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 ASOSIDAGI BIR MARTALIK ILMIY KENGASH

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

RADJABOVA HAFIZA SHUKRULLOYEVNA

O‘ZBEK VA INGLIZ TILLARIDA XAVFSIZ TURIZM TERMINLARINING STRUKTUR-SEMANTIK VA TARIXIY-ETIMOLOGIK XUSUSIYATLARI

10.00.06 – Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik va tarjimashunoslik

Filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi AVTOREFERATI

Toshkent – 2025

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(2025-yil "4" 04 dagi 1 raqamli reyestr bayonnomasi)

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KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahonda ilm-fan va texnologiyalarning jadal rivoji turli sohalarda terminosistemaning o‘sib, boyib, yangilanib borishiga olib kelmoqda, ushbu jihat mazkur yo‘nalishni muntazam o‘rganib borishni taqozo etmoqda. Terminlarning tilshunoslikda tizimli o‘rganilishi, xususan, XX asr o‘rtalaridan boshlanganiga qaramay, hozirgi kunda ham bu mavzu doirasida o‘z yechimini kutib turgan muammolar mavjud. Terminologiyani o‘rganish nafaqat lingvistik ilmiy izlanishlar uchun, balki umummilliy va umumilmiy miqyosda ham muhim ahamiyatga ega. Terminologik tizimning taraqqiyoti bevosita milliy tilning rivojlanish jarayoni bilan chambarchas bog‘liqdir.

Dunyo miqyosida turizm industriyasi eng tez rivojlanayotgan sohalardan biri hisoblanadi va uning mamlakat taraqqiyotiga qo‘shayotgan hissasi bir necha jihatlarda namoyon bo‘ladi. Jumladan: 1) iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish; 2) yangi ish o‘rinlarini yaratish; 3) madaniy almashinuvni kengaytirish; 4) professional va shaxsiy maqsadlarda o‘sish imkoniyatlarini taqdim etish. O‘zbekistonda turizm sohasida yangi yo‘nalish sifatida xavfsiz turizmni ta’minlashga keng e’tibor berilmoqda. Shu bois, bu yo‘nalishga doir yangi terminologiyani to‘plash, so‘z va birikmalarni klassifikatsiya qilish, ularning ikki tilda qo‘llanishi va leksik-semantik xususiyatlarini o‘rganish dolzarb masalaga aylanmoqda.

Mamlakatimiz taraqqiyotining jadal islohotlar bosqichi turli soha vakillari singari tilshunoslar oldiga ham qator ustuvor vazifalar qo‘ymoqda. Shu jumladan, ichki ishlar organlarining xavfsiz turizmni ta’minlash bo‘linmalari faoliyatini takomillashtirishni nazarda tutuvchi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining “O‘zbekiston Respublikasida xavfsiz turizmni ta’minlashning qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi qarori loyihasini ishlab chiqish va Vazirlar Mahkamasiga kiritishning[1] muhim vazifa sifatida belgilab qo‘yilganligi xavfsiz turizm sohasi terminologiyasi o‘rganilishining dolzarbligini ko‘rsatadi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2018-yil 3-fevraldagi PF-5326-sonli “Turizm salohiyatini rivojlantirish uchun qulay sharoitlar yaratish bo‘yicha qo‘shimcha tashkiliy chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida”, 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-sonli “2022–2026-yillarga mo‘ljallangan Yangi O‘zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to‘g‘risida”, 2024-yil 12-yanvardagi PF-9-sonli “Respublikaga xorijiy turistlar oqimini keskin oshirish hamda ichki turizmni yanada jadallashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi farmonlari, 2021-yil 19-maydagi PQ-5117-sonli “O‘zbekiston Respublikasida xorijiy tillarni o‘rganishni ommalashtirish faoliyatini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi qarori, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2021-yil 19-maydagi 312-sonli “Xorijiy tillarni o‘rganishni ommalashtirishni samarali tashkil etish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2022-yil 19-yanvardagi 34-sonli “Xorijiy tillarni o‘rganishni takomillashtirish bo‘yicha qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida”gi qarorlari, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Ichki ishlar vazirining 2022-yil 7-dekabrdagi 535-sonli “Ichki ishlar organlarining xavfsiz turizmni ta’minlash bo‘linmalari faoliyatini

[1] “Respublikaga xorijiy turistlar oqimini keskin oshirish hamda ichki turizmni yanada jadallashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining Farmoni, 12.01.2024-yildagi PF-9-son.

tashkil etish to‘g‘risida”gi buyrug‘i hamda boshqa me’yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalar ijrosini ta’minlash uchun ma’lum darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi. Mazkur dissertatsiya respublika fan va texnologiyalar taraqqiyotining 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‘nalishiga muvofiq ravishda bajarilgan.

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. Mamlakatimizda “Tourist police” (Xavfsiz turizmni ta’minlash sohasi) 2017- yilda tashkil etilib, soha terminologiyasi nafaqat turizmga oid, balki yuridik terminlarni ham o‘z ichiga qamrab oladi. Ayni soha terminologiyasi bo‘yicha maxsus tadqiqotlar olib borilmagan bo‘lsa-da, biroq terminologiyaga oid izlanishlar o‘zbek olimlaridan H.Dadaboyev, S.Mirvaliyev, I.Yuldashev, P.Nishonov, S.Usmonov, A.Sobirov, O.Ahmedov, N.Mahkamov, X.Djamalxanov, M.Aliyeva, A.Nurmonov, R.Doniyorov, A.Madvaliyev, X.Narxodjayeva, S.Mahmudova, Sh.Iskandarova, R.Safarova, E.Begmatov, R.Rasulov, D.Baxronovalar[2], rus tilshunosligida S.Grinev, V.Danilenko, O.Zagarovskaya, T.Dankova, V.Leychik, A.Reformatskiy, A.Xodakova, V.Tatarinov, M.Volodina, S.Nikitina, O.Vinokur, V.Vinogradov, O.Axmanova, V.Boguslavskiy, P.Budagov, N.Dimitriev, D.Lotte, L.Kutina, B.Golovin, R.Piatrovskiy, A.Superanskayalar[3] tomonidan olib borilgan. Shuningdek,

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[2] Дадабоев Ҳ. Ҳозирги ўзбек тили қурилишида терминологиянинг ўрни // Тилшуносликнинг долзарб масалалари 7. – Тошкент, 2015; Мирвалиев С. Ўзбек адиблари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1993; Йўлдошев И. Ўзбек китобатчилик терминологияси: шаклланиши, тараққиёти ва тартибга солиш. Филол. фан. док... дисс. – Тошкент, 2005; Нишонов П.П. Француз ва ўзбек тиллари юридик терминологиясининг қиёсий-типологик тадқиқи. Филол. фан. номз. дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2009; Усмонов С. Метафора // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 1964; Sobirov A. O‘zbek tilining leksik sathini sistemalar sistemasi tamoyili asosida tadqiq etish. – Toshkent: Ma’naviyat, 2004; Ахмедов О. Инглизча солиқ-божхона терминларини ўзбек тилига таржима килишда функционал-семантик хусусиятларнинг акс этиши // Филология масалалари, № 3, 2018; Маҳкамов Н. Терминологияда «экономия принципи» // Ўзбек тили терминологияси ва унинг тараққиёт перспективалари: I Республика терминология конференцияси материаллари. – Тошкент, 1986; Джамалханов Х. Из истории формирования и развития узбекской ботанической терминологии. Автореф. дисс... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1966; Алиева М.О. Ўзбек миллий газмлама дизайнерлик терминларининг семантик-грамматик тадқиқи. Филол. фан.б. фалсафа докт... (PhD) дисс. 2018; Дониёров Р. Ўзбек тили техник терминологиясининг айрим масалалари. – Тошкент, 1977; Мадвалиев А. Узбекская химическая терминология и вопросы её нормализации. Автореф. дисс... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1986; Махмудова С. Термин яратишнинг яна бир усули ҳақида // Ўзбек тилшунослиги: тараққиёт тамойиллари, илмий муаммолар, истиқболдаги вазифалар конференция тўплами. – Тошкент: ТДМУ, 2013. – Б. 95; Искандарова Ш.М. Лексикани мазмуний майдон сифатида ўрганиш (шахс микромайдони). Филол. фан. докт. дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1999. – Б. 238; Бегматов Э. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тилнинг лексик қатламлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1985. – Б. 200; Бегматов Э., Неъматов Ҳ., Расулов Р. Лексик микросистема ва унинг тадқиқ методикаси (систем лексикология тезислари) // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 1989. – № 6. – Б. 35–40. Dadaboyev H., Bakhronova D. “ La formación lingüística de los términos de defensa y de ingeniería en la lengua uzbeka”// Religación. Revista de Ciencias Sociales y Humanidades, 2021.

