**ALISHER NAVOIY NOMIDAGI TOSHKENT DAVLAT O‘ZBEK TILI VA ADABIYOTI UNIVERSITETI HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.19.01 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

**ALISHER NAVOIY NOMIDAGI TOSHKENT DAVLAT O‘ZBEK TILI VA ADABIYOTI UNIVERSITETI**

**G‘ANIYEVA LOBAR SA’DULLA QIZI**

# O‘ZBEK TILI DAVLAT BOSHQARUVI TERMINLARI

**10.00.01 – O‘zbek tili**

**FILOLOGIYA FANLARI BO‘YICHA FALSAFA DOKTORI (PhD) DISSERTATSIYASI AVTOREFERATI**

**Toshkent – 2025**

**UDK: 811.512.133’373.46:342.5**

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

# Content of dissertation abstract of the doctor of philosophy (PhD) on philological sciences

# Оглавление автореферата диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам

**G‘aniyeva Lobar Sa’dulla qizi**
O‘zbek tili davlat boshqaruvi terminlari ..... 3

**Ganiyeva Lobar Sadulla kizi**
Terms of public administration in Uzbek language ..... 25

**Ганиева Лобар Саъдулла кизи**
Термины государственного управления в узбекском языке..... 47

**E’lon qilingan ishlar ro‘yxati**
List of published works
Список опубликованных работ ..... 52

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**The topic of the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) dissertation was registered with the Higher Atetestation Commission under the Minstry and of Higher Education, Science of Innovation of the Republic of Uzbekistan under the number B2022.4.PhD/Fil2818.**

The doctoral thesis was carried out at the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi.

Dissertation abstract is placed on the web site of the Scientific Council (www.tsuull.uz) and educational informational portal of "Ziyonet" (www.ziyonet.uz ) in three languages (Uzbek, English and Russian (resume).

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**Falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi mavzusi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta’lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasida B2022.4.PhD/Fil2818 raqam bilan ro‘yxatga olingan.**

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## KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

**Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati.** Dunyo tilshunosligida XX asrning o‘rtalaridan boshlab tadqiqot obyekti bo‘lgan terminosistemalar bugungi kunda ham muhim ahamiyatga ega. Ma’lum sohalarga doir leksik birliklar inson lisoniy zahirasining katta qismini tashkil qiladi. Terminologik lisoniy zahira vaqt o‘tgani sari boyib boradi, ifodalagan tushunchalari o‘zgarishlarga uchraydi hamda eskilari o‘z o‘rnini yangilariga bo‘shatib beradi. Bu jarayon tilning terminologik sathida uzluksiz tadqiqotlar olib borilishini talab etadi. Til zahirasida terminlar miqdorining oshishi, shuningdek, terminologik tizimlarning rivojlanishi adabiy til taraqqiy etishining muhim belgisi bo‘lganligi uchun ham davlat boshqaruvi terminlarining shakllanish manbalari, leksik-semantik xususiyatlari, genealogiyasini o‘rganish, paradigmatik munosabatlarini aniqlash muhim sanaladi.

Jahon tilshunosligida terminga qo‘yiladigan talablar, uning xususiyatlari, tushuncha ifodalash jihatlari, terminologik birliklarda leksik-semantik munosabatning mavjudligi, ularni moddiylashtiruvchi til birliklari ko‘plab tadqiqotlarda yoritilgan bo‘lishiga qaramasdan yangi sohalar (diplomatiya, bank-moliya, turizm, ish yuritish terminologiyasi, davlat boshqaruvi) zaminida yangi tushunchalarni ifodalovchi terminlarning qo‘llanilishi ularning o‘rganilishini talab qilmoqda. Shu jihatdan davlat boshqaruviga oid terminlarni tartibga solish, leksik-semantik xususiyatlarini aniqlash, genealogik tarkibini o‘rganish ham ijtimoiy-siyosiy, ham lingvistik jihatdan dolzarblik kasb etadi.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida so‘ngi paytlarda terminlarning to‘g‘ri qo‘llanilishiga erishish, leksik birliklarni terminologik birliklarga aylantirish va terminlashtirishda birinchi o‘rinda ichki imkoniyatlarga tayanish asoslarini ishlab chiqishga alohida e’tibor qaratilmoqda. Jumladan, terminologiya talqini borasidagi qarashlarni umumlashtirish, tizimga solish hamda mutaxassislar e’tiboriga havola etish borasida amalga oshirilgan izlanishlar katta ilmiy-nazariy ahamiyatga molik. Shu nuqtayi nazardan, jamiyatimiz ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va siyosiy rivojlanishda bo‘lgan bir vaqtda davlat boshqaruvi terminlarini tadqiq etishga bo‘lgan ehtiyoj katta. Zotan, “O‘zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi Farmonda: “...mamlakatimiz ijtimoiy hayotining barcha sohalarida, jumladan, davlat boshqaruvi, zamonaviy va innovatsion texnologiyalar, sanoat, bank-moliya tizimi, huquqshunoslik, diplomatiya, harbiy ish, tibbiyot va boshqa sohalarda davlat tilining imkoniyatlaridan to‘liq hamda to‘g‘ri foydalanishga erishish”[1] eng asosiy vazifalardan biri sifatida belgilangan. Shu ma’noda, o‘zbek tili davlat boshqaruvi terminlarini tadqiq qilish dolzarb ilmiy muammolardandir.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2016-yil 13-maydagi PF-49-97-son “Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetini tashkil etish to‘g‘risida”, 2019-yil 21-oktyabrdagi PF-5850-son “O‘zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2020-yil 20-oktyabrdagi PF-6084-son “Mamlakatimizda o‘zbek tilini

[1]Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг “Ўзбек тилининг давлат тили сифатидаги нуфузи ва мавқеини тубдан ошириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”ги Фармони // http//uza.uz/oz/documents/uzbek-tilining-davlat-tili-sifatidagi-nufuzi-va-mav-eini-tubd-22-10-2019.

yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi Farmonlari; 2017-yil 17-fevraldagi PQ-2789-son “Fanlar akademiyasi faoliyati, ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlarini tashkil etish, boshqarish va moliyalashtirishni yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi Qarori, Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2020-yil 11-martdagi 139-son “O‘zbek tili va adabiyoti bo‘yicha fundamental va amaliy tadqiqotlar samaradorligini yanada oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi Qarori hamda sohaga tegishli boshqa me’yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda ushbu dissertatsiya muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi va uning dolzarbligini belgilaydi.

**Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi.** Dissertatsiya Respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining I. “Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma’naviy-ma’rifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion g‘oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo‘llari” ustuvor yo‘nalishi doirasida amalga oshirilgan.

**Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi.** Dunyo tilshunosligida bugungi kunga qadar terminlar lingvistik jihatdan uzluksiz tadqiq etilmoqda. Jumladan, G.Vinokur, A.Reformatskiy, D.Lotte, V.Danilenko kabi olimlarning ilmiy tadqiqotlarida terminologiyaning nazariy jihatlari, terminlar sistemasini tartibga solish, terminning belgilari, termin va terminologiyaning amaliy ahamiyati ochiqlangan bo‘lsa[2], A.Superanskaya, N.Podolskaya, N.Vasilyeva esa termin tilning o‘ziga xos elementi ekanligini ilmiy asoslab bergan[3]. Y.Belchikov, I.Protchenko, A.Buryachok, P.Milshin, N.Leyberova, I.Tkacheva kabi tilshunos olimlar semantik-mavzuiy jihatdan ijtimoiy-siyosiy qatlamga doir so‘zlarni nominativlik asosida o‘rganishgan[4]. Shuningdek, Nguen Txi Txu Van, M.Kulchiyeva, S.Efendiyeva, Alkudah Amjad Qosim Muhammad, Е.Белоус, T.Artyunova kabi tilshunoslar terminologiyaga doir tadqiqot ishlari olib borishgan[5]. Turkiy tillarga oid ishlar

[2]Винокур Г.О. О некоторых явлениях словообразования в русской технической терминологии // Труды МИФЛИ. Т. 5. Сборник статей по языковедению. – М., 1939; Реформатский А.А. Что такой термин и терминология? // Вопросы терминологии. – М., 1961; Лотте Д.С. Как работать над терминологией. Основы и методы. – М., 1968; Shu muallif: Вопросы саимствованиы и упорядочения иноязычных терминов и терминоелеминтов. – М.: Наука, 1982; Данилинко В.П. Русская терминология. Опыт лингвистического описания. – М.: Наука, 1977.

[3]Суперанская А.В., Подольская Н.В., Васильева Н.В. Общая терминология. Вопросы теории. – М.: Наука, 2012.

[4]Бельчиков Ю.А. Общественно-политическая лексика В.Г.Белинского. – М., 1962; Мильшин П.К. Обогашение общесвенно-политической лексики русского литературного языка в советскую эпоху. Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ростов н/Д., 1964; Бурячок А.А. Формирование общего фонда социально-политической лексики восточнославянских языков. Автореф. дисс. … д-ра филол. наук. – Киев, 1984; Лейберова Н.М. Терминология государственного устройсва в современном русском языке. Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Лелинград, 1984; Ткачева И.О. Политическая лексика в современном русском языке: семантические асобинности и проблемы лексикографического представления. Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Санкт-Петербург, 2008.

[5] Нгуен Тхи Тху Ван. Терминология государственного управления в современном русском языке. Дисс. … канд. филол. наук. – М., 2001; Кульчиева М.Б. Вклад русского языка в становление и развитие общественно-политической терминологии осетинского. Дисс. … канд. филол. наук. – Владикавказ, 2005; Эфендиева С.С. Развитие Общественно-политической терминологии лезгинского языка. Автореф. дисс. … канд. филол. наук. – Махачкала, 2006; Алькудах Амджад Касим Мухаммад. Терминология международного туризма в современном русском языки. Автореф. дисс. … канд. филол. наук. – Воронеж, 2019; Белоус Е.С. Терминология управления документацией: семантика, структура, функционирование. Автореф. дисс. … канд. филол. наук. – Волгород: ВолгГТУ, 2021.

sifatida M.Xarlanova, A.Isabekova, R.Barlibayevning dissertatsiyalari alohida ahamiyatga ega[6].

O‘zbek tilshunosligida terminologik leksika tadqiqida S.Akobirov, A.Hojiyev, O.Usmonov, R.Doniyorov S.Usmonov, H.Dadaboyev, N.Usmonov, H.Yodgorov, A.Sobirov, G.G‘ulomova, I.Yuldashev, Z.Isaqova, G‘.Ismailov, A.To‘raxojayeva, A.Madvaliyev, S.Mustafayeva, D.Kadirbekova, D.Saidqodirova, R.Sharopova, B.Mirsanov, Y.Shirinova, S.Mavlyanov, E.Sabirova kabi tilshunoslarning ishlari alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi[7].

Amalga oshirilgan tadqiqotlardan ma’lum bo‘ladiki, o‘zbek tilidagi davlat boshqaruvi terminlari alohida tadqiqot ishi sifatida tadqiq etilmagan. Mazkur dissertatsiya mavzusi esa o‘zbek terminologiyasida ilk bor o‘rganilmoqda.

**Tadqiqot mavzusining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta’lim muassasasining ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari bilan bog‘liqligi.** Tadqiqot Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari rejasiga muvofiq “Tilning ijtimoiy, tarixiy va zamonaviy taraqqiyoti” yo‘nalishi doirasida bajarilgan.

**Tadqiqotning maqsadi** o‘zbek tili davlat boshqaruvi terminlarini semantik va genealogik jihatdan tahlil qilish orqali uning o‘zbek adabiy tili rivojida tutgan o‘rnini ochib berishdan iborat**.**

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[6]Харланова М.С. Развитие общественно-политической терминологии туркменского языка в современный период. Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ашхабад, 1965; Исабекова А.Б. Общественно-политическая терминология в киргизском литературном языке и вопросы ее упорядоточения. Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Фрунзе, 1971; Барлибаев Р. Қазіргі қазақ тіліндеги қогамдық саяси лексика. Автореф. дисс. … канд. филол. наук. – Алматы: Мектеп, 1978.

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**Tadqiqotning vazifalari:**

o‘zbek tili davlat boshqaruvi terminologiyasining nazariy asoslarini o‘rganish, shakllanish manbalarini tadqiq etish natijasida o‘zbek tili davlat boshqaruvi terminlarining o‘zbek adabiy tilidagi o‘rni va ahamiyatini belgilash;

o‘zbek tili davlat bosharuvi terminlarini mavzuiy guruhlarga ajratish asosida leksik-semantik jihatdan sohaga doir terminologik birliklarni tizimlashtirish;

davlat boshqaruviga doir terminologik birliklarni genealogik jihatdan o‘rganish natijasida bugungi davr uchun xarakterli bo‘lgan terminlarni aniqlash hamda o‘z va o‘zlashma qatlamga doir terminlarning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarini asoslash, o‘zlashmalarning o‘zlashish usullariga oydinlik kiritish orqali davlat boshqaruvi terminologiyasining boyish manbasini ko‘rsatish;

davlat boshqaruvi terminlarining paradigmatik munosabatlarini yoritish yordamida ularning mazmun-mohiyati, til va tafakkur munosabatidagi o‘rnini aniqlashtirish.

**Tadqiqotning obyekti** sifatida “O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati”, “Ijtimoiy-siyosiy terminlarning qisqacha izohli lug‘ati”, “Davlat boshqaruviga oid terminlarning izohli lug‘ati” hamda sohaga doir qonun hujjatlari, lex.uz va gov.uz saytlaridagi davlat boshqaruvi terminlari tanlab olindi.

**Tadqiqotning predmetini** o‘zbek tili davlat boshqaruvi terminologiyasining nazariy asoslari, shakllanish manbalari, leksik-semantik mavzuiy guruhlari, genealogiyasi va paradigmatik munosabatlarini sinxron aspektda tadqiq etish tashkil qiladi.

**Tadqiqotning usullari.** Tadqiqot mavzusini yoritishda tavsiflash, tasniflash, komponent va statistik tahlil metodlaridan foydalanildi.

**Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi** quyidagilardan iborat:

davlat bosharuvi terminologiyasini o‘rganishning nazariy asoslari keltirilishi natijasida o‘zbek tili davlat boshqaruvi terminlarining o‘zbek tilshunosligidagi o‘rni va ahamiyati dalillangan, til tizimida alohida sohaga doir terminologik birliklar ekanligi isbotlangan;

o‘zbek tili davlat boshqaruvi terminlari mazmuniy aloqasiga ko‘ra mavzuiy guruhlarining aniqlanishi natijasida sohaga oid terminlar qamrovi belgilangan va tizimlashtirilgan, shuningdek, guruhlarga mansub terminlarning semantik jihatdan mutanosibligi misollar asosida dalillangan;

o‘zbek tili davlat bosharuvi terminlarining genealogiyasi o‘z va o‘zlashgan qatlamlar bo‘yicha tahlili yordamida o‘zbek tili rivojida qo‘shimchalar vositasida so‘z yasash hamda sintaktik usul katta o‘rin tutgani, o‘zlashmalardan yangi terminlar yasashda turkiy affikslarning ishtiroki muhimligi asoslangan;

o‘zbek tili davlat boshqaruvi terminlari o‘rtasidagi paradigmatik munosabatlar (sinonimiya, giper-giponimiya, antonimiya, partonimiya) yoritilgan, misollar asosida ushbu hodisalarning o‘zbek tili davlat boshqaruvi terminologiyasida amal qilishi isbotlangan.

**Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari** quyidagilardan iborat:

davlat boshqaruvi terminologiyasini o‘rganishning nazariy asoslarini tadqiq etish shu sohada keyingi olib borilishi kerak bo‘lgan tadqiqotlarning amaliy ahamiyatini va ilmiy asosini ko‘rsatib bergan;

davlat boshqaruvi terminlarining shakllanish manbalarini o‘rganish natijasida olingan xulosalar terminlarning ma’no taraqqiyotini ochib berish, til tarixi bilan aloqador lisoniy hodisalarni sharhlash, adabiy tilning shakllanish va rivojlanish bosqichlariga xos xususiyatlarni aniqlashga imkon berishi ilmiy-nazariy jihatdan dalillangan;

davlat boshqaruviga mansub terminlar, o‘z navbatida, xalqimizning shu davrdagi hayoti, turmush tarzi, madaniyati, urf-odati, an’analari, jamiyat va siyosat o‘rtasidagi mutanosiblik asosida shakllangani bois tuzilgan mavzuiy guruhlar davlat boshqaruvi terminlarining ma’noviy chegarasini aniqlashga xizmat qilishi asoslangan;

tadqiqot natijalari istiqbolda leksikologiya, terminologiya, hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tili, terminologiyadagi leksik-semantik jarayonlarni yanada chuqurroq o‘rganish, darslik va o‘quv qo‘llanmalari, terminologiyaga doir izohli lug‘atlar yaratish uchun manba bo‘lib xizmat qilishi mumkinligi isbotlangan;

davlat boshqaruvi terminlarining genealogik tahlil etilishi, paradigmatik munosabatlarning o‘rganilishi, jumladan, XXI asr uchun xarakterli bo‘lgan terminologik masalalarining yoritilishi filologiya yo‘nalishida tahsil olayotgan talabalar, ilmiy tadqiqotchilar va soha mutaxassislari uchun zarur material vazifasini o‘tashi ko‘rsatib berilgan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi** dissertatsiya ishining obyekti aniq belgilangani, tadqiqot olib borishda asosli manbalarga tayanilgani, muammoning aniq qo‘yilgani, tadqiqot ishining zarurati rasmiy manbalar asosida tasdiqlangani, keltirilgan tahlillarning ilmiyligi va nazariy manbalar bilan asoslangani, o‘zbek tili davlat boshqaruvi terminlari tadqiqi bo‘yicha xulosalar, taklif va tavsiyalarning amaliyotga joriy qilingani, olingan natijalarning vakolatli tuzilmalar tomonidan tasdiqlangani bilan izohlanadi.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati.** Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati sifatida aytishimiz mumkinki, bugungi kunda olib borilayotgan davlat siyosati, davlat boshqaruvining takomillashuvi sohada yangi terminlarning qo‘llanilishiga zamin yaratmoqda. Bu terminlarning ifoda semalarini o‘rganish, o‘zbek tili terminologik sistemasining qamrovini belgilash uchun o‘zbek tili leksikasi, jumladan, terminologik sathda yangi tadqiqotlar olib borilishiga keng yo‘l ochilgani bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati shundan iboratki, tadqiqotning materiallari va xulosalaridan oliy o‘quv yurtlaridagi “Terminologiya”, “Korpus lingvistikasi”, “Umumiy tilshunoslik”, “Leksikografiya” kabi o‘qitiladigan mutaxassisilik fanlaridan ma’ruzalar tayyorlashda hamda davlat boshqaruvi sohasi mutaxassislari uchun maxsus kurslar yaratishda, shuningdek, “O‘zbek tili davlat boshqaruvi terminlarining tezaurus lug‘ati”, “O‘zbek tili davlat boshqaruvi terminlarining cho‘ntak lug‘ati”, “O‘zbek tili davlat boshqaruvi terminlarining o‘quv lug‘ati (maktab ta’limi, OTM)” kabilarni yaratishda foydalanish mumkinligi bilan asoslanadi.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi**. O‘zbek tili davlat boshqaruvi terminlari tadqiqi bo‘yicha olingan ilmiy natijalar asosida:

