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

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Jurnal bir yilda to'rt marta chop etiladi.

Jurnalning maqsadi – ko'rsatilgan sohalariga oid dolzarb mavzulardagi bahs-munozaraga undaydigan, yangi, innovatsion g'oyalarga boy, o'z konsepsiyasiga ega bo'lgan tadqiqotlarni nashr etishdir.

Ingliz, rus va o'zbek tillaridagi, shuningdek, boshqa turkiy tillarda yozilgan maqolalar qabul qilinadi. Iqtisodiy tahlillar hamda siyosatga oid maqolalar e'lon qilinmaydi.

Jurnalda kitoblarga yozilgan taqrizlar, adabiyotlar sharhi, konferensiyalar hisobotlari va tadqiqot loyihalari natijalari ham e'lon qilinadi. Mualliflar fikri tahririyat nuqtayi nazaridan farq qilishi mumkin.

"Lingvistika" Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi ilmiy nashrlar ro'yxatidagi "O'zbekiston: til va madaniyat" jurnalining tilshunoslik yo'nalishidagi seriyasi bo'lib, yilda ikki marta e'lon qilinadi. "Lingvistika" seriyasida professor-o'qituvchilar, doktorantlar, stajyor-tadqiqotchilar, mustaqil izlanuvchilar, magistrantlarning lingvistika yo'nalishidagi ilmiy maqolalari nashr etiladi.

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

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Abdulla Avloniyning dramatik asarlarida antroponimlar tahlili

Zarnigor Davronova¹

Abstrakt

Onomastika masalalari har bir davr uchun dolzarb bo'lib kelgan. O'zbek nomshunosligi spetsifik taraqqiyot bosqichiga ega. Ayniqsa, XX asr boshlaridagi antroponimlar taraqqiyotini o'rganish o'zbek onomastikasi uchun muhim ilmiy xulosalar beradi. XX asr boshlaridagi antroponimlar taraqqiyoti, struktur-semantik xususiyatlarini o'rganish, tarixiy-etimologik jihatdan tahlil qilish maqsadi qo'yilgan. Ushbu maqsadni amalga oshirishda XX asr boshlaridagi antroponimlarni tavsiflash, Abdulla Avloniy dramatik asarlaridagi antroponimlarni tahlil qilish, statistik, tarixiy-etimologik tahlilini amalga oshirish, struktur jihatdan o'rganish vazifalari belgilangan.

Kalit so'zlar: *Onomastika, antroponim, ism, familiya, struktur-semantik, stasistik, etimologik tahlil.*

Kirish

Mustaqillik yillarida o'zbek xalqining o'z tili, adabiyoti, san'ati va tarixini yanada chuqurroq, ularning butun nafosati, boy tarovatini ulug'lagan holda o'rganish imkoniyati kengaydi. Prezidentimiz ta'kidlaganlaridek, Bu davrda Abdulla Avloniy, Mahmudxo'ja Behbudiy, Munavvarqori Abdurashidxonov, Ubaydulla Xo'jayev, Abdurauf Fitrat, Ibrat domla, Abdulhamid Cho'lpon, Abdulla Qodiriy, Ashurali Zohiriy, Hoji Muin va boshqa yana yuzlab ulug' insonlar milliy uyg'onish va millatparvarlik harakatining oldingi saflarida turdilar. Ular yangi usul maktablari bilan bir qatorda, odamlarning dunyoqarashi va turmush tarzini o'zgartirishga qaratilgan gazeta-jurnallar, nashriyot va kutubxonalar, teatrlar tashkil etdilar. Vatanimiz ozodligi va xalqimiz baxt-saodati yo'lida jonini fido qilgan jadidlarning ilmiy-ma'rifiy, adabiy-badiiy merosi biz uchun bugun ham beqiyos ahamiyatga ega. [Mirziyoyev, 2022.]

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Adabiyotlar tahlili va metodlar

Avloniy “Qobil”, “Shuhrat”, “Hijron”, “Avloniy”, “Surayyo”, “Abdulfayz”, “Indamas” taxalluslari bilan she’r, hikoya, felyeton va kichik hajmli dramatik asarlar yaratdi. Shoir o’z asarlarida zamonasidagi qoloqlikni, johillikni tanqid qiladi va kishilarni bilimga, ma’rifatga chaqiradi. Toshkentda “Shuhrat”, “Osiyo” kabi gazetalarni tashkil etadi. 1913-yili “Turon” teatr truppasiga asos soldi va mazkur truppa uchun “Advokatlik osonmi?”, “Ikki muhabbat”, “To’y”, “S’yezd”, “Layli va Majnun”, “O’liklar”, “Biz va Siz”, “Pinak” kabi dramatik asarlar yozib beradi. Bu asarlarida u jaholat, bid’at, bilimsizlik oqibatlarini, qo’pol va yaramas urf-odatlarini fosh etadi. Ayni chog’da u qardosh dramaturglarning pyesalarini o’zbek tiliga tarjima qildi.

