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The purpose of the journal is to publish the results of the latest research that are rich in new, innovative ideas and has its own concept, which stimulates debate on topical issues in these areas.

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Harbiy nomlar terminologiyasida ma'nodoshlik va shakldoshlik hodisalari

Dildora SUYUNOVA¹

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada o'zbek tilshunosligi terminologiyasining semantic xususiyatlari, til hodisalarining o'zaro aloqasi, atamalar orasidagi sinonim, omonim va antonim so'zlarni o'rganish jarayonida harbiy nomlarning ushbu hodisalarni yasash vositalari, ularning til xususiyatlari ochib berilgan. Shuningdek, H.Dadaboyev tomonidan tuzilgan "Tarixiy harbiy terminlar lug'ati" dagi atamalarning sinonimik va omonimik qatorlari bir qancha misollar asosida o'z izohini topgan. H.Dadaboyev qadimgi turkiy til, eski turkiy til hamda eski o'zbek adabiy tili davrida iste'molda bo'lgan harbiy sohaga oid terminlarni o'zida mujassam etgan "Tarixiy harbiy terminlar lug'ati" bilan terminologiya, leksikologiya, leksikografiya sohasiga ulkan hissa qo'sha oldi, deyishimiz mumkin. Eski o'zbek tilida qo'llaniladigan harbiy terminlarning semantikasi, yasalishi va xorijiy tillardan o'zlashishini o'rganish terminologlar oldida turgan dolzarb vazifalardandir. Maqolada, eski o'zbek tilidagi harbiy terminlarni leksik-semantik, struktur, so'z yasalishi va o'zlashishi jihatlaridan tahlil etilib, shuningdek, qo'shin turlari va askariy qism nomlarining polisemiya, sinonimiya, omonimiya va antonimiya masalasiga ham e'tibor qaratildi. Ushbu materiallari harbiy sohaga oid terminlar tezaurusi yaratilishiga asos bo'la oladi.

Kalit so'zlar: *terminologiya, harbiy termin, leksika, leksikografiya, qo'shimcha, sinonim-ma'nodosh, omonim-shakldosh.*

Terminologiya har bir fan va bilim sohasining asosiy tushunchalarini va mazmunini anglatishi bilan birga shu sohani mukammal darjada o'rganish imkonini beradi. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili qurilishida terminologiya alohida o'rin va mavqega egaligi bilan ajralib turadi. O'zbek tili leksik xazinasida muayyan darajada qo'llanishda davom etayotgan yoki bugun iste'moldan butunlay chiqib ketgan qadimgi turkiy tilga taalluqli leksik birliklar tarkibida terminologik leksika ham sezilarli o'rinni egallaganligi bilan

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xarakterlidir. [Dadaboyev, 2019: 12]. Terminologiya maxsus tilning maxsus leksik qatlamidir. Terminologiya yo'nalishida harbiy sohaga oid terminlarning o'rganilish darajasi anchayin rivojlanib bormoqda. Harbiy matnda keltirilgan leksemalarning ma'nosi, qo'shin turlari tarkibiy qism nomlarining tadqiqi, turkiy til, eski o'zbek tili davrida iste'molda bo'lgan istilohlarning bugungi kundagi ahamiyati qay darajada ekanligi harbiy terminologiyaning o'rganish obyekti hisoblanadi. Shuningdek, harbiy istilohlarni tadqiq qilishda ularning funksional-semantik xususiyati, etimologiyasi hamda shakliy ma'nomunosabatlariga ham alohida e'tibor berish lozim. Jumladan, har bir nom ostida boshqa bir ma'no vositalarini ham ochish mumkin.

O'zbek tilshunosligida ma'nodoshlik va shakldoshlik hodisalari bir qadar chuqurroq o'rganilgan masalalardandir. Tilshunoslikda ma'nodoshlik va shakldoshlik hodisalari tilning lug'at boyligini oshirishda salmoqli o'rin egallaydi. Tilde qanchalik ma'nodoshlik uchrasa, ana shu til boy til hisoblanadi. Bilamizki, ma'nodoshlik o'zaro ma'nosi yaqin so'zlar bo'lsa, shakldoshlik esa faqatgina shaklan o'xshash, biroq ma'no jihatdan bir-biridan uzoq so'zlar nazarda tutiladi. O'zbek harbiy terminologiyasida ham eski turkiy til, eski o'zbek tili davrlarida atama sifatida yasalgan, o'zlashgan so'zlar ko'p. ma'nodosh so'zlar boshqa tillardagi kabi o'zbek terminologiyasi sistemasida ham faol qo'llanuvchi leksik birliklar sanaladi. Jumladan, eski o'zbek tilidagi harbiy soha tizimiga oid terminlarga ham sistem leksikologiya nuqtai nazaridan yondoshilgan.

