

UZBEKISTAN

LANGUAGE & CULTURE

ISSN 2181-922X

**O'ZBEKISTON:
TIL VA MADANIYAT**

Lingvistika

2025 Vol. 3 (1)

www.linguistics.tsuull.uz

Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti

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“Lingvistika” seriyasi 2021-yil mart oyidan chiqa boshlagan.

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O'zbekiston, Toshkent, Yakkasaroy tumani, Yusuf Xos Hojib ko'chasi, 103.

Email: uzlangcult@gmail.com
Website: www.linguistics.tsuull.uz

Alisher Navoi Tashkent State University of the Uzbek Language and Literature

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“**Linguistics**” is a linguistic series of the journal “Uzbekistan: Language and Culture” which in the list of scientific publications of the High Attestation Commission, published four times a year. The “Linguistics” series publishes linguistic articles by professors, doctoral students, trainee researchers, independent researchers, and masters.

The “Linguistics” series was launched in March 2021.

Alisher Navoi Tashkent State University of the Uzbek Language and Literature.

103, Yusuf Khos Hojib, Yakkasaray, Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

Email: uzlangcult@gmail.com
Website: www.linguistics.tsuull.uz

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Parsellyatsiyaning o'rganilishi: ilmiy nazariyalar va tadqiqotlar

Nargiza O'RALOVA¹

Annotatsiya

Maqolada parsellyatsiya hodisasining nazariy asoslari va rivojlanish bosqichlari tahlil qilinadi. Rus tilshunosligida (Y.V. Vannikov, V.G. Gak va b.) parsellyatsiyaning emotsional-ta'sirchanlik, ta'kid va ritm yaratishdagi vazifalari asoslab berilgan. O'zbek tilshunosligida dastlab ilova konstruksiyalari bilan aralashtirib talqin qilingan bu hodisa I. Toshaliyev, A. G'afforov va Sh. Haydarov tadqiqotlarida mustaqil sintaktik birlik sifatida o'rganilgan. Sh. Haydarov parsellyatsiyani asos va parsellyat qismlarda tahlil qilib, uning badiiy matndagi semantik izchillik va ekspressivlikni ta'minlashini ko'rsatadi. Xulosa sifatida parsellyatsiya nafaqat stilistik vosita, balki matnni idrok etishda samaradorlikni oshiruvchi kognitiv model ekanligi ta'kidlanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: *parsellyatsiya, sintaktik tuzilma, nutq birliklari, tinish belgilar, bog'lanish, emotsional ta'sir, publitsistika.*

Parsellyatsiya bitta sintaktik tuzilmani bir necha kommunikativ mustaqil birliklar orqali ifodalash usuli. Nutqiy parsellyatsiya ohang yordamida, yozma matnda esa, tinish belgilari orqali amalga oshiriladi. Parsellyatsiya tilshunoslikda gap yoki matnni qismlarga, mustaqil sintaktik birliklarga bo'lish usuli bo'lib, u asosan emotsional ta'sirni kuchaytirish diqqatni qaratish va nutq ritmini shakllantirishda qo'llaniladi. [Виноградов В. В. Русский язык, 1972. – 614 с.]

“Parsellyatsiya” atamasi tilshunoslikda XX asr oxiri XXI asr boshlarida qo'llanila boshlangan. Ammo, uning kelib chiqish tarixi haqida aniq ma'lumotlar keltirilmagan.

Rus tilshunosligida “parsellyatsiya” atamasi faqat o'tgan asrning 60-yillari o'rtalarida Y.V.Vannikovning asarlari paydo bo'lishi bilan mustahkamlandi. O'shandan beri ushbu muammoga bag'ishlangan ko'plab monografiyalar, dissertatsiyalar va ilmiy maqolalar yozilgan bo'lsa-da, bu tadqiqotchi bugungi kungacha

¹ O'ralova Nargiza Isroilovna – Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti tayanch doktoranti.

E-pochta: imomaliyevanargis@gmail.com

Iqtibos uchun: O'ralova N.I. Parsellyatsiyaning o'rganilishi: ilmiy nazariyalar va tadqiqotlar. *O'zbekiston: til va madaniyat. Lingvistika.* 2025-3: 149-156.

parsellyatsiyani o'rganish sohasidagi eng nufuzli olimlardan biri bo'lib qolmoqda. Y.V.Vannikov parsellyatsiyaga nafaqat ta'rif berdi, balki bu hodisani rus tili misolida birinchi bo'lib nazariy tahlil qildi. Y.V.Vannikovning ishlarida "parsellyatsiya" deganda "yagona sintaktik tuzilmaning, ya'ni gapning nutqiy bo'linishining shunday usuli tushuniladiki, bunda u bitta emas, balki bir nechta intonatsion-semantik nutq birliklarida, ya'ni iboralarda mujassamlashadi."

