printing and packaging industry in Uzbek and English are revealed and substantiated by factual materials;

the stages of historical development of terminological systems related to the printing and packaging industry in Uzbek and English are identified, and the observation of the phenomenon of determinization in the terminology of the industry, the loss of the terminological feature and its reflection in paremias, and the issues of regulating terms are substantiated as a result of an integral, logical linguosemantic analysis;

the importance of translating terms related to the printing and packaging industry in Uzbek and English based on the principles of adequacy, description, and accuracy, and the lexical features of translations of terms related to the industry are improved based on the methodological approach of variantness;

the dominance of transliteration, alternative, and calque methods in the translations of terms and scientific literature related to the printing and packaging industry is scientifically proven.

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

Scientific justification of the extent to which terms related to the printing and packaging industry are related to the modern printing industry, isomorphic and allomorphic aspects in the formation of terms related to the printing and packaging industry in Uzbek and English were identified.

Notes were given on the creation of explanatory and educational dictionaries of printing and packaging terms in different languages, in the preparation of textbooks and study guides for students of non-philological educational areas, master's and doctoral students.

**The reliability of the research results** is explained by the fact that the research methods used and the scientific and theoretical data are based on accurate scientific sources, the analysis and results presented are well-founded, the conclusions, proposals and recommendations are implemented in practice, and the results obtained are approved by authorized structures.

**Scientific and practical significance of the research results.**

The scientific significance of the research results is determined by the fact that they are of great importance in determining the laws of forming industry terms, the relationships between industry terminological units, in particular, variants, and in regulating and standardizing terminology.

The practical significance of the research results is that they serve as a useful resource in practical lessons in the subject of “foreign language” in non-philological higher education institutions, including teaching printing and packaging terminology, in the creation of textbooks, study guides, educational dictionaries, and in the preparation

of educational literature and teaching-methodological complexes in subjects such as “Lexicology”, “Fundamentals of Terminology” and “Introduction to Lexicography” at philological faculties of universities, as well as in writing master’s and doctoral dissertations.

**Implementation of research results.** Based on the scientific results and practical proposals obtained from the structural-semantic, functional-semantic analysis of the terminology of the printing and packaging industry in English and Uzbek:

scientific and theoretical recommendations and proposals based on the principles of linguistics of accuracy, priority, variation and development of terms related to the printing and packaging industry in synchronous and diachronic terms were used by the Namangan Engineering and Technology Institute within the framework of the international project “EMI (English as a Medium of Instruction)” No. JD23964615 for 2019–2021 (Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovations of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Namangan Engineering and Technology Institute, reference number 3228-024 dated December 13, 2024). As a result, the theoretical basis of this project was strengthened;

the current state of the terminology of the printing and packaging industry, the historical foundations of the diachronicity of printing and packaging terminology, the socio-cultural, economic factors of their introduction into our national language and their localization, and the proposals and conclusions on the topic of highlighting them were used in the practical project FZ 201912099 “Creating a website and multimedia products of Uzbek folklore in Uzbek and English” implemented at Namangan State University in 2022–2023 (Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Namangan State University No. 05–25-02 dated January 11, 2025 reference book). As a result, the English translation of the terms related to the printing and packaging industry studied within the framework of this project work was enriched with scientific data obtained from the dissertation research process;

the structural-semantic analysis of the terms of printing and packaging technology and the conclusions on the reflection of national-cultural characteristics in them were used in the preparation of the scenarios of the programs “Literary Process”, “Education and Development”, “World Literature” prepared by the editorial board of the TV and radio channel “Uzbekistan” of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan (reference book of the TV and radio channel “Uzbekistan” of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan dated September 9, 2023 No. 04-36-1053). Although it is one of the technological areas, the presence of some national-cultural characteristics in the field of printing and packaging is proven. As a result, the artistic and scientific value of these shows and broadcasts has increased.

**Approval of research results.** The research results were discussed at 4, including 2 international and 2 republican scientific and practical conferences.

**Publication of research results.** Totally 12 scientific works were published on the topic of the dissertation, of which 3 articles were published in scientific publications recommended for publication by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the main scientific results of doctoral dissertations (2 republican, 1 foreign).

**Structure and scope of the dissertation.** The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, a list of used literature and is 138 pages.

## MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

**The Introduction** to the research establishes the relevance and necessity of the research, describes its goals and objectives, object, subject and methods, indicates its compliance with the priority areas of development of science and technology of the republic, describes its scientific novelty and practical results, reveals the scientific and practical significance of the results obtained, provides information on the implementation of research results in practice, published works and the structure of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the work is entitled “**Theoretical Foundations of Terms and Terminology**”, which reveals the theoretical study of terms, the relationship between terms and words, and the historical and evolutionary development of terms in the field of printing and packaging. The development of terms and terminology in the field of printing and packaging is analyzed. Basically, the theory of terms and terminology, the lexical-semantic properties of terms, and the views of various linguists on terminology are widely discussed.

“A term (Latin: terminus - limit, boundary, boundary sign) is a word or phrase that clearly expresses the concept of something related to science, technology and other fields, the scope of use of which is limited to these fields.”<sup>28</sup> In fact, a term is used within this field as a lexical unit that expresses words related to a field in a special context. “From a professional point of view, a term expresses certain professional concepts.”<sup>29</sup> . The term really means a specific professional concept and expresses a specific word used in professional sciences, that is, a term in a professional field. In the works of V. Leychik, it is stated that “a term is a lexical unit of a certain language and expresses general, specific or abstract concepts in the science and activities of specific and special fields.”<sup>30</sup> In his definition of the term, the linguist Lejchik, in agreement with Golovin, emphasizes that the term is a lexical unit of a particular language, expressing a general and specific concept in a specific field of science. In his opinion, a special word used within a specific field is meant. All of this is reflected within a specific field.

