

ISSN 2181-922X

O'ZBEKISTON

TIL VA MADANIYAT

LINGVISTIKA

2024 Vol. 2 (1)

www.navoiy-uni.uz

www.uzlc.navoiy-uni.uz

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

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"O'zbekiston: til va madaniyat" jurnali – lingvistika, tarix, adabiyot, tarjimashunoslik, san'at, etnografiya, falsafa, antropologiya va ijtimoiy tadqiqotlarni o'rganish kabi sohalarni qamrab olgan akademik jurnal.

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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.

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The “Linguistics” series was launched in March 2021.

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Tezauruslardagi shaxs otlarining paradigmatikasi

Saodat Israilova¹
Gulnoza Rayhonova²

Abstrakt

Paradigmatikada til sistemasining struktural birliklari muayyan paradigmalarga birlashib, o'zaro bir-biri bilan taqqoslanishiga, qiyoslanishiga ko'ra xarakterlanadi. Demak, paradigmatika ayni vaqtda paradigmalar sistemasidir. Paradigmalar sistemasi esa, aytilganidek, til birliklariga, aniqrog'i, ularning umumiy va xususiy ma'nolariga ko'ra – ular asosida tashkil topadi, ya'ni paradigmalar o'zaro mantiqiy munosabatga kirishgan qator til birliklarining umumiy ma'nolariga ko'ra birlashib, xususiy ma'nolariga ko'ra farqlanadi. Paradigma va paradigmatika tushunchalari asosida tilning, har bir sath birliklariga xos giperonim, giponim tushunchalari va ularning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari, shuningdek, ierarxialik xususiyatlari yotadi.

Kalit so'zlar: *paradigma, paradigmatik, sintagmatik, ierarxik munosabatlar, tezaurus, shaxs otini ifodalovchi leksemalar.*

Kirish

Paradigma va paradigmatika tushunchalari asosida tilning, har bir sath birliklariga xos giperonim, giponim tushunchalari va ularning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari, shuningdek, ierarxialik xususiyatlari yotadi.

Paradigma va paradigmatik munosabatlar tufayli til sathlari va ularning sistem tavsifi belgilanganidek, giperonim va giponim tushunchalari, ularning o'zaro munosabatlari tufayli paradigma va ularni tashkil etuvchi uzviy birliklar tavsifi belgilanadi.

Sintaktikbirikmalarningmakonvazamongabog'liq bo'lmagan o'zaro assotsiativ munosabati paradigmatik munosabat hisoblanadi. Paradigmatika til birliklarini til sistemasining elementlari sifatida, struktural birliklarning jami sifatida tekshirish aspektidir (Ахманова

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Iqtibos uchun: Israilova S.T.; Rayhonova G. Tezauruslarda shaxs otlarining paradigmatikasi. *O'zbekiston: til va madaniyat. Lingvistika.* 2024-2: 125-131.

1960, 310).

Metodologiya

Maqolada shaxs otlarining paradigmaticasi, ularning tezauruslarda ifodalanishi, ma'no-mohiyati va semantik xususiyatlarini ochib berish vazifasi qo'yildi hamda bu boradagi ilmiy qarashlar tahlil qilindi. Leksemalarning semantikasini ochib berishda paradigmatic munosabatlarga oid misollar sharxiga tayanildi.

Adabiyotlar tahlili

Mazkur masalani hal qilishda dastlab xorijlik olimlar, so'ngra o'zbek olimlarining tadqiqotlariga tayanilgan. Jumladan, D.Xudoyberganova, Sh.Safarov hamda M.Hakimovlarning tadqiqotlari ilmiy-nazariy jihatdan o'rganib chiqilgan va xulosalar qilingan.

Tezauruslarda shaxs otlarining paradigmaticasi

Paradigmaticada til sistemasining struktural birliklari muayyan paradigmalariga birlashib, o'zaro bir-biri bilan taqqoslanishiga, qiyoslanishiga ko'ra xarakterlanadi. Demak, paradigmatica ayni vaqtda paradigmalar sistemasidir. Paradigmalar sistemasini esa, aytilganidek, til birliklariga, aniqrog'i, ularning umumiy va xususiy ma'nolariga ko'ra – ular asosida tashkil topadi, ya'ni, paradigmalar o'zaro mantiqiy munosabatga kirishgan qator til birliklarining umumiy ma'nolariga ko'ra birlashib, xususiy ma'nolariga ko'ra farqlanadi.