[3] Гринев С.В. Введение в терминоведение. – М.: Моск. лицей, 1993; Даниленко В.П. Русская терминология (Опыт лингвистического анализа). – М.: Наука, 1977; Загоровская О.В., Данькова Т. Н. Термин и терминология: монография. – Воронеж, 2011; Лейчик В. М. Терминоведение: предмет, методы, структура. – М.: КомКнига, 2007; Реформатский А.А. Мысли о терминологии // Современные проблемы русской терминологии. – М.: Наука, 1986; Ходакова А.Г. Термины и номены// Вестник Нижегородского университета им. Н.И. Лобачевского. – М., 2012; Татаринов В.А. Введение в терминоведение. – М., 1996; Володина М.Н. Когнитивно-информационная природа термина и терминологическая номинация. Автореф. дисс. докт. филол. наук. – М., 1998; Никитина С.Е. Семантический анализ языка науки. – М.: Наука, 1987; Ахманова О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов. Изд. 2. – М., 1969; Будагов Р.А. Язык – реальность – язык. – М.: Наука, 1983. – 263 с.; Лотте Д.С., Татаринов В.А. История отечественного терминоведения. Классики

tadqiqotimizda turizmga oid ilmiy izlanishlar olib borgan L.Vinogradova, E.Belan, O.Danilenko, T.Babkina, A.Belyakova, E.Bobrova, L.Garrifulina, V.Danilenko, S.Jabayeva, O.Kuzina, Lyu Sziyan, O.Radkevich, G.Isroilova kabi olimlarning[4] tadqiqotlariga tayanildi.

Xavfsiz turizmni ta’minlash sohasining ma’muriy-huquqiy asoslari o‘rganilgan bo‘lsa-da[5], uning lingvistik xususiyatlari haligacha monografik planda tadqiqqa tortilmagan. Xususan, turli tillar oilasiga mansub o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida etimologik va semantik tadqiqi amalga oshirilmagan.

Tadqiqot mavzusining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta’lim muassasasi ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog‘liqligi. Tadqiqot Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti ilmiy-tadqiqot rejasining “Ilmiy-texnik tarjima nazariyasi” mavzusi doirasida amalga oshirilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida xavfsiz turizmni ta’minlash sohasi terminlarining semantik-struktur va tarixiy-etimologik jihatdan ilmiy asoslashdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida xavfsiz turizmni ta’minlash sohasi terminlarining leksik-semantik tadqiqini olib borish hamda ularni mavzuiy guruhlarga bo‘lib dalillash;

o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida soha terminlarining struktur tahlilini olib borish orqali ularning yasalish usullari va affiksal modellarini aniqlash;

xavfsiz turizmni ta’minlash sohasida sinonimik, polisemik va omonimik hodisalarga uchrashi yuzasidan atroflicha tahlillar olib borish;

o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida soha terminlarining etimologik tadqiqini olib borish orqali ularning ichki va tashqi manbalar hisobidan boyish yo‘llari hamda o‘z va o‘zlashma qatlamlarini ochib berish.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi xavfsiz turizmni

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терминоведения: Очерк и хрестоматия. – М., 1994. – 408 с.; Суперанская А.В. Общая терминология: Терминологическая деятельность. – М.: УРСС, 1993. – 288 с.

[4] Виноградова Л.В. Терминология туризма английского и русского языков в синхронном и диахронном аспектах. Дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Великий Новгород, 2011; Белан Э.Т. Особенности формирования новых терминосистем (на материале английской и русской терминологий международного туризма). Автореф. дисс. канд. филол. наук. – М., 2009; Бабкина Т.И. структурно-семантический анализ лингвокультурного концепта «путешествие» (на материале русских и французских текстов по туризму). Автореф. дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Ижевск, 2009. – 24 с.; Белякова А.А. Восприятие концепта «путешествие» в динамике его становления в англоязычной культуре. Дисс. канд. филол. наук. – М., 2004; Боброва Е.А. Опыт лингвистического исследования эволюции концепта «путешествие» в англоязычной культуре. Дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Иркутск, 2006; Гарифуллина Л.А. Лексика индустрии гостеприимства в татарском языке в сопоставлении с английским языком). Автореф. дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Казань, 2008; Даниленко О.В. Становление и развитие английской туристской терминологии и их экстралингвистической обусловленности: Дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Омск, 2011; Жабаева С.С. Национально-культурная специфика реализации концепта «гостеприимство»: на материале казахского, русского и английского языков. Автореф. дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Челябинск, 2004; Кузина О.А. Семантические и ассоциативные поля туризма как отражение фрагментов языкового сознания и картин мира русских, немцев и американцев. Дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Барнаул, 2006; Лю Цзюань. Концепт «Путешествие» в китайской и русской лингвокультурах. Дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Волгоград, 2004; Радкевич О.С. Сопоставительный анализ терминологии «Курортология» в английском и русском языках. Дисс. канд. филол. наук. – М., 2006; Исроилова Г. Бизнес туризми терминларининг когнитив ва лингвокультурологик тадқиқи (инглиз ва ўзбек тиллари материаллари асосида). Филол. фан. б. фалс. докт. дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2022.

[5] Tursunova S.R. Xavfsiz turizmni ta’minlashning ma’muriy-huquqiy choralarini takomillashtirish. Yur. fan. b. fals. dokt. diss. avtoref. – Toshkent, 2021.

ta’minlash sohasiga oid terminlarni o‘z ichiga olgan leksikografik manbalar tanlab olingan.

Tadqiqotning predmetini o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi sohaga oid terminlarning leksik-semantik, struktur va etimologik xususiyatlari tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Dissertatsiyada chog‘ishtirma, tarixiy-etimologik, tasniflash, struktur-semantik, kontekstual, statistik usullaridan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi:

o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi xavfsiz turizmni ta’minlash sohasi terminlarining matnlardagi tarjimalari besh asosiy semantik guruhga ajratilishi ilmiy asosda aniqlanib, soha terminlarining ko‘p ma’noli jihatlari tarjima jarayonida ularning to‘g‘ri qo‘llanilishi bilan bog‘liqligi ochib berilgan;

xavfsiz turizmni ta’minlash sohasi terminologiyasining tub, qo‘shma, qisqartma, ikki, uch va to‘rt komponentli shakllardan tashkil topganligi dalillangan, struktur xususiyatlari batafsil ochib berilgan va affiksal modellari aniqlangan;

o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi soha terminlarining sinonimik, polisemik va omonimik hodisalari o‘rganilgan hamda ushbu hodisalarning soha terminologiyasida ham qo‘llanilishi misollar orqali dalillangan;

xavfsiz turizmni ta’minlash sohasi terminologiyasining ichki va tashqi manbalar hisobidan boyish yo‘llari dalillangan, o‘z va o‘zlashmalarning soha leksikasidagi miqdoriy ko‘rsatkichlari statistik tavsiflangan va terminologiyaga qo‘shilgan yangi elementlar dalillangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

xavfsiz turizmni ta’minlash sohasiga tegishli terminlarni o‘z o‘rnida to‘g‘ri qo‘llash yuzasidan shu kunga qadar qo‘llanmalarning yozilmaganligini inobatga olib, nazariy ma’lumotlar kelgusida yoziladigan qo‘llanmalarda asos bo‘ladi;

xavfsiz turizmni ta’minlash sohasi terminlarining o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi leksik-semantik jihatdan chog‘ishtirma tahlili orqali, ularning har ikki tildagi o‘xshash va farqli tomonlari yoritilgan;

soha xodimlarining terminlardan foydalanishda yuzaga kelishi mumkin bo‘lgan tarjimaga oid muammolar va tillararo tafovutlarni muvofiqlashtirishga doir masalalar yoritilgan, zaruriy tavsiyalar berilgan;

xavfsiz turizmni ta’minlash sohasi terminologiyasiga oid uch tilli lug‘atni shakllantirishda xizmat qilgan[6].