Natijalar

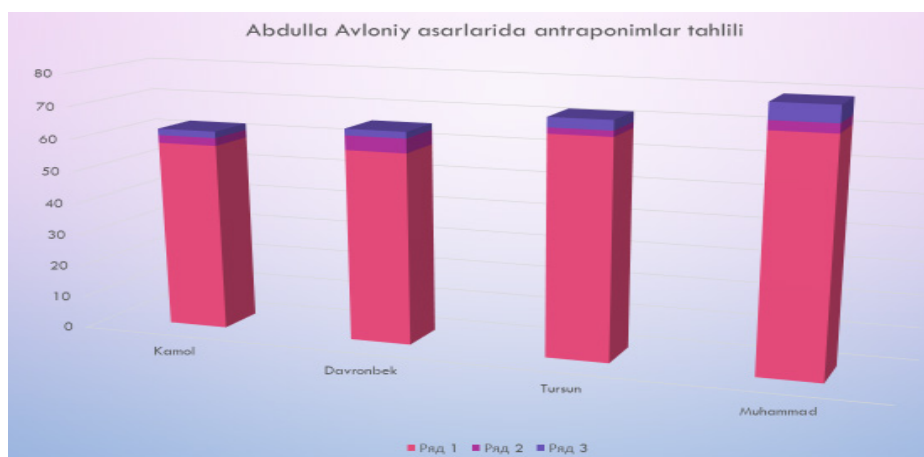
Asarda antroponimlarning leksik-semantik tahlili shuni ko’rsatadiki, kishi nomlarining bir qismi tarixiy shaxslarning nomlari bo’lsa, yana bir guruhi afsonaviy va mifologik ismlardir. Asarda uchraydigan antroponimlarning eng faol qismini payg’ambarlar hamda Olloh va uning sifatlarini ifodalovchi nomlar tashkil qiladi Nuh, Abu Bakr..... va boshqalar.

T/R	Antroponimlar	Chastotasi			Eng ko’p qo’llanilgan ismlar ro’yxati
		Advokatlik osonmi	Biz va Siz	Pinak	
1	Davronbek	59			+
2	Xudoyberdi	7			
3	Xushvaqt	12			
4	Haydarali	8			
5	Rapoi	8			
6	Egamberdi	8			
7	Mehriniso	7			
8	Abdujabbor	29			
9	Kamol		58		
10	Karimboy		21		
11	Jamol		24		

12	Ali		5		
13	Habiba		4		
14	Sarvar		8		
15	Mulla G`ulom		11		
16	Ahmad		12		
17	Jamila		6		
18	Salima		7		
19	Salomat		6		
20	Maryam		25		
21	Salim aka		4		
22	Fotima		7		
23	Iskandar		5		
24	Xosiyat		5		
25	Xumor xola		4		
26	Hamdam		5		
27	Sultonbek		2		
28	Ortiqboy		11		
29	Tursin			67	+
30	Tolib			27	
31	Fo`lod			18	
32	Otajon			5	
33	Dadaboy			1	
34	Soib			2	
35	Eshvoy			1	
36	Haydar			2	
37	Vali			2	

Abdulla Avloniy dramalarida olib borilgan statistik tahlil shuni ko'rsatadiki, uchta dramada jami 37 ta antroponim uchraydi. Ular orasidan eng ko'p qo'llangan ism Tursin ismi 67 marta, Davronbek ismi 59 marta, Kamol ismi 58 marta ishlatilganligini ko'rish mumkin.

Abdulla Avloniyning nasriy asarlari va dramalaridagi antroponimlarning umumiy statistikasini chiqaradigan bo'lsak, nasriy asarlarida 126 ta, dramalarida 37 ta –jami 163 ta antroponim qatnashgan. Shunda eng ko'p qo'llanilgan ism bu Muhammad antroponimidir.



Muhokama

Abdulla Avloniyning uchta dramasi “Advokatlik osonmi”, “Pinak”, “Biz va Siz” dramalaridagi antroponimlarni tahlil qilamiz.

Davronbek (abrabcha) – *davr sursin, umri shodon, baxtiyor o'tsin, davrining, zamonasining baxtiyor farzandi bo'lsin* degan ma'noni anglatadi.

Abdulla Avloniyning “Advokatlik osonmi” dramasida bosh qahramonlardan birining ismi Davronbek ismi jismiga mos holda tasvirlangan. Zamonasining baxtiyor farzandi o'qimishli, hamma narsani tushunadigan halol kishi obrazida gavdalangan. U ilmsizlik, madaniyatsizlik, qoloqlikni juda qoralaydi va o'zi ham ularni ko'rib ko'p anduhlar chekadi. Uning “-o'rnidan turib jiddiyat bilan Oh, zo'lim madaniyat, biz turkistonliklarning orqasiga qachon kelib tomir yoyasan ?? Qachon kelib bizni bu jaholat zindonidan xalos qilasan ?? Bizda uy tarbiyasi boshlanib, xotin- qizlarimiz ilm – maorif ila nurlanmaguncha, bizning oramizda shunday ko'ngilsiz hollar davom etsa kerak...” [Avloniy, 2009:140] Uning bu fikrlaridan fiklashi teran xotin-qizlarga e'tibor berilmasa, xalqni bu ahvoldan qutqarib bo'lmasligini takidlaydi. Abdulla Avloniy ham xarakteriga mos tarz-

da Davronbek deb ism topib qo'yishi asarni yanada muakammalroq chiqishiga xizmat qilgan. Demak, inson ismidagi ma'no-mazmun uning faqat tashqi ko'rinishidagina emas, qaysidir bir muayyan jihatida ham namoyon bo'lishi mumkin ekan. Badiiy asarda yozuvchi mana shu kabi fikr-mulohazalarni ham inobatga olgan holda o'z qahramonlarini nomlaydi va bunda antroponimlar ham asar tilini o'rganishda ma'lum bir vazifa bajarishi mumkinligiga ishora qiladi. Asarlar tili tahliliga antroponimik soha jihatidan yondashadigan bo'lsak, asar chin ma'noda milliy ruhidaligi, sodda va tushunarliqligi, tasviriylikka egaligi, xalqchilligi bilan XX asr adabiyoti asarlari ichida munosib o'z o'rniga ega asar deyishimiz mumkin, alabatta.

Xudoyberdi (forscha-o'zbekcha) – Xudo ato qildi, Allohning marhamati tuhfası

Xushvaqt (forscha-arabcha) shodon, baxtiyor quvnoq bola yoki yaxshi vaqt, qutlug' kunda tug'ulgan bola. Kishilar chaqaloq omadli, yaxshi xulqli, quvonch olib keladigan bola bo'lsin deb unga Xushvaqt deb nom berishgan. Asarda aynan bu ismning tanlanishiga sabab uning millati tojik ekanligini ko'rsatib berishi uchun ham unga forscha ism tanlangan.

Mehriniso (arabcha-forscha) ayollarning quyoshi va ayollarning eng mehriboni, shafqatlisi. Bu ism o'tmishda oliy nasab ayollarga mansub ayollarning o'ziga xos unvoni bo'lgan. Dramada esa uni boy zodagon emas, aksincha asarda qimorbozga erga tegib qiynalgan obraz sifatida hech kimi yo'q mehrga tashna ayol ekanligini uning so'zlaridan bilishimiz mumkin Masalan, "Opaginang aylansun, dunyoda mani hasratimga quloq soladurg'on odam ham bor ekan. Dod – faryodimga yetadurg'on kishini endi topdim. O'n besh yildan beri man baxti qaro sho'rlikman. Bir qimorbozning qo'liga tushub, o'tga yoqilib, toshga chaqildim. Rahmatlik ota-onam bor paytlarida bu yigit o'lgur erim manga muncha zulum qilolas edi. Ular o'lgandan so'ng ayniqsa bus ho'rlik boshim to'qmoq ostida qoldi" [Avloniy 2009.139]

O'zbek onomastikasining leksik sostavidagi ismlarning ko'pchiligi morfologik jihatdan yasama nomlardir. Hozirgi zamon kishi otlarining yasalishi asosan:

1) morfologik;

2) leksik;

3) sintaktik usul hamda semantik usullarning qo'llanilishini ko'rishimiz mumkin. [Begmatov, 1965:235]

Abdulla Avloniyning drammalarida ham ismlar tuzilishiga ko'ra ikkiga sodda va qo'shma ismlarga ajratiladi:

1. Sodda ismlarga: Tursun, Kamol, Sarvar, Jamol, Habiba,

Ali, Iskandar, Vali Soib kiradi.

2. Qo'shma ismlarga: Mulla G'ulom, Haydarali, Xushvaqt va boshqa ismlar kiradi.

Umuman, Abdulla Avloniy dramalarida sodda ismlar qo'shma ismlarga nisbatan ko'proq uchraydi.

Mehriniso -qo'shma ism hisoblanadi, ikkinchi qismi qisqaradi va tushib qoladi. Mehriniso – Mehri.

Shuningdek, ismlar tarkibida subyektiv baho anglatuvchi qo'shimchalar ham bor. Bu orqali insonga bo'lgan turli munosabatlar ma'no ottenkalarini ifodalashda qo'llaniladi.

-boy, -bek, -jon, -xon, -xon, -toy, -cha singari qo'shimcha shakllar hozirgi

tilshunoslikda turlicha talqin qilinadi.

Bundan ko'rinib turibdiki, insonlar hayotida antroponimlar til lug'at boyligining o'ziga xos ahamiyatga molik qismi bo'lib, ular, birinchidan, turmushning turli jabhalarida doim faol tarzda qo'llanilib, murojaat qilish, insonlarning bir-biridan ajratish, atashlilik obyekti sifatida hamda ikkinchidan, shaxshayotida ma'naviy-ruhiy, diniy-estetik jarayonlarga ta'sir qiluvchi hodisa tarzida belgilanishi mumkin. Shu bois ham muayyan tilning antroponimiyasini o'rganish, jumladan, antroponimlarning til lug'at tarkibidagi o'rni va hamiyatini belgilash, antroponimlarning ma'nosi va ularning etimologik kelib chiqishi, struktur tuzilishi, jamiyatdagi vazifasini o'rganish katta ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Mehriniso - niso elementi ayollarga nisbatan ishlatiladi niso – ayol, xotin, xonim, oliy martabali. Bu so'z o'tmishda aslzoda hukmron oilaga mansub ayollar ismiga qo'shib aytilgan.

-niso indekatori subyektiv baho ottenkasini ifodalaydi. Atoqli otlar tarkibida

erkalash manosini beradi. Ayrim hollarda atoqli otlarga qo'shilib o'zi birikkan ismlarga singib ketsa erkalatish manosini yo'qotadi. Sarvi Mehri oxiridagi "i" aslida forscha izofa qo'shimchasidir Mehr- i- niso, Sarv- i – niso qo'shma ismlarning qisqargan shaklidir.

Xulosa

Xulosa o'rnida shuni aytishimiz mumkinki, Abdulla Avloniyning drammatik asarlari orqali antroponimlar shaxs va jamiyat munosabatlarini ko'rsatuvchi detal bo'la olishi mumkin. Ulardan o'rinli foydalanish asar tilini jonli xalq tili bilan yaqinlashtiradi, ularni milliylikni ko'rsatuvchi qurol sifatida baholashimiz mumkin.

Nomshunoslik sohasida erishiluvchi nazariy xulosalar va qo'lga kiritilgan ashyoviy, daliliy materiallari o'zbek antroponimlarning izohli, etimologik, imloviy lug'atlarni yaratish uchun xizmat qilmog'i kerak. Hozirga qadar bu til lug'atlarning birortasi ham to'liq tuzilgani yo'q. Yuqoridagi mulohazalardan ayon bo'ladiki, o'zbek tilidagi antroponimlarning mavjud tiplari ularning hajmi va chegarasi hozirga qadar belgilangan emas. Professor E.Begmatov aytganidek: «Atoqli otlarni har tomonlama o'rganish o'z tadqiqotlarni kutmoqda»

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Analysis of anthroponyms in Abdulla Avloni's dramatic works

Zarnigor Davronova¹

Annotation

Issues of onomastics have been relevant in every era. Uzbek nomenclature has a specific stage of development. Especially, the study of the development of anthroponyms at the beginning in the 20th century provides important scientific conclusions for Uzbek onomastics. The aim is to study the development of anthroponyms in the early 20th century, to consider their structural-semantic features, and to analyze them historically and etymologically. In the implementation of this goal, the tasks of describing the anthroponyms in the beginning of the 20th century, analyzing the anthroponyms in the dramatic works of Abdulla Avloni, carrying out a statistical, historical-etymological analysis, and structural study have been defined.

Keywords: *Onomastics, anthroponym, structural-semantic features, historical-etymological analysis, structural study, scientific, nomenclature.*

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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 tarjimasini 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'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]

IZOHLAR

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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Nashr b.t. 12.

"O'zbekiston: til va madaniyat" jurnali tahririyatida
tayyorlandi va sahifalandi.
"YASHNOBOD NASHR" bosmaxonasida chop etildi.
Adadi 300 nusxa. Buyurtma №2.
Bosmaxona manzili: Toshkent shahar Yashnobod tumani,
58-a harbiy shaharcha.