davlat boshqaruvi terminlarining shakllanishida O‘rxun-Enasoy obidalari, Yusuf Xos Hojibning “Qutadg‘u bilig”, Nizomulmulkning “Siyosatnoma”, Rabg‘uziyning “Qisasi Rabg‘uziy” asari, shuningdek, “Temur tuzuklari”, Alisher Navoiyning asarlari, Ogahiyning “Riyoz-ud davla” asari kabi manbalarning o‘rni asoslanganligi va ularga doir turkiy terminlarning izohlanishi, davlat boshqaruvi terminlarining taraqqiyoti va takomilida ekstralingvistik omilning ta’siri muhim ekanligi hamda genealogik tahlil natijalariga doir xulosalardan Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida 2020-2023-yillarga mo‘ljallangan AM-FZ-201908172-raqamli “Turkiy tillarning lingvodidaktik elektron platformasini yaratish” mavzusidagi amaliy loyihada foydalanilgan (Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2024-yil 02-dekabrdagi 04/1-3480-sonli ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada turkiy tillarning lingvodidaktik elektron platformasini yaratishga oid materiallar ko‘lami kengaygan, lingvodidaktik manbalardagi davlat boshqaruvi terminlarining mazmuni va mohiyatining aniqlanishiga erishilgan;

terminlar so‘z yasovchi qoliplar negizida yasalishining isbotlangani, faol yasovchi qo‘shimchalarning aniqlangani, terminlarning grammatik strukturasi ko‘rsatilganligi, birikmali terminlarning keng ko‘lamdaligi va ularda aniqlovchi komponentning ahamiyati, terminlarda sinonimlar tahlili bilan bog‘liq natijalari hamda ishlab chiqilgan tavsiyalardan Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida 2022-2024-yillarda bajarilgan ИЛ-402104209 “Axborot-qidiruv tizimlari (Google, Yandex. Goole translate) uchun avtomatik ishlov berish vositasi – O‘zbek tilining morfoleksikoni va morfologik analizatori dasturiy vositasini yaratish” mavzusidagi amaliy loyihada foydalanilgan (Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2024-yil 02-dekabrdagi 04/1-3479-sonli ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada o‘zbek tilining morfoleksikoni va morfologik analizatori dasturiy vositasini yaratishda til birliklarini leksik-semantik, grammatik hamda genealogik tomondan o‘rganish uchun ilmiy-nazariy manba hisoblangan;

o‘zbek tili davlat boshqaruvi terminlarining o‘zbek tilshunosligidagi o‘rni va ahamiyati dalillangani, til tizimida alohida sohaga doir terminologik birliklar ekanligining isbotlangani hamda o‘zbek tili davlat bosharuvi terminlarining genealogiyasi o‘z va o‘zlashgan qatlamlar bo‘yicha tahlili yordamida o‘zbek tili rivojida qo‘shimchalar vositasida so‘z yasash hamda sintaktik usul katta o‘rin tutgani, o‘zlashmalardan yangi terminlar yasashda turkiy affikslarning ishtiroki muhimligi asoslanganligiga oid tahlillar hamda xulosalardan Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida 2022-2024-yillarda bajarilgan ИЛ-402104209 “Axborot-qidiruv tizimlari (Google, Yandex. Goole translate) uchun avtomatik ishlov berish vositasi – O‘zbek tilining morfoleksikoni va morfologik analizatori dasturiy vositasini yaratish” mavzusidagi amaliy loyihada foydalanilgan (Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2024-yil 02-dekabrdagi 04/1-3479-sonli ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada axborot-qidiruv tizimlari uchun avtomatik ishlov berish vositasini yaratishda lingvistik ta’minot uchun tayanch tadqiqot ishi sifatida xizmat qilgan;

davlat boshqaruvi terminlarining leksik-semantik xususiyatlari, yasalish usullari va paradigmatik munosabatlarining tahlili natijalaridan Muhammad al-Xorazmiy nomidagi Toshkent axborot texnologiyalari universitetida 2021-2023-

yillarda amalga oshirilgan 01/04. “Yangi avlod o‘quv lug‘atlari va ularning mobil ilovalarini yaratish” mavzusidagi innovatsion loyihada foydalanilgan (2025-yil 06-fevraldagi 407/05-2-sonli ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada lug‘atlarni tuzish va mobil ilovalarning lingvistik ta’minotini yaratishda, sinonimlar va morfemalar jadvalini shakllantirishda amaliy hamda ilmiy-nazariy tadqiqot vazifasini bajargan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi.** Tadqiqot natijalari 5 ta xalqaro va 3 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida muhokamadan o‘tkazilgan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining e’lon qilinishi.** Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha jami 13 ta ilmiy ish, shulardan, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 5 ta, jumladan, xorijiy jurnallarda 1 ta, respublika jurnallarida 4 ta maqola e’lon qilingan.

**Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi.** Dissertatsiya kirish, uch bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati va ilovadan iborat. Tadqiqotning umumiy hajmi 140 sahifani tashkil etadi.

## DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

**Kirish** qismida dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, tadqiqotning maqsadi va vazifalari, obyekti va predmeti tavsiflangan, mavzuning respublika fan va texnologiyalari taraqqiyotining ustuvor yo‘nalishlarga mosligi ko‘rsatilgan, tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan. Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliyotga joriy qilinishi, ishning aprobatsiyasi, e’lon qilingan ishlar va dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi bo‘yicha ma’lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobi **“Davlat boshqaruvi terminologiyasining nazariy asoslari”** ga bag‘ishlanadi. Bobning 1.1. paragrafi *“Tilshunoslikda davlat boshqaruvi terminologiyasining tadqiq etilishi”* deb nomlanib, tilshunoslikda davlat boshqaruvi terminologiyasining tadqiq etilishiga doir tadqiqotlar xususida mulohaza yuritiladi.

Terminologiya masalalariga oydinlik kiritish, termin tushunchasi, termin tanlash mezonlari, sohalarga oid terminlarni tadqiq etish dolzarb bo‘lib, taraqqiyotning jadallashuvi, ijtimoiy-siyosiy jarayonlarning takomillashuvi terminologiyaga doir masalalarning ko‘lamini kengaytiradi. Rus tilshunosligida sohaviy terminologiya bo‘yisha qilingan ishlar davriylik jihatidan tahlil qilinganda, aynan, ijtimoiy-siyosiy leksikaga doir keng ko‘lamli ishlar amalga oshirilganligi ta’kidlangan[8].

Nguen Txi Txu Van rus tilidagi davlat boshqaruvi terminlarini tadqiq etishda termin tushunchasi uning xususiyatlari, tadqiqotning nazariy muammolari, rus tilida davlat boshqaruvi terminologiyasini shakllantirishdagi faol jarayonlarga alohida to‘xtalib o‘tadi. Shuningdek, davlat boshqaruvi terminlarining struktur va leksik-semantik tahlillarini hamda tematik tasnifini amalga oshirgan[9].

M.Kulchiyeva esa, rus tili ta’sirida shakllangan eroniy tillar guruhiga mansub osetin tilining ijtimoiy-siyosiy terminologiyasi tadqiqida osetin va rus tili

[8] Гринев-Гриневич С.В. Терминоведение. – М.: Академия, 2008. – С. 279 – 280.

[9] Нгуен Тхи Тху Ван. Терминология государственного управления в современном русском языке. Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 2001. – С. 213.

lingvomadaniy munosabatlarining o‘rganilish tarixi, siyosiy terminologiyaning tarkibiy qismi bo‘lgan davlat boshqaruviga oid terminlarning genetik tasnifi va ijtimoiy-siyosiy terminologiyaning shakllanish bosqichlarini tadqiq qilgan[10].

O‘zbek tilshunosligida A.Hojiyev termin va terminologiya masalalariga alohida e’tibor qaratib, har bir til, uning lug‘at tarkibi ichki va tashqi imkoniyatlar asosida rivojlanishini ta’kidlaydi, termin qaysi tildan olinganidan qat’i nazar shu tilga singib ketgan so‘zlar uning o‘z mulki, boyligi hisoblanishiga ilmiy asoslar keltiradi[11].

XX asrning oxirgi choragiga kelib sohaviy terminologiyaga doir ilmiy tadqiqotlarning ko‘lami ancha kengaydi. Jumladan, H.Dadaboyev XI-XIV asr yozma manbalaridagi ijtimoiy-siyosiy va ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy terminologiyasi tadqiqi terminlardagi fonetik hamda semantik o‘zgarishlar, ularning ifodalaydigan ma’nolari, genetik tavsifi, leksik-semantik munosabatlari (omonim, sinonim hamda antonimlik) xususida tahlil va xulosalar berganligi bilan qimmatlidir[12].

Shuningdek, davlat boshqaruvi terminlarining shakllanish tarixi, genealogik mohiyatini ochib berish hamda terminlarning sinxron va diaxron holatini qiyoslashda A.O‘razboyev, Z.Isaqova va B.Abdushukurovning tadqiqot ishlari amaliy ahamiyatga ega[13].

A.To‘raxojayeva mustaqillik davridagi ijtimoiy-siyosiy leksikaning taraqqiyotiga ahamiyat qaratib, 2-bobni to‘laligicha davlat boshqaruvi mikromaydonining leksik-semantik xususiyatlariga bag‘ishlagan[14].

So‘nggi yillarda amalga oshirilgan R.Sharopova, N.Sadinova, Y.Shirinova, S.Mavlyanov kabi tilshunoslarning tadqiqotlarida sohalar terminologiyasining lingvistik masalalari va ularning yechimi xususida asosli xulosalar mavjud[15].

Demak, o‘rganilgan barcha tadqiqot ishlaridan shunday xulosaga kelish mumkinki, terminologiyaga doir tadqiqot ishi olib borishda terminlarning shakllanish manbalari, mavzuiy guruhlari, genealogiyasi va leksik-semantik munosabatlarini tadqiq hamda tahlil etish ilmiy va amaliy jihatdan samarali natijaga olib keladi.

Ta’kidlash lozimki, davlat boshqaruvi tilshunoslik, pedagogika, yuridik, diplomatiya, ish yuritish terminologiyasidan qamrovi va bir qancha sohalarga doir terminlarni o‘zida tutashtirganligi bilan farq qiladi. Chunki davlat boshqaruvi

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[10] Кульчиева М.Б. Вклад русского языка в становление и развитие общественно-политической терминологии осетинского языка. Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Владикавказ, 2005. – С. 7.

[11]Ҳожиев А. Термин танлаш мезонлари. – Т.: Фан, 1996. – Б. 13.

[12]Дадабаев Х.А. Общественно-политическая и социально-экономическая терминология в тюркоязычных письменных памятниках XI-XIV вв. – Т.: Ёзувчи, 1991. – С. 21 – 49.

[13]Ўразбоев А.Д. Огаҳийнинг “Риёз уд-давла ” асарида ижтимоий-сиёсий лексика. Филол фан. номз. ... дисс. – Т., 2009. – Б. 51-55; Исақова З.М. Алишер Навоийнинг “Мажолис ун-нафоис” асаридаги ижтимоий-сиёсий лексика. Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Т., 2010. – Б. 22 – 55; Абдушукуров Б. “Қисаси Рабғузий” лексикаси. Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. – Т., 2017; Shu muallif: Туркий манбалар лексикаси. – Т.: Bookmany print, 2022. – Б. 46 – 67.

[14]Тўрахожаева А.Х. Мустақиллик шароитида ўзбек тили ижтимоий-сиёий лексикасининг тараққиёти. Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Т., 2012. – Б. 139.

[15] Шаропова Р.Ж. Ўзбек тили ижтимоий-сиёсий терминларининг семантик-структур хусусиятлари ва лексикографик талқини. Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. ... дисс. – Қарши, 2019. – Б. 129 – 131; Садинова Н.У. Ўзбек тили иш юритиш терминологияси. Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. ... дисс. – Т., 2020. – Б. 139 – 142; Ширинова Е.Т. Ўзбек тили банк-молия терминологияси. Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. ... дисс. – Т., 2020. – Б. 133 – 136; Mavlyanov S.J. O‘zbek tili diplomatik terminlari. Filol. fan. b. fals. dok. ... diss. – T., 2022. – B. 46 – 67.

jamiyat hayotini ijtimoiy-siyosiy, iqtisodiy, harbiy, huquqiy jihatdan tartibga solib turish jarayonini anglatadi. Ya'ni davlat boshqaruvi terminolgiyasi tadqiqida boshqaruv fani terminlari emas, aksincha, davlat boshqaruvining tashkil etilishi, tartibi, olib borilishi, faoliyatiga doir birliklar qamrab olinadi.

Bobning 1.2. paragrafi *"Davlat boshqaruvi terminlarining shakllanish manbalari"* deb nomlanib, unda davlat boshqaruvi terminlari shakllanishining tarixiy va mustaqillik davriga oid manbalari o'rganilgan.

Davlat boshqaruvi terminlarining shakllanish manbalarini tadqiq etish mazkur terminlarning yuzaga kelishi va taraqqiyot bosqichlarini aniqlash imkonini beradi. "O'zbek terminologik leksikasining shaklanish manbasi ma'lum va mashhur qadimgi turkiy til (VII-X), eski turkiy til (XI-XIV) va eski o'zbek adabiy tili obidalariga borib taqaladi"[16]. Xususan, O'rxun-Enasoy obidalari, Abu Nasr Forobiyning davlat boshqaruviga oid asarlari, Yusuf Xos Hojibning "Qutadg'u bilig", Nizomulmulkning "Siyosatnoma", Rabg'uziyning "Qisasi Rabg'uziy" asari, shuningdek, "Temur tuzuklari", Alisher Navoiyning tarixiy asarlari, Ogahiyning "Riyoz-ud davla" asari davlat boshqaruvi terminlari tavsiflangan muhim yodgorliklar sanaladi.

Ko'k turk bitiktoshlarining til uslubi o'ziga xos bo'lib, ularda davlatchilikka doir terminlar, maxsus atamalar mavjudligi olimlar tomonidan izohlangan. "Jumladan, *büjürük* "mahkama xizmatchisi", *il* "davlat", *illig* "davlatli", *tämğäçi* "muhrdor" *törü* "qonun", *şäd* "yuksak unvonni bildiruvchi so'z" terminlari alohida izohlangan. Shuningdek, VI asrda *"il tütsiqi"* birikmasi *"konstitutsiya"*, ya'ni *"davlatning bosh qomusi"* ma'nosini ifoda etish uchun qo'llangan terminlar sifatida qayd etiladi"[17].

Yusuf Xos Hojibning "Qutadg'u bilig" asarida davlatni boshqarish uchun *törü* ning o'rni alohidaligi ta'kidlanadi[18]. *"Täkin"* termini qadim turkiylarda taxt vorisiga, keyinchalik esa harbiy lashkarboshilarga unvon sifatida ham ishlatilgan[19]. Arablar boshqaruvi orqali o'zlashgan *vazir* termini bugungi kunda ham davlat boshqaruvida asosiy lavozimni ifoda etadi, *buyruq* termini bajarilishi kerak bo'lgan hujjat turi tushunchasini yo'qotmagan, *xon* termini esa XX asr boshlariga qadar iste'molda faol bo'lgan. Demak, aytish mumkinki, vaqtlar o'tgan sari tilda ishlatilgan terminlar o'z o'rnini boshqasiga bo'shatadi yoki aslicha saqlanib qolishi ham mumkin.

"Temur tuzuklari" da *dargoh* – eng oliy davlat idorasi bo'lib, uni hukmdorning o'zi boshqargan. Mustaqillikdan so'ng shu tushunchani beruvchi termin sifatida dastlab *Prezident apparati* ishlatilgan bo'lib, oxirgi yillarda uning o'rnida *Prezident administatsiyasi* termini qo'llanilmoqda. *Devonlar* – vazirliklar bo'lib, shuningdek, *oliy devon* ham bo'lgan, unga *devonbegi* boshchilik qilgan. Oliy devonning mavqeyi, anglatgan tushunchasi bugungi kundagi Vazirlar Mahkamasi bilan deyarli teng. *Arzbegi, tavochi, hojib, hojiblar, xazinador, xonsolar, jibochi, qushchi,*

[16] Dadaboyev H. O'zbek terminologiyasi. – T.: Nodirabegim, 2020. – B. 22.

[17]Омонов Қ. Туркий расмий услубнинг юзага келиши ва такомили(илк ва ўрта асрлар). Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. – Т., 2016. – Б. 22 – 41.

[18]Ko'rsatilgan manba. – B. 46.

[19]uz.m.wikipediya.org

*qushbegi, bakovulboshi, kotib, bitikchi* kabi bir qancha lavozimlar va mansablarni ifodalovchi terminlar keltirilgan[20]. “Temur tuzuklari” dan keyingi davlat boshqaruviga oid manba sifatida Alisher Navoiyning asarlarini ayta olamiz. Alisher Navoiy “Tarixi mulki ajam”, “Majolis-un nafois” kabi bir qancha asarlarida XV-XVI asrdagi tarixiy muhitni yoritish bilan birga, ijtimoiy-siyosiy turmush tarzi, davlat boshqaruvidagi jarayonlar, sinfiy tabaqalarni to‘laqonli aks ettirgan.

Istiqlol davriga doir davlat boshqaruvi terminlari mavjud manba sifatida O‘zbekiston Respublikasining Konstitutsiyasi, lex.uz va gov.uz saytlarida qo‘llangan terminlar e’tirof qilindi. Davlat boshqaruvi terminlarining sinxron tadqiqini amalga oshirish jarayonida mustaqillik davriga oid manbalardan 900 ta termin yig‘ildi.

Demak, aytish joizki, har qanday sohadagi terminlarni tadqiq etishda ularning shakllanish manbalarini o‘rganish muhim hisoblanadi. Ya’ni terminlarning modernizatsiyalashish jarayonini, leksik-semantik hamda genealogik xususiyatlarini aniqlashda muhim ahamiyatga ega.

**“O‘zbek tili davlat boshqaruvi terminlarining tematik va genealogik tavsifi”** nomli ikkinchi bobda mavzuiy guruhlar tasnifi hamda davlat boshqaruvi terminlarining genealogik tahlili, ya’ni terminlarning qaysi tillarga mansubligi va o‘zlashtirish usullariga ko‘ra turlari tadqiq etilgan. Bobning “*O‘zbek tili davlat boshqaruvi terminlarining tematik tasnifi”* nomli 2.1. paragrafida davlat boshqaruvi terminlarining umumiy yetakchi guruhlari 6 ta, jumladan, terminlar ifodalagan tushunchalarining xususiyati va vazifasiga ko‘ra 57 ta mavzuiy guruhlarga tasniflandi.

Terminlarni tasniflash va tavsiflash, guruhlashtirish muayyan davrdagi davlat, jamiyat tuzumi, rivoji hamda fan darajasini ko‘rsatib beradigan muhim omildir[21]. Ayniqsa, davlat boshqaruvi terminlarining mavzuiy tasnifi bugungi kundagi siyosiy boshqaruv va jarayon haqida ma’lumot beruvchi, lingvistik jarayonlarni aks ettiruvchi asosiy manba bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. O‘zbek tilshunosligida E.Begmatov leksik qatlamni mavzuiy guruhlarga ajratgan holda o‘rganish samaradorligini ta’kidlar ekan “Xalqning ijtimoiy-siyosiy hayoti, xo‘jaligi, madaniy turmushi, diniy qarashlariga oid ma’lumotlar so‘zning tematik guruhlarida ravshan ifodalanadi”, – degan fikrni bildiradi[22]. Shunga ko‘ra, davlat boshqaruvi terminlari ham aynan xalqning hayoti, avvalo, siyosiy, shuningdek, ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy jarayonlarga oid tushunchalarni ifodalashi, xususiyati va vazifasiga ko‘ra mantiqiy asosda mavzuiy guruhlashtirish maqsadga muvofiq.

Terminlarni o‘zaro aloqadorlikda guruhlarga ajratib tahlil qilish muayyan soha terminlarining semantik xususiyatlarini aniqlashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi[23].

“*Davlat boshqaruvi* termin sifatida keng va tor ma’noda tushuncha ifodalaydi. Keng ma’noda davlat boshqaruvi barcha darajadagi qonun chiqaruvchi, ijro etuvchi va sud hokimiyatlari tomonidan jamiyat hayotining turli sohalarini boshqarish

[20] www.temurtuzuklari.uz

[21] Лейчик В.М. Терминоведение: предмет, методы, структура. – М.: КомКнига, 2006. – С. 92.

[22] Бегматов Э. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тилининг лексик қатламлари. – Т., 1985. – Б. 121.

[23] Маҳмудова Н. Телекоммуникация терминларининг мавзуий гуруҳлари // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Т., 2021. – № 6. – Б. 109.

bo‘yicha faoliyatidir[24]. Umumiy tushuncha ostida birlashtirilgan terminlar guruhlari tematik tasnifning asosiy obyekti hisoblanadi. Chikago universitetining professori Leonard Uayt davlat boshqaruvining nazariy jihatdan o‘rganilgan masalalari real borliqqa to‘la muvofiq holda, ya’ni amaldagi davlat boshqaruviga mutanosib bo‘lishi kerak degan fikrni bildiradi[25]. Demak, davlat boshqaruvi fanining nazariyasiga doir bir qancha terminlar amaldagi davlat boshqaruvida ham qo‘llaniladi. Keltirilgan ilmiy dalillarga asoslanib, davlat boshqaruvi terminlari quyidagi mavzuiy guruhlarga bo‘lib tasniflandi:

I. Davlat boshqaruvi nazariyasi bilan bog‘liq terminlar.
II. Boshqaruv usullariga aloqador terminlar.
III. Boshqaruvning axborot bilan ta’minlanganligiga doir teminlar.
IV. Boshqaruv madaniyatiga oid terminlar.
V. Boshqaruvda menejerlar faoliyatiga aloqador terminlar.
VI. Davlat shakli tushunchasiga tegishli terminlar[26].

Qayd etilgan guruhlar ichidan davlat shakli tushunchasiga aloqador siyosiy rejimga doir terminlar eng faol terminlar guruhi sanaladi. Tasnif jarayonida jami 900 ta termin 57 ta mavzuiy guruhga ajratildi. Binobarin, terminlarni anglatgan tushunchalariga ko‘ra guruhlash ularning ma’no mundarijalarini shakllantirishga, semantik mohiyatini ochib berishga xizmat qiladi.

Bobning 2.2. paragrafi *“O‘zbek tili davlat boshqaruvi terminlarining genealogik tahlili”* deb nomlangan bo‘lib, o‘z va o‘zlashgan qatlamga doir terminlarning yasalish usullari, terminlarning o‘zlashishiga ko‘ra turlari, o‘zlashgan terminlar miqdori, fonetik o‘zlashmalar, qorishiq terminlar tahlil qilingan.

**Davlat boshqaruviga doir turkiy terminlar.** Davlat boshqaruvi terminlarining genealogiyasini o‘rganishda turkiy leksigaga doir terminlar alohida ahamiyatga ega. Umumturkiy tub leksikadan olingan terminlar sifatida *yurt, el, tuzuk, kengash, burch, yorliq, soliq, er (botir, jangchi), qishloq* kabilarni keltirishimiz mumkin. *El* so‘zi termin sifatida tarixda dastlab *qabila ittifoqi* tushunchasini anglatgan. qoraxoniylar, saljuqiylar, xorazmshohlar va temuriylar davrida tuman, viloyat ma’nosini ifodalagan. Ya’ni hudud tushunchasiga aloqador termin bo‘lgan. Shuningdek, bugungi kunda mamlakat, davlat terminlari ifoda etadigan tushunchani tarixda el termini o‘zida mujassam qilgan[27]. Alisher Navoiy asarlarida xalq, odamlar, askar, lashkar tushunchalarini ifodalab kelgan (ANATIL, III,562). Bugungi kunga kelib, aholi (xalq, odamlar), yurt va biror yurtga mansublik tushunchalarini o‘zida saqlab qolgan[28].

*Yurt* turkiy tub termin bo‘lib, Tunyuquq bitiktoshida yer, mamlakat ma’nosini ifodalagan bo‘lsa, “Qutadg‘u bilig” da uy, yashash joyi tushunchasiga ega bo‘lgan. Oltin O‘rda va Mo‘g‘ulistonda yurt kichik hududni, bugungi kundagi tuman termini

[24] Нгуен Тхи Тху Ван. Терминология государственного управления в современном русском языке. Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 2001. – С. 4.
[25] White L. Introduction to the study of Public Administration (third edition). – N.Y.: Macmillan Company, 1948. – 612 p.
[26] Muxitdinov X.A., Sobirov A.A. Boshqaruv nazariyasi. – T.: Cho‘lpon, 2012. – B. 18.
[27] Дадабаев Х.А. Общественно-политическая и социально-экономическая терминология в тюркоязычных письменных памятниках XI-XIV вв. – Т.: Ёзувчи, 1991. – С. 14.
[28] Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. Ж. V. – Т.: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2008. – Б. 28.

anglatgan tushunchani ifodalagan[29]. Undan keyingi davrdagi manbalarda o‘z ma’nolarini saqlab qolgan. Hozirda mamlakat aholisi yashaydigan joy, vatan, o‘lkada yashovchi xalq, el ma’nolarini bersa-da, davlat bosharuvida, asosan, mamlakat tushunchasiga ega termin hisoblanadi[30].

**So‘z yasovchi qoliplar (usullar) negizida shakllangan terminlar.** Bu guruhni affiksatsiya, kompozitsiya, semantik va sintaktik usullar bilan yasalgan terminlar tashkil etadi. Masalan, *rasmiy, bitim, yosh senzi, elchi, elektron hukumat, valyuta siyosati, ta’rif setkasi* terminlari hosil bo‘lish shakli jihatidan turli tuzilishga ega. Shu o‘rinda aytib o‘tish kerakki, tilning o‘z ichki imkoniyatlari asosida yuzaga kelgan terminlar yasalish tamoyiliga ko‘ra ikki xil tasniflanadi. Ya’ni tilning ichki manbalari, ona tili materiallari negizida hosil qilingan terminlar va o‘zlashmalar asosida yuzaga kelgan terminlardan iborat.

**Affiksatsiya usulida yasalgan terminlar**. O‘zbek tilshunosligida so‘z yasalishi hodisasi haqida ko‘pgina ilmiy-nazariy tadqiqotlar mavjud. A.G‘ulomov va A.Hojiyevning bu borada olib borgan ishlari, nazariy qarashlari obyekt qilib olingan terminlar tadqiqi uchun ham katta ahamiyat kasb etadi[31]. Affiksatsiya usuli bilan termin yasalishi o‘z qatlamni boyitadigan usullar ichida eng faoli ekanligi bir qancha ishlarda ta’kidlangan[32]. Davlat boshqaruvida ham bu kabi terminlarning qamrovi juda keng. Yasovchi qo‘shimchalar qo‘shilishi natijasida hosil qilingan terminlar quyidagicha tasniflanadi.

*a) asosi turkiy (o‘zbekcha) bo‘lgan so‘zlardan yasalgan terminlar.* Yasalish asosi ham yasovchisi ham o‘z qatlamga oid davlat boshqaruvi terminlari sifatida *birlashma, tuzilma, boshqarma, birlik, tenglik, elchi, elchilik, otaliq, boshliq, ko‘rik, tinchlik, ishchi* kabilarni keltirishimiz mumkin.

*b) o‘zlashmalardan yasalgan terminlar.* Terminologiyada terminlarning to‘g‘ri o‘zlashtirilishi, qulay qabul qilinishi, tushuncha ifodaviyligini saqlab qolish maqsadida o‘zlashma bo‘lgan so‘zlardan yasovchi qo‘shimcha qo‘shish orqali termin hosil qilish eng maqbul yo‘l hisoblanadi. Negaki, mazkur holatda mavjud tushunchaga aloqador yangi leksema-termin shakllantiriladi. *Prezidentlik, siyosiylashish, axborotlashtirish, davlatchilik, deputatlik, himoyalanish, kollegiallik, malakali, majburiyat, vazirlik, yashirin, chaqiriq, boshqaruv, xalqaro* kabi terminlarga e’tibor qilib qaraydigan bo‘lsak, yasalayotgan terminlar o‘zlashgan termin bilan aloqador jarayon tushunchasini anglatmoqda. Bu usul ichki imkoniyatlar asosida boyishning eng samaralisi hisoblanadi. O‘zlashmalardan termin yasashda eng faol birlik sifatida *-lik, -lan, -lash, -sh, -ish, -(v)iy*

[29] Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. Ж. V. – Т.: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2008. – Б. 16.
[30]Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. Ж. 5. – Т.: O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi, 2020. – Б. 415.
[31] Ғуломов А. Сўз ясалиши. Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. I том. Морфология. – Т.: 1975. – Б. 21; Ҳожиев А. Ўзбек тили сўз ясалиш тизими. – Т.: Ўқитувчи, 2007. – Б. 168.
[32] Пардаева И.Х. Ўзбек тилининг заргарлик терминологияси. Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Т., 1994. – Б. 60 – 65; Ёдгоров Ҳ.Э. Ўзбек тили ҳарбий терминологиясининг синхроник тадқиқи. Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Т., 1996. – Б. 36-58; Ғуломова Г.Ё. Ўзбек тили юридик терминологиясининг истиқлол даври тараққиёти. Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Т., 2005. – Б. 45 – 58; Шаропова Р.Ж. Ўзбек тили ижтимоий-сиёсий терминларининг семантик-структур хусусиятлари ва лексикографик талқини. Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. ... дисс. – Қарши, 2019. – Б. 60 – 70; Садинова Н.У. Ўзбек тили иш юритиш терминологияси.Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. ... дисс. – Т., 2020. – Б. 45.

qo‘shimchalari bilan birga fe‘lning orttirma nisbat shakli ham ishtirok etadi (Siyosiylashtirish, liberallashtirish).

**Kompozitsiya usulida yasalgan terminlar.** O‘zbek tilshunosligida qo‘shma so‘zlarning tabiati, ularga xos xususiyatlar haqida qator nazariy qarashlar mavjud[33]. Qo‘shma terminlar tarkiblari (komponentlari) qaysi leksik qatlamga tegishliligiga ko‘ra o‘zaro faqlanadi. 1. Tarkibi o‘zbekcha, arabcha va fors-tojikcha bo‘lib, bir necha asrlar davomida qo‘llanishda bo‘lgan leksik birliklarning voqelanishidan hosil bo‘lgan qo‘shma terminlar. 2. Tarkibi xalqaro termin yoki termin elementlardan iborat bo‘lgan, ayrim komponentlari kalkalangan terminlar[34].

Ayni paytda, qo‘shma terminlarning birikmali terminlar zaminida paydo bo‘lishini unutmaslik kerak. Shu jihatdan, qo‘shma terminlarni birikmali terminlardan farqlab turuvchi bir qancha xususiyatlarini belgilab oldik. Jumladan, birikmali terminlarda bosh (hokim) so‘z asosiy ma’no ifodalaydi, tobe so‘zlar uning ma’nosini ochiqlaydi. Qo‘shma terminda esa, aksincha, tobe so‘zning o‘rnida keluvchi komponent yetakchi ma’no ifodalab, qolgan komponentlar unga qo‘shimcha ma’no beradi. Shuningdek, qo‘shma terminlarda mavhumlikda bo‘lgan umumiy tushunchalar xususiylashtiriladi. Masalan, *ish haqi, Vazirlar Mahkamasi, Ta’lim inspeksiyasi, mehnat unumdorligi* kabilar. Birikma yoki qo‘shma terminlarni ajratish, o‘zaro bir-biridan farqlash muammosi, asosan, moslashuvli birikuvda yuz beradi. Chunki qo‘shma terminlarning aksariyati moslashuvli birikma shaklida hosil qilinadi. *Boshqaruv apparati* qo‘shma termin bo‘lib, shtat jadvali va kasbiy-malaka asosida tashkil qilingan, boshqaruvning ma’lum vazifalarini bajarishi mumkin bo‘lgan, idoralar, bo‘linma va xizmatlarga birlashtirilgan xodimlar majmuini bildiradi[35]. Ifodalagan tushunchasiga ko‘ra bu terminni birikmali deya olmaymiz. Bu holatda ikkita leksema birlashib yangi tushunchali terminni yuzaga keltirmoqda.

Davlat boshqaruvidagi qo‘shma terminlar morfologik tarkibi, ya’ni strukturasi jihatidan quyidagi modellarga ega:

*a)* ot+ot: *bosh vazir, bosh prokuror, bosh qo‘mondon, narx erkinligi, qasamyod, ish kuni, ish vaqti, ishonch yorlig‘i, ta’rif setkasi;*

b) ot+fe’l: *himoya qilish, hujum qilish, joriy etish, tartib o‘rnatish, afv etish*;

c) fe’l+ot: *saylash huquqi, saylanish huquqi, yashash huquqi, chaqiruv yorlig‘i*;

d) fe’l+fe’l: *ishlab chiqarish, ushlab turish*;

*e)* sifat+ot: *muxtor vakil, teng huquqlilik, qurolli kuchlar;*

f) sifat+fe’l: *ochiq ovoz berish, yashirin ovoz berish*

g) ravish+ot: *ko‘p partiyaviylik, favqulotda holat*.

**Semantik usulda hosil bo‘lgan terminlar:** Semantik usulda terminlar hosil bo‘lishida terminlashish va transterminlashish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Ya’ni umumiste’moldagi so‘zning termin sifatida qo‘llanilishi uning terminlashish tendinsiyasini oshirsa, turli sohalarda qo‘llanilishi transterminlashuviga xizmat qiladi.

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[33]Ҳожиев А. Ўзбек тилида қўшма, жуфт ва такрорий сўзлар. – Т., 1963.

[34]Мадвалиев А. Ўзбек терминологияси ва лексикографияси масалалари. – Т.: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2017. – Б. 112.

[35] Dictionary.tsue.uz

G‘.Ismoilovning nuqtayi nazariga ko‘ra, “Semantik usul tufayli ko‘pgina biron bir soha … leksikasi o‘zga bir sohaning terminlari vazifasini bajaryapdi”[36]. Bu ayni haqiqat bo‘lib, davlat boshqaruvi terminologiyasida ham bu kabi terminlar mavjud. Masalan, *biznes-reja* birligi bank-moliya termini sifatida aniq tanlangan tadbirkorlik ishining barcha bosqichlari tavsiflangan va taxminan hisob kitob qilingan loyiha semasi yetakchilik qiladi[37]. Davlat boshqaruvida *biznes-reja* iqtisodiy jarayonlarni umumilliy manfaatlarni ko‘zlab, xo‘jalik amaliyotida obyektiv iqtisodiy qonunlardan foydalanish asosida, ongli ravishda bir maqsadga intilgan holda boshqarishning o‘zaro uzviy bog‘liq tizimidan iborat[38]. *Blokada, nota, modda* kabilar ham transterminlashgan birliklar hisoblanadi.

Davlat boshqaruvida terminlashgan umumiste’moldagi so‘zlar miqdor jihatdan ko‘p. Masalan, *otalik, onalik, bolalik* (O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasi 78-modda: …onalik, otalik va bolalik davlat tomonidan muhofaza qilinadi[39]), *farzand, ovoz berish, yashirin, yig‘ilish, chaqiriq* va b. Entralingvistik va ekstralingvistik omillar so‘zlarning terminlashish jarayoniga o‘z ta’sirini o‘tkazishini unutmaslik lozim.

**Sintaktik usul bilan hosil qilingan terminlar**. Bu usul o‘z qatlamni boyitadigan usullardan eng samaralisidir. Bunday deyishimizga sabab birikmali terminlarning tub va yasamalariga ko‘ra ko‘pligidir. Shuningdek, V.Danilenkoning qarashlariga ko‘ra miqdor jihatdan barcha soha terminologiyasida birikmali terminlar birinchi o‘rinni egallaydi[40]. Masalan, *boshqaruv bo‘limi, xalqchil siyosat, xavfsizlik xizmati, suveren demokratik respublika, xavfsizlik kengashi* kabi.

Kimyo terminologiyasi tadqiqida[41], shuningdek, yuridik terminologiya[42] va kitobatchilik terminologiyasida[43] ham birikmali terminlarning ko‘pligi alohida ta’kidlangan.

Birikmali terminlar strukturasiga ko‘ra ikki yoki undan ko‘p komponentlarga ega bo‘ladi. Birikmali terminlarda aniqlovchi komponent bir qancha bo‘lishi mumkin. Masalan, *ishonchli himoya tizimi, tabeatni* muhofaza qilish davlat qo‘mitasining raisi, *boshqaruv munosabati, yagona interaktiv davlat xizmatlari portali* kabilar. Birikma tarkibida kelgan aniqlovchi komponent o‘z vazifasini bajarishi uchun yasovchi qo‘shimchalar (-lik, -li, -siz, -iy, -viy…), kelishik qo‘shimchalari, fe’lning vazifadosh shakllari (-gan, (-sh) -ish), ko‘makchilar asosiy o‘rin tutadi. Shuningdek, bu vositalarsiz ham birikmali terminlarni hosil qilish mumkin bo‘lib, bu kabi termin-birikmalar, asosan, ikki va uch komponentni tashkil qiladi. Masalan, *viloyat hokimiyati, tashqi razvetka xizmati, sud tizimi, mahalliy*

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[36] Исмаилов Ғ. Ўзбек тили терминологик тизимларида семантик усулда термин ҳосил бўлиши. Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Т., 2011. – Б. 22.

[37] https://uz.wikipedia.org

[38] Muxitdinov X.A., Sobirov A.A. Boshqaruv nazariyasi. – T.: Cho‘lpon, 2012. – B. 75.

[39] Constitutsion.uz

[40] Даниленко В.П. Русская терминология. Опыт лингвистического описания. – М.: Наука, 1977. – С. 170.

[41] Мадвалиев А.В. Узбекская химическая терминология и вопросы её нормализации. Дисс. … канд. филол. наук. – Т., 1986. – С. 15.

[42] Ғуломова Г.Ё. Ўзбек тили юридик терминологиясининг истиқлол даври тараққиёти. Филол. фан. номз. дисс. ... автореф. – Т., 2005. – Б. 15.

[43] Юлдашев И.Ж. Ўзбек китобатчилик терминологияси: Шаклланиши, тараққиёти ва тартибга солиш. Филол. фан. д-ри. дисс. ... автореф. – Т., 2005. – Б. 20.

*hokimiyat organlari, umummilliy boylik, yopiq majlis, ochiq siyosat* singari. Bu kabilar ot+ot, yoki sifat+ot modeliga xos birliklardir.

Barcha mulohazalarni umumlashtirgan holda, terminni sintaktik usulda hosil qilish uchun quyidagi terminologik jihatlarga alohida e'tibor qaratish lozim:

1. Birikma tarkibidagi har bir komponent tushunchaga oydinlik kiritishiga xizmat qilishi kerak.

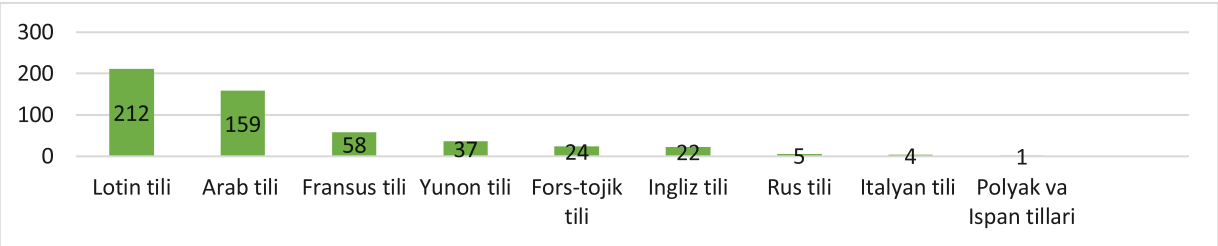
2. Birikmali terminlarda aniqlovchi komponentning ko‘payib ketmasligiga alohida ahamiyat berish zarur. Sintaktik usulda yasalgan terminlarning aniqlovchi komponentlari beshta yoki undan ko‘p bo‘lishi terminning sifatiga ta'sir ko‘rsatadi. Shu jihatdan, birikmali terminlarni imkon qadar ixchamlashtirish, soddalashtirish muhim ahamiyatga ega.

**Qisqartma terminlar.** D.Lottening terminlarni qisqartirish to‘g‘risidagi mulohazalariga ko‘ra aniqlik, qisqalik va lo‘ndalikni terminga qo‘yiladigan talablardan biri sifatida izohlaydi[44]. Demak, qisqartmalar murakkab terminlarni ixchamlashtirib beradi. Abbreviatsiyada yangi tushuncha ifodalovchi birliklar yasalmaydi, aksincha, mavjudlari qisqartiriladi. Qisqartmalar, asosan, sintaktik usulda, kam hollarda kompozitsiya usulida yasalgan terminlardan hosil qilinadi. Davlat boshqaruvida quyidagi qisqarma terminlar mavjud: *BHMS – buxgalteriya hisoboti milliy standartlari, SK – saylov komissiyasi, VM – Vazirlar Mahkamasi, FHDY organlari – fuqarolik holati dalolatnomalarini yozish organlari, FHQE – fuqarolik holatini qayd etish, QK – qurolli kuchlar, SK – Saylov kodeksi, PF – prezident farmoni, PQ – prezident qarori, MSK – Markaziy saylov komissiyasi va b.*

**O‘zlashgan terminlar.**

Ma'lumki, jamiyatdagi har qanday o‘zgarish dastlab tilining leksik tizimida namoyon bo‘ladi[45]. Shu ma'noda til – tirik organizm. U ijtimoiy hayotda boshqa tillar bilan birga yashaydi, muntazam aloqada bo‘ladi. Doimiy ravishda boshqa tillardan so‘z oladi va o‘zga tillarga donorlik vazifasini o‘taydi[46]. O‘zga til elementlarining (leksema yoki morfema) mavjudligi tilning rivojlanish darajasida ekanligini ham belgilaydi.

O‘zlashgan qatlamdagi davlat boshqaruviga oid terminlarning asosiy qismini arab va lotin tiliga oid o‘zlashgan terminlar tashkil qiladi. Keyingi o‘zlashish, fransuz va ingliz tilidagi leksik birliklar hisobiga to‘g‘ri keladi (Qarang: 1-rasm).



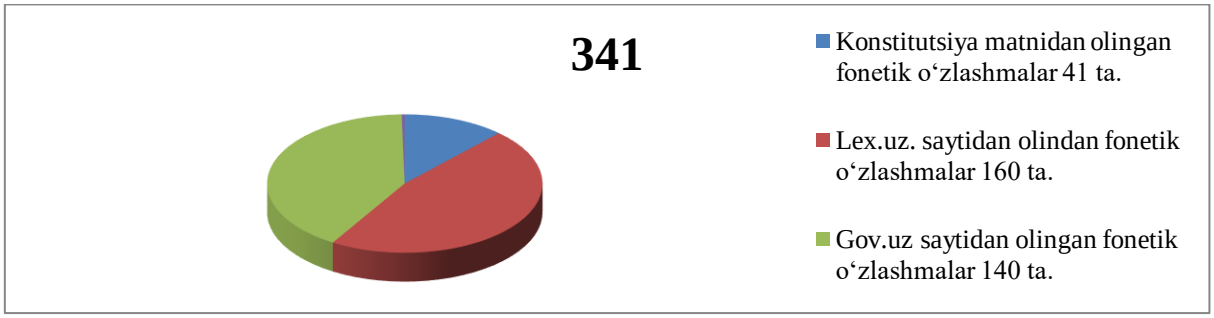

**1-rasm. Boshqa tillardan o‘zlashgan terminlarning miqdoriy holati.**

[44] Лотте Д.С. Основы Построения научно-технической терминологии. – М., 1961. – С. 18.
[45]Шоабдурахмонов ва б. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. – Т.: Ўқитувчи, 1980. – Б. 105.
[46]Hakimov D. O‘zbek tiliga xorijiy so‘zlari kirib kelishining tasnifiy tahlili // O‘zbek tili va adabiyoti. – T., 2021. – № 6. – B. 120.

**Qorishiq terminlar**. Kommunikativ birlik sifatida o‘zbek tilida XX asr o‘rtalaridan faollashgan. Qorishiq terminlar qo‘shma terminlar ichida alohida ajralib turadi. Uning lingvistik belgisi tarkibida xalqaro terminelementning mavjudligi bilan belgilanadi[47]. Termin tarkibida xalqaro terminelement faqat leksemadan iborat bo‘lmay qisqartma element (prepozitiv) va morfemalardan ham tashkil topishi mumkin. Masalan, *geo* (*geosiyosat, geomakon, geoxavf), makro, mikro, trans* (*transchegara, transmilliy), kiber (kiberhujum, kiberhimoya, kiber xavfsizlik, kiber makon, kibertahdid)* xalqaro termin elementlari ham davlat boshqaruvida o‘zlashgan terminlar qatorini kengaytirmoqda.

**Davlat boshqaruvi terminlarining o‘zlashtirish usullariga ko‘ra turlari.** O‘zbek tilining terminologik tizimlarini shakllantirish va boyitishda o‘zlashma so‘zlar muhim o‘rin egallaydi. Bu jarayon boshqa tillardan terminlarni aynan o‘zlashtirish yoki o‘zga til terminlarini kalkalash orqali amalga oshirilmoqda[48]. Shunga ko‘ra o‘zlashgan davlat boshqaruvi terminlari fonetik o‘zlashmalar va kalkalash asosida o‘zlashtirilgan, ya’ni semantik o‘zlashma terminlardan iborat.

Fonetik o‘zlashmalarga o‘zlashtirilayotgan tildagi so‘zning tovush qobig‘i, tashqi va ichki strukturasi asosida qabul qilingan barcha leksik birliklar kiradi. Masalan, *prezident, strategiya, pensiya, ratifikatsiya, reabilitatsiya, rezolyutsiya, subsidiya subvensiya, senzura, delegatsiya, diplomatiya, demarkatsiya* kabi. Umumiy holatda davlat boshqaruviga oid fonetik o‘zlashmalar soni 341 tani tashkil qilmoqda. Ulardan eng kam qismi Konstitutsiya matnidan olingan terminlar hisobiga to‘g‘ri keladi (Qarang: 2-rasm).




**2-rasm. Mustaqillik davriga oid manbalardagi fonetik o‘zlashmalar.**

**Kalkalash.** Terminlarni kalkalash asosida o‘zlashtirish eng faol usul hisoblanadi. Buning sababi esa, o‘zlashtirilayotgan terminning o‘zlashtiruvchi til qonuniyatlariga bo‘yso‘ndirilishi hisoblanadi. Qolaversa, kalkalash tilning sofligini saqlab qolishga bo‘lgan ichki intilish tartiblashgan va standartlashgan ilmiy terminlarni o‘zlashtirishning nisbatan muqobil yo‘llarining taraqqiy etishiga olib keladi”[49]. Semantik kalkaning o‘zlashish yo‘llari turlicha bo‘lib, davlat boshqaruvida, asosan, shakliy, vazifaviy va harakat tarzi o‘xshashligi asosida o‘zlashgan terminlar ko‘p sonli. Ammo rang-tus o‘xshashligi asosida hosil qilingan

[47]Мадвалиев А., Маҳкамов Н. Халқаро терминэлеменлар ва термин ижодкорлиги // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. –Т., 2021. – № 2. – Б. 15.
[48] Ko‘rsatilgan manba. – Б. 15.
[49]Ширинова Е. Ўзбек тили банк-молия терминологиясида калка // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Т., 2017. – № 2. – Б. 108.

termin-metaforalar yo‘q. V.Gorelov semantik kalkalangan terminlarni ikki guruhga tasniflaydi. Struktur kalka va etimologik kalka. Struktur kalkada leksik birlikning yasalish shakli muhim bo‘lib, til elementi to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri tarjima qilinadi. Masalan, *xalqaro huquq, boshqaruv monopoliyasi, hokimiyat organlari, kasaba uyushmalari, siyosiy partiyalar, jinoyat kodeksi, fuqarolik jamiyati…*

Semantik kalkalarda terminlar to‘liq kalkalanishi yoki yarim kalkalanishi mumkin. Конститутционный строй – konstitutsiyaviy tuzum, основы государственного управления – davlat boshqaruvi asoslari, гражданское законодателство – fuqarolik qonunchiligi, правосудие – odil sudlov, оборона – mudofaa, законодательство семье – oila qonunchiligi kabi keltirilgan terminlar to‘liq kalkalangan hisoblanadi. Yarim kalkada terminning asos qismi saqlanib qolib, qo‘shimchalari tarjima qilinadi yoki xalqaro terminelement qismi qolib, asos qismi o‘giriladi. *Kollegiallik, progressivlik, makroiqtisodiyot, mikrosiyosat, kiberhujum, kiberhimoya, kiberxavfsizlik, parlamentlik (parlamentarizm), demokratik (demokratizm), infratuzilma, geosiyosat* kabi.

Dissertatsiyaning uchinchi bobi **“O‘zbek tili davlat boshqaruvi terminlari o‘rtasidagi paradigmatik munosabatlar”**ga qaratilgan bo‘lib, unda sinonimiya, giper-giponimiya, antonimiya, partonimiya hodisalari yoritilgan. Bobning 3.1. paragrafi *“Sinonimiya”* deb nomlanib, davlat boshqaruviga doir terminlararo sinonimlik hodisasi tadqiq etilgan.

*Sinonimiya.* Leksik sinonimiya dunyo tilshunosligi tarixida juda keng o‘rganilgan semantik kategoriyalardan biri bo‘lishiga qaramay, terminlar sinonimiyasi bugungi kunda o‘z mohiyati jihatidan zamonaviy yondashuvni talab qilayotgan paradigmadir. Negaki terminlar tushunchani aks ettirish bilan birga voqelantiruvchi hamdir.

*Mutlaq sinonimlar* har jihatdan bir-biriga teng kelib, hech qanday lisoniy farqlarga ega bo‘lmaydi. Kuzatishlarimiz natijasi shunga olib keldiki, mutlaq sinonimlarning asosiy qismi fonetik o‘zlashmalar (termin tovush qobig‘i asosida o‘zlashtiriladi) va kalkalangan terminlararo yuz bergan. Masalan, *oqsoqol – rais, boshliq – rahbar, urbanizatsiya – shaharlashish, prezident – davlat rahbari, suveren – mustaqil, departament – boshqarma, demokratiya – xalq hokimiyatchiligi, arbitraj – hakamlik sudi, afv etish – amnitsiya, falsifikatsiya – qalbakilashtirish, rezidensiya – qarorgoh, selektor- – yig‘ilish, reviziya – taftish, hujjat – dokument* kabilar.

*Ideomatik sinonim terminlar* anglatayotgan tushunchalari o‘rtasida kichik ma’noviy farqlarga ega bo‘ladi. Masalan, *federatsiya – birlashma, soliq – boj* kabi.

*Uslubiy sinonimlar* davlat boshqaruvi terminlaridagi sinonimiyaning bu turini keltirishimiz munozara tug‘dirishi mumkin, ammo unutmaslik kerakki, har qanday leksemani xalq yaratadi va xalq qabul qiladi. Shunga ko‘ra asosiy tushuncha ifodalovchi davlat boshqaruv terminlari rasmiy uslubga tegishli bo‘lsa-da, shu terminlar norasmiy o‘rinlarda boshqa leksemalar bilan almashtiriladi. Bu holat esa turli uslubda qo‘llanuvchi terminlar sinonimligini keltirib chiqaradi. Masalan, *davlat, yurt, mamlakat, vatan* turli uslublarda ishlatiladigan leksik birliklardir.

Bobning 3.2. paragrafi *“Giper-giponimiya”* deb nomlanib, jins-tur munosabati tahlil qilingan. H.Dadaboyevning qarashlariga ko‘ra, giper-giponimik munosabatlar deyarli barcha terminologik sitemalarda mavjud bo‘lib, tabiat va jamiyatdagi o‘ta

murakkab munosabatlarni ifodalovchi o‘ziga xos xususiyatga egaligi bilan xarakterlanadi[50]. Shu ma’noda aytishimiz mumkinki, bu hodisa o‘zbek tilshunosligida terminologik tizimlar uchun ham alohida o‘rganilishni talab qiladi. O‘zbek tilshunosligida R.Safarova zoonimlar misolida bu paradigma ustida mulohaza olib borgan bo‘lsa, O.O‘rinova qoramolchilik terminlari o‘rtasidagi giper-giponimik munosabatni tadqiq etgan[51]. Davlat boshqaruvi terminlarining giper-giponimik munosabatlarini aniqlash terminlarning semantik jihatdan tizimliligini ko‘rsatdi. Giperonim umumiy mazmunni ifodalasa, giponim xususiy ma’noga ega bo‘ladi. Bu jarayon tilning lisoniyligi bilan bog‘liq bo‘lib, til va tafakkur munosabatida xususiy sememasiga ega bo‘lgan birliklar mohiyatan umumiylikda jamlanadi. Shuningdek, har bir giponim tarkibida giperonim ishtiroki talab qilinadi. Giponimlar giperonimsiz hech qanday mazmunga ega emas va bu holat nol ko‘rsatkich bilan baholanadi. Bunday holatda jins-tur munosabati yuz bermagan hisoblanadi. Masalan, *huquq* giperonimi *konstitutsion huquq, subyektiv huquq, ijtimoiy huquq, siyosiy huquq; soliq* giperonimi: *mol-mulk solig‘i, daromad solig‘i, qo‘shimcha qiymat solig‘i, yer solig‘i, aksiz solig‘i* kabi giponimlariga ega. Keltirilgan natijalardan ko‘rib turibmizki, giponim hisoblangan terminlar giperonimning asosiy tushunchasini izohlab, ifodalab kelgan.

Bobning 3.3. paragrafi *“Antonimiya”* deb nomlanadi. Sohalarga doir terminlar o‘rtasidagi antonimik munosabatlar alohida tahlil qilingan izlanish sifatida Z.Jo‘rabayeva, Y.Shirinovaning ishlarini keltirish mumkin[52]. Z.Jo‘rabayevaning dissertatsiyasida ekologik terminlar o‘rtasidagi komplementar, kontrar, gradual antonimlar tahlilga tortilgan. Bundan farqli holatda Y.Shirinovaning ishida antonimlikni hosil qilgan birliklar maxsus harflar asosida guruhlashtirilgan (T-T, T-Y, Y-Y, AB-A+AB, AS-BS, SAB-DAB). Kuzatishlarga asoslanib davlat boshqaruvi terminlaridagi antonimik birliklarni komplementar, kontradiktiv turlarga bo‘lgan holda tahlilga tortdik.

*Komplementar antonimlar* ikki termin orasidagi binar munosabatga asoslanadi[53]. Bunda terminlar anglatgan tushunchalar asosida qarama-qarshilikka uchraydi. Masalan, *kibertahdid-kiberxavfsizlik, kiberhujum-kiberhimoya, inqiroz-taraqqiyot, immegratsiya-migratsiya, qonuniylik-noqonuniylik, istiqbolli-istiqbolsiz, rasmiy-norasmiy, sanksiya-rag‘batlantirish* kabi.