Linguists V.P. Danilenko, V.M. Leychik and T.L. Kandelaki, who conducted research within the framework of theoretical problems of terms and terminology of different languages, have established in their research: 1. Terminology is a set of words and word combinations that express a special meaning in certain areas; 2. Terminology is a separate aspect of linguistics that studies the place of terms at the grammatical level and certain laws related to their operation in the language,<sup>31</sup> and is used mainly in two senses. Both types of terminology include a set of ideas defined as specific criteria for this area. In fact, terminology consists of a set of special words and word combinations that reveal and belong to this area in certain areas. It indicates that it is studied within a certain area both at the grammatical level and from the point of view of language.

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<sup>28</sup> Mahkamov N, Ermatov I. Tilshunoslik terminlarining izohli lug‘ati. – Toshkent: Fan, 2013. – B.58.

<sup>29</sup> Головин Б. Н. Лингвистические основы учения о терминах. – М., 1987. – С.205.

<sup>30</sup> Лейчик В.М. Терминоведение: предмет, методы, структура. – М.: Комкнига, 2006. – Б.85

<sup>31</sup> Лейчик В.М. Терминоведение: Предмет, методы, структура. – М.: Либроком, 2009. – С.107.; Даниленко В.П. Современные проблемы русской терминологии.– М.: Наука, 1986. – С.25.; Канделаки Т.Л. Семантика и мотивированность термина. – М.: Наука, 1977. – С.167.

“A term is a word or phrase denoting a concept of a special field of knowledge or activity, a lexical unit limited in semantics to a special field and expressing a concept related to this field.”<sup>32</sup> P. Nishonov also shows in his scientific research that a term is a concept related to a specific field in terms of its semantic properties. In research, criteria based on the following four signs of the concept of “term” are listed: 1) a term is a word or phrase consisting mainly of nouns; 2) the term clearly expresses a specific concept; 3) the term is used mainly within the field to which it belongs; 4) the term does not have a tendency to polysemy<sup>33</sup>. So, the term relies on criteria based on its four signs. “... any innovations, both in the field of production tools and in the field of culture and science, are initially expressed through language units, or rather, terms. In this sense, terminology (a set of terms in a given language) is a witness, a mirror of contemporary history”<sup>34</sup>. Linguist S.Usmanov also approaches terminology in his own way. In our opinion, the terms that have arisen in any field are a necessity of the profession or reality.

M. Kasimova in her research work firmly emphasizes that verbs are also included in the term phrase and takes them as the object of research. In her opinion: “in subsequent years, in connection with the study of terms not only in terms of statistics, but also in terms of functionality, it has become clear that verbs are also included in the term phrase”<sup>35</sup>. In order to confirm this opinion, Kh. Orzikulov also gives her thoughts on this matter. Terminologist Kh. Paluanova: “... the nominative activity aimed at a certain goal requires that the necessary term-based information find its most accurate and most suitable expression through a special name called a term. Naming a phenomenon or thing is a necessity inherent only in human society. As names are found for real and unreal objects in existence, human language becomes such a tool that a person cannot carry out physical and spiritual activities without them”<sup>36</sup>, she emphasizes. In her opinion, the term also acquires a clear expression.

In showing the different aspects of a term and a simple word, it is advisable to resolve the opposition of a term and a simple word, relying on the opinions of scientists. Usually, scientists indicate the following signs of terms: 1) the term has a single meaning or a single-meaning tendency; 2) the term has a clear, nominative function, and the functions of emotionality, expressiveness, and modality are not inherent in it. The term retains this feature both in context and out of context; 3) the meaning of the term is equivalent to the concept; 4) the term is stylistically neutral; 5) the terminological lexicon is a separate system. In the given opinions, scientists clearly and fully expressed the characteristics of the terms. Of these signs, the characteristic signs for a term are the stylistic neutrality of terms, the fact that the terminological lexicon is a separate system (system) (its being such a system is visible only in the area in which it is used, as an element of the system), the term performs a function, etc. Terms can be distinguished

<sup>32</sup> Nishonov P. Fransuz va o‘zbek tillari yuridik terminologiyasining qiyosiy-tipologik tadkiki. Avtoref.filo.f. nomz. disser. – Toshkent, 2009, – B. 17.

<sup>33</sup> Axmedov O.S. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida soliq va bojxona terminlarining lingvistik tahlili va tarjima muammolari: Filol.fan. d-ri. ... diss. – Toshkent, 2016. – B. 255.

<sup>34</sup> Usmonov S. Yuristning nutq madaniyati.- T.: 2007. – B. 233.

<sup>35</sup> Касымова М.Х. Структурно - системные особенности юридической терминологии узбекского языка. Автореф. дис... канд.филол.наук.-Т.:1985.-С.24

<sup>36</sup> Палуанова Х.Д. Экологик терминларнинг деривацион-семантик хусусиятлари (ўзбек, қорақалпоқ, инглиз ва рус тиллари мисолида). Ф.Ф.Д (DS) ... дисс. Тошкент 2016. –В. 164.;

from ordinary words by these signs. The fact that terms are special terms is clearly visible in the field in which they are used. When it passes from this system to another system, it becomes an ordinary word. For this reason, M. Mukarramov emphasizes that the word “syllable” in linguistics, that is, in phonetics, is a term, and in the combinations “young syllable”, “joints of the hand” are parts of the human body. V.G. Gak shows that the different relationship between a term and a word can be studied according to the plan of expression in three types: 1) a single-plan lexical unit - an ordinary word; 2) a single-plan lexical unit - a term; 3) a double-plan lexical unit - in one place it is a simple word, in the second place it is a term. As we know, a word is the most important structural semantic unit of language that serves to name objects, phenomena, processes, and properties. It is the smallest speech unit that has its own sound shell, can express the concept of existing things, the relationship between them, or the attitude towards them, and is used in various grammatical meanings and functions. It is a lexeme that occurs in speech with a specific form and function.

“The term performs a function as a specific linguistic unit, allows us to describe a specific area of human knowledge, to correctly define general concepts that are specific to this area and relevant within the framework of a certain theory,” emphasizes V.M. Leychik<sup>37</sup>. In fact, the term, in terms of its functional performance, defines a specific area as a linguistic unit. “The term differs from words not only in its tendency to be unambiguous, but also in its “deprivation” of the properties that express emotion,” it is emphasized<sup>38</sup>. The differences between terms and words are that a term is a single-meaning word, and a word is polysemantic and does not express emotion.

The relationship between a term and a word is expressed in every aspect. Based on the opinions of linguists, when it comes to the functional differences between a term and a word, terms and simple words are distinguished according to their functions. In this case, terms must be clear and unambiguous, because they are used to express special concepts. Words can have multiple meanings depending on the context, which is reflected in their functional differences. If we pay attention to the scope of application of a term and a word, words are used in a wide range and their meaning is often determined by the context. Terms are used only within a certain field. This shows the limits of their use. A term differs in terms of its evolution, as well as in each aspect of a word. Words and terms can change over time, but the change of terms is more controlled, because their clear and uniform meaning must be maintained. The relationship between a word and a term in the layers of meaning Words are often polysemantic and can take on metaphorical or contextual meanings, while terms should not have such layers, which also indicate the relationships between them. For example, the term press in English means “press” in the general language. However, in the terminology of printing, the combination printing press means printing equipment. In this case, a unit of the same form belongs to two different semantic systems, and in the status of a term its meaning is strictly limited and tied to a special concept. Thus, the main difference between a term and a word is manifested in semantic narrowing and conceptual clarity.

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<sup>37</sup> Лейчик В.М. Шеллов С. Д. Лингвистические проблемы терминологии и научно-технический перевод. Ч. II. Выпуск 18-й. – М., 1990. – 80 с.

<sup>38</sup> Брагина А.А. Значение и оттенки в термине. // Терминология и культура речи. – М.: Наука, 1981. С. 37–38

The terms of printing technologies that were formed in the early periods are important in studying the history of the development of these technologies. These terms allow us to determine the formation of printing technologies, the use of equipment and techniques. This will form the basis for the future development of the printing industry. It also serves to identify terms related to this field and show their historical development.

<b>The process of formation of English printing and packaging terms</b>	<b>The process of formation of Uzbek printing and packaging terms</b>
<i>Ancient period (4th century BC-5th century AD)</i>	<i>Early period (2nd-6th centuries)</i>
<i>Terms from before the computer age (15th-1980s)</i>	<i>Medieval period (14th-19th centuries)</i>
<i>Transition from the computer age to the digital publishing era (1990s-2000s)</i>	<i>The period of industrialization covers the mid-20th century - 1980s.</i>
<i>Rapid publishing era (2000-present)</i>	

The first printing terms date back to the 4th century BC and are directly related to the invention of writing. The English word “papyrus” comes from the Greek πάπυρος (papyros), which predates Greek. Another word for the plant in Greek is βύβλος (byblos). This word is said to come from the Phoenician city of Byblos. The Greek writer Theophrastus, who lived in the 4th century BC, used the word papyrus to refer to a plant used as food, while byblos was used to refer to a plant used for non-food products, such as ropes, baskets, or writing surfaces. A more specific term for the inner bark of this plant is βιβλος (biblos), which has entered the English language in words such as bibliography, bibliophile, and bible. The word papyrus is the origin of the word paper, a similar material.

In the East, the origin of the word paper is mainly traced back to Arabic, Persian and Chinese. This word is associated with the spread of papermaking technology. Paper was first invented in China in the 2nd century BC. One of the earliest forms of the Chinese word for paper is “zhi”, which means “a thin material intended for writing”.

Printing terms in English are mainly associated with the development of printing technology in Europe. After Johannes Gutenberg’s printing technology, many new terms emerged: Printing - entered the English language in the 16th century and is the main term representing printing technology. Type - used for the concept of printed letters. Typography - appeared in the 18th century as a term related to print design. Packaging - began to be widely used in the late 19th century in connection with the industrial revolution. In the East, printing terms in the Middle Ages are found in the works of Alisher Navoi: Khat-zhiziq, iz, kalamzan-yozuvchi; variat-kag‘oz; variatnigor-yozuvchi. Such terms are also found in the work of Baburnama. In particular, terms such as avroq-kag‘oz; adad-son are found in the work.

In the current Uzbek language, the terminology of printing and packaging has been enriched due to numerous borrowings from Greek, Latin, Persian, Arabic, Turkish, Russian and Western European languages. The formation and development of each terminological system is inextricably linked with the formation and development of this particular field, and acquires its own specificity in terms of the field. The English and Russian languages have had a significant impact on the formation and improvement of the terminology of printing and packaging in the Uzbek language. They are a unique linguistic layer that is being formed not only on the basis of lexemes imported from Greek or Latin, Persian, Arabic, Turkish, Russian, but also on the basis of Italian, German, French, Russian (Slavic) languages.

**The second chapter of the study is entitled “Lexical-structural study of terms related to the printing and packaging industry”.** This chapter reflects the existence of the phenomenon of determinization in terms related to the printing industry, the use of paremias, the problems of regulating terms related to the printing and packaging industry, and the issues of semantic and structural analysis of terms related to the printing and packaging industry.

Determinization is the process of a term leaving the narrow professional sphere and entering the general public discourse and beginning to be used in a broader semantic field. This phenomenon occurs through a relative weakening of the specific, unambiguous and special concept-expressing nature of the term, semantic expansion and metaphorical migration. The process of determinization is significantly observed in the terminology of printing and packaging. For example, the term format was initially used in printing technology as a specific technical unit denoting the standard size of a printed product (A4, A3, B5, etc.). This term represents a fixed parameter in the production process and has a normative character. However, today the word format is used in general consumer speech in the meaning of an organizational form, presentation format, and communication style. At the same time, there are also TV show format, online format, and communication format. The term template means a printing plate or matrix in typography. This unit represents a specific means of production. However, in the general language layer, it is used in metaphorical combinations such as “to mold”, “a molded thought”, “to work in a mold”. In this case, the subjective meaning of the term “mold” is transferred. The term “printing” is also one of the units that has undergone determinization, and in the printing and packaging process, it denotes a technological process in combinations such as offset printing, digital printing, flexographic printing. However, in everyday speech, it means a simple printed product in the form of a printed text, a printed publication, a printed advertisement.

From a cultural point of view, the use of printing terms in proverbs shows the interrelation of the people with technology and culture. They reflect the attitude of people to technological processes, their desire to overcome life’s difficulties, and their values. With the help of these terms, the people’s ability to adapt to technology and their cultural heritage are preserved. For example, in the phrase “Knowledge is not on paper, but on the brain”<sup>39</sup>, the layering of paper in printing technology is expressed as a layer. The proverb is about reading and studying it, not remaining on “paper”. In this

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<sup>39</sup> Мирзаев Т., Мусоқулов А., Саримсоқов Б. Ўзбек халқ мақоллари. – Тошкент: Sharq нашриёт-матбаа акциядорлик компанияси, 2005. – Б. 70

case, the word moves from the name of the subject to the expressed content on the basis of metonymic transfer. The content of the proverb emphasizes that the source of true knowledge is not writing, but the process of human thinking and understanding. For example, in the proverb “A bag cannot stand upright without an empty bag,”<sup>40</sup> the lexeme “bag” was originally the name of an object denoting a means of packaging and storage, but in the proverb it is used figuratively, denoting the concept of inner content or filling. The proverb describes the need for a person to be “filled” with knowledge, experience, or potential.

In Western countries, printing terms are usually used to describe technological processes and scientific progress. In Western culture, printing terminology is often used to express social, political, and moral concepts. These terms are often widely used to emphasize scientific progress, justice, and moral values. For example, in English, there are the following terms and expressions: The pen is mightier than the sword emphasizes the power of writing and its social impact. This expression expresses the importance of spreading knowledge and ideas through printing and writing. Don't judge a book by its cover is a common expression in Western culture and is one of the figurative expressions related to printing. Here, the concept of comparing the appearance of a person or thing with its inner content is expressed through a book and its cover. In terms of meaning, this expression means that it is not right to judge something or a person based on its appearance. This expression is used to emphasize fairness and truth by not reflecting the actual content of the book on the cover. The expression In black and white is based on the primary colors used in the printing process - black and white. In black and white figuratively means that something is clear, proven, and understandable. It is often used when talking about documents, written confirmations, and official information. Through the use of black ink and white paper in printing technology, this expression expresses the concept of truth and accurate information.

The issue of regulating terminology in the field of printing and packaging is also one of the urgent issues. As a result of the rapid development of technological processes, the leading position of the English language in the international exchange of scientific and technical information, and the increasing demands of the global market, the terminology of this field is regularly enriched with new units. However, the issue of the active introduction of new terms and their consistent and normative application is also important. The lack of use of terms within a single form and clear meaning leads to ambiguities in the scientific and communicative process. As a result of the analysis, the phenomenon of variantness in the terminology of printing and packaging is widespread. In particular, the term offset, which came from English, is used in the Uzbek language in a phonetically adapted form as offset, and in some technical or advertising materials its original English spelling is also found. Also, units such as lamination, flexography, design, branding are used in a manner adapted to the national phonetic and morphological system. In this process, the principles of transliteration and nationalization intersect, resulting in the need to define a single normative form of the term. “There is an opinion that the process of regulation, which is associated with bringing terms to uniformity, a single form or system, is a key component of the

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<sup>40</sup> O'sha asar. – B. 198

practical work carried out or being carried out in the process of unification of terminology”<sup>41</sup>. This opinion also sheds light on the issue of regulation of terminology.

There are also parallel terms used in the field of packaging, which are used to express the same or similar concepts as packaging, packaging, tare, and in some cases packaging units. If tare is a term that entered the Russian language, then tare has become entrenched as a national alternative. However, the preservation of the Russian form in production documents and technical regulations leads to the emergence of a synonymous layer in the terminological system. This can be considered a violation of the principles of unambiguity and consistency. According to L. Belakhov, standardization (harmonization), unlike the classification of terminology, not only establishes the unambiguity of terms and determines their definitions, but also makes a significant contribution to the systematization of terms, ensures the involvement of a wide range of specialists in the field of linguistics in terminological work, and provides control over the introduction of standardized (harmonized) terms (neologisms, occasionals, new lexical units)<sup>42</sup>. In fact, the scientist’s ideas focus more on standardizing terms than on organizing them.

The use of abbreviated terms also poses certain problems. For example, units such as CMYK, RGB, RIP, DTP are widely used in a professional environment, but their full explanation in Uzbek is not always provided. As a result, the meaning of the term, although understandable to specialists, may remain unclear to a wider audience. This situation makes the need for standardization of terminology and explanatory use even more urgent.

English plays an important role as a global language in the development of technology and industry. Many technical terms in the printing and packaging industries were originally created in English and are widely used worldwide. This process leads to constant updates in the lexical-semantic system of the English language, because new terms are introduced along with the emergence of new technologies. For example, although terms such as printing and packaging are used in a general sense, as a result of modern technological development, their semantic scope has expanded and they are divided into various subdivisions: terms such as digital printing, flexography, eco-packaging are the result of this process. Such terms enter the vocabulary of the English language and expand semantically in connection with the emergence of new technologies and innovations.

The formation of terms for printing and packaging in the Uzbek language has mainly occurred through the adoption of foreign terms. In this process, many technical terms from English were adopted directly or in a form adapted to Russian. After these terms entered the lexical system of the Uzbek language, they were adapted to national lexical-semantic processes. For example, terms such as “printing” and “packaging” entered the language, but they are often adopted on the basis of international terms. At the same time, although some terms in the Uzbek language were formed on the basis of local terms, many new technical terms are adopted directly from English. For example,

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<sup>41</sup> Гринев-Гриневиц С.В. Очередные задачи отечественного терминоведения // Научно-техническая терминология. Вып. 1. – М., 2006. – С. 70

<sup>42</sup> Белахов Л.Ю. Состояние и перспективы развития работ по стандартизации терминологии. – М., 1981. – С. 92

terms such as “flexography”, “offset”, “laser” entered the Uzbek language under the influence of global trends and became part of the national terminology.

There are many differences and interactions between English and Uzbek in printing terminology. Terms that have entered the Uzbek language from English often retain their original form or are supplemented with national adaptations. In this process, the lexical and semantic aspects of the terms may change. For example, let's take the term “offset printing”. This term in English denotes a method of printing technology. In Uzbek, this term was directly adopted and is used lexically almost unchanged. However, in the semantic analysis of this term, while it originally means a technical method, in some cases it can also express broader meanings in the field of publishing. Also, the word “digital printing” semantically denotes new technologies, and its use in Uzbek often remains in English. This term has expanded its semantic scope and represents new digital methods that differ from traditional printing technologies. Packaging terms are also a typical example of technical terms that have entered the Uzbek language from English. These terms are often directly adopted, but sometimes their national Uzbek equivalents may also exist. For example, the term “packaging” is given in the Uzbek language as “qadoqlash”. However, the use of this term in English is very wide, covering various materials and packaging methods. In the Uzbek language, a lexical-semantic analysis of this term shows that the word “qadoqlash” still has a relatively narrow scope and does not have sufficiently suitable equivalents to describe some technical processes. The term “flexible packaging” refers to important technologies in the international packaging industry, but in Uzbek it is semantically unclear or narrowly defined. Although the term “flexible packaging” is technically accurate, in practice it cannot fully express this field. This causes lexical and semantic changes. The term “traditional printing” is currently used in comparison with digital technologies and refers only to old printing methods. This indicates a lexical and semantic narrowing of the term. When analyzing the semantic aspects of terms, their contextual use is also important. Terms in the field of printing and packaging can have different meanings in different contexts. For example, if the term “lamination” expresses one meaning in packaging technology, it also has a meaning within the field in the printing process. As a result of semantic analysis, the term printing and packaging helps to clarify the meaning and context of technical terms. “Semantic analysis is essential for ensuring clear and consistent communication in the printing and packaging industry, as it helps to eliminate misunderstandings and errors that arise from ambiguous or unclear terminology”<sup>43</sup>. This process involves identifying the different meanings of a term, as well as its relationship to other terms and concepts. For example, in printing and packaging, the term “pre-press” refers to preparatory processes. Semantic analysis of this term involves understanding its different meanings, as well as its relationship to related terms such as “printing,” “post-press,” and “workflow.”

The third chapter of the study is entitled **“Translation of terms related to the printing and packaging industry in translations.”** This chapter analyzes issues such as the lexical features of translations of terms related to the printing and packaging

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<sup>43</sup>Smith A. Semantics of Translation: Printing and Packaging Lexicons // Linguistic Review Journal. – Califoniya, 2020. – P.109-125.

industry, the reflection of terms in the printing and packaging industry in translations, and the semantic aspects of translations of industry terms.

Lexical-semantic aspects of translation are a process related to understanding the translation meanings of terms. In the context of printing and packaging terminology, these processes are considered necessary for translators to correctly convey the meaning of specialized terms in English and Uzbek. For example, there is no direct translation of the English term pre-press into Uzbek, but it can be translated as before printing, which means the process of preparing files for printing. Although machine translation has made significant progress in recent years, there are still errors and difficulties in correctly translating lexical-semantic processes. In order to correctly translate printing and packaging terms, it is first necessary to understand the lexical-semantic processes of the terminology in English and Uzbek. One of the main opportunities for using technology to translate lexical-semantic processes of translation from English and Uzbek to printing and packaging terminology is to increase its efficiency and accuracy. Machine translation tools such as Google Translate or DeepL can quickly translate large volumes of text, saving time and reducing errors. In addition, while machine translation tools can provide accurate translations for simple words and phrases, they can struggle with more complex terminology in specialized fields such as printing and packaging. Therefore, finding a balance between the use of technology and human participation in translating lexical-semantic processes is crucial. One of the difficulties in studying this area is the lack of direct translations for many terms, requiring translators to radically change the translation text or use borrowed words. For example, the English term “offset printing” is often translated into Uzbek as “офсет босмахона” (офсет типография), which is a direct translation from Russian. For example, the Uzbek translation of the term compressive packaging is “shrink wrap”, which is a direct translation of the Russian term but may not be widely used in English-speaking countries. However, technology has also provided opportunities to overcome these difficulties. Machine translation tools and terminology databases help translators ensure accuracy and consistency in their work. For example, using a terminology database can help translators maintain consistency when translating key terms such as pre-press, post-press, and ready to press.

The process of translating Uzbek printing and packaging terminology into English is a complex one. For example, terms such as die-cutting and gang run printing are sometimes difficult to translate. Most terms in Uzbek printing and packaging terminology are translated through transliteration. Translating Uzbek printing and packaging terms into English requires an understanding of language differences and a good understanding of industry terminology. The problem of translating terms in the printing and packaging industry is a complex and multifaceted process that applies to different fields, in particular, terms related to technology, equipment and materials. Different approaches are used in the process of translating these terms. Each approach has its own characteristics and areas of application.

The direct translation method is widely used in the translation of technical and scientific terminology. In this case, the main meaning of the term is transferred to another language without any changes. The advantage of this method is that it conveys information quickly and efficiently and preserves the international terminology of each

field. Especially in fields such as technology, printing and packaging, international terminology is often similar throughout the world, which reduces the complexity of translation. However, in some cases, direct translation can cause difficulties in understanding in Uzbek. Therefore, this method is not always effective, but it is widely used in the translation of technical and specialized terms. Offset printing - Offset printing is a printing technology in which ink is first transferred to a metal plate and then applied to the printing surface. This technology is widely used in the production of books, magazines and many other products. The term “offset printing” is widely used internationally due to its technical nature, and as a direct translation, “offset bosma” is also used in the Uzbek language. Label - the term label refers to the content of something made of paper or other materials that provides information about the product. The label can be on the product packaging or container. The word label is directly translated into Uzbek as yarlik, which is true in both technical and everyday use. The label plays an important role in indicating certain characteristics of the product.

The method of searching for equivalents plays a very important role in the translation process. In some technical terms, especially in the fields of printing and packaging, it is necessary to search for equivalents in cases where direct translation into the national language is difficult or does not exist at all. Embossing - Embossing is the process of creating an embossed image or inscription on the surface of paper or other material. In the Uzbek language, an equivalent of embossing has been found for this process, since this term explains the technology of high relief of an image or inscription. This equivalent fully conveys the meaning of the original word and is also terminologically understandable.

Adaptation is the process of translation in which the original term is adapted to the rules of the native language or enters the language by creating a new word. In the process of adaptation, international terms are adapted to the pronunciation and writing of the national language, which ensures easier acceptance of the term into the national language. For example, the term typography is composed of the Greek components typos (print) and graphia (writing), and denotes the art and technology of printing and designing texts. In the Uzbek language, it is adopted in the form of typography. Although phonetic adaptation took place in this process, the historical-etymological and conceptual content of the term was preserved. The term “typography” is used as a stable term in the field of printing and has become part of the national terminological system.

The calque translation method involves the creation of a new term by translating morphological or semantic components of the term separately. In this method, the structure of the original term is preserved, but its components are expressed using the lexical tools of the target language. The resulting unit semantically fully corresponds to the term in the source language and naturally fits into the national language system. During the study, the term cold foil refers to a special technology used in printing and packaging. In this process, foil is applied to the surface of paper or other material without the use of heat. In the Uzbek language, this term is used in the form of cold foil. Here, the cold component is translated as cold, and foil as foil, and the term is formed by complete calque translation. The semantic content of the term is fully expressed, while the morphological structure of the term is preserved.

The cases of reflection of printing and packaging terms in the translation texts are analyzed based on the criteria of equivalent selection of the term, the degree of preservation of technological content and consistent use. In the field text, the packaging direction is represented by specific objects within the scope of packaging products<sup>44</sup>: labels, artistic boxes, wrapping paper. Based on this, rather than simplifying a general unit such as packaging products in translation at the level of “packaging”, it is advisable to clarify it through “packaging products” (general) and its constituent elements (for example, label → label; gift/folding box → artistic box; wrapping paper → wrapping paper). With this approach, the reader can immediately distinguish which type of product the term belongs to. In addition, the source normalizes the printing technologies for labeling and packaging products with the ... printing method model, and presents the methods of printing: gravure, offset, gravure, flexography<sup>45</sup>. This situation weakens the technological distinction by simply rendering the term printing as “pressing” in translation, whereas in the text these units act as technology selection. Therefore, while preserving the method/process semantics, the translation gives offset printing → offset printing method, gravure printing → deep printing method, flexographic printing → flexography.

The semantic inconsistencies that arise when translating English terms for printing and packaging into Uzbek and the need to create new terms based on national language tools are scientifically justified. The analysis shows that some terms cannot be directly translated and require their re-creation. For example, the term print-on-demand originally expressed the economic-model concept in English, and was recreated in Uzbek in the form of print on demand. Here, the term was divided into semantic components and a new combination was created using national language tools. Similarly, the term smart packaging, expressed in the form of smart packaging, means modern sensory and interactive packaging technology. This unit was recreated to express a concept that did not previously exist in the national language system. In some cases, the term is formed through semantic expansion. For example, the terms eco-packaging or sustainable packaging are expressed in Uzbek as ecological packaging and sustainable packaging. These units denote the type of packaging produced based on environmental requirements and create a new terminological layer in the national language system. Also, the term tamper-proof packaging was recreated as tamper-proof packaging, and child-resistant packaging as child-resistant packaging. These examples show that complex terms are broken down into semantic components and adapted to the national language in a consistent and understandable form. The results of the analysis show that in the process of recreating terms, it is important to adhere to the principles of clarity, unambiguity, systematicity and normativity. Newly created terms should be understandable to industry specialists, maintain semantic compatibility with international terminology, and correspond to the national language system.

The creation of national terminology in the printing and packaging industry remains a pressing issue. With the emergence of new technologies, there is a need to

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<sup>44</sup>Babaxanova X.A., Jalilov A.A. Texnologik jarayonlarni loyihalash asoslari: darslik. – Toshkent: “Tafakkur Bo‘stoni”, 2013. – B. 5-6.

<sup>45</sup> Babaxanova X.A., Jalilov A.A. Texnologik jarayonlarni loyihalash asoslari: darslik. – Toshkent: “Tafakkur Bo‘stoni”, 2013. – B. 151-152.

create terms in the Uzbek language that represent these technologies. However, in some cases, these new terms may not correspond to international terms or may not fully express the technical content. The term “barcode” is a good example of this. This term in English is translated into Uzbek as “bar code”. However, in technical documents and at the international level, this term is usually used in its original form, since its technical content is clear and standardized. Creating a new term can sometimes lead to technical ambiguities. In the printing and packaging industries, translators need to understand these processes in order to correctly translate specialized terms into English and Uzbek. For example: in one culture, “packaging” may mean the design and manufacture of product containers. In another culture, it may mean only the container itself. Translators need to understand these differences in order to communicate clearly.

## CONCLUSION

1. Based on the ideas presented by many linguists on the concept of a term, it is clarified that the term is used in a specific sense, is used in a specific context, and is understandable within this field, and the existence of criteria based on four signs is clarified.

2. The functional differences between the term and the word, that is, terms must be clear and unambiguous, because they are used to express specific concepts. Within the framework of wide use, words are used in a wide range, and their meaning is often determined by the context. Terms, on the other hand, are used only within a specific field. In terms of evolution, words and terms can change over time, but the change of terms is more controlled, because their clear and uniform meaning must be maintained. Based on the layers of meaning, it is concluded that words are often multi-meaning and can take on metaphorical or contextual meanings, while terms should not have such layers.

3. The historical development of terms related to the field of printing and packaging in English and Uzbek languages, according to the methodological foundations of creativity in the field, is divided into the Ancient Era (IV century BC-V century AD), terms before the computer era (XV-1980s), the transition from the computer era to the digital printing era (1990-2000s), the era of rapid printing (2000-present). The development of printing and packaging terms in the Uzbek language is determined to include the early period (II-VI centuries), the medieval period (XIV-XIX) centuries and the period of industrialization from the middle of the XX century to the 1980s.

4. The lexical-semantic processes observed in the terminology of printing and packaging in English and Uzbek are highlighted on the basis of a comprehensive scientific analysis and their dependence on historical, logical and functional factors is explained. The terms of the printing and packaging industry are divided into several groups according to their lexical-structural features and are systematically scientifically analyzed. In this process, the similarities and differences between the morphological, syntactic and semantic structures of the terms are revealed.

5. The phenomenon of determinization of the terms of the printing and packaging industry was observed. The role of industry terminology and the importance of its use in

paremiology, the use of these terms in paremiological units, their popularity and popularity among the people, the penetration of terms into everyday life, the role of printing terminology in folk art, their use in Uzbek and English folk proverbs and sayings (paremies) are studied, and their semantic load and stylistic functions in contexts are explained in detail through examples.

6. The foundations of linguosemantic analysis of terms related to the printing and packaging industry were analyzed based on a deep scientific approach. This analysis examined the internal structure of terms, their lexical meaning and stylistic features in their interrelation. The issues of regulating the terms of the printing and packaging industry were studied from a linguistic point of view, and their codification and standardization processes were scientifically substantiated.

7. It was found that there are many differences and interactions between English and Uzbek in printing terminology, and that terms that have entered the Uzbek language from English often retain their original form or may undergo changes in their lexical and semantic aspects, as shown by the example of the term “offset printing”, which in English denotes a method of printing technology, and in Uzbek this term was directly adopted and used almost lexically unchanged.

8. The issues of standardization of terms and international integration were analyzed, including the compliance of terms related to the printing and packaging industry with international standards and the processes of their assimilation into the national language. Based on this analysis, the degree of adaptation of terms imported from English to the national language and the possibilities of creating equivalents for them were shown.

9. The translation methods of terms in the printing and packaging industry were deeply analyzed, and scientific and analytical foundations were developed for their accurate and acceptable translation. The problems that arise in the translation of terms in the printing industry were considered on a scientific basis, and their solutions were proposed. These solutions were justified from the point of view of phonetic and semantic aspects.

10. It was found that the translation methods of transliteration, transcription, direct translation, equivalent search, adaptation translation, and calculus prevail in the translation of terms in the printing and packaging industry.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc.03/2025.27.12.Fil.32.02 ПО  
ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЁНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ АНДИЖАНСКОМ  
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ ИНСТИТУТЕ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ**

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**НАМАНГАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ  
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**

**НОМОНОВ БАХОДИРХОН КОДИРХОН УГЛИ**

**ЛЕКСИКО-СТРУКТУРНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ ТЕРМИНОВ ПОЛИГРАФИИ И  
УПАКОВКИ НА АНГЛИЙСКОМ И  
УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ**

**10. 00.06 – Сравнительное литературоведение, сопоставительное языкознание  
и переводоведение**

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

**Андижан – 2026**

**Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии Республики Узбекистан под номером B2022.3.PhD/Fil2774.**

Докторская диссертация выполнена в Наманганский государственный технический университете.

Автореферат диссертации на трех языках (узбекском, английском и русском (резюме) размещен на веб-странице Научного совета ([www.adchti.uz](http://www.adchti.uz)) и информационно-образовательном портале «Ziyonet» ([www.ziyonet.uz](http://www.ziyonet.uz)).

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Защита диссертации состоится «\_\_\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_ 2026 года в \_\_\_\_\_ часов на заседании научного совета по присуждению учёных степеней DSc.03/2025.27.12.Fil.32.02 при Андижанском государственном институте иностранных языков (Адрес: Андижанская область, проспект Бабура, дом 5. Тел: (74) 223-42-76, факс: (74) 223-42-76, e-mail: [asifl@edu.uz](mailto:asifl@edu.uz)).

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Андижанского государственного института иностранных языков (зарегистрирована за № \_\_\_\_\_). (Адрес: 170100, город Андижан, проспект Бабура, 5. Тел: 0 (374) 223-42-76).

Автореферат диссертации разослан «\_\_\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_ 2026 года.  
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## **ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))**

**Цель исследования** заключается в структурно-семантическом раскрытии терминов, относящихся к сфере полиграфии и упаковки, на материале английского и узбекского языков.

**Объектом исследования** являются термины, относящиеся к сфере полиграфии и упаковки, в узбекском и английском языках.

**Методы исследования.** В исследовании использованы следующие методы: сравнительный (сопоставительный) анализ, лексико-структурный анализ, историко-этимологический метод, описательный метод, метод наблюдения.

**Научная новизна исследования** заключается в следующем:

на основе принципов точности, приоритетности и вариантности современной лингвистики раскрыты синхронные и диахронные аспекты терминов сферы полиграфии и упаковки в узбекском и английском языках, обоснованные фактическим материалом;

выявлены этапы исторического развития терминологических систем сферы полиграфии и упаковки в узбекском и английском языках; на основе интегрального логико-лингвосемантического анализа обоснованы проявления явления детерминизации в отраслевой терминологии, утрата терминологического статуса и отражение терминов в паремиях, а также вопросы упорядочения терминов;

обоснована важность осуществления переводов терминов сферы полиграфии и упаковки в узбекском и английском языках на основе принципов адекватности, описательности и точности; лексические особенности перевода отраслевых терминов усовершенствованы с применением вариантного стилистического подхода;

научно доказано преобладание методов транслитерации, эквивалентного перевода и калькирования при переводе терминов и научной литературы, относящихся к сфере полиграфии и упаковки.

**Внедрение результатов исследования.** На основе научных результатов и практических рекомендаций, полученных в ходе структурно-семантического и функционально-семантического анализа терминологии сферы полиграфии и упаковки в английском и узбекском языках:

научно-теоретические рекомендации и предложения, разработанные на основе принципов точности, приоритетности, вариантности и развития в синхронном и диахронном аспектах изучения терминов сферы полиграфии и упаковки, были использованы в рамках международного проекта № JD23964615 «EMI (English as a Medium of Instruction)», реализованного в 2019–2021 годах в Наманганском инженерно-технологическом институте (справка Министерства высшего образования, науки и инноваций Республики Узбекистан и Наманганского инженерно-технологического института № 3228-024 от 13 декабря 2024 года). В результате была укреплена теоретическая база данного проекта;

предложения и выводы, касающиеся современного состояния терминов сферы полиграфии и упаковки, исторических основ диахронии данной терминологии, а также социально-культурных и экономических факторов их

проникновения и освоения в национальном языке, были использованы в практическом проекте FZ 201912099 «Создание веб-сайта и мультимедийной продукции узбекского фольклора на узбекском и английском языках», реализованном в 2022–2023 годах в Наманганском государственном университете (справка Министерства высшего образования, науки и инноваций Республики Узбекистан и Наманганского государственного университета № 05–25-02 от 11 января 2025 года). В результате английские переводы терминов сферы полиграфии и упаковки были обогащены научными данными, полученными в ходе диссертационного исследования;

выводы по структурно-семантическому анализу терминов технологии полиграфии и упаковки, а также по отражению в них национально-культурных особенностей были использованы редакцией «Культурно-просветительские и художественные передачи» ГУП телерадиоканала «O‘zbekiston» Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана при подготовке сценариев программ «Adabiy jarayon», «Ta’lim va taraqqiyot», «Jahon adabiyoti» (справка Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана, телерадиоканал «O‘zbekiston», № 04-36-1053 от 9 сентября 2023 года). Доказано, что, несмотря на технологический характер отрасли, в сфере полиграфии и упаковки отражаются определённые национально-культурные особенности. В результате повысилась художественная и научная ценность указанных теле- и радиопередач.

**Структура и объём диссертации.** Диссертация состоит из введения, трех глав, заключения и рекомендаций, списка использованной литературы. Основной текст диссертации изложен на 138 страницах.

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

**I bo'lim (часть I; part I)**

1. Nomonov B.Q. The history of the printing press in England and Europe // Modern Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities. (Vol.2). – Poland, 2022. – P. 22-24.

2. Nomonov B.Q. Matbaa va qadoqlash sohasi terminlarining leksik struktur tadqiqi // Farg'ona Davlat Universiteti "Ilmiy xabarlar" jurnali (4-son). –Farg'ona, 2024. –B. 420-423. (10.00.00, № 20)

3. Nomonov B.Q. Matbaa va qadoqlash sohasi terminlarining tarjima qilish muammolari. // Farg'ona Davlat Universiteti "Ilmiy xabarlar" jurnali (4-son). – Farg'ona, 2024. –B. 316-319. (10.00.00, № 20)

4. Nomonov B.Q. Matbaa va qadoqlash sohasi terminlarini tarjima qilish muammolari // Xorazm Ma'mun Akademiyasi Axborotnomasi: ilmiy jurnal (№10/4 (119)). –Xorazm, 2024. –B.169-173. (10.00.00, № 21)

5. Nomonov B.Q. Borrowings in Printing Terminology. // "Tarjimaning til taraqiyotidagi o'rni" xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferentsiya. –Namangan, 2024. – B. 328-331.

6. Nomonov B.Q. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida matbaa va qadoqlash sohasi terminlarining tarjima usullari. // "Yangi Renessans istiqbolida filologik-pedagogik tadqiqotlarning nazariy va amaliy ahamiyati" xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferentsiya. – Toshkent, 2024. – B. 982-990.

7. Nomonov B.Q. The history of printing terminology. // "Актуальные проблемы филологии, вопросы современного литературоведения и перспективы лингвистики" сборник материалов республиканской научно-практической конференции. –Андижан-Ташкент, 2024. –С.122-125. (DOI 10.5281/zenodo.10853573)

8. Nomonov B.Q. Matbaa va qadoqlash sohasi terminlarini tarjimada qayta yaratish masalalari // "Lingvistika, translatologiya va chet tillar o'qitish metodikasi: zamonaviy qarashlar va ilmiy tadqiqotlar" mavzusidagi respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjuman materiallari to'plami. – Andijon, 2024. –B.557-560.

**II bo'lim (часть II; part II)**

9. Nomonov B.Q Translation methods of terminology in the printing and packaging industry. // Xorijiy lingvistika va lingvodidaktika. (2-son).– Samarkand, 2024. – B. 285-290. (DOI:<https://inscience.uz/index.php/foreign-linguistics>).

10. Nomonov B.Q Lexical-semantic processes in English and Uzbek printing and packaging terminology. // Xorijiy lingvistika va lingvodidaktika. (3-son). (ISSN-2181-3701 (<https://inscience.uz/index.php/foreign-linguistics>)). – Samarkand, 2024. –B. 78-83

11. Nomonov B.Q Study of problems of regulation of terminology in the field of printing and packaging. // Xorijiy lingvistika va lingvodidaktika (2-son). (<https://inscience.uz/index.php/foreign-linguistics>). –Samarkand, 2024. – B. 301-306.
12. Nomonov B.Q. Development of polygraphic production and its terminology of the late XX-early XXI centuries. // “Tarjimaning til taraqiyotidagi o‘rni” xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferentsiya. – Namangan, 2024. – B. 331-334.

Avtoreferatning o‘zbek, rus va ingliz tillaridagi nusxalari  
Andijon davlat chet tillari institutida tahrirdan o‘tkazildi.  
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