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi respublika va xalqaro miqyosdagi ilmiy konferensiya materiallari to‘plami, Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi tomonidan e’tirof etilgan davriy ilmiy nashrlar hamda xorijiy ilmiy jurnallarda chop etilgan maqolalar, nazariy fikr va xulosalarning amaliyotga joriy etilganligi, olingan natijalarning vakolatli tashkilotlar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati so‘zlashuv muloqoti amaliyotida nazariy va amaliy material sifatida foydalanilishi, hamda xavfsiz turizmni ta’minlash sohasi faoliyatida, tilshunoslik turkumidagi nazariy fanlarni o‘qitish jarayonida keng qo‘llanilishi, sohaga oid

[6] Radjabova H.Sh. O‘zbekcha-inglizcha-ruscha xavfsiz turizmga oid atamalar lug‘ati. – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston Respublikasi IIV Akademiyasi, 2024. – 96 b.

maxsus lug‘at va qo‘llanmalarni tayyorlashda istifoda etilishi mumkinligi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati shundan iboratki, ushbu dissertatsiyadan olingan xulosalar, taklif va tavsiyalardan oliy o‘quv yurtlarining “Terminologiya”, “Leksikografiya”, “Shaxslararo kommunikatsiyalar va nutq madaniyati”, “Chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik”, “Til ko‘nikmalari integratsiyasi” kabi mutaxassislik fanlarini o‘qitishda, shuningdek, ingliz tili o‘rganiladigan oliy ta’lim muassasalarida maxsus kurslar tayyorlashda, xavfsiz turizmni ta’minlash sohasi terminologiyasini boyitishda hamda sohaga oid lug‘atlarni shakllantirishda unumli foydalanish mumkinligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. O‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi xavfsiz turizmni ta’minlash sohasi terminologiyasining chog‘ishtirma tadqiqi bo‘yicha olingan natijalar asosida:

soha faoliyatiga oid emblemaning tavsifi, shartnoma asosida qabul qilinuvchi jamoatchi yordamchilarning beydjiklarida qo‘llaniladigan so‘z va so‘z birikmalari, Call-markaz murojaatchilariga eshittiriladigan jumlalar tarjimalaridan iborat takliflar xavfsiz turizmni ta’minlash sohasiga doir normativ hujjat O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Ichki ishlar vazirining 2022-yil 7-dekabrdagi “Ichki ishlar organlarining xavfsiz turizmni ta’minlash bo‘linmalari faoliyatini tashkil etish to‘g‘risida”gi 535-son buyrug‘ini ishlab chiqishda foydalanilgan. Jumladan, buyruqning 2-ilovasi, 13-bandi, 7-xatboshisida, “Xavfsiz turizmni ta’minlash sohasiga fuqarolarni shartnoma asosida jalb qilish tartibi to‘g‘risidagi Nizom” hamda soha bo‘linmalarining emblemasi tavsifi bo‘yicha 8-ilovasida inobatga olingan (Ichki ishlar vazirligi Yuridik boshqarmasining 2024–yil 30-avgustdagi 33/1581-sonli dalolatnoma). Natijada, berilgan terminlarning tarjimalari soha Call-markazida faoliyat yuritayotgan xodimlarning xizmat jarayonida keng qo‘llanilishiga erishilgan;

o‘zbek va ingliz tillarining terminologik qatlami, uning lug‘at tarkibi, terminlarning struktur, etimologik, semantik xususiyatlari bo‘yicha xulosalari asosida Xavfsiz turizmni ta’minlash sohasi xodimlari uchun 3000 (uch ming) so‘z va iboralardan iborat “O‘zbekcha – inglizcha – ruscha xavfsiz turizmga oid atamalar lug‘at”i nashr etilgan (Toshkent shahar IIBBning 2024-yil 30-avgustdagi 27/18-255-son ma’lumotnoma). Natijada, soha xodimlari tomonidan xorijiy mehmonlar bilan muloqot jarayonlari va boshqa xizmat faoliyatlari davomida keng foydalanishga xizmat qilgan;

ichki turizm, dam olishning faol turlari, ziyorat turizmi, madaniy meros obyektlari va ularning ta’rifiga doir so‘z va so‘z birikmalariga oid ilmiy-nazariy xulosalar O‘zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasining “Dunyo bo‘ylab” telekanalida efirga uzatilgan turizm bilan bog‘liq turkum ko‘rsatuvlar, jumladan, “Vsyo o turizme” (Turizm v Uzbekistane: vchera i segodnya) hamda “Turisticheskiy potensial Uzbekistana” nomli dasturlarida foydalanilgan (“Dunyo bo‘ylab” telekanalining 2023-yil 10-oktabrdagi 03-14-141-sonli ma’lumotnoma). Natijada, taklif etilgan terminlar teleko‘rsatuvlarning xalqchilligi va qiziqarliligini oshirishda va xorijiy tillardan o‘zlashtirilgan turizm terminlarining to‘g‘ri qo‘llanilishiga xizmat qilgan;

o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida xavfsiz turizmni ta’minlash sohasi terminlarining leksik-semantik va struktur xususiyatlariga oid ilmiy-nazariy xulosalaridan O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Ichki ishlar vazirligi Akademiyasi kunduzgi ta’lim kursantlarining “Ingliz tili” (2024-yil 19-martdagi 54-son buyruq, №158-ro‘yxatga olish raqami) darsligini ishlab chiqishda foydalanilgan (O‘zbekiston Respublikasi IIV Akademiyasining 2024-yil 12-iyuldagi 38/42-62-son dalolatnoma). Natijada, “Tourist police – entrusted unit to assist the foreigner” va boshqa leksik mavzularni yoritish hamda turizm sohasiga oid terminlarning yuridik terminlar bilan hamohang qo‘llanilishiga erishilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Tadqiqot natijalari 6 ta ilmiy amaliy anjumanda, jumladan, 3 ta xalqaro va 3 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanda muhokamadan o‘tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e’lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha jami 16 ta ilmiy ish, jumladan, 1 ta lug‘at, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 7 ta ilmiy maqola, 6 ta respublika, 2 tasi xorijiy jurnallarda chop etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uch bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxatidan iborat. Dissertatsiyaning umumiy hajmi 138 sahifani tashkil qiladi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida mavzuning dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, dissertatsiyaning maqsadi, vazifalari, metodlari tavsiflangan, obyekti, predmeti aniqlangan, uning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi ko‘rsatilgan, tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi, amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, tadqiqotning natijalarini amaliyotga joriy qilinishi, aprobatsiyasi, nashr etilgan ishlar bo‘yicha ma’lumotlar, ishning ilmiy yangiligi, olingan natijalarning ishonchliligi, ilmiy-amaliy ahamiyati asoslab berilgan, dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi hamda hajmi bo‘yicha ma’lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning ***“Terminologiyani o‘rganishning nazariy-metodologik asoslari”*** deb nomlangan birinchi bobi 3 paragrafdan iborat. Unda terminologiya sohasining jahon tilshunosligida paydo bo‘lishi, unga bo‘lgan ilmiy-nazariy yondashuvlar, terminlarga qo‘yiladigan talablar, termin va so‘zning o‘ziga xosligi, jahon tilshunoslarining termin to‘g‘risidagi bergan ta’riflari, terminlarni to‘plash va ularni tartibga solish masalalari yoritilgan.

Bobning 1.1-paragrafi *“Jahon tilshunosligida terminologiyaning o‘rganilishi”* deb nomlangan bo‘lib, unda terminologiyani o‘rganishning taraqqiyot bosqichlari, terminologiya va leksikografiyaning bir-biridan farqli jihatlari, terminologiyaning fan sifatidagi asosiy vazifalari, olimlarning unga oid yondashuvlari va nazariy qarashlari umumlashtirilgan, ularning atama, termin, nomenklatura va istiloh tushunchalariga bergan qarashlari o‘rganilgan va munosabat bildirilgan. Shuningdek, tilshunoslarning terminologik tizimni shakllanishi, taraqqiyoti va o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari yuzasidan olib borgan keng ko‘lamli tadqiqot ishlari

o‘rganilgan. Terminning yaratilishi va amaliyotda ishlash qonuniyatlarini shakllantirish natijasida “terminshunoslik” fanining paydo bo‘lishiga sabab bo‘lgan[7] omillari tahlil qilingan.

I. Kuxno V.Leychikdan keltirgan fikrga ko‘ra, terminologiyaning taraqqiyot davri quyidagi bosqichlarni qamrab oladi: 1) Tayyorgarlik davri – antik davrdan to zamonaviy davrgacha bo‘lgan muddatni o‘z ichiga oladi; 2) 30-60 yillar – XX asr yangi fan asoschilarining nomlari bilan bog‘liq davr (V.Vinogradov, G.Vinokur, E.Drezen, T.Kandelaki, L.Kapanadze, D.Lotte va b.). Bu davrda terminologiya lingvistik tadqiqotning muhim obyektiga aylangan; 3) 70-90-yillar – maxsus adabiyotlar, tadqiqot metodlarining paydo bo‘lishi, terminologiyani leksikologiyaning mustaqil bo‘limidan ajratish va termin nazariyasining rivojlanishi bilan xarakterlanadi. Bu davr V.Leychik, O.Trubachev, N.Vasileva, S.Nikitina, N.Shurigin, Z.Komarova, N.Gvishiani, N.Tolstoy, A.Superanskaya kabi olimlar nomlari bilan bog‘liq[8].