*Kontradiktiv antonimlar* termin-birikmalar o‘rtasidagi ma’noviy munosabat qarama-qarshiligini vujudga keltiradi: *davlat boshqaruvi subyekti-davlat boshqaruv obyekti, davlat daromadi-davlat xarajati, siyosiy barqarorlik-siyosiy risk, xorijiy sarmoya-mahalliy sarmoya, xususiy sektor-ijtimoiy sektor, tug‘ilganlik haqida guvohnoma-o‘lim haqida guvohnoma.*

Bobning 3.4. paragrafi *“Partonimiya”* deb nomlanadi. Butun-bo‘lak munosabatini reallashtiruvchi hodisa partonimiya hisoblanib, terminologik tizimda

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[50] Dadaboyev H. O‘zbek terminologiyasi. – T.: Nodirabegim, 2019. – B. 93.

[51]Сафарова Р. Лексик-семантик муносабатнинг турлари. – Т.: Ўқитувчи, 1996. – Б. 12; Ўринова О. Ўзбек тилида қорамолчилик терминларининг лексик-семантик тадқиқи. Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Т., 2007. – Б. 18 – 19.

[52]Жўрабаева З. Ўзбек тилида экологик терминлар. Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. ... дисс. – Т., 2018. – Б. 100 – 104; Ширинова Е.Т. Ўзбек тили банк-молия терминологияси.Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. ... дисс. – Т., 2020. – Б. 86-89.

[53]Dadaboyev H. O‘zbek terminologiyasi. – T.: Nodirabegim, 2020. – B. 101.

xolo-meronimik bo‘la oladigan terminlar nazarda tutiladi. Xolonim butun tushunchani ifodalovchi termin bo‘lsa, meronim butun tushunchaga aloqador ma’no ifodaviyligiga ega bo‘lgan leksik birlik hisoblanadi. Ular o‘rtasidagi munosabat shakli partonimiyadir.

O‘zbek tilida *davlat* termini hudud sememasi nuqtayi nazaridan *avtonom davlat, viloyat, tuman, shahar, qishloq, ovul* meronimlarini birlashtiradi.

Davlat boshqaruvi tizimining o‘zi ham partonimik munosabatni hosil qiladi. Barcha quyi tizimlar, ya’ni *iqtisodiy tizim, siyosiy tizim, ijtimoiy tizim, saylov tizimi, ta’lim tizimi* meronimlari uchun xolonim hisoblanadi.

Tilda har qanday tushuncha anglatuvchi leksik birliklar umumiy mazmnundorlikka birlashtiriladi. Shu ma’noda partonimik munosabat terminologiyaga oid leksik qatlamning ma’noviy aloqadorligini asosli ochiqlab berishga xizmat qiladi.

## XULOSA

O‘zbek tili davlat boshqaruvi terminlarini tadqiq qilish natijasida quyidagi xulosalarga kelindi:

1. Davlat boshqaruvi terminlari o‘zbek tili leksik qatlamida muhim o‘rin tutib, boshqa terminologik tizimlardan farqli holatda ko‘pgina sohalar bilan integratsiyaga ega. Chunonchi ijtimoiy-siyosiy, diplomatik, bank-moliya, pedagogik, yuridik terminlar tizimi bilan aloqadorlik kasb etadi. Bu sohalarga doir terminlar davlat boshqaruvi termini sifatida ham qo‘llaniladi.

2. O‘zbek tili davlat boshqaruvi terminlarining shakllanishi va rivojida O‘rxun-Enasoy obidalari, Yusuf Xos Hojibning “Qutadg‘u bilig”, Nizomulmulkning “Siyosatnoma”, Rabg‘uziyning “Qisasi Rabg‘uziy” asari, shuningdek, “Temur tuzuklari”, Alisher Navoiyning asarlari, Ogahiyning “Riyoz-ud davla” asari kabi manbalarning roli beqiyosdir. Davlat boshqaruvi terminlarining taraqqiyoti va takomilida ekstralingvistik omilning ta’siri kuchli. Buni siyosiy tizimning o‘zgarishi, ya’ni istiqlolning qo‘lga kiritilishi va prezidentlik institutiga o‘tilishi bilan izohlash maqsadga muvofiq. Mustaqillik davriga oid davlat boshqaruvi terminlari mavjud manbalar sifatida O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasi, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi hukumat portali (gov.uz.), O‘zbekiston Respublikasi qonunchilik ma’lumotlari milliy bazasi (lex.uz.) kabilarni qayd etish mumkin.

3. Tilning leksik tarkibini tizimli o‘rganishning samarali usuli mavzuli guruhlarga ajratish hisoblanadi. Shuningdek, mazmuniy mundarijasiga ko‘ra mavzuiy tasniflash terminologik birliklarni to‘liqroq chegaralab olish imkonini beradi. Kuzatishlarimiz asosida o‘zbek tili davlat boshqaruvi terminlari jami 57 ta katta-kichik mavzuiy guruhga oidligi aniqlandi. Bunda davlat boshqaruvi nazariyasi bilan bog‘liq, boshqaruv usullariga, boshqaruvning axborot bilan ta’minlanganligiga, boshqaruv madaniyatiga, shuningdek, boshqaruvda menejerlar faoliyatiga va davlat shakli tushunchasiga tegishli terminlar guruhi yetakchi ekani ma’lum bo‘ldi.

4. O‘zbek tili davlat boshqaruvi terminlari genealogik tahliliga ko‘ra o‘z va o‘zlashgan qatlamdan iborat. O‘z qatlam turkiy va so‘z yasovchi usullar vositasida yasalgan sodda yasama, qo‘shma, birikmali va qisqartma terminlardan tashkil topgan. Umumturkiy tub terminlarning o‘ziga xos xususiyati shundan iboratki, ular tarixiy

manbalarda qanday ma’no kasb etgan bo‘lsa, bugun ham shu holatda mazmunini saqlab qolgan.

5. Terminlarni shakllantirishda affiksatsiya va sintaktik usul eng samarali hisoblanadi. Davlat boshqaruviga oid terminlarning asosiy qismi yasovchi qo‘shimchalar orqali yasalgan sodda yasama hamda birikmali terminlardan iborat. Shuningdek, ta’kidlash lozimki, tilning ichki imkoniyatlari yordamida yuzaga kelgan terminlarning yasalish tamoyili ikki xil. Ya’ni ona tili materiallari negizida va o‘zlashmalar asosida yuzaga kelishi mumkin. Har ikki holatda ham hosil bo‘lgan terminlar o‘z qatlamga tegishli hisoblanadi. Bunga sabab esa, terminlar tilning ichki imkoniyatlari asosida yasalishidir.

6. Affikslar termin shakllantirishda yasovchi model yoki aniqlovchi komponent bo‘lib keladi. Bu ikki holatni farqlash lozim, ya’ni yasovchi qo‘shimchalar yasovchi model bo‘lganda sodda yasama terminlar, yasovchi qo‘shimchali aniqlovchi komponent bo‘lganda birikmali terminlar yuzaga keladi. Shu ma’noda, aytish mumkinki, sohaga doir termin hosil qilishda *-ma, -lik, -lan, -lash, -iy (viy)* affiksli so‘z yasovchi model va *-sh (ish)* fe’lning vazifa shakli boshqa birliklarga qardaganda sermahsul sanaladi. Shuningdek, aksariyat soha terminologiyasida unumdor deb e’tirof etiladigan *-chi* qo‘shimchasi davlat boshqaruvida bunday o‘ringa ega emas.

7. O‘zlashmalarning aksariyat qismi fonetik usul orqali o‘zlashgan tub terminlardir. Fonetik o‘zlashmalardan termin shakllantiruvchi faol birliklar qatorida *-lik, -lan, -lash, -sh, -ish, -(v)iy, -siz, -lik* qo‘shimchalari bilan birga fe‘lning orttirma nisbat shakli ham ishtirok etadi.

8. Kompozitsiya usulida yasalgan terminlar komponentlari qaysi leksik qatlamga tegishliligiga ko‘ra farqlanib, davlat boshqaruvida o‘zbekcha, arabcha, fors-tojikcha, shuningdek, xalqaro termin yoki terminelemetlardan iborat qo‘shma terminlar mavjud. Sintaktik usulda yasalgan terminlarning aksariyati struktur jihatdan ikki yoki uch komponentni tashkil qiladi. Shuningdek, bir qancha birikmali terminlarda bitta leksik birlik aniqlovchi komponent vazifasini bajaradi.

9. Xorijiy tillarga doir davlat boshqaruvi terminlari fonetik jihatdan va kalkalash asosida o‘zlashtirilgan, ya’ni semantik o‘zlashma terminlardan iborat. Sohaga oid terminlarining o‘zlashgan qatlami arab, fors-tojik hamda bilvosita yoki bevosita o‘zlashtirilgan lotin, fransuz, yunon, rus polyak, ispan, italyan, shved tillariga mansub birliklardan iborat.

10. Davlat boshqaruvi terminlarining leksik-semantik mohiyatida sinonimiya, antonimiya, giper-giponimiya va partonimiya kabi paradigmatik munosabatlar alohida o‘rin tutadi. Terminologiyada sinonimiya ma’qul ko‘rilmasa-da, ijtimoiy-siyosiy holat davlat boshqaruvida sinonimlarning ishlatilishiga ehtiyoj yaratadi. Sohada mutlaq, uslubiy va ideomatik sinonimlar ko‘zga tashlanadi. Giper-giponimiya munosabati davlat boshqaruvi terminologiyasining semantik jihatdan tizimli ekanligini aniqlash imkonini berdi. Antonimiyada terminologik birliklarning zidlanish jarayonida bir-birini taqozo etish qonuniyati kuzatildi. Partonimiya munosabati davlat boshqaruvi ijtimoiy-siyosiy leksikaning asosiy qismini tashkil etishini ko‘rsatdi. Shuningdek, soha terminlarining ma’noviy chegaralarini belgilab berdi.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL AWARDING SCIENTIFIC DEGREES DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.19.01 AT TASHKENT STATE UNIVERSITY OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE NAMED AFTER ALISHER NAVOI**

**TASHKENT STATE UNIVERSITY OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE NAMED AFTER ALISHER NAVOI**

**GANIYEVA LOBAR SADULLA KIZI**

# TERMS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

**10.00.01 – Uzbek language**

**ABSTRACT OF THE DISSERTATION OF THE DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY (PhD) ON PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES**

Tashkent – 2025

**The topic of the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) dissertation was registered with the Higher Atetestation Commission under the Minstry and of Higher Education, Science of Innovation of the Republic of Uzbekistan under the number B2022.4.PhD/Fil2818.**

The doctoral thesis was carried out at the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi.

Dissertation abstract is placed on the web site of the Scientific Council (www.tsuull.uz) and educational informational portal of "Ziyonet" (www.ziyonet.uz ) in three languages (Uzbek, English and Russian (resume).

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| **Leading organization:** | **Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami** |

The defence of the dissertation will be held on the 22th of May 2025 at $14^{00}$ hours at a meeting of the Scientific Council under the number DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.19.01 of Alisher Navoi Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature. Address: 100100, Tashkent, Yakkasaroy district, Yusuf Khos Hojib Street, 103. Tel.: (99871) 281-42-44; fax: (99871) 281-42-44, (www.tsuull.uz); e-mail: monitoring@tsuull.uz.

The dissertation can be reviewed at the Information Resource Center of Alisher Navoi Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature (registered under the number 345). (Address: 100100, Tashkent, Yakkasaroy district, Yusuf Khos Hojib Street, 103. Tel.: (99871) 281-42-44; fax: (99871) 281-42-44, (www.tsuull.uz); e-mail: monitoring@tsuull.uz.

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## INTRODUCTION (Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) dissertation abstract)

**The relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic.** Terminology systems, which have been the object of study in world linguistics since the mid-20th century, are still of great importance today. Lexical units related to specific areas make up a large part of a person's linguistic reserve. The vocabulary of a language is enriched over time, the concepts expressed undergo changes, and old ones give way to new ones. This process requires continuous research at the terminological level of the language. Since the increase in the number of terms in the language reserve, as well as the development of terminological systems are important signs of the development of the literary language, it is also important to study the sources of formation, lexical and semantic features, genealogy, and identify the paradigmatic relationships of public administration terms.

Despite the fact that the requirements for a term in world linguistics, its features, aspects of expressing a concept, the presence of lexical-semantic relations in terminological units, materializing their linguistic units are covered in many studies, the use of terms representing new concepts in new areas (diplomacy, banking and financial, tourism, office terminology, public administration) requires their study. In this regard, it becomes relevant to regulate the terms related to public administration, to determine lexical and semantic features, to study the genealogical composition, both socio-political and linguistic.

In Uzbek linguistics recently, special attention has been paid to the development of bases for achieving correct use of terms, translation of lexical units into terminological ones and reliance on internal possibilities in terminology. In particular, of great scientific and theoretical importance are the studies on generalization, systematization and communication of views on the interpretation of terminology. In this regard, there is an urgent need to study the terms of public administration at a time when our society is in socio-economic and political development. Already in the Decree “On measures to cardinally enhance the role and authority of the uzbek language as the state language” it was stated that: “...achieving full and correct utilization of the possibilities of the state language in all spheres of public life of our country, including public administration, modern and innovative technologies, industry, banking and financial system, jurisprudence, diplomacy, military, medicine and others” [54] identified as one of the main tasks.

This dissertation to a certain extent serves and determines its relevance in the implementation of tasks defined by decisions and other regulatory legal acts related to the industry. Including Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. DP-49-97 of May 13, 2016 “On the establishment of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi”, Presidential Decrees No. DP-5850 of October 21, 2019, “On measures to radically increase the role and authority of the Uzbek language as the state language” anf No. DP-6084 of 20 October 2020 “On measures to further develop the Uzbek language and improve

[54]Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг “Ўзбек тилининг давлат тили сифатидаги нуфузи ва мавқеини тубдан ошириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”ги Фармони // http//uza.uz/oz/documents/uzbek-tilining-davlat-tili-sifatidagi-nufuzi-va-mav-eini-tubd-22-10-2019.

language policy in our country", Resolution of the President "On measures to further improve the activities of the Academy of Sciences, organization, management and financing of research activities" dated February 17, 2017 No. RP-2789, Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to further improve the effectiveness of fundamental and applied research of the Uzbek language and literature" dated March 11, 2020 No. 139.

**Compliance of the research with the priority areas of the development of science and technology of the republic.** The thesis is devoted to the development of science and technology of the Republic is realized within the framework of priority direction I. "Formation of the system of innovative ideas and ways of their realization in social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of informed society and democratic state".

**The level of study of the problem.** In world linguistics to this day, terms are linguistically continuously researched. In particular, as in the scientific studies of such scientists as G.Vinokur, A.Reformatsky, D. Lotte, V.Danilenko, the theoretical aspects of terminology, the ordering of the system of terms, the signs of the term, the practical significance of the term and terminology are revealed.[55] However, A.Superanskaya, N.Podolskaya, N.Vasilieva, gave a scientific justification of the fact that the term is a special element of language.[56] Y.Belchikov, I.Protchenko, A.Buryachok, P.Milshin, N. Leiberova linguistic scientists, such as Tkacheva, semantically and thematically studied words belonging to the socio-political stratum on the basis of nominativity[57]. Studies on terminology have also been carried out by such linguists as Nguyen Thi Thu Van, M.Kulchieva, S.Efendieva, Alkudah Amjad Kosim Muhammad, E.Belous, T.Artyunova[58]. The dissertations of M.Kharlanova, A.Isabekova, R.Barlibayev are of special importance as works on Turkic languages[59].

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[55]Винокур Г.О. О некоторых явлениях словообразования в русской технической терминологии. // Труды МИФЛИ. Т. 5. Сборник статей по языковедению. – М., 1939; Реформатский А.А. Что такой термин и терминология? / Вопросы терминологии. – М., 1961; Лотте Д.С. Как работать над терминологией. Основы и методы. – М., 1968; Shu muallif: Вопросы саимствованиы и упорядочения иноязычных терминов и терминоелеминтов. – М.: Наука, 1982; Данилинко В.П. Русская терминология. Опыт лингвистического описания. – М.: Наука, 1977.

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[58] Нгуен Тхи Тху Ван. Терминология государственного управления в современном русском языке. Дисс.… канд. филол. наук. – М., 2001; Кульчиева М.Б. Вклад русского языка в становление и развитие общественно-политической терминологии осетинского. Дисс. … канд. филол. наук. – Владикавказ, 2005; Эфендиева С.С. Развитие Общественно-политической терминологии лезгинского языка. Автореф. дисс. … канд. филол. наук. – Махачкала, 2006; Алькудах Амджад Касим Мухаммад. Терминология международного туризма в современном русском языки. Автореф. дисс. … канд. филол. наук. – Воронеж, 2019; Белоус Е.С. Терминология управления документацией: семантика, структура, функционирование. Автореф. дисс. … канд. филол. наук. – Волгород: ВолгГТУ, 2021;

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The works of such linguists as S.Akobirov, A.Khodjiev, O.Usmonov, R.Donierov, S.Usmonov, H.Dadaboev, N.Usmonov, Kh.Yodgorov, A.Sobirov, G.Gulomova, I.Yuldashev, Z.Isakova, G.Ismailov, A.Turakhodjaeva, A.Madvaliev, S.Mustafaeva, D.Kadyrbekova, D.Saidkodirova, R.Sharopova, B.Mirsanov, Y.Shirinova, S.Mavlyanov, E.Sabirova[60].

This study shows that public administration terms in Uzbek have not been studied as a separate research project. The topic of this dissertation is studied for the first time in Uzbek terminology.

**The connection of the research with the plans of scientific research of the scientific organization or educational institution where the dissertation was completed.**The research was carried out within the framework of the direction "social, historical and modern development of language" in accordance with the plan of research works of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi.

**The purpose of the study** is to identify the role of the Uzbek language in the development of the literary Uzbek language through semantic and genealogical analysis of terms of public administration of the Uzbek language**.**

**The objectives of the study** are as follows:

to study the theoretical foundations of Uzbek terminology of public administration, will determine the role and meaning of Uzbek terms of public

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терминология в киргизском литературном языке и вопросы ее упорядоточения: Автореф. дисс. … канд. филол. наук. – Фрунзе, 1971; Барлибаев Р. Қазіргі қазақ тіліндеги қогамдық саяси лексика: Автореф. дисс. … канд. филол. наук. – Алматы: Мектеп, 1978.

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administration in the Uzbek literary language based on the study of the sources of their formation;

systematization of terminological units related to this area in the lexical-semantic sense based on the division of terms of Uzbek public administration into thematic groups;

as a result of a genealogical study of terminological units related to public administration, will identify terms characteristic of the modern era, substantiate the specific features of terms related to their own and assimilated layers, and also show the source of enrichment of the terminology of public administration by clarifying the methods of assimilation of assignments;

clarifying the place of public administration terms in the context of their content, language and thinking by highlighting their paradigmatic relationships.

**The objects of the study** were the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language", "Brief Explanatory Dictionary of Socio-Political Terms", "Explanatory Dictionary of Terms on Public Administration", as well as regulatory documents in this area, terms on public administration from the websites lex.uz and gov.uz.

**The subject of the research** is the study of theoretical foundations, sources of formation, lexical-semantic thematic groups, genealogy and paradigmatic connections of the terminology of Uzbek public administration in the synchronic aspect.

**Research methods.** To study the research topic, methods of descriptive, classification, component and statistical analysis were used.

**The scientific novelty of the study** is as follows:

as a result of the presentation of the theoretical foundations of the study of public administration terminology, the role and significance of Uzbek terms of public administration in Uzbek linguistics have been proved, and it has been proved that they are terminological units of a separate branch in the language system;

as a result of the allocation of thematic groups of terms of Uzbek public administration according to their semantic affinity, the range of terms related to this sphere has been defined and systematized, and the semantic proportionality of terms included in the groups has been proved on examples;

the analysis of genealogy of Uzbek statehood terms by native and borrowed layers shows that word-formation and syntactic methods played a significant role in the development of the Uzbek language, as well as the importance of participation of Turkic affixes in the formation of new terms from borrowings;

paradigmatic links between Uzbek public administration terms (synonymy, hyperhyponymy, antonymy, partonymy) have been identified and the applicability of these phenomena in Uzbek terminology of public administration has been proved on examples.

**The practical results of the study** are as follows:

The study of the theoretical foundations of the study of public administration terminology has demonstrated the practical significance and scientific basis for further research in this area.

It is scientifically and theoretically proved that the conclusions made on the basis of the study of the sources of formation of the terms of public administration,

allow to reveal the development of the meaning of terms, to interpret the linguistic phenomena related to the history of language, to reveal the features characteristic of the stages of formation and development of the literary language;

Since the terms related to public administration, in their turn, were formed on the basis of life, lifestyle, culture, customs, traditions of our people at that time, the balance between society and politics, the formed thematic groups serve to define the spiritual boundaries of the terms of public administration;

It is proved that the results of the research can serve as a source for further study of lexicology, terminology, modern Uzbek literary language, lexico-semantic processes in terminology, creation of textbooks and teaching aids, explanatory dictionaries on terminology;

It is shown that the genealogical analysis of public administration terms, the study of paradigmatic connections, including the clarification of terminological problems characteristic of the 21st century, will serve as necessary material for students studying in the field of "philology", scientific researchers and specialists in this field.

**The reliability of the research results** is explained by the following: the object of the dissertation work is clearly defined; relying on reliable sources when conducting research; the problem is clearly stated; the need to conduct research work is confirmed on the basis of official sources; scientific nature of the presented analyses and their substantiation by theoretical sources; The results of the study of the terminology of public administration in Uzbekistan have been confirmed by authorized structures, and the conclusions, proposals and recommendations have been implemented into practice.

**Scientific and practical significance of the research results.** As a scientific significance of the results of the study, it can be noted that modern public policy and improvement of public administration create the basis for the use of new terms in this area. The study of the semantics of these terms is conditioned by the fact that it opens new ways for new studies of the lexicon of the Uzbek language, including at the terminological level, in order to determine the scope of the terminological system of the Uzbek language.

The practical significance of the results of the study lies in the fact that the materials and conclusions of the study can be used in the preparation of lectures on special disciplines taught in higher educational institutions, such as “Terminology”, “Corpus Linguistics”, “General Linguistics”, “Lexicography”, as well as in the creation of special courses for specialists in the field of public administration, as well as in the creation of the “Dictionary-Thesaurus of Public Administration Terms in Uzbek”, “Pocket Dictionary of Public Administration Terms in Uzbek”, “Training Dictionary of Public Administration Terms in Uzbek (school education, higher educational institutions)”.

**Implementation of research results.** Based on the scientific results obtained in the study of public administration terms in the Uzbek language:

the role of such sources as the monuments of Orkhun-Yenasoy, “Kutadgu bilig” by Yusuf Khos Hodjib, “Siyosatnoma” by Nizamulmulak, “Kisas Rabguzi” by Rabguzi, as well as “Temur tuzuklari”, works by Alisher Navoi, “Riyoz-ud davla”

by Ogahi in the formation of public administration terms, the significance of the influence of extralinguistic factors on the development and improvement of public administration terms, the conclusions of the genealogical analysis were used in the practical project “Creation of linguodidactic electronic platform of Turkic languages” at the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature for 2020-2023 by the name of AM-FZ-201908172 (Reference No. 04/1-3480 of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature dated December 2, 2024). As a result, the range of materials for creating a linguodidactic electronic platform for Turkic languages was expanded, which served to clarify the content and essence of public administration terms in linguodidactic sources;

it is proved that terms are formed on the basis of word-forming models, active word-forming suffixes are revealed, grammatical structure of terms is shown, a wide range of compound terms and the significance of the determining component in them, the results of the analysis of synonyms in terms and the developed recommendations are used in the practical project IL-402104209 “Creation of a software tool for automatic processing for information retrieval systems (Google, Yandex. Goole translate) - morpholexicon and morphological analyzer of the Uzbek language”, carried out at the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature in 2022-2024. As a result, the creation of morpho-lexicon and morphological analyzer of the Uzbek language served as a scientific-theoretical source for the study of language units from lexico-semantic, grammatical and genealogical points of view;

the proof of the role and importance of uzbek terms of public administration in Uzbek linguistics, proof that in the language system there are terminological units related to a separate area, the great importance of word formation and the syntactic method using suffixes through the analysis of the genealogy of Uzbek government terms by their own and mastered layers in the development of the Uzbek language, analysis and conclusions on the basis of the importance of the participation of Turkic affixes in the construction of new terms from acquisitions are used in the practical project IL-402104209 “Creation of a software tool for automatic processing for information retrieval systems (Google, Yandex. Goole translate) - morpholexicon and morphological analyzer of the Uzbek language”, carried out at the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature in 2022-2024. The result served as the basis for linguistic support of research work on the creation of an automatic processing tool for information retrieval systems;

the results of the analysis of lexical and semantic features, methods of formation and paradigmatic relations of public administration terms were used in the innovative project 01/04 on the topic “Creation of new generation educational dictionaries and their mobile applications” conducted at the Tashkent University of Information Technologies named after Muhammad al-Khwarizmi in 2021-2023. (Reference No. 407/05-2 dated February 6, 2025). As a result, they served as a practical and scientific-theoretical research tool in compiling dictionaries and creating linguistic support for mobile applications, as well as in forming tables of synonyms and morphemes.

**Approbation of the research results.** The results of the research were discussed at 5 international and 3 republican scientific-practical conferences.

**Publication of research results.** In total on the subject of dissertation 13 scientific works, including 5 articles in scientific editions, recommended for publication by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the main scientific results of doctoral dissertations, including 1 in foreign journals and 4 in national journals.

**Structure and length of the dissertation.** The thesis consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, a list of references and an appendix. The total volume of the study is 145 pages.

## MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

**The introduction** substantiates the relevance and necessity of the thesis topic, describes the goals and objectives, object and subject of the research, indicates the correspondence of the topic to the priority directions of development of science and technology of the republic, reveals the scientific novelty and practical significance of the research. Also, information about the implementation of the research results, approbation of the work, published works, the structure of the thesis is given.

The first chapter of the thesis is devoted to **"Theoretical foundations of public administration terminology"**. Paragraph 1.1. is titled "*Studies of Public Administration Terminology in Linguistics*" and reviews studies on the study of public administration terminology in linguistics.

Clarification of terminological issues, the concept of terms, the criteria for selecting terms, the study of terms related to industries are relevant, and the acceleration of development and improvement of socio-political processes expand the scope of terminological issues. When analyzing the works on branch terminology in Russian linguistics from the point of view of periodization, it is emphasized that much work has been done on socio-political lexicon [61].

In his study of the terminology of public administration in Russian, Nguyen Thi Thu Van pays special attention to the concept of the term, its characterization, theoretical problems of the study, as well as active processes of formation of the terminology of public administration in Russian. Structural and lexical-semantic analyses and thematic classification of public administration terms were also carried out[62].

M.Kulchieva in her study of the socio-political terminology of the Ossetian language, a member of the Iranian language group, which was formed under the influence of the Russian language, considered the history of the study of linguistic and cultural ties of the Ossetian and Russian languages, the genetic classification of the terms of public administration, which are part of the political terminology, as well as the stages of formation of socio-political terminology[63].

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[61] Гринев-Гриневич С.В. Терминоведение. – М.: Академия, 2008. – С. 279 – 280.

[62] Нгуен Тхи Тху Ван. Терминология государственного управления в современном русском языке. Дисс. … канд. филол. наук. – М., 2001. – С. 213.

[63] Кульчиева М.Б. Вклад русского языка в становление и развитие общественно-политической терминологии осетинского языка. Дисс. … канд. филол. наук. – Владикавказ, 2005. – С. 7.

In Uzbek linguistics, A.Khodjiev pays special attention to the issues of terms and terminology, emphasizing that each language and its vocabulary develop on the basis of internal and external possibilities. Regardless of the language from which the term is borrowed, it gives scientific grounds to consider the words that have entered the language as its own heritage and wealth [64].

By the last quarter of the twentieth century, the scope of research on industry terminology had expanded considerably. In particular, the study by Kh.Dadabaev of socio-political and socio-economic terminology in written sources of the XI-XIV centuries is notable for the fact that it provides analysis and conclusions about phonetic and semantic changes of terms, their expressive meanings, genetic characteristics and lexico-semantic relations (homonymy, synonymy and antonymy)[65].

Also of practical importance are the studies of A.Urazbayev, Z.Isakova and B. Abdushukurov on revealing the history of formation of terms of public administration, their genealogical nature, comparison of synchronic and diachronic status of terms[66].

A.Turakhodjaeva, focusing on the development of socio-political lexicon in the period of independence, devoted the whole second chapter to lexical-semantic characteristics of the microfield of state administration[67].

In recent years, research by linguists such as R.Sharopova, N.Sadinova, Y. Shirinova, S.Mavlyanov have provided well-founded conclusions about the linguistic problems of industry terminology and ways to solve them[68].

Thus, from all the studies considered, it can be concluded that when conducting research on terminology, the study and analysis of sources of formation, thematic groups, genealogy and lexical-semantic connections of terms leads to scientifically and practically effective results.

It should be noted that public administration differs from linguistics, pedagogy, law, diplomacy and administrative terminology in its scope and in that it combines terms from several fields. Because public administration refers to the process of regulating the life of society in social-political, economic, military and legal aspects. That is, the study of the terminology of public administration does not cover management terms, but rather units related to the organization, procedure, behavior and activities of public administration..

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[64]Ҳожиев А. Термин танлаш мезонлари. – Т.: Фан, 1996. – Б. 13.

[65]Дадабаев Х.А. Общественно-политическая и социально-экономическая терминология в тюркоязычных письменных памятниках XI-XIV вв. – Т.: Ёзувчи, 1991. – С. 21 – 49.

[66]Ўразбоев А.Д. Огаҳийнинг “Риёз уд-давла ” асарида ижтимоий-сиёсий лексика. Филол фан. ном. ... дисс. – Т., 2009. – Б. 51 – 55; Исақова З.М. Алишер Навоийнинг “Мажолис ун-нафоис” асаридаги ижтимоий-сиёсий лексика. Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Т., 2010. – Б. 22 – 55; Абдушукуров Б. “Қисаси Рабғузий” лексикаси. Филол. фан. д-ри. ... дисс. Т., 2017; Shu muallif: Туркий манбалар лексикаси. – Т.: Bookmany print, 2022. – Б. 46 – 67.

[67]Тўрахожаева А.Х. Мустақиллик шароитида ўзбек тили ижтимоий-сиёий лексикасининг тараққиёти. Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Т., 2012. – Б. 139.

[68] Шаропова Р.Ж. Ўзбек тили ижтимоий-сиёсий терминларининг семантик-структур хусусиятлари ва лексикографик талқини. Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. ... дисс. – Қарши, 2019. – 129 – 131; Садинова Н.У. Ўзбек тили иш юритиш терминологияси. Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. ... дисс. –Т., 2020. – Б. 133-136; Mavlyanov S.J. O‘zbek tili diplomatik terminlari. Filol. fan. b. fals. dok. ... diss. – T., 2022. – B 46 – 67.

Paragraph 1.2. is titled "*Sources for the Formation of Public Administration Terms*" and examines historical and independence-era sources for the formation of public administration terms.

The study of sources of formation of public administration terms allows to reveal the stages of emergence and development of these terms. "The source of formation of the Uzbek terminological lexicon goes back to the well-known and famous monuments of the Old Turkic language (VII-X centuries), Old Turkic language (XI-XIV centuries) and the Old Uzbek literary language"[69]. In particular, important monuments describing the conditions of public administration are considered to be the monuments of Orhun Enasai, Abu Nasr Farabi's works on public administration, "Kutadgu bilig" by Yusuf Khos Hajib, "Siyosatnoma" by Nizamulmulak, "Kisas Rabguzi" by Rabguzi, as well as "Temur tuzuklari", historical works by Alisher Navoi, "Riyaz-ud-dawla" by Ogahi, and "Riyaz-ud-dawla" by Ogahi.

The linguistic style of the blue Turkic inscriptions is unique, and scientists explained that they contain terms and special terms related to statehood. "Specifically, the terms *büjürük* "court clerk", *il* "state", *illig* "state-owned", *tämğäçi* "запечатанный" *törü* "закон", *şäd* "word denoting a high rank" are explained separately. It is also noted that in the 6th century the compound *"il tütsiqi*" was used to express "constitution", that is, "head of state"[70].

In the work of Yusuf Hos Hajib "Kutadgu Bilig" the special role of *törü* in governing the state is emphasized[71]. The term *"Täkin"* The term was also used as a title for the heir to the throne among the ancient Turks, and later as a title for military leaders[72]. The term "*vazir*", adopted during the Arab rule, it still denotes a key position in government administration, the term "*buyruq"* has not lost its significance as a type of document that must be drawn up, the term *xon* was actively used until the beginning of the 20th century. Thus, it can be said that over time, the terms used in a language give way to others or may remain unchanged.

In "Temur tuzuklari" *dargoh* rgyah was the highest state office, headed by the ruler himself. After independence, the term *"Prezident apparati"* was initially used to describe this concept, but in recent years the term *"Prezident administatsiyasi"* has been used instead. *Devonlar* - were ministries, and there was also *oliy devon* headed by *devonbegi*. The position and concept of *"Oliy devon"* are practically equivalent to the current Cabinet of Ministers. There are several terms that describe positions and positions, such as *Arzbegi, tavochi, hojib, hojiblar, xazinador, xonsolar, jibochi, qushchi, qushbegi, bakovulboshi, kotib, bitikchi*[73]. After Temur Tuzuklari, the works of Alisher Navoi can be cited as a source on public administration. In a number of works, such as "Tarihi mulki adjam" and "Mayolis-un nafois", Alisher Navoi not only covered the historical situation of the 15th-16th

[69] Dadaboyev H. O'zbek terminologiyasi. – T.: Nodirabegim, 2020. – B. 22.
[70]Омонов Қ. Туркий расмий услубнинг юзага келиши ва такомили(илк ва ўрта асрлар). Филол. фан. д-ри. ... дисс. – Т., 2016. – Б. 22 – 41.
[71]Ko'rsatilgan manba. – B. 46.
[72]uz.m.wikipediya.org
[73] www.temurtuzuklari.uz

centuries, but also comprehensively reflected the socio-political way of life, processes in public administration, class strata.

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the terms used on the websites lex.uz and gov.uz are recognized as accessible sources of terms of public administration during the period of independence. In the course of a synchronous study of public administration terms, 900 terms were collected from sources dating back to the period of independence.

Therefore, it is worth saying that when studying terms in any field, it is important to study the sources of their formation. That is, it is important to determine the process of modernization, lexical-semantic and genealogical characteristics of terms.

The second chapter, entitled "**Thematic and genealogical description of terms of public administration in Uzbekistan**" examines the classification of thematic groups and genealogical analysis of terms of public administration, that is, the types of terms depending on the languages they belong to and the methods of their borrowing. In paragraph 2.1 "*Thematic classification of public administration terms of Uzbekistan*" the main leading groups of public administration terms were grouped into 6, including 57 thematic groups according to the nature and function of the concepts expressed by the terms.

Classification, description and grouping of terms is an important factor indicating the state, social structure, development and level of science in a certain period of time[74]. In particular, the thematic classification of public administration terms serves as a key source of information on contemporary political governance and processes, reflecting linguistic processes. In Uzbek linguistics, E.Begmatov emphasizes the effectiveness of studying the lexical stratum by dividing it into thematic groups, noting that "Information about social and political life, economy, cultural life, religious views of the people are clearly expressed in thematic groups of words"[75]. Accordingly, it is reasonable to group the terms of public administration according to the logical principle, based on their essence and functions, expressing concepts related to the life of people, primarily political, but also social and economic processes.

Analyzing terms by grouping them into related groups is important for determining the semantic properties of terms in a particular domain[76].

"*Davlat boshqaruvi* as a term, it expresses consensuality in both a broad and narrow sense. In a broad sense, public administration is the activity of legislative, executive and judicial authorities of all levels to manage various spheres of public life[77]. The main object of thematic classification are groups of terms united by a common conceptThe University of Chicago professor Leonard White argues that theoretically studied issues of public administration should fully correspond to

[74]Лейчик В.М. Терминоведение: предмет, методы, структура. – М.: КомКнига, 2006. – С. 92.

[75] Бегматов Э. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тилининг лексик қатламлари. – Т., 1985. – Б. 121.

[76] Маҳмудова Н. Телекоммуникация терминларининг мавзуий гуруҳлари. // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. 2021. № 6. – Б. 109.

[77] Нгуен Тхи Тху Ван. Терминология государственного управления в современном русском языке. Дисс. …канд. филол. наук. – М., 2001. – С. 4.

reality, be proportional to the actual public administration[78]. Therefore, many terms related to public administration theory are also used in actual public administration. Based on the scientific data provided, public administration terms were classified into the following thematic groups:

I. Terms related to public administration theory.
II. Terms related to management practices.
III. Ensuring that information is provided to management.
IV. Terms related to management culture.
V. Terms related to the activities of managers in the field of management.
VI. Terms related to the concept of the form of State [79].

Of these groups, the most active is the group of terms "political regime" associated with the concept of the form of state. In the classification process, a total of 900 terms were categorized into 57 thematic groups. Therefore, grouping terms according to the concepts they represent serves to shape their semantic content and reveal their semantic essence.

Paragraph 2.2. entitled "*Genealogical analysis of Uzbek public administration terms*" analyzes the ways of formation of terms belonging to native and borrowed layers, types of terms according to the degree of their borrowing, the number of borrowed terms, phonetic borrowings and mixed terms.

**Terms of Turkic lexicon.** Of particular importance in the study of genealogy of public administration terms are terms belonging to the Turkic lexicon. The terms borrowed from the Common Turkic indigenous vocabulary include such terms as *yurt, el, tuzuk, kengash, burch, yorliq, soliq, er (botir, jangchi), qishloq*. *El* word as a term originally in history meant the notion of a tribal union, in the times of the Karakhanids, Seljuks, Khorezmshahs and Timurids it represented a district, a region. That is, it was a term connected with the concept of territory. Also the concept, which today is expressed by the terms country, state, in history embodied the term *El* [80]. Alisher Navoi in his works expressed the concepts of people, people, soldiers, army (ANATIL, III,562). Till today the concepts of *aholi* (people, nation), country, belonging to a country[81].

*Yurt* turkic indigenous term, and in the Tunyukuk inscription it means land, country, and in "Kutadgu bilig" it has the meaning of home, place of residence. In the Golden Horde and Mongolia, the term "*yurt*" referred to a small territory, which is similar to what the term "*district*" means today [82]. In later sources it retained its meaning. Although the term now refers to a country's place of residence, homeland, people living in the country and nation, in public administration it is mainly used in the context of the concept of country[83].

[78] White L. Introduction to the study of Public Administration (third edition). – N.Y: Macmillan Company, 1948. – 612 p.
[79] Muxitdinov X.A., Sobirov A.A. Boshqaruv nazariyasi. – T.: Cho'lpon, 2012. – B. 18.
[80]Дадабаев Х.А. Общественно-политическая и социально-экономическая терминология в тюркоязычных письменных памятниках XI-XIVвв. – Т.: Ёзувчи, 1991. – С. 14.
[81]Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. Ж.V. – Т.: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2008. – Б. 28.
[82] Ko'rsatilgan manba. – B. 16.
[83]Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. Ж.V. – Т.: O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi, 2020. – Б. 415.

**Terms formed on the basis of word-formation models (methods).** This group includes terms formed by affixal, word-complementary, semantic and syntactic methods. For example, terms *rasmiy, bitim, yosh senzi, elchi, elektron hukumat, valyuta siyosati, ta'rif setkasi* terms have a different structure in terms of their formation. Here it should be noted that the terms arising on the basis of internal possibilities of the language are divided into two types according to the principle of formation. That is, it consists of terms formed on the basis of internal sources of the language, materials of the native language, as well as terms formed on the basis of borrowings.

**Terms formed by affixation**. In Uzbek linguistics there are many scientific and theoretical studies devoted to the phenomenon of word formation. The works of A. Gulomov and A. Khodjiev in this regard and their theoretical views are also of great importance for the study of terms taken as objects[84]. A number of studies emphasize that term formation by affixasia is the most effective method of enriching its own layer [85]. The scope of application of such terms in public administration is also very wide. Terms formed by adding suffixes are classified as follows:

*a) Terms derived from words of Turkic (Uzbek) origin.* As terms of public administration, which are both the basis of creation and the creator of its layer, the following can be named *birlashma, tuzilma, boshqarma, birlik, tenglik, elchi, elchilik, otaliq, boshliq, ko'rik, tinchlik, ishchi* .

*b) terms derived from the assignment.* In terminology, the best way to create terms is to add a form-forming suffix to already accepted words in order to ensure their correct assimilation, easy acceptance and preservation of the expressiveness of the concept. Because in this case a new lexeme-terminus is formed, related to an existing concept. If we look at terms such as *Prezidentlik, siyosiylashish, axborotlashtirish, davlatchilik, deputatlik, himoyalanish, kollegiallik, malakali, majburiyat, vazirlik, yashirin, chaqiriq, boshqaruv, xalqaro* then the terms created represent a consensus of the process associated with the accepted term. This method is considered to be the most effective way to get rich through internal capabilities. When forming terms from borrowings, the most active unit is the accusative case of the verb together with its suffixes (politicization, liberalization) *-lik, -lan, -lash, -sh, -ish, -(v)iy*.

**Terms compiled by compositional method.** In Uzbek linguistics there are a number of theoretical views on the nature of compound words and their specific features[86]. The components of compound terms differ from each other depending on the lexical stratum to which they belong. 1. Complex terms formed by merging lexical units used for several centuries with Uzbek, Arabic and Persian-Tajik

[84] Ғуломов А. Сўз ясалиши. Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. I том. Морфология. – Т.: 1975. – Б. 21; Ҳожиев А. Ўзбек тили сўз ясалиш тизими. – Т.: Ўқитувчи, НМИУ, 2007. – Б. 168.

[85] Пардаева И.Х. Ўзбек тилининг заргарлик терминологияси. Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Т., 1994. – Б. 60 – 65; Ёдгоров Ҳ.Э. Ўзбек тили ҳарбий терминологиясининг синхроник тадқиқи. Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Т., 1996. – Б. 36 – 58; Ғуломова Г.Ё. Ўзбек тили юридик терминологиясининг истиқлол даври тараққиёти. Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. –Т., 2005. – Б. 45 – 58; Шаропова Р.Ж. Ўзбек тили ижтимоий-сиёсий терминларининг семантик-структур хусусиятлари ва лексикографик талқини. Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. … дисс. – Қарши: 2019. – Б. 60 – 70; Садинова Н.У. Ўзбек тили иш юритиш терминологияси.Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. … дисс –Т., 2020. – Б. 45.

[86]Ҳожиев А. Ўзбек тилида қўшма, жуфт ва такрорий сўзлар. – Т., 1963.

components. 2. Terms that include international terms or term elements, some components of which are computable [87].

At the same time, it is important to remember that complex terms arise from complex terms. In this regard, we have identified several features that distinguish compound terms from complex terms. In particular, in compound terms, the main word expresses the main meaning, the subordinate words reveal its meaning. In contrast, in a compound term, the adjectival component standing in place of the adjectival word represents the leading meaning, while the other components give it additional meaning. Also in compound terms, general concepts in abstraction are privatized. For example, *ish haqi*, *Vazirlar Mahkamasi, Ta'lim inspeksiyasi, mehnat unumdorligi*. The problem of separating compound or constituent terms, of distinguishing them from each other, arises mainly in adaptive conjunction. Because most compound terms are formed in the form of adaptive conjunction. *Boshqaruv apparati* is a composite term and denotes a set of employees organized on the basis of a staffing schedule and a professional-qualification structure, capable of performing certain management tasks, united into offices, divisions and services[88]. We cannot call this term composite in accordance with the concept it expresses. In this case, two lexemes are combined to form a new conceptual term.

Joint terms in public administration have the following models of morphological composition, i.e. structures:

*a)* noun + noun: *bosh vazir, bosh prokuror, bosh qo'mondon, narx erkinligi, qasamyod, ish kuni, ish vaqti, ishonch yorlig'i, ta'rif setkasi;*

b) noun + verb: *himoya qilish, hujum qilish, joriy etish, tartib o'rnatish, afv etish*;

c) verb + noun: *saylash huquqi, saylanish huquqi, yashash huquqi, chaqiruv yorlig'i*;

d) verb + verb: *ishlab chiqarish, ushlab turish*;

*e)* adjective + noun: *muxtor vakil, teng huquqlilik, qurolli kuchlar;*

f) adjective + verb: *ochiq ovoz berish, yashirin ovoz berish*

g) adverb + noun: *ko'p partiyaviylik, favqulotda holat.*

**Terms created in a semantic way:** Termination and transtermination are important in the semantic construction of terms. That is, the use of a word in its common meaning as a term increases its tendency to be named, while its use in different fields contributes to its transterminization.

According to G. Ismailov, "Thanks to the semantic method, many lexicons of one area... function as terms of another area"[89]. This is indeed true, and similar terms exist in public administration terminology. For example, *biznes-reja.* The leading block is the project scheme, which describes and approximately calculates all stages of entrepreneurial activity, the banking and financial terminology of which is clearly chosen[90]. In public administration, a business plan is an interconnected system of

[87]Мадвалиев А. Ўзбек терминологияси ва лексикографияси масалалари. – Т.: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2017. – Б. 112.

[88] Dictionary.tsue.uz

[89] Исмаилов Ғ. Ўзбек тили терминологик тизимларида семантик усулда термин ҳосил бўлиши. Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Т., 2011. – Б. 22.

[90] https://uz.wikipedia.org

managing economic processes in the interests of the state, based on the use of objective economic laws in business practice and consciously pursuing a common goal[91]. Terms such as *blokada, nota, modda* are also considered to be transterminated units.

The number of commonly used words in the field of public administration is large. For example, *otalik, onalik, bolalik* (Article 78, Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan: ...motherhood, parenthood and childhood are protected by the state.[92]), *farzand, ovoz berish, yashirin, yig‘ilish, chaqiriq* and others. It is important to remember that the process of word formation is influenced by intralinguistic and extra-linguistic factors.

**Terms created by the syntactic method**. This method is the most effective of the methods of enriching one's own layer. The reason we say this is because compound terms are numerous in terms of their roots and formations. Also, according to V. Danilenko, compound terms occupy first place in terms of quantitative characteristics in all industry terminology [93]. For example, *boshqaruv bo‘limi, xalqchil siyosat, xavfsizlik xizmati, suveren demokratik respublika, xavfsizlik kengashi*.

The abundance of complex terms is especially emphasized when studying chemical terminology[94], as well as legal terminology[95] and bibliographic terminology[96].

Compound terms, depending on their structure, consist of two or more components. Compound terms may have more than one defining component. For example, *ishonchli himoya tizimi, tabiatni muhofaza qilish davlat qo‘mitasining raisi, boshqaruv munosabati, yagona interaktiv davlat xizmatlari portali*. In order for the defining component in a compound word to perform its function, the main role is played by the formation of suffixes, union affixes, service forms of the verb and auxiliary verbs. In order for the defining component in a compound word to perform its function, the main role is played by the formation suffixes (-lik, -li, -siz, -iy, -viy...), conjugation suffixes, auxiliary forms of the verb (-gan, (-sh)-ish) and auxiliary verbs. Compound terms can be formed without these tools, and such compound terms generally consist of two or three components. For example, *viloyat hokimiyati, tashqi razvetka xizmati, sud tizimi, mahalliy hokimiyat organlari, umummilliy boylik, yopiq majlis, ochiq siyosat*. These are units typical of the "noun+noun" or "adjective+noun" pattern.

Summarizing all of the above, when syntactically formulating a term, special attention should be paid to the following terminological aspects:

1. Each component in the composition should serve to clarify the concept.

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[91] Muxitdinov X.A., Sobirov A.A. Boshqaruv nazariyasi. – T.: Cho‘lpon, 2012. – B. 75.

[92] Constitution.uz

[93] Даниленко В.П. Русская терминология. Опыт лингвистического описания. – М.: Наука, 1977. – С. 170.

[94] Мадвалиев А.В. Узбекская химическая терминология и вопросы её нормализации: Дисс… канд. филол. наук. – Т., 1986. – С. 15.

[95] Ғуломова Г.Ё. Ўзбек тили юридик терминологиясининг истиқлол даври тараққиёти. Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. Автореф. Т., 2005. – Б. 15;

[96] Юлдашев И.Ж. Ўзбек китобатчилик терминологияси: Шаклланиши, тараққиёти ва тартибга солиш. Филол. фан. д-ри. дисс. ... автореф. –Т., 2005. – Б. 20;

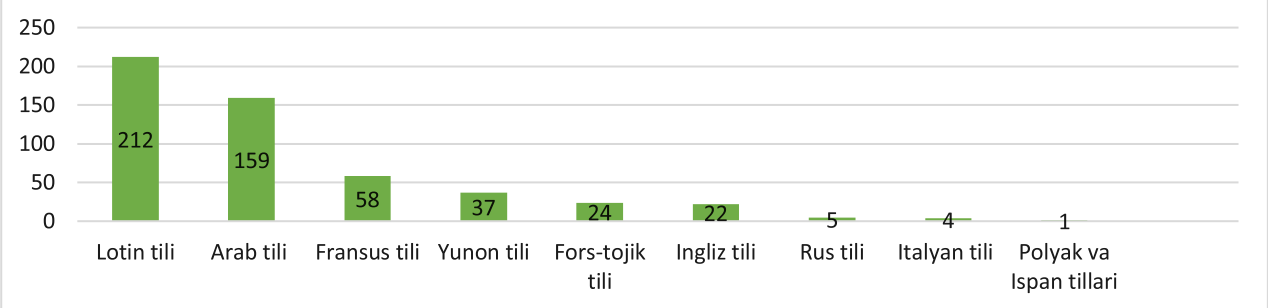
2. In compound words, it is necessary to pay special attention to the non-redundancy of the defining component. The fact that syntactically constructed terms have five or more defining components influences the quality of the term. In this regard, it is important to compress and simplify complex terms as much as possible.

**Abbreviation of terms.** According to D. Lotte's comments on the abbreviation of terms, he explains that clarity, brevity and conciseness are some of the requirements for a term [97]. Thus, abbreviations compress complex terms. In abbreviation, new units of expression are not created, but existing ones are abbreviated. Abbreviations are formed mainly from terms created syntactically, less often compositionally. The following abbreviations exist in public administration: *BHMS – buxgalteriya hisoboti milliy standartlari, SK – saylov komissiyasi, VM – Vazirlar Mahkamasi, FHDY organlari – fuqarolik holati dalolatnomalarini yozish organlari, FHQE – fuqarolik holatini qayd etish, QK – qurolli kuchlar, SK – Saylov kodeksi PF – prezident farmoni, PQ – prezident qarori, MSK – Markaziy saylov komissiyasi* and others.

**Acquisitional terms.**

It is known that any changes in society initially manifest themselves in the lexical system of its language[98]. In this sense, language is a living organism. It coexists with other languages in public life and communicates regularly. Constantly borrows words from other languages and serves as a donor for other languages[99]. The presence of foreign language elements (lexemes or morphemes) also determines the level of language development.

The main part of terms related to public administration in the assimilated layer are terms borrowed from Arabic and Latin languages. Further acquisition occurs through lexical units of the French and English languages. (See: Picture 1).




**Picture 1. The quantitative status of terms borrowed from other languages.**

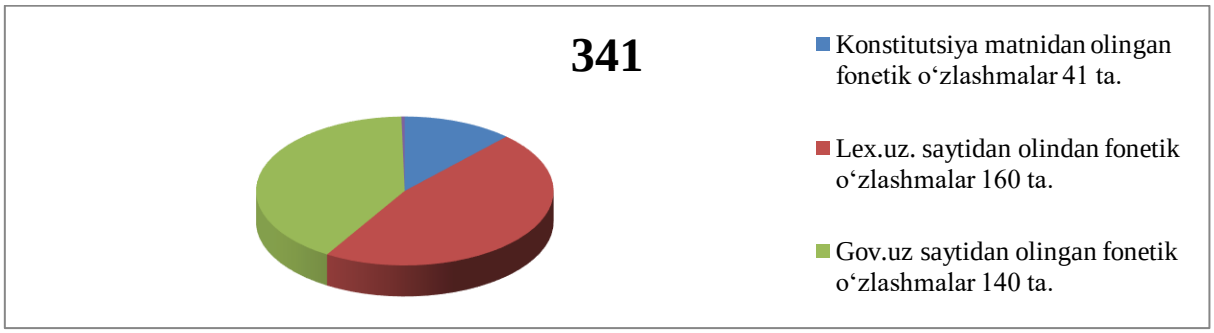
**Hybrid terms**. As a communicative unit, the Uzbek language has become more active since the middle of the 20th century. Hybrid terms stand out from composite terms. Its linguistic feature is determined by the presence of an international terminological element in its composition[100]. In terminology, the international term

[97] Лотте Д.С. Основы Построения научно-технической терминологии. – М., 1961. – С. 18.
[98]Шоабдурахмонов ва б. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. – Т.: Ўқитувчи, 1980. – Б. 105.
[99]Hakimov D. O‘zbek tiliga xorijiy so‘zlari kirib kelishining tasnifiy tahlili // O‘zbek tili va adabiyoti , T., 2021. № 6. – B. 120.
[100]Мадвалиев А., Маҳкамов Н. Халқаро терминелеменлар ва термин ижодкорлиги. //Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Т., 2021, № 2. – Б. 15.

element can consist not only of a lexeme, but also of an economic element (preposition) and morphemes. For example, international terms like *geo* (*geosiyosat, geomakon, geoxavf), makro, mikro, trans* (*transchegara, transmilliy), kiber (kiberhujum, kiberhimoya, kiber xavfsizlik, kiber makon, kibertahdid)* also expand the range of terms they have learned in public administration.

**Types of public administration terms by methods of acquisition.** Acquisitions occupy an important place in the formation and enrichment of the terminological systems of the Uzbek language. This process is carried out by accurately borrowing terms from other languages or calculating terms from other languages[101]. Accordingly, borrowed terms of public administration are based on phonetic borrowings and calculations, that is, semantic borrowings consist of terms.

Phonetic borrowings include all lexical units adopted on the basis of the sound shell, external and internal structure of the word in the language being learned. For example, *president, strategy, pension, ratification, rehabilitation, rezolution, subvention, censorship, senzura, delegation, diplomacy, demarcation.* In general, the number of phonetic assimilations related to public administration is 341. The least of these are terms taken from the text of the Constitution. (See: Picture 2).




**Picture 2. Phonetic assimilations in sources dating back to the independence period.**

**Literal translation.** The most active method is to study terms through literal translation. The reason for this is that the term being learned is subject to the laws of the language being learned. Moreover, the internal desire to preserve the purity of the spoken language leads to the development of relatively alternative ways of learning standardized and unified scientific terminology”[102]. The methods of acquiring semantic literal translation are varied, and in public administration there are a large number of terms that have been acquired mainly on the basis of similarity in form, function and style of action. But there are no term-metaphors created based on similarity. V.Gorelov classifies semantic working terms into two groups: Structural literal translation and etymological literal translation. In the structural literal translation, it is necessary to combine the lexical form, and the linguistic element is translated. For example, *xalqaro huquq, boshqaruv monopoliyasi,*

[101] Ko‘rsatilgan manba. – Б. 15.
[102]Ширинова Е. Ўзбек тили банк-молия терминологиясида калка // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Т., 2017, № 2. – Б. 108.

*hokimiyat organlari, kasaba uyushmalari, siyosiy partiyalar, jinoyat kodeksi, fuqarolik jamiyati…*

In semantic matching, terms can be fully or partially matched. Конститутсионный строй – constitutional order, основы государственного управления – fundamentals of public administration, гражданское законодателство – civil law, правосудие – justice, оборона – defense, законодательство семье – family legislation the terms given are considered to be translated completely literally. In semi-transliteration, the base part of the term is preserved, and the suffixes are translated, or a part of the element of an international term is preserved, and the base part is translated. For example, *Kollegiallik – Collegiality, progressivlik – progressivism, makroiqtisodiyot – macroeconomics, mikrosiyosat – micropolitics, kiberhujum –cyberattact, kiberhimoya – cyberdefende, kiberxavfsizlik – cybersecurity, demokratik – demokratic, infratuzilma – infrastructure, geosiyosat – geopolitics.*

The third chapter of the dissertation is devoted to "**Paradigmatic connections between the terms of Uzbek public administration**", which covers the phenomena of synonymy, hyperhyponymy, antonymy and partonymy. Paragraph 3.1. is called "*Synonymy*" and examines the phenomenon of synonymy between terms related to public administration.

*Synonymy*. Although lexical synonymy is one of the most widely studied semantic categories in the history of world linguistics, term synonymy represents a paradigm that today inherently requires a modern approach. Because the terms not only reflect consepsies, but also make them real.

*Absolute synonyms* are equal in all respects and have no linguistic differences. As a result of our observations, we came to the conclusion that the majority of absolute synonyms are phonetic assimilations (the term is assimilated based on the sound shell) and calculative interterminologies. For example, *oqsoqol – rais, boshliq –rahbar, urbanizatsiya – shaharlashish, president – davlat rahbari, suveren – mustaqil, department – boshqarma, demokratiya – xalq hokimiyatchiligi, arbitraj – hakamlik sudi, afv etish-amnitsiya, falsifikatsiya – qalbakilashtirish, rezidensiya – qarorgoh, selector – yig'ilish, reviziya – taftish, hujjat – dokument.*

*Idiomatic synonyms* have small semantic differences between the concepts they represent. For example, *federatsiya-birlashma, soliq-boj*.

*Stylistic synonyms* are a type of synonymy in terms of public administration that can be controversial, but we should not forget that any lexeme is created and accepted by the people. Accordingly, although the terms of public administration expressing the basic concept belong to the official style, in informal speech these terms are replaced by other lexemes. This situation leads to synonymy of terms used in different ways. For example, *davlat, yurt, mamlakat, vatan* lexical units used in different styles.

Paragraph 3.2. is entitled "Hyperhyponymy" and explains the relationship between gender and species. According to the linguist H. Dadabayeva, hyper-hyponymic relations exist in almost all terminological systems and are characterized by their unique properties, expressing extremely complex relationships in nature and

society[103]. In this sense, we can say that this phenomenon requires a separate study of terminological systems in Uzbek linguistics. In Uzbek linguistics, R. Safarova considered this paradigm using the example of zoonyms, and O. Urinova studied hyper-hyponymic relations between cattle breeding terms[104]. The identification of hyper-hyponymic relations of public administration terms has shown the semantic structure of the terms. While the hyperonym expresses a general meaning, the hyponym has a specific meaning. This process is related to the linguistic nature of language, and in the relationship between language and thought, units with a certain semantic meaning are essentially combined into a common whole. Also, each hyponym must include a hyperonym. Hyponyms don't make sense without a hyperonym, and this situation is estimated at zero. In this case, it is assumed that there is no connection between gender and species. For example, a hyperonym *huquq* has hyponyms such as *konstitutsion huquq*, *subektiv huquq, ijtimoiy huquq, siyosiy huquq;* a hyperonym *soliq* has hyponyms such as: *mol-mulk solig‘i, daromad solig‘i, qo‘shimcha qiymat solig‘i, yer solig‘i, aksiz solig‘i*. From the presented results, we see that the terms considered as hyponyms were used to explain and express the basic concept of a hyperonym.

Paragraph 3.3. is called "Antonymy". As a separate study analyzing the antonymic relations between terms related to areas, one can cite the works of Z. Jurabayeva and Y.Shirinova[105]. In the dissertation of Z. Jurabayeva analyzes additional, opposite, and graduated antonyms between environmental terms. On the contrary, in the work of E.Shirinova, the units forming antonyms are grouped on the basis of special letters (T-T, T-Y, Y-Y, AB-a+AB, AS-BS, SAB-DAB). Based on observations, we analyzed antonymic units in terms of public administration, dividing them into complementary and contradictory types.

*The additional antonyms* are based on the binary relationship between the two terms[106]. In this case, the terms contradict each other based on the concepts they represent. For example, *kibertahdid-kiberxavfsizlik, kiberhujum-kiberhimoya, inqiroz-taraqqiyot, immegratsiya-migratsiya, qonuniylik-noqonuniylik, istiqbolli-istiqbolsiz, rasmiy-norasmiy, sanksiya-rag‘batlantirish*.

*Contradictory antonyms* create a contradiction in the semantic relations between the combinations of terms: *davlat boshqaruvi subekti-davlat boshqaruv obekti, davlat daromadi-davlat xarajati, siyosiy barqarorlik-siyosiy risk, xorijiy sarmoya-mahalliy sarmoya, xususiy sektor-ijtimoiy sektor, tug‘ilganlik haqida guvohnoma-o‘lim haqida guvohnoma*.

Paragraph 3.4. is called "*Partonymy*". The phenomenon that implements the "self-part" relationship is considered a partonym, and the terminological system includes terms that may be holomeronymic. While a holonym is a term representing

[103] Dadaboyev H. O‘zbek terminologiyasi. – T.: Nodirabegim, 2019. – B. 93.

[104]Сафарова Р. Лексик-семантик муносабатнинг турлари. – Т.: Ўқитувчи, 1996. – Б. 12; Ўринова О. Ўзбек тилида қорамолчилик терминларининг лексик-семантик тадқиқи. Филол. фан. номз. дисс. ... автореф. – Т., 2007. – Б. 18 – 19.

[105]Жўрабаева З. Ўзбек тилида экологик терминлар. Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. … дисс. – Т., 2018. – Б. 100 – 104; Ширинова Е.Т. Ўзбек тили банк-молия терминологияси.Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. ... дисс. – Т., 2020. – Б. 86-89.

[106]Dadaboyev H. O‘zbek terminologiyasi. – T.: Nodirabegim, 2020. – B. 101.

an entire concept, a meronym is a lexical unit that has a meaning related to the entire concept. The form of the relationship between them is partonymy.

In the Uzbek language, the term *davlat* combines the meronyms *avtonom davlat*, *viloyat*, *tuman*, *shahar*, *qishloq*, *ovul* from the point of view of territorial semantics.

The public administration system itself also creates a paronymous relationship. These are holonyms for all subsystems, i.e. the economic system, the political system, the social system, the electoral system, and the educational system.

Lexical units representing a concept in a language are combined into a common content. In this sense, partonymic relations serve to rationalize the semantic significance of the lexical layer associated with terminology.

## CONCLUSION

As a result of the study of public administration terms in Uzbekistan, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. The terms of public administration occupy an important place in the lexical stratum of the Uzbek language and, unlike other terminological systems, are integrated with many areas. For example, it is associated with a system of socio-political, diplomatic, banking, financial, educational and legal terms. Terms related to these areas are also used as public administration terms.

2. In the formation and development of Uzbek terminology of public administration, the role of such sources as Orkhun-Yenasai monuments, "Kutadgu bilig" by Yusuf Khos Hajib, "Siesatnoma" by Nizamulmulak, "Kisas rabguzi" by Rabguzi, as well as "Temur tuzuklari", the works of Alisher Navoi, "Riez-ud davla" by Ogahi is invaluable. Extralinguistic factors have a great influence on the development and improvement of public administration terminology. It is appropriate to explain this by changing the political system, namely gaining independence and moving to the presidential institution. The sources containing the terms of public administration of the period of independence are the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Government Portal of the Republic of Uzbekistan (gov.uz ), the National Database of Legislative Information of the Republic of Uzbekistan (lex.uz ).

3. An effective method of systematic study of the lexical composition of a language is its division into thematic groups. Also, the thematic classification by content allows for a more complete differentiation of terminological units. Based on our observations, it was found that the terms of public administration of Uzbekistan belong to a total of 57 main and secondary thematic groups. At the same time, it turned out that the leading group is a group of terms related to the theory of public administration, related to management methods, information management, management culture, as well as the activities of managers in management and the concept of the form of government.

4. According to the genealogical analysis of government terms, the Uzbek language consists of its own and borrowed layers. His own stratum consists of simple coined, compound, compound, and abbreviated terms created using Turkic and

word-formation methods. A distinctive feature of common Turkic terms is that they have retained their meaning today, as well as in historical sources.

5. Affixal and syntactic methods are considered to be the most effective in the formation of terms. 60 percent of the terms related to public administration consist mainly of simple complex and complex terms formed using formative suffixes. . It should also be noted that the principles of the formation of terms that arise using the internal capabilities of the language are twofold. That is, it can arise on the basis of materials from the native language and assimilation. In both cases, the educated terms belong to their own layer. The reason for this is that terms are created based on the internal capabilities of the language.

6. Affixes serve as a formative model or a defining component in the formation of terms. It is necessary to distinguish between these two cases, namely, simple complex terms arise when the generative suffix is the generative model, and complex terms arise when the generative suffix is the defining component. In this sense, it can be said that when forming terms related to this field, the word-formation model with the affixes *-ma, -lik, -lan, -lash, -iy (viy)* and the functional verb form *-sh (ish)* are considered more productive than other units. In addition, the suffix *-chi*, which is considered productive in most industry terms, has no such place in public administration.

7. Most of the learned words are terms from the indigenous language, learned by phonetic method. The active units that form terms by phonetic borrowing include the suffixes *-ling, -long, -lash, -sh, -sh, -(v)iy, -siz, -lik*, as well as the accusative form of the verb.

8. The components of terms created using the composition method differ depending on which lexical layer they belong to, and in public administration there are combined terms consisting of Uzbek, Arabic, Persian-Tajik, as well as international terms or term elements. Most syntactically formed terms structurally consist of two or three components. In addition, in several complex terms, one lexical unit acts as a defining component.

9. The terms of public administration in foreign languages are phonetically and phonetically assimilated, that is, semantically assimilated terms. The acquired layer of terminology in this field consists of units belonging to Arabic, Persian-Tajik, as well as directly or indirectly acquired latin, french, greek, english, russian, polish, spanish, italian and swedish languages.

10. Paradigmatic relations such as synonymy, antonymy, hyper-hyponymy, and partonymy play a special role in the lexical and semantic essence of public administration terms. Although synonymy in terminology is not welcome, the socio-political situation makes it necessary to use synonyms in public administration. Absolute, methodological, and idiomatic synonyms are widespread in this field. The hyper-hyponymic relationship allowed us to determine whether the terminology of public administration is semantically systemic. In antonymy, the law of overlapping terminological units in the process of contradiction is observed. The relationship of paronymy has shown that public administration is a significant part of the socio-political lexicon. He also defined the semantic boundaries of industry terms.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.19.01 ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ НАУЧНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ ТАШКЕНТСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКА И ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ ИМЕНИ АЛИШЕРА НАВОИ**

**ТАШКЕНТСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКА И ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ ИМЕНИ АЛИШЕРА НАВОИ**

**ГАНИЕВА ЛОБАР САЪДУЛЛА КИЗИ**

# ТЕРМИНЫ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ В УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

**10.00.01 – Узбекский язык**

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ ДИССЕРТАЦИИ ДОКТОРА ФИЛОСОФИИ (PhD) ПО ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ НАУКАМ**

**Ташкент – 2025**

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## ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация к диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

**Актуальность и необходимость темы диссертации.** Терминосистемы, являвшиеся объектом изучения в мировой лингвистике с середины XX века, имеют важное значение и сегодня. Лексические единицы, относящиеся к определенным областям, составляют большую часть языкового запаса человека. Терминологический языковой запас со временем обогащается, выражаемые понятия претерпевают изменения, а старые уступают место новым. Этот процесс требует непрерывных исследований на терминологическом уровне языка. Поскольку увеличение количества терминов в языковом резерве, а также развитие терминологических систем являются важными признаками развития литературного языка, важно также изучить источники формирования, лексико-семантические особенности, генеалогию, выявить парадигматические отношения терминов государственного управления.

**Целью исследования** является выявление роли узбекского языка в развитии литературного узбекского языка путем семантического и генеалогического анализа терминов государственного управления узбекским языком**.**

**Задачи исследования:**

изучить теоретические основы узбекской терминологии государственного управления, определить роль и значение узбекских терминов государственного управления в узбекском литературном языке на основе исследования источников их формирования;

систематизация терминологических единиц, относящихся к данной сфере в лексико-семантическом плане на основе деления терминов узбекского государственного управления на тематические группы;

в результате генеалогического исследования терминологических единиц, связанных с государственным управлением, выявить термины, характерные для современной эпохи, обосновать специфические особенности терминов, относящихся к собственному и ассимилированному пластам, а также показать источник обогащения терминологии государственного управления путем выяснения способов ассимиляции присвоений;

прояснение места терминов государственного управления в контексте их содержания, языка и мышления путем освещения их парадигматических отношений.

**Объектами исследования** были выбраны «Толковый словарь узбекского языка», «Краткий толковый словарь общественно-политических терминов», «Толковый словарь терминов по государственному управлению», а также нормативно-правовые документы в данной области, термины по государственному управлению с сайтов lex.uz и gov.uz.

**Предметом исследования** является изучение теоретических основ, источников формирования, лексико-семантических тематических групп, генеалогии и парадигматических связей терминологии узбекского государственного управления в синхроническом аспекте.

**Научная новизна исследования** заключается в следующем:

В результате изложения теоретических основ изучения терминологии государственного управления доказаны роль и значение узбекских терминов государственного управления в узбекском языкознании, а также доказано, что они являются терминологическими единицами отдельной отрасли в системе языка;

В результате выделения тематических групп терминов узбекского государственного управления по их семантическому родству определен и систематизирован круг терминов, относящихся к данной сфере, а также на примерах доказана семантическая пропорциональность терминов, входящих в группы;

Анализ генеалогии терминов узбекской государственности по исконным и заимствованным слоям показывает, что в развитии узбекского языка значительную роль сыграли словообразовательные и синтаксические способы, а также важность участия тюркских аффиксов в образовании новых терминов из заимствований;

Выделены парадигматические связи между терминами узбекского государственного управления (синонимия, гипергипонимия, антонимия, партонимия) и на примерах доказана применимость этих явлений в узбекской терминологии государственного управления.

**Внедрение результатов исследования.** На основе научных результатов, полученных при изучении терминов государственного управления в узбекском языке:

роль таких источников, как памятники “Урхун-Енасой”, «Кутадгу билиг» Юсуфа Хоса Ходжиба, «Сиёсатнома» Низамулмулака, «Кисас Рабгузи» Рабгузи, а также «Темур тузуклари», труды Алишера Навои, «Риёз-уд давла» Огахи в формировании терминов государственного управления, значение влияния экстралингвистических факторов на развитие и совершенствование терминов государственного управления, выводы по результатам генеалогического анализа были использованы в практическом проекте «Создание лингводидактической электронной платформы тюркских языков» в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы на 2020-2023 годы по названию AM-FZ-201908172 (Справка № 04/1-3480 Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы от 2 декабря 2024 года). В результате расширился круг материалов для создания лингводидактической электронной платформы для тюркских языков, что послужило разъяснению содержания и сути терминов государственного управления в лингводидактических источниках;

доказано, что термины образуются на основе словообразовательных моделей, выявлены активные словообразовательные суффиксы, показана грамматическая структура терминов, широкий спектр составных терминов и значимость в них определяющего компонента, результаты анализа синонимов в терминах и разработанные рекомендации использованы в практическом проекте ИЛ-402104209 «Создание программного средства автоматической обработки для информационно-поисковых систем (Google, Яндекс. Goole

translate) – морфолексикона и морфологического анализатора узбекского языка», выполняемом в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы в 2022-2024 годах. В результате создание морфолексикона и морфологического анализатора узбекского языка послужило научно-теоретическим источником для изучения языковых единиц с лексико-семантической, грамматической и генеалогической точек зрения;

доказательство, что роль и значение узбекскоязычных терминов государственного управления в узбекском языкознании, доказательство, что в системе языка существуют терминологические единицы, относящиеся к отдельной области, большое значение словообразовании и синтаксического метода с помощью суффиксов с помощью анализа генеалогии узбекских терминов государственного управления по собственным и освоенным слоям в развитии узбекского языка, анализ и выводы на основе важности участия тюркских аффиксов в образовании новых терминов на основе приобретений использованы в практическом проекте ИЛ-402104209 «Создание программного средства автоматической обработки для информационно-поисковых систем (Google, Яндекс. Goole translate) – морфолексикона и морфологического анализатора узбекского языка», выполняемом в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы в 2022-2024 годах. Результат послужил базой для лингвистического обеспечения исследовательской работы по созданию средства автоматической обработки для информационно-поисковых систем;

результаты анализа лексико-семантических особенностей, способов образования и парадигматических отношений терминов государственного управления использовано в инновационном проекте 01/04 на тему “Создание учебных словарей нового поколения и их мобильных приложений”, проведенного в Ташкентском университете информационных технологий имени Мухаммада аль-Хорезми в 2021-2023 годах. (Справка № 407/05-2 от 6 февраля 2025 г.). В результате они послужили практическим и научно-теоретическим инструментом исследования при составлении словарей и создании лингвистического обеспечения мобильных приложений, а также при формировании таблиц синонимов и морфем.

**Апробация результатов исследования.** Результаты исследований обсуждались на 5 международных и 3 республиканских научно-практических конференциях.

**Публикация результатов исследования.** Всего по теме диссертации 13 научных работ, в том числе 5 статьи в научных изданиях, рекомендованных к публикации ВАК Республики Узбекистан по основным научным результатам докторских диссертаций, в том числе 1 в зарубежных журналах и 4 в республиканских журналах.

**Структура и объем диссертации.** Диссертация состоит из введения, трех глав, заключения, списка литературы и приложения. Общий объем исследования составляет 145 страниц.

## E’LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO‘YXATI
## LIST OF PUBLISHED WORK
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