V.G. Gak parsellyatsiyani gap va superfrazali birlik o'rtasidagi oraliq shakl deb hisoblaydi va uni bir gapning bir qator intonatsion ajratilgan bo'laklarda ifodalanishi sifatida ta'riflaydi. Yozuvda bu nutq birliklari mustaqil gaplar kabi nuqtalar bilan ajratiladi. U parsellyatsiyaning asosiy semantik vazifasini qo'shish munosabatida ko'radi. Parsellangan konstruksiyalarning ishlashi haqida gapirar ekan, V.G. Gak ularning "gapning qat'iy qolipini yengib o'tish va sintaktik qolipni keltirish" qobiliyatini ta'kidlaydi [Гак, 1981: 367 с.].

Y.A. Ivanchikova parsellyatsiyani bog'lanishning bir turi sifatida ko'rib chiqadi: "Biz parsellyatsiya tushunchasiga nisbatan torroq mazmunni kiritamiz. Bog'lanish haqida gapirganda nazarda tutilishi mumkin bo'lgan narsa" [Иванчикова, 1968: 279].

G. Akimova "Zamonaviy rus tili sintaksisida yangilik" monografiyasida parsellyatsiyani sintaktik tarqalish bilan leksik takrorlash, monologik nutqda savol-javob konstruksiyalari, nominativ takliflar zanjirlari bilan bir qatorda ekspressiv sintaksis hodisalariga kiritadi [Акимова, 1998: 87-100].

Rus tilshunosi A.P.Skovorodnikov ushbu hodisani o'rganib, quyidagi funksiyalarni ajratib ko'rsatadi:

Yaxshi. U sekinlashuv effektini yaratish, alohida tafsilotlarga e'tiborni qaratish, ular orasidagi qarama-qarshilikni kuchaytirish, pauzalar yaratish va muhim tasvirlarni ta'kidlash uchun ishlatiladi. Hissiy ma'noda. Uning yordami bilan lirik qahramonlarning kechinmalarining soyalari yetkaziladi. Xarakterli. Ushbu funktsiya personajning ichki monologiga taqlid qilish, keskin nutq nutqiga taqlid, qahramonning o'ziga xos bo'lmagan xatti-harakat tasvirlash va h. k. Gapning tarkibiy qismlari orasida sintaktik munosabatlarni o'zgartirishda ifodalangan ekspressiv-grammatik [Сковородников, 1981:230].

Biroq, barcha tilshunoslar so'zsiz e'tirof etadiki, parsellyatsiya so'zlashuv nutqi ta'sirida adabiy nutqqa kirib boradi va so'zlashuv nutqiga xos bo'lgan barcha idrok mexanizmlarini meros qilib oladi. Biroq, barcha tilshunoslar so'zsiz e'tirof etadiki, parsellyatsiya

so'zlashuv nutqi ta'sirida adabiy nutqqa kirib boradi va so'zlashuv nutqiga xos bo'lgan barcha idrok mexanizmlarini meros qilib oladi. Parsellyatsiya, avvalo, badiiy-publitsistik ya'ni so'zlashuv nutqining sezilarli ta'siri ostida bo'lgan va xuddi so'zlashuv nutqiga o'xshab, ekspressiv-emotsional til vositalarining butun zaxirasidan foydalanadigan janrlarda.

G.Akimova ta'kidlaganidek, "So'zlashuv qurilmalarining adabiy nutqqa kirib kelishining ikki bosqichi mavjud: birinchi bosqichda so'zlashuv qurilmalari badiiy asarlarda so'zlashuv nutqiga taqlid sifatida namoyon bo'ladi. Ikkinchi bosqich - muallifning badiiy yoki publitsistik nutqida so'zlashuv qurilmalaridan foydalanish" [Акимова, 1998: 87-100].

XX asr oxiri – XXI asrning birinchi o'n yiligidan parsellyatsiya hodisasigabo'lganqiziqishningyangibosqichimahalliytilshunoslikda matnni tashkil etishning diskursiv jihatiga, nutq adresantining kognitiv-psixologik va kommunikativ-pragmatik qoidalariga, uning adresati tomonidan nutq mazmunini idrok etish va tushunish xususiyatlariga (R.Zelepukin, O.Karkoshko), shuningdek, til faktlarini lingvokulturologik jihatdan ko'rib chiqishga (Y. Pokrovskaya) bo'lgan antropotsentrik qiziqishning kuchayishi bilan bog'liq. Parsellangan tuzilmalarning tuzilishi, semantikasi va vazifalarini tahlil qilish ularning matn tuzilishidagi sintagmatik va paradigmatic aloqalarini, shuningdek, matnning tuzilmaviy va kommunikativ tashkil etilishining ekstralingvistik omillarini: pragmatik, ijtimoiy-madaniy, psixologik omillarni aniqlamasdan mumkin emas. Bu holatda bizning nuqtayi nazarimiz R. Zelepukinning pozitsiyasiga mos keladi: "Parsellyatsiyani matndan tashqarida ko'rib chiqish mumkin emas, chunki matn birligini parsellyatsiyalashning ma'nosi semantik tushunishga tayanadi.

Hozirgi vaqtda o'rganilayotgan material doirasi sezilarli darajada kengaydi. O'tgan asrning 50-70-yillarida tilshunoslikda parsellyatsiya hodisasiga bag'ishlangan ishlarda illyustrativ material sifatida asosan badiiy matnlar jalb etilgan. XX asr oxiri - XXI asr boshlarida zamonaviy jamiyatda OAV katta rol o'ynay boshladi. Publitsistika shunday nom oldi.

Chunki u jamiyatning eng muhim muammolari: siyosiy, ijtimoiy, maishiy, ma'naviy-axloqiy, tarbiya, madaniyat, san'at masalalarini yoritadi. Shuning uchun tadqiqot uchun material tanlashda urg'u badiiy nutqdan publitsistik nutqqa ko'chdi.

Shunday qilib, o'tgan asrning 50-60-yillarida "modernistik nasr"ning bir ko'rinishi sifatida qaralgan parsellyatsiya so'nggi

paytlarda deyarli barcha nutq uslublarida keng tarqalgan hodisaga aylandi. "Parsellyatsiyaga asoslangan til uslubi"ning shakllanishida ommaviy axborot vositalarining o'rni katta bo'ldi."

Parsellyatsiya hodisasi o'zbek tilshunosligida dastlab ilova konstruksiyalar sifatida talqin qilingan bo'lsa, ikkinchi bosqichda parsellyativ va ilovali qurilmalarni farqlash jarayoniga o'tildi. Hozirgi kunda zamonaviy lingvistik tamoyillar asosida alohida sintaktik hodisa sifatida tadqiq etilmoqda.

Parsellyativ konstruksiyalar o'zbek tilshunosligida dastlab I. Toshaliyev tomonidan o'rganilgan. Uning "Hozirgi o'zbek tili. Sintaksis. Sintaktik va sintagmatik qayta bo'linish. Parsellyatsiya" nomli qo'llanmasida parsellyatsiya hodisasi haqida bir qancha ma'lumotlar keltirilgan. Tadqiqotchi ishda parsellyativ konstruksiyalar va ilova konstruksiyalarni aynan bir gap doirasida aytilishi mumkin bo'lgan fikrning "bo'laklanib"¹ ifodalanishi masalasi tilshunoslar diqqatini har doim o'ziga jalb etib kelgan, ammo o'zbek tilshunosligida (shuningdek, boshqa bir qator tilshunosliklarda ham) bu hodisa boshqa hodisalar bilan xususan, ilova konstruksiyalar bilan aralash holda yoki aynan bir xil hodisa sifatida talqin qilingan. XX asrning o'rtalaridan boshlab parsellyativ konstruksiyalar "ilova konstruksiyalar" nomi ostida o'rganilgan. Bu holatni F.Is'hoqov, A.Abdullayev, B.Maskapov, M.Turopova kabi olimlarning ishlarida kuzatishimiz mumkin. Keyinroq ayrim tadqiqotchilar parsellyativ va ilovali qurilmalarni farqlashga harakat qilgan bo'lsalar-da, asosan sintaktik derivatsiya doirasi bilangina cheklanganlar, ko'p hollarda bu ikki hodisaning chegaralarini aniq ko'rsatolmaganlar. Ilovali konstruksiyalar haqida F.Is'hoqov shunday fikrlarni bildirib o'tgan: "Ilovali konstruksiyalar odatdagidan tashqari tartibga ega bo'lgan aloqalar bo'lib, bu uning tashqi belgisi sanaladi. Funksiya e'tibori bilan esa ular so'zlovchining nutqidagi sodda uslubni, uning og'zaki so'zlashuvga xos xususiyatlarini aks ettiradi [Is'hoqov, 1961:88].

Yana bir tadqiqotchi A. G'afforov tomonidan ham har ikkala hodisa chalkash tarzda talqin qilingan. Bu tadqiqotchilar parsellyativ konstruksiyalar bilan ilova konstruksiyalarni imkon qadar farqlashga harakat qilgan bo'lsalar-da, ular o'rtasidagi farqni ko'rsatolmaganlar. Keyinchalik bu hodisalar Sh. Haydarov tomonidan tahlilga tortilgan va ular o'rtasidagi farqlar aniq faktik materiallar asosida ko'rsatib berilgan. Tadqiqotchi "Badiiy matnda parsellyativ konstruksiyalarning qo'llanilishi" mavzusida dissertatsion tadqiqot olib borib, unda o'zbek tilshunosligida parsellyativ konstruksiyalarning bevosita badiiy matn doirasidagi

kompleks tadqiqini to'la-to'kis amalga oshirishga muvaffaq bo'lgan.

Suyun Karimov parsellyatsiya hodisasini so'zlashuv uslubiga xos deb hisoblaydi. Bunda parsellyat oldindan rejalashtirilmagan, o'ylanmagan holda ajratilganga o'xshaydi. Aslida unday emas. U yetakchi gapning tushirib qoldirilgan bo'lagi va uning davomida alohida bo'lak bo'lib keltiriladi, so'zlovchi tomonidan ongli ravishda ajratilgan qismi hisoblanadi [Karimov, 2010: 186].

O'zbek tilshunosligida parsellyativ konstruksiyalarning bevosita badiiy matn doirasidagi kompleks tadqiqini Sh. Haydarovning nomzodlik dissertatsiyasida yaqqol ko'rish mumkin. Uning fikricha: "Partsellatsiya gapning shunday bo'linishiki, unda ifodaning mazmuni bitta emas, balki ikki va undan ortiq intonatsion ma'noviy nutqiy birliklarda anglashiladi. Bunday birliklar biri ikkinchisidan so'ng ketma-ket keladi". Shunga ko'ra partsellatsiya asos va partsellat sifatida ikki qismda bo'lib tekshirish maqsadga muvofiqdir [Haydarov, 2010: 180].

Ijodkor o'z asarini yozar ekan, asarning badiiy qimmatini oshirish maqsadida badiiy matnda parsellyatsiya hodisasi bilan birgalikda unga yondosh hodisa bo'lgan segmentatsiya hodisasini ham qo'llash imkoniyatiga ega bo'ladi. Umuman, sintaktik butunliklarni bo'laklash hodisalariga murojaat qilish gap(matn) da ta'kidlanishi kerak bo'lgan ma'lum bir so'zni yoki gap ichidagi konstituent fikr ifodalovchi bo'lakni alohida taqdim qilish va og'zaki so'zlashuv intonatsiyalarini badiiy matnda aynan aks ettirish imkoniyatidir.

Badiiy asar ta'sirchanligida tilning muhim o'rni borligini inobatga olib asarning til xususiyatlarini tahlil qilish muhim masalalardan. Ijodkor fikrlarining inson tuyg'ulariga uning ongiga ta'sirini ta'minlashda parsellyatsiya hodisasi alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Parsellyatsiya – bu izchil matnni bir nechta tinish belgilariga va intonatsiyaga bog'liq bo'lmagan mustaqil segmentlarga ataylab ajratish, ya'ni bu ekspressiv sintaksis konstruksiyasi.

Parsellyatsiya tilshunoslikda nafaqat tahliliy vosita, balki tilni idrok qilish va ishlab chiqarishda zarur bo'lgan kognitiv modeldir. U sintaktik tuzilma, semantik izchillik va pragmatik samaradorlikni ta'minlaydi. Zamonaviy lingvistika uchun parsellyatsiya – bu tilni fragmentlash orqali anglash vositasidir.

Adabiyotlar

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The Study of Parcellation: Scientific Theories and Research

Nargiza URALOVA¹

Abstract

This article analyzes the theoretical foundations and developmental stages of the phenomenon of parcellation. In Russian linguistics (Y. V. Vannikov, V. G. Gak, and others), the functions of parcellation in creating emotional expressiveness, emphasis, and rhythm have been substantiated. In Uzbek linguistics, this phenomenon was initially interpreted in connection with appositive constructions, but in the works of I. Toshaliyev, A. Gafforov, and Sh. Haydarov it has been studied as an independent syntactic unit. Sh. Haydarov analyzes parcellation in terms of the base and the parcellated segment, demonstrating its role in ensuring semantic coherence and expressiveness in literary texts. In conclusion, it is emphasized that parcellation is not only a stylistic device, but also a cognitive model that enhances effectiveness in text perception.

Keywords: *parcellation, syntactic structure, speech units, punctuation, cohesion, emotional impact, journalism.*

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¹ *Uralova Nargiza Isroilovna* – PhD researcher (basic doctoral student) at the Alisher Navoiy Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature.

E-mail: imomaliyevanargis@gmail.com

For citation: Uralova N.I. *The Study of Parcellation: Scientific Theories and Research* *Uzbekistan: language and culture. Linguistics.* 2025-3: 149-156.

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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]

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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).

Manzil: Toshkent shahri, Yakkasaroy tumani, Yusuf Xos
Hojib ko'chasi 103-uy.
Telefonlar: +99871 281-45-11, +99871 281-41-93.
Website: www.linguistics.tsuull.uz
E-mail: uzlangcult@gmail.com