Ilm-fanning rivoji, sohalarning kengayayotganligi, integratsiyalashuv jarayonlari, tillararo va sohalararo jadal dinamik aloqa tillarga yangi so‘zlarning kirib kelishiga va leksik qatlam boyishiga xizmat qiladi. V.Danilenkoga ko‘ra, “Jamiyatda yuz beradigan har qanday jarayonning aksi dastavval terminologiyada o‘z ifodasini topadi yoxud terminlarning transformatsion o‘zgarishi natijasida namoyon bo‘ladi[9]”. L.Tkachova esa, fan va texnika sohasiga kirib borish orqali terminlarni o‘rganish mumkinligi, chunki terminlarning shakllanishi ilmiy-texnik jarayonlar bilan bog‘liqligini[10] ta’kidlaydi.

O.Ahmedov “termin” so‘ziga ta’rif berar ekan, uning asosiy xususiyati sifatida quyidagilarni kiritadi: a) ko‘p ma’nolilik hodisasiga uchramasligi; b) faqat o‘z sohasida qo‘llanilishi; c) asosan ot so‘z turkumiga tegishli so‘z va so‘z birikmalaridan tashkil topishi; d) ma’lum bir tushunchani aniq ifodalashi[11] lozimligi.

A.Reformatskiy kabi qator olimlar ham terminning aniqlikni ifoda etishi uning asosiy me’zoni ekanligini ta’kidlashgan[12]. Biz ham olimlarning fikrlarini qo‘llab-quvvatlaymiz, shu bilan bir qatorda aytish mumkinki, har bir sohaning o‘z terminologiyasi mavjud, ba’zan esa bir vaqtning o‘zida bir termin ikki va undan ortiq sohaga xizmat qilishi mumkin.

A.Hojiyevga ko‘ra, “termin” fan, texnika va boshqa ma’lum bir sohaga oid tushunchani aniq ifodalaydigan hamda shu sohadagina qo‘llanishi lozim bo‘lgan atama, so‘z yoki so‘z birikmasidir[13].

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[7] Аракин В.Д. Сравнительная типология английского и русского языков. – М.: Высшая школа, 1972. – 370 с.

[8] Кухно И.Ю. Терминология – семиотическая система «второго порядка» // Язык. Словесность. Культура. – 2014. – № 4. – С. 41–55.

[9] Даниеленко В.П. Об основных лингвистических требованиях к стандартизируемым терминам// Семантические проблемы языков науки, терминологии и информатики. – М., МГУ, 1971. – С. 9.

[10] Ткачева Л.Б. Основные закономерности английской терминологии. – Томск: Изд-во Томского университета, 1987. – С. 122–123.

[11] Axmedov O.S. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida soliq va bojxona terminlarining lingvistik tahlili va tarjima muammolari: Filol.fan. d-ri. ... diss. –Toshkent, 2016. – 255 b.

[12] Реформатский А.А. Введение в языковедение. – М.: Просвещение, 1967. – С. 110; Jörn A. Übersetzung und Linguistik. – Tübingen: Gunter Narr, 2005. – p.18; Hoffmann L. Kommunikationsmittel/Fachsprache. Eine Einführung. – Tübingen: 1985. – p.53.

[13] Ҳожиев А. Тилшунослик терминларининг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2002. – Б. 104.

Termin lotincha “terminus” so‘zidan kelib chiqqan bo‘lib “chegara” ma’nosini anglatadi, hamda muayyan sohaga oid predmet, xatti-harakatlarni atovchi maxsus leksika hisoblanadi. Terminlar bir ma’noli bo‘lishi, ekspressivlik va emotsionallikdan yiroqlik talab etilishi kabi belgilari bilan umumiste’moldagi so‘zlardan farqlanadi, masalan, turizmga oid terminlar: *gid, ekoturizm, sayyoh, turoperator, meros obyektlari;* yuridik terminlar: *xavfsizlik, jinoyatlarni oldini olish, aybdor, huquqbuzarlik;* tibbiyotga oid terminlar: *tana harorati, glyukometr, qandli diabet, vaksina, tanometr* va b. Ko‘rinib turibdiki, terminlarda ma’lum bir chegara mavjud hamda uni aynan bir ma’noda ishlatish maqsadga muvofiq sanaladi.

B.Golovinga ko‘ra, “Terminlar – alohidalangan so‘z bo‘lib, ma’lum bir kasbiy tushunchani ifodalaydi va soha muloqoti doirasida qo‘llaniladi”[14]. Shuningdek, L.Ivina ham termin tushunchasini izohlab, unga ilm-fan va maxsus bilish nazariyasining asosiy leksik birligi sifatida qaraydi hamda biror bir obyekt yoki jarayonlarning nomlanishi bilan birga olamni anglash quroli[15] sifatida xizmat qilishini ta’kidlaydi.

Terminlarning o‘ziga xos jihatlari shundan iboratki, ular nafaqat yangi kashf etilgan hodisalar va innovatsion tushunchalarni nomlanishi uchun xizmat qiladi, balki leksik bo‘shliqlarni ham to‘ldirishi mumkin[16].

Ilm-fan rivoji terminlar va terminologik tizim shakllanishi uchun sharoit yaratadi. Zero, O.Vinokur ta’kidlaganidek, terminlar o‘z-o‘zidan paydo bo‘lmaydi, unga bo‘lgan zarurat, ehtiyojning mavjudligi uning shakllanishiga sabab bo‘ladi, chunki ular maxsus so‘zlar emas, balki maxsus vazifadagi so‘zlardir[17].

O‘zining tadqiqot ishlarida terminga alohida belgi emas, balki aniq sistemaning a’zosi ekanligini ta’kidlagan D.Lotte terminlarning sistem xarakterga egaligini tavsiflaydi[18]. Kuzatishlarimiz, termin hamda so‘zning o‘rtasida farq yo‘qligini ko‘rsatadi, ayrim tadqiqotlarda ham ularning ham shaklan, ham mazmunan jiddiy tafovutga ega emasligi keltiriladi. Shuningdek, termin bir vaqtning o‘zida biror tushunchani nomlashi, ifodalashi yoxud aks ettirishi orqali nominativlik, ekspressivlik va definitiv funksiyani bajarishi mumkin.

Umuman olganda, olimlar terminga nisbatan turlicha fikrlarni bildiradilar, masalan, Z.Komarovaning tasnificha a) Soha olimlari tomonidan terminlarnig mantiqiy izohi berilishi lozim; b) Terminlarning ma’nosini tasniflashga qaratilgan harakatlar amalga oshirilishi kerak; c) Terminlarni boshqa so‘zlarga zid qo‘yish orqali ajratilishi[19] belgilanishi shart. Bizningcha, terminning paydo bo‘lishi (sohaga oid va tizimlilik) va o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari (o‘zlashish va ichki yasalish) doimiy va uzluksizdir.

H.Dadaboyev, terminologiyada nomenklatura tushunchasi ham mavjud bo‘lib,

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[14] Головин Б.Н. Типы терминосистем и основаниях их различия // Термин и слово. – Горький, 1981, – С. 5.

[15] Ивина Л.В. Номинативно-когнитивное исследование англоязычной терминосистемы венчурного финансирования. Дисс... канд. филол. наук. – М., 2001, – С. 13.

[16] Vendrell R.M., Domínguez F.J. Emergent neologisms and lexical gaps in specialised languages // Terminology. – 2012. – № 18 (1). – P. 9–26.

[17] Винокур. Г.О. О некоторых явлениях словообразования в русской технической терминологии // Сборник статей по языкознанию. – М., 1961. – С. 3–10.

[18] Лотте Д.С. Краткие формы научно-технических терминов. – М., 1971. – 84 с.

[19] Комарова З.И. Семантическая структура специального слова и еѐ лексикографическое описание. – Свердловск: Изд-во Уральского университета, 1991. – С. 18.

bu kategoriya ma’lum sohaga oid barcha tur, nomlarni o‘zida jamlaydi. Agarda ulardagi nomlar haddan tashqari ko‘payib ketsa, u maxsus strukturani taqozo etadi[20], deb ta’kidlaydi. Nomenklatura va terminologiya o‘rtasidagi farq shundaki, terminlar terminologik lug‘atlarda aks ettirilsa, nomenlar odatda lug‘atlarda cheklangan miqdorda qayd etilishi yoki umuman qayd etilmasligi mumkin. L.Dehqonovaning fikricha: “Nomenklatura – ilm-fanning turdosh obyektlari nomi hisoblanib, termindan farqli tomoni umumiy emas, balki xususiy (ta’lim muassasasi turlari, o‘quv didaktik jihoz nomlari) tushunchani anglatishini ifodalaydi[21].

Mutaxassislarning hisob-kitoblariga ko‘ra leksik birliklar va terminlar rivojlanayotgan tillarning 80-90%ni tashkil etadi[22] va ushbu terminlarni keng miqyosda qo‘llanilishi olimlar tili bilan aytganda, “tilning intellektuallashuviga” sabab bo‘ladi. V.Leychik nazarda tutgan intellektuallashib borayotgan tillar qatoriga tadqiqot olib borilayotgan o‘zbek va ingliz tillarini ham kiritish mumkin. Garchi tilning jamiyat bilan hamohang rivojlanishiga ijobiy qaralsa-da, biroq terminlar ba’zan noaniqlik va tushunmovchiliklarga sabab bo‘ladi. Sh.Sirojiddinov o‘z tadqiqotlarida bir tilning so‘zi boshqa tilga o‘zlashtirilar ekan, uning qabul qilinishi, til leksikasidan joy olishi va o‘sha tilga moslashishi, singib ketishi murakkab lisoniy qonuniyat ekanligini[23] ta’kidlaydi.

Bobning 1.2-paragrafi *“Ingliz va o‘zbek terminologiyasining metodologik asoslari”*deb nomlanib, unda XX asrning 50-yillaridan boshlab ko‘zga tashlangan Vena, Praga va Moskva terminologik maktablarining rivojlanish tendensiyasi, ularning uchta asosiy yo‘nalishlari sanalgan 1) lingvistik tizimga moslashtirilgan terminologiya (lisoniy yondashuv), 2) tarjimaga yo‘naltirilgan terminologiya (tarjimaviy yondashuv), 3) rejalashtirilgan terminologiya (rejali yondashuv)lar yuzasidan tahlillar olib borilgan.

Shuni ta’kidlash lozimki, terminologik maktab asoschilari Vyuster va boshqa mutaxassislar tarjimon bo‘lmagan, ular terminologiya tadqiqotlari metodologiyasini ishlab chiqqan fan mutaxassislari bo‘lib, bu sohada yanada faol tadqiqotlar uchun asos solishgan. Ularning sa’y-harakatlari tufayli nafaqat metodologiya yanada rivojlantirildi, balki terminologiyani ilmiy dunyoda birinchi o‘ringa olib chiqishga yordam berdi. Vyuster terminologiyaga o‘zining ilmiy nazariyasi, ya’ni terminologiyaning umumiy nazariyasini kiritdi, bu orqali terminologiyani o‘rganishning obyekti va tushunchalarini aniq belgilab berdi.

Chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillar terminologiyasining metodologik asoslari tadqiq qilinar ekan, terminlarning ta’rifi va tavsifi, ularga oid turli xil yondashuvlar, o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari yuzasidan bir-birini to‘ldiruvchi va qarama-qarshi turuvchi fikr-mulohazalarga duch kelish mumkin. Jumladan, tilshunoslikda yangi nazariyalar paydo bo‘lib, ularning shakllanishida filologik, kasbiy-kommunikativ va lingvistik yondashuvlar sabab bo‘ldi.

Bobning 1.3-paragrafi *“Soha terminologiyasining taraqqiyot bosqichi”* deb

[20] Dadaboyev H. O‘zbek terminologiyasi. O‘quv qo‘llanma. – Toshkent: Nodirabegim, 2020. – 144 b.
[21] Dehqonova L., Xudoyqulova Sh. Terminologiya va davlat tilida ish yuritish asoslari. – Guliston, 2013. – B. 31–32.
[22] Лейчик В.М. Проблемы отечественного терминоведения в конце XX века // Вопросы филологии. – М., 2000. – С. 20.
[23] Сирожиддинов Ш. Сўз ўзлаштириш омиллари хусусида // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 2017. – № 4. – Б. 83.

nomlanib, soha terminologiyasining rivojlanishi 4 bosqich asosida tahlil qilingan. Xususan, turizm rivojining ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy jihati asos sifatida qaraladi.

Birinchi bosqich, antik davrdan XIX asr oxirigacha bo‘lgan davr hisoblanib, savdo-sotiq, kam miqdorda bo‘lsa-da ta’lim hamda tibbiy maqsadda yurishlarning boshlanishi sabab qilib ko‘rsatiladi, shuningdek, ushbu davrda soha terminlarining bor-yog‘i 6%i shakllantiriladi. Boy tabaqalar orasida “Yevropa bo‘ylab sayohat” turining rivoji hamda tibbiy turizm sabab *excursion, hotel, route, resort, board* kabi so‘zlar paydo bo‘ldi.

Ikkinchi bosqich, XIX asrni qamrab olib, bu bosqich, ya’ni “Ommaviy turistik yurishlar”da soha terminlarining keng tarqalishi moddiy-texnik bazaning rivoji bilan sharhlanadi. Jumladan, *“tourism”, “tourist”* hamda sohaga oid terminlarning 45%i shu bosqichda shakllangani dalillanadi. Masalan, *coupon, commute, room, a la carte, safari, booking, transit, attraction, buffet, bivouac* va boshqalar shular jumlasidandir.

Uchinchi bosqich, XX asr boshlaridan ikkinchi jahon urushi davriga qadar bo‘lgan davr hisoblanib, bu bosqich “Ommaviy konveyer turizmi” deb nomlanadi. Bu avtomobillar va avtobuslar orqali “eltish”, “tashish” xizmatlarining kengayishi hamda transport vositalarining modernizatsiya qilinishi bilan xarakterlanadi. AQSHda 1903-yilda samolyotlarning ixtirosi havo transporti orqali sayohatlarning jadallashishi va shu orqali transport turlariga oid terminlarning soha leksikasiga kirib kelishi kuzatiladi. Masalan, *shuttle, aircraft, airport, hitchhike, motel* kabi so‘zlar shular jumlasidandir.

To‘rtinchi bosqich, ikkinchi jahon urushidan to hozirgi kunga qadar bo‘lgan davrlarni qamrab olib, “Ommaviy tabaqalashtirilgan turizm” nomi bilan xarakterlanadi, shuningdek, taklif etilayotgan xizmat turlari va faoliyat nomlarining kengayishi orqali terminlarning boyishiga xizmat qiladi. *Familiarization trip, disaster tour, rural tourism, agrotourism, jeep safari, nostalgic tourism* shular jumlasidandir.

Tadqiqotning ikkinchi bobi ***“O‘zbek va ingliz tillarida xavfsiz turizm sohasi terminlarining struktur-semantik xususiyatlari”*** deb nomlanib, bob 3 paragrafdan iborat. Unda o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi soha terminlarining struktur-semantik xususiyatlari, ularning turli yo‘llar bilan shakllanishi, soha terminologiyasida uchraydigan qisqartmalar hamda semantik tadqiqda omonimik, sinonimik va polisemik hodisalar tahlilga tortilgan.

Bobning 2.1-paragrafi *“O‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi soha terminlarining struktur-semantik xususiyatlari”* deb nomlanib, ularda so‘z, so‘z hosil qilishning sintaktik usuli, ya’ni morfologik hamda semantik shakllari yuzasidan tahlillar amalga oshirilib, fikrlar umumlashtirilgan. Terminlarning struktur-semantik tadqiqi borasida S.Ibrohimovning kasb-hunar, N.Mamatovning paxtachilik, N.Mirzayevning etnografiya, T.Tursunovaning amaliy san’at, A.Madvaliyevning kimyo, A.Sobirovning tomosha san’ati, I.Yo‘ldoshevning kutubxonashunoslik, S.Usmonovning yilqichilik, Z.Mirahmedovaning anatomiyaga bag‘ishlab yozilgan dissertatsiyalarini misol qilish mumkin. Xususan, ularda soha leksikasining nazariy

hamda amaliy muammolari ma’lum bir ma’noda o‘z yechimini topgan[24]. Ushbu tadqiqotlarda muayyan sohaga oid leksemalar asos qilib olingan va asosiy e’tibor terminlarning grammatik, struktur-semantik, tarixiy-etimologik va terminologik xususiyatlariga qaratilgan.

Har bir soha terminologiyasi ularning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqqan holda nazariy va amaliy tahlil qilinadi. Tabiiyki, soha rivoji bilan yangi terminlar paydo bo‘ladi va uning terminologik tizimi boshqa soha so‘zlaridan alohidalanadi.

Ma’lumki, har bir soha terminlari faqat shu sohaga doir so‘zlardan tashkil topib, ba’zan terminlarning asl ma’nosida boshqa sohada ham qo‘llanish hodisasi uchraydi. Bu orqali bilimning bir sohadan ikkinchi sohaga o‘tishi kuzatiladi.

Termin hosil qilishda boshqa tillardan o‘zlashtirish, kalkalash orqali yasash keng uchraydi. Jumladan, yarim kalkalash orqali o‘zbek tiliga o‘zlashgan so‘zlarning tarkibiy qismlari o‘rganilganda, terminning bir komponenti tarjima asosida, ikkinchi komponenti esa o‘z holida qolgani kuzatildi. Masalan, *anonim xabarlar – anonymous news, audio sayohat – audio tour, charter reys – charter flight, elektron qurilma – electronic device, turistik zona – tourist zone, kuzatuv kamerasi – surveillance camera, sayohat vaucheri – travel voucher, tarixiy turizm – historical tourism, video kuzatuv – video surveillance, xavfsizlik kamerasi - security camera, xavfsizlik standartlari – safety standards* va boshqalar.

To‘liq kalkalangan so‘z birikmalarida esa komponentlarning ikkalasi ham o‘zbek tiliga o‘zlashtiriladi hamda tilga oid affikslarni olish orqali shakllantiriladi. Masalan, *rekreatsion turizm – recreational tourism, politsiya konvoyi – police convoy, batalyon – battalion, dyuti fri – duty-free, etnik turizm - ethnic tourism, patrul-post xizmati – patrol-post service, politsiya ofitseri – police officer, safari – safari tour, sport turizmi – sport tourism.*

O‘zbek tilida so‘z hosil bo‘lishining quyidagi to‘rtta usulini sanash mumkin. Ular: 1) morfolofik, 2) semantik-sintaktik, 3) morfolofik-sintaktik va 4) leksik-semantik usullardir[25]. Terminlarning shakllanishida morfologik usul ancha samarali usul bo‘lib, uning natijasida terminologiya doimiy ravishda taraqqiy etadi.

1-jadval.

O‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi soha terminlaring so‘z turkumlari orqali tasniflanishi.

	O‘zbek tilida			**Ingliz tilida**		
T/r	**So‘z turkumi**	**Misollar**	**Soni**	**So‘z turkumi**	**Misollar**	**Soni**
Tub va qo‘shma terminlar						
1.	ot	*sayohat*	269	ot	*fine*	258
2.	fe’l	*himoyalash*	97	fe’l	*violate*	134
3.	sifat	*jinoiy*	75	sifat	*safe*	83
4.	ravish	*majburan*	47	ravish+ot	*uplighter*	36
5.	ot+ot	*mehmonxona*	89	ot+ot	*mileage*	188

[24] O‘rinova O. O‘zbek tilidagi qoramolchilik terminlarining leksik-semantik tadqiqi. Fil. fan. nomz. diss. avtoref. – Toshkent, 2007. – 15 b.

[25] Абдуазизов А.А. Тилшуносликка кириш. – 2-қисм. Лексикология ва семасиология. Грамматика. – Тошкент, 1999. – 10 Б.

6.	ot +fe'l	*tartibbuzar*	65	fe'l+ot	*pickpocket*	79
7.	sifat +ot	*ekoturizm*	27	sifat +ot	*broadcast*	85
Birikmali terminlar						
8.	ot+ot	*jamoatchilik nazorati*	47	ot+ot	*public control*	157
9.	ot +fe'l	*jinoyatni yashirish*	59	fe'l+ot	*combat crime*	107
10.	sifat +ot	*xalqaro jinoyatlar*	84	sifat +ot	*international crimes*	73

Xavfsiz turizm leksikasiga oid terminlarni o‘rganish orqali shunday xulosaga kelindi-ki, bunday terminlar asosan ot, sifat, fe'l, yasama va birikmali terminlarning nafaqat ikki komponentli shakli, balki uch, to‘rt va undan ko‘p komponentli ekanligiga ham duch kelindi. Xususan: ***ingliz tilida:*** *tourist information point, Tourist Police Station, ensuring public safety, maintenance of public order, safety of tourist activities;* ***o‘zbek tilida:*** *jinoyatchilikka qarshi kurash, xavfsiz turizmni ta'minlash, shaxsiy himoya vositalari, sabab va shart-sharoitlarni barvaqt aniqlash, yo‘l-transport hodisalarini oldini olish.*

Tadqiqotlar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, soha terminologiyasida quyidagi usullar orqali so‘z yasalishi ancha faol:

a) morfologik (suffiksatsiya, affiksatsiya, prefiksatsiya yo‘li bilan) – ingliz tili terminlarining shakllanishida turli so‘z yasovchi qo‘shimchalarning soha terminologiyasi uchun yangi terminlarni hosil qilishda ancha faol ekanligini aytish mumkin. Ingliz tilidagi affiksatsiya suffiks va prefikslar, ya'ni so‘z yasovchi formantlar o‘zida tilning eng kichik (minimal) so‘z yasovchi qurilish elementlarini aks ettiradi[26].

2-jadval.

Soha terminlarining struktur xususiyati

O‘zbek tilida		**Ingliz tilida**	
Prefikslar	**Suffikslar**	**Prefikslar**	**Suffikslar**
eko- ekoturizm ekotizim	**-chi** sayohatchi tergovchi	**dis-** dislocation disturbance	**-ment** allotment detachment
dis- dislokatsiya distributor	**-lik** tinchlik xavfsizlik	**pre-** precaution preassault	**-ability** vulnerability probability
anti- antiradar antisanitar	**-dor** daxldor safdor	**anti-** anticipate antisocial	**-age** sabotage camouflage
tele- telealoqa teleminora	**-xona** elchixona hibsxona	**sub-** subordinate subdivision	**-al** removal conventional

[26] Кубрякова Е.С. Семантика производного термина. Внутренная структура языка. – М., 1972. – 154 с.

inter-	**-lash**	**inter-**	**-an**
interval	qo‘riqlash	international	civilian
intervyu	so‘roqlash	intervention	cosmopolitan

b) Qo‘shma terminlar orqali yasalishi: *ingliz tilida* – mileage, coverage, package, storage, paperwork, pilgrimage, airline, checklist, fingerprint, switchblade, crossroad, pickpocket; *o‘zbek tilida* – turoperator, turbaza, turmaskan, turagent, turbroker, beshyulduz, to‘rtyulduz, uchyulduz (mehmonxona), kiberjinoyat, ekoturizm, ekobog‘, huquqbuzarlik.

Chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillarning leksik qatlamlarini semantik xususiyatlari tadqiqida ularni quyidagi mavzuiy guruhlarga bo‘lib o‘rganish muhim sanaladi:

1) soha xodimlari unvonlari**:** *sergeant* – serjant, *lieutenant* – leytenant, *senior lieutenant* – katta leytenant, *captain* – kapitan, *major* – mayor, *lieutenant colonel* – podpolkovnik, *colonel* – polkovnik, *general* – general, *major general* – general-mayor, *lieutenant general* – general-leytenant, *colonel general* – general-polkovnik.

2) turizm obyektlarining nomlanishi: *pilgrimage* – ziyoratgoh, *monuments* – yodgorlik, *museum* – muzey, *mausoleum* – maqbara, *observatory* – rasadxona, *park* – sayrgoh, *fortress* – qal’a, *minaret* – minora, *ancient temples* – qadimiy ibodatxona, *botanical gardens* – botanika bog‘lari, *resort* – dam olish maskani, *art galleries* – san’at galereyasi, *skyscrapers* – osmono‘par binolar, *castle* – qasr, saroy, *mosque* – masjid, *library* – kutubxona va b.

3) sayohat hujjatlari: *passport* – pasport, *diplomatic visa* – diplomatik viza, *tickets* – biletlar, *voucher* – voucher, *credit card* – kredit karta, *traveler’s cheque* – sayohat cheki, *permanent resident card* – doimiy yashash huquqi hujjati, *arrival/departure records* – mamlakatga vaqtinchalik kirish/chiqish qaydnomasi, *visa* – viza, *immigration card* – immigratsiya kartasi, *tourist card* – turist kartasi, *travel insurance* – sayohat sug‘urtasi, *travel guide* – sayohat yo‘riqnomasi, *travel brochure* – sayohat broshyurasi.

4) turizm turlari: *business tourism* – xizmat turizmi, *sport tourism* – sport turizmi, *mass tourism* – ommaviy turizm, *individual tourism* – yakka turizm, *youth tourism* – yoshlar turizmi, *educational tourism* – ta’lim turizmi, *medical tourism* – tibbiy turizm, *adventure tourism* – sarguzasht turizmi, *industrial tourism* – sanoat turizmi, *recreational turism* – rekreatsion turizm, *rural tourism* – qishloq turizmi.

5) sohaga oid faoliyat turlari**:** *patrol* – patrullik, hududni tekshirish, *escort* – kuzatib borish, *protect the rights* – huquqini himoya qilish, *guide* – yo‘l ko‘rsatish, *monitor* – kuzatmoq, tekshirmoq, *prevention* – bartaraf etish, oldini olish va b.

Bobning 2.2-paragrafi *“Soha terminlarida qisqartmalar tadqiqi”* deb nomlanib, chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillardagi soha terminologiyasida qisqartmalarning asosan quyidagi guruhlar orqali qisqartirilganligi kuzatildi:

1) so‘zdagi ma’lum bir qismning tushirib qoldirilishi; 2) initsial abbreviaturalar (ikki va undan ortiq birikmali so‘zlarning bosh harflarini alohida talaffuz qilish); 3) akronimlar (abbreviaturaning bir turi bo‘lib, ko‘p komponentli so‘zlarning bosh harflarini qo‘shib, mustaqil leksema sifatida o‘qilishi); 4) aralash abbreviaturalar orqali.

Ingliz tilida: ***pol*** *(police) – politsiya;* ***arr****. (arrival/arrives) – yetib kelish;* ***bkg*** *– booking (reservations; various companies) – buyurtma berish, oldindan band qilish;* ***PAx*** *– (passenger) – yo‘lovchi;* ***SITREP*** *(situation report) – vaziyat bayoni;* ***MAJ*** *(major) – mayor;* ***CIVPOL*** *(civilian police) – fuqarolik politsiyasi;* ***WARNORD*** *(warning order) – ogohlantirish buyrug‘i,* ***AWOL*** *(absence without leave) – xizmat joyini ruxsatsiz tark etish;*

o‘zbek tilida: ***IIV*** *– ichki ishlar vazirligi,* ***IIB*** *– ichki ishlar boshqarmasi,* ***IIBB*** *– ichki ishlar bosh boshqarmasi,* ***HP*** *– huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasi,* ***NHH*** *– normativ-huquqiy hujjatlar,* ***YXHT*** *– Yevropada xavfsizlik va hamkorlik tashkiloti,* ***agroturizm*** *– agronomik turizm,* ***turagent*** *– turizm agenti,* ***turviza*** *– turistik viza.*

Bobning 2.3-paragrafi *“Soha terminologiyasida polisemiya, omonimiya va sinonimiya hodisalari”* deb nomlanadi. Tadqiqot natijasida soha terminologiyasida polisemiya, omonimiya va sinonimiya hodisasining uchrashi kuzatildi. P. Faberga ko‘ra, ko‘p ma’nolilik va sinonimiya hodisasini mutaxassislik matnlarida ham uchratish mumkin, bunda bir termin o‘rniga boshqasidan foydalanishi so‘zlovchilarning bilim darajasi, kasbiy mahorati, ijtimoiy mavqeini ifodalashda xizmat qiladi[27].

Quyida bir qancha *ingliz tilida* polisemiya hodisasiga uchragan terminlarni ko‘rib chiqish mumkin;

war 1) warfare *(military);* 2) competition *(sport);* 3) halt *(law);* 4) business competition between countries *(economics).*

disposition 1) order, location *(military);* 2) inclination, attitude; 3) human nature; 4) property transfer (*law*).

cabin 1) a small summer cottage, a simple shelter; 2) a simple room or similar structure on the beach or by a pond; 3) an indoor elevator; 4) a cabin on a ship; 5) the interior area of an aircraft intended for passengers.

Quyida *o‘zbek tili* soha terminologiyasida polisemiya hodisasiga uchragan terminlarni ko‘rib chiqish mumkin.

vaxta 1) navbatchilik, posbonlik; 2) kemada posbonlik qilayotgan qism; 3) muhim obyektlardagi navbatchilik ma’nolarida .

o‘yin 1) betartib harakat; 2) qaltis hazil; 3) sport mashg‘uloti; 4) raqs; 5) teatr yoki sirk sahnasidagi harakat.

o‘lja 1) kuch ishlatib tortib olingan mablag‘; 2) ovda qo‘lga tushirilgan jonivor; 3) qo‘shimcha undirilgan hosil.

V.Danilenkoga ko‘ra, sinonimiya hodisasi terminologik tadqiqotlarning boshlang‘ich davrlariga to‘g‘ri keladi, unda bir predmetni ifodalashda bir nechta so‘zdan foydalanilganligi, so‘zlarni tanlashda turli xil fikrlarning mavjudligi va terminlarni saralovchi manbalarning xilma-xilligi asosiy jihat sifatida ta’kidlanadi[28].

Ch.Abdullayevaga ko‘ra, terminologiyada sinonimiyadan foydalanish mumkin bo‘lmagan holat hisoblanadi[29]. Biroq, tadqiqotlar shuni ko‘rsatdiki, terminologiyada

[27] Faber.P. A Cognitive Linguistics View of Terminology and Specialized Language. – Mouton, 2012. – P. 19.
[28] Даниленко В.П. Русская терминология. Опыт лингвистического описания. – М.: Наука, 1977. – С. 73.
[29] Абдуллаева Ч.С. Русско-узбекские параллели в современной экономической терминологии. Дисс... канд. филол. наук. – Тошкент, 2000. – С. 79.

sinonimiya hodisa juda ko‘p bora uchraydi. Quyida *ingliz tilida* sinonimik hodisaga uchragan bir qancha misollarni ko‘rishimiz mumkin:

crime – *offense, unlawful act, illegal act, misdemeanor, misdeed, delinquency, wrongdoing, misconduct, villainy, illegality;*

criminal – *offender, lawbreaker, delinquent, villain, felon, wrongdoer, convict, gangster, miscreant, malefactor, culprit;*

security *– safety, protection, invulnerability, safeness;*

defend – *protect, indemnify, hold harmless;*

act – *a law, legislation, a statute, a regulation, an ordinance*[30];

Quyida *o‘zbek tilidagi* sinonimik hodisaga uchragan terminlarni ko‘rishimiz mumkin:

qalbaki – *soxta, sun’iy, yasama, g‘ayritabiiy;*

jabr *– aziyat, azob, alam, jafo, zahmat, iztirob, ozor, sitam, uqubat;*

jinoyat *– huquqbuzarlik, ayb, gunoh;*

jinoyatchi *– huquqbuzar, aybdor, gunohkor;*

janjal *– g‘avg‘o, g‘alva, mashmasha, mojaro, to‘polon*.

Terminologiyada omonimlar bir xil so‘zni turli sohalarda umuman bir-biriga zid bo‘lgan tushunchalarni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi, shu tariqa ko‘p hollarda tushunmovchiliklar va noto‘g‘ri anglashuvlarni keltirib chiqarishga sabab bo‘ladi. Jumladan, quyidagi *ingliz tilidagi* misollar bunga dalil bo‘ladi:

charter 1) charter, regulations; 2) official permission, certificate; 3)to announce (the establishment of a new organization); 4) to rent a vehicle;

safe 1) not in danger; 2) a strong box with special locks where valuable things; 3) healthy;

patrol 1) the action of traversing a district; 2) to drive too fast and dangerously.

trip 1) journey for a short time; 2) tumble (fall down); 3) undergo (experience).

Quyida *o‘zbek tilida* omonimiya hodisasiga uchragan sohaga oid terminlarni misol qilib ko‘rsatishimiz mumkin:

davlat 1) mamlakatda mavjud siyosiy institut; 2) mol-mulk, boylik; 3) soyada bo‘lish (ko‘chma).

savdo 1) tashvish; 2) oldi-sotdi; 3) iztirob; 4) ehtiros;

safar 1) uzoq yo‘lli sayohat; 2) vaqt, payt (kelgusi safar); 3) oy (hijriy oy);

chek 1) chegara chizig‘i; 2) to‘lovni amalga oshirganlikni isbotlovchi hujjat; 3) qur’a tashlamoq; 4) chekish (buyruq shakli) va hk.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, ko‘p ma’nolilik, omonimiya va sinonimiya terminologiyada ham tez-tez uchrab turadigan lisoniy hodisa hisoblanib, o‘z navbatida bir qator kamchiliklarni ham yuzaga keltiradi. Jumladan, bunday hollarda termin o‘zi ifodalashi lozim bo‘lgan tushunchaga aniq mos kelmasligi, bir terminning turli chet tillardan kirib kelib variantdor bo‘lishi hamda terminlarni shakllantirishda ular izohlashi lozim bo‘lgan tushunchalarda tizimlilikning yetishmasligi shular jumlasidandir.

[30] Stanisław Goźdź-Roszkowski, Iwona Witczak-Plisiecka. Special Issue on Legal Terminology: Approaches and Applications. – Łódź University Press Łódź, 2011. – 198 p.

Dissertatsiyaning uchinchi bobi ***“O‘zbek va ingliz tillarida soha terminlarining tarixiy-etimologik xususiyati”*** deb nomlanib, 2 paragrafdan iborat. Bobda chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillardagi xavfsiz turizm terminologiyasining o‘z va o‘zlashma qatlamlari haqida so‘z yuritiladi.

Bobning 3.1-paragrafi *“O‘zbek tilidagi soha terminlarining tarixiy-etimologik xususiyati”* deb nomlanadi. Etimologiya tilshunoslikning bir bo‘limi bo‘lib, etimologik tahlillar so‘zlarning kelib chiqishini tarixiy taraqqiyotda namoyon qiladi[31]. A.Abdurahmonov turkiy so‘zlar etimologiyasi bo‘yicha L.Levitskaya va E.Sevortyan qator salmoqli ishlar olib borishganligini aytadi[32]. Shuningdek, B.Bafoyev, Sh.Rahmatullayev, E.Begmatov va B.O‘rinboyev kabi olimlar “boshqa sohalar qatori terminlarning ham etimologik tahlili zarur”[33]ligini ta’kidlashadi.

O‘zbek tilidagi sohaga oid terminlar, ularning etimologiyasi va tarixiy rivojlanishiga oid tadqiqotlarni *o‘z qatlam* va *o‘zlashma qatlam*ga ajratib, tahlil olib borish maqsadga muvofiq.

O‘zbek tilidagi *o‘z qatlamga* umumturkiy so‘zlar, ya’ni turkiy tillar uchun umumiy bo‘lgan so‘zlar tahlil qilingan. Bunday so‘zlar hozirgi o‘zbek tili leksikasining katta qismini tashkil etadi. Ularni ham bir nechta qonun-qoidalar asosida shakllanganini ta’kidlash lozim: a) o‘zbek tiliga oid qo‘shimcha va o‘zakdan tashkil topgan (*birlashma*); b) o‘zlashma o‘zak va o‘zbekcha yasovchi qo‘shimcha orqali yasalgan so‘zlar (*jangchi, mardlik*); 3) o‘zbekcha o‘zak va o‘zlashma qo‘shimcha orqali (*so‘rovnoma*) kabilar.

3-jadval.

O‘zbek tilidagi o‘z qatlam terminlari

Eski o‘zbek tili		**Qadimgi turkiy til**	
Yasalishi	**Termin**	**Yasalishi**	**Termin**
ayg‘aq + chi =ayg‘aqchi	***ayg‘oqchi***	bolja + l = boljal	***mo‘ljal***
bash + la (– da) + lik = boshboshdoqlik	***boshboshdoqlik***	баз > бай > ы(р) = байыр + қ = байырақ > байырақ	***bayroq***
buyur + uq = buyuruq	***buyruq***	bo‘yun + su = bo‘ysun	***bo‘ysunish***
topu + la = topula + n = topulan > topolan > topalan	***to‘polon***	қалы + қ = қалық + ан ҳ қалықан > қалқан	***qalqon***
qama + l =qamal	***qamal***	yar + lig‘ = yarliq	***yorliq***
chek + ir =chekir + a = chegira > chegara	***chegara***	qosh + un = qoshun	***qo‘shin***

So‘z o‘zlashtirish jamiyatdagi o‘zgarishlar, shuningdek, zaruriy tushuncha va narsaning unga bo‘lgan ehtiyoji natijasida yuzaga keladi. O‘zbek tilida bu boradagi

[31] Ҳожиев А. Тилшунослик терминларнинг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2002. – 136 б.
[32] Абдурахманов А. Топонимика – жанр этимологии. – Алматы, 1975. – 208 с.
[33] Уринбаев Б. У., Бегматов Э. А., Караев С. К. Топонимика Узбекистана (состояние и проблемы) // Материалы конференции по ономастике Узбекистана. – Джизак, 1985. – С. 3–5.

tadqiqotlar XX asr o‘rtalaridan boshlangan. Ayrim tadqiqotchilar so‘z o‘zlashtirishni tilshunoslikning umumiy masalasi sifatida e’tirof etsalar, boshqalari bu jarayonga alohida masala sifatida urg‘u beradilar. O‘zlashmalarning asosiy belgisi shundan iboratki, bunday so‘zlar ham kollektiv ham individual nutqda uzoq vaqt ishlatilishi, shuningdek, leksik-semantik jihatdan hamda amaliy jihatdan yozuvga moslashganligi bilan muhim sanaladi. Shu jumladan, o‘zbek tilida fors-tojik va arab tillaridan o‘zlashgan so‘zlar uzoq davrlar mobaynida qo‘llanib kelinganligi qator tadqiqotlarda o‘z aksini topgan.

4-jadval.

O‘zlashtirish orqali hosil qilingan terminlar

Arab tilidan o‘zlashgan terminlar	Fors-tojik tilidan o‘zlashgan terminlar	Arab va fors-tojik tillarining birikuvidan yasalgan terminlar
adolat	bezori	ayb + dor = *aybdor*
ajnabiy	bedarak	be + vatan = *bevatan*
ayb	garov	be + ayb = *beayb*
askar	giyohvand	be + taraflik =*betaraflik*
vazifa	guvoh	be + tartib = *betartib*
bayonot	guvohnoma	boj + xona = *bojxona*
dalil	gumon	vakolat + xona = *vakolatxona*
xavf	guruhbozlik	da’vo + gar = *da’vogar*
jarima	jangari	javob + gar = *javobgar*
jinoiy	jangovar	ziyorat + goh = *ziyoratgoh*
jinoyat	jahongashta	sayil + goh = *sayilgoh*
ziddiyat	kissavur	xufiy + ona = *xufiyona*
ziyoratchi	mehmonxona	huquq + shunos = *huquqshunos*

O‘zbek tilidagi xavfsiz turizmni ta’minlash sohasi terminlarining etimologik tadqiqi natijasida soha terminlari asosan arab, fors, tojik, ingliz, fransuz, lotin va yunon tillaridan kirib kelganligi aniqlandi.

Bobning 3.1-paragrafi *“Ingliz tilidagi soha terminlarining tarixiy-etimologik xususiyati”* deb nomlanadi. Ingliz tilidagi soha terminlari tadqiqi aksariyat o‘z qatlamga oid so‘zlar qadimgi ingliz tili qo‘lyozmalaridan ma’lum bo‘lgan asl ingliz fondiga oid so‘zlar hisoblanadi. Qadimgi ingliz tili 4 ta (kent, uessek, nortumbriy va mersiy) shevaga ega bo‘lgan anglosakslar tili deb atalgan. IX–XI asrlarda adabiy ingliz tili *uessek* shevasi asosida shakllangan.

Ingliz leksikasi asosi lotin tili bo‘lib, o‘sha davrda lotin tili Xristian cherkovi hamda Yevropa tafakkur doirasining tili bo‘lgan. Vikinglarning VIII hamda IX asrdagi istilosidan keyin ingliz tili *eski norz* tilining bir qismini o‘zlashtirgan. Angliyaning XI asrda Normanlar tomonidan egallanilishi norman-fransuz tilining ingliz tili bilan qorishishiga olib keldi. Shunday bo‘lsa-da, hozirgi vaqtda eng ko‘p uchraydigan 500 ta so‘zning 80% ini o‘z qatlam tashkil etadi.

5-jadval.

Ingliz tilining o‘z qatlamiga oid terminlar

Termin	Ma’nosi	Termin	Ma’nosi
motel	*avtomobilda sayohat qiluvchilar uchun mehmonxona*	***sightseeing***	*diqqatga sazovor joylarni tomosha qilish*
camping	*chodirda dam olish*	***cosmopolitan***	*jahongashta*
hooligan	*bezori*	***temple***	*ibodatxona*
voucher	*vaucher (pul yoki chegirma o‘rnida ishlatilishi mumkin bo‘lgan qog‘oz)*	***police***	*politsiya*
implementation	*tatbiq qilish, joriy qilish*	**gangster**	*bosqinchi, to‘da*
holiday	*ta’til, bayram*		

Boshqa tillarda bo‘lgani kabi ingliz tilida ham ***o‘zlashma so‘zlar*** lug‘at boyligining katta qismini tashkil qiladi. Ilmiy adabiyotlarda berilishicha, xorijiy tildagi so‘zlar va o‘zlashma so‘zlarning alohida tadqiq etilishi maqsadga muvofiq.

O‘zlashtirishning asosiy sharti sifatida og‘zaki va yozma aloqa vositalarini ko‘rsatish lozim. Ayrim tadqiqotchilarning fikriga ko‘ra, og‘zaki tarzda o‘zlashgan so‘zlar uncha murakkab bo‘lmagan jarayon sanalib, unda asosan kundalik turmushda qo‘llaniladigan so‘zlargina o‘zlashadi, deyiladi. Yozma manbalar orqali o‘zlashtirish esa muhim sanalib, yozma manbalarning tarqatilