NAMANGAN DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJA BERUVCHI
PhD.03/2025.27.12.Fil.22.03 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH

NAMANGAN DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

QODIROVA DILFUZA G‘OPIRJON QIZI

O‘ZBEK TILIDAGI GRAMMATIK O‘ZLASHMALARNING LISONIY XUSUSIYATLAR

10.00.01 – O‘zbek tili

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

Namangan – 2026

UO‘K: 811.512.133’373.45

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

Contents of dissertation abstract of doctor of Philosophy (PhD) on Philological Sciences

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Filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi mavzusi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasida B2024.3.PhD/Fil4945 raqami bilan ro‘yxatga olingan.

Dissertatsiya Namangan davlat universitetida bajarilgan.

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati uch tilda (o‘zbek, ingliz, rus (rezyume)) Ilmiy kengash veb-sahifasi (www.namdu.uz) va “Ziyonet” Axborot ta’lim portalida (www.ziyonet.uz) joylashtirilgan.

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Yetakchi tashkilot:	**Andijon davlat universiteti**

Dissertatsiya himoyasi Namangan davlat universiteti huzuridagi PhD.03/2025.27.12.Fil.22.03 raqamli Ilmiy kengashning 2026-yil “_____” _____ soat _____ dagi majlisida bo‘lib o‘tadi. (Manzil: 160107, Namangan shahri, Bobursho‘h ko‘chasi, 161-uy. Tel.: (+99869)227-06-12; Tel.: (+99869) 228-85-01, Faks: (+99869) 228-85-02. Web-sayt: www.namdu.uz, e-mail: info@namdu.uz, faks: (+99869)227-07-61; e-mail: info@namdu.uz).

Dissertatsiya bilan Namangan davlat universitetining Axborot-resurs markazida tanishish mumkin (_____-raqami bilan ro‘yxatga olingan). Manzil: 160107, Namangan shahri, Bobursho‘x ko‘chasi, 161-uy, Tel: (+99869) 228-85-01).

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati 2026-yil “_____” _____ kuni tarqatildi.
(2026-yil “____” _____ dagi _____raqamli reyestr bayonnomasi).

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KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida globallashuv va madaniyatlararo munosabatlarning jadallashuvi sharoitida tillarning o‘zaro ta’sirlashuvi hamda leksik sathdagi o‘zgarishlar atroflicha o‘rganib kelinmoqda. Til tizimining eng barqaror va yopiq sathi hisoblangan grammatik qurilishda tashqi lisoniy ta’sirlar natijasida sodir bo‘ladigan struktural-funksional o‘zgarishlar hamon mutaxassislar oldiga yangi-yangi muammolarni qo‘ymoqda. Xususan, grammatik shakllar va sintaktik qoliplarning o‘zlashish mexanizmlari hamda ularning o‘zlashtiruvchi til ichki qurilishiga integratsiyalashuv jarayoni jahon tilshunoslari diqqatini o‘ziga jalb qilib kelmoqda. Shu jihatdan grammatik o‘zlashmalarning tizim-strukturaviy tabiati va funksional-semantik xususiyatlarini diaxron hamda sinxron aspektda tadqiq etish tilning ichki taraqqiyot qonuniyatlari va moslashuv imkoniyatlarini tadqiq etishda dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Dunyo tilshunosligida til kontaktining grammatik tizimga ta’sirini o‘rganishga alohida e’tibor qaratilmoqda. Bu yo‘nalishdagi tadqiqotlarda bir tilga xos grammatik birlik va struktur modellarning boshqa til ta’sirida qanday voqelanishi, qabul qiluvchi tilning mavjud vositalari bilan qayta shakllanishi hamda uning grammatik qurilishidan o‘rin olish xususiyatlari tadqiq etilmoqda. Til kontaktiga oid tadqiqotlarda grammatik interferensiya, donor tilga xos struktur modellarning boshqa tilda voqelanishi hamda ularning qabul qiluvchi til tizimiga moslashuvi alohida o‘rganilmoqda. O‘zlashuv jarayonining etnopsixologik, madaniy, kontaktologik jihatlari tilshunoslik va boshqa ijtimoiy fanlarning kesishmasida o‘rganilishga muhtoj nuqtalardan ekanligi masalaning naqadar dolzarb ekanligini isbotlaydi.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida aksariyat zamonaviy o‘zlashmalar raqamli media orqali kirib kelayotgani keng e’tirof etilmoqda. Mustaqillik davrida xalqaro aloqalarning kengayishi va raqamli kommunikatsiyaning jadallashuvi o‘zbek tilida o‘zlashuv jarayonini sezilarli darajada faollashtirdi. Avval Yevropa tillariga mansub birliklarning o‘zlashuvida rus tilining vositachilik roli ustun bo‘lgan bo‘lsa, hozirgi davrda, ayniqsa, ingliz tilidan bevosita o‘zlashish kuchaymoqda. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M. Mirziyoyev ta’kidlaganidek, “Ayni paytda dunyoda ilm-fan va texnologiyalar shiddat bilan rivojlanib, mamlakatimizning xalqaro hamkorlik aloqalari tobora kengaymoqda. Natijada, hayotimizga chetdan ko‘plab yangi tushuncha, so‘z va iboralar kirib kelmoqda”[1]. Mazkur jarayon faqat lug‘aviy sath bilan chegaralanmay, xorijiy tillarga xos ayrim grammatik unsurlar va struktur qoliplarning o‘zbek nutqida faollashuvida ham namoyon bo‘lmoqda. Shu bois grammatik o‘zlashmalarning lisoniy tabiati, struktur xususiyatlari, o‘zbek tili grammatik tizimiga integratsiyalashuvi va me’yorlashuv darajasini aniqlash muhim ilmiy-nazariy ahamiyat kasb etadi.

[1] Mirziyoyev Sh. M. O‘zbek tiliga davlat tili maqomi berilganining o‘ttiz yilligiga bag‘ishlangan tantanali marosimdagi nutq. – Toshkent, 2019-yil 21-oktyabr. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining rasmiy veb-sayti. president.uz/oz/lists/view/2954

O‘zbekiston Respublikasining “Davlat tili haqida”gi Qonuni, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 21-oktabrdagi PF-5850-son “O‘zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”[2]gi, 2020-yil 20-oktabrdagi PF-6084-son “Mamlakatimizda o‘zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”[3]gi farmonlari, 2025-yil 20-oktabrdagi PQ-308-son “Davlat tilini yanada rivojlantirishga oid qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida”[4]gi qarori, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2024-yil 18-sentabrdagi 589-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasi huzuridagi Atamalar komissiyasi faoliyatini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”[5] gi hamda 2026-yil 7-avgustdagi 437-son “Respublikada davlat tilida ish yuritishni samarali tashkil etishning qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”[6] gi qarorlarida belgilangan davlat tilining nufuzi va mavqeyini mustahkamlash, o‘zbek adabiy tilining ilmiy asoslari, qoida va me’yorlarini takomillashtirish, tilning zamonaviy taraqqiyot jarayonlarini ilmiy o‘rganish, o‘zga tillar ta’sirida yuzaga keladigan lisoniy hodisalarni me’yor nuqtayi nazaridan baholash hamda o‘zbek tiliga oid ilmiy tadqiqotlarni rivojlantirish vazifalarini amalga oshirishga mazkur dissertatsiya tadqiqoti muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga bog‘liqligi. Tadqiqot respublika fan va texnologiyalar hamda innovatsion rivojlanishining I. “Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma’naviy-ma’rifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion g‘oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo‘llari” ustuvor yo‘nalishiga muvofiq amalga oshirilgan.

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. Tillararo aloqaning tabiiy mahsuli sifatida yuzaga keladigan o‘zlashuv hodisasi jahon tilshunosligida turli nazariy yondashuvlar asosida tadqiq etilib, uning lisoniy tabiati, amalga oshish mexanizmlari va qabul qiluvchi til tizimida namoyon bo‘lish xususiyatlariga doir muayyan ilmiy qarashlar tizimi shakllangan. Xususan, ingliz tadqiqotchilaridan U.Vaynrayx, E.Xaugen, A.Patritsiya, R.Fillipson[7] larning, rus tilshunosligida I.A.Boduen de Kurtene, L.P.Efremov, L.V.Shcherba, L.P.Krisin, V.M.Aristova, A.K.Kazkenova, S.Alatortseva, M.V.Tarasova[8] larning, turkiy tillar doirasida esa

[2] O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 21-oktabrdagi PF-5850-son “O‘zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi Farmoni // www.lex.uz

[3] O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020-yil 20-oktabrdagi PF-6084-son “Mamlakatimizda o‘zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi Farmoni // www.lex.uz

[4] O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2025-yil 20-oktabrdagi PQ-308-son “Davlat tilini yanada rivojlantirishga oid qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida”gi qarori // www.lex.uz

[5] O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2024-yil 18-sentabrdagi 589-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasi huzuridagi Atamalar komissiyasi faoliyatini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi qarori // www.lex.uz

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V.A.Sicheva, S.S.Kenesbayeva, A.Ovezov, G.Mirzoyeva[9] kabilarning ishlarida, grammatik o‘zlashmalar masalasi esa zamonaviy kontakt lingvistikasi doirasida Y.Matras, J.Sakel[10], F.Gardani[11] tomonidan izchil o‘rganilgan.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida o‘zlashma so‘zlar muammolari F.Abdullayev[12], T.Rahmonov, A.To‘raxojayeva, U.Qo‘ziyev, Sh.Jo‘rayev, N.Isakova, O.Shukurov, A.Jumaniyazov, G.Xo‘djayeva, E.Davlyatova[13] kabi tilshunoslarning ishlari alohida e’tiborga loyiq. Bundan tashqari, leksik sathdagi o‘zlashma so‘zlarni tavsiflash alohida maqsad qilingan qator lug‘atlar ham yaratildi[14]. Shunga qaramay, grammatik o‘zlashmalarning lisoniy tabiati, milliy til tizimiga integratsiyalashuv hamda me’yorlashuv xususiyatlari maxsus monografik asosda

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alohida tadqiq etilmaganligi mazkur dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligini ko‘rsatadi.

Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta’lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog‘liqligi. Mazkur ish Namangan davlat universitetining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasiga muvofiq “O‘zbek tilining sistem-struktur va antropotsentrik tadqiqi” mavzusidagi istiqbolli ilmiy-tadqiqot rejasi doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi o‘zbek tilidagi grammatik o‘zlashmalarning lisoniy tabiatini, ularning morfologik va sintaktik sathlarda voqelanishi hamda o‘zbek tili grammatik tizimiga moslashuv xususiyatlarini ochib berishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari quyidagicha belgilandi:

grammatik o‘zlashmalarning nazariy-metodologik asoslarini aniqlash va lisoniy mohiyatini yoritish;

o‘zbek tilidagi grammatik o‘zlashmalarning turlarini tasniflash, ularning morfologik va sintaktik sathlarda voqelanishi hamda grammatik tizimga integratsiyalashuv xususiyatlarini aniqlash;

o‘zbek tilidagi forsiy izofalarning tarixiy taraqqiyoti, struktur transformatsiyasi hamda zamonaviy o‘zbek tilidagi funksional-uslubiy xususiyatlarini tahlil qilish;

arabiy izofalarning hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tilidagi uslubiy vazifalari va qo‘llanish xususiyatlarini aniqlash;

rus tili ta’sirida shakllangan konstruksiyalarning o‘zbek tilida qo‘llanish holatlarini grammatik transfer va interferensiya mezonlari asosida ochib berish;

ingliz tili ta’sirida faollashayotgan grammatik qoliplar hamda grammatik o‘zlashmalarning me’yorlashuviga ta’sir etuvchi ijtimoiy-lisoniy omillarni aniqlash.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida o‘zbek tilidagi grammatik o‘zlashmalar tizimi olindi.

Tadqiqotning predmeti sifatida o‘zbek tilidagi grammatik o‘zlashmalarning lisoniy xususiyatlari olindi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Tadqiqotda tavsiflash, qiyosiy-chog‘ishtirma, tarixiy-genetik, semantik, komponent va statistik tahlil usullaridan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilar bilan belgilanadi:

grammatik o‘zlashmalarning lisoniy tabiati, leksik o‘zlashmalardan farqli jihatlari, morfologik va sintaktik sathlarda namoyon bo‘lish xususiyatlari hamda o‘zbek tili grammatik tizimidagi o‘rni o‘zlashma grammatik birlik va qoliplarning til tizimiga moslashuvi, faollashuvi va me’yorlashuvi asosida tavsiflangan;

forsiy va arabiy izofalarning o‘zbek tilidagi struktur transformatsiyasi aniqlanib, ularning aniqlovchi-aniqlanmish hamda qaratqich-egalik munosabatlari asosida qayta shakllanishi, o‘zbek tilining grammatik qurilishiga moslashuvi hamda zamonaviy o‘zbek tilidagi funksional-uslubiy xususiyatlari ochib berilgan;

rus tili ta’sirida o‘zbek tilida faollashgan grammatik konstruksiyalarning struktur muvofiqligi va grammatik moslashuv darajasi asosida transfer hamda interferensiya holatlari farqlanib, ularning o‘zbek tili vositalari bilan qayta voqelanishi va me’yorlashuv xususiyatlari yoritilgan;

ingliz tili ta’sirida faollashayotgan grammatik qoliplarning o‘zbek tili tizimida morfologik va sintaktik jihatdan voqelanishi, xususan, o‘zlashma derivatsion elementlarning o‘zbekcha asoslar bilan birikishi, atributiv modellarning o‘zbekcha birikmalar tarkibida qo‘llanishi hamda inglizcha modellar asosida yangi grammatik qurilmalarning shakllanish xususiyatlari ochib berilgan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

o‘zbek tilidagi grammatik o‘zlashmalarning lisoniy xususiyatlari va ularning yuzaga kelishiga ta’sir etuvchi ijtimoiy omillar yuzasidan olingan natijalar morfologik va sintaktik jarayonlarni til kontaktlari bilan bog‘liq holda izohlashga imkon berishi asoslangan;

grammatik o‘zlashmalarni farqlash va guruhlash tamoyillari asosida jamlangan til materiallari o‘zlashgan birliklarning o‘zbek tili tizimidagi o‘rni hamda me’yorlashuv darajasini belgilash, shuningdek, lingvistik lug‘atlar mazmunini boyitishda foydalanish uchun ilmiy-amaliy asos bo‘lishi isbotlangan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi. Tadqiqot muammosining aniq qo‘yilgani, chiqarilgan xulosalarning tavsiflash, semantik, komponent, qiyosiy-chog‘ishtirma, tarixiy-genetik hamda statistik tahlil usullari asosida dalillangani, grammatik o‘zlashmalarni tahlil qilish va izohlashda o‘zbek tilining olti jildli izohli lug‘atlari hamda zamonaviy matbuot materiallariga tayanilgani bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati va amaliy ahamiyati. O‘zbek tilidagi grammatik o‘zlashmalarning lisoniy xususiyatlari, yuzaga kelish va faollashuv omillari, grammatik tizimga moslashuvi hamda me’yorlashuv jarayonlariga doir nazariy xulosalar bilan belgilanadi. Olingan natijalar o‘zbek tili grammatikasi va til kontaktlariga oid nazariy qarashlarni rivojlantirish uchun ilmiy asos bo‘la oladi;

tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati shundan iboratki, uning materiallari, natija va xulosalaridan o‘zbek tili grammatikasi, til kontaktlari va grammatik o‘zlashmalarga oid darslik hamda o‘quv qo‘llanmalarini yaratishda, oliy ta’lim muassasalarida maxsus kurs va seminarlarni tashkil etishda, shuningdek, izohli lug‘atlarni takomillashtirishda ilmiy-amaliy manbaa vazifasini bajaradi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. O‘zbek tilidagi grammatik o‘zlashmalarning lisoniy xususiyatlarini tadqiq etish bo‘yicha olingan ilmiy natijalar asosida:

grammatik o‘zlashmalarning leksik o‘zlashmalardan farqli, alohida tizimli hodisa ekanligi, ularning lisoniy va ijtimoiy omillar ta’sirida shakllanishi hamda faollashuviga ta’sir etuvchi ijtimoiy-kommunikativ omillarga doir tahlil va xulosalardan Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida 2021–2023-yillarda amalga oshirilgan PZ-2020042022 – “Turkiy tillarning lingvodidaktik elektron platformasini yaratish” mavzusidagi amaliy loyihada zamonaviy grammatik jarayonlar va o‘zlashma birliklarning nutqiy qo‘llanilishiga oid ilmiy-amaliy ma’lumotlarni shakllantirishda foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2026-yil 6-yanvardagi 04/1-47-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada lingvodidaktik elektron platforma zamonaviy grammatik jarayonlar va o‘zlashma birliklarning nutqiy qo‘llanilishiga oid ilmiy-amaliy ma’lumotlar bilan boyitilgan;

o‘zbek tilida arab, fors-tojik, rus va ingliz tillaridan o‘zlashgan grammatik birliklarning lisoniy moslashuvi va me’yorlashuv jarayonlari, Yevropa tillari ta’sirida yuzaga kelgan atributiv va terminologik grammatik modellarning grammatik moslashuv mexanizmlari hamda grammatik o‘zlashmalarning fiksatsiya, kodifikatsiya va standartizatsiyasiga doir tahlil va xulosalardan Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida 2022–2024-yillarga mo‘ljallangan IL-402104209 – “Axborot-qidiruv tizimlari (Google, Yandex, Google translate) uchun avtomatik ishlov berish vositasi – o‘zbek tilining morfoleksikoni va morfologik analizatori dasturiy vositasini yaratish” nomli innovatsion loyihada foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2026-yil 6-yanvardagi 04/1-48-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada loyiha grammatik o‘zlashmalarning lisoniy moslashuvi, grammatik modellarning voqelanishi va ularning me’yorlashuv jarayonlariga oid zaruriy ilmiy ma’lumotlar bilan boyitilgan;

o‘zbek tilidagi grammatik o‘zlashmalarning lisoniy xususiyatlari, xorijiy tillar ta’sirida yuzaga kelgan grammatik konstruksiyalar, qolipli birikmalar va affiksal modellarning voqelanishiga doir ilmiy tahlil va xulosalardan O‘zMTRK “O‘zbekiston” teleradiokanali tomonidan 2024–2025-yillarda efirga uzatilgan “Bedorlik”, “Ijod zavqi”, “Ta’lim va taraqqiyot”, “Millat va ma’naviyat” eshittirishlari ssenariylarini tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (O‘zMTRK “O‘zbekiston” teleradiokanali davlat muassasasining 2026-yil 7-yanvardagi 26-36-06-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada, eshittirishlar mazmuni o‘zbek tilidagi grammatik o‘zlashmalar, ularning voqelanish xususiyatlari va zamonaviy grammatik jarayonlarga doir ilmiy ma’lumotlar bilan boyitilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Tadqiqot natijalari 7 ta ilmiy-amaliy anjumanda, jumladan, 3 ta xalqaro va 4 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanida muhokamadan o‘tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e’lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha jami 15 ta ilmiy ish nashr etilgan. Shulardan O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi tomonidan doktorlik dissertatsiyalarining asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan nashrlarda 7 ta maqola, jumladan, 6 ta respublika va 1 ta xorijiy jurnalda, shuningdek, ilmiy-amaliy anjuman materiallarida 7 ta tezis va maqola chop etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uchta asosiy bob (har biri uchta kichik bo‘limlardan iborat), umumiy xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxatidan iborat bo‘lib 136 sahifadan tashkil topgan.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Tadqiqotning kirish qismida mavzuning dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, tadqiqotning o‘rganilganlik darajasi, maqsadi va vazifalari, obyekti va predmeti tavsiflangan, uning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi ko‘rsatilgan, tadqiqot usullari, ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, natijalarning ishonchliligi, amaliyotga joriy etilishi, nashr etilgan ishlar va dissertatsiya tuzilishi bo‘yicha ma’lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning **“Grammatik o‘zlashmalarning nazariy-metodologik asoslari”** deb nomlangan birinchi bobi uch fasldan iborat. Birinchi faslda “O‘zlashmalarning nazariy asoslari va bosqichlari” yoritib berilgan.

Til jamiyat taraqqiyoti bilan uzviy bog‘liq holda rivojlanadigan murakkab ijtimoiy hodisa bo‘lib, siyosiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy va kommunikativ jarayonlardagi o‘zgarishlar uning lisoniy tizimiga ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Xalqlararo aloqalar va axborot almashinuvining jadallashuvi tillararo kontaktlarni kuchaytirib, nafaqat leksik birliklar, balki grammatik vositalar va sintaktik qoliplarning ham o‘zlashuviga zamin yaratadi. Grammatik o‘zlashuv til taraqqiyotining kontakt ta’sirida yuzaga keladigan qonuniyatli jarayonlaridan biri hisoblanadi.

Jahon tilshunosligida dastlab leksik o‘zlashuv doirasida o‘rganilgan mazkur hodisa kontakt lingvistikasining rivojlanishi bilan grammatik o‘zlashuv yo‘nalishida ham mustaqil tadqiqot obyektiga aylandi. Xususan, U. Vaynrayx til kontaktlari natijasida yuzaga keladigan interferensiyaning grammatik tizimda ham namoyon bo‘lishini asoslagan[15]. E. Xaugen esa o‘zlashmalarni tilning ichki ehtiyojlari va tashqi kommunikativ omillar bilan bog‘liq holda baholab, o‘zlashuv jarayonini seleksiya, adaptatsiya va integratsiya bosqichlari asosida tavsiflaydi[16]. Mazkur qarashlar keyinchalik grammatik o‘zlashmalarni tadqiq etishda nazariy asos vazifasini bajardi.

Kontakt lingvistikasining zamonaviy bosqichida grammatik o‘zlashmalar masalasi Matter borrowing va Pattern borrowing nazariyalari asosida yanada mukammal yoritildi. Y. Matras va J. Sakel grammatik o‘zlashuvni ikki asosiy yo‘nalishga ajratadi: matter borrowing – moddiy birliklarning (morfema, affiks, yordamchi birliklar) bevosita o‘zlashuvi hamda pattern borrowing – grammatik model va sintaktik qoliplarning kalkalash asosida qabul qilinishi[17] grammatik o‘zlashmalarni strukturaviy va funksional jihatdan farqlash imkonini beradi.

B. Xayne va T. Kuteva esa kontakt ta’sirida yuzaga keladigan grammatikalizatsiya hodisasini alohida ilmiy yo‘nalish sifatida asoslab, grammatik birliklarning yangi funksional vazifa kasb etishi ko‘pincha til kontaktlari bilan bog‘liq ekanini ta’kidlaydi[18]. Grammatik o‘zlashuv qabul qiluvchi tilning ichki qonuniyatlari hamda struktur va sotsiolingvistik omillar ta’sirida voqelanadi. Bu jarayonda transfer va interferensiya hodisalarini farqlash muhim bo‘lib, transfer grammatik xususiyatlarning tillararo ko‘chishini, interferensiya esa kontakt ta’sirida yuzaga keladigan me’yordan og‘ishlarni ham qamrab oladi. L.P. Krysin o‘zlashmalarning til tizimiga moslashuvi va me’yorlashuvini muhim mezon sifatida ko‘rsatadi[19]. Mazkur yondashuv zamonaviy o‘zbek tilidagi grammatik o‘zlashmalarni tahlil qilishda ham muhim metodologik asos bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

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[15] Weinreich U. Languages in Contact: Findings and Problems. – New York: Linguistic Circle of New York, 1953. – P. 5-12.

[16] Haugen E. The Analysis of Linguistic Borrowing // Language. – Baltimore: Linguistic Society of America, 1950. – Vol. 26. – № 2. – P. 210-231.

[17] Matras Y., Sakel J. Grammatical Borrowing in Cross-Linguistic Perspective. – Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter, 2007. – P. 42-58.

[18] Heine B., Kuteva T. Language Contact and Grammatical Change. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005. – P. 73-89.

[19] Крысин Л.П. Иноязычные слова в современном русском языке. – М: Наука, 1968. – С. 24–31.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida o‘zlashmalar masalasi ko‘proq leksik birliklar doirasida o‘rganilgan. Xususan, U. Qo‘ziyev, O. Shukurov, T. Rahmonov, A. To‘raxojayeva kabi olimlarning tadqiqotlarida o‘zlashma so‘zlarning tarixiy taraqqiyoti, me’yorlashuvi va uslubiy xususiyatlari tahlil qilingan[20]. Biroq grammatik o‘zlashmalarni mustaqillik davri bosma nashrlari materiali asosida kompleks ravishda o‘rganishga bag‘ishlangan maxsus tadqiqotlar yetarli darajada amalga oshirilmagan.

Mustaqillik davrida o‘zbek tilining xalqaro kommunikatsiyaga integratsiyalashuvi natijasida grammatik o‘zlashuv jarayonlari faollashdi. Xususan, OAV, internet, tarjima amaliyoti va rasmiy diskurs orqali rus hamda ingliz tillariga xos sintaktik modellar o‘zbek tilida keng qo‘llanib, atributiv va predikativ konstruksiyalarning funksional imkoniyatlarini kengaytirdi. Bu jarayon grammatik o‘zlashuvni lisoniy hamda ijtimoiy-kommunikativ jihatdan kompleks o‘rganishni taqozo etadi.

Bobning “Grammatik o‘zlashma tushunchasi va talqinlari” deb nomlangan ikkinchi faslida grammatik o‘zlashmaning lisoniy mohiyati, leksik o‘zlashuvdan farqi, nazariy talqinlari hamda grammatik qolip, model va konstruksiya tushunchalari o‘rtasidagi farqlar aniqlashtirilgan.

Grammatik o‘zlashma – tillararo kontakt natijasida grammatik morfema yoki struktur qolipning bevosita yoxud replikatsiya orqali qabul qiluvchi til tizimiga o‘tishi va unda muayyan grammatik vazifani bajarishidir[21]. Leksik o‘zlashuvda nomlovchi birlik, grammatik o‘zlashuvda esa grammatik material yoki qurilish modeli o‘zlashadi. O‘zbek tilida kompyuterga, menejerlar shakllari xorijiy leksemalarning milliy grammatik ko‘rsatkichlar orqali morfologik integratsiyalashuvini, turkiy ish asosiga fors-tojikcha be- prefiksining qo‘shilishidan hosil bo‘lgan beish sifati esa grammatik material o‘zlashuvini ko‘rsatadi. Ushbu birlikning adabiy tilda qo‘llanishi Shuhratning “Shinelli yillar” romanidagi *“Bevatan, beish, boshpanasiz qolgan A’zam...*”[22] jumlasidagi *beish* misoli o‘zlashgan derivatsion morfemaning turkiy asos bilan birikib, o‘zbek tili so‘z yasalish tizimida funksionallashganini ko‘rsatadi.

Sintaktik sathda esa grammatik o‘zlashuv forsiy izofa konstruksiyalarida kuzatiladi. Xususan, *dardi bedavo, shohi jahon* kabi tarixiy birikmalarda aniqlanmishning aniqlovchidan oldin kelishi va komponentlarning *-i* izofa ko‘rsatkichi orqali bog‘lanishi forsiy sintaktik qolipning saqlanganini ko‘rsatadi. Biroq bunday birliklarning hozirgi o‘zbek tilida ko‘pincha yaxlit leksik birlik sifatida qo‘llanishi ularning grammatik faolligi va leksiklashuv darajasini farqlab o‘rganishni talab etadi.

Grammatik o‘zlashuvning nazariy chegaralarini belgilashda grammatik o‘zlashma, grammatik qolip, grammatik model va grammatik konstruksiya tushunchalarini farqlash alohida ahamiyatga ega. Mazkur tushunchalar o‘zaro

[20] Qo‘ziyev U. O‘zbek tilida o‘zlashma so‘zlarning tarixiy taraqqiyoti va me’yorlashuv omillari: filol. fan. d-ri (DSc) diss. – Andijon, 2025. – B. 14

[21] Sakel J. Types of loan: Matter and pattern // Grammatical Borrowing in Cross-Linguistic Perspective / Ed. by Y. Matras, J. Sakel. – Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter, 2007. – P. 15-29.

[22] Шуҳрат. Шинелли йиллар: Роман. – Тошкент: Ғафур Ғулом номидаги Адабиёт ва санъат нашриёти, 1986. – Б. 114.

bog‘liq bo‘lsa-da, ularning lisoniy mohiyati, ifodalash obyekti va tahliliy vazifasi bir xil emas.

Grammatik qolip – muayyan grammatik munosabatni ifodalovchi, turli leksik birliklar asosida takroran voqelanish va yangi birikmalar hosil qilish imkoniyatiga ega lisoniy tuzilishdir. Masalan, maktab hovlisi, universitet binosi, kutubxona eshigi birikmalarida birinchi ot ikkinchi otni aniqlab, qarashlilik yoki aloqadorlik munosabatini ifodalaydi. Ushbu birliklarning leksik tarkibi turlicha bo‘lsa-da, ular [ot + ot + III shaxs egalik qo‘shimchasi] qolipi asosida shakllangan. Mazkur qolip muzey binosi, institut kutubxonasi, tashkilot rahbari kabi yangi birikmalar hosil qilish imkoniyatiga ega. Demak, grammatik qolip alohida birikmaning o‘zi emas, balki shu turdagi birliklarni yuzaga keltiruvchi umumiy lisoniy imkoniyatdir.

Grammatik model – grammatik qolipning tarkibiy qismlari, ularning joylashish tartibi va o‘zaro grammatik munosabatini nazariy jihatdan umumlashtirib ifodalovchi abstrakt tasvirdir. Masalan, *maktab hovlisi, universitet binosi, kutubxona eshigi* birikmalarining umumiy tuzilishi [N_1 + N_2] formulasi orqali modellashtiriladi. Bunda N_1 birinchi otni, N_2 ikkinchi otni bildiradi. Qolip til tizimida real mavjud bo‘lgan birikish imkoniyatini ifodalasa, model ushbu imkoniyatning tarkibiy va grammatik xususiyatlarini ilmiy tavsiflashga xizmat qiladi. Demak, grammatik model qolipning o‘zi emas, balki uning nazariy jihatdan umumlashtirilgan ifodasidir.

Grammatik konstruksiya – grammatik qolipning muayyan leksik birliklar orqali konkret voqelanishidir. Masalan, *maktab hovlisi, universitet binosi, kutubxona eshigi* birikmalari umumiy [ot + ot + III shaxs egalik] qolipining turli konstruksiyalaridir. Demak, qolip umumiy grammatik imkoniyatni, konstruksiya esa uning nutqiy voqelanishini ifodalaydi.

Qolip o‘zlashuvida grammatik material emas, balki manba tilga xos struktur-semantik munosabat qabul qiluvchi til vositalari orqali qayta voqelanadi. Jumladan, inglizcha green economy termini 1989-yilda D. Pearce, A. Markandya va E. Barbierning Blueprint for a Green Economy asarida qayd etilgan[23] hamda 2008-yildan xalqaro ekologik-iqtisodiy diskursda keng ommalashgan[24]. O‘zbek tilida ushbu terminologik modelning voqelanishi 2019-yil 4-oktabrdagi PQ-4477-son qarorda qo‘llangan yashil iqtisodiyot, yashil texnologiyalar, yashil investitsiyalar, yashil kreditlash, yashil fondlar, yashil xaridlar kabi birikmalarda kuzatiladi[25]. Mazkur birliklar o‘zbek tilining mavjud bitishuv asosidagi [sifat + ot] qolipida shakllangan bo‘lsa-da, yashil sifatining ekologik-iqtisodiy tushunchalarni ifodalovchi otlar bilan birikish imkoniyati xalqaro terminologik model ta’sirida kengaygan. Bunda sintaktik bog‘lanish usuli emas, balki komponentning semantik valentligi yangilangan. Ushbu birikmalar konkret grammatik konstruksiyalar, [sifat + ot] ularning umumiy qolipi, [Adj + N] esa abstrakt grammatik modeli hisoblanadi.

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[23] Pearce D., Markandya A., Barbier E. Blueprint for a Green Economy. – London: Earthscan, 1989. – P. 192.

[24]United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Green Economy Initiative. – 2008. https://www.unep.org/en/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/what-we-do/policy-and-strategy/green-economy

[25] O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 4-oktabrdagi PQ-4477-son qarori. 2019–2030-yillar davrida O‘zbekiston Respublikasining “yashil” iqtisodiyotga o‘tish strategiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida. – 1-ilova, 3-bob, 20-21-bandlar.

Demak, konstruksiya, qolip va model grammatik tuzilishning turli darajalarini, o‘zlashuv esa uning tillararo kontakt bilan bog‘liq shakllanishini ifodalaydi. Har qanday grammatik konstruksiya yoki qolip o‘zlashma sanalmaydi. Buni aniqlashda manba til, qabul qiluvchi tilning tarixiy holati, kontakt natijasidagi struktur o‘zgarishlar va qolipning mahsuldorligi kompleks tahlil qilinishi zarur.

Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobidagi “Grammatik o‘zlashmalarning turlari va tasniflash mezonlari” deb nomlangan uchinchi faslda grammatik o‘zlashmalarning morfologik va sintaktik turlari, ularning o‘zbek tilida voqelanishi hamda o‘zlashma sifatida belgilanish mezonlari tadqiq etilgan.

Grammatik o‘zlashmalarni tasniflashda J. Sakelning moddiy va o‘zlashuvi haqidagi nazariy qarashlariga asoslanilgan. Moddiy o‘zlashuv grammatik morfemalarning, qolip o‘zlashuvi esa struktur-funksional munosabatlarning tillararo ko‘chishi bilan tavsiflanadi. Mazkur nazariy yondashuv asosida grammatik o‘zlashmalarni morfemik-affiksal, derivatsion qolip, sintaktik-birikmaviy va sintaktik-predikativ yo‘nalishlarda o‘rganish mezonlari belgilangan.

Morfemik-affiksal o‘zlashuv xorijiy derivatsion vositalarning o‘zbek tili so‘z yasalish tizimiga integratsiyalashuvida namoyon bo‘ladi. Jumladan, fors-tojikcha *be-, no-, ser-, ham-* prefikslari, *-kor, -dor, -bon, -mand* suffikslari, moddiy o‘zlashuvni ko‘rsatadi. *-shunos, -soz, -noma, -goh* kabi elementlar affiksoidlik xususiyatlari bilan, arabiy *-iy, -viy, -iyat, -an* hamda xalqaro *-izm, -ist, -logiya, -atsiya* elementlari esa morfologik integratsiyalashuv darajasi va derivatsion faolligi bilan farqlanadi.

Ikkinchi yo‘nalish – o‘zlashgan derivatsion vositalarning o‘zbek tili so‘z yasash tizimida voqelanishi. Xorijiy tillardan o‘zlashgan so‘z yasovchi affiks va affiksoidlar o‘zbek tilining ichki derivatsion imkoniyatlari bilan uyg‘unlashib, turli manbali asoslardan yangi birliklar hosil qilishda ishtirok etadi. Jumladan, fors-tojikcha *be-, no-, ser-, ham-* prefikslari turkiy asoslar bilan birikib, *beish, notekis, sersuv, hamyurt; -zor, -shunos, -soz* vositalari esa *o‘tzor, tilshunos, yo‘lsoz* kabi yasama birliklarni shakllantirgan. Arabiy kitob asosining forsiy *-xon* bilan birikishidan *kitobxon*, xalqaro mashina asosining *-soz* bilan birikishidan mashinasoz so‘zlari hosil bo‘lgan. Bu misollar xorijiy derivatsion materialning o‘zbek tili so‘z yasash tizimiga integratsiyalashganini ko‘rsatadi. *Sportchi, raqamlashtirish* kabi birliklarda esa o‘zlashma asoslar milliy yasovchi vositalar orqali shakllangan. Xorijiy affikslarning o‘zbekcha asoslar bilan birikishi moddiy o‘zlashuv doirasida, xorijiy asoslarning milliy affikslar orqali yasalishi esa derivatsion integratsiya doirasida baholanadi. Struktur qolip o‘zlashuvi uchun manba tilga xos derivatsion munosabatning o‘zbek tiliga ko‘chganini alohida dalillash talab etiladi.

Sintaktik-birikmaviy o‘zlashuv xorijiy bog‘lanish usullari va struktur munosabatlarning o‘zbek tilida voqelanishi bilan bog‘liq. Forsiy *dardi bedavo, shohi jahon, nuri ma’rifat* kabi izofali birikmalarda [ot + izofa ko‘rsatkichi + aniqlovchi] tuzilishining saqlanishi tarixiy sintaktik o‘zlashuvni ko‘rsatadi. Mazkur konstruksiyalarning leksiklashuvi va funksional-uslubiy xususiyatlari ularning hozirgi o‘zbek tilidagi grammatik maqomini belgilashda muhimdir.

Ingliz tili ta’siridagi *yashil iqtisodiyot, yashil texnologiyalar, yashil investitsiyalar, yashil kreditlash* kabi birliklarda esa xalqaro [green + N]

terminologik-semantik modeli o‘zbek tilining mavjud [sifat + ot] qolipi orqali ifodalangan. Bunda bitishuv usuli saqlangan holda yashil sifatining semantik valentligi kengaygan. Mazkur hodisa yangi sintaktik qolipning bevosita o‘zlashuvi emas, balki mavjud grammatik tuzilish doirasidagi semantik replikatsiya sifatida baholanadi.

Sintaktik-predikativ o‘zlashuv gap qurilishi, predikativ munosabatlar va sintaktik boshqaruvning tillararo kontakt ta’sirida o‘zgarishini o‘rganishga qaratilgan. Rasmiy nutqdagi qaror qabul qilindi, hisobot taqdim etildi, taklif ma’qullandi kabi konstruksiyalar rus tilidagi muqobil modellar bilan struktur jihatdan qiyoslanadi. Ularning o‘zbek tiliga xos majhul nisbat va analitik fe’l vositalari orqali shakllanishi hisobga olinib, grammatik transfer va interferensiya hodisalari tarixiy hamda struktur muvofiqlik mezonlari asosida farqlanadi.

Grammatik o‘zlashmalarni tasniflashda xorijiy manba, grammatik material yoki struktur munosabatning o‘zlashuvi, tizimli integratsiyasi va yangi birliklarda voqelanishi asosiy mezonlar sifatida belgilangan. Shu asosda grammatik o‘zlashuvning leksik o‘zlashuv, morfologik integratsiya, tarjima kalkasi va struktur o‘xshashlikdan farqi hamda morfosintaktik xususiyatlari aniqlashtirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning ikkinchi bobi **“O‘zbek tiliga forsiy va arabiy izofalarning grammatik o‘zlashuvining lisoniy xususiyatlari”** deb nomlanib, unda izofalar donor tillarga xos grammatik munosabatlarning o‘zbek tilida voqelanishi asosida tadqiq etilgan. Ularning grammatik o‘zlashuv maqomi komponentlar tartibi, izofa ko‘rsatkichining saqlanishi yoki yo‘qolishi, qaratqich-egalik shakllarining faollashuvi hamda struktur-semantik yaxlitlashuv va leksiklashuv mezonlari asosida aniqlangan.

Dissertatsiyaning ikkinchi bobining birinchi fasli “O‘zbek tilida forsiy izofalarning grammatik o‘zlashuvi va lisoniy xususiyatlari” deb nomlanib, unda forsiy izofalarning o‘zbek tili grammatik tizimiga o‘zlashuvi, morfologik va sintaktik xususiyatlari hamda leksiklashuv jarayonlari tadqiq etilgan. P. Samvelian izofani nominal komponentlar o‘rtasidagi tobelanish munosabatini ifodalovchi frazaviy affiks sifatida talqin etib, uning mustaqil leksik ma’no emas, grammatik bog‘lanishni yuzaga chiqarishini asoslaydi[26]. L. Johansonning tillararo kod nusxalanishi nazariyasiga ko‘ra, chet manbali murakkab birliklar qabul qiluvchi tilning morfosintaktik tizimiga moslashib, dastlabki shaklidan farqlanuvchi grammatik xususiyatlar kasb etishi mumkin[27]. M. Amonov esa fors-tojik izofali konstruksiyalarning o‘zbek tiliga kirib kelishi, struktur integratsiyasi va shakliy o‘zgarishlarini tadqiq etgan[28]. Forsiy izofalarning o‘zbek tiliga o‘zlashuvi tayyor leksik birliklar bilan cheklanmay, izofa ko‘rsatkichi va nominal bog‘lanish munosabatining o‘zbek tili grammatik tizimiga integratsiyalashuvida ham namoyon bo‘lishi asoslangan. Grammatik ko‘rsatkichning saqlanishi, konstruksiyaning morfologik moslashuvi va leksiklashuvi tarixiy grammatik o‘zlashuvning o‘zaro bog‘liq lisoniy jarayonlari sifatida baholangan. *Dardi dil,*

[26] Samvelian P. A (phrasal) affix analysis of the Persian Ezafe // Journal of Linguistics. – 2007. – Vol. 43, № 3. – P. 605-645.
[27] Johanson L. Code-copying in Irano-Turkic // Language Sciences. – 1998. – Vol. 20, № 3. – P. 325-337.
[28] Amonov M. Persian-Tajik Izafa Constructions in The Uzbek Language and Their Functional Scope // American Journal of Philological Sciences. – 2025. – Vol. 5, № 5. – P. 203-207.

shabi hijron, chashmi giryon, guli surx konstruksiyalarida hokim komponentning oldin kelishi va *-i* izofa ko‘rsatkichi orqali tobe komponentga bog‘lanishi forsiy nominal modelning saqlanganini ko‘rsatadi. *Guli surx – qizil gul* qiyosida forsiy hokim-tobe tartibi o‘zbek tiliga xos aniqlovchi-aniqlanmish munosabatidan farqlanadi. M. Amonov tadqiqotida *tarjimayi hol, obi hayot (ot+ot), janobi oliy, volidayi muhtarama (ot+sifat), bulbuli go‘yo, sarvi ravon, obi ravon (ot+sifatdosh)* kabi konstruksiyalarning ajratilishi izofaning turli grammatik kategoriyalarga mansub komponentlarni bog‘lash xususiyatini tasdiqlaydi. Izofali birliklarning o‘zbek tili morfologik vositalari bilan integratsiyalashuvi *dardi dilimni (dard-i dil-im-ni), ruhi pokingga (ruh-i pok-ing-ga), savdoyi ishqing (savdo-yi ishq-ing)* shakllarida kuzatiladi. Ularda *-i/-yi* izofa ko‘rsatkichlari komponentlararo ichki bog‘lanishni, o‘zbek tiliga xos egalik va kelishik affikslari esa konstruksiyaning tashqi grammatik munosabatlarini ifodalaydi. Forsiy izofalarning o‘zbek tili grammatik tizimiga integratsiyalashuvi izofa ko‘rsatkichining o‘zbekcha leksik va derivatsion asoslar bilan birikishida ham namoyon bo‘ladi. Jumladan, Abdulla Qahhorning “Mayiz yemagan xotin” hikoyasidagi *“Sadqai erkak keting...”* hamda *“Sadqai odam keting-e, ayb emasmi?!”* jumlalarida “*sadqa-i*” izofali shakli turli nominal komponentlar bilan qo‘llangan. M. Amonov tomonidan Hakim Nazir asaridan keltirilgan “*Onayi zor achinib dedi”* jumlasida esa “*ona-yi zor*” konstruksiyasi izofaning ot va sifat o‘rtasidagi atributiv munosabatni ifodalash xususiyatini namoyon etadi. Mazkur misollar forsiy izofaga xos grammatik bog‘lanishning o‘zbek tilidagi leksik-grammatik birliklar bilan voqelanishini ko‘rsatadi. Sadqai shaklining frazeologik turg‘unlashuvi va onayi zor birikmasining tarixiy konstruksiya sifatida saqlanishi izofa qolipining erkin mahsuldorligini emas, balki o‘zlashgan grammatik munosabatning milliy til tizimiga integratsiyalashuvi va leksiklashuvini dalillaydi. Demak, izofaning grammatik o‘zlashma sifatidagi maqomi uning hozirgi mahsuldorligi bilan emas, balki o‘zlashgan struktur munosabatning saqlanishi va transformatsiyasi bilan belgilanadi. Bu holat tayyor izofali birliklarning leksik o‘zlashuvi bilan grammatik qolipning o‘zbek tili materialida voqelanishini farqlash imkonini beradi. *Dardi sar, dardi bedavo, tarjimai hol, charxi falak birliklarining leksiklashuvi, shuningdek, joyi namoz → joynamoz, halvoyi tar → holvaytar, charxi falak → charxpalak* o‘zgarishlari izofa ko‘rsatkichining ayrim konstruksiyalarda qisqarishi va dastlabki grammatik munosabatning leksik yaxlitlikka aylanishini ko‘rsatadi. Tahlillar forsiy izofalarning o‘zbek tilida faqat tayyor leksik birliklar tarkibida emas, balki tarixiy grammatik ko‘rsatkich va nominal bog‘lanish modeli sifatida ham voqelanganini asoslaydi. Izofaning *-i/-yi* ko‘rsatkichlari, hokim-tobe komponentlar tartibi, o‘zbekcha egalik va kelishik affikslari bilan birikishi hamda turli tarkibli konstruksiyalarda qo‘llanishi uning morfologik va sintaktik integratsiyalashuvini tavsiflaydi. Bunda tarixiy grammatik o‘zlashuv, o‘zbek tili qonuniyatlariga moslashuv va leksiklashuv o‘zaro bog‘liq, biroq farqlanuvchi jarayonlar sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi.

II bobning “Arabiy izofalarning o‘zbek tili grammatik sathiga o‘zlashishi va moslashuv jarayonlari” nomli ikkinchi faslida arabiy izofalarning struktur-morfologik xususiyatlari va grammatik integratsiyasi E. Haugenning importatsiya

va substitutsiya tamoyillari[29] hamda J. Sakelning moddiy va qolip o‘zlashuvi tasnifi[30] asosida tahlil qilingan. Izofali konstruksiyalarning tarixiy strukturasi saqlanishi, leksiklashuv jarayonida grammatik munosabatning zaiflashuvi va yaxlit birliklarning o‘zbekcha morfologik paradigmaga moslashuvi farqlanib, tayyor konstruksiyalar o‘zlashuvi bilan izofa qolipining mustaqil mahsuldorligi o‘rtasidagi chegara aniqlashtirilgan.

Arab tilida al-iḍafa hokim (muḍaf) va qaratqich kelishigidagi tobe (muḍaf ilayh) komponentlardan tashkil topgan nominal konstruksiyadir. *Kitab al-ṭalib (“talabaning kitobi”), bayt al-ḥikma (“hikmat uyi”)* birikmalarida hokim komponentning oldin, tobe komponentning esa genitiv shaklda kelishi modelning asosiy grammatik belgilaridir. Arabiy izofaning o‘zbek yozma an’anasidagi tarixiy ko‘rinishlari Alisher Navoiyning *Muhokamat ul-lug‘atayn, Majolis un-nafois, Mezon ul-avzon, Navodir ush-shabob, G‘aroyib us-sig‘ar* asarlari nomida kuzatiladi. Jumladan, lug‘atayn komponentida arab tiliga xos ikkilik, majolis, nafois, avzon shakllarida esa siniq ko‘plik kategoriyasining morfologik belgilari saqlangan. *Ul, un, us, ush* ko‘rinishlari arabcha aniqlik artiklining fonetik variantlari bo‘lib, ularning izofali konstruksiyalar tarkibida qo‘llanishi o‘zbek tilida mustaqil grammatik affiks shakllanganini emas, balki manba tilga xos morfologik materialning tarixiy saqlanishini ko‘rsatadi. Binobarin, mazkur birliklar leksik material bilan birga arabiy nominal bog‘lanishning struktur belgilarini ham mujassamlashtirgan tayyor nominativ konstruksiyalar sifatida baholangan.

Arabiy izofalarning o‘zbek tili grammatik tizimiga moslashuvi tarixiy nominal konstruksiyalarning leksiklashuvi va morfologik yaxlitlashuvi jarayonida yanada aniq namoyon bo‘ladi. *Abdulloh, Abdurahmon, Abdulaziz, Nuriddin, Shamsiddin, Zayniddin* kabi antroponimlar dastlab arabiy izofa asosida shakllangan bo‘lsa-da, hozirgi o‘zbek tilida yagona leksik birlik sifatida amal qiladi. Xususan, *Abdurahmonga, Nuriddinni, Zayniddinimiz* shakllarida o‘zbekcha kelishik va egalik ko‘rsatkichlari tarixiy konstruksiyaning alohida komponentlariga emas, yaxlitlashgan antroponimik asosga qo‘shiladi. Bu hol arabiy izofaga xos dastlabki sintaktik munosabatning leksiklashuv natijasida grammatik mustaqilligini yo‘qotishi va o‘zlashgan birlikning o‘zbekcha so‘z o‘zgartirish paradigmasiga integratsiyalashuvini ko‘rsatadi. *Qisas ul-anbiyo – payg‘ambarlar qissasi, Mantiq ut-tayr – qushlar nutqi, Mezon ul-avzon – vaznlar mezoni, Rohat ul-qulub – qalblar rohati* kabi struktur muqobillarning qiyosiy tahlili esa arabiy hokim-tobe tartibining o‘zbek tilida tobe-hokim munosabati hamda egalik ko‘rsatkichlari orqali ifodalanishini aniqlashga xizmat qilgan. Bunda mazmuniy munosabatning saqlanishi grammatik modelning aynan o‘zlashganini anglatmasligi asoslangan.

Arabiy izofali konstruksiyalarning zamonaviy o‘zbek tilidagi qo‘llanishi neyming va institutsional nominatsiya materiallari orqali ham yoritilgan. Jumladan, Farg‘ona viloyatiga oid rasmiy hujjatda qayd etilgan *“Dorul Ilm” NTM* nomi arabiy izofali nominativ andozaning hozirgi ta’lim muassasalari nomlanishida

[29] Haugen E. The Analysis of Linguistic Borrowing // Language. – Baltimore: Linguistic Society of America, 1950. – Vol. 26. – № 2. – P. 212-214.

[30] Sakel J. Types of Loan: Matter and Pattern // Grammatical Borrowing in Cross-Linguistic Perspective. – Berlin–New York: Mouton de Gruyter, 2007. – P. 15-29.

qo‘llanayotganini tasdiqlaydi[31]. *Dorul Ilm va Dorul hadis* konstruksiyalarida dorul-qismining takrorlanishi, ikkinchi komponentning esa almashishi arabiy izofali nominativ andozaning variantli qo‘llanish imkoniyatini ko‘rsatadi. *Bayt ul-hikma va Dorul-hadis al-Avvomiyya* nomlarining zamonaviy rasmiy hamda ilmiy-publitsistik matnlarda uchrashi esa tarixiy va xorijiy nominativ birliklarning o‘zbek kommunikativ muhitidagi davomiyligini aks ettiradi[32]. Arabiy izofalarning grammatik maqomi struktur saqlanish, morfologik material, leksiklashuv, integratsiyalashuv va konstruksion mahsuldorlik mezonlari asosida aniqlashtirilgan. Tayyor nominativ birliklar, nomlash andozalari va struktur qolip o‘zlashuvi farqlanib, tarixiy nominal bog‘lanishning saqlanishi, leksiklashuvda grammatik funksiyasining zaiflashuvi hamda o‘zbek tili morfologik tizimiga moslashuvi asoslangan. Biroq arabiy izofaning o‘zbekcha leksik asoslarda mustaqil mahsuldor qolipga aylangani tasdiqlanmagan.

II bobning 3-fasli “Arabiy va forsiy izofalarning transformatsiyasi” deb nomlanib, unda tarixiy izofali konstruksiyalarning o‘zbek tili grammatik tizimiga moslashuvi, struktur-semantik o‘zgarishlari va leksiklashuv xususiyatlari qiyosiy tahlil qilingan. Arabiy va forsiy izofalarning tarixiy matnlardagi qo‘llanishi hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tili materiallari bilan taqqoslanib, ularning komponentlar tartibi, grammatik bog‘lanish vositalari, semantik yaxlitlashuvi hamda funksional-uslubiy xususiyatlaridagi o‘zgarishlar aniqlangan. Tarixiy izofali birliklarning bir qismi o‘zbek tiliga xos sintaktik munosabatlar orqali qayta ifodalangan bo‘lsa, ayrimlari dastlabki tuzilishi va obrazli mazmunini saqlagan holda leksiklashgan.

Konseptual-transformatsion tahlilda izofali birliklarning tarixiy va zamonaviy shakllari muayyan konseptual maydon doirasida qiyoslangan. Xususan, *jon konsepti bilan bog‘liq joni aziz → aziz jon, rishtayi jon → jon rishtasi* kabi muqobil ifodalarda komponentlar tartibining o‘zgarishi va izofali bog‘lanishning o‘zbekcha aniqlovchili yoki egalikli birikmalar orqali ifodalanishi kuzatiladi. Bunda *aziz jon, jon rishtasi* kabi shakllar tarixiy birliklarning grammatik jihatdan moslashgan muqobillari sifatida baholanadi. *Qasdi jon, rishtayi jon* kabi konstruksiyalarning esa tarixiy shaklda ham qo‘llanishi izofalarning barcha holatlarda bir xil transformatsiyaga uchramasligini, ayrim birliklarda struktur va semantik barqarorlik saqlanishini ko‘rsatadi.

Semantik va sintaktik transformatsiya izofali konstruksiyalarning mazmunini o‘zbek tilining mavjud grammatik vositalari orqali qayta ifodalashda namoyon bo‘ladi. Arabiy *ahl al-ilm* birikmasining *ilm ahli, ilm egalari, bayt al-ḥikma* konstruksiyasining *hikmat uyi* shaklida ifodalanishi nominal munosabatlarning o‘zbekcha qaratqich-egalik va aniqlovchili birikmalar orqali voqelanishini ko‘rsatadi. Forsiy *dardi bedavo → davosi yo‘q dard, nuri ma’rifat → ma’rifat nuri, shohi jahon → jahon shohi* kabi muqobil shakllarda izofa ko‘rsatkichining tushishi, komponentlar tartibining o‘zgarishi hamda egalik va sifatlovchi munosabatlarining faollashuvi kuzatiladi.

[31]O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Farg‘ona viloyati rasmiy portali. Farg‘ona tumani Avval hududidagi “Dorul Ilm” nodavlat ta’lim muassasasi qayd etilgan hujjat. 2025. https://api3.fergana.uz/files/150400/regulatory

[32] O‘zbekiston musulmonlari idorasi.“Dorul-hadis al-Avvomiyya” markazi o‘rtasida ilmiy hamkorlik yo‘lga qo‘yildi. https://muslim.uz/oz/e/post/48523-tii-va-dorul-hadis-al-avvomiyya-markazi-o-rtasida-ilmiy-hamkorlik-yo-lga-qo-yildi

Morfologik integratsiya izofali konstruksiyalarning yaxlit leksik asos sifatida o‘zbekcha grammatik ko‘rsatkichlarni qabul qilishi yoki ularning mazmuni yangi yasama birliklar orqali ifodalanishida namoyon bo‘ladi. Jumladan, *taqvo egalari → taqvodorlar* muqobilligida egalik ma’nosi -dor vositasida, *ravnaqi ishlar → ravnaqli ishlar* shaklida esa belgi munosabati -*li* qo‘shimchasi orqali ifodalanadi. Izofali birliklarning -*lik, -li, -siz, -chi* kabi yasovchi vositalar bilan munosabati ularning o‘zbek tili derivatsion tizimiga moslashish imkoniyatlarini ochib beradi. Bunda izofali birikmaning o‘zbekcha muqobil bilan almashishi hamda izofa tarkibidagi leksiklashgan asosning bevosita affiks qabul qilishi o‘zaro farqlangan.

Frazeologik va poetik transformatsiya izofalarning obrazli ma’nosi, ekspressivligi va uslubiy vazifasining saqlanishi yoki o‘zgarishi bilan tavsiflanadi. *Tavqi la’nat, zakoti husn, dardi bedavo, taxti ravon* kabi tarixiy birliklarda komponentlarning semantik yaxlitlashuvi natijasida dastlabki grammatik munosabatning mustaqilligi zaiflashib, konstruksiya turg‘un nominativ yoki obrazli ifoda sifatida qo‘llanadi. *Sho‘rpeshona* kabi birliklarda esa tarixiy tarkibiy munosabat yaxlit so‘z doirasida barqarorlashgan. Bunday o‘zgarishlar arabiy izofalarning diniy-ilmiy tushunchalarni nomlashda, forsiy izofalarning esa badiiy-obrazli ifodada saqlanish xususiyatlari bilan uzviy bog‘liq. Izofalarning struktur jihatdan qayta shakllanishi, o‘zbekcha grammatik vositalarga moslashuvi va leksiklashuvi ularning dastlabki sintaktik munosabatdan turg‘un leksik-frazeologik birliklarga o‘tishini ko‘rsatadi. Natijada izofalarning hozirgi grammatik maqomi tarixiy tuzilishi, semantik yaxlitlashuv darajasi va qo‘llanish xususiyatlari asosida aniqlashtirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning uchinchi bobi **“Rus, ingliz tillari ta’siridagi grammatik o‘zlashmalarning faollashuvi va me’yorlashuvi”** deb nomlanib, uning “Grammatik o‘zlashmalarning faollashuvi va unga ta’sir etuvchi ijtimoiy-kommunikativ omillar” nomli birinchi faslida grammatik birliklarning kontakt ta’sirida faollashuvi, moslashuvi va me’yorlashuvi tadqiq etilgan.

Grammatik konstruksiyalarning funksional faollashuvi *“xavfsiz harakat” loyihasi doirasida, investitsiya loyihasini amalga oshirish doirasida* kabi birliklarda kuzatiladi. Model rus tilidagi *в рамках проекта, в рамках реализации проекта* konstruksiyalariga struktur-semantik jihatdan muvofiq bo‘lsa-da, o‘zbek tilida milliy sintaktik vositalar orqali shakllanadi. Ko‘makchili konstruksiyalarning semantik differensiatsiyasi *murojaat yuzasidan tekshiruv, qonunga muvofiq qaror, shartnoma asosida to‘lov, dastur orqali moliyalashtirish* kabi modellarda namoyon bo‘ladi. Ularda yuzasidan muayyan masalaga munosabatni, muvofiq normativ moslikni, asosida huquqiy tayanchni, orqali vositani ifodalaydi. Bu hol rasmiy-publitsistik diskursda mavjud sintaktik vositalarning kommunikativ vazifaga ko‘ra tanlanishi va semantik ixtisoslashuvini ko‘rsatadi.

Rasmiy-huquqiy diskursda murakkab nominativ konstruksiyalarning faollashuvi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2022-yil 1-iyundagi 295-son va 2023-yil 20-noyabrdagi 612-son qarorlari materiallarida tahlil qilingan. *Davlat xizmatlarini ko‘rsatish, murojaatlarning ko‘rib chiqilishini kuzatib borish, davlat xizmatlarini ko‘rsatishni rad etish, belgilangan tartibda qayta murojaat qilish* kabi birliklarda harakat nomi, kelishik, egalik va analitik fe’l vositalari murakkab sintaktik

munosabatlarni shakllantiradi. Xususan, *davlat xizmatlarini ko‘rsatishni rad etish konstruksiyasida* bir harakat ikkinchi harakatning obyekti sifatida voqelanadi. Mazkur modellar rus tilidagi rasmiy nominalizatsiya konstruksiyalari bilan funksional yaqinlikka ega bo‘lsa-da, o‘zbek tilining ichki grammatik imkoniyatlari asosida shakllanadi.

Predikativ konstruksiyalarning faollashuvi *so‘rovnoma avtomatik tarzda vakolatli organga yuboriladi, hujjatlar ko‘rib chiqiladi, ma’lumotnoma shakllantiriladi, qaror qabul qilinadi* kabi birliklarda kuzatiladi. Ularda majhul nisbat, kelishik va analitik fe’l vositalari bajaruvchidan ko‘ra harakat jarayoni hamda natijasini ta’kidlaydi. Bu xususiyat rasmiy-institutsional kommunikatsiyada predikativ munosabatlarning funksional ixtisoslashuvini namoyon etadi.

Raqamli kommunikatsiyada morfosintaktik integratsiya *platformaga ulanish, serverdan ma’lumot olish, faylni yuklash, profilni tasdiqlash, monitoringni amalga oshirish* kabi konstruksiyalarda ifodalanadi. Ingliz tilidan o‘zlashgan leksik asoslar o‘zbekcha kelishik va fe’l boshqaruvi vositalari bilan birikib, milliy grammatik tizimga moslashadi. *Raqamli platforma, elektron hujjat, onlayn maslahat, avtomatik boshqaruv* kabi terminologik birliklarda esa mavjud [sifat + ot] qolipining leksik-semantik imkoniyatlari kengayadi. Bu hodisalar bevosita grammatik qolip o‘zlashuvidan farqli ravishda morfosintaktik integratsiya va mavjud sintaktik modelning funksional faollashuvini ko‘rsatadi.

Dissertatsiyaning uchinchi bobidagi “O‘zbek tilida rus tilidan o‘zlashgan grammatik qoliplarning faollashuvi va voqelanishi” deb nomlangan ikkinchi faslda o‘zbek-rus til kontaktlari ta’sirida grammatik konstruksiyalarning qayta voqelanishi, struktur muvofiqligi, yangi sintaktik birliklar hosil qilish imkoniyatlari hamda transfer va interferensiya xususiyatlari tadqiq etilgan.

So‘z birikmasi sathida rus tilining o‘zbek tili sintaktik qurilishiga ta’siri tayyor leksik birliklarning qabul qilinishi bilangina cheklanmay, muayyan sintaktik munosabatlarni ifodalovchi konstruksiyalarning o‘zbek tiliga xos grammatik vositalar orqali qayta shakllanishida ham namoyon bo‘ladi. Xususan, rus tilidagi взять под контроль konstruksiyasiga muqobil nazorat ostiga olmoq birikmasida predlogli boshqaruv munosabati o‘zbek tilining ostiga ko‘makchi ot shakli va olmoq fe’li yordamida ifodalangan. Ushbu konstruksiyaning muhim xususiyati shundaki, uning tarkibiy modeli boshqa leksik birliklar bilan to‘ldirilganda ham umumiy sintaktik tuzilish saqlanadi.

Mazkur modelning o‘zbek tilidagi tarkibiy ko‘rinishini [ot + ostiga + olmoq] tarzida belgilash mumkin. Ushbu qolip asosida himoya ostiga olmoq, vasiylik ostiga olmoq, homiylik ostiga olmoq, nazorat ostiga olmoq kabi birikmalar shakllangan. Biroq mazkur misollarning aksariyatida arabiy yoki forsiy qatlamga mansub leksik birliklar qatnashgani sababli, konstruksiyaning leksik tarkibdan mustaqil ravishda amal qilish imkoniyatini aniqlash uchun turkiy asosli birliklar bilan hosil qilinadigan birikmalarni ham qiyoslash zarur. Shu jihatdan himoya ostiga olmoq, qo‘l ostiga olmoq, kuzatuv ostiga olmoq, boshqaruv ostiga olmoq, qaramog‘i ostiga olmoq kabi birikmalar konstruksiyaning o‘zbekcha leksik asoslar bilan to‘ldirilish imkoniyatini ko‘rsatadi. Bunda qo‘riq, asrov, kuzatuv, boshqaruv birliklari turkiy asosli bo‘lib, ularning ostiga olmoq komponenti bilan birikishi

umumiy sintaktik qolipning saqlanishiga xizmat qiladi. Ayniqsa, kuzatuv ostiga olmoq birikmasi rus tilidagi взять под наблюдение modeliga, qo‘riq ostiga olmoq birikmasi esa взять под охрану konstruksiyasiga struktur jihatdan muqobil bo‘lishi mumkin. Bunda o‘zbekcha birikmalarning tarkibiy qismlari rus tilidan olinmagan bo‘lsa-da, predikativ munosabatni tashkil etishning o‘xshash usuli kuzatiladi.

Rus tilidagi *привлечь к ответственности* konstruksiyasiga muqobil javobgarlikka tortmoq birikmasida ham shunga yaqin struktur moslashuv kuzatiladi. Rus tilidagi к predlogi bilan ifodalangan munosabat o‘zbek tilida jo‘nalish kelishigining -ga ko‘rsatkichi orqali, predikativ markaz esa tortmoq fe’li yordamida ifodalanadi. Ushbu model asosida *jinoiy javobgarlikka tortmoq, ma’muriy javobgarlikka tortmoq, intizomiy javobgarlikka tortmoq* kabi atributiv kengaygan birikmalar hosil bo‘lgan. Biroq konstruksiyaning o‘zbekcha leksik birliklar bilan to‘ldirilish imkoniyatini ochib berishda faqat javobgarlik komponenti bilan chegaralanish yetarli emas. Rus tilidagi привлечь к работе, привлечь к участию, привлечь к сотрудничеству singari konstruksiyalar bilan qiyoslash asosida [ot + jo‘nalish kelishigi + tortmoq] qolipining kengroq semantik imkoniyatlarini tekshirish mumkin. Jumladan, *ishga tortmoq, kurashga tortmoq, o‘yinga tortmoq, bahsga tortmoq, bellashuvga tortmoq* birikmalarida shaxsni muayyan faoliyat yoki jarayonga jalb etish ma’nosi ifodalanadi. Bu birliklarda ish, kurash, o‘yin, tortmoq komponentlari turkiy leksik qatlamga mansub bo‘lib, grammatik munosabat ham o‘zbek tilining jo‘nalish kelishigi vositasida yuzaga chiqadi.

Rasmiy-huquqiy diskursda *считать утратившим силу* modeliga muqobil o‘z kuchini yo‘qotgan deb hisoblansin konstruksiyasi tahlil qilingan. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022-yil 23-avgustdagi PF-197-son Farmonida mazkur birlik bilan birga “Farmonning ijrosini nazorat qilish ... zimmasiga yuklansin” konstruksiyasi ham qo‘llangan[33]. Birinchi modelda [*predikativ komponent + deb + hisoblamoq*], ikkinchisida esa [*harakat nomli birikma + shaxs zimmasiga + yuklamoq*] qoliplari voqelanadi. Ularda ruscha predikativ va boshqaruv munosabatlari o‘zbek tilining deb vositasi, kelishik qo‘shimchalari, harakat nomi va majhul nisbat shakllari orqali qayta tashkil etilgan.

Gap sathida rus tilidagi *“Мы открылись”* modelining o‘zbekcha reklama diskursida voqelanishi alohida empirik materiallar asosida o‘rganilgan. Havas savdo tarmog‘ining e’lonlarida *“Biz “Tashkent city”da ochildik!”, “Biz ochildik va siz bilan foto-hisobotni bo‘lishamiz”, Texnomart reklamasida esa “Olmaliq, biz ochildik!” konstruksiyalari ruscha “Мы открылись”* modeli bilan parallel qo‘llangan[3]. Ushbu birliklar [*biz + ochildik*] predikativ modelining o‘rin holi, murojaat komponenti va teng bog‘langan ikkinchi kesim bilan kengayishini ko‘rsatadi. Biroq “Biz ochildik” shakli o‘zbek tilidagi odatiy *do‘konimiz ochildi, filialimiz ish boshladi* konstruksiyalaridan predikativ subyekt tanlovi bilan farqlanadi. Shu sababli ushbu holat rus tiliga xos semantik-sintaktik

[33] O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022-yil 23-avgustdagi PF-197-son Farmoni. https://lex.uz/docs/-6169241

munosabatning kontakt ta’sirida qayta voqelanishi va kontekstga bog‘liq interferensiya ehtimoli sifatida baholangan. Modelning nutqda uchrashi uning umumadabiy me’yorlashganini yoki yangi mustaqil grammatik qoliplar hosil qilganini anglatmaydi.

Dissertatsiyaning uchinchi bobidagi “Ingliz tilidan o‘zlashgan grammatik qoliplarning struktur-funksional integratsiyasi” nomli uchinchi faslda ingliz tili ta’siridagi struktur-semantik modellarning faollashuvi, yangi birikmalar hosil qilishi va o‘zbek tili grammatik tizimiga moslashuvi tadqiq etilgan. J. Sakel tasnifiga ko‘ra, qolip o‘zlashuvi xorijiy shaklning emas, struktur-semantik munosabatning milliy grammatik vositalar orqali qayta voqelanishidir[34]. Ingliz tilidagi digital *economy, digital education, digital platform, digital infrastructure* modellariga muqobil *raqamli iqtisodiyot, raqamli ta’lim, raqamli platforma, raqamli infratuzilma* birliklarida [*raqamli* + ot] konstruksiyasining terminologik mahsuldorligi kuzatiladi. Mazkur model asosida *raqamli xizmatlar, raqamli boshqaruv, raqamli transformatsiya* kabi birliklarning shakllanishi inglizcha texnologik tushunchalarning o‘zbek tilidagi mavjud atributiv munosabat doirasida qayta ifodalanishini ko‘rsatadi. Xuddi shuningdek, *smart city, smart home, smart technology* konstruksiyalariga muqobil *aqlli shahar, aqlli uy, aqlli texnologiya birliklari* [*aqlli + ot*] modelining yangi terminologik vazifada faollashganini ko‘rsatadi. *Aqlli hisoblagich, aqlli transport tizimi, aqlli qurilma* birikmalarida aqlli komponenti insonning intellektual sifatini emas, avtomatlashtirilgan boshqaruv va texnologik funksionallikni ifodalaydi. Bu hodisa mavjud LSQning tashqi semantik model ta’sirida yangi leksik material bilan to‘ldirilishi sifatida izohlangan.

Ingliz tilidagi *healthy food, healthy life, healthy lifestyle, healthy environment* konstruksiyalari bilan qiyoslanganda, o‘zbek tilidagi *sog‘lom ovqat, sog‘lom hayot, sog‘lom turmush tarzi, sog‘lom muhit* birliklarida [*sog‘lom + ot*] atributiv modelining semantik va distributiv imkoniyatlari namoyon bo‘ladi. Xususan, *sog‘lom ovqat* birikmasida sifat oziq-ovqatning salomatlik uchun foydaliligini, sog‘lom hayot konstruksiyasida esa salomatlikni saqlashga yo‘naltirilgan yashash tarzini ifodalaydi. Ushbu modelning real qo‘llanishi 2025-yilgi davlat dasturidagi *sog‘lom ovqatlanish, sog‘lom turmush tarzi*, Qishloq xo‘jaligi vazirligining 2025-yil 31-oktabrdagi materialidagi *sog‘lom muhit, sog‘lom hayot tamoyillari* birliklari bilan tasdiqlanadi. Shuningdek, 2026-yil 15-yanvardagi bosma nashrda *sog‘lom hayotning ajralmas tarkibiy qismlari* konstruksiyasi qo‘llangan. Bu dalillar sog‘lom komponentining turli sanalmishlar bilan birikib, salomatlikka oid umumiy atributiv mazmunni ifodalashini ko‘rsatadi. Biroq ushbu qolip o‘zbek tilida avvaldan mavjud bo‘lgani sababli, uning ingliz tilidan yangi LSQ sifatida o‘zlashgani emas, xalqaro sog‘lom turmush diskursi ta’sirida semantik-distributiv jihatdan faollashgani asoslangan. *Startap loyiha, IT loyiha, biznes model* kabi konstruksiyalarda ham inglizcha terminologik modellar o‘zbek tilidagi aniqlovchi–aniqlanmish munosabatining leksik tarkibini kengaytiradi. Ularning *startap*

[34] Sakel J. Types of loan: Matter and pattern // Grammatical Borrowing in Cross-Linguistic Perspective. – Berlin; New York: Mouton de Gruyter, 2007. – P. 15-29.

loyihani rivojlantirish, IT loyihaga mablag‘ ajratish, biznes modelni takomillashtirish shakllarida kelishik va sintaktik boshqaruv munosabatlariga kirishishi struktur-funksional moslashuvni namoyon etishi grammatik konstruksiyalarning semantik va distributiv imkoniyatlari kengayishi qolip replikatsiyasining muhim ko‘rinishidir. Tadqiqotda ingliz tili ta’siridagi leksik integratsiya, struktur-semantik replikatsiya va sintaktik faollashuv farqlanib, raqamli + ot, aqlli + ot, sog‘lom + ot modellarining xalqaro terminologik mazmunni o‘zbekcha grammatik vositalar orqali ifodalashi va qo‘llanish doirasining kengayishi aniqlangan. Struktur muvofiqlik, leksik to‘ldirilish, semantik kengayish va grammatik moslashuv asosiy baholash mezonlari sifatida belgilangan.

XULOSA

1. Grammatik o‘zlashuv donor tilga xos grammatik unsur yoki struktur munosabatning qabul qiluvchi til grammatik tizimida bevosita yoxud uning mavjud lisoniy vositalari orqali qayta voqelanishi bilan tavsiflanadi. O‘zlashgan leksemaning qabul qiluvchi til grammatik ko‘rsatkichlarini qabul qilishi morfologik integratsiyani bildirsa, grammatik o‘zlashuv donor til ta’sirining grammatik qurilish sathida namoyon bo‘lishi bilan farqlanadi.

2. Grammatik o‘zlashmalar moddiy o‘zlashuv va qolip o‘zlashuvi ko‘rinishlarida yuzaga keladi. Moddiy o‘zlashuvda donor tilga mansub grammatik unsur shakliy jihatdan qabul qilinsa, qolip o‘zlashuvida donor tilga xos struktur munosabat qabul qiluvchi tilning mavjud grammatik vositalari orqali qayta voqelanadi.

3. Forsiy izofalar o‘zbek tilining tarixiy taraqqiyoti davomida grammatik tizimga singib, struktur va funksional jihatdan turli darajada o‘zgarishga uchragan. Ularning bir qismi tarixiy izofiy tuzilishini saqlagan bo‘lsa, boshqa qismi o‘zbek tilining grammatik qonuniyatlariga moslashib, leksiklashgan yoki turg‘unlashgan birliklar sifatida shakllangan.

4. Arabiy va forsiy izofalarning o‘zbek tilidagi taraqqiyoti struktur o‘zgarish, grammatik moslashuv, semantik yangilanish, leksiklashuv va frazeologik barqarorlashuv jarayonlari bilan xarakterlanadi. Ushbu jarayonlar natijasida izofiy qurilmalarning bir qismi o‘zbekcha birikma modellariga transformatsiyalangan, ayrimlari esa tarixiy shaklini saqlagan holda zamonaviy til tizimida qo‘llanishda davom etgan.

5. Arabiy va forsiy izofalarning zamonaviy o‘zbek tilidagi funksional xususiyatlari ularning qo‘llanish sohasi va uslubiy vazifalarida namoyon bo‘ladi. Ularning ayrimlari badiiy va diniy nutqda obrazlilik hamda ekspressivlikni ifodalasa, boshqa qismi publitsistik va ijtimoiy kommunikatsiyada barqaror qo‘llanadigan birliklar sifatida funksional faolligini saqlagan.

6. Grammatik o‘zlashmalarning faollashuvi ikki tillilik, tarjima, rasmiy va institutsional muloqot, ommaviy axborot vositalari, kasbiy kommunikatsiya hamda raqamli muhit kabi ijtimoiy-kommunikativ omillar bilan bog‘liq. Mazkur omillar

o‘zlashgan grammatik birlik va qoliplarning qo‘llanish doirasini kengaytirib, ularning turli nutqiy vaziyatlarda faollashuviga sharoit yaratadi.

7. Rus tili bilan davomli kontakt o‘zbek tilida ayrim grammatik qolip va konstruktsiyalarning, xususan, analitik fe’l birikmalari, majhul nisbatli qurilmalar hamda rasmiy-publitsistik nutqqa xos sintaktik modellarning faollashuviga ta’sir ko‘rsatgan. Bunday konstruktsiyalar o‘zbek tilining mavjud grammatik vositalari asosida voqelanib, yangi leksik birliklar bilan birikishi va takroriy qo‘llanishi natijasida funksional jihatdan kengaygan.

8. Rus tili ta’siridagi grammatik qoliplarning o‘zbek tilida voqelanishi donor til modelining aynan takrorlanishi bilan chegaralanmaydi. Struktur munosabatning o‘zbek tili vositalari orqali qayta ifodalanishi, yangi leksik komponentlarga yoyilishi va muayyan funksional uslublarda barqarorlashuvi kontakt ta’sirining asosiy ko‘rinishlarini tashkil etadi.

9. Ingliz tili ta’sirida struktur-semantik munosabatlarning o‘zbekcha vositalar orqali qayta voqelanishi va atributiv qoliplarning terminologik kengayishi aniqlangan. Xorijiy leksemalarning grammatik moslashuvi morfologik integratsiya, xorijiy struktur-semantik munosabatlarning milliy vositalar orqali ifodalanishi qolip replikatsiyasi, mavjud modellarning yangi birliklar hisobiga kengayishi esa funksional faollashuv sifatida farqlangan. Mazkur jarayonlarning o‘zaro aloqadorligi va grammatik o‘zlashuvdan farqli jihatlari aniqlashtirilgan.

10. O‘zbek tilidagi grammatik o‘zlashmalar til kontaktlari ta’sirida yuzaga kelib, qabul qiluvchi tilning ichki grammatik qonuniyatlari asosida moslashadi, faollashadi va barqarorlashadi. Ularning lisoniy maqomi grammatik birlik yoki qolipning struktur xususiyati, o‘zbek tili vositalari orqali voqelanishi, morfologik va sintaktik tizimga integratsiyalashuvi, funksional-uslubiy faolligi hamda me’yorlashuv darajasi bilan belgilanadi. Shu jihatdan grammatik o‘zlashuv o‘zbek tilining grammatik qurilishida tashqi lisoniy ta’sir va tilning ichki imkoniyatlari o‘zaro munosabatida kechadigan dinamik lisoniy jarayon hisoblanadi.

SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL №. PhD.03/2025.27.12.Fil.22.03 ON AWARDING OF ACADEMIC DEGREES AT NAMANGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

NAMANGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

QODIROVA DILFUZA GOPIRJON KIZI

LINGUISTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF GRAMMATICAL BORROWINGS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

10.00.01 – Uzbek Language

ABSTRACT
of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Philological Sciences

Namangan – 2026

The theme of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Philological Sciences has been registered with the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan under registration number B2024.3.PhD/Fil4945.

The doctoral thesis has been carried out at Namangan State University.

The abstract of the dissertation in three languages (Uzbek, English, Russian (resume)) has been placed on the webpage of the Scientific Council (www.namdu.uz) and on the web-site of educational portal "Ziyonet" (www.ziyonet.uz).

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The dissertation can be reviewed in the Information Resourse Center of Namangan State University (Registration number_____). (Address: 160107, Uzbekistan, Namangan, Baburshah street, 161. Tel.: (+99869) 228-85-01) The abstract of dissertation is distributed on ___ _____2026. (Protocol of the register №_____on ____ _____ 2026).

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INTRODUCTION (Annotation of the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) Dissertation)

Relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic. In world linguistics, the interaction of languages and changes occurring at the lexical level have been extensively studied in the context of intensifying globalization and intercultural relations. However, structural and functional changes resulting from external linguistic influence on grammatical structure, which is regarded as one of the most stable and relatively closed levels of the language system, continue to pose new challenges for linguists. In particular, the mechanisms involved in the borrowing of grammatical forms and syntactic patterns, as well as their integration into the internal structure of the recipient language, remain a focus of attention in contemporary linguistics. From this perspective, the diachronic and synchronic study of the systemic and structural nature and functional-semantic properties of grammatical borrowings is of particular relevance for identifying the internal regularities of language development and its adaptive potential.

In contemporary linguistics, particular attention is paid to investigating the impact of language contact on grammatical systems. Research in this field examines how grammatical units and structural models characteristic of one language are realized under the influence of another language, how they are restructured by means already available in the recipient language, and how they become integrated into its grammatical structure. Studies of language contact also specifically address grammatical interference, the realization of donor-language structural models in another language, and their adaptation to the system of the recipient language. The fact that the ethnopsychological, cultural, and contact-linguistic dimensions of borrowing require further investigation at the intersection of linguistics and other social sciences further demonstrates the relevance of the issue.

In Uzbek linguistics, it is widely acknowledged that a considerable proportion of contemporary borrowings enter the language through digital media. During the period of independence, the expansion of international relations and the rapid development of digital communication have significantly intensified borrowing processes in Uzbek. Whereas Russian previously played a predominant intermediary role in the borrowing of units originating from European languages, direct borrowing from English has become increasingly prominent in the present period. As President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev noted, “At present, science and technology are developing rapidly throughout the world, while our country’s international cooperation is steadily expanding. As a result, many new concepts, words and expressions are entering our everyday life from other languages.”[35] This process is not confined to the lexical level; it is also manifested in the increasing use in Uzbek discourse of certain grammatical elements and structural patterns characteristic of foreign languages. Therefore, determining the

[35] Mirziyoyev Sh.M. O‘zbek tiliga davlat tili maqomi berilganining o‘ttiz yilligiga bag‘ishlangan tantanali marosimdagi nutq. – Toshkent, 2019-yil 21-oktyabr. – O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining rasmiy veb-sayti.

linguistic nature and structural properties of grammatical borrowings, their integration into the grammatical system of Uzbek, and the extent of their normalization is of considerable theoretical and scholarly significance.

The present dissertation contributes, to a certain extent, to the implementation of the objectives set forth in the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the State Language"; Presidential Decree No. PF-5850 of October 21, 2019, "On Measures to Fundamentally Enhance the Prestige and Status of the Uzbek Language as the State Language"[36] Presidential Decree No. PF-6084 of October 20, 2020, "On Measures for the Further Development of the Uzbek Language and Improvement of Language Policy in the Country";[37] Presidential Resolution No. PQ-308 of October 20, 2025, "On Additional Measures for the Further Development of the State Language";[38] Resolution No. 589 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 18, 2024, "On Measures to Further Improve the Activities of the Terminology Commission under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan";[39] and Resolution No. 437 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 7, 2026, "On Additional Measures for the Effective Organization of Official Documentation in the State Language in the Republic."[40] These legislative and regulatory acts provide for strengthening the prestige and status of the state language, improving the scholarly foundations, rules, and norms of the Uzbek literary language, conducting systematic research into contemporary processes in language development, evaluating linguistic phenomena arising under the influence of other languages from the perspective of linguistic norms, and advancing scholarly research on the Uzbek language.

Relevance of the research to the priority directions of the development of science and technology in the republic. The research was conducted in accordance with Priority Area I of the development of science, technology, and innovation in the Republic: "Developing a System of Innovative Ideas and Mechanisms for Their Implementation in the Social, Legal, Economic, Cultural, Spiritual, and Educational Development of an Information Society and a Democratic State."

Degree of study of the problem. Linguistic borrowing, which emerges as a natural consequence of language contact, has been investigated in international linguistics from various theoretical perspectives, leading to the development of a substantial body of scholarly knowledge concerning its linguistic nature,

[36] O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 21-oktabrdagi PF-5850-son "O‘zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida"gi Farmoni // www.lex.uz

[37] O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020-yil 20-oktabrdagi PF-6084-son "Mamlakatimizda o‘zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida"gi Farmoni // www.lex.uz

[38] O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2025-yil 20-oktabrdagi PQ-308-son "Davlat tilini yanada rivojlantirishga oid qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida"gi qarori // www.lex.uz

[39] O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2024-yil 18-sentabrdagi 589-son "O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasi huzuridagi Atamalar komissiyasi faoliyatini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida"gi qarori // www.lex.uz

[40] O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2026-yil 7-avgustdagi 437-son "Respublikada davlat tilida ish yuritishni samarali tashkil etishning qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida"gi qarori // www.lex.uz

underlying mechanisms, and manifestations within the structural system of the recipient language. In particular, issues relating to language contact, linguistic borrowing, interference, and the interaction between linguistic systems have been examined in the works of U. Weinreich, E. Haugen, A. Patrizia, and R. Phillipson[41]. In Russian linguistics, I. A. Baudouin de Courtenay, L. P. Efremov, L. V. Shcherba, L. P. Krysin, V. M. Aristova, A. K. Kazkenova, S. I. Alatortseva, and M. V. Tarasova[42] have addressed various aspects of linguistic borrowing, including the nature of borrowed linguistic units, their adaptation to the recipient language, and the processes of lexical and semantic change. Within the field of Turkic linguistics, V. A. Sycheva, S. S. Kenesbayeva, A. Ovezov, and G. Mirzoyeva[43] have investigated the phonetic, lexical, and semantic characteristics of borrowings from Arabic, Persian, and English in individual Turkic languages. The theoretical and typological dimensions of grammatical borrowing, in particular, have been systematically examined within contemporary contact linguistics by Y. Matras, J. Sakel[44], and F. Gardani[45], whose studies have contributed to the understanding of the mechanisms underlying the borrowing of grammatical material and structural patterns.

In Uzbek linguistics, the problems associated with lexical borrowing, the historical development of borrowed units, and their adaptation to the linguistic system of Uzbek have received considerable scholarly attention. Particularly noteworthy are the studies conducted by F. Abdullayev, J. Hamdamov, R. Daniyarov, E. Begmatov, A. Hojiyev, A. Nishonov, and O. Jumaniyozov[46], as well

[41] Weinreich U. Languages in contact: Findings and problems. – New York, 1953. – 149 p.; Haugen E. The analysis of linguistic borrowing // Language. – New York: 1950. Volume, 26. № 2, 1950. – P. 210-231.; Patrizia A. Lexical Innovation in World Englishes: Cross-fertilization and Evolving Paradigms. – London: Routledge, 2018. – 174 p.; Phillipson R. Linguistic imperialism. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1992. – P. 365.

[42] Бодуэн де Куртене И.А. Избранные труды по общему языкознанию. В 2 томах. Том II. – М.: АН, 1963. – С. 365.; Ефремов Л.П. Сущность лексического заимствования и основные признаки освоения заимствованных слов: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Алма-Ата, 1959. – 22 с.; Щерба Л.В. О понятии смешения языков // Избранные работы по языкознанию и фонетике. –Т. 1. – Л., 1958. – С. 40-53; Крысин Л.П. Иноязычные слова в современном русском языке. – М.: Наука, 1968. – 208 с.; Аристова В.М. О лексических заимствованиях из английского языка в русский язык в XVII-XVIII вв. – М.: Высшая школа. – 1978. – 113 с.; Казкенова А.К. Онтология заимствованного слова. – М.: Флинта, 2013. – 248 с.; Алаторцева С.И. Проблемы неологии и русская неография: Автореф. дисс. ... докт. филол. наук. – СПб., 1999. – 40 с.; Тарасова М.В. Семантические изменения английских заимствований в русском и немецком языках в условия глобализации: Автореф. дисс. …канд. филол. наук. – Белгород, 2009. – С. 19.

[43] Сычева В.А. Арабские и персидские лексические заимствования в гагаузском языке: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – М.: 1974. – 26 с.; Кенесбаева С.С. Фонотактические модели арабизмов в казахском языке: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Алма-Ата, 1987. – 28 с.; Овезов А. Персидские и арабские заимствования в современной туркменской поэзии: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Л., 1974. – 28 с.; Мирзоева Г. Английские заимствования в тюркских языках // Молодий вчений. Херсон. №12 (88) 2020. – С. 69-72.

[44] Sakel J. Types of loan: Matter and pattern // Grammatical Borrowing in Cross-Linguistic Perspective. – Berlin; New York: Mouton de Gruyter, 2007. – P. 15–30.

[44] Gardani F. Borrowing matter and pattern in morphology: An overview // Morphology. – 2020. – Vol. 30, № 4. – P. 263–282

[45] Gardani, F. Borrowing Matter and Pattern in Morphology: An Overview. Morphology, 2020, Vol. 30, No. 4, pp. 263–282.

[46] Абдуллаев Ф.А. Арабизмы в узбекском языке: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент: 1946. – 143 с.; Хамдамов Ж. Из истории русского языка в обогащение лексики узбекского языке (вторая половина XIX века): Автореф. дисс... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент: 1963. – 24 с.; Данияров Р.И. Заимствование русско-интернациональных личных имен узбекским языком: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1967. – 21 с.; Бегматов Э. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тилининг лексик қатламлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1985. – 200 б.;

as those by T. Rahmonov, A. To‘raxojayeva, U. Qo‘ziyev, N. Isakova, O. Shukurov, A. Jumaniyazov, G. Khojayeva, and E. Davlyatova[47]. These investigations have addressed the lexical-semantic, phonetic-morphological, historical, and lexicographic characteristics of linguistic borrowings from Arabic, Persian, Russian, and Western European languages, as well as issues relating to their adaptation, standardization, and codification within Uzbek. In addition, a number of specialized dictionaries have been compiled to describe and systematize borrowed lexical units, clarify their meanings, and establish their orthographic, accentual, and terminological characteristics[48]. Collectively, these scholarly investigations and lexicographic resources have provided an important theoretical and empirical foundation for the study of lexical borrowing in Uzbek.

Nevertheless, existing research has predominantly focused on the lexical-semantic, phonetic, and lexicographic dimensions of linguistic borrowing, whereas the linguistic nature of grammatical borrowings, the mechanisms through which grammatical elements and structural patterns are integrated into the morphological and syntactic systems of Uzbek, and the processes governing their adaptation and standardization have not yet received sufficiently comprehensive treatment as an independent subject of monographic investigation. In particular, there remains a need to distinguish between the borrowing of grammatical material and the replication of foreign structural patterns, to determine their structural and functional characteristics, and to provide a systematic account of grammatical transfer and interference on the basis of Uzbek linguistic data. Accordingly, a comprehensive investigation of the linguistic properties of grammatical borrowings in Uzbek, their manifestations at the morphological and syntactic levels, and the regularities governing their integration into the grammatical system of the recipient language constitutes the scholarly relevance and significance of the present dissertation.

Ҳожиев А. Совет даврида ўзбек адабий тилининг тараққиёти. III жилдли. III жилд. Сўз ясалиши ва лексика. – Тошкент: Фан, 1988. – 188 б.; Нишонов А.Х. Фонетико-морфологический и лексико-семантический анализ арабизмов в языке А.Навои: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. фил. наук. – Тошкент, 1990. – 19 с.; Жуманиёзов О. Ўзбек тилидаги герман тиллари ўзлашмалари. Монография. – Тошкент: Фан, 1987. – 104 б.

[47] Раҳмонов Т.И. Ҳозирги ўзбек тилидаги арабча ўзлашма сўзлар семантик тузилишидаги ўзгаришлар: Филол.фан. номз. … дисс. – Наманган, 1994. – 120 б.; Тўрахожаева А.Х. Мустақиллик шароитида ўзбек тили ижтимоий-сиёсий лексикасининг тараққиёти: Филол. фан. ном. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2012. – С. 26; Қўзиев У.Я. Ўзбек тилидаги изоҳли луғатларда ўзлашма сўзлар тадқиқи: Филол. фан. бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD) … дисс. автореф. – Фарғона, 2018. – 44 б.; Исакова Н. Мустақиллик йилларида ўзбек тилига кириб келган хорижий сўзларнинг таркибий-мазмуний таҳлили (“Халқ сўзи” газетаси материаллари асосида): Филол. фан. бўйича фалс. докт. (PhD) ... дисс. – Самарқанд, 2021. – 143 б.; Шукуров О. У. Ўзбек тили замонавий ўзлашмаларининг эволюцияси, трансформацияси ва лексикографик талқини масалалари (мустақиллик даври): Филол. фанлари доктори (DSc) … дисс. автореф. – Қарши, 2022. – 59 б; Жуманиязов А., Ходжаева Г.Б. Ўзлашмаларда норма ва кодификация. Монография.– Хива: Хоразм Маъмун академияси, 2023.–180 б; Давлятова Э.Мустақиллик даври ўзбек тилидаги Ғарбий Европа ўзлашмаларнинг маданиятлараро тадқиқи: Филол. фан. б. фалсафа доктори (PhD) … дисс. автореф. – Термиз, 2021. – 58 б.

[48] Усмонов О. , Дониёров Р. Ўзбек тилидаги русча-интернационал ўзлаштирма сўзлар изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Фан, 1965. – 581 б.; Hamrayeva Y. O‘zbek tilining o‘zlashma so‘zlar o‘quv izohli lug‘ati. – Toshkent: Yangi asr avlodi, 2007. – 122 b.; Qurbonova M., Abjalova M., Axmedova N., To‘laboyeva R. O‘zbek tili o‘zlashma so‘zlarining urg‘uli lug‘ati. – Toshkent: Nodirabegim, 2021. – 988 b.; Бектемиров Ҳ., Холмедов Ҳ., Содиқов С. Ҳуқуқшуносликка оид ўзлашма терминлар. – Тошкент: Адолат, 1999. – 68 б.; Сулаймонова Н., Абузалова М. Ўзбек тилидаги арабий сўзлар имлоси. – Тошкент: Фан ва технология, 2008. – 132 б.

Relationship of the research to the scientific research plans of the higher educational institution where the dissertation was completed. This research was carried out within the framework of the prospective research plan entitled "Systemic-Structural and Anthropocentric Study of the Uzbek Language", in accordance with the research agenda of Namangan State University.

The purpose of the research. The purpose of the research is to reveal the linguistic nature of grammatical borrowings in the Uzbek language, their realization at the morphological and syntactic levels, and the specific features of their adaptation to the grammatical system of Uzbek.

The objectives of the research are as follows:

to identify the theoretical and methodological foundations of grammatical borrowing and elucidate its linguistic essence;

to classify the types of grammatical borrowings in Uzbek and determine their realization at the morphological and syntactic levels, as well as the specific features of their integration into the grammatical system of the language;

to analyze the historical development and structural transformation of Persian izafet constructions in Uzbek, as well as their functional and stylistic features in contemporary Uzbek;

to identify the stylistic functions and usage patterns of Arabic izafet constructions in contemporary literary Uzbek;

to reveal the patterns of use in Uzbek of constructions formed under the influence of Russian on the basis of the criteria of grammatical transfer and interference;

to identify grammatical patterns becoming increasingly productive under the influence of English, as well as the sociolinguistic factors affecting the normalization of grammatical borrowings.

The object of the research. The object of the research is the system of grammatical borrowings in Uzbek language.

The subject of the research. The subject of the research is the linguistic characteristics of grammatical borrowings in Uzbek.

Research methods. The study employed descriptive, comparative-contrastive, historical-genetic, semantic, componential, and statistical methods of analysis.

The scientific novelty of the research is determined by the following:

the linguistic nature of grammatical borrowings, their distinctive features in comparison with lexical borrowings, their manifestations at the morphological and syntactic levels, and their place within the grammatical system of Uzbek have been characterized on the basis of the adaptation, activation, and normalization of borrowed grammatical units and patterns within the language system;

the structural transformation of Persian and Arabic izafet constructions in Uzbek has been identified, and their restructuring on the basis of attributive and genitive-possessive relations, their adaptation to the grammatical structure of Uzbek, as well as their functional and stylistic features in contemporary Uzbek have been revealed;

instances of transfer and interference in grammatical constructions activated in Uzbek under the influence of Russian have been differentiated on the basis of their structural compatibility and degree of grammatical adaptation, while the features of their re-realization through the linguistic resources of Uzbek and their normalization have been elucidated;

the morphological and syntactic realization of grammatical patterns becoming increasingly productive under the influence of English within the Uzbek language system has been revealed, particularly the combination of borrowed derivational elements with Uzbek bases, the use of attributive models within Uzbek word combinations, and the formation of new grammatical constructions based on English models.

The practical results of the research are as follows:

it has been substantiated that the findings concerning the linguistic characteristics of grammatical borrowings in Uzbek and the social factors influencing their emergence provide a basis for interpreting morphological and syntactic processes in relation to language contact;

it has been demonstrated that the linguistic material compiled on the basis of principles for distinguishing and classifying grammatical borrowings provides a scientific and practical foundation for determining the place of borrowed units within the Uzbek language system and the degree of their normalization, as well as for enriching the content of linguistic dictionaries.

Reliability of the research results. The reliability of the research results is ensured by the clearly defined research problem, the substantiation of the conclusions through descriptive, semantic, componential, comparative-contrastive, historical-genetic, and statistical methods of analysis, and the use of the six-volume explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language and contemporary press materials as sources for the analysis and interpretation of grammatical borrowings.

Scientific and practical significance of the research results:

the scientific significance of the research results is determined by the theoretical conclusions concerning the linguistic characteristics of grammatical borrowings in Uzbek, the factors underlying their emergence and activation, their adaptation to the grammatical system, and the processes of their normalization. The findings may provide a scientific basis for further developing theoretical approaches to Uzbek grammar and language contact;

the practical significance of the research results lies in the fact that the materials, findings, and conclusions of the study can serve as a scientific and practical resource for the preparation of textbooks and teaching manuals on Uzbek grammar, language contact, and grammatical borrowing, for the organization of specialized courses and seminars at higher education institutions, as well as for the improvement of explanatory dictionaries.

Implementation of the research results. Based on the scientific results obtained from the study of the linguistic characteristics of grammatical borrowings in Uzbek:

the analyses and conclusions concerning grammatical borrowings as a distinct systemic phenomenon differing from lexical borrowings, their formation under the

influence of linguistic and social factors, and the socio-communicative factors contributing to their activation were used in the applied project PZ-2020042022, entitled “Development of a Linguodidactic Electronic Platform for Turkic Languages”, implemented at Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi in 2021–2023, in compiling scientific and practical information on contemporary grammatical processes and the use of borrowed units in speech (Certificate No. 04/1-47 dated January 6, 2026, issued by Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi). As a result, the linguodidactic electronic platform was enriched with scientific and practical information on contemporary grammatical processes and the use of borrowed units in speech;

the analyses and conclusions concerning the linguistic adaptation and normalization of grammatical units borrowed into Uzbek from Arabic, Persian-Tajik, Russian, and English, the mechanisms of grammatical adaptation of attributive and terminological grammatical models that have emerged under the influence of European languages, and the fixation, codification, and standardization of grammatical borrowings were used in the innovative project IL-402104209, entitled “Development of a Software Tool for Automatic Processing in Information Retrieval Systems (Google, Yandex, Google Translate): A Morpholexicon and Morphological Analyzer of the Uzbek Language”, implemented at Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi in 2022–2024 (Certificate No. 04/1-48 dated January 6, 2026, issued by Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi). As a result, the project was enriched with essential scientific information on the linguistic adaptation of grammatical borrowings, the realization of grammatical models, and the processes of their normalization;

the scientific analyses and conclusions concerning the linguistic characteristics of grammatical borrowings in Uzbek and the realization of grammatical constructions, pattern-based combinations, and affixal models that have emerged under the influence of foreign languages were used in preparing the scripts for the radio programmes “Bedorlik”, “Ijod zavqi”, “Ta’lim va taraqqiyot”, and “Millat va ma’naviyat”, broadcast in 2024–2025 by the “O‘zbekiston” Television and Radio Channel of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan (Certificate No. 26-36-06 dated January 7, 2026, issued by the State Institution “O‘zbekiston” Television and Radio Channel of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan). As a result, the content of these programmes was enriched with scientific information on grammatical borrowings in Uzbek, the specific features of their realization, and contemporary grammatical processes.

Approbation of the research results. The research results were presented and discussed at 7 scientific and practical conferences, including 3 international and 4 national scientific and practical conferences.

Publication of the research results. A total of 15 scientific works have been published on the topic of the dissertation. Of these, 7 articles have been published in academic journals recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the publication of the principal scientific results of

doctoral dissertations, including 6 articles in national journals and 1 article in a foreign journal. In addition, 7 conference papers and articles have been published in the proceedings of scientific and practical conferences.

Structure and volume of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three main chapters, each comprising three sections, a general conclusion, and a list of references. The dissertation comprises a total of 136 pages.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The introduction to the dissertation substantiates the relevance and significance of the research topic; reviews the current state of research on the problem; defines the aim, objectives, object, and subject of the study; and establishes its alignment with the priority areas of scientific and technological development in the Republic of Uzbekistan. It also outlines the research methods, scientific novelty, and practical significance of the study, demonstrates the reliability of the findings, and provides information on their implementation in practice, the publications resulting from the research, and the structure of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the dissertation, entitled **"Theoretical and methodological foundations of grammatical borrowing"** comprises three sections. The first section, "Theoretical foundations and stages of linguistic borrowing" examines the theoretical principles underlying linguistic borrowing and the stages of this process.

Language is a complex social phenomenon that develops in close interaction with societal development. Changes in political, economic, cultural, and communicative processes consequently influence its linguistic system. The intensification of international relations and information exchange strengthens interlingual contact, creating conditions conducive to the borrowing of not only lexical units but also grammatical elements and syntactic patterns. Grammatical borrowing is therefore regarded as one of the systematic processes of language development arising from contact-induced linguistic influence.

In international linguistic scholarship, borrowing was initially investigated primarily at the lexical level. With the development of contact linguistics, however, grammatical borrowing also emerged as an independent object of linguistic inquiry. In particular, U. Weinreich demonstrated that interference resulting from language contact may also manifest itself within grammatical systems[49]. E. Haugen, in turn, examined borrowing in relation to the internal needs of a language and external communicative factors, describing the borrowing process in terms of selection, adaptation, and integration[50]. These theoretical perspectives subsequently provided an important foundation for research into grammatical borrowing.

[49] Weinreich U. Languages in Contact: Findings and Problems. – New York: Linguistic Circle of New York, 1953. – P. 5-12

[50] Haugen E. The Analysis of Linguistic Borrowing // Language. – 1950. – Vol. 26. – P. 210-231.

At the contemporary stage of contact linguistics, grammatical borrowing has been examined more comprehensively within the theoretical framework distinguishing matter borrowing from pattern borrowing. Y. Matras and J. Sakel distinguish two principal types of grammatical borrowing: matter borrowing, which involves the direct adoption of linguistic material, including morphemes, affixes, and function words, and pattern borrowing, which involves the replication of grammatical models and syntactic patterns through calquing[51]. This distinction makes it possible to differentiate grammatical borrowings in terms of their structural and functional characteristics.

B. Heine and T. Kuteva, meanwhile, established contact-induced grammaticalization as a distinct area of linguistic inquiry, emphasizing that the acquisition of new grammatical functions by linguistic units is frequently associated with language contact[52]. Grammatical borrowing occurs under the combined influence of the internal principles governing the recipient language and structural and sociolinguistic factors. In this process, it is essential to distinguish between transfer and interference: transfer refers to the cross-linguistic transmission of grammatical features, whereas interference also encompasses deviations from established linguistic norms arising from language contact. L. P. Krysin identifies the adaptation and normalization of borrowed elements within the recipient language system as important criteria[53]. This approach also provides a significant methodological basis for investigating grammatical borrowings in contemporary Uzbek.

In Uzbek linguistics, the phenomenon of borrowing has predominantly been investigated at the lexical level. In particular, studies by U. Qo‘ziyev, O. Shukurov, T. Rahmonov, and A. To‘raxojayeva have examined the historical development, normalization, and stylistic characteristics of borrowed lexical units[54]. Nevertheless, specialized studies offering a comprehensive investigation of grammatical borrowing on the basis of printed publications from the period of Uzbekistan’s independence remain insufficient.

During the period of independence, the increasing integration of Uzbek into international communication has contributed to the intensification of grammatical borrowing processes. In particular, syntactic models associated with Russian and English have become increasingly widespread in Uzbek through mass media, the internet, translation practices, and official discourse, thereby expanding the functional potential of attributive and predicative constructions. These developments necessitate a comprehensive investigation of grammatical borrowing from both linguistic and sociocommunicative perspectives.

[51] Matras Y., Sakel J. Grammatical Borrowing in Cross-Linguistic Perspective. – Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter, 2007. – P. 42-58.
[52] Heine B., Kuteva T. Language Contact and Grammatical Change. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005. – P. 73-89.
[53] Крысин Л.П. Иноязычные слова в современном русском языке. – М: Наука, 1968. – С. 24-31.
[54] Qo‘ziyev U. O‘zbek tilida o‘zlashma so‘zlarning tarixiy taraqqiyoti va me’yorlashuv omillari: filol. fan. d-ri (DSc) diss. – Andijon, 2025. – B. 14

The second section of the first chapter, entitled *"The Concept of Grammatical Borrowing and Its Interpretations,"* clarifies the linguistic nature of grammatical borrowing, its distinction from lexical borrowing, the principal theoretical approaches to its interpretation, and the conceptual differences among grammatical patterns, models, and constructions.

Grammatical borrowing is the transfer of a grammatical morpheme or structural pattern into the recipient language, either directly or through replication, as a result of language contact, whereby it performs a particular grammatical function within the recipient language system. Whereas lexical borrowing involves the adoption of a naming unit, grammatical borrowing involves the adoption of grammatical material or a structural pattern. In Uzbek, the forms[55] *kompyuterga* and *menejerlar* illustrate the morphological integration of foreign lexemes through native grammatical markers. By contrast, the adjective *beish*, formed by attaching the Persian–Tajik prefix *be-* to the Turkic stem *ish*, exemplifies the borrowing of grammatical material. The use of this unit in literary Uzbek is illustrated by the passage *"Bevatan, beish, boshpanasiz qolgan A'zam..."* from Shuhrat's novel *Shinelli yillar*. The occurrence of [56] *beish* in this passage demonstrates that a borrowed derivational morpheme has combined with a Turkic stem and become functional within the Uzbek word-formation system.

At the syntactic level, grammatical borrowing can be observed in Persian izofa constructions. In particular, historical expressions such as *dardi bedavo* and *shohi jahon* preserve the Persian syntactic pattern in which the head precedes its modifier and the constituents are linked by the izofa marker *-i*. However, since such expressions frequently function as lexicalized units in contemporary Uzbek, their grammatical productivity and degree of lexicalization must be examined separately.

In establishing the theoretical boundaries of grammatical borrowing, particular importance is attached to distinguishing among grammatical borrowing, grammatical pattern, grammatical model, and grammatical construction. Although these concepts are interrelated, they differ in their linguistic nature, the phenomena they denote, and their analytical functions.

A grammatical pattern is a linguistic structure that expresses a particular grammatical relationship and can be instantiated repeatedly with different lexical items to form new combinations. For example, in *maktab hovlisi*, *universitet binosi*, and *kutubxona eshigi*, the first noun modifies the second, expressing a relationship of possession or association. Although these expressions differ in lexical composition, they are formed according to the [noun + noun + third-person possessive suffix] pattern. This pattern also allows the formation of new expressions such as *muzey binosi*, *institut kutubxonasi*, and *tashkilot rahbari*. Thus,

[55] Sakel, J. Types of Loan: Matter and Pattern. In Y. Matras and J. Sakel (eds.), Grammatical Borrowing in Cross-Linguistic Perspective. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter, 2007. – P. 15-29.

[56] Шуҳрат. Шинелли йиллар: Роман. – Тошкент: Ғафур Ғулом номидаги Адабиёт ва санъат нашриёти, 1986. – Б. 114.

a grammatical pattern is not an individual expression but a general linguistic potential underlying the formation of expressions of this type.

A grammatical model is an abstract representation that theoretically generalizes the constituent elements of a grammatical pattern, their order, and their grammatical relationships. For example, the general structure of *maktab hovlisi*, *universitet binosi*, and *kutubxona eshigi* can be represented by the formula [N_1 + N_2], where N_1 denotes the first noun and N_2 the second. Whereas a pattern represents a combinatory potential actually present in the language system, a model provides a theoretical description of its structural and grammatical properties. Accordingly, a grammatical model is not the pattern itself but its theoretically generalized representation.

A grammatical construction is the concrete realization of a grammatical pattern through particular lexical items. For example, *maktab hovlisi*, *universitet binosi*, and *kutubxona eshigi* are distinct constructions instantiating the general [noun + noun + third-person possessive suffix] pattern. Thus, a pattern denotes a general grammatical potential, whereas a construction denotes its realization in actual language use.

In pattern borrowing, grammatical material is not adopted directly; rather, a structural-semantic relationship characteristic of the source language is replicated through the resources of the recipient language. For instance, the English term *green economy* was documented in D. Pearce, A. Markandya[57], and E. Barbier's 1989 work *Blueprint for a Green Economy* and became widely established in international environmental and economic discourse from 2008 onwards. In Uzbek, this terminological model is reflected in expressions such as[58] *yashil iqtisodiyot*, *yashil texnologiyalar*, *yashil investitsiyalar*, *yashil kreditlash*, *yashil fondlar*, and *yashil xaridlar*, used in Presidential Resolution No. PQ-4477 of 4 October 2019. Although these expressions follow the existing Uzbek [adjective + noun] pattern, with constituents linked through juxtaposition, the ability of the adjective[59] *yashil* to combine with nouns denoting environmental and economic concepts has expanded under the influence of the international terminological model. Thus, it is not the syntactic means of combination that has changed but the semantic valency of the component. These expressions are concrete grammatical constructions; [adjective + noun] is their general pattern, and [Adj + N] is their abstract grammatical model.

Consequently, constructions, patterns, and models represent different levels of grammatical structure, whereas borrowing refers to the formation or development of such structures through language contact. Not every grammatical construction or pattern is a borrowing. Establishing borrowing status requires a comprehensive

[57] Pearce D., Markandya A., Barbier E. Blueprint for a Green Economy. – London: Earthscan, 1989. – P. 192.
[58]United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Green Economy Initiative. – 2008. https://www.unep.org/en/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/what-we-do/policy-and-strategy/green-economy
[59] O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 4-oktabrdagi PQ-4477-son qarori. 2019–2030-yillar davrida O'zbekiston Respublikasining "yashil" iqtisodiyotga o'tish strategiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida. – 1-ilova, 3-bob, 20-21-bandlar.

analysis of the source language, the historical state of the recipient language, contact-induced structural changes, and the productivity of the pattern.

The third section of the first chapter of the dissertation, entitled *"Types of grammatical borrowing and criteria for their classification"* examines the morphological and syntactic types of grammatical borrowing, their manifestations in Uzbek, and the criteria for identifying them as borrowings.

The classification of grammatical borrowings is grounded in J. Sakel's theoretical distinction between matter borrowing (MAT) and pattern borrowing (PAT). Matter borrowing refers to the transfer of grammatical morphemes and other formal linguistic elements from one language into another, whereas pattern borrowing involves the replication of structural configurations, grammatical relationships, and functional patterns without necessarily adopting their original linguistic material. This distinction provides a theoretical framework for identifying the mechanisms through which foreign grammatical elements and constructions are incorporated into the recipient language and adapted to its morphological and syntactic systems. On this basis, the study establishes linguistic criteria for examining grammatical borrowings across four principal domains: morphemic-affixal borrowing, borrowing of derivational patterns, borrowing of syntactic phrasal constructions, and borrowing of syntactic predicative constructions. These criteria make it possible to distinguish the transfer of grammatical material from the replication of structural patterns and to assess their integration, functional adaptation, and manifestations within the grammatical system of Uzbek.

Morphemic-affixal borrowing is manifested in the integration of foreign derivational elements into the Uzbek word-formation system. In particular, the Persian-Tajik prefixes *be-*, *no-*, *ser-*, and *ham-*, together with the suffixes *-kor*, *-dor*, *-bon*, and *-mand*, exemplify matter borrowing. Elements such as *-shunos*, *-soz*, *-noma*, and *-goh* are distinguished by their affixoid properties, while the Arabic-derived elements *-iy*, *-viy*, *-iyat*, and *-an*, and the international elements *-izm*, *-ist*, *-logiya*, and *-atsiya*, differ in their degrees of morphological integration and derivational productivity.

The second area concerns the functioning of borrowed derivational elements within the Uzbek word-formation system. Word-forming affixes and affixoids borrowed from foreign languages interact with the internal derivational resources of Uzbek and participate in the formation of new units from stems of different origins. For example, the Persian–Tajik prefixes *be-*, *no-*, *ser-*, and *ham-* combine with Turkic stems to form *beish*, *notekis*, *sersuv*, and *hamyurt*, while the elements *-zor*, *-shunos*, and *-soz* occur in derived units such as *o'tzor*, *tilshunos*, and *yo'lsoz*. The combination of the Arabic-derived stem *kitob* with the Persian element *-xon* yields *kitobxon*, while the international stem *mashina* combines with *-soz* to form *mashinasoz*. These examples demonstrate the integration of foreign derivational material into the Uzbek word-formation system. In units such as *sportchi* and *raqamlashtirish*, by contrast, borrowed stems are combined with native derivational elements. The combination of foreign affixes with Uzbek stems is classified as matter borrowing, whereas the formation of derivatives from foreign

stems by means of native affixes is treated as derivational integration. Identifying a case of structural pattern borrowing requires separate evidence that a derivational relationship characteristic of the source language has been transferred into Uzbek.

Syntactic phrasal borrowing is associated with the realization of foreign linking mechanisms and structural relationships in Uzbek. In Persian izofa expressions such as *dardi bedavo*, *shohi jahon*, and *nuri ma'rifat*, the preservation of the [noun + izofa marker + modifier] structure reflects historical syntactic borrowing. The lexicalization and functional-stylistic characteristics of these constructions are important for determining their grammatical status in contemporary Uzbek.

In expressions influenced by English, such as *yashil iqtisodiyot*, *yashil texnologiyalar*, *yashil investitsiyalar*, and *yashil kreditlash*, the international terminological-semantic model [green + N] is realized through the existing Uzbek [adjective + noun] pattern. The method of syntactic combination through juxtaposition remains unchanged, while the semantic valency of the adjective *yashil* expands. This phenomenon is therefore interpreted not as the direct borrowing of a new syntactic pattern but as semantic replication within an existing grammatical structure.

Syntactic predicative borrowing concerns changes in sentence structure, predicative relationships, and syntactic government under the influence of language contact. Constructions used in official discourse, such as *qaror qabul qilindi*, *hisobot taqdim etildi*, and *taklif ma'qullandi*, are compared structurally with their Russian counterparts. Taking into account that these constructions are formed through passive-voice and analytic verbal resources available in Uzbek, grammatical transfer and interference are distinguished on the basis of historical evidence and structural correspondence.

The principal criteria for classifying grammatical borrowings are the identification of a foreign source, the borrowing of grammatical material or a structural relationship, systematic integration into the recipient language, and productive realization in new linguistic units. On this basis, the study clarifies the distinction between grammatical borrowing and lexical borrowing, morphological integration, translation calques, and structural similarity, while also identifying the morphosyntactic characteristics of grammatical borrowing.

The second chapter of the dissertation, entitled **"Grammatical borrowing and linguistic characteristics of persian and arabic izofa constructions in Uzbek**" examines izofa constructions in terms of the realization in Uzbek of grammatical relationships characteristic of the source languages. Their status as grammatical borrowings is determined according to the order of their constituents, the retention or loss of the izofa marker, the increasing use of genitive and possessive forms, and the criteria of structural-semantic consolidation and lexicalization.

The first section of the second chapter, entitled "Grammatical borrowing and linguistic characteristics of persian izofa constructions in Uzbek*"* investigates the incorporation of Persian izofa constructions into the Uzbek grammatical system, their morphological and syntactic characteristics, and processes of lexicalization.

P. Samvelian interprets izofa as a phrasal affix expressing a dependency relationship between nominal constituents, arguing that it establishes a grammatical link rather than conveying an independent lexical meaning[60]. According to L. Johanson's theory of cross-linguistic code-copying, complex units of foreign origin may adapt to the morphosyntactic system of the recipient language and acquire grammatical properties that differ from those of their original forms[61]. M. Amonov has investigated the introduction of Persian–Tajik izofa constructions into Uzbek, their structural integration, and formal changes[62].The study establishes that the borrowing of Persian izofa constructions into Uzbek is not limited to ready-made lexical units but also manifests itself in the integration of the izofa marker and nominal linking relationships into the Uzbek grammatical system. The retention of the grammatical marker, morphological adaptation of the construction, and lexicalization are treated as interconnected linguistic processes associated with historical grammatical borrowing. In the constructions*dardi dil*, *shabi hijron*, *chashmi giryon*, and *guli surx*, the head precedes the dependent constituent and is linked to it by the izofa marker *-i*, indicating the preservation of the Persian nominal model. A comparison of *guli surx* and *qizil gul* reveals that the Persian head–dependent order differs from the modifier–head relationship characteristic of Uzbek. M. Amonov's classification of constructions such as *tarjimayi hol*, *obi hayot* (noun + noun), *janobi oliy*, *volidayi muhtarama* (noun + adjective), and *bulbuli go'yo*, *sarvi ravon*, *obi ravon* (noun + participle) confirms the capacity of izofa to link constituents belonging to different grammatical categories. The integration of izofa constructions with Uzbek morphological devices is observable in *dardi dilimni* (*dard-i dil-im-ni*), *ruhi pokingga* (*ruh-i pok-ing-ga*), and *savdoyi ishqing* (*savdo-yi ishq-ing*). In these forms, the izofa markers *-i/-yi* express internal relationships between constituents, whereas Uzbek possessive and case affixes mark the external grammatical relationships of the construction. The integration of Persian izofa into the Uzbek grammatical system is also manifested in the combination of the izofa marker with Uzbek lexical and derivational bases. For example, the sentences "*Sadqai erkak keting...*" and "*Sadqai odam keting-e, ayb emasmi?!*" from Abdulla Qahhor's short story *Mayiz yemagan xotin* employ the izofa form *sadqa-i* with different nominal constituents. The sentence "*Onayi zor achinib dedi*," cited by M. Amonov from a work by Hakim Nazir, illustrates the capacity of the *ona-yi zor* construction to express an attributive relationship between a noun and an adjective. These examples demonstrate the realization of grammatical linking characteristic of Persian izofa through lexical and grammatical units used in Uzbek. The phraseological fixation of *sadqai* and the preservation of *onayi zor* as a historical construction attest not to the unrestricted productivity of the izofa pattern but to the integration and lexicalization of the borrowed grammatical relationship within the recipient

[60] Samvelian P. A (phrasal) affix analysis of the Persian Ezafe // Journal of Linguistics. – 2007. – Vol. 43, № 3. – P. 605–645.
[61] Johanson L. Code-copying in Irano-Turkic // Language Sciences. – 1998. – Vol. 20, № 3. – P. 325–337.
[62] Amonov M. Persian-Tajik Izafa Constructions in The Uzbek Language and Their Functional Scope // American Journal of Philological Sciences. – 2025. – Vol. 5, № 5. – P. 203–207.

language. Accordingly, the status of izofa as a grammatical borrowing is determined not by its present-day productivity but by the preservation and transformation of the borrowed structural relationship. This distinction makes it possible to differentiate the lexical borrowing of ready-made izofa expressions from the realization of a grammatical pattern using Uzbek linguistic material. The lexicalization of *dardi sar*, *dardi bedavo*, *tarjimai hol*, and *charxi falak*, together with the changes *joyi namoz → joynamoz*, *halvoyi tar → holvaytar*, and *charxi falak → charxpalak*, demonstrates the reduction of the izofa marker in certain constructions and the transformation of the original grammatical relationship into a lexicalized whole. The analysis establishes that Persian izofa constructions occur in Uzbek not only as components of ready-made lexical units but also as historical grammatical markers and models of nominal linkage. The markers *-i/-yi*, the ordering of head and dependent constituents, their combination with Uzbek possessive and case affixes, and their occurrence in constructions of different compositions characterize their morphological and syntactic integration. Historical grammatical borrowing, adaptation to Uzbek linguistic regularities, and lexicalization thus emerge as interconnected but distinct processes.

The second section of Chapter Two, entitled "Borrowing and adaptation of arabic izafa constructions at the grammatical level of Uzbek" examines the structural and morphological characteristics and grammatical integration of Arabic izafa constructions on the basis of E. Haugen's principles of importation and substitution[63] and J. Sakel's classification of matter borrowing and pattern borrowing [64]. The analysis distinguishes the preservation of the historical structure of izafa constructions, the weakening of grammatical relations during lexicalization, and the adaptation of consolidated units to the Uzbek morphological paradigm. It thereby clarifies the boundary between the borrowing of established constructions and the independent productivity of the izafa pattern.

In Arabic, al-iḍafa is a nominal construction consisting of a head constituent (muḍaf) and a dependent constituent in the genitive case (muḍaf ilayh). In the expressions *Kitab al-ṭalib ("talabaning kitobi")* and *bayt al-ḥikma ("hikmat uyi")*, the initial position of the head and the genitive form of the dependent constituent are the principal grammatical characteristics of the model. Historical manifestations of Arabic izafa in the Uzbek written tradition can be observed in the titles of Alisher Navoiy's works *Muhokamat ul-lug'atayn, Majolis un-nafois, Mezon ul-avzon, Navodir ush-shabob,* and *G'aroyib us-sig'ar*. In particular, the constituent *lug'atayn* retains the morphological marking of the Arabic dual, while *majolis*, *nafois*, and *avzon* preserve morphological features of the broken plural. The forms *ul*, *un*, *us*, and *ush* are phonetic variants of the Arabic definite article. Their occurrence within izafa constructions indicates the historical preservation of morphological material from the source language rather than the emergence of an independent grammatical affix in Uzbek. Accordingly, these units are treated as

[63] Haugen E. The Analysis of Linguistic Borrowing // Language. – 1950. – Vol. 26, № 2. – P. 212-214.
[64] Sakel J. Types of Loan: Matter and Pattern // Grammatical Borrowing in Cross-Linguistic Perspective. – Berlin–New York: Mouton de Gruyter, 2007. – P. 15-29.

established naming constructions that incorporate both lexical material and structural features of Arabic nominal linkage.

The adaptation of Arabic izafa constructions to the Uzbek grammatical system becomes particularly evident through the lexicalization and morphological consolidation of historical nominal constructions. Although anthroponyms such as *Abdulloh, Abdurahmon, Abdulaziz, Nuriddin, Shamsiddin,* and *Zayniddin* originally developed from Arabic izafa constructions, they function as single lexical units in contemporary Uzbek. In forms such as *Abdurahmonga, Nuriddinni,* and *Zayniddinimiz,* Uzbek case and possessive markers attach not to individual constituents of the historical construction but to the consolidated anthroponymic base. This demonstrates that the original syntactic relation characteristic of Arabic izafa loses its grammatical independence through lexicalization, while the borrowed unit becomes integrated into the Uzbek inflectional paradigm. A comparative analysis of structural equivalents such as *Qisas ul-anbiyo – payg'ambarlar qissasi, Mantiq ut-tayr – qushlar nutqi, Mezon ul-avzon – vaznlar mezoni,* and *Rohat ul-qulub – qalblar rohati* also makes it possible to identify how Arabic head–dependent order is expressed in Uzbek through dependent–head relations and possessive markers. The analysis establishes that the preservation of a semantic relationship does not necessarily imply the direct borrowing of the corresponding grammatical model.

The use of Arabic izafa constructions in contemporary Uzbek is also examined through naming practices and institutional nomenclature. In particular, the name *"Dorul Ilm" NTM*, recorded in an official document relating to Fergana Region, confirms the use of an Arabic izafa-based naming pattern in the names of contemporary educational institutions [65]. In the constructions *Dorul Ilm* and *Dorul hadis*, the recurrence of the element *dorul-* and the substitution of the second constituent demonstrate the possibility of variation within the Arabic izafa-based naming pattern. The occurrence of the names *Bayt ul-hikma* and *Dorul-hadis al-Avvomiyya*[66] in contemporary official and scholarly-publicistic texts reflects the continued presence of historical and foreign naming units in the Uzbek communicative environment. The grammatical status of Arabic izafa constructions is clarified according to the criteria of structural preservation, morphological material, lexicalization, integration, and constructional productivity. The study distinguishes established naming units, naming patterns, and the borrowing of structural patterns, demonstrating the preservation of historical nominal linkage, the weakening of its grammatical function during lexicalization, and its adaptation to the Uzbek morphological system. However, the evidence does not establish that Arabic izafa has developed into an independently productive pattern combining freely with Uzbek lexical bases.

[65] O'zbekiston Respublikasi Farg'ona viloyati rasmiy portali. Farg'ona tumani Avval hududidagi "Dorul Ilm" nodavlat ta'lim muassasasi qayd etilgan hujjat. 2025. https://api3.fergana.uz/files/150400/regulatory

[66] O'zbekiston musulmonlari idorasi."Dorul-hadis al-Avvomiyya" markazi o'rtasida ilmiy hamkorlik yo'lga qo'yildi. https://muslim.uz/oz/e/post/48523-tii-va-dorul-hadis-al-avvomiyya-markazi-o-rtasida-ilmiy-hamkorlik-yo-lga-qo-yildi

The third section of Chapter Two, entitled “Transformation of arabic and persian izafa constructions” presents a comparative analysis of the adaptation of historical izafa constructions to the Uzbek grammatical system, their structural and semantic changes, and their lexicalization. The use of Arabic and Persian izafa constructions in historical texts is compared with evidence from contemporary standard Uzbek, identifying changes in constituent order, grammatical linking devices, semantic consolidation, and functional and stylistic characteristics. While some historical izafa expressions have been reformulated through syntactic relations characteristic of Uzbek, others have undergone lexicalization while retaining their original structure and figurative meaning.

Within the conceptual and transformational analysis, historical and contemporary forms of izafa expressions are compared within a particular conceptual domain. Specifically, in corresponding expressions associated with the concept of *jon*, such as *joni aziz → aziz jon* and *rishtayi jon → jon rishtasi*, changes in constituent order are observed, together with the replacement of izafa linkage by Uzbek attributive or possessive constructions. In this respect, forms such as *aziz jon* and *jon rishtasi* are regarded as grammatically adapted equivalents of the historical expressions. The continued use of constructions such as *qasdi jon* and *rishtayi jon* in their historical forms, however, demonstrates that izafa expressions do not undergo uniform transformation in every case and that certain units retain structural and semantic stability.

Semantic and syntactic transformation is manifested in the reformulation of the meanings of izafa constructions through grammatical resources already available in Uzbek. The rendering of the Arabic expression *ahl al-ilm* as *ilm ahli* or *ilm egalari*, and of *bayt al-ḥikma* as *hikmat uyi*, illustrates the realization of nominal relations through Uzbek genitive-possessive and attributive constructions. Corresponding Persian expressions such as *dardi bedavo → davosi yo‘q dard*, *nuri ma’rifat → ma’rifat nuri*, and *shohi jahon → jahon shohi* exhibit the omission of the izafa marker, changes in constituent order, and the increased use of possessive and attributive relations.

Morphological integration is manifested either when izafa constructions take Uzbek grammatical markers as consolidated lexical bases or when their meanings are expressed through newly derived units. For example, in the correspondence *taqvo egalari → taqvodorlar*, the meaning of possession is expressed through *-dor*, whereas in *ravnaqi ishlar → ravnaqli ishlar*, the attributive relationship is expressed by the suffix *-li*. The interaction of izafa expressions with derivational elements such as *-lik*, *-li*, *-siz*, and *-chi* reveals their potential for adaptation to the Uzbek derivational system. The analysis distinguishes between the replacement of an izafa phrase by an Uzbek equivalent and the direct attachment of an affix to a lexicalized base originating in an izafa construction.

Phraseological and poetic transformation is characterized by the preservation or modification of the figurative meanings, expressiveness, and stylistic functions of izafa expressions. In historical units such as *tavqi la’nat, zakoti husn, dardi bedavo,* and *taxti ravon,* the semantic consolidation of the constituents weakens the independence of the original grammatical relationship, and the construction

functions as a fixed naming unit or figurative expression. In units such as *sho‘rpeshona*, the historical relationship between the constituents has become stabilized within a single word. Such developments are closely associated with the tendency for Arabic izafa expressions to be preserved in the designation of religious and scholarly concepts, while Persian izafa expressions remain prominent in literary and figurative usage. The structural reshaping of izafa constructions, their adaptation to Uzbek grammatical devices, and their lexicalization demonstrate a transition from the original syntactic relationship to fixed lexical and phraseological units. Consequently, their present-day grammatical status is determined on the basis of their historical structure, degree of semantic consolidation, and patterns of use.

The third chapter of the dissertation, entitled **“Activation and normalization of grammatical borrowings under the influence of Russian and English”** includes a first section entitled “The activation of grammatical borrowings and the socio-communicative factors affecting this process”. Drawing on official documents, mass media, and digital communication materials, this section investigates the activation, adaptation, and normalization of grammatical constructions under the influence of language contact.

The functional activation of grammatical constructions is observed in expressions such as *“xavfsiz harakat” loyihasi doirasida* and *investitsiya loyihasini amalga oshirish doirasida*. Although this model corresponds structurally and semantically to the Russian constructions *в рамках проекта* and *в рамках реализации проекта*, it is formed in Uzbek through its own syntactic resources. The semantic differentiation of constructions involving postpositions is evident in such models as *murojaat yuzasidan tekshiruv, qonunga muvofiq qaror, shartnoma asosida to‘lov,* and *dastur orqali moliyalashtirish*. In these constructions, *yuzasidan* expresses a relation to a particular issue, *muvofiq* indicates conformity with a norm, *asosida* denotes a legal basis, and *orqali* expresses an instrument or means. This demonstrates the selection and semantic specialization of existing syntactic resources according to communicative functions in official and journalistic discourse.

The activation of complex naming constructions in official and legal discourse is analyzed using materials from Resolutions No. 295 of 1 June 2022 and No. 612 of 20 November 2023 of the Cabinet of Ministers. In expressions such as *davlat xizmatlarini ko‘rsatish, murojaatlarning ko‘rib chiqilishini kuzatib borish, davlat xizmatlarini ko‘rsatishni rad etish,* and *belgilangan tartibda qayta murojaat qilish*, verbal nouns, case and possessive markers, and analytic verb constructions establish complex syntactic relations. In particular, in the construction *davlat xizmatlarini ko‘rsatishni rad etish*, one action functions as the object of another action. Although these models display functional similarities to Russian official nominalization constructions, they are formed through the internal grammatical resources of Uzbek.

The activation of predicative constructions is observed in expressions such as *so‘rovnoma avtomatik tarzda vakolatli organga yuboriladi, hujjatlar ko‘rib chiqiladi, ma’lumotnoma shakllantiriladi,* and *qaror qabul qilinadi*. In these

expressions, passive-voice forms, case markers, and analytic verbs foreground the process and outcome of an action rather than its agent. This feature illustrates the functional specialization of predicative relations in official and institutional communication.

In digital communication, morphosyntactic integration is reflected in constructions such as *platformaga ulanish, serverdan ma'lumot olish, faylni yuklash, profilni tasdiqlash*, and *monitoringni amalga oshirish*. Lexical stems borrowed from English combine with Uzbek case markers and verb-governance patterns, thereby adapting to the recipient language's grammatical system. In terminological expressions such as *raqamli platforma, elektron hujjat, onlayn maslahat,* and *avtomatik boshqaruv,* the lexical-semantic potential of the existing [adjective + noun] pattern is expanded. Unlike the direct borrowing of a grammatical pattern, these phenomena demonstrate morphosyntactic integration and the functional activation of an already established syntactic model.

The second section of Chapter Three of the dissertation, entitled "Activation and manifestation of grammatical patterns borrowed from russian in Uzbek" investigates the reconfiguration of grammatical constructions under the influence of Uzbek-Russian language contact, their structural correspondences, their potential for generating new syntactic units, and the characteristics of grammatical transfer and interference.

At the level of word combinations, the influence of Russian on the syntactic structure of Uzbek is not confined to the adoption of ready-made lexical units; it is also manifested in the restructuring of constructions expressing particular syntactic relations through grammatical resources native to Uzbek. Specifically, in the Uzbek expression nazorat ostiga olmoq (to bring under control), which corresponds to the Russian construction взять под контроль (to take under control), the prepositional government relation is expressed through the Uzbek postpositional noun form ostiga (under, into the sphere of) and the verb olmoq (to take). A distinctive feature of this construction is that its underlying syntactic configuration remains stable even when its lexical components are replaced by other units.

The structural configuration of this model in Uzbek may be represented as [noun + ostiga + olmoq]. This pattern underlies such expressions as himoya ostiga olmoq (to place under protection), vasiylik ostiga olmoq (to place under guardianship), homiylik ostiga olmoq (to place under patronage), and nazorat ostiga olmoq (to bring under control). However, since most of these expressions contain lexical elements of Arabic or Persian origin, it is also necessary to examine combinations formed with Turkic-derived lexical bases in order to establish the extent to which the construction operates independently of its particular lexical composition. From this perspective, expressions such as himoya ostiga olmoq (to place under protection), qo'l ostiga olmoq (to bring under one's authority), kuzatuv ostiga olmoq (to place under observation), boshqaruv ostiga olmoq (to bring under management), and qaramog'i ostiga olmoq (to place under someone's care) illustrate the possibility of filling the construction with Uzbek lexical elements. In particular, the Turkic-derived nouns qo'riq (protection, guarding), asrov

(safeguarding), kuzatuv (observation), and boshqaruv (management) may combine with the component ostiga olmoq while preserving the general syntactic pattern. The expression kuzatuv ostiga olmoq is structurally comparable to the Russian model взять под наблюдение (to place under observation), whereas qo‘riq ostiga olmoq may be regarded as a structural counterpart of взять под охрану (to place under protection). Although the lexical constituents of these Uzbek expressions are not borrowed from Russian, they exhibit a comparable mechanism for organizing the underlying predicative relationship.

A similar type of structural adaptation can be observed in the Uzbek expression javobgarlikka tortmoq (to hold accountable or to bring to responsibility), which corresponds to the Russian construction привлечь к ответственности (to hold legally accountable). The relation expressed in Russian by the preposition к is realized in Uzbek through the dative case marker -ga, while the predicative nucleus is represented by the verb tortmoq (to draw, pull). This model gives rise to attributively expanded expressions such as jinoiy javobgarlikka tortmoq (to hold criminally liable), ma’muriy javobgarlikka tortmoq (to hold administratively liable), and intizomiy javobgarlikka tortmoq (to hold disciplinarily accountable). Nevertheless, an examination of the construction’s capacity to accommodate Uzbek lexical elements should not be restricted to the component javobgarlik (responsibility, liability). A comparison with Russian constructions such as привлечь к работе (to involve in work), привлечь к участию (to involve in participation), and привлечь к сотрудничеству (to engage in cooperation) makes it possible to explore the broader semantic potential of the Uzbek pattern [noun + dative case marker + tortmoq]. For instance, expressions such as ishga tortmoq (to draw into work), kurashga tortmoq (to draw into a struggle), o‘yinga tortmoq (to draw into a game), bahsga tortmoq (to draw into a debate), and bellashuvga tortmoq (to draw into a competition) convey the meaning of involving an individual in a particular activity or process. In these combinations, the components ish (work), kurash (struggle), o‘yin (game), and tortmoq (to draw, pull) belong to the Turkic lexical stratum, while the grammatical relationship is likewise established through the Uzbek dative case.

In official and legal discourse, the Uzbek construction o‘z kuchini yo‘qotgan deb hisoblansin (shall be deemed to have ceased to be in force) is examined as a counterpart of the Russian model считать утратившим силу (‘to consider no longer in force’). Presidential Decree No. PF-197 of the Republic of Uzbekistan, dated 23 August 2022, contains this expression alongside the construction “Farmonning ijrosini nazorat qilish ... zimmasiga yuklansin” (Responsibility for overseeing the implementation of the Decree shall be assigned to ...)[67]. The former construction realizes the pattern [predicative component + deb + hisoblamoq] (to consider/deem), whereas the latter follows the pattern [verbal-noun phrase + zimmasiga + yuklamoq] (to assign responsibility to a person). In these constructions, predicative and government relations comparable to those found in

[67] O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022-yil 23-avgustdagi PF-197-son Farmoni. https://lex.uz/docs/-6169241

Russian are reorganized through the Uzbek quotative-predicative marker deb, case suffixes, verbal nouns, and passive-voice forms.

At the sentence level, the manifestation of the Russian model “Мы открылись” (We have opened) in Uzbek advertising discourse is investigated on the basis of specific empirical evidence. Advertisements published by the Havas retail chain contain such expressions as “Biz ‘Tashkent City’da ochildik!” (We have opened in Tashkent City!) and “Biz ochildik va siz bilan foto-hisobotni bo‘lishamiz” (We have opened and are sharing a photo report with you), while a Texnomart advertisement employs the construction “Olmaliq, biz ochildik!” (Almalyk, we have opened!). These expressions occur in parallel with the Russian model “Мы открылись”. The examples demonstrate how the predicative pattern [biz + ochildik] (we + have opened) may be expanded through an adverbial modifier of place, a vocative component, or a second coordinated predicate.

However, the construction “Biz ochildik” differs from more conventional Uzbek expressions, such as do‘konimiz ochildi (our store has opened) and filialimiz ish boshladi (our branch has commenced operations), in its selection of the predicative subject. Accordingly, this phenomenon is interpreted as a possible manifestation of the contact-induced replication of a Russian semantic-syntactic relationship and context-dependent linguistic interference. The occurrence of this model in actual language use does not, in itself, establish that it has become standardized in the literary language or that it has developed the capacity to generate new, independent grammatical patterns.

The third section of Chapter Three, entitled “Structural and functional integration of grammatical patterns borrowed from English*”* investigates the activation of structural-semantic models under the influence of English, their capacity to generate new combinations, and their adaptation to the grammatical system of Uzbek. According to J. Sakel’s classification[68], pattern borrowing involves the replication of a structural-semantic relationship through the recipient language’s grammatical resources rather than the adoption of a foreign form. In the Uzbek equivalents *raqamli iqtisodiyot, raqamli ta’lim, raqamli platforma, raqamli infratuzilma* of the English models digital economy, digital education, digital platform, digital infrastructure, the terminological productivity of the [raqamli + noun] construction is observed. The formation of expressions such as raqamli xizmatlar, raqamli boshqaruv, raqamli transformatsiya on the basis of this model demonstrates the re-expression of English-language technological concepts within the existing attributive relationship of Uzbek. Likewise, the Uzbek equivalents aqlli shahar, aqlli uy, aqlli texnologiya of the English constructions *smart city, smart home, smart technology* demonstrate the activation of the [aqlli + noun] model in a new terminological function. In expressions such as *aqlli hisoblagich, aqlli transport tizimi, aqlli qurilma,* the component aqlli denotes automated control and technological functionality rather than a human intellectual

[68] Sakel J. Types of loan: Matter and pattern // Grammatical Borrowing in Cross-Linguistic Perspective. – Berlin; New York: Mouton de Gruyter, 2007. – P. 15–29.

attribute. This phenomenon is interpreted as the filling of an existing lexical-syntactic pattern with new lexical material under the influence of an external semantic model.

When compared with the English constructions healthy food, healthy life, healthy lifestyle, healthy environment, the Uzbek expressions sog‘lom ovqat, sog‘lom hayot, sog‘lom turmush tarzi, sog‘lom muhit reveal the semantic and distributional potential of the [sog‘lom + noun] attributive model. Specifically, in sog‘lom ovqat, the adjective indicates that the food is beneficial to health, whereas in sog‘lom hayot it denotes a way of life oriented towards maintaining health. Actual usage of this model is attested by sog‘lom ovqatlanish and sog‘lom turmush tarzi in the 2025 state programme, and by sog‘lom muhit and sog‘lom hayot tamoyillari in material published by the Ministry of Agriculture on 31 October 2025. Furthermore, the construction sog‘lom hayotning ajralmas tarkibiy qismlari occurs in a print publication dated 15 January 2026. These examples show that the component sog‘lom combines with various nominal heads to express a general health-related attributive meaning. However, since this pattern already existed in Uzbek, the study argues not that it was borrowed from English as a new lexical-syntactic pattern, but that its semantic and distributional use has been activated under the influence of international healthy-living discourse.

In constructions such as *startap loyiha, IT loyiha, biznes model*, English terminological models also expand the lexical composition of the Uzbek modifier–head relationship. Their participation in case marking and syntactic government, as illustrated by *startap loyihani rivojlantirish, IT loyihaga mablag‘ ajratish, biznes modelni takomillashtirish*, demonstrates structural and functional adaptation. The expansion of the semantic and distributional potential of grammatical constructions is regarded as an important manifestation of pattern replication. The study distinguishes lexical integration, structural-semantic replication, and syntactic activation under English influence, establishing that the models [raqamli + noun], [aqlli + noun], and [sog‘lom + noun] express international terminological content through Uzbek grammatical resources and have expanded their domains of use. Structural correspondence, lexical filling, semantic extension, and grammatical adaptation are identified as the principal criteria of assessment.

CONCLUSION

1. Grammatical borrowing is characterized by the direct realization of a grammatical element or structural relationship characteristic of a source language within the grammatical system of a recipient language, or by its replication through the recipient language’s existing linguistic resources. Whereas the adoption of the recipient language’s grammatical markers by a borrowed lexeme constitutes morphological integration, grammatical borrowing is distinguished by the manifestation of source-language influence at the level of grammatical structure.

2. Grammatical borrowings occur in the forms of matter borrowing and pattern borrowing. In matter borrowing, a grammatical element belonging to the source language is adopted in its formal substance, whereas in pattern borrowing, a

structural relationship characteristic of the source language is replicated through the existing grammatical resources of the recipient language.

3. Over the course of the historical development of Uzbek, Persian izāfa constructions became integrated into its grammatical system and underwent structural and functional changes to varying degrees. While some retained their historical izāfa structure, others adapted to the grammatical principles of Uzbek and developed into lexicalized or conventionalized units.

4. The development of Arabic and Persian izāfa constructions in Uzbek is characterized by structural change, grammatical adaptation, semantic renewal, lexicalization, and phraseological stabilization. As a result of these processes, some izāfa constructions were transformed into Uzbek phrase patterns, while others continued to be used in the contemporary language system while preserving their historical forms.

5. The functional characteristics of Arabic and Persian izāfa constructions in contemporary Uzbek are reflected in their domains of use and stylistic functions. Some convey imagery and expressiveness in literary and religious discourse, while others retain their functional currency as established units in journalistic and social communication.

6. The increased use of grammatical borrowings is associated with sociocommunicative factors such as bilingualism, translation, official and institutional communication, mass media, professional communication, and digital environments. These factors broaden the range of contexts in which borrowed grammatical units and patterns are used and facilitate their activation across different communicative situations.

7. Prolonged contact with Russian has influenced the increased use of certain grammatical patterns and constructions in Uzbek, particularly analytic verb combinations, passive constructions, and syntactic models characteristic of official and journalistic discourse. Realized through the existing grammatical resources of Uzbek, these constructions have expanded functionally through their combination with new lexical units and repeated use.

8. The realization of Russian-influenced grammatical patterns in Uzbek is not limited to the exact reproduction of source-language models. The re-expression of structural relationships through Uzbek linguistic resources, their extension to new lexical constituents, and their stabilization in particular functional styles constitute the principal manifestations of contact-induced influence.

9. Under the influence of English, structural-semantic relationships have been replicated through Uzbek linguistic resources, and attributive patterns have undergone terminological expansion. The grammatical adaptation of foreign lexemes is distinguished as morphological integration; the expression of foreign structural-semantic relationships through native resources as pattern replication; and the expansion of existing models through new units as functional activation. The interrelationship among these processes and their distinctions from grammatical borrowing have been clarified.

10. Grammatical borrowings in Uzbek arise through language contact and undergo adaptation, functional activation, and stabilization in accordance with the

internal grammatical principles of the recipient language. Their linguistic status is determined by the structural characteristics of the grammatical unit or pattern, its realization through Uzbek linguistic resources, its integration into the morphological and syntactic systems, its functional and stylistic currency, and its degree of normalization. From this perspective, grammatical borrowing is a dynamic linguistic process within the grammatical structure of Uzbek, shaped by the interaction between external linguistic influence and the language's internal resources.

УЧЁНЫЙ СОВЕТ PhD.03/2025.27.12.Fil.22.03
ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЁНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ
НАМАНГАНСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ

НАМАНГАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

КОДИРОВА ДИЛФУЗА ГОПИРЖОН КИЗИ

ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИХ ЗАИМСТВОВАНИЙ В УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

10.00.01 – Узбекский язык

АВТОРЕФЕРАТ
диссертации доктора философии (PhD)
по филологическим наукам

Наманган – 2026

Тема диссертации на соискание учёной степени доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии Республики Узбекистан за номером B2024.3.PhD/Fil4945.

Диссертация выполнена в Наманганском государственном университете.

Автореферат диссертации на трех языках (узбекском, английском, русском (резюме) размещён на веб-странице Научного совета (www.namdu.uz) и Информационно-образовательном портале “Ziyonet” (www.ziyonet.uz)

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Защита диссертации состоится “_____” _____ 2026 года в _____ часов на заседании Научного совета PhD.03/04.06.2020.Fil.76.04 при Наманганском государственном университете. (Адрес: 160107, город Наманган, улица Бабуршаха, дом 161. Тел.: (+99869) 227-06 12; Тел.: (+99869) 228-85-01, Факс: (+99869) 228-85-02. Сайт: www.namdu.uz, электронная почта: info@namdu.uz, факс: (+99869) 227-07-61; электронная почта: info@namdu.uz.)

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Ферганского государственного университета (зарегистрирована за №_____). (160107, город Наманган, улица Бабуршаха, 161, тел: (+99869) 228-85-01).

Автореферат диссертации разослан “_____” _____ 2026 года
(Реестр протокола рассылки № _____от “_____” “_____” 2026 года).

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация докторской диссертации (PhD))

Цель исследования. Цель исследования заключается в раскрытии лингвистической природы грамматических заимствований в узбекском языке, особенностей их реализации на морфологическом и синтаксическом уровнях, а также их адаптации к грамматической системе узбекского языка.

Задачи исследования:

определить теоретико-методологические основы грамматических заимствований и раскрыть их лингвистическую сущность;

классифицировать типы грамматических заимствований в узбекском языке, определить особенности их реализации на морфологическом и синтаксическом уровнях, а также интеграции в грамматическую систему языка;

проанализировать историческое развитие и структурную трансформацию персидских изафетных конструкций в узбекском языке, а также их функционально-стилистические особенности в современном узбекском языке;

определить стилистические функции и особенности употребления арабских изафетных конструкций в современном узбекском литературном языке;

раскрыть особенности употребления в узбекском языке конструкций, сформировавшихся под влиянием русского языка, на основе критериев грамматического трансфера и интерференции;

выявить грамматические модели, активизирующиеся под влиянием английского языка, а также социолингвистические факторы, влияющие на нормализацию грамматических заимствований.

Объектом исследования является система грамматических заимствований в узбекском языке.

Предметом исследования являются лингвистические особенности грамматических заимствований в узбекском языке.

Методы исследования. В исследовании использованы описательный, сравнительно-сопоставительный, историко-генетический, семантический, компонентный и статистический методы анализа.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

охарактеризованы лингвистическая природа грамматических заимствований, их отличительные особенности по сравнению с лексическими заимствованиями, специфика их проявления на морфологическом и синтаксическом уровнях, а также их место в грамматической системе узбекского языка на основе адаптации, активизации и нормализации заимствованных грамматических единиц и моделей в языковой системе;

выявлена структурная трансформация персидских и арабских изафетных конструкций в узбекском языке, раскрыты особенности их перестройки на основе определительно-определяемых и родительно-притяжательных отношений, адаптации к грамматическому строю

узбекского языка, а также их функционально-стилистические особенности в современном узбекском языке;

разграничены случаи трансфера и интерференции в грамматических конструкциях, активизировавшихся в узбекском языке под влиянием русского языка, на основе их структурной совместимости и степени грамматической адаптации, раскрыты особенности их реализации средствами узбекского языка и нормализации;

раскрыты особенности морфологической и синтаксической реализации в системе узбекского языка грамматических моделей, активизирующихся под влиянием английского языка, в частности сочетания заимствованных деривационных элементов с узбекскими основами, употребления атрибутивных моделей в составе узбекских словосочетаний, а также формирования новых грамматических конструкций на основе английских моделей.

Внедрение результатов исследования. На основе научных результатов, полученных при исследовании лингвистических особенностей грамматических заимствований в узбекском языке:

результаты анализа и выводы о грамматических заимствованиях как особом системном явлении, отличающемся от лексических заимствований, их формировании под воздействием лингвистических и социальных факторов, а также о социально-коммуникативных факторах, способствующих их активизации, были использованы в практическом проекте № PZ-2020042022 “Создание лингводидактической электронной платформы тюркских языков”, реализованном в 2021–2023 годах в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои, при подготовке научно-практических сведений о современных грамматических процессах и употреблении заимствованных единиц в речи (справка Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои № 04/1-47 от 6 января 2026 года). В результате лингводидактическая электронная платформа была обогащена научно-практическими сведениями о современных грамматических процессах и употреблении заимствованных единиц в речи;

результаты анализа и выводы о лингвистической адаптации и нормализации грамматических единиц, заимствованных в узбекский язык из арабского, персидско-таджикского, русского и английского языков, механизмах грамматической адаптации атрибутивных и терминологических грамматических моделей, сформировавшихся под влиянием европейских языков, а также о закреплении, кодификации и стандартизации грамматических заимствований были использованы в инновационном проекте № IL-402104209 “Создание программного средства – морфолексикона и морфологического анализатора узбекского языка для автоматической обработки в информационно-поисковых системах (Google, Yandex, Google Translate)”, реализованном в 2022–2024 годах в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои (справка Ташкентского государственного университета

узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои № 04/1-48 от 6 января 2026 года). В результате проект был обогащён необходимыми научными сведениями о лингвистической адаптации грамматических заимствований, реализации грамматических моделей и процессах их нормализации;

научные результаты анализа и выводы о лингвистических особенностях грамматических заимствований в узбекском языке, а также о реализации грамматических конструкций, модельных сочетаний и аффиксальных моделей, сформировавшихся под влиянием иностранных языков, были использованы при подготовке сценариев радиопередач “Бедорлик”, “Ижод завқи”, “Таълим ва тараққиёт”, “Миллат ва маънавият”, транслировавшихся в 2024–2025 годах государственным учреждением – телерадиоканалом “O‘zbekiston” Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана (справка государственного учреждения – телерадиоканала “O‘zbekiston” Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана № 26-36-06 от 7 января 2026 года). В результате содержание передач было обогащено научными сведениями о грамматических заимствованиях в узбекском языке, особенностях их реализации и современных грамматических процессах.

Структура и объём диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трёх основных глав, каждая из которых включает три параграфа, общего заключения и списка использованной литературы. Общий объём диссертации составляет 136 страницы.

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

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