Professor E.Begmatovning yozishicha, tilning lug'at tarkibidagi so'zlar orasida muayyan sistemaviy aloqadorlik bo'lib, uni yuzaga keltiruvchi ma'lum qonuniyatlar mavjud. Muallif ana shu qonuniyatlarni ochar ekan, so'zlarning o'zaro munosabatlarini quyidagicha ko'rsatadi: So'zlarning o'zaro semantik munosabatlari: ma'noda yaqinlik (sinonimlar), ma'noda moslik (dubletlar), teskari ma'noga egalik (antonimlar) va mazmunan uzoqlik (omonimlar).

Ma'lum bo'ladiki, muayyan paradigmaga birlashuvchi til birliklarining o'zaro munosabati paradigmatic munosabat sifatida namoyon bo'ladi. Paradigmatic munosabat bir paradigma birliklari doirasidagi – orasidagi munosabatdir, ichki jarayondir. Har bir leksemaga o'xshab somatizmlarni ham paradigmaticasi o'ziga xos va mukammaldir, Shu o'rinda somatizmlar nima degan savolga javob berib ketamiz

Tezaurus lug'atlar leksemalar orasidagi semantik munosabatlarni ko'rsatuvchi, berilgan mavzu maydonini tavsiflovchi atamalar to'plamidir. E'tiborlisi, tezaurus boshqa manbalarni tasniflashdan tashqari, mustaqil bilimlar bazasi sifatida yaratilishi va

ishlatilishi mumkin, bunda ma'lum tushunchalarning fan sohasidagi o'rni ko'rsatiladi.

Tezaurus lug'atlar muayyan tildagi barcha so'zlarni qamrab oladigan, ularning matnda qo'llanish holatlarini to'la-to'kis aks ettiradigan zamonaviy mukammal lug'atlardir. So'z tanlash mezoniga ko'ra, yozuvchilar yoki ular ijodiga mansub ayrim asar tili bo'yicha tuzilgan lug'atlar ham tezaurus hisoblanadi. Bundan tashqari, biron bir ilm-fan sohasiga oid lug'aviy birliklar mavzu tartibida joylashtirilgan va ana shu birliklar o'rtasidagi semantik, ya'ni turjins, sinonimik va boshqa munosabatlar aks ettirilgan ideografik lug'atlar ham tezaurus lug'atlar qatoridadir. Bunda so'zlar alifbo tartibida emas, balki bir mavzu, bir tushunchaga aloqador so'zlarning barchasi bir joyda beriladi. Kerakli so'zlar tushunchaga qarab qidiriladi. Nazariy jihatdan tezaurus leksika semantik tizimining ehtimoliy modellaridan biridir. Amalda undan yozuvchi individual lug'atini boyitish vositasi sifatida foydalaniladi.

Tezaurus lug'atlar bir so'z semantikasi bilan bog'liq barcha belgilarni qamrab oladigan, matnda qo'llanish xususiyatlarini to'liq aks ettiradigan kompyuter lug'atidir. Tezaurus giperhavola vositasida boyitilgan katta hajmdagi ma'lumotlar bazasidir.

Shunday qilib, tezaurus – semiotik tizim bo'lib, uning elementlari og'zaki belgilardir. Birinchidan, barcha tezaurus lug'atlari umumiy lug'atlar kabi axborotni qidirish vositasi bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Biroq bosma tezaurus lug'atlarda ma'lumot qidirish bilan bog'liq muammolarga duch kelish mumkin. Elektron tezauruslar, aksincha, so'zni o'zlari izlaydilar va bir qarashda to'g'ri so'zni tezkor izlash muammosiga yechim topishi mumkin. Biroq bu yuqori sifatli dasturlash tillarini ishlab chiqishni talab etadi.

Ikkinchidan, axborotni izlash har doim xotira toifasiga bog'liq bo'lib, tezaurus lug'atlarining mualliflari tavsiya etilgan adabiyotlar kerakli so'zni xotiradan chiqarish uchun zarur ekanligini yozadilar. "So'z xotirasi", albatta, so'z birikmalariga asoslanadi, chunki tezaurus lug'atlari so'zlarni xotiradan boshqa so'zlar bilan bog'lash orqali so'z ma'nolarini topishda yordam beradi.

Lug'at shaklida yaratilgan tezaurus ushbu tizimning modelidir. Shunga ko'ra, tezaurusni o'rganish va natijalarni ilmiy jamoatchilikka taqdim etish muqarrar ravishda obyekt va uning modeli o'rtasidagi munosabatlarning metodologik muammolari bilan bog'liq masalalarni keltirib chiqaradi, ularning asosiy qismi obyektning ontologiyasini alohida mavzudagi modelda to'liq ochib bera olmaydi. Yuqorida aytib o'tilganidek, turli mualliflar tomonidan

taqdim etilgan modellarni solishtirish mumkin, ammo har bir model, albatta, o'rganilayotgan shaxsning faqat bir jihatini ochib beradi. Tezaurusning ontologik mohiyatini o'rganishda eng munosib tadqiqot – usullarining empirik modeli, ya'ni til faktlarini yig'ish va qayta ishlash – xulosalarning nazariy umumlashtirilishi va mantiqiy asoslanishidir.

Etiborlisi, tezaurus boshqa manbalarni tasniflashdan tashqari, mustaqil bilimlar bazasi sifatida yaratilishi va ishlatilishi mumkin, bunda ma'lum tushunchalarning fan sohasidagi o'rni ko'rsatiladi.

Umumiy qilib aytadigan bo'lsak, tezaurus maxsus termin, aniqrog'i-lug'at, ma'lumot to'plami, korpus yoki to'plam, maxsus sohaning tushunchalari, ta'riflari va atamalarini to'liq o'z ichiga oladi. To'g'ri leksik, korporativ muloqotga hissa qo'shishi kerak bo'lgan bilim yoki faoliyat sohasi, zamonaviy tilshunoslikda – umumiy yoki maxsus lug'atlarining o'ziga xos turi bo'lib, unda leksik birliklar orasidagi semantik va sintagmatik munosabatlar ko'rsatilgan.

Tezaurus lug'at xususiyatlarini quyidagicha umumlashtirish mumkin:

- tezaurus lug'atning avtomat ravishda tartibga solish, saqlash va qidirish uchun ishlatiladigan tizimlarda qo'llanadigan, ma'lumotga oid ko'rinishi bo'lib, bir leksema mazmunini ochib beruvchi kalitdir. Shuningdek, u leksemalar orasidagi semantik bog'lanishlarni namoyon qiladi hamda bevosita semantika bilan bog'liq bo'ladi;

- tezaurus tarkibidagi so'zlar alfavit bo'yicha emas, balki mavzu va mavzular majmui shaklida keltiriladi, bilimlarning qaysidir sohasiga tegishli bo'lgan so'zlar tematik jihatlariga ko'ra joylashtirilgan bo'ladi;

- tezaurus leksik birliklarning matndagi qo'llanilishi misollar orqali yoritilgan maksimal darajadagi to'liq lug'atdir;

- tezaurus so'zlar va so'z biriklari o'rtasidagi turli bog'lanishlar haqida axborotlarni saqlovchi ma'lumotlar bazasidir.

Tezaurus lug'atlarda shaxs otini ifodalovchi leksemalar paradigmasini yoritib berish o'zbek tilshunosligida deyarli amalga oshirilmagan. Xususan, oxirgi o'n yilliklarda tilshunoslikda nominatsiya muammosiga, shuningdek predmetlarni va borliqni o'rab turgan hodisalarni nomlash vositalari va usullarini o'rganish bilan bog'liq bo'lgan masalalarga katta e'tibor berilmoqda. Tadqiqot ishlarining aksariyati nominatsiya muammosiga bag'ishlangan bo'lib, ularda mazkur jarayonning turli jihatlarini batafsil tahlil qilinadi, shuningdek, til birliklarining ayrim guruhlarini nomlash aktining o'ziga xos xususiyati ko'rib chiqiladi. Shaxs nominatsiyasi

muammosini o'rganish ikki xil, ya'ni lingvistik va gender tabiatga ega: a) muammoning lingvistik tomoni shaxslar nomlari guruhining tildagi miqdoriy va sifatiy namoyon bo'lishiga ta'sir ko'rsatuvchi til ichki o'ziga xos xususiyatlarining majmui deb qaralishi mumkin; b) muammoning gender jihati shaxs nominatsiyasining nutqda paydo bo'lishi va qo'llanilishiga ta'sir ko'rsatadigan biologik ko'rsatkichga asoslangan ijtimoiy-madaniy omillarga bog'liqdir. Bundan tashqari, shaxs nominatsiyalarini o'rganishning gender jihatitillararo va madaniyatlararo kommunikatsiyani o'rganish nuqtayi nazaridan ham muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Xulosa

Yuqoridagi fikrlarni umumlashtirib, quyidagi xulosalarga kelimiz:

1. Shaxs otini ifodalovchi leksemalarning har birini ham paradigmatic munosabatlarda ifodalash mumkin. Paradigmatic munosabatlar lisoniy birliklarning o'xshash, umumiy belgi-xususiyatlariga ko'ra bog'langan, birlashgan guruhlari, sistemasidir. Ular til birliklari orasidagi o'xshashlikka va farqlanishga asoslanadi. Paradigmatic munosabatni tashkil qiluvchi til birliklarining miqdori chegaralanmagan, nisbatan noaniq, davomiydir.

2. Shuningdek, paradigmatic munosabatdagi birliklar o'zaro tobe – hokimlik aloqasiga kirishmaydi, kirisha olmaydi. Chunki ular muayyan umumiy belgi asosida bog'langan alohida teng huquqli mustaqil birliklar – paradigma birliklari sifatida paradigmatic munosabatni hosil qiladi. Shunga ko'ra, paradigmatic munosabat til birliklarining nutqdan nutq faoliyatigacha bo'lgan munosabati, aytilganidek, imkoniyat sifatidagi til faktidir. Demak, til va nutq dialektikasi nuqtai nazaridan paradigmatica – paradigmatic munosabat umumiylik, sabab, imkoniyat sifatidagi til hodisasi hisoblanadi.

3. Bir so'z bilan aytganda, tezaurus lug'atlarining mazmuniga asoslanib, tezaurus tarmog'ida so'zlar ma'lum bo'lgan leksik aloqalar paradigmatic, sintagmatic va assotsiativ aloqalar bilan birlashtirilishi mumkin. Bundan tashqari, qaysi biri muhimroq ekanini aytish qiyin, chunki ba'zi lug'atlarda, asosan, sinonim aloqalar mavjud, boshqalarda – asosan kontekstual, uchinchi sinonimlar kontekst bo'yicha aniqlanadi, to'rtinchi kontekstda ma'lum bir sinonimdan foydalanishni ko'rsatadi va hokazo.

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Paradigmatics of personal nouns in thesauruses

Saodat Israilova¹
Gulnoza Rayhonova²

Abstract

In paradigmatics, the structural units of the language system are combined into certain paradigms and characterized according to their mutual comparison and comparison. So, paradigmatics is at the same time a system of paradigms. The system of paradigms, as it was said, is organized on the basis of language units, more precisely, according to their general and specific meanings, i.e., according to the common meanings of a number of language units in which paradigms enter into a logical relationship with each other, unite and differ according to their specific meanings. The concepts of paradigm and paradigmatics are based on the concepts of hyperonym, hyponym and their specific characteristics, as well as hierarchical characteristics of the language, specific to each level unit.

Keywords: *lexemes representing paradigm, paradigmatic, syntagmatic, hierarchical relations, thesaurus, personal noun.*

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- Hojiev, A. (1974). An explanatory dictionary of synonyms of the Uzbek language. – Tashkent: Teacher.

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: manbalarning 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'zgarmas 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: linguistics@navoiy-uni.uz
linguistics1navoiy@gmail.ru

Bosishga 25.03.2024-yilda ruxsat etildi.
Bichimi 70x100 1/16, Ofset bosma. "Cambria" garniturası.
Nashr b.t. 10,25.

"O'zbekiston: til va madaniyat" jurnali tahririyatida
tayyorlandi va sahifalandi.

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58-a harbiy shaharcha.