

**FARG‘ONA DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
DSc 03/30.12.2019.Fil.05.02 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

FARG‘ONA DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

HAKIMOVA ZIYODA TOHIRJON QIZI

**INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILLARIDAGI TIKUV BUYUMLARI
KONSTRUKSIYASIGA OID TERMINLARNING LEKSIK-SEMANTIK VA
LINGVOKULTUROLOGIK XUSUSIYATLARI**

10.00.06 – Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik va tarjimashunoslik

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

Farg‘ona – 2025

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Philological Science**

Hakimova Ziyoda Tohirjon qizi

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KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida tikuvchilik texnologiyasiga oid termin va leksemalarning qiyosiy-tipologik tahlili nafaqat lingvistik jihatdan muhim, balki madaniy hamkorlik, sanoat innovatsiyalari va iqtisodiy integratsiya jarayonlarida ham katta ahamiyatga ega. Ushbu tadqiqot, shuningdek, tillar terminologiyasida mavjud bo'lgan semantik o'zgarishlar, tarixiy rivojlanish jarayonlari hamda madaniy ta'sirlarni ham aniqlashga yordam beradi. Bu, o'z navbatida, tilshunoslikda o'zaro ta'sir va integratsiya jarayonlarini chuqurroq o'rganishga zamin yaratadi. Shuningdek, ushbu tadqiqot, tillararo taqqoslash usuli orqali tikuvchilikka oid terminlarning semantik strukturasi va ularning madaniy konnotatsiyalarini o'rganishga imkon beradi. Buning natijasida, turli madaniyatlar va ularning tikuvchilik an'analari haqida yanada kengroq tushuncha hosil qilish mumkin bo'ladi. Ushbu tahlillar, ingliz va o'zbek tillari o'rtasidagi leksik farqlarni ko'rsatib berish bilan birga, ularning terminologiyasidagi umumiyliklarni ham ochib beradi, bu esa ikki til terminologiyasining o'zaro boyishiga yordam beradi. Natijada, ushbu tillarning terminologik resurslari yanada boyib, tikuvchilik sohasida terminlardan foydalanishda yanada aniqroq va samaraliroq vositalarni yaratish imkonini beradi. Bu boradagi izlanishlar, nafaqat lingvistik, balki iqtisodiy va madaniy jihatdan ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi, chunki tillar o'rtasidagi terminologik almashinuv, albatta, madaniyatlar o'rtasidagi aloqalarni ham mustahkamlaydi.

Dunyo tilshunosligida tikuvchilik texnologiyasiga oid termin va leksemalarni qiyosiy-tipologik tahlil qilish, tillarning rivojlanishiga ta'sir etuvchi ijtimoiy omillarni va ularning farqli hamda o'xshash xususiyatlarini aniqlash imkonini bermoqda. Bu tahlillar talabalarda tikuv-trikotaj mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarish jihozlarining vazifalari, turlari, ishlash prinsiplari va sozlanishlari haqida nazariy bilimlarni shakllantirishda, shuningdek, mashina va uskunalardan foydalanish, ularda amallarni bajarish, sozlash, kinematik va texnologik parametrlarini aniqlash bo'yicha ko'nikma va malakalarni rivojlantirishda yordam beradi. Ushbu jarayonda talabalarining ingliz tilidagi qo'llanmalarni to'g'ri tushinishi va ulardagi tikuvchilik mahsulotlari terminlarini mukammal o'zlashtirishlari zarur bo'ladi. Natijada, talabalarining amaliy ko'nikmalari va kasbiy leksika bo'yicha bilimlari bir vaqtning o'zida chuqurlashadi, bu esa ularning kasbiy tayyorgarligini yanada mustahkamlaydi.

Mamlakatimizda ham terminologiya bo'yicha tadqiqotlarga ehtiyoj ortib bormoqda. "...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"¹. Ushbu iqtibosda ta'kidlanganidek, zamon bilan hamnafas bo'lish va muvaffaqiyatga erishish uchun innovatsiyalarni qo'llash zarur. Bugungi kunda davlat va jamiyat hayotining barcha sohalarini yangilash va rivojlantirish uchun yangi fikr va g'oyalarga asoslangan

¹Ўзбекистон республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг Олий Мажлисга Мурожаатномаси. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 2018. – Б. 52. Манба: <http://lex.uz/docs/4561730>

yondashuvlar muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Innovatsion rivojlanishga intilgan davlatlar kelajakda muvaffaqiyat qozonishi kutilmoqda. Shundan kelib chiqqan holda, terminologik maydonning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari, terminlar semantikasi va ular orasidagi munosabat turlarini o'rganish, struktur-semantik xususiyatlarini aniqlash va shu xulosalar asosida tikuvchilik terminlarining o'zbek- ingliz tillaridagi multimediya elektron lug'atini yaratish ham ana shunday dolzarb vazifalar sirasiga kiradi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017-yil 14-dekabrda PF-5285-son "To'qimachilik va tikuv-trikotaj sanoatini jadal rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi, 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-son "2022-2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi farmonlari, 2016-yil 21-dekabrda PQ-2687-son "2017-2019 yillarda to'qimachilik va tikuv-trikotaj sanoatini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari dasturi to'g'risida"gi, 2019-yil 16-sentyabrda PQ-4453-son "Yengil sanoatni yanada rivojlantirish va tayyor mahsulotlar ishlab chiqarishni rag'batlantirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi, 2021-yil 19-mayda PQ-5117-son "O'zbekiston respublikasida xorijiy tillarni o'rganishni ommalashtirish faoliyatini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qarorlari, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2018-yil 15-avgustda 664-son "To'qimachilik sanoati korxonalarini yanada rag'batlantirish va ularning raqobatbardoshligini oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi Qarori va boshqa me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda qayd etilgan kasbiy faoliyat, ta'lim sifatini oshirish bilan bog'liq qator vazifalarni amalga oshirishga mazkur tadqiqot ishi muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi. Tadqiqot respublika fan va texnologiyalar rivojlanishining "Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma'naviy-ma'rifiy rivojlantirishda innovation g'oyalari tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo'llari" ustuvor yo'nalishi doirasida amalga oshirilgan.

Muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi. Jahon tilshunosligida terminologiya bo'yicha bir qator tadqiqotlar olib borilgan. Ular asosan terminlarning umumiy nazariyasiga qaratilgan².

Shuningdek, dunyo tilshunosligida, xususan rus tilshunosligida³ umumiy va xususiy terminologiya bo'yicha ko'plab tadqiqotlar olib borilgan.

² Yazid A.I. Towards an interest-based approach to terminological competence acquisition. PhD dissertation. – Ohio: Kent State University, 2017; Cabre M.T. Terminology: Theory, Methods and Applications / Ed. Juan C. Sager / – Amsterdam: Benjamins.; Helmi D., Loening K., Terminology: applications in disciplinary communication. – John Benjamins Publishing Company, 1993.; Jamal Mohamed Giaber. Translating derivational suffixes in linguistic terminology from English Arabic. PhD dissertation. – University of Edinburgh, 1999; Wright S.E., Budin G., Handbook of terminology management. – Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company, 2001.

³ Антимирова В.В. Лексико-семантические и деривационные характеристики русской лингвистической терминологии: Дисс.... канд. филол. наук – Краснодар, 2011.; Гатаулина В.И. Английская терминология в диахроническом освещении: Дисс.... канд. филол. наук – Л., 1989; Колесникова Е.А. К проблеме становления русской лингвистической терминологии (вторая половина XVIII – первая треть XX вв.): лексикологический и лексикографический аспекты. Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук – Красноярск, 2011.; Кулакова И.С., Салмина Д.С. Введение в металингвистику (системный, лексикографический и коммуникативно-прагматический аспекты лингвистической терминологии). – СПб.: САГА, 2002.; Лантюхова Н.Н., Загоровская О.В., Литвинова Т.А. Термин: определение понятия и его сущностные признаки. – Вестник Воронежского института ГПС МЧС России // Выпуск 1 (6), 2013; Петросянц Э.Г. Лингвистическое терминополь: структура, семантика, деривация. –

Ingliz filologiyasida tikuvchilik terminologiyasi bo'yicha ishlagan taniqli olimlardan biri Kristin J.S.Smit hisoblanadi. U mato va tikuvchilik bilan bog'liq leksikologiyani tadqiq qilgan va ushbu mavzuga bag'ishlangan kitob yozgan⁴. Tikuvchilik terminologiyasi ustida ishlagan yana bir ingliz olimlardan biri Robert M.Sainsbury hisoblanadi. Uning "The Language of Textiles: A Study of Textile Terminology in English" kitobi⁵ to'qimachilik va tikuvchilik bilan bog'liq maxsus atamalarni o'rganishga bag'ishlangan. Boshqa bir muhim manba esa Karen L. Hudson tomonidan yozilgan "Sewing and Tailoring: A Linguistic Study" bo'lib, unda tikuvchilik vakiyim tikish jarayonida ishlatiladigan atamalar haqida lingvistik izohlar keltirilgan⁶. O'zbek tilshunosligida terminologiya masalalari G'.Abdurahmonov, H.Dadaboyev, I.X.Sodiqova, S.X.Nurmatova, O.Tursunova, P.P.Nishonov, O.S.Ahmedov, D.X.Qadirbekova, H.B.Mirzahmedova, S.T.Mustafayeva, D.S.Saidqodirova, D.I.Xodjayev, Ch.S.Abdullayeva, S.A.Azizov, H.D.Paluanova, X.A.Sarimsoqovlar tadqiqotlarida o'z aksini topgan⁷. Ushbu tilshunoslar terminologiyaning turli sohalari bo'yicha tadqiqot olib borishgan bo'lsalar, S.M.A'zamov va M.A.Aliyevalar aynan yengil sanoat va milliy gazlama, dizayn terminlari bo'yicha o'z tadqiqotlarini olib borganlar. Xususan, S.M.A'zamov o'zining to'qimachilik va yengil sanoat terminlarining derivatsion tadqiqiga oid dissertatsiyasida yengil sanoat tarkibiga kiruvchi tikuvchilik terminlarini ham misol tariqasida keltirib o'tadi. M.A.Aliyeva esa o'zbek milliy gazlama dizayniga oid dissertatsiyasida sohaga oid ba'zi terminlarning tahlilini keltirib o'tadi. Ammo terminologiyaga oid ko'plab ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borilgan bo'lsa-da, hanuzgacha

Пятигорск, 2004; Уткина Л.Н. Функциональные аспекты лингвистической терминологии в разных подходах к изучению языка: Автореф Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук – М., 2001.

⁴ Smith, Christine J. S. "The Language of Textiles: A Study of Sewing Terminology." Oxford University Press, 1995.

⁵ Robert M. Sainsbury, The Language of Textiles: A Study of Textile Terminology in English, 1988. London.

⁶ Karen L. Hudson, Sewing and Tailoring: A Linguistic Study, 1997. New York.

⁷ Дадабоев Х. Общественно-политическая и социально-экономическая терминология в тюркоязычных письменных памятниках XI-XIV вв. – Ташкент: Ёзувчи, 1991.; Садыкова И.Х. Принципы составления англо-русско-узбекского учебного словаря юридических терминов: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук – Ташкент, 1998.; Нурматова С.Х. Истоки формирования и функционирование астронавигационной терминологии в лексике английского, русского и узбекского языков: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук – Ташкент, 2000.; Турсунова О. Ўзбек давлатчилиги тарихида қўлланган ҳуқуқий терминларнинг лисоний таҳлили: Филол. фан. ном. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2007.; Нишонов П.П. Француз ва ўзбек тиллари юридик терминологиясининг киёсий-типологик тадқиқи: Филол. фан. ном. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2009.; Ахмедов О.С. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида солиқ-божхона терминларининг лингвистик таҳлили ва таржима муаммолари: Филол. фан. д-ри дисс. – Тошкент, 2016., Кадирбекова Д.Х. Инглизча-ўзбекча ахборот-коммуникация технологиялари терминологияси ва унинг лексикографик хусусиятлари: Фалсафа доктори. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2017.; Мирзахмедова Ҳ.В. Форс тили транспорт терминларининг структур қатламлари ва ясаиш усуллари: Фалсафа доктори. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2017.; Мустафаева С.Т. Хитой тилшунослик терминологияси: Фалсафа доктори. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2017.; Саидқодирова Д.С. Инглиз ва ўзбек тиларида интернет терминларининг лингвистик тадқиқи. Фалсафа доктори. ... дисс. автореф. – Ташкент: 2018.; Ходжаева Д.И. Тилшунослик терминларининг лексикографик таҳлили (инглиз, рус ва ўзбек тиллари изоҳли луғатлари материаллари мисолида): Фалсафа доктори. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2018.; Абдуллаева Ч.С. Русско-узбекские параллели в современной экономической терминологии: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол.наук. – Ташкент, 2000.; Абдурахмонов Ғ. Терминология муаммолари// Ўзбек тили терминологияси ва унинг тараққиёт переспективалари: Биринчи Республика терминология конференцияси материаллари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1986.; Палуанова Х.Д. Экологик терминларнинг деривацион-семантик хусусиятлари (ўзбек, қорақалпоқ, инглиз ва рус тиллари мисолида). Филол.фан. д-ри. (DS) ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2016.; Саримсақов Х.А. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида спорт терминларининг чоғиштирма тадқиқи Фил. фан. д-ри. (PhD) ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2020; A'zamov S.M. Inglizcha-o'zbekcha to'qimachilik va yengil sanoat terminlarining struktur-semantik tahlili. Filol.fan. d-ri...diss. – Andijon, 2021.

tikuvchilik terminlarini leksik-semantik, qiyosiy-tipologik yo‘nalishda, monografik yo‘sinda, xususan, ingliz va o‘zbek tillari misolida maxsus chog‘ishtirib o‘rganilmagan.

Dissertatsiya ishida qiyosiy tilshunoslik rivojiga katta hissa qo‘shgan Y.D.Poluvanov, J.B.Bo‘ronov, M.E.Umarxo‘jayev, O‘Q.Yusupov, G‘.M.Hoshimov, M.D.Djusupov va boshqa olimlar tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan tillarni qiyosiy-chog‘ishtirib o‘rganish bo‘yicha umumiy qonuniyatlar, shuningdek, o‘ziga xos jihatlarni aniqlash mezonlari, tilshunoslik tamoyillariga asoslangan holda, turli tizimli tillarda tikuvchilik sohasiga oid terminlarning tarixiy shakllanishi hamda o‘ziga xos lingvistik xususiyatlari tadqiq qilinadi⁸.

Ilmiy ishda tikuvchilik sohasida qo‘llaniladigan terminlarning ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida o‘xshash va farqli (izomorfik va allomorfik) jihatlari hamda ularning leksik-semantik, lingvokulturologik xususiyatlari ochib berilishi soha terminologiyasining yanada serqirra ekanligini namoyon qiladi.

Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta’lim yoki ilmiy-tadqiqot muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog‘liqligi. Dissertatsiya Farg‘ona davlat universiteti ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasining “Turli tizimli tillarning chog‘ishtirma va tipologik xususiyatlari” mavzusi doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi tikuvchilik sohasiga oid terminlarning ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida qo‘llanilishidagi leksik-semantik va madaniy o‘ziga xosliklarni tahlil qilish orqali ushbu terminlarning madaniy mazmunini, ularning lingvistik xususiyatlarini aniqlash.

Tadqiqotning vazifasi:

termin va terminologiya shakllanishini o‘rganish orqali uning asosiy nazariy mezonlarni belgilash;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida tikuvchilik terminlarining strukturaviy o‘zgarishlari va ularning qo‘llanilishidagi uslubiy xususiyatlarni chuqur o‘rganish;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida tikuv buyumlariga oid terminlarning tarixiy rivojlanishi va evolyutsiyasini aniqlash;

tikuvchilik terminlarining madaniy kontekstdagi o‘rnini va ularning o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi frazeologik birliklar tarkibida qanday ifodalanganligini aniqlash;

badiiy matnlarda tikuv buyumlari terminlari ishtirok etgan iboralarning lingvokulturologik jihatlarni tahlil qilish.

Tadqiqot obyekti sifatida tikuv buyumlari konstruksiyasi sohasiga oid leksik birliklar va terminlar tanlangan.

Tadqiqot predmeti ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi tikuvchilik sohasiga oid terminlar, ularning tarkibiy va semantik xususiyatlari, morfologik va lingvokulturologik xususiyatlari, ularni ifodalash usullaridan iborat.

⁸ Поливанов Е.Д. Русская грамматика в сопоставлении с узбекским языком. – Ташкент, 1934.; Буранов Дж. Сравнительная типология английского и тюркских языков. – М.: 1983.; Умарходжаев М.Э. Проблемы типологии и вопросы фразиологии// «Теории перевода», «Сравнительная типология родного и изучаемого языков», «Интерпретация текста» на факультетов иностранных языков пед институтов. – Т., 1977.; Юсупов У.К. Проблемы сопоставительной лингвистики. – Ташкент: ФАН, 1980.; Хашимов Г.М. Типология сложного предложения в разносистемных языках. АДД. – Ташкент, 2002.; Джусупов М.Д. Звуковые системы русского и казахского языков. Слог. Интерференция. Обучение произношению. – Ташкент: Фан, 1991.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Dissertatsiya ishida onomasiologik tahlil, leksik-semantik tahlil, qiyosiy-chog'ishtirma, tavsiflash, tasniflash hamda kuzatish usullaridan foydalanildi.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi tikuv buyumlari konstruksiyasiga oid terminlarning diaxronik rivojlanishi chuqur o'rganilgan, bu terminlar asrlar davomida ma'noviy o'zgarishlarga uchragani, ularning zamonaviy tillarda qanday ko'rinishda namoyon bo'lgani va tarixiy jarayonlarning ushbu sohada qoldirgan izlari keng qamrovda tahlil qilingan;

ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi tikuv buyumlariga oid terminlarning leksik-semantik va grammatik xususiyatlari qiyosiy tahlil qilinib, bu terminlarning ikki tildagi o'xshash va farqli jihatlari, ularning morfologik tuzilishi, sintaktik imkoniyatlari va semantik o'ziga xosliklari ilmiy asosda isbotlangan va tizimlashtirilgan;

ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi tikuvchilik terminlarining funksional-semantik va uslubiy xususiyatlari ilmiy doirada keng ko'lamli tadqiqot obyekti sifatida o'rganilib, ushbu terminlar har ikkala tilda qanday stilistik va semantik yuklamalarni amalga oshirishi, ularning nutqiy vazifalari va turli kontekstlarda qanday funksional o'zgarishlarga duch kelishi aniqlangan va lingvistik qoidalar doirasida izohlab berilgan;

ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi frazeologizmlar va paremiyalarda uchraydigan tikuv terminlarining lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari keng qamrovda tahlil qilinib, tikuvchilik terminlarining frazeologik birliklar tarkibida qo'llanilishi, ularning madaniy va milliy qadriyatlarni aks ettirishdagi roli, shuningdek, bu sohadagi til birliklarining ingliz va o'zbek milliy madaniyatlarida qanday ifodalanganligi chuqur o'rganilgan va qiyosiy ravishda yoritib berilgan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

Tikuvchilik sohasida faoliyat ko'rsatayotgan mutaxassislar tomonidan keng qo'llaniluvchi, ommabop hamda nutqimizda uchrayotgan yangi tikuvchilik sohasiga doir leksik-birliklarning ingliz, o'zbek tillarida shakllanishida o'ziga xos o'xshashlik va farqli jihatlari aniqlangan;

nofilologik ta'lim yo'nalishlari uchun ixtisoslik bo'yicha darslik va o'quv qo'llanmalar tayyorlashda, turli xil turdagi lug'atlarda berilgan tikuvchilik terminlarining leksikografik tavsifi, tikuvchilik terminlarining izohli lug'ati va o'quv lug'atlarini yaratish bilan bog'liq qiyinchiliklarni bartaraf etish bo'yicha tavsiyalar berilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi qo'llanilgan tadqiqot usullari va ilmiy-nazariy ma'lumotlarning aniq ilmiy manbaalarga tayanganligi, keltirilgan tahlil hamda natijalarning 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 termin yasash qonuniyatlarini aniqlash va tushunish, formal strukturaning birlik tomonidan ifoda qilinayotgan mazmunga bog'liq ravishda xususiyatlarini o'rganish, leksik nominatsiyalarning terminologik birliklar

o‘rtasidagi mavjud aloqalar va munosabatlarni, xususan, sinonimiya, antonimiya va omonimiya munosabatlarini o‘rganish – bularning hammasi terminologiyani tartibga solish va standartlashtirish ishida katta ahamiyatga ega ekanligi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati nofilologik yo‘nalishdagi oliy o‘quv yurtlarida ingliz tili fanidan amaliy darslarda, jumladan, tikuvchilik mahsulotlari texnologiyasi terminlarini o‘rgatishda, darsliklar, o‘quv qo‘llanmalari, o‘quv lug‘atlari yaratishda va universitetlarning filologik fakultetlarida “Umumiy tilshunoslik”, “Leksikologiya”, “Terminologiya asoslari” va “Leksikografiyaga kirish” kabi fanlar bo‘yicha o‘quv-uslubiy majmualar tayyorlashda, shuningdek, magistrlik va doktorlik dissertatsiyalarini yozishda foydali manbaa bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi tikuv buyumlari konstruksiyasiga oid terminlarni leksik-semantik va lingvokulturologik jihatdan qilingan tadqiq asosida:

ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi tikuv buyumlari konstruksiyasiga oid terminlarning diaxronik rivojlanishi, bu terminlar asrlar davomida ma‘noviy o‘zgarishlarga uchrangani, ularning zamonaviy tillarda qanday ko‘rinishda namoyon bo‘lgani va tarixiy jarayonlarning ushbu sohada qoldirgan izlari tahliliga doir xulosa va tavsiyalaridan O‘zbekiston Milliy universitetida 2021-2022-yillar davomida bajarilgan A-OT-2021-419-sonli “Davlat va nodavlat maktabgacha ta’lim tashkilotlarida ingliz tili o‘qituvchilarining kasbiy kompetensiyasini oshirish kursi uchun electron platformasini yaratish (PreschoolIPDP)” mavzusidagi innovatsion loyihasi doirasida foydalanilgan. (Mirzo Ulug‘bek nomidagi O‘zbekiston Milliy universitetining 2024-yil 2-apreldagi 04/11-2493-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijalarning qo‘llanilishi orqali loyiha doirasida o‘quv adabiyotlari, tarqatma materiallarini yaratishda va OAVda maqola chop etishda hamda ommaviy auditoriyani keng jalb qilishda o‘ziga xos vazifani bajarishga xizmat qilgan;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi tikuv buyumlariga oid terminlarning leksik-semantik va grammatik xususiyatlari qiyosiy tahlili, bu terminlarning ikki tildagi o‘xshash va farqli jihatlari, ularning morfologik tuzilishi, sintaktik imkoniyatlari va semantik o‘ziga xosliklariga doir xulosa va tavsiyalardan Davlat ilmiy-texnik dasturlari doirasidagi 2020-2023-yillarda amalga oshirilgan AM-FZ-201908172. “O‘zbek tilining ta’limiy korpusini yaratish” nomli grant loyihasida foydalanilgan. (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetning 2024-yil 6-iyundagi 04/1-1474-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada o‘zbek tilining ta’limiy korpusini yaratishda terminologiyaning ahamiyati ochib berilgan;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi tikuvchilik terminlarining funksional-semantik va uslubiy xususiyatlari, ushbu terminlarning har ikkala tilda qanday stilistik va semantik yuklamalarni amalga oshirishi, ularning nutqiy vazifalari va turli kontekstlarda qanday funksional o‘zgarishlarga duch kelishiga doir xulosa va tavsiyalardan O‘zbekiston milliy teleradiokompaniyasi “O‘zbekiston tarixi” telekanalida efrirga uzatilgan “Taqqimot” ko‘rsatuv ssenariylarini tayyorlashda foydalanildi (O‘zbekiston milliy teleradiokompaniyasi “O‘zbekiston teleradiokanali” davlat muassasasining 2024-yil 2-maydagi 02-06-598-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada ko‘rsatuv ssenariysida o‘zbek

milliy tikuvchilik buyumlariga oid terminlarning rivojlanish asoslari yaqqol ochib berilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Tadqiqot natijalari 5 ta , jumladan, 3 ta xalqaro va 2 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida muhokamadan o'tgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha 11 ta ilmiy ish chop etilgan, shulardan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik disseratsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 5 ta ilmiy maqola (3 ta respublika va 2 ta xalqaro jurnallarda) e'lon qilingan. Dissertatsiya mavzusiga oid inglizcha izohli lug'at tayyorlandi.

Disseratsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Disseratsiya kirish, uch bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxatidan iborat bo'lib, 148 sahifani tashkil qiladi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida tadqiqot mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, uning O'zbekiston Respublikasi fan texnologiyalarining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga bog'liqligi ko'rsatilgan, muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi yoritilgan, ishning maqsad va vazifalari, tadqiqot obyekti va predmeti aniqlangan, tadqiqot usullari, dissertatsiyaning ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalari bayon qilingan, olingan natijalarning ishonchliligi, ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati asoslab berilgan, tadqiqot natijalarining amaliyotga joriy etilganligi, e'lon qilinganligi, dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi bo'yicha ma'lumotlar berilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning **“Tikuv buyumlari konstruksiyasiga oid terminlarning nazariy masalasi”** deb nomlangan birinchi bobida tilshunoslikda termin va terminologiyaning shakllanishi haqidagi turlicha nazariy qarashlar o'rgalangan va bu borada olimlarning fikrlari tahlil qilinganligi bilan bir qatorda tikuv buyumlari konstruksiyasiga oid terminlarning lingvistik xususiyatlari ham yoritib berilgan.

Ushbu bobning *“Tilshunoslikda termin va terminologiya shakllanishining nazariy masalalari”* deb nomlangan birinchi faslida termin va terminologiya haqida turli nazariyalar keltirib o'tilgan. Ilm-fan taraqqiyoti va globallashuv jarayoni tufayli insonlarning til boyligi yangi tushunchalar bilan boyib bormoqda. Bu esa o'z navbatida terminlarni o'rganish uchun ehtiyojga sabab bo'ladi. Chunki har bir termin ma'lum bir sohaga doir tushunchalarni ifodalaydi. Dunyo olimlari termin so'ziga turlicha ta'riflarni berib o'tganlariga qaramasdan termin so'ziga mukammal ta'rifning yo'qligi ushbu soha yanada ko'proq tadqiqotga muhtoj ekanligini ko'rsatadi. Terminga olimlar bergan ta'rifni izohlashdan avval uning etimologiyasiga nazar tashlaymiz.

“Terminus” – o'rta asrlardagi lotin tilida *“aniqlash, belgilash”* degan ma'noni anglatadi. Katta Oksford lug'ati mualliflarining fikriga ko'ra, aynan ushbu ma'no ta'siri osida ingliz tilida *“term”, “termin”* so'zi shakllangan⁹.

“Termin tushunchasi dastavval *chegaralar ilohiyligi*, keyinroq esa *chegara toshi*, *so'nggi* yoki *tugallangan joy*, *manzil* kabi bir necha ma'nolarda qo'llanilgan. O'rta

⁹Ткачева Л.Б. Основные закономерности английской терминологии. Томск, Омск, Изд-во гос. ун-та 1987. – С.198

asrlarga kelib esa *terminus* soʻzi (biror narsani) *aniqlash, belgilash* degan maʼnoda qoʻllanilgan”¹⁰.

Ushbu lugʻatdagi izohlarga koʻra, termin soʻzi “chek, chegara” maʼnosida dastlab XVI asrda lotin tilidan qadimgi fransuz tiliga oʻzlashgan va fransuz tili orqali ingliz tiliga kirib kelgan.

“Termin” konseptining shakllanish jarayoni turlicha yondashuvlarga asoslanadi. Buning dastlabki sababi ushbu tushuncha juda murakkab boʻlsa, ikkinchi tomondan “konsepsiya” soʻzining oʻzi ham taʼriflash va anglash eng qiyin boʻlgan tushunchalardan biridir. Terminga berilgan taʼriflar turlichaligining yana bir sabablaridan biri termini hamma oʻz tadqiqot sohasi nuqtayi nazaridan kelib chiqib izohlaydi. Demak tilshunoslar ham termini lingvistik jihatdan yondashib taʼriflaydilar.

Ilmiy adabiyotlarda termin xususida turlicha fikrlar berilgan. Deyarli barcha berilgan taʼriflarda termin maxsus ilmiy-texnikaviy tushunchani ifodalovchi soʻz yoki soʻz birikmasi tarzida taʼriflanadi.

O.Vinokurning fikricha, “termin – har doim aniq va ravshan. Terminlar sistemasi tili ongʻli shakllantiriladi. Zero, termin oʻz-oʻzidan, stixiyali tarzda paydo boʻlmaydi, balki zarurligi, jamiyatda unga ehtiyoj mavjudligi bois yaratiladi”¹¹.

Terminologiya boʻyicha ilmiy adabiyotlarni tahlil qilar ekanmiz, ularning aksariyatida terminologiyaning shakllanish jarayoni aynan globallashuv va fan-texnika taraqqiyoti davriga toʻgʻri kelishi aytib oʻtilgan. Aynan shu omillar terminologiya fanining vujudga kelishiga sabab boʻlgan. Demak termin oʻz-oʻzidan shakllanmaydi, balki O.Vinokurning taʼrifidek “jamiyat ehtiyoji tufayli” yaratiladi. Dastlab tikuv buyumlari qoʻl yordamida tayyorlanganligi, vaqt oʻtib esa tikuvchilik mashinasi ixtiro qilinganligi sababli tikuv mashinasi bajaradigan jarayonlarni, uning tarkibiy qismlarini, uning imkoniyatlarini taʼriflash uchun tikuvchilik sohasida yangi tushunchalarga, yaʼni terminlarga ehtiyoj vujudga keladi. Bu esa oʻz navbatida yangi terminlar shakllanishi uchun zamin yaratadi,

Terminologiya sohasida izlanishlar qilgan olim A.A.Reformatskiyning taʼrificha, “termin – bu soʻz boʻlib, oʻzining alohida va maxsus belgilar bilan chegaralanadi; u fan, texnika, ekonomika(iqtisodiyot), siyosat va diplomatiya sohalarida qoʻllanuvchi bir maʼnoli aniq soʻz hisoblanadi”¹².

Oʻzbek tilshunosi H.Dadaboyev oʻzining “Oʻzbek terminologiyasi” nomli oʻquv qoʻllanmasida terminga olimlar tomonidan berilgan taʼriflarni izohlab oʻtadi. Shuningdek tilshunos termin haqida oʻz fikrlarini ham bildiradi: “Termin soʻzini turlicha tushunish mavjud. Chunonchi, mantiqshunoslar(logiklar) uchun termin - aniq obyektga tegishli tavsif (yoki tavsiflar) yigʻindisini nazarda tutuvchi va unda tatbiq etiluvchi soʻz hisoblanadi. Har qanday tildagi istalgan soʻz termin boʻlishi mumkin.

¹⁰Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 5 жилдли. 4-жилд. –Тошкент: “Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси” Давлат илмий нашриёти, 2006-2008. – Б. 178

¹¹ Винокур Г.О. О некоторых явлениях словообразования в русской технической терминологии. Труды МИФЛИ. Т.%. Сборник статей по языкознанию. – М., 1961. – С.3-10.

¹² Реформатский А.А. Термин как член лексической системы языка// Проблемы структурной лингвистики. – М.,1968. – С. 110.

Fan va texnikada termin sun'iy o'ylab topilgan yoki tabiiy tildan olingan maxsus so'z sanaladi"¹³.

Ikkinchi fasl esa "*Tikuv buyumlari konstruksiyasiga oid terminlarning diaxroniyasi*" deb nomlangan bo'lib, tikuvchilikka oid terminlarning davrlar osha rivojlanish bosqichlari haqida ma'lumotlar berilgan. Yevropada o'rta asrlarda tikuvchilar yuqori hurmatga sazovor kasb egalari bo'lib, oliy tabaqa vakillari va boylar uchun liboslar yaratganlar. Bu davrda tikuvchilikda yangi texnologiyalar va vositalar paydo bo'lgan, ularni ifodalash uchun turli terminlar ishlatilgan. Masalan, "seam" (biriktirib tikish), "hem" (chetki qaytarma chok), "bias" (diagonal yo'nalish), "pleat" (taxlama) kabi so'zlar qo'llangan.

18-19-asrlarda Sanoat inqilobi tikuv mashinasining ixtiro qilinishiga turtki bo'ldi. Charlz Veisental, Tamas Saint va Elias Howe kabi ixtirochilar tikuv mashinalarining rivojlanishiga hissa qo'shishgan. Isaak Singer esa Howe dizaynini takomillashtirib, tikuv mashinasini ommalashtirdi. Ushbu ixtiro natijasida "bobbin" (naycha), "thread tension" (ip tortgich), "presser foot" (tepki) kabi yangi terminlar lug'atga kiritilgan.

Tikuv mashinasining yaratilishi tilning lug'at boyligini oshirdi. Tikuv mashinasi bilan bog'liq terminlar orasida "feed dogs" (matoni suruvchi qism) va "stitch length dial" (choklar orasidagi masofa) ham mavjud.

Dissertatsiyaning "**Tikuv buyumlari konstruksiyasiga oid terminlarning leksik-semantik xususiyatlari**" deb nomlanuvchi ikkinchi bobida ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi tikuv buyumlari konstruksiyasiga oid terminlarning diaxroniyasi haqida ma'lumotlar berilgan va har ikki tildagi tikuvchilikka oid terminlarning leksik-semantik xususiyatlari tahlillar asosida yoritib berilgan.

Ushbu bobning "*Tikuv buyumlari konstruksiyasiga oid terminlarning derivatsion-morfologik xususiyatlari*" nomli birinchi faslida tikuvchilikka oid terminlarning tarkibi, yasalishi va morfologik tarkibi haqida ma'lumotlar berilgan. Tikuvchilik sohasida qo'llaniladigan terminlar, ayniqsa tikuv buyumlari konstruksiyasiga oid terminlar, o'zlarining derivatsion-morfologik xususiyatlari bilan ajralib turadi. Derivatsion-morfologik xususiyatlar, bir tilning so'zlar va terminlar tuzilishini o'rganish orqali, terminlarning qanday shakllanishi va morfologik birliklar orqali qanday ma'no o'zgarishlarini yuzaga keltirishi haqida ma'lumot beradi. Tikuv buyumlari konstruksiyasiga oid terminlar, bu sohaning texnik va kasbiy ehtiyojlariga javob berish maqsadida, ko'plab derivatsion va morfologik jarayonlarga uchraydi.

Terminlarning derivatsion xususiyatlari ularning yangi atamalarni yaratish va mavjud atamalardan yangi ma'nolar hosil qilish qobiliyatini ifodalaydi. Tikuvchilikda bunday jarayonlar ko'pincha affiksatsiya, kompozitsiya, qisqartirish va boshqa derivatsion usullar orqali amalga oshiriladi. Masalan, "tikmoq" (fe'l) so'zidan "tikuvchi" (ot) yoki "tikuvchilik" (ot) kabi yangi terminlar yaratilishi mumkin. Morfologik xususiyatlar esa, terminlarning ichki tuzilishini va ularning qanday morfologik birliklardan tashkil topganini o'rganadi.

Tikuv buyumlari konstruksiyasiga oid terminlarning derivatsion-morfologik xususiyatlarini o'rganish, bu sohada ishlatiladigan atamalarning ilmiy-tadqiqot va

¹³ Dadaboyev H. O'zbek terminologiyasi: o'quv qo'llanma . – Toshkent: Yoshlar nashriyot uyi, 2020. – B.5.

amaliy qo‘llanilishida qanday o‘zgarishlar yuz berishini tushunishga yordam beradi. Bu o‘zgarishlar, o‘z navbatida, tikuvchilik sohasining texnik va madaniy kontekstida atamalarni yanada aniqroq va to‘g‘ri ifodalash imkonini beradi.

“*Tikuv buyumlari konstruksiyasiga oid terminlarning leksik xususiyatlari*” deb nomlangan ikkinchi faslida tikuvchilik terminlarining leksik xususiyatlari, ularning lug‘at tarkibidagi o‘rni keng yoritib berilgan. So‘zning leksik xususiyatlari ko‘plab olimlarning izlanishlarida tadqiqot obyekti bo‘lgan. Masalan, Britaniyalik tilshunos J.R.Firz¹⁴ o‘zining leksikografiya va leksik-semantika yo‘nalishlarida olib borgan izlanishlari bilan keng tanilgan. J.R.Firz leksikografiya sohasiga “kontekstual yondashuv”ni olib kirgan. Ushbu yondashuvda so‘zlarning ma’nolariga izolyatsion birlik sifatida qarashni to‘xtatib, so‘zlar qo‘llanilayotgan kontekstga e’tibor berishga undaydi. J.R.Firz ishonadiki, so‘zning ma’nosi o‘zi qo‘llanayotgan kontekstga bo‘g‘liq. Uning ta’kidlashicha, so‘zlarning nutqda qanday ma’noni anglatayotganini bilish uchun u bilan birga kelayotgan so‘zlarga e’tibor qaratish lozim.

Rossiyalik tilshunos Vladimir Propp¹⁵ o‘zining xalq og‘zaki ijodi namunalari morfologik tahlili sohasida qilgan izlanishlari uchun mashhur bo‘lgan. Shuningdek, amerikalik tilshunos Zellig Harris¹⁶ va britaniyalik tilshunos Maykl Halliday¹⁷ ham leksikologiya sohasi bo‘yicha izlanishlar olib borganlar.

Yuqorida ta’kidlaganimizdek, leksikologiya bu tilning lug‘at boyligini o‘rganadi. Demak, tikuv buyumlarining leksik xususiyatlarini o‘rganish uchun avvalo ushbu terminlar tilning lug‘at boyligini qay darajada boyita olgani va qanday ma’no o‘zgarishlariga duch kelganini tahlil qilamiz.

Tikuvchilikka oid terminlarni diaxronik analiz qilish davomida aniqladikki, tikuvchilik terminlari vaqt o‘tgani sari tilning lug‘at boyligini oshirib bordi. Misol uchun, *thread- ip* so‘zi ot vazifasida paydo bo‘lgan bo‘lsa, uning *to thread – ip* o‘tkazmoq kabi fe‘l shakli yana bir yangi ma’noni hosil qildi. *To thread a needle – iganaga ip o‘tkazmoq* birikmasi esa lug‘at boyligimizni yana bir yangi so‘z birikmasi bilan boyitdi. Tahlilimiz davomida bunday misollarning bir qanchasiga duch keldik:

Needle – igna

A needle and thread – igna va ip

Pins and needles – igna va to‘g‘nog‘ichlar

A needle in a haystack – topish deyarli imkonsiz ma’nosini bildiruvchi ibora

to needle – birovni ataylab jahlini chiqarmoq

Needlepoint – kashta

Needlewoman – tikuvchi

Needlework – tikuvchilik yoki qo‘lda tikilgan narsalar.

Yuqorida ko‘rib turganimizdek, tikuvchilik sohasida qo‘llaniluvchi birgina *needle – igna* so‘zi tilimizni shuncha ko‘p so‘zlar va so‘z birikmalari bilan boyitdi.

Tilshunoslik nuqtayi nazaricha qaraladigan bo‘lsa, so‘z ifoda plani (so‘zning aytilishi) va mazmun plani (ma’nosi) birligidan tashkil topadi. Biroq so‘zni o‘zi

¹⁴ J.R. Firth, *Papers in linguistics*. London: Oxford University press, 1957.

¹⁵ В.Я. Пропп. *Морфология сказки*. Л.: Академия, 1928; 2-е изд.

¹⁶ Zellig Harris. *Papers in Structural and Transformational Linguistics*. New York: Humanities Press, Inc., 1970.

¹⁷ M.Halliday. *On Language and Linguistics*. Oxford, 2006.

anglatayotgan predmet yoki tushuncha bilan bog‘lasak, so‘z atrofdagi predmet va tushunchalarning odam ongida aks etishi va uni til orqali ro‘yobga chiqarilish jarayoni ekanligini guvohi bo‘lamiz. Bu aks ettirish esa, albatta, tafakkur orqali ro‘yobga chiqadi. Shu tariqa so‘z nafaqat predmet, balki tushuncha, hodisa yoki belgini ifodalay oladi. Lekin bu degani so‘z aynan predmet yoki tushunchani qanday bo‘lsa shundayligicha ifodalaydi degani emas. So‘z biror predmetni atash orqali shu guruhdagi barcha narsalarga ishora qiladi. Misol uchun *ip* so‘zi ipning rangi va turidan qat’i nazar uning barcha turlarini o‘z ichiga oladi. Ko‘rib turganimizdek, bu yerda umumlashtirish ma‘nosi mavjud. Agar bu so‘z qachonki boshqa so‘zlar bilan o‘zaro aloqaga kirishsa yoki ma‘lum grammatik qo‘shimchalar qo‘shilsagina aniqroq ma‘noni ifodalashi mumkin. Masalan, *pishiq ip, xom ip, ip gazlama, botinka ipi, ignaga ip o‘tkazmoq, mashinaga ip solmoq, do‘stlik ipi* va shu kabilar. Yoki bo‘lamasa *igna* so‘zini olsak, u ham qanday maqsadda foydalanishiga qaramasdan barcha tur ignalarni o‘z ichiga oladi, faqatgina boshqa so‘zlar bilan o‘zaro aloqaga kirishganuidagina uning ma‘nosi aniqlashadi: *mashina igna, qaviq igna, patefon ignasi, igna bilan davolash, daraxt ignasi, kirpi ignasi va shu kabilar.*

Uchinchi fasl esa “*Tikuv buyumlari konstruksiyasiga oid terminlarning semantik tadqiqi va tasnifi*” deb nomlangan va unda tikuvchilik terminlarining semantik xususiyatlari bilan birgalikda uslubiy xususiyatlari haqida ham so‘z yuritilgan. Tikuvchilik terminlarining ayrim semantik xususiyatlari haqida gap ketganda, avvalo, tikuvchilik terminlari va ular ifodalayotgan ma‘noning o‘ziga xosligi nazarda tutiladi. Birinchidan, tikuvchilik atamaları jarayonga yo‘naltirilgan bo‘ladi. Ushbu sohada qo‘llaniluvchi asosiy terminlar asosan harakatga asoslangan va harakatni tasvirlaydi. Misol uchun, *sewing, hemming, seaming, stitching* so‘zlari tikish jarayonidagi turli bosqichlarni ifodalaydi. Soha atamalarining yana bir semantik xususiyati shundaki, tikuvchilik asosan tikuv vositalari, jumladan, tikuv mashinasi yordamida bajarilganligi sababli ushbu soha terminlari orasida texnik so‘zlar ham keng qo‘llaniladi. Tikuv mashinasi, qaychi, igna kabi vositalar bilan bog‘liq atamalar ko‘pincha texnik jarayonlar yoki usullarga ishora qiladi. Bu texnik terminlar tikuvchilikning texnologik rivojlanishi bilan birga o‘zgarib, yangilanib boradi va shu yo‘l bilan sohaning terminologik tizimida ham o‘z aksini topadi. Masalan, "overlock" – "chetlarni tikish" texnik termin sifatida tikuv mashinasida chetlarni tikish texnikasini ifodalaydi. Shuning uchun, soha terminologiyasining semantik xususiyatlarini to‘liq tushunish uchun texnik terminlarning o‘rni va ularning qo‘llanilishi ham e‘tiborga olinishi kerak. Bunday terminlar maxsus ma‘noga ega bo‘lib, quyida ularning ba‘zilarini keltirib o‘tamiz:

Bobbin – naycha

Presser foot- matoni ezib turuvchi

Feed dogs – mato surgich

Stitch length dial – chok uzunligini

Foot pedal – tepki

Hand wheel – igna balandligini boshqaruvchi tugma

Spool pin – ip qo‘yish uchun metal tayoqcha

Thread ip kesgich

Tikuvchilik terminlarining funksional-semantik xususiyatlari bu terminlarning qanday kontekstda va qanday vazifani bajarishini aniqlaydi. Tikuvchilik sohasida ishlatiladigan terminlar nafaqat aniq bir predmet yoki jarayonni ifodalaydi, balki ularning funksional yuklamasi ham bor. Bu xususiyatlar terminlarning qaysi sohalarda, qanday ma'noda va qaysi kontekstlarda qo'llanishiga bog'liq bo'ladi.

Tikuvchilik terminlarining kontekstga bog'liqligi ularning turli vaziyatlarda, turli ma'nolarni ifodalash qobiliyatiga asoslanadi. Bu holat ushbu terminlarning ma'lum bir soha doirasida keng qo'llanishidan kelib chiqadi. Tikuvchilik sohasida ko'p ishlatiladigan ba'zi terminlar har xil kontekstda turlicha ma'nolarni anglatishi mumkin, bu esa ularning funksional-semantik xususiyatlarini yanada kengaytiradi.

Tikuvchilik so'zlari yoki terminlari ko'pincha bir nechta ma'noda qo'llanilishi mumkin. Bu holat, ayniqsa, texnik va texnologik jarayonlarda, dizaynda yoki kiyim tikishda ko'rinadi. Misol uchun, "dart" termini nafaqat kiyimdagi bukmalarni ifodalashda, balki matematik aniqlik darajasini ifodalashda ham qo'llanilishi mumkin. Misol uchun:

"Dart" so'zi tikuvchilikda aniq bir joyda kiyimning shaklini to'g'rilash yoki toraytirish uchun qilingan bukmalarni anglatadi. Biroq, bu so'z boshqa kontekstlarda, masalan, grafik dizaynda yoki matematikada, biror narsaning aniqligi yoki joylashish darajasini ifodalashda ishlatilishi mumkin. Tikuvchilikda esa "dart" kiyimning o'tirishini yaxshilash uchun matoga berilgan kichik shakl o'zgarishlarini anglatadi.

"Pleat" (bukma) so'zi ham shunga o'xshash ko'p ma'nolikka ega bo'lishi mumkin. Tikuvchilikda "pleat" kiyimning dekorativ qismi bo'lib, mato ustiga qilingan qatlamlarni ifodalaydi. Biroq, "pleat" so'zi boshqa kontekstlarda, masalan, qog'oz yoki boshqa materiallar bilan ishlashda, ular ustiga qilingan bukmalari yoki qatlamlar ma'nosida qo'llanilishi mumkin.

Dissertatsiyaning **"Ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi frazeologizmlar tarkibida qo'llangan tikuv buyumlari terminlarining lingvokulturologik tadqiqi"** deb nomlangan uchinchi bobida tikuv buyumlari konstruksiyasiga oid terminlarning maqol va iboralarda qo'llanilishi, bu orqali xalq madaniyatining ifodalanishi keng yoritib berilgan. Bundan tashqari bu bobda o'zbek va ingliz badiiy adabiyotlariga murojaat qilinib, ularda qo'llangan tikuvchilik terminlari ishtirokidagi maqol va iboralar tahlil qilingan, ularning lingvomadaniy xususiyati ochib berilgan.

Birinchi fasl *"Ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi ibora va maqollar tarkibida qo'llangan tikuv buyumlari terminlarining lingvomadaniy jihatlari"* deb nomlangan va unda tikuvchilik terminlarining iboralar, maqollarda qo'llanishining madaniy ahamiyati o'rganilgan. Bundan tashqari shunga oid misollar ham tahlil qilib berilgan.

Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida tikuv buyumlari konstruksiyasiga oid terminlar ishtirok etgan ko'plab iboralarni uchratishimiz mumkin. Bu esa albatta ikki til o'rtasidagi o'zaro izomorfik xususiyatni yuzaga keltiradi. Demak ingliz xalqi uchun ham tikuvchilik qadimdan meros bo'lib qolgan hunarmandchilik turi bo'lgan va buning natijasida unda qo'llaniladigan so'zlar xalq tiliga singib, ibora sifatida ham qo'llanila boshlagan. Quyida tikuvchilikka oid terminlar qo'llangan iboralarga ba'zi misollar va ularning lingvomadaniy xususiyatiga ta'rif berilgan:

1) *a needle in a haystack* – someone or something that is very hard to find¹⁸. Ushbu ibora o‘zbek tilidagi “anqoning urug‘i” iborasiga to‘g‘ri keladi desak adashmaymiz. Chunki ushbu ibora topish juda mushkul bo‘lgan shaxs yoki narsaga ishora qiladi. Yuqoridagi ibora lingvomadaniy xususiyatga ega, chunki ushbu ibora ingliz tilida vujudga kelgan idiomatik ibora hisoblanadi. U o‘ziga xos madaniy tushunchani aks ettirish bilan bir qatorda, odatda kichik o‘lchamli narsaning o‘ta katta yoki tartibsiz joydan qidirish yoki topish juda qiyin va mashaqqatli ekanligini ifodlash uchun qo‘llaniladi. Bu ibora qishloq xo‘jaligida keng tarqalgan quritilgan somon uyumi bo‘lmish pichan haqidagi madaniy bilimga tayanadi. Igna esa, barchaga ayonki, tikish uchun foydalaniladigan o‘ta kichik va nozik predmetdir. Igna o‘lchami va pichan ko‘rinishi o‘rtasidagi tafovutga e‘tibor bersak, o‘ta keng va tartibsiz muhitda kichik va ahamiyatli narslarni topish mushkul yoki imkonsiz ekanligi yaqqol namoyon bo‘ladi. Idiomatik ibora sifatida “a needle in a haystack” ingliz xalqi orasida o‘z ma‘nosidan tashqari metaforik ma‘noda ko‘proq qo‘llaniladi. Ushbu ibora ingliz tilida so‘zlashuvchilar tomonidan keng tushuniladi va shu orqali o‘zining lingvomadaniy jihatini namoyon qiladi. Endi esa ushbu ibora qo‘llanilishiga misol keltiramiz. Aytaylik, siz do‘stingiz bilan juda ulkan kutubxonadan ma‘lum bir kitobni qidirish haqida suhbatlashyapsiz:

Your friend: “I have been looking this book for hours, but can find it nowhere!”

You: “Well, finding a special book in this huge library is like searching a needle in a haystack. It is going to be extremely difficult”.

Ushbu misolda “a needle in a haystack” iborasi majoziy ma‘noda qo‘llanilgan bo‘lib, o‘ta ulkan kutubxonada ma‘lum bir kitobni topish juda qiyinligini ko‘rsatyapti. Bu esa vazifaning ulkanligi va natija imkoniyatining juda kichik ekanligini ta‘kidlaydi, xuddi pichan uyumidan igna qidirgandek.

2) *Adam’s needle* – bu ibora ma‘lum o‘simlik turiga ishora qilish uchun ishlatiladi. O‘simlikning ushbu nomi ingliz tilida so‘zlashuvchi hududlarda o‘zining lingvisitik va madaniy ildizlariga egadir. Ko‘pchilikning fikricha o‘simlikning ignaga o‘xshash uchli barglari tufayli shunday nom berilgan. Ushbu ibora ham o‘z lingvomadaniy xususiyatiga ega. Bunday jihatlarni asosan, o‘simliklarga beriladigan umumiy nomda ko‘rishimiz mumkin, ya‘ni turli madaniyatlar va tillar ko‘pincha o‘ziga xos turlar uchun o‘z nomlari va uyushmalariga ega. Bu nomlar asosan, mahalliy bilimlarni, an‘analarni va o‘z mintaqalaridagi o‘simliklarga tegishli madaniy ahamiyatni aks ettiradi.

– I have a beautiful Adam’s needle plant in my garden. Its long, slender leaves with sharp tips add an interesting texture to the landscape”.

4) *eye of the needle*¹⁹ – uddalash juda qiyin yoki imkonsiz bo‘lgan topshiriq.

Ushbu ibora lingvomadaniy xususiyatga ega, negaki u Injildagi oyatdan kelib chiqqan va ingliz tilida muloqot qiluvchi madaniyatlarda qo‘llaniladi. Bu ibora asosan metaforik ma‘noni yetkazishda foydalaniladi. Bu iboraning madaniy ahamiyati uning diniy kelib chiqishi va ingliz tilida so‘zlashuvchi madaniyatlarda Injil hikoyasining kenroq tarqalganligidir.

¹⁸ Merriam-webster.com

¹⁹ Linda, Roger Flavel, “The Dictionary of Idioms and Their Origins”, New York, 1993, – P 236.

5) *thread the needle* – ushbu ibora ham madaniy xususiyatga ega, sababi u ko‘plab mamlakatlarda an’anaviy ahamiyatga ega bo‘lgan tikuvchilik tasviriga asoslangan. Aniqlik va epchillikka ushbu iborada alohida ahamiyat berilgan bo‘lib, mohir hunarmandlar xususiyati ta’kidlanadi. Bu ayniqsa tikuvchilik rivojlangan jamiyatlarda tikuv texnikasi va albatta ignadan foydalanishning madaniy tushunchasini aks ettiradi.

6) *like a needle in the wind*²⁰ – *oson ta’sirlanadigan, kayfiyati o‘zgaruvchan odam*. Bu ibora lingvistik va madaniy xususiyatlarga ega, sababi bu ibora shamolda uchayotgan ignaning metaforik tasviriga asoslangan. Ushbu ibora o‘z e’tiqodida barqarorlik va ishonchga ega bo‘lmagan odamning xususiyatlarini madaniy tushunishni aks ettiradi va bu ingliz tilida so‘zlashuvchilar tomonidan tan olingan.

7) *hang by a thread* – *xavfli va muvaffaqiyatsizlikka uchrashi mumkin bo‘lgan vaziyat*. Bu ibora ham lingvistik, ham lingvomadaniy ahamiyatga ega, chunki unda istalgan vaziyatda uzilib ketuvchi nozik ipning metaforik tasviridan foydalanilgan. Ushbu ibora ham ingliz tilida so‘zlashuvchilar orasida keng tarqalgan va tan olingan.

8) *lost the thread* – ushbu ibora kimdir suhbat yoki hikoyaning asosiy mazmunini yo‘qotganda yoki tushunmaganda qo‘llaniladi. Bu ibora ham lingvistik va madaniy xususiyatlarga ega, chunki u suhbat yoki hikoyaning asosiy mamunini ifodalovchi ipning metaforik tasviriga asoslangan. U Cmuloqotda izchillik va ravshanlikning muhimligini madaniy tushunishni aks ettiradi. Bu iboraning qo‘llanilishi ingliz tilida so‘zlashuvchi jamoalarda keng tan olingan va tushunilgan.

9) *pick up the thread* – ushbu ibora ham lingvistik va madaniy jihatlariga ega, sababi u davomiylikni ifodalash uchun ipning metaforik tasviridan foydalanadi. Bu ibora to‘xtagan joydan davom etish, vazifani davom ettirish kabi ma’nolarni ifodalaydi. Bu ibora ingliz tilida so‘zlashuvchilar orasida keng tarqalgan.

10) *cutting-edge* – ushbu ibora ham o‘zining lingvomadaniy jihatiga ega, chunki unda qaychining kesish vositasi sifatida madaniy tushunilishi aks etgan. Bu iboradan ingliz tilida so‘zlashuvchi jamoalarda innovatsion yoki zamonaviy narsani tasvirlashda foydalaniladi.

O‘zbek tilida ham tikuvchilikka oid terminlar qo‘llangan ko‘plab iboralarni uchratishimiz mumkin. Buning asosiy sababi esa albatta ushbu hunarmadchilik turining xalqimiz madaniyatiga chuqur singib ketgani va bu xalqning tilida o‘z ifodasini topganidir.

Iboralarda nafaqat tikuvchilik vositalari, balki mato turlari, tikuv buyumlari, tikuv konstruksiyasiga oid terminlarni ham uchratishimiz mumkin. Dastlab eng keng qo‘llaniluvchi tikuv vositalari qatnashgan iboralarni tahlil qilamiz.

“*Igna*” termini ishtirok etgan iboralar:

1) *Igna teshigidan o‘tadigan* – *chaqqon, abjir*.

– *Razvedkaga igna teshigidan o‘tadigan epchil kishilar kerak*.

Shuhrat, “Shinelli yillar”.

Bilamizki, igna asosan kichiklik ma’nosini ifodalash uchun xalq tilida ko‘p foydalaniladi. Lekin ignaning teshigi qanday kichik bo‘lishi va undan insonning o‘ta

²⁰ Christine Ammer, “The American Heritage Dictionary of Idioms, Boston, 2013, – P 323

olishi bu – mubolag‘a. Bu iborani to‘la anglash uchun albatta o‘zbek madaniyatidan xabardor bo‘lmog‘i kerak. Sababi ignaning xalq tilida kichiklik ramzi sifatida foydalanilishini bilmagan odam iboradagi mubolag‘ani to‘g‘ri anglay olmasligi mumkin.

2) ***Igna ustida o‘tirganday*** – juda betoqat bo‘lish, biror narsadan xavotir olish.
– U (Odiljon) ***igna ustida o‘tirganday*** juda betoqat edi, dam-badam tomog‘ini qirib yo‘talib, soatiga qarar edi.

R.Rahmanov, “*Qo‘shnilar*”.

Ushbu iboraning ma‘nosi garchi birgina “xavotirlanmoq” so‘zi bilan teng bo‘lsa-da, lekin ifodani yana jonliroq ko‘rsatish va uslubiy bo‘yoq berish uchun so‘zning o‘rniga yuqoridagi ibora qo‘llanilgan.

“*Chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillar badiiy adabiyotida tikuv buyumlari terminlari qo‘llangan frazeologizmlarning lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari*” deb nomlangan faslida har ikkala tilning badiiy adabiyotida qo‘llangan tikuvchilik terminlari ishtirok etgan frazeologizmlarning madaniy xususiyatlari tahlil qilingan.

Tikuvchilik atamaları qo‘llangan iboralarning adabiyotga kirib kelishi til, madaniyat va adabiyot o‘rtasida ko‘prik vazifasini bajaradi. Ushbu iboralarni qo‘llash orqali yozuvchilar madaniy an‘analar, gender rollari, metafora va tarixiy kontekstning nozik jihatlarini samarali tasvirlashi mumkin. Bunday iboralardan foydalanish adabiy asarlarga chuqur mazmun va haqiqiylik hissini beradi, o‘quvchilarga qahramonlar, jamoalar va ularning madaniy xususiyatlari bilan jonli va mazmunli muloqot qilish imkonini beradi.

Quyida ingliz adabiyotida o‘zining beqiyos o‘rniga ega bo‘lgan yozuvchilar o‘z asarlarida sohaga oid terminlar qatnashgan iboralardan qanday mahorat bilan foydalanganliklarini ko‘rib chiqamiz.

Luiza Mey Alkott

Luiz Mey Alkottning “*Little Women*”²¹ romanida tikuvchilik atamaları asar davomida mohirlik bilan qo‘llangan va bu orqali asar qahramonlari bo‘lgan opa-singillarning kundalik hayoti va madaniy qadriyatlarini aks ettirilgan. “*Needlework circle*”, “*stitching their hopes and dreams*”, “*seamstress aspirations*” kabi iboralar bu qizlarning hayotida tikuvchilik qay darajada ahmiyatli ekanligi ko‘rsatadi.

“***Needlework circle***”. Bu ibora tikuvchilik, kashta tikish yoki trikotaj kabi tikuvchilik faoliyati bilan shug‘ullanish uchun yig‘iladigan shaxslar guruhiga, ko‘pincha ayollarga ishora qiladi. Bu nafaqat ijodiy tashabbusni, balki do‘stlik, qo‘llab-quvvatlash va fikr almashish uchun makonni ham anglatadi.

Stitching their hopes and dreams: Bu metaforik ibora tikuvchilik harakatini o‘z intilishlari va istaklarini qurish yoki birlashtirishning ifodasi sifatida tasvirlaydi. Bu shuni ko‘rsatadiki, xuddi mato bir-biriga tikilganidek, odamlar o‘z orzularini haqiqatga aylantirish uchun astoydil harakat qilishadi.

Seamstress aspiratons: Bu ibora tikuvchining orzulari va intilishlarini anglatadi. Bu tikuvchilik shunchaki oddiy ish emas, balki orzu va maqsadlarga bog‘liq bo‘lgan mahorat yoki kasb bo‘lishi mumkinligini ta’kidlaydi.

²¹ Louisa M. Alcott. *Little Women*, Boston, 1868.

Ushbu iboralar nafaqat tikuvchilikning amaliy jihatlarini ta'kidlaydi, balki asar qahramonlarining birligi va shaxsiy o'sishini ham ifodalaydi. Bunday iboralarni qo'llash orqali Alkott tikuvchilikning madaniy ahamiyatini va uning opa-singillar hayotidagi o'rnini, o'z shaxsiy yo'llarini bosib o'tishlarda oila sifatida bog'lanishlarini o'z asariga qamrab oladi.

O'zbek badiiy adabiyotida ham tikuvchilikka oid terminlar ishtirok etgan iboralar va maqollarni ko'plab uchratishimiz mumkin. Tikuvchilik terminlari ishtirok etgan iboralardan mohirona foydalanish orqali mualliflar o'zlarining adabiy asarlarida madaniy merosni jonlantiradilar. Bu iboralar esa o'z adabiy ma'nolaridan chetlashib, madaniy qadriyatlar, turli jamiyatlarning murakkab tuzilishini o'zida mujassam etgan kuchli metafora vazifasini bajaradi. Tikuvchilik atamalarining adabiyot va tilga kiritilishi madaniy qadriyatlar, urf-odatlar va inson tajribasini o'rganish va yetkazishda kuchli vosita bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Yozuvchilar tikuvchilik bilan bog'liq metaforalarni qo'llash yordamida o'quvchilar uchun yanada jonli tasvirlarni yaratib, tikuvchilikning ramziyligi va murakkab tabiatini ta'kidlashlari mumkin. Ushbu metaforalar tilning imkoniyatlarini yanada kengaytirib, hikoya qilish, qayta tiklash, bog'lanish va o'zgarishlarning nozik ifodalanishiga imkon yaratadi. Shunday xususiyatlarga ega bo'lgan, ya'ni tikuvchilik atamaları ishtirok etgan o'zbek badiiy adabiyotidan parchalarni quyida tahlil qilish orqali ushbu iboralarning qo'llanilishi orqali anglashilgan lingvomadaniy xususiyatni aniqlaymiz:

– *Otang tirik axir... ortimda bir etak bolam bor.*

S. Siyoyev, "Yorug'lik".

Ushbu berilgan parchada "bir etak bola" iborasi qo'llanmoqda. Yozuvchi ushbu iborani qo'llash orqali o'quvchining ko'z o'ngida tasvirni yanada jonlantirmoqchi bo'ladi. Ushbu ibora ham lingvistik, ham madaniy xususiyatga ega. "Bir etak bola" lingvistik jihatdan bir biri bilan bog'langan holda yaxlit ma'no kasb etuvchi ibora bo'lsa, madaniy jihatdan o'zbek mentalitetiga xos ko'pbolalilikni ifodalash uchun xalqimiz tomonidan qo'llaniluvchi iboradir. Bu iborani qo'llash orqali yozuvchi nafaqat tasvirni jonli qilmoqda, balki o'zbek madaniyatiga xos xususiyatni ham ko'rsatib o'tmoqda.

– *O'zi dalaga chiqqani bilan uyida ishga yaroqsiz bir etak bolasi bor.*

S. Zunnunova, "Olov".

Ushbu parchada ham xuddi yuqoridagidek "bir etak bola" iborasi qo'llanmoqda. Tikuvchilik sohasida qo'llaniluvchi igna so'zi ham maqollar va iboralar yasashda sermahsul termin hisoblanadi. Quyida igna termini ishtirok etgan ibora va maqollarning badiiy adabiyotda qo'llanilishiga misollar keltiramiz:

Ignaday narsani tuyaday qilmoq – kichik narsani katta qilib ko'rsatmoq.

– *Qo'ziboyning... ignaday narsani tuyaday qilib* gapirish odati bor.

H.Nazir, "Ko'kchinor chiroqlari"

Yuqorida ta'kidlaganimizdek xalqimizda igna kichiklik ramzi sifatida qo'llaniladi. O'zbek tilida ushbu ibora bo'rttirib gapirish ma'nosida qo'llaniladi. Ifoda yanada ochiq bo'lishi uchun gapda ushbu iboradan foydalanilgan. Albatta, bu gapni iborasiz bir so'z bilan ham yetkazish mumkin, lekin u holda tasvir bunday yorqin va jonli bo'lmaydi.

Xulosa qilib aytadigan bo'lsak, tikuvchilik terminlari ishtirok etgan iboralar va maqollarning adabiyotga kiritilishi kuchli va ko'p qirrali adabiy vosita bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Qadimgi an'analar va madaniy timsollarga asoslangan bu iboralar hikoyalarga teranlik va rezonans qo'shib, o'quvchining matnni tushunishi va hissiy bog'lanishini kuchaytiradi. Qanday mavzuni yetkazishdan qat'i nazar, bu tikuvchilik bilan bog'liq iboralar umumiy tilni ta'minlaydi, jonli tasvir va abadiy donolikni uyg'otadi. Ular oddiy til va metafora o'rtasidagi tafovutni yo'qotib, mualliflarga o'z hikoyalari an'analar to'qimasi bilan bog'lash va o'quvchilarga ma'noning chuqur qatlamlarini ochish imkonini beradi. Adabiyot olamida, xuddi tikuvchilik olamida bo'lgani kabi, bu iboralar hikoyachilik gobelenini bir-biriga bog'lab, so'zlar ham choklar kabi bizning umumiy insoniy tajribamizning iplarini bog'lab, tuzatishi mumkinligini eslatib turadi.

XULOSA

1. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida tikuvchilikka oid terminlarning shakllanishi tilshunoslik nazariyasida muhim o'rin tutadi. Ingliz tilida terminlar ko'proq lotincha va fransuzcha ildizlarga ega bo'lsa, o'zbek tilidagi terminlar asosan turkiy, forsiy va arab tillaridan olingan. Bu tillar orasidagi terminlar ko'pincha bir xil ma'noni ifodalash uchun turli xil morfologik shakllarga ega bo'lib, bu ularning shakllanishi va qo'llanilishida nazariy yondashuvlarning farqli ekanligini ko'rsatadi.

2. Ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi tikuv buyumlari konstruksiyasiga oid terminlar lingvistik jihatdan turlicha tuzilgan. Ingliz tilidagi terminlar ko'pincha qisqa va aniq bo'lib, texnik jihatdan murakkab jarayonlarni ifodalaydi. O'zbek tilida esa ushbu terminlar ba'zan uzunroq va ko'proq qismlardan iborat bo'lib, ular orqali jarayon yoki buyum batafsilroq tasvirlanadi. Bu, o'z navbatida, har ikkala tilda terminologik ko'rsatkichlarning o'ziga xos ekanligini ko'rsatadi.

3. Tikuvchilikka oid terminlar ingliz va o'zbek tillarida strukturaviy o'zgarishlarga uchraydi. Ingliz tilidagi terminlar yangi texnologiyalar va moda o'zgarishlariga moslashib, ko'pincha qisqartirishlar yoki yangi ma'nolar bilan kengaytiriladi. O'zbek tilida esa bunday o'zgarishlar, odatda, yangi terminlar yaratilishi yoki mavjud so'zlarga yangi ma'no yuklash orqali amalga oshiriladi.

4. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida tikuv buyumlari konstruksiyasiga oid terminlar uslubiy jihatdan turli kontekstlarda qo'llaniladi. Ingliz tilida bu terminlar ilmiy-texnik adabiyotlar, moda jurnallari va ta'lim materiallarida keng tarqalgan bo'lsa, o'zbek tilida ular ko'proq kasbiy qo'llanmalar, o'quv darsliklari va xalq og'zaki ijodida uchraydi. Uslubiy nuqtai nazardan, ingliz terminlari rasmiy va norasmiy uslubda teng darajada ishlatilishi mumkin, o'zbek tilida esa ular ko'proq rasmiy uslubda uchraydi.

5. Ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi tikuv buyumlari konstruksiyasiga oid terminlar diaxronik tahlil qilinganida, ularning rivojlanish jarayonida sezilarli o'zgarishlar kuzatiladi. Ingliz tilida terminlar tez-tez yangilanib, eski so'zlar yangi texnologiyalar va uslublarga moslashgan bo'lsa, o'zbek tilida terminlar ko'proq tarixiy barqarorlikni saqlagan. Bu jarayon ingliz tilida texnologik inqiloblar va madaniy ta'sirlar bilan bog'liq, o'zbek tilida esa mahalliy an'analar va amaliyotlar o'z o'rnini saqlab qolgan.

6. Ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi tikuv buyumlari konstruksiyasiga oid terminlarning leksik-semantik tahlili ularning o'ziga xos farqlarini ochib beradi. Ingliz tilida ko'pincha terminlar bir necha ma'noga ega bo'lib, keng kontekstda qo'llaniladi. O'zbek tilida esa terminlar ko'proq aniq ma'noga ega bo'lib, ularning qo'llanilishi torroq. Bu farq tillardagi semantik o'ziga xoslikni namoyish etadi.

7. Tikuv buyumlari konstruksiyasiga oid terminlarning funksional-semantik va uslubiy qo'llanilishi ingliz va o'zbek tillarida turlicha ko'rinishda bo'ladi. Ingliz tilida terminlar ko'pincha ko'p ma'noli bo'lib, har xil uslubda ishlatilishi mumkin. O'zbek tilida esa bunday ko'p ma'nolilik kamroq uchraydi va terminlar ko'proq aniq ma'no bilan bog'liq.

8. Ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi frazeologizmlar tarkibida qo'llangan tikuvchilik terminlari madaniy jihatdan o'ziga xos ahamiyatga ega. Ingliz tilidagi iboralar, masalan, tikuvchilikning amaliy tajribasiga ishora qilib, uning umumiy hayotiy maslahat sifatida qo'llanishini ko'rsatadi. O'zbek tilida esa o'zbek an'alariga asoslangan va mahalliy madaniyat bilan bog'liq. Bu tillar o'rtasidagi madaniy farqlarni yoritib beradi.

9. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida tikuv terminlari qo'llangan paremiyalar lingvokulturologik jihatdan turlicha talqin qilinadi. Ingliz tilidagi paremiyalar o'ziga xos iqtisodiy mantiqni ifodalaydi, bu esa ingliz madaniyatidagi ehtiyotkorlikka urg'u beradi. O'zbek tilida esa bunday paremiyalar ko'proq donishmandlik va ehtiyotkorlikni ifodalaydi, bu esa xalqning amaliy tajribalariga asoslanadi. Bu tillarning frazeologik birliklari o'rtasidagi lingvokulturologik farqlarni ochib beradi.

10. Ingliz va o'zbek adabiyotida tikuv buyumlari terminlari adabiy uslubning bir qismi sifatida qo'llanilib, ularning ramziy va madaniy ahamiyatini kuchaytiradi. Ingliz adabiyotida, masalan, Virginia Woolfning asarlarida tikuv terminlari ichki kechinmalarni ifodalashda ishlatiladi. O'zbek adabiyotida esa tikuv terminlari ko'proq qahramonlarning ijtimoiy mavqeini va ularning kasb-kor bilan bog'liq hayotiy tajribalarini aks ettiradi. Bu adabiy uslub va madaniy nuqtai nazardan tillarning o'ziga xosligini yoritadi.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL FOR AWARDING SCIENTIFIC DEGREES
DSc 03/30.12.2019.Fil.05.02 AT FERGANA STATE UNIVERSITY**

FERGANA STATE UNIVERSITY

HAKIMOVA ZIYODA TOHIRJON QIZI

**LEXICO-SEMANTIC AND LINGUOCULTUROLOGICAL
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TERMS CONCERNING THE
CONSTRUCTION OF SEWING ITEMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK**

**10.00.06 – Comparative Study of Literature, Contrastive Linguistics and Translation Studies
(philological sciences)**

**ABSTRACT
of the doctor of philosophy (PhD) dissertation in PHILOLOGY**

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The dissertation can be viewed at the Information-Resource Center of Ferghana State University (registered under number ____). Address: 100151, Ferghana city, Murabbiylar street, 19. Tel.: (99873) 244-44-94.

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INTRODUCTION (annotation of the doctor of philosophy (PhD) dissertation)

Relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic. In world linguistics, a comparative-typological analysis of terms and lexemes related to the technology of sewing is not only linguistically important, but also of great importance in the processes of cultural cooperation, industrial innovations and economic integration. This study also helps to identify the semantic changes, historical development processes, and cultural influences that exist in the terminology of languages. This, in turn, lays the ground for a deeper study of the processes of interaction and integration in linguistics. Also, this study allows us to explore the semantic structure of sewing terms and their cultural connotations through an interlingual comparison method. As a result of this, it will be possible to form a broader understanding of different cultures and their sewing traditions. These analyses reveal the lexical differences between English and Uzbek, as well as reveal some commonalities of terminology, which contributes to the enrichment of the terminology of the two languages. As a result, the terminological resources of these languages will be further enriched, allowing for the creation of more precise and effective tools in the use of terms in the field of sewing. Research on this subject is important not only linguistically, but also economically and culturally, since the terminological exchange between languages certainly strengthens the ties between cultures.

In our country the need for research on terminology is growing. "... Today we are embarking on the path of innovative development, aimed at radically updating all spheres of the public life of the state and society. It's not in vain, of course. Who wins in today's fast-paced era? The state that relies on a new idea, a new idea, an innovation wins."¹ As this quote points out, it is imperative to embrace innovation in order to keep up with the times and succeed. Today, approaches based on new ideas and approaches to the updating and development of all spheres of state and society life play an important role. Countries that seek innovative development are expected to succeed in the future. From this point of view, the study of the features of the terminological field, the semantics of terms and types of relationships between them, the definition of structural and semantic features and on the basis of these conclusions the creation of a multimedia electronic dictionary of sewing terms in Uzbek-English languages.

Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 14, 2017 No. UP-5285 "On measures for the accelerated development of the textile and garment and knitwear industry", dated January 28, 2022 No. UP-60 "On the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026", December 21, 2016 No. PP-2687 "On the program of measures for the further development of the textile and garment and knitwear industry for 2017-2019", Resolutions of September 16, 2019 No. PP-4453 "On measures to further develop the light industry and stimulate the production of finished products", dated May 19, 2021 No. PP-5117 "On measures to bring the activities of popularization of the study of foreign languages in the

¹ Ўзбекистон республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг Олий Мажлисга Мурожаатномаси. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 2018. – Б. 52. Манба: <http://lex.uz/docs/4561730>

Republic of Uzbekistan to a qualitatively new level", Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 15, 2018 No. 664 "On further development of enterprises of the textile industry" and other regulatory legal acts contribute to the implementation of a number of tasks related to professional activities and improving the quality of education.

Compliance of the research with the priority directions of science and technology development of the republic. The study was carried out within the framework of the priority direction of the development of science and technology of the republic "Ways of formation and implementation of innovative ideas in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of the information society and the democratic state".

The level of study of the problem. In world linguistics, a number of studies on terminology have been conducted. They focus mainly on the general theory of terms targeted².

Also, in world linguistics, in particular Russian linguistics³, a lot of research on general and particular terminology has been done.

One of the prominent scholars who worked on sewing terminology in English philology is Kristin J.S. Smith. She researched the lexicology related to fabric and sewing and wrote a book on the subject⁴. Another British scholar who worked on the terminology of sewing is Robert M. Sainsbury. Her book "The Language of Textiles: A Study of Textile Terminology in English"⁵ is devoted to the study of special terms related to textiles and sewing. Another important source is "Sewing and Tailoring: A Linguistic Study" by Karen L. Hudson, which provides linguistic explanations about the terms used in the sewing and sewing process⁶. In Uzbek linguistics Terminology issues G'.Abdurakhmanov, H.Dadabaev, I.Kh.Sodiqova, S.Kh.Nurmatova, O.Tursunova, P.P.Nishonov, O.S.Ahmedov, D.Kh.Qadirkbekova, H.B.Mirzakhmedova, S.T.Mustafayeva, D.S.Saidqodirova, D.I.Khodjaev,

² Yazid A.I. Towards an interest-based approach to terminological competence acquisition. PhD dissertation. – Ohio: Kent State University, 2017; Cabre M.T. Terminology: Theory, Methods and Applications / Ed. Juan C. Sager / – Amsterdam: Benjamins.; Helmi D., Loening K., Terminology: applications in disciplinary communication. – John Benjamins Publishing Company, 1993.; Jamal Mohamed Giaber. Translating derivational suffixes in linguistic terminology from English Arabic. PhD dissertation. – University of Edinburgh, 1999; Wright S.E., Budin G., Handbook of terminology management. – Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company, 2001.

³ Антиминова В.В. Лексико-семантические и деривационные характеристики русской лингвистической терминологии: Дисс.... канд. филол. наук – Краснодар, 2011.; Гатаулина В.И. Английская терминология в диахроническом освещении: Дисс.... канд. филол. наук – Л., 1989; Колесникова Е.А. К проблеме становления русской лингвистической терминологии (вторая половина XVIII – первая треть XX вв.): лексикологический и лексикографический аспекты. Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук – Красноярск, 2011.; Кулакова И.С., Салмина Д.С. Введение в металингвистику (системный, лексикографический и коммуникативно-прагматический аспекты лингвистической терминологии). – СПб.: САГА, 2002.; Лантюхова Н.Н., Загоровская О.В., Литвинова Т.А. Термин: определение понятия и его существенные признаки. – Вестник Воронежского института ГПС МЧС Россия // Выпуск 1 (6), 2013; Петросьянц Э.Г. Лингвистическое терминополье: структура, семантика, деривация. – Пятигорск, 2004; Уткина Л.Н. Функциональные аспекты лингвистической терминологии в разных подходах к изучению языка: Автореф Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук – М., 2001.

⁴ Smith, Christine J. S. "The Language of Textiles: A Study of Sewing Terminology." Oxford University Press, 1995.

⁵ Robert M. Sainsbury, The Language of Textiles: A Study of Textile Terminology in English, 1988. London.

⁶ Karen L. Hudson, Sewing and Tailoring: A Linguistic Study, 1997. New York.

Ch.S.Abdullaeva, S.A.Azizov, H.D.Paluanova, Kh.A.Sarimsokov.⁷ These linguists did research in various areas of terminology, S.M.A.Aliyeva and M.A.Aliyeva did their research on the terms of design of light industry and national industry. In particular, S.M.A'zamov in his dissertation on the derivative study of terms of textile and light industry cites as an example the terms of sewing which are part of the light industry. M.A.Aliyeva in her thesis on the design of national gaskets gives an analysis of some terms related to the industry. But while there has been a lot of scientific research on terminology, there is still a lot of sewing. The lexical-semantic, comparative and typological, monographic, especially on the example of English and Uzbek languages have not been particularly studied.

E.D.Poluvanov, J.B.Bo'ronov, M.E.Umarkho'jaev, O.Yusupov made a great contribution to the development of comparative linguistics in the thesis. Based on the principles of linguistics, the general laws of comparative study of languages, developed by M.Hoshimov, M.D.Djusupov and other scientists, the historical formation of terms in the field of sewing in various structural languages and the peculiarities of linguistics are studied⁸.

In scientific work, the disclosure of similar and different (isomorphic and allomorphic) aspects of terms used in the field of sewing in English and Uzbek, as well as their lexical-semantic, linguistic and linguistic features, reveals a more faceted terminology of the field.

⁷ Дадабоев Х. Общественно-политическая и социально-экономическая терминология в тюркоязычных письменных памятниках XI-XIV вв. – Ташкент: Ёзувчи, 1991.; Садыкова И.Х. Принципы составления англо-русско-узбекского учебного словаря юридических терминов: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук – Ташкент, 1998.; Нурматова С.Х. Истоки формирования и функционирование аэрокосмической терминологии в лексике английского, русского и узбекского языков: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук – Ташкент, 2000.; Турсунова О. Ўзбек давлатчилиги тарихида қўлланган ҳуқуқий терминларнинг лисоний таҳлили: Филол. фан. ном. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2007.; Нишонов П.П. Француз ва ўзбек тиллари юридик терминологиясининг қиёсий-типологик тадқиқи: Филол. фан. ном. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2009.; Ахмедов О.С. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида солиқ-божхона терминларининг лингвистик таҳлили ва таржима муаммолари: Филол. фан. д-ри дисс. – Тошкент, 2016., Кадирбекова Д.Х. Инглизча-ўзбекча ахборот-коммуникация технологиялари терминологияси ва унинг лексикографик хусусиятлари: Фалсафа доктори. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2017.; Мирзахмедова Ҳ.В. Форс тили транспорт терминларининг структур қатламлари ва ясаиш усуллари: Фалсафа доктори. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2017.; Мустафаева С.Т. Хитой тилшунослик терминологияси: Фалсафа доктори. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2017.; Саидкодирова Д.С. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида интернет терминларининг лингвистик тадқиқи. Фалсафа доктори. ... дисс. автореф. – Ташкент: 2018.; Ходжаева Д.И. Тилшунослик терминларининг лексикографик таҳлили (инглиз, рус ва ўзбек тиллари изоҳли лугатлари материаллари мисолида): Фалсафа доктори. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2018.; Абдуллаева Ч.С. Русско-узбекские параллели в современной экономической терминологии: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол.наук. – Ташкент, 2000.; Абдурахмонов Ғ. Терминология муаммолари// Ўзбек тили терминологияси ва унинг таракқиёт перспективалари: Биринчи Республика терминология конференцияси материаллари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1986.; Палуанова Х.Д. Экологик терминларнинг деривацион-семантик хусусиятлари (ўзбек, қорақалпоқ, инглиз ва рус тиллари мисолида). Филол.фан. д-ри. (DS) ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2016.; Саримсақов Х.А. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида спорт терминларининг чоғиштирма тадқиқи Фил. фан. д-ри. (PhD) ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2020; A'zamov S.M. Inglizcha- o'zbekcha to'qimachilik va yengil sanoat terminlarining struktur-semantik tahlili. Filol.fan. d-ri...diss. – Andijon, 2021.

⁸ Поливанов Е.Д. Русская грамматика в сопоставлении с узбекским языком. – Ташкент, 1934.; Буранов Дж. Сравнительная типология английского и тюркских языков. – М.: 1983.; Умарходжаев М.Э. Проблемы типологии и вопросы фразеологии// «Теории перевода», «Сравнительная типология родного и изучаемого языков», «Интерпретация текста» на факультетов иностранных языков пед институтов. – Т., 1977.; Юсупов У.К. Проблемы сопоставительной лингвистики. – Ташкент: ФАН, 1980.; Хашимов Г.М. Типология сложного предложения в разнотипных языках. АДД. – Ташкент, 2002.; Джусупов М.Д. Звуковые системы русского и казахского языков. Слог. Интерференция. Обучение произношению. – Ташкент: Фан, 1991.

The relationship of the research with the plans of research work of the higher educational institution or research institution where the thesis was completed. The thesis was completed within the framework of the theme "Typological and typological features of different structural languages" of the research work plan of Fergana State University.

The aim of the research is to analyze the lexical-semantic and cultural peculiarities in the use of terms related to the field of tailoring in English and Uzbek languages. Through the research, it is intended to determine the cultural content of these terms, their linguistic features, and to study their place in the cultural heritage of the two languages.

The tasks of the research:

determining its main theoretical criteria by studying the formation of terms and terminology;

in-depth study of structural changes of tailoring terms in English and Uzbek and methodological features of their use;

to determine the historical development and evolution of terms related to sewing items in English and Uzbek languages;

to determine the place of tailoring terms in the cultural context and how they are expressed in phraseological units in the Uzbek and English languages;

to analyze the linguistic and cultural aspects of the expressions in which the terms of sewing items are involved in artistic texts.

The object of research is sewing construction terms and lexical units in English and Uzbek.

The subject of the research is English and Uzbek terms related to the field of tailoring, their structural and semantic features, morphological and linguo-cultural features and their expression methods.

Research methods. Onomasiological analysis, lexical-semantic analysis, comparative-contrast, description and observation methods were used in the dissertation work.

The scientific novelty of the research is as follows:

the gene pool, gradual formation, stages of development and current status of terminological systems related to the construction of sewing items in English and Uzbek languages are revealed;

the etymological characteristics of the terminology of the tailoring industry in the English and Uzbek languages in the diachronic aspect, the specific markers of the terms are determined and proven on the basis of factual-analytical materials;

by determining the derivational aspects of the terms used in the field of tailoring in English and Uzbek languages, their lexical-semantic and syntactic features were revealed and their isomorphic and allomorphic features in affixal, morphemic-morphological models were proved;

as a linguistic and cultural characteristic of the terms related to the construction of sewing items in English and Uzbek languages, the literary literature of both languages was referred to, proverbs and expressions involving sewing items used in them were analyzed.

Scientific and practical significance of research results.

The scientific significance of the research results is to determine and understand the laws of term formation, to study the features of the formal structure depending on the content expressed by the unit, to study the existing connections and relations between the terminological units of lexical denominations, in particular, the relations of synonymy, antonymy and homonymy all this is determined by the fact that it is of great importance in the work of regulating and standardizing terminology.

The practical significance of the research results in the practical lessons of the English language in non-philological higher educational institutions, including the teaching of sewing technology terms, in the creation of textbooks, training manuals, educational dictionaries, and in the philological faculties of universities. It serves as a useful resource in the preparation of teaching-methodical collections in subjects such as "General Linguistics", "Lexicology", "Basics of Terminology" and "Introduction to Lexicography", as well as in writing master's and doctoral theses.

Implementation of research results. Based on the lexical-semantic and linguo-cultural research of terms related to the construction of sewing items in English and Uzbek languages:

To determine the gradual formation, development stages and current status of the terminological systems related to the construction of sewing items in English and Uzbek languages, etymological features of the terminology related to the field of sewing in English and Uzbek languages in diachronic aspect, the application of the terminology in the field of sewing in English and Uzbek languages To reveal the lexical-semantic and syntactic features of the used terms by determining their derivational aspects, as a linguistic and cultural characteristic of the terms related to the construction of sewing items in English and Uzbek languages, referring to the fiction literature of both languages, proverbs involving the terms of sewing items used in them and from the recommendations on the analysis of phrases in the National University of Uzbekistan No. A-OT-2021-419 "Creation of an electronic platform for the professional competence improvement course of English language teachers in state and non-state preschool educational organizations (It was used within the framework of the innovative project "Preschool IPDP). (Reference No. 04/11-2493 dated April 2, 2024 of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek). Through the application of the results, within the framework of the project, it served to fulfill a specific task in the creation of educational literature, handouts, and in the publication of articles in the mass media, as well as in attracting a wide audience;

Information on the diachrony of sewing-construction terms in the Uzbek language, the formation process of the terms related to sewing in the Uzbek language, and the phraseological units representing the linguistic and cultural characteristics of the terms were carried out within the framework of the State scientific and technical programs in 2020-2023. increased AM-FZ-201908172. It was used in the grant project "Creating an educational corpus of the Uzbek language". (Reference No. 04/1-1474 dated June 6, 2024 of Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi). As a result, the importance of terminology in

creating the educational corpus of the Uzbek language is revealed;

From the information about the gradual formation, stages of development and current status of terms related to the construction of sewing items in English and Uzbek languages reflected in the research, information about the etymological features and derivational aspects of the terminology related to the field of sewing in English and Uzbek languages in a diachronic aspect. The information was used to prepare the scripts of the program "Taqqimot" broadcast on the TV channel "History of Uzbekistan" by the national TV and radio company of Uzbekistan. Reference number -06-598). As a result, the basis of the development of terms related to Uzbek national sewing products is clearly revealed in the script of the show.

Approval of research results. The results of the research were discussed at 5, including 3 international and 2 republic scientific-practical conferences.

Publication of research results. 11 scientific works have been published on the subject of the dissertation, of which 5 scientific articles (in 3 national and 2 international journals) have been published in scientific publications recommended for publication of the main scientific results of doctoral dissertations of the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan. An English-English explanatory dictionary was prepared on the subject of the dissertation.

Dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, a list of used literature and consists of 148 pages.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The introduction substantiates the relevance and necessity of the research topic, demonstrates its connection to the priority areas of science and technology in the Republic of Uzbekistan, highlights the degree to which the problem has been studied, identifies the goals and objectives of the work, the research object and subject, describes the research methods, the scientific novelty and practical results of the dissertation, justifies the reliability, scientific and practical significance of the obtained results, provides information on the implementation of research results into practice, publications, and the structure and volume of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the dissertation, titled "Theoretical Problems of Terms Related to Garment Construction" examines various theoretical views on the formation of terms and terminology in linguistics, analyzes the opinions of scientists in this regard, and also elucidates the linguistic characteristics of terms related to garment construction.

The first chapter, titled "**The Theoretical Problems of Term and Terminology Formation in Linguistics**" presents various theories about terms and terminology. Due to the advancement of science and the process of globalization, people's linguistic resources are being enriched with new concepts. This, in turn, creates a need to study terms because each term represents concepts specific to a particular field. Although scholars around the world have provided various definitions of the word "term" the lack of a comprehensive definition of the term indicates that this field requires further research. Before explaining the definitions provided by scholars, we should explore at the etymology of the word.

The word "**terminus**" in medieval Latin means "to define, to designate." According to the authors of the *Oxford English Dictionary*, this meaning influenced the development of the word "term" in English⁹.

Initially, the concept of a "term" referred to the sanctity of boundaries, later to boundary stones, and finally to a final or completed place or destination, encompassing several meanings. By the medieval period, the word "**terminus**" was used to mean "to define, to designate" something¹⁰.

According to the explanations in this dictionary, the word "term" initially carried the meaning of "boundary, limit" and was first borrowed from Latin into Old French in the 16th century, eventually entering the English language through French.

The process of forming the concept of "term" is based on various approaches. The primary reason for this lies in the complexity of the concept itself, while another reason is that the word "concept" is one of the most challenging terms to define and comprehend. The diversity of definitions for "term" also stems from the fact that researchers interpret it based on the perspective of their own field of study. Therefore, linguists define "term" from a linguistic standpoint.

In scientific literature, various views on terms have been presented. Almost all definitions describe a term as a word or phrase that represents a specific scientific or technical concept.

According to O.Vinokur, *"a term is always precise and clear. The language of the terminological system is consciously formed. Indeed, a term does not arise spontaneously or accidentally but is created out of necessity and because society demands it"*¹¹.

When analyzing the scientific literature on terminology, it is often noted that the process of terminology formation coincides with the era of globalization and scientific-technical progress. These factors have played a significant role in the emergence of terminology as a field of study. Thus, terms do not form on their own but, as defined by O.Vinokur, are *"created out of societal needs."*

For example, in the past, garments were made manually, but with the invention of sewing machines, the need arose to define the processes, components, and capabilities of sewing machines. This led to the creation of new concepts, i.e., terms, in the field of sewing. Consequently, this process laid the groundwork for the development of new terms.

According to A.A.Reformatsky, a scholar in the field of terminology, *"a term is a word defined by specific and distinct features; it is a precise and unambiguous word used in the fields of science, technology, economics, politics, and diplomacy"*¹².

⁹Ткачева Л.Б. Основные закономерности английской терминологии. Томск, Омск, Изд-во гос. ун-та 1987. – С.198

¹⁰Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 5 жилдли. 4-жилд. –Тошкент: “Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси” Давлат илмий нашриёти, 2006-2008. – Б. 178

¹¹Винокур Г.О. О некоторых явлениях словообразования в русской технической терминологии. Труды МИФЛИ. Т.%. Сборник статей по языкознанию. – М., 1961. – С.3-10.

¹²Реформатский А.А. Термин как член лексической системы языка// Проблемы структурной лингвистики. – М.,1968. – С. 110.

Uzbek linguist H.Dadaboyev, in his textbook “*Uzbek Terminology*,” analyzes the definitions of terms provided by scholars and shares his own perspectives: “*There are various interpretations of the word 'term.' For logicians, a term refers to a word that conveys the set of characteristics or attributes associated with a specific object and applied to it. Any word in a language can potentially become a term. In science and technology, a term is a special word, either artificially created or borrowed from natural language*¹³.”

The chapter provides insights into the historical development stages of sewing terminology. In medieval Europe, tailors were highly respected professionals who created garments for the nobility and wealthy classes¹⁴. During this period, new technologies and tools emerged in tailoring, necessitating the creation of terms to describe them. For instance, words like “*seam*” (joining stitch), “*hem*” (edge fold), “*bias*” (diagonal orientation), and “*pleat*” (fold) were used.

In the 18th and 19th centuries, the Industrial Revolution led to the invention of sewing machines. Inventors such as Charles Weisenthal, Thomas Saint, and Elias Howe contributed to the development of sewing machines, while Isaac Singer improved Howe’s design and popularized it. This invention introduced new terms like “*bobbin*” (spool), “*thread tension*” (thread adjuster), and “*presser foot*” (footpiece). The invention of the sewing machine enriched the lexicon. Among the terms related to sewing machines, “*feed dogs*” (fabric feeder) and “*stitch length dial*” (adjuster for stitch spacing) are also notable¹⁵.

The dissertation provides information about the diachrony of garment construction terms in both English and Uzbek and analyzes their lexical-semantic features. Terms related to tailoring, especially those associated with garment construction, are distinct in their derivational-morphological features. By studying the structural aspects of terms in a language, one can gain insights into how terms are formed and how their meanings change through morphological elements¹⁶.

Tailoring terms undergo various derivational and morphological processes to meet the technical and professional needs of this field. Derivational features of terms reflect their capacity to create new terms and generate new meanings from existing one¹⁷. In tailoring, such processes often involve affixation, compounding, abbreviation, and other derivational methods. For instance, the verb “*tikmoq*” (to sew) forms the nouns like “*tikuvchi*” (sewer/tailor) or “*tikuvchilik*” (sewing).

Morphological features, on the other hand, focus on the internal structure of terms and the morphological units that constitute them. This analysis reveals how terms are composed and how their structural components contribute to their meanings.

The study of the derivational and morphological features of terms related to garment construction provides insights into the changes in their scientific research and practical applications. These changes, in turn, enable the terms to be more

¹³ Dadaboyev H. O‘zbek terminologiyasi: o‘quv qo‘llanma . – Toshkent: Yoshlar nashriyot uyi, 2020. – B.5.

¹⁴ J.R. Firth, Papers in linguistics. London: Oxford University press, 1957.

¹⁵ В.Я. Пропп. Морфология сказки. Л.: Академия, 1928; 2-е изд.

¹⁶ Zellig Harris. Papers in Structural and Transformational Linguistics. New York: Humanities Press, Inc., 1970.

¹⁷ M.Halliday. On Language and Linguistics. Oxford, 2006.

precise and accurate within the technical and cultural context of the tailoring industry.

Sewing terminology can consist of both single words and phrases. For instance, some terms are simple words that denote tools, materials, or techniques used in sewing. Examples include words such as "needle" and "thread."

Additionally, some terms are presented as phrases that provide more precise and detailed information. For example, phrases like "sewing machine" and "armhole" are composed of multiple words, with clear and specific meanings. These phrases provide additional details about techniques, tools, or materials involved in the sewing process. Phrases can consist of two words or even three.

For example, single-word terms include "needle," "thread," "armhole," "collar," "dart," and "stitch." Two-word combinations include "seam allowance," "armhole measure," and "neck measure," which are considered phrases. Three-word combinations, such as "stitch selection dial," "hand sewing stitches," and "back length measure," are also part of sewing terminology. These multi-word terms offer more detailed descriptions of specific sewing techniques, tools, or measurements.

A.M.Mukhin and J.M.Melenevskiy, in their work "The Grammatical Structures of English, Russian, Uzbek," categorize words into three groups based on their formation:

1. Root words;
2. Derived words;
3. Compound words.

Based on this categorization, we have similarly classified sewing-related terminology according to their structure as follows:

1. Root words – lexical units that are indivisible and without affixes.
2. Derived words – terms formed by adding affixes.
3. Compound words – terms formed by combining two words.
4. Terminological phrases – terms created by combining two or more words.

Linguist H.Dadaboyev provides the following insights about the formation of terms in the Uzbek language:

"Word formation is one of the deeply and comprehensively studied issues in Uzbek linguistics. Numerous dissertations have been defended, and many monographs and articles on this subject have been published. Term formation is also considered one of the focal points of attention for Uzbek linguists."

Sh.Rahmatullayev emphasizes: "Deriving new words from original Turkic roots by adding derivational affixes is widespread and highly productive." For example: *iptortgich* (thread holder), *naycha* (tube), *kashtachilik* (embroidery).

According to him, morphological, syntactic, and semantic methods are actively employed in term formation. These methods contribute to the continuous development and enrichment of Uzbek terminology.

Most Uzbek terms are created through the following methods:

1. Derived terms – formed by adding affixes.
2. Compound words – created by combining two or more words.
3. Word combinations – formed by combining multiple words into terms.

4. Semantic shift – terms formed based on semantic changes.

Additionally, some terms are derived from:

- a) Simple words of the Uzbek language.
- b) Loanwords borrowed from other languages.
- c) Calqued terms (loan translations).

These processes reflect the dynamic and adaptable nature of Uzbek terminology, which continues to evolve and expand.

In the Uzbek language, terms are also expressed through compound words. However, this topic has sparked discussions among linguists. For instance, A.Hojiyev stated, "Compound words do not exist in the Uzbek language; they are merely the result of the assimilation of word combinations borrowed through calquing." On the other hand, Sh.Rahmatullayev argues, "Compound words are formed by the combination of two or more stems that convey lexical meaning... In the Uzbek language, compound words emerge as a result of word combinations becoming semantically and grammatically unified."

Native Terms in Uzbek

These are basic terms without any affixes: *igna* (needle), *ip* (thread), *qaychi* (scissors), *chok* (seam), *tikmoq* (to sew), *bichmoq* (to cut), *shoyi* (silk), *tola* (fiber), *andaza* (pattern), *yeng* (sleeve), *yoqa* (collar), *etak* (hem), *cho'ntak* (pocket), *adip* (lining), *gazlama* (fabric), *avra* (cloth), *astar* (lining), *chatimoq* (to stitch together), *qavimoq* (to baste), *kalava* (spool), *arqoq* (weft), *ipak* (silk), *sidirg'a* (warp), *tasma* (strap), *angishvona* (thimble), *so'kmoq* (to unstitch), *naycha* (tube), *moki* (bobbin), *mag'iz* (lining), etc.

Derived Terms in Uzbek

These terms are formed through affixation: *kiyim* (clothing), *tikuv* (sewing), *peshband* (apron), *qirqim* (cut), *bichiqchilik* (cutting), *tikuvchilik* (tailoring), *choklamoq* (to seam), *tugma* (button), *o'tqazma* (fitting), *qoplama* (covering), *bezak* (decor), *burma* (pleat), *ulama* (joint), *taxlama* (fold), *ko'klamoq* (to baste), *to'qima* (woven), *astarlik* (lining material), *tukli* (fuzzy), *tuksiz* (smooth), *to'g'nog'ich* (pin), *qaviq* (stitch), *naycha* (tube), *bichim* (cutting pattern), etc.

Compound Terms in Uzbek

These are formed by combining two words: *qo'lqop* (glove), *zig'irtola* (threadbare fiber), *belbog'* (belt), *xomsurp* (unfinished serge), *baxyaqator* (row of stitches), *qaviqqator* (row of stitches), *og'chizig'i* (seamline), *gulxoshiya* (floral embroidery), etc.

Phrase Terms in Uzbek

These are terms formed from multi-word combinations: *bosh kiyim* (headwear), *ust kiyim* (outerwear), *modalar uyi* (fashion house), *gazlama to'pi* (fabric roll), *qaytarma yoqa* (turn-down collar), *raskep chiziq* (dart line), *yon cho'ntak* (side pocket), *qirqma cho'ntak* (cut pocket), *o'tqazma yeng* (set-in sleeve), *qoplama cho'ntak* (patch pocket), *kamar tutgich* (belt loop), *bezak gazlama* (decorative fabric), *chiy duxoba* (plain muslin), *yeng o'mizi* (armhole), *bo'yin o'mizi* (neckline), *yelka chok* (shoulder seam), *bezak taxlama* (decorative pleat), *jun gazlama* (woolen fabric), *yozgi kiyim* (summer clothes), *shoyi gazlama* (silk fabric), *tabiiy ipak*

(natural silk), *lavsanli gazlama* (lavsan fabric), *oddiy ip* (simple thread), *kalava ip* (spooled thread), *sintetik ip* (synthetic thread), *qo'l igna* (hand needle), *santimetrli lenta* (measuring tape), *pichoqli xalqa* (circular cutter), *igna ko'zi* (needle eye), *angishvona ko'zi* (thimble hole), *ziy ko'klash* (invisible basting), *bostirib ko'klash* (press basting), *ziyni ko'klash* (decorative basting), *ilintirib ko'klash* (tack basting), *bukib ko'klash* (fold basting), *qaviq solish* (stitching), *ag'darma chok* (flat-felled seam), *mag'iz qo'yish* (lining insertion), *yeng boshi* (sleeve cap), *stoyka yoqa* (stand collar), *tik yoqa* (straight collar), *yeng uchi* (sleeve cuff), etc.

The lexical-semantic features of tailoring terms are explored in depth, examining their position in the lexicon. The lexical properties of words have been the subject of extensive research by scholars. For example, British linguist J.R. Firth is well-known for his contributions to lexicography and lexical semantics, introducing the "contextual approach" to the field. This approach shifts the focus from viewing words as isolated units to analyzing their meanings based on the context in which they are used. According to Firth, the meaning of a word depends on its context, and understanding a word's meaning requires attention to the words that accompany it.

Russian linguist Vladimir Propp is renowned for his morphological analysis of folklore. Similarly, American linguist Zellig Harris and British linguist Michael Halliday have made significant contributions to the field of lexicology.

As mentioned earlier, lexicology studies the vocabulary richness of a language. To analyze the lexical properties of garment construction terms, it is essential to determine how these terms enrich the vocabulary of the language and undergo semantic shifts over time.

A diachronic analysis of tailoring terms reveals that they have significantly contributed to the vocabulary over time. For instance, the word "*thread*" initially appeared as a noun meaning "yarn" but later developed into a verb, "*to thread*," meaning "to pass thread through something." The phrase "*to thread a needle*" further expanded the lexicon by adding a new idiomatic expression.

Examples of this enrichment include:

Needle – igna

A needle and thread – igna va ip

Pins and needles – igna va to'g'nog'ichlar

A needle in a haystack – an idiom meaning something nearly impossible to find

To needle – to deliberately provoke someone

Needlepoint – kashta

Needlewoman – tikuvchi

Needlework – tikuvchilik or hand-sewn items

As shown above, the word "*needle*" alone has contributed significantly to vocabulary expansion, producing various words and expressions in tailoring and beyond.

From a linguistic perspective, a word consists of the unity of its expression plan (pronunciation) and content plan (meaning). However, when connecting a word to the object or concept it represents, we observe that a word is a reflection of

surrounding objects and concepts in human consciousness, realized through language. This reflection inevitably occurs through thought. Thus, a word can express not only an object but also a concept, phenomenon, or characteristic. However, this does not mean that a word reflects an object or concept exactly as it is. A word refers to all items within the same category by naming a particular object. For instance, the word *thread* includes all types of threads regardless of their color or type. As we can see, generalization is present here. A word can convey a more specific meaning only when it interacts with other words or when specific grammatical additions are applied. For example, *strong thread*, *raw thread*, *thread fabric*, *boot lace*, *threading a needle*, *tying a thread to a machine*, *thread of friendship*, and so on.

Similarly, if we take the word *needle*, it encompasses all types of needles, regardless of their use, but its meaning becomes clearer only when it interacts with other words: *sewing machine needle*, *surgical needle*, *phonograph needle*, *acupuncture needle*, *tree needle*, *hedgehog needle*, and so forth.

The third chapter, titled "Semantic Analysis and Classification of Terms Related to the Construction of Sewing Items," explores both the semantic and stylistic features of sewing terminology. Semantics is the branch of linguistics that studies the meaning and content of language units and the speech products formed from them. The term "semantics" is derived from the Greek word "sema," which means "sign," and it analyzes the semantic value and meaning of linguistic units.

The word "semantics" originates from the Greek term "semantikos," which translates to "signifying" or "expressing." Semantics encompasses the entire meaning, content, and information expressed through a language or any of its elements, such as a word, grammatical form, idiom, or phrase. Thus, semantics is a field of linguistics that studies the semantic meaning of linguistic units.

One of the key concepts in semantics is that words cannot exist in isolation; they are part of a larger linguistic system. As a result, words are usually explained through their relationships and associations with other words and concepts. For example, to define the word "needle," we first examine its connections to other sewing-related tools such as "thread," "fabric," and "thimble." Additionally, we must explore its relation to other terms in the same category, such as "sewing needle" or "knitting needle."

In addition to these relationships, words can possess various semantic properties. These properties help us understand the meaning of a word and its connections to other words. Therefore, "the primary task of semantics is to document phenomena related to lexical meaning and its development."

Another significant aspect of semantics is the influence of context on the meaning of a word. For instance, the word "stitch" typically refers to a type of sewing action used to join fabric. However, in certain contexts, it can also mean a sharp pain or irritation. The meaning of a word in a specific context is determined by the surrounding words and the broader situation. Overall, semantics is a complex and multifaceted field that seeks to understand how words function in language to convey meaning.

Studying the semantic properties of sewing-related terms allows us to gain a deeper understanding of how such terms are used and how they facilitate communication in this domain. The semantic properties of words refer to the various attributes that contribute to their meaning. These properties play a crucial role in language and communication, enabling us to express ideas clearly and beautifully. Knowledge of semantic properties is an essential factor for effective communication and a deeper understanding of language.

When discussing certain semantic properties of tailoring terms, the unique nature of these terms and the meanings they convey should first be noted. First and foremost, tailoring terms are process-oriented. The primary terms used in this field are mostly action-based and describe various stages of the process. For example, the words *sewing*, *hemming*, *seaming*, and *stitching* represent different steps in the sewing process.

Another semantic characteristic of tailoring terminology is its strong association with tools and equipment, as tailoring is predominantly performed with sewing tools, including sewing machines. Consequently, technical terms are widely used in this field. Terms related to tools like sewing machines, scissors, and needles often refer to specific technical processes or methods. These technical terms evolve alongside the technological advancements in tailoring and are reflected in the terminological system of the field. For instance, "overlock," a technical term, refers to the technique of stitching the edges of fabric using a sewing machine. Therefore, understanding the semantic properties of the field's terminology requires attention to the role and application of technical terms. Such terms hold specialized meanings, some examples of which are provided below:

Bobbin – a small spool

Presser foot – a fabric presser

Feed dogs – fabric feeders

Stitch length dial – stitch length adjuster

Foot pedal – a pedal for operation

Hand wheel – knob for adjusting needle height

Spool pin – a metal rod for holding thread

Thread cutter – a device for cutting thread

The descriptive nature of tailoring terms also falls within their semantic characteristics. Tailoring terminology often provides descriptive details about the type of stitch, fabric, or techniques used in the process. Examples of such terms include:

Types of stitches: *Blind hem stitches* (invisible stitch), *buttonhole stitch* (for buttonholes), *double needle stitch* (twin-needle stitch), *embroidery stitches* (decorative stitches), *overlock stitch* (stitched with an overlock machine), *straight stitch* (a straight seam), *zigzag stitch* (zigzag pattern), *ladder stitch* (joining stitch).

Fabric properties: *Breathable* (moisture-permeable), *elastic* (stretchable), *colorfast* (resistant to fading).

The semantic field consists of meanings that are interconnected, forming a network of related words. For example, words representing actions, colors, time, and

similar concepts each have their distinct semantic meanings. The generalized or specific meaning of words is determined by the context. In language, the compatibility or incompatibility of word combinations depends on the semantic coherence between the words.

Regarding certain semantic aspects of sewing terms, the distinctiveness of the meanings expressed by sewing terminology is primarily highlighted. First, sewing terminology is process-oriented. The core terms used in this field are generally based on actions and describe processes. For example, *sewing*, *hemming*, *seaming*, and *stitching* denote various stages of sewing. Another semantic feature of the field's terminology is that sewing is predominantly performed using sewing tools, including sewing machines. Consequently, technical terms are widely used in this field. Terms related to tools like *sewing machine*, *scissors*, and *needle* often refer to technical processes or methods. These technical terms evolve and update alongside the technological advancement of sewing, reflecting these changes in the field's terminological system. For example, *overlock*, a technical term, refers to the technique of stitching edges using a sewing machine. Therefore, understanding the semantic characteristics of the field's terminology requires attention to the role and usage of technical terms. Such terms have specialized meanings, and some examples are listed below:

Bobbin – tube

Presser foot – fabric presser

Feed dogs – fabric feeder

Stitch length dial – stitch length adjuster

Foot pedal – pedal

Hand wheel – needle height control knob

Spool pin – metal rod for thread placement

Thread cutter – thread trimmer

The functional-semantic characteristics of sewing terminology determine how these terms are used in context and what functions they serve. In the sewing industry, terms not only denote specific objects or processes but also carry functional meanings. These characteristics depend on the areas, meanings, and contexts in which the terms are used.

The contextual relevance of tailoring terms is based on their ability to convey different meanings in various situations. This versatility arises from their widespread use within a specific field. Some commonly used tailoring terms can have varying meanings depending on the context, which further expands their functional-semantic features.

Tailoring-related words or terms often have multiple meanings. This is particularly evident in technical and technological processes, design, or garment creation. For example, the term "**dart**" can refer not only to folds in garments but also to the precision level in mathematical contexts. For instance:

1. In tailoring, "*dart*" refers to small folds made in clothing to adjust or tighten the garment's shape in specific areas.

2. However, in other contexts, such as graphic design or mathematics, the word "dart" may indicate precision or the positioning level of an object.

3. In tailoring, specifically, "dart" signifies subtle changes to the fabric's shape, improving the garment's fit.

Similarly, the term "**pleat**" also exhibits such polysemy. In tailoring, "pleat" represents a decorative element of clothing, describing layered folds created on fabric. Yet, in other contexts, such as working with paper or other materials, the term "pleat" can refer to folds or layers made on those surfaces.

The third chapter of the dissertation, titled "*Linguo-cultural Study of Tailoring Terms Used in English and Uzbek Proverbs and Idioms*", provides a detailed exploration of the use of terms related to tailoring constructions in proverbs and idioms, reflecting the culture of the people. In the third chapter of the dissertation titled "*Linguocultural Study of Sewing-related Terms in English and Uzbek Phraseology*," the use of terms related to sewing tools and constructions in proverbs and idioms, as well as the representation of national culture through these terms, is extensively analyzed. In addition, this chapter refers to Uzbek and English literary works, analyzing proverbs and idioms involving sewing-related terms used in them, and their linguocultural characteristics are revealed.

The first chapter, titled "*Linguo-cultural Aspects of Tailoring Terms Used in English and Uzbek Proverbs and Idioms*", examines the cultural significance of tailoring terms in idioms and proverbs. Furthermore, relevant examples are analyzed in detail. Proverbs, sayings, idioms, and wisdom passed down through generations embody the values and beliefs of a people, forming a linguistic treasure trove. These cultural elements convey moral teachings, life lessons, and cultural relationships in a memorable and concise manner. Such linguistic wealth not only provides profound insights into human thought but also serves as guidance for managing life within a society. As an essential component of cultural and linguistic heritage, oral folklore includes myths, legends, and folk tales, which are instrumental in transmitting cultural values, traditions, and collective memories to subsequent generations.

Another source that enriches the cultural and linguistic treasury is artistic and scientific literature. Literature encapsulates the thoughts, emotions, and imaginations of a society, reflecting its values, aspirations, and intellectual heritage. Language acts as a "chest" preserving and disseminating cultural knowledge and creativity, with poetry, novels, scientific works, and philosophical treatises serving as intermediaries in this process. As highlighted, both oral and written speech play a significant role in preserving cultural values. Oral traditions, such as storytelling, ceremonial speeches, and dialogues, are crucial tools for transmitting cultural knowledge, history, and traditions across generations. Written speech, on the other hand, allows for the documentation and preservation of cultural achievements.

The linguocultural nature of language reveals that it is not merely a means of communication but also a medium for transmitting cultural knowledge and identity. As previously mentioned, language enables the transmission of cultural values and traditions from generation to generation. These features of language allow individuals to express their thoughts and emotions in culturally unique ways.

Furthermore, language plays a leading role in preserving cultural monuments, such as literary works, folklore, proverbs, sayings, and idioms, and in passing them on to future generations. These linguistic expressions reveal the essence of culture, showcasing its unique perspectives, emotions, and creative expressions. Additionally, culture plays a significant role in the development of language. Cultural experiences and historical events shape the vocabulary, grammar, and usage norms of a language.

In English and Uzbek languages, numerous idioms include tailoring-related terms, reflecting an isomorphic relationship between the two languages. This indicates that tailoring has long been an inherited craft for both English and Uzbek cultures, with its associated terms becoming embedded in their respective languages as idiomatic expressions. Below are examples of idioms containing tailoring terms, along with an analysis of their linguo-cultural characteristics:

1. A needle in a haystack – Refers to something or someone extremely difficult to find.

This idiom parallels the Uzbek phrase "*anqoning urug'i*", which also describes something exceptionally rare or hard to locate. It carries linguo-cultural significance as an idiomatic expression originating in English, reflecting a specific cultural understanding. The idiom illustrates the difficulty of finding a tiny object, like a needle, in a large and disorganized setting, such as a haystack. The metaphor is rooted in agricultural practices common in English-speaking regions.

Example:

Friend: "I have been looking for this book for hours, but I can't find it anywhere!"

You: "Finding a special book in this huge library is like searching for a needle in a haystack *find*¹⁸". Here, the idiom highlights the task's immense difficulty and the low likelihood of success.

Adam's needle – Refers to a specific plant species with sharp, needle-like leaves.

This idiom reflects cultural and linguistic roots in English-speaking regions, where plants are often named based on their physical attributes or local knowledge. Such names convey regional traditions and cultural importance tied to flora.

Example:

"I have a beautiful Adam's needle plant in my garden. Its long, slender leaves with sharp tips add an interesting texture to the landscape."

2. Eye of the needle¹⁹ – Describes a task that is extremely difficult or nearly impossible to achieve.

This idiom has biblical origins, stemming from a verse in the Bible, and is widely understood in English-speaking cultures. Its religious and metaphorical background gives it significant cultural resonance.

Thread the needle – Indicates precision and skill in completing a task. This idiom carries cultural importance, reflecting the traditional emphasis on tailoring as

¹⁸ Merriam-webster.com

¹⁹ Linda, Roger Flavel, "The Dictionary of Idioms and Their Origins", New York, 1993, – P 236.

a skilled craft. It metaphorically highlights the difficulty and finesse required in challenging tasks, symbolizing mastery in a craft-dependent society.

Like a needle in the wind²⁰ – Refers to someone easily influenced or emotionally volatile. This idiom uses the metaphor of a needle swaying in the wind to portray instability and lack of resolve, reflecting cultural perceptions of steadiness as a valued trait.

3. Hang by a thread – Describes a precarious situation with the potential for failure. The idiom uses the image of a fragile thread to metaphorically illustrate instability and uncertainty, emphasizing the delicate balance in critical scenarios.

4. Lost the thread – Refers to losing track of the main idea in a conversation or story. This idiom metaphorically represents a thread as the narrative's core, emphasizing the cultural value placed on coherence and clarity in communication.

5. Pick up the thread – Indicates resuming a task or topic from where it was left off. This idiom emphasizes continuity and progress, metaphorically using the thread to signify an ongoing process.

6. Cutting-edge – Describes something innovative or modern.

This idiom highlights the cultural understanding of scissors as a tool for precision and innovation, often used to signify advanced or groundbreaking concepts.

These idioms showcase the integration of tailoring terms into linguistic and cultural expressions, reflecting their deep-rooted significance in both English and Uzbek-speaking societies.

In Uzbek, idiomatic expressions involving sewing-related terms, such as "needle," reflect the deep cultural roots of sewing in the nation's traditions. These terms have evolved to carry metaphorical meanings that convey vivid imagery and cultural nuances. Below is an analysis of expressions involving "needle" and their linguistic and cultural significance:

Expressions Involving "Needle"

1. "Igna teshigidan o'tadigan" – Describes someone who is exceptionally agile or quick-witted.

Example:

"Razvedkaga igna teshigidan o'tadigan epcil kishilar kerak." (*Shuhrat, "Shinelli yillar"*) Translation: "They need quick-witted individuals who can pass through the eye of a needle for reconnaissance."

This idiom uses hyperbole, emphasizing the small size of a needle's eye to depict a nearly impossible act. Understanding this expression requires familiarity with Uzbek culture, where the needle is often used metaphorically to represent smallness and precision.

2. "Igna ustida o'tirganday" – Describes someone who is extremely restless or anxious. Example:

"U igna ustida o'tirganday juda betoqat edi, dam-badam tomog'ini qirib yo'talib, soatiga qarar edi." (*R. Rahmonov, "Qo'shnilar"*) Translation: "He was as restless as if he were sitting on a needle, constantly clearing his throat and glancing

²⁰ Christine Ammer, "The American Heritage Dictionary of Idioms, Boston, 2013, – P 323

at his watch." This metaphor conveys discomfort and impatience, with the needle symbolizing an unpleasant and unstable seat. The cultural context adds depth, as the idiom illustrates a vivid mental image understood by native speakers.

These expressions highlight the rich interplay between language, culture, and traditional crafts. In literature, the use of such idioms not only adds stylistic flair but also connects readers to cultural values and historical practices. For instance, comparing the use of "needle" idioms in Uzbek to English reveals overlapping themes, such as precision, anxiety, or rarity, as seen in phrases like "**thread the needle**" or "**a needle in a haystack.**" These parallels underscore the universal influence of sewing as a metaphorical framework in different languages and cultures.

These expressions not only emphasize the practical aspects of sewing but also symbolize unity and personal growth among the characters. By incorporating such idioms, Alcott²¹ highlights the cultural significance of sewing and its role in the sisters' lives, portraying their individual journeys while remaining connected as a family.

Similarly, in Uzbek literature, we encounter numerous idioms and proverbs involving sewing terms. Skillful use of these expressions allows authors to bring cultural heritage to life in their literary works. These idioms transcend their literal meanings, serving as powerful metaphors that encapsulate cultural values and the complex structures of different societies. The integration of sewing-related terms into language and literature acts as a potent medium for exploring and conveying cultural values, traditions, and human experiences. Through the use of sewing metaphors, writers create vivid imagery for readers while emphasizing the symbolic and intricate nature of sewing. These metaphors broaden the scope of language, enabling nuanced expressions of storytelling, restoration, connection, and transformation.

The following examples from Uzbek literature demonstrate how idioms involving sewing terms convey linguistic and cultural characteristics:

Examples from Uzbek Literature

1. "Bir etak bola" – refers to having many children.

Example:

"– *Otang tirik axir... ortimda bir etak bolam bor.*"

(S. Siyoyev, "Yorug'lik")

This idiom evokes a vivid image for the reader. Linguistically, it forms a cohesive phrase with a unified meaning, while culturally, it reflects the Uzbek tradition of large families. By using this expression, the author not only creates a lively description but also showcases a characteristic feature of Uzbek culture.

"– *O'zi dalaga chiqqani bilan uyida ishga yaroqsiz bir etak bolasi bor.*"

(S. Zunnunova, "Olov")

This example similarly employs the phrase "bir etak bola," reinforcing its cultural resonance.

²¹ Louisa M. Alcott. Little Women, Boston, 1868.

2. "Ignaday narsani tuyaday qilmoq" – To exaggerate a small matter into something significant.

Example:

"– *Qo'ziboyning... ignaday narsani tuyaday qilib gapirish odati bor.*"

(H. Nazir, "Ko'kchinor chiroqlari")

In this context, the "needle" symbolizes smallness, a recurring motif in Uzbek culture. The idiom conveys the concept of exaggeration vividly, achieving a level of expressiveness that a single word could not match.

The inclusion of idioms and proverbs involving sewing terms in literature serves as a powerful and multifaceted literary device. Rooted in ancient traditions and cultural symbols, these expressions add depth and resonance to stories, enhancing readers' comprehension and emotional engagement. Regardless of the subject matter, these sewing-related idioms provide a universal language, evoking vivid imagery and timeless wisdom. They blur the line between plain language and metaphor, enabling authors to weave their narratives into the fabric of tradition while revealing profound layers of meaning to their readers. In the realm of literature, as in sewing, these idioms remind us that storytelling, like stitching, ties together the threads of shared human experiences, connecting, mending, and reinforcing the tapestry of life.

CONCLUSION

1. The formation of sewing-related terms in English and Uzbek plays a significant role in linguistic theory. English terms often have Latin and French roots, while Uzbek terms are primarily derived from Turkic, Persian, and Arabic. These terms frequently express similar meanings but exhibit distinct morphological structures, reflecting theoretical differences in their formation and usage.

2. Sewing-related terms in English and Uzbek differ linguistically in their structure. English terms tend to be concise and precise, describing complex technical processes. In contrast, Uzbek terms are often longer and more descriptive, providing detailed accounts of the processes or items. This highlights the unique terminological characteristics of each language.

3. Sewing-related terms in both languages undergo structural changes. English terms adapt to new technologies and fashion trends through abbreviations or expanded meanings. In Uzbek, such changes typically occur by creating new terms or assigning new meanings to existing words.

4. These terms are stylistically used in varying contexts in English and Uzbek. English terms are widely used in scientific and technical literature, fashion magazines, and educational materials. In Uzbek, they are more commonly found in professional manuals, textbooks, and oral folklore. Stylistically, English terms are equally applicable in formal and informal settings, while Uzbek terms are predominantly used in formal contexts.

5. A diachronic analysis reveals significant changes in the evolution of sewing-related terms. English terms are frequently updated to align with new technologies and styles, whereas Uzbek terms maintain greater historical stability. This evolution

in English is linked to technological revolutions and cultural influences, while in Uzbek, it reflects a preservation of local traditions and practices.

6. A lexical-semantic analysis of these terms reveals distinct differences. English terms often have multiple meanings and are used in broader contexts, whereas Uzbek terms tend to have more specific meanings and are applied in narrower contexts. This distinction showcases the semantic uniqueness of each language.

7. The functional-semantic and stylistic usage of sewing-related terms differs between the two languages. English terms are often polysemous and versatile across styles, while Uzbek terms exhibit less polysemy and are more closely tied to specific meanings.

8. Sewing-related idioms in English and Uzbek carry unique cultural significance. English idioms often reflect practical sewing experiences, extending to life advice in general. Uzbek idioms, rooted in local traditions, reflect the culture's values and practices. These differences shed light on the cultural distinctions between the two languages.

9. Proverbs involving sewing terms in English and Uzbek reveal linguistic and cultural nuances. English proverbs often embody an economic logic that emphasizes prudence, reflecting a focus on resourcefulness in English culture. In contrast, Uzbek proverbs emphasize wisdom and caution, rooted in the community's practical experiences. These differences highlight the cultural layers within the phraseological units of each language.

10. Sewing-related terms in literature enhance the symbolic and cultural significance of these expressions. In English literature, such as Virginia Woolf's works, sewing terms often convey internal emotions. In Uzbek literature, they are more likely to reflect characters' social status and life experiences tied to their professions. This demonstrates the distinct literary and cultural perspectives of the two languages.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc.03/30.12.2019.Фил.05.02
ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ ФЕРГАНСКОМ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ**

ФЕРГАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

ХАКИМОВА ЗИЁДА ТОХИРЖОН КИЗИ

**ЛЕКСИКО-СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЕ И
ЛИНГВОКУЛЬТУРОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ТЕРМИНОВ,
ОТНОСЯЩИХСЯ К КОНСТРУКЦИИ ШВЕЙНЫХ ИЗДЕЛИЙ В
АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ**

**10.00.06-сравнительное литературоведение, сопоставительное
языкознание и переводоведение**

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

Фергана – 2025

Докторская диссертация на соискание степени доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии при Министерстве науки и инноваций Республики Узбекистан под номером B2024.1.PhD/fi3905.

Диссертация выполнена в Ферганском государственном университете.

Автореферат диссертации на трех языках (узбекский, английский, русский (резюме)) размещен на веб-странице Научного совета (www.fdu.uz) и Информационно-образовательном портале «Ziyounet» (www.ziyounet.uz)

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Защита диссертации состоится на заседании Научного совета DSe.03/30.12.2019.Fil.05.02 по присуждению ученых степеней при Ферганском государственном университете «15» Март 2025 года в 10:00 (Адрес: г. Фергана, ул. Бурхониддина Маргиноний, 105. Тел. (99873) 244-57-82; e-mail: fardu_info@umail.uz).

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-Ресурсном центре Ферганского государственного университета (зарегистрирована за номером ____). Адрес: 100151, г. Фергана, ул. Мураббийлар. 19. Тел. Тел.: (99873) 244-46-02

Автореферат диссертации разослан «26» февраля 2025 года.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам)

Целью исследования является определение культурного содержания и лингвистических особенностей терминов, относящихся к сфере швейного дела, путем анализа их лексико-семантических и культурных характеристик в английском и узбекском языках.

Задачи исследования:

определение основных теоретических критериев формирования терминов и терминологии путем изучения их формирования;

детальное изучение структурных изменений портняжных терминов на английском и узбекском языках и стилистических особенностей их употребления;

определение исторического развития и эволюции терминов, связанных с шитьем изделий, в английском и узбекском языках;

определение роли швейных терминов в культурном контексте и их выражения в составе фразеологических единиц узбекского и английского языков;

проанализировать лингвокультурологические аспекты выражений, с участием терминов швейных изделий в художественных текстах.

Объектом исследования выбраны лексические единицы и термины, связанные с конструкцией швейных изделий.

Предметом исследования являются английские и узбекские термины, относящиеся к сфере портняжного дела, их структурно-семантические особенности, морфологические и лингвокультурные особенности и способы их выражения.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

детально изучено диахроническое развитие терминов, связанных с конструкцией швейных изделий в английском и узбекском языках, проанализированы их семантические изменения на протяжении веков, современные формы в языках и следы, оставленные историческими процессами в данной сфере;

проведен сравнительный анализ лексико-семантических и грамматических особенностей терминов, связанных со швейными изделиями, в английском и узбекском языках, доказаны и систематизированы их сходства и различия, морфологическая структура, синтаксические возможности и семантические особенности;

изучены функционально-семантические и стилистические особенности швейных терминов в английском и узбекском языках как масштабный объект научного исследования, в рамках которого выявлены их стилистические и семантические нагрузки, речевые функции и функциональные изменения в различных контекстах, а также даны объяснения в соответствии с лингвистическими нормами;

всесторонне проанализированы лингвокультурные особенности швейных терминов, встречающихся во фразеологизмах и поговорках английского и

узбекского языков, включая их использование в составе фразеологических единиц, роль в отражении культурных и национальных ценностей, а также способы их выражения в национальных культурах обоих языков в сравнительном аспекте.

Внедрение результатов исследования. На основе научных результатов по лексико-семантическому и лингвокультурологическому анализу терминов, относящихся к конструкции швейных изделий в английском и узбекском языках:

выводы и рекомендации по диахроническому развитию терминов, их семантическими изменениями на протяжении веков, современным проявлением в языках и следами, оставленными историческими процессами в данной сфере были использованы в рамках инновационного проекта Национального университета Узбекистана на тему «Создание электронной платформы для курсов повышения профессиональной компетенции преподавателей английского языка в государственных и негосударственных дошкольных образовательных организациях (PreschoolIPDP)» за № А-ОТ-2021-419, реализованного в 2021–2022 годах (справка Национального университета Узбекистана имени Мирзо Улугбека за № 04/11-2493 от 2 апреля 2024 года). В результате послужило созданию учебных материалов и раздаточных пособий в рамках проекта, публикации статей в средствах массовой информации, а также более широкому привлечению массовой аудитории;

выводы и рекомендации по сравнительному анализу лексико-семантических и грамматических особенностей терминов, относящихся к швейным изделиям в английском и узбекском языках, выявлению их сходств и различий, морфологической структуры, синтаксических возможностей и семантической специфики были использованы в рамках грантового проекта государственных научно-технических программ на тему «Создание образовательного корпуса узбекского языка» за № АМ-FZ-201908172, реализованного в 2020–2023 годах в рамках (справка Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои за № 04/1-1474 от 6 июня 2024 года). В результате послужило раскрытию значимости терминологии при создании образовательного корпуса узбекского языка;

выводы и рекомендации по функционально-семантическим и стилистическим особенностям швейных терминов в английском и узбекском языках, их стилистической и семантической нагрузке, речевых функций и функциональных изменений в различных контекстах были использованы при подготовке сценариев телепередачи «Taқdimot», вышедшей в эфир на телеканале «O‘zbekiston tarixi» Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана (справка Государственного учреждения «Телеканал O‘zbekiston» Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана за № 02-06-598 от 2 мая 2024 года). В результате послужило обогащению сценариев передач информацией

об основах развития терминов, связанных с узбекскими национальными швейными изделиями.

Апробация результатов исследования. Результаты данного исследования прошли обсуждение в 3 международных и 2 республиканских научно-практических конференциях.

Публикация результатов исследования. По теме диссертации опубликовано 11 научных работ, из них 5 научных статей (в 3 в республиканских и 2 в зарубежных журналах) опубликованы в научных изданиях, рекомендованных Высшей аттестационной комиссией Республики Узбекистан для публикации основных результатов докторских диссертаций. По теме диссертации подготовлен толковый словарь английский терминов.

Структура и объем диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трёх глав, заключения, списка использованной литературы. Объем диссертации составляет 148 страниц.

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

I bo'lim (I часть; I part)

1. Hakimova Z. Sewing Terms in Proverbs: Stitching Linguistic and Cultural Wisdom. Texas Journal of Philology, Culture and History. Volume 20, ISSN NO: 2770-8608, 06-07-2023. – P 8-10. ResraschBib (2024) – 9.218 (№14)

2. Hakimova Z. Tikuv buyumlari konstruksiyasiga oid terminlarning derivatsion xususiyatlari. Namangan davlat universiteti ilmiy axborotnomasi. 2023-yil 4-son. – B. 246-250. ISSN: 2181-1458. [10.00.00 №26]

3. Hakimova Z. Termin va terminologiya haqida nazariy qarashlar. Xorazm Ma'mun Akademiyasi Axborotnomasi. 2023-4/4. – B. 50-52. [10.00.00 №21]

4. Hakimova Z. Tikuvchilik terminlarining lingvistik xususiyatlari. "Lingvodidaktikaning fundamental va amaliy aspektlari" mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjuman materiallari to'plami, Toshkent, 2023-yil 28-aprel. – B. 607-610.

5. Hakimova Z. Sewing Terms Unraveled: Creative Journey into the Language of Stitching. Innweek doirasida o'tkazilgan "Barqaror rivojlanish kontekstida xorijiy tillarni o'qitish: ilg'or tajribalar, muammolar va imkoniyatlar" mavzusidagi xalqaro konferensiya(ilmiy maqolalar to'plami), Toshkent – 2023. – B. 79-82.

6. Hakimova Z. Ingliz badiiy adabiyotida tikuv buyumlari konstruksiyasiga oid terminlar qatnashgan iboralar va ularning lingvomadaniy ahamiyati. "Mediakommunikatsiya: til siyosati va madaniyat" xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari, Toshkent – 2024. – B. 315-319.

7. Hakimova Z. Unraveling the semantic tapestry: exploring the linguistic landscape of sewing terms. "Zamonaviy innovatsion tadqiqotlarning dolzarb muammolari va rivojlanish tendensiyalari: yechimlar va istiqbollar" mavzusidagi Respublika ilmiy-texnik anjuman materiallari to'plami, Jizzax, 2024-yil 17-18-may. – B.382-385-betlar

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II bo'lim (II часть; II part)

9. Hakimova Z. The Cultural Tapestry Unraveled: Using Sewing Term Phrases In Literature To Portray People And Their Culture. Eurasian Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences. Volume 22, July, 2023. ISSN: 2795-7683. – P. 7-9.

10. Hakimova Z. Lexicographic Aspects of Sewing Terms: A Stitch in Language. Xorazm Ma'mun Akademiyasi Axborotnomasi. 2023-11/4. – B. 62-64.

11. Hakimova Z. "SEWING TERMS DICTIONARY A-Z" nomli – ESKBT va dizayn ta'lim yo'nalishlari uchun izohli lug'at (O'zbekiston Respublikasi Adliya

Vazirligi huzuridagi “Intellektual mulk markazi” davlat muassasining 2023-yil 5-dekabrda 007060-sonli ma’lumotnomasi).

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