Eski o'zbek tili (XIV asrning ikkinchi yarmi – XX asr boshlari) da bitilgan manbalarga nazar tashlar ekanmiz, harbiy terminlarning o'zaro ma'nodoshlini yuzaga chiqarishda forsiy, arabiy va mo'g'ul tillaridan o'zlashgan so'zlarning roli katta ahamiyatga egaligiga guvoh bo'lamiz. Ajdodlarimizning azaldan harbiy mahorat egasi bo'lganliklari ayniqsa, Amir Temur davrida qudratli qo'shinning yuzaga kelishi va harbiy mudofaa tizimining takomillashuvi harbiy atamalarda o'z ifodasini topgan.

Amir Temur davlatida "qurchi" leksemasi "tan saqllovchi" ma'nosini ifodalagan hamda joylardagi hukumat organlarini nazorat qilish bilan shug'ullangan. Qurchi vazifasiga Amir Temurga shaxsan sodiq bo'lgan kishilar tayinlangan. Shuningdek, qurchi leksemasi I.Z.Budagov lug'atida esa "qurolbardor" shaklida qayd etilgan. Bardor – بردار arabcha "ko'tarmoq" ma'nosini anglatib, qurolbardor – qurol ko'tarmoq, ya'ni qurollangan askar ma'nosida keladi.

"Soqchi" yoki "saqchi" leksemasi qurchi, josus, posbon bilan

birgalikda, shuningdek, "asas" (turkiycha), "didbon – دیدبان" fors tilidan o'zlashgan leksemalari ham ayg'oqchi, soqchi ma'nosini ifodalash uchun iste'molda bo'lgan.

Qurchi (qo'riqchi, xos soqchi) istilohining yana bir qancha ma'nodoshlik uyasini hosil qiluvchi variantlari ham mavjuddir: yelma, yotish joyi, yotg'aq/yatg'aq, kezik ko'rug, poylovchi.

Oqibat bir kun asalar bordilar va ani zindondin band bila sudrab chiqardilar.

Namoz peshin mundin borg'an josus bu yog'ilarning buzulg'anining xabarini kelturur.

"Mergan" (mo'g'. mergen) termini fors tilidan o'zlashgan otashboz hamda otim/atim, otimchi, otquchi leksemalari bilan birgalikda o'zaro ma'nodoshlikni hosil qiladi.

Otashboz: otash f. اتش – o't ochish, otish; -boz affiksi esa ilmiy terminologiya tizimida asl o'zbekcha (turkiy), arabcha, forschatojikcha hamda ruscha-baynalmilal leksik birliklardan juda oz holatlarda biror-bir narsa bilan qiziquvchi shaxs nomini anglatuvchi terminlarni yuzaga chiqaradi. [Dadaboyev, 2019: 62]. Bundan anglashiladiki, otashboz o't ochuvchi, nishonni aniq ko'zlay oluvchi shaxs demakdir:

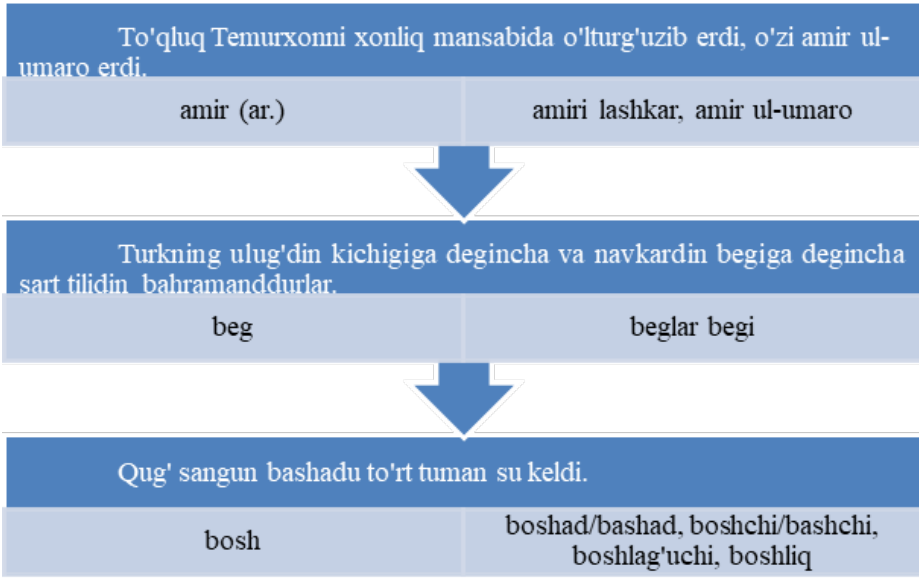


Bir kun bir necha sohibtariq, ahli qabza otimchi bahodir yigitlar...

Pistirma harbiy bo'linmalarning dushman qismlari o'tishi mumkin bo'lgan yo'llarda oldindan puxta niqoblanib o'rnashish usullaridan biri bo'lib, asosan, g'animga qo'qqisdan hujum qilib, uni tor-mor etish maqsadida qo'yiladigan joy hisoblanadi. Ushbu istiloh pismoq, pismoq, busmoq, pusqan yer leksemalari asos qismining fonetik o'zgarishlari ta'siri natijasida o'zaro ma'nodoshlikni hosil qila oladi. Arg'adal (mo'g'), kamin (f. كمين), makman (ar. مكمان) singari o'zlashgan leksemalar bilan ham *pistirma* leksemasi ma'nodoshlik qatorini yuzaga chiqaradi.

Eli tamom bu taraf urushqa mashg'ul bo'lub, bo'ljar holi bo'lg'an mahalda pusqan yerdin chiqib, ildam kelib, bu shotularni fasilg'a qo'yarlar.

Qo'mondon leksemasining "amir", "beg", "bosh" leksemalari natijasida hosil qilingan ma'nodoshlik qatori:



Demak, ma'nodoshlik hodisasi asosan o'zlashgan so'zlar, shuningdek, ichki yasalish asosida boyib boradi.

Terminlarda nafaqat ma'nodoshlik, balki shakldoshlik hodisasini ham kuzatishimiz mumkin. Umumadabiy leksik birlikning terminlashuv jarayoni natijasida omonimlashish sodir bo'ladi ya'ni yangi ifodalanmish uchun ilgaridan ma'lum bo'lgan qobiqdan foydalaniladi. [Danilenko, 1977: 27]. Omonimiya munosabatlarini belgilashda til birliklarining ikki tomoni – ifoda va mazmun plani hisobga olinadi. [Abdushukurov, 2015: 153]. Harbiy nomlar terminologiyasida shakldoshlik kam uchraydigan hodisa hisoblanadi. Harbiy terminlar sirasidan o'rin olgan *vaxta* termini 1. kemada navbatchilik; posbonlik, soqchilik; 2. Kema ekipajining navbatda turgan, posbonlik qilayotgan qismi; 3. Muhim obyektlardagi navbatchilik, soqchilik ma'nolarini ifodalashga yo'naltirilgan. [Dadaboyev, 2019: 83].

Tilshunoslikda shakldoshlik hodisasi leksemalarning o'zaro ma'nolarini farqlashda matndan tashqari hamda matn ichidagi vositalar asosiy vazifani o'taydi. Eski o'zbek davridagi hamda hozirgi harbiy terminologiyadagi birmuncha farqli tomonini ham ko'rish mumkin.

T/R	Terminlar	Shakldoshlik qatori
1.	ARMIYA	<i>I. jami qo'shin;</i> <i>II. harbiy qo'shilma.</i>
2.	BOSH/BASH	<i>I. boshliq, qo'mondon, rahbar;</i> <i>II. yoy (kamon)ning uchi, boshi.</i>
3.	BUQAVUL	<i>I. pistirma, pistirmadagi askarlar guruhi;</i> <i>II. chegarachi, chegaradan o'tuvchilardan boj undiruvchi.</i>
4.	SANGANDOZ	<i>I. tosh otuvchi;</i> <i>II. qal'a devorida o'q, tosh otish uchun qilingan maxsus teshik, shinak.</i>
5.	SUNGUSH/SUNGUS	<i>I. jang, urush;</i> <i>II. jang qilmoq, urushmoq, sanchishmoq.</i>
6.	TO'P	<i>I. zambarak;</i> <i>II. qo'shin markazi;</i> <i>III. guruh, to'da.</i>
7.	O'RDU/O'RDA	<i>I. lashkargoh, xon qarorgohi;</i> <i>II. qo'shin, lashkar.</i>
8.	YASAVUL	<i>I. soqchilar boshlig'i;</i> <i>II. intizom saqllovchi.</i>
9.	YAZAK	<i>I. razvedkachi guruh;</i> <i>II. tungi soqchi suvoriylar.</i>

Misollardan ko'rish mumkinki, harbiy terminlarning ham shakldoshlik xususiyati nafaqat til qurilishi nuqtai nazaridan, balki matndan anglashilishi mumkin bo'lgan leksik formalar orqali yasalishi ham muhim hisoblanadi. Omonimiya ko'p ma'noli so'zlarning boshqa-boshqa leksemalarga aylanishi jarayoni natijasi bo'lib, fanlararo va sistemalararo omonimiya nomi ostida terminologiyadan joy oladi.[Danilenko, 1977: 205].

Xulosa qiladigan bo'lsak, harbiy nomlarning yasalish xususiyatidan kelib chiqib ularning o'zaro ma'nodoshlik, shakldoshlik, zid ma'nolilik hodisalarini yuzaga chiqara olish qobiliyatini ko'rish mumkin. Bunda ma'nodoshlik tilning lug'at boyligini oshirishda ko'makchi rolini o'tasa, shakldoshlik esa shu til boyligini oshirish asnosida til qurilishini ta'minlaydi.

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Phenomena of similarity in meaning and form in the terminology of military names

Dildora SUYUNOVA¹

Annotation

In this article, in the course of studying the semantic features of the terminology of Uzbek linguistics, its relationship with the phenomena of the neighboring language, synonyms, homonyms and antonyms between terms, the means of forming these phenomena of military names, their linguistic features are revealed. Also, the synonymous and homonymic series of terms in the “Dictionary of Historical Military Terms” compiled by Dadabayev were explained on the basis of several examples. We can say that Dadabayev made a great contribution to the field of terminology, lexicology and lexicography with the “Dictionary of Historical Military Terms”, which incorporated military terms used in the ancient Turkic language, the old Turkic language, and the old Uzbek literary language. Studying the semantics, formation and adaptation of military terms used in the old Uzbek language from foreign languages is one of the urgent tasks facing terminologists. In this article, military terms in the old Uzbek language were analyzed from the aspects of lexical-semantic, structural, word formation and assimilation, and attention was paid to the issue of

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For reference: Suyunova, D.S. Phenomena of similarity in meaning and form in the terminology of military names. *Uzbekistan: language and culture. Linguistics.* 2025-3: 109-115.

polysemy, synonymy, homonymy and antonymy of the names of troops and military units. Research materials can be the basis for creating a thesaurus of military terms.

Key words: *military term, lexicon, lexicography, additional, core, synonym, homonym.*

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MAQOLA TAQDIM QILISH TALABLARI

O'zbekiston: til va madaniyat (O'zTM) – zamonaviy O'zbekiston (sobiq Turkiston) bilan bog'liq bevosita Markaziy Osiyo mintaqasini birlashtiradigan til, tarix, san'at, etnografiya, madaniyat va ijtimoiy fanlar sohalarini qamrab olgan ilmiy jurnaldir. O'zTM munozarali, zamonaviy, innovatsion, konseptual jihatdan qiziqarli, original mavzudagi ilmiy tadqiqotlarni nashr qiladi. Jurnal lingvistika, adabiyotshunoslik, tarjimashunoslik, din, falsafa, ilohiyot, fan, ta'lim, metodika, sotsiologiya, psixologiya, tarix, madaniyat, san'at, etnologiya, etnografiya, antropologiyaga oid ilmiy yo'nalishdagi maqolalar va taqrizlar hamda konferensiya hisobotlarini qabul qiladi.

I. Maqola taqdim etish uchun umumiy talablar

Qo'lyozmalar o'zbek, ingliz, rus, fors, shuningdek, boshqa turkiy tillarda ham qabul qilinadi. Agar muallif o'z maqolasini jurnalning muayyan sonida nashr ettirmoqchi bo'lsa, unda qo'lyozma jurnal nashridan kamida besh oy oldin taqdim etilishi lozim.

Qo'lyozmalar MS Word (.doc) formatida (uzlangcult@gmail.com) elektron pochtasiga yuboriladi. Iqtiboslar va izohlar uchun MS Word menejerini qo'llash mumkin.

Barcha qo'lyozmalar tahririyatga muallif (mualliflar) haqidagi qisqacha ma'lumot bilan taqdim etiladi.

Asosiy matn *Times New Roman* shrifti, 14 hajm, satr oralig'i 1 interval, hoshiyalar chapdan 3 sm, o'ngdan 1,5 sm, yuqori va pastdan 2 sm bo'lishi kerak.

Maqolalar *The Chicago Manual of Style, 16th Edition* formatida shakllantiriladi. Maqola matni 3 000–5 000 so'zdan iborat bo'lishi kerak.

O'zbek va ingliz tillarida 100–150 so'zdan iborat abstrakt (Abstrakt) va 5–10 so'zdan kam bo'lmagan kalit so'zlar (o'zbek va ingliz tillarida). Abstraktda maqolaning qisqacha mazmuni va dolzarbligi, tadqiqot natijalari aks etishi lozim.

Adabiyotlar ro'yxati 5 sahifadan oshmasligi kerak.

Kitobga taqriz (ingliz yoki boshqa tillarda bo'lishi mumkin) 1500 so'zdan oshmasligi talab etiladi.

Taqriz formati: 1) sarlavha: kitob nomi, muallif (mualliflar), nashr qilingan shahar: nashriyot nomi, nashr yili, sahifasi soni. Narxi, ISBN raqami, (qattiq/yumshoq muqova); 2) taqriz so'ngida: taqrizchining F.I.O., ish joyi, pochta manzili.

II. Maqola bo'limlarini rasmiylashtirish

Maqola nomi – normal harflarda, to'q bo'yoqda, 16 hajm.

Maqola nomi o'zbek va ingliz tillarida (agar maqola boshqa tilda yozilgan bo'lsa, maqola yozilgan til va ingliz tilida) beriladi.

Maqola kirish, asosiy qism bo'limlari va xulosadan tashkil topadi.

Maqola bo'limlari sarlavhasi – to'q bo'yoqda, 14 hajm.

III. Maqolada tarjimalardan foydalanish

Boshqa tillardagi matn yoki boshqa manbalar tarjimoni aniq ko'rsatilishi kerak. Agar matn maqola muallifi tomonidan tarjima qilingan bo'lsa, u holda "tarjima muallifniki" shaklida beriladi.

Rasmiy nashrdan olingan tarjima-matn tahrir qilinmaydi.

Zarur holatda tarjima matnga sana, turli diakritik belgilar va boshqa elementlar kiritilishi mumkin.

Tarjima qilingan matn olingan manba nomi asl holicha beriladi. Zarur deb topilsa, uning nomi qavs ichida berilishi mumkin.

Geografik nomlar tarjima qilinmaydi va asl shaklida beriladi.

Tashkilotlar nomi tarjima qilinmaydi va asl shaklida beriladi.

Davr nomi rasmiy qabul qilingan shaklda beriladi.

IV. Ko'chirma va tarjima parchaning berilishi

Manbadan olingan ko'chirma parcha asosiy matndan 1 qator tashlab ajratiladi, satr oralig'i 1 interval, markazda, 12 hajmda yoziladi.

Ko'chirmaning tarjimasi qavs ichida () satr boshidan yozilishi kerak. Bunday ko'chirma *Times New Roman* shrift, 12 hajm, normal yozuvda beriladi.

V. Havola va izohlar berish

Manbaga havola matn ichida to'rtburchak qavsda [] beriladi. Havola qilingan manbalar bir nechta bo'lsa, ular nuqtali vergul (;) bilan ajratiladi.

Izohlar tegishli sahifa pastida, tartib raqami bilan joylashtiriladi.

VI. Qo'lyozma (toshbosma) manbalar va nashr etilgan asarlar bibliografiyasi

Bibliografiyada muallif yoki asar nomi satr boshidan, boshqa barcha qatorlari xatboshidan yoziladi. Adabiyotlar *bibliografiyada* o'zbek lotin alifbosi tartibida ko'rsatiladi.

V.1. Qo'lyozma va toshbosma manbalar bibliografiyasi

Qo'lyozma yoki toshbosma manbalarni bibliografiyada o'zi yozilgan grafikada berish maqsadga muvofiq. Lotin alifbosidagi transliteratsiyasini berish ham mumkin. Ba'zan qo'lyozma asarning nomi muallif ismidan oldin yozilishi ham mumkin.

Muallif nomi. Ko'chirilgan asr (agar mavjud bo'lsa). Asar nomi. Qo'lyozma (toshbosma): saqlanayotgan joy, inventar raqam.

Xondamir. XV asr. Makorim ul-axloq. Qo'lyozma: O'zFASHI, № 742.

Matnda qo'lyozma (toshbosma)ga havola berish:

[Xondamir, Makorim, 17^a]

VII.2. Kitoblar uchun

Bibliografiyada:

Familiya, ism. Nashr yili. *Kitob nomi*. Shahar: Nashriyot nomi.

Qudratullayev, Hasan. 2018. *Boburning adabiy-estetik olami*. Toshkent: Ma'naviyat.

Matnda kitobga havola:

[Familiya kitob nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

[Qudratullayev 2018, 99]

Agar bir muallifning bir yilda nashr qilingan kitoblaridan foydalanilgan bo'lsa, bibliografiyada kitobning nashr yili o'zbek lotin alifbosi harflari bilan ajratilib ko'rsatiladi.

Sirojiddinov, Shuhrat. 2011 (a). *Alisher Navoiy: manbalarining qiyosiy-tipologik, tekstologik tahlili*. Toshkent: Akademnashr.

Sirojiddinov, Shuhrat. 2011 (b). *O'zbek adabiyotining falsafiy sarchashmalari*. Toshkent: Akademnashr.

Matnda kitobga havola:

[Sirojiddinov 2011 (a), 99]

[Sirojiddinov 2011 (b), 67]

Ikki muallif tomonidan yozilgan kitobni bibliografiyada berish tartibi:

Familiya, Ism va Ism Familiya. Nashr yili. *Kitobning nomi*. Shahar: Nashriyot nomi.

Abdurahmonov, G'anijon, Alibek Rustamov. 1984. *Navoiy tilining grammatik xususiyatlari*. Toshkent: Fan.

Matnda kitobga havola:

[Familiya va Familiya nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

[Abdurahmonov, Rustamov 1984, 52]

Agar kitobning uch va undan ortiq muallifi bo'lsa, bibliografiyada barcha mualliflarning ismi to'liq yoziladi. Bunday kitobga havola qilinganda, birinchi muallifning ismi yozilib, davomida *va boshqalar* deb ko'rsatiladi:

[Familiya va boshqalar nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

[Vohidov va boshqalar 2010, 847]

Kitob yoki to'plam maqolasini bibliografiyada berish tartibi:

Familiya, ism. Nashr yili. "Maqola nomi." *Kitob yoki to'plam nomi*, Ism Familiya, Ism Familiya muharrirligida, maqola sahifasi raqamlari. Shahar: Nashriyot.

Abdug'afurov, Abdurashid. 2016. "Badoye' ul-bidoya"ning tuzilish sanasi". *XX asr o'zbek mumtoz adabiyotshunosligi*, Olim To'laboyev muharrirligida, 174–184. Toshkent: "O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi" Davlat ilmiy nashriyoti.

Matnda kitob yoki to'plam maqolasiga havola:

[Familiya nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

[Abdug'afurov 2016, 176]

Elektron shaklda nashr qilingan kitoblar uchun:

Elektron kitobning bir nechta formati bo'lsa, bibliografiyada foydalanilgan format ko'rsatiladi. Elektron kitobning internet manzili (URL) hamda shu manba olingan sana ko'rsatilishi lozim.

Elektron kitobni bibliografiyada berish:

Familiya, Ism. Nashr yili. *Kitob nomi*. Shahar: Nashriyot nomi. URL. Foydalanilgan sana.

Mamatov, Ulug'bek. 2018. *O'zbekiston madaniyatida tarixiy janrdagi tasviriy san'at asarlari*. Toshkent: Mumtoz so'z. <https://kitobxon.com/uz/catalog/sanat/>. 12.03.2019.

Matnda elektron kitobga havola:

[Familiya nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

[Mamatov 2018, 11]

Ikki mualliftomonidan yozilgan elektron kitobni bibliografiyada berish tartibi:

Familiya, Ism va Ism Familiya. Nashr yili. *Kitobning nomi*. Shahar: Nashriyot nomi. Internet adres (URL).

Sirojiddinov, Shuhrat va Sohiba Umarova. 2017. *O'zbek matnshunosligi qirralari*. Chikago: Chikago universiteti nashriyoti. <http://press-pubs.uchicago.edu/founders/>.

Matnda elektron kitobga havola:

[Familiya nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

[Sirojiddinov 2017, 19-hujjat]

VII.3. Jurnal maqolasi uchun

Chop etilgan jurnal maqolasini bibliografiyada berish tartibi:

Familiya, Ism. Nashr yili. "Maqola nomi". *Jurnal nomi* jurnal soni: maqola sahifalari.

Mahmudov, Nizomiddin. 2013. "Termin, badiiy so'z va metafora". *O'zbek tili va adabiyoti* 4: 3 – 8.

Matnda jurnal maqolasiga havola:

[Familiya nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

[Mahmudov, 2013, 5]

Elektron jurnal uchun:

Elektron jurnal uchun jurnalning DOI manzili ko'rsatiladi. Agar DOI manzili mavjud bo'lmasa, internet adresi ko'rsatilishi kerak (URL). DOI – bu o'zgarimas ID bo'lib, internet tarmoqlarining elektron adreslari tizimiga ulangan, ya'ni manbani boshqaruvchi <http://dx.doi.org/> manzildir.

Elektron jurnal maqolasini bibliografiyada berish:

Familiya, Ism. Nashr yili. "Maqola nomi." *Jurnal nomi* jurnal soni: maqola sahifalari. DOI adres (yoki URL).

Aminov, Hasan. 2018. "O'zbekiston san'atida temuriylar siymosi". *O'zbekistonda xorijiy tillar* 2: 246 – 253. doi: 10.36078/1596780051.

Matnda maqolaga havola:

[Familiya nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

[Aminov 2018, 248]

7.4. Gazeta yoki ilmiy-ommabop jurnal uchun

Gazeta yoki ilmiy-ommabop jurnal maqolasiga havola matn shaklida beriladi (masalan, Muhammadjon Imomnazarovning 27.02.2005dagi "O'zbekiston adabiyoti va san'ati" gazetasida chop etilgan maqolasida

aytilganidek...); odatda, bunday manbalar umumiy adabiyotlar ro'yxatida keltirilmaydi. Agar keltirilsa, kitoblarga qo'yiladigan talablarga asosan beriladi.

Agar onlayn maqolaga havola berilayotgan bo'lsa, uning internet manzili (URL), maqola olingan sana ko'rsatilishi kerak.

Gazeta yoki ilmiy-ommabop jurnal maqolasini bibliografiyada berish tartibi:

Familiya, Ism. Nashr yili. "Maqola nomi." *Gazeta-Jurnal nomi*, nashr sanasi. Imomnazarov, Muhammadjon. 2005. "Jomiy "Xamsa" yozganmi?." *O'zbekiston adabiyoti va san'ati*, January 25.

Matnda maqolaga havola:

[Familiya nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

[Imomnazarov 2005, 4]

Elektron gazeta yoki ilmiy-ommabop jurnal maqolasini bibliografiyada berish:

Familiya, Ism. Nashr yili. "Maqola nomi." *Jurnal nomi*, nashr sanasi. Internet adres.

Jabborov, Rustam. 2019. "Navoiyning Tabrizda yashagan xorazmlik kotibi". *UZA: O'zbekiston Milliy axborot agentligi*, 08.12. <https://uza.uz/uz>.

Matnda maqolaga havola:

[Familiya nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

[Jabborov 2010, 17]

Maqola so'ngida foydalanilgan adabiyotlar o'zbek lotin alifbosi tartibida beriladi. Adabiyotlar ro'yxati ikki qismdan iborat bo'lishi, birinchi qismda foydalanilgan adabiyot chop etilgan grafikada yuqorida ko'rsatilgan shaklda rasmiylashtirilishi, ikkinchi qismda esa barcha foydalanilgan adabiyotlar o'zbek lotin alifbosida berilishi talab qilinadi. Misol uchun:

Adabiyotlar

Баранов, Х.К. 1958. Арабско – русский словарь. Москва: Наука.

Adabiyotlar

Baranov, X.K. 1958. Arabsko – russkiy slovar. Moskva: Nauka.

Maqolani rasmiylashtirish talablarining ingliz tilidagi variantini "*The Chicago Manual of Style, 16th Edition*" qo'llanmasi yoki <https://www.chicagomanualofstyle>. havolasidan ko'rib olishingiz mumkin.

GUIDELINES FOR CONTRIBUTORS

Uzbekistan: Language and Culture is an academic journal, publishing research in linguistics, history, literature, translation studies, arts, ethnography, philosophy, anthropology and social studies. We aim to publish cutting edge, innovative, conceptually interesting, original case studies and new research, which shape and lead debates in multifaceted studies. We do not publish economic analyses or policy papers. Any opinions and views expressed in publications are the opinions and views of

the authors, and the publishers are not responsible for the views/ reviews of the contributors.

The journal is published four times a year. The language of articles can be English, Russian and Uzbek. Other Turkic languages are also welcomed. In addition to research articles, the journal welcomes book reviews, literature overviews, conference reports and research project announcements.

1. General

- Submission Guideline

1. Manuscripts may be submitted at any time during the year. However, if the author wishes to have his/her manuscript published in a certain issue of the journal, the submission should be made at least five months in advance of the proposed publication date.

2) Manuscripts should be submitted by email (uzlangcult@gmail.com) as an attachment in MS Word document (.doc) format and use MS Word Source.

3) All manuscripts should be submitted with a cover page including an email address, a mailing address and a short introduction about the author(s) /contributor(s)'.
'

2. Manuscript format

1) The main texts should be written in Times New Roman font, 12 point, and single-spaced in 44 pagination with 1-inch margins.

2) Submissions must follow the author-date system of The Chicago Manual of Style, 16th Edition.

3) Quotations are given in brackets in the text.

4) A research article should normally be no more than 9,000 words in length, including the following contents:

- an abstract of 150-200 words (in English, Russian, and Uzbek) and seven to ten keywords;

- a list of references of no more than five (5) pages;

- tables and figures, if any.

5) A book review should generally be about 1,500 English words (or other languages) in length, and must include the heading and closing in the following format:

- Heading: Title of the Book. By Author's Name(s). City of Publication: Publisher Name, Year. pp. Price, ISBN:, (hardcover/paperback).

- Closing: Book reviewer's name, affiliation and postal address at the end.

6) Style Points Headings. Limit: Four levels.

Level 1. Title Style (e.g. the first letter of each word upper case, except prepositions), Bold, and 14 point.

Level 2. Title Style, Italics, 14 Point.

Level 3. Modified "down" style (first letter upper case, or first letter of first two words if the first word is an article), Bold, and 12 point.

Level 4. Modified down style, Bold, 11 point.

3. Style and Usage

1) Translation

- Translated excerpts from classical texts or non-English sources should be annotated with clarification of its original/published language and translator. Likewise, "Author's own" translations of quoted texts should be noted as such.

- The author is expected to provide an English translation of key terms in the work, rather than a translator without expertise in the subject.

- Excerpts or quoted texts from published translation will not be edited. However, UzLC editors may query or modify translations of key terms or texts provided by the author.

- Where necessary, short supplementary information such as dates, an item in its original characters, or the Romanized form of a non-English item, may be included.

- Names of foreign publishers, and titles of sources published in a foreign language should primarily appear in Romanized form without translation. However, if necessary, a translation may be added in brackets ([]).

2) Names and Terms

- Place Names (foreign):

Designation for division of areas should be either translated or hyphenated after the given area name.

Designation for geographical/structure names are not hyphenated, and appear without the equivalent English term.

Institutional names are considered proper nouns. Their names should appear following the preference of the individual institutions.

3) The descriptive designation of a period is usually lowercase, except for proper names or traditionally capitalized terms.

4. Quotation

1) Block Quotations:

- A block quotation should start with double line spacing and an indentation from the left margin. From the second paragraph of the block quotation, additional paragraph indentation is needed.

Texts in block quotation should be written in Times New Roman 10 pts., and not be entirely italicized.

5. Others

1) There is one space after sentence punctuation and not two.

2) The end parenthesis, closing quotation mark, and footnote numbers come after the sentence punctuation.

3) For parentheses within parentheses, use brackets ([]).

6. Basic Citation Format

The following examples illustrate citations using the **author-date** system. Each example of a reference list entry is accompanied by an example of a corresponding parenthetical citation in the text. For more details and many more examples, see chapter 15 of *The Chicago Manual of Style*.

BOOK

Reference List (hanging indent):

Pollan, Michael. 2006. *The Omnivore's Dilemma: A Natural History of How Eating Has Evolved*. New York: Penguin.

In Text Cite:

[Pollan 2006, 99–100]

Reference List (hanging indent):

Ward, Geoffrey C., and Ken Burns. 2007. *The War: An Intimate History, 1941–1945*. New York: Knopf.

In Text Cite:

[Ward and Burns 2007, 52]

For four or more authors, list all of the authors in the reference list; in the text, list only the first author, followed by et al. (“and others”):

[Barnes et al. 2010, 847]

Reference List (hanging indent) book chapter:

Kelly, John D. 2010. “Seeing Red: Mao Fetishism, Pax Americana, and the Moral Economy of War.” In *Anthropology and Global Counterinsurgency*, edited by John D. Kelly, Beatrice Jauregui, Sean T. Mitchell, and Jeremy Walton, 67–83. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

In Text Cite:

[Kelly 2010, 77]

Chapter of an edited volume originally published elsewhere (as in primary sources):

Reference List (hanging indent) book originally published elsewhere:

Cicero, Quintus Tullius. 1986. “Handbook on Canvassing for the Consulship.” In *Rome: Late Republic and Principate*, edited by Walter Emil Kaegi Jr. and Peter White. Vol. 2 of University of Chicago Readings in Western Civilization, edited by John Boyer and Julius Kirshner, 33–46. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. Originally published in Evelyn S. Shuckburgh, trans., *The Letters of Cicero*, vol. 1 (London: George Bell & Sons, 1908).

In Text Cite:

[Cicero 1986, 35]

BOOK PUBLISHED ELECTRONICALLY

If a book is available in more than one format, cite the version you consulted. For books consulted online, list a URL; include an access date only if one is required by your discipline. If no fixed page numbers are available, you can include a section title or a chapter or other number.

Reference List (hanging indent):

Austen, Jane. 2007. *Pride and Prejudice: A Novel in Five Books*. New York: Penguin Classics. Kindle edition.

In Text Cite:

[Austen 2007, 101]

Reference List (hanging indent):

Kurland, Philip B., and Ralph Lerner, eds. 1987. *The Founders' Constitution*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. <http://press-pubs.uchicago>.

edu/founders

In Text Cite:

[Kurland and Lerner, chap. 10, doc. 19]

JOURNAL ARTICLE

Article in a print journal

In the text, list the specific page numbers consulted, if any. In the reference list entry, list the page range for the whole article.

Reference List (hanging indent):

Weinstein, Joshua I. 2009. "The Market in Plato's Republic." *Classical Philology* 104:439-58.

In text cite:

[Weinstein 2009, 440]

Article in an online journal

Include a DOI if the journal lists one. A DOI is a permanent ID that, when appended to <http://dx.doi.org/> in the address bar of an Internet browser, will lead to the source. If no DOI is available, list a URL. Include an access date only if one is required by your discipline.

Reference List (hanging indent):

Kossinets, Gueorgi, and Duncan J. Watts. 2009. "Origins of Homophily in an Evolving Social Network." *American Journal of Sociology* 115:405-50. doi:10.1086/599247.

In text cite:

[Kossinets and Watts 2009, 411]

Article in a newspaper or popular magazine

Newspaper and magazine articles may be cited in running text ("As Sheryl Stolberg and Robert Pear noted in a New York Times article on February 27, 2010..."); they are commonly omitted from a reference list. The following examples show more formal versions of the citations. If you consulted the article online, include a URL; include an access date only if your discipline requires one. If no author is identified, begin the citation with the article title.

Reference List (hanging indent):

Mendelsohn, Daniel. 2010. "But Enough about Me." *New Yorker*, January 25.

In text cite:

[Mendelsohn 2010, 68]

Reference List (hanging indent):

Stolberg, Sheryl Gay, and Robert Pear. 2010. "Wary Centrists Posing Challenge in Health Care Vote." *New York Times*, February 27. <http://www.nytimes.com/2010/02/28/us/politics/28health.html>.

In text cite:

[Stolberg and Pear 2010, 12]

WEBSITE

A citation to website content can often be limited to a mention in the text (“As of July 19, 2008, the McDonald’s Corporation listed on its website . . .”). If a more formal citation is desired, it may be cited as in the examples below. Because such content is subject to change, include an access date or, if available, a date that the site was last modified. In the absence of a date of publication, use the access date or last-modified date as the basis of the citation.

Bibliography (hanging indent):

Google. 2009. “Google Privacy Policy.” Last modified March 11. <http://www.google.com/intl/en/privacypolicy.html>.

In text cite:

[Google 2009]

Reference List (hanging indent):

McDonald’s Corporation. 2008. “McDonald’s Happy Meal Toy Safety Facts.” <http://www.mcdonalds.com/corp/about/factsheets.html>.

In text cite:

[McDonald’s 2008]

Jurnal 2017-yil 26-oktyabrda O'zbekiston Respublikasi Matbuot va axborot agentligi tomonidan № 0936 raqam bilan ro'yxatdan o'tgan. Tahririyatga kelgan maqolalar mualliflarga qaytarilmaydi.

Jurnal O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Attestatsiya Komissiyasi tomonidan filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) va fan doktori (DSc) dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalari chop etilishi lozim bo'lgan ro'yxatga kiritilgan (30.10.2021. № 308/6).

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E-mail: uzlangcult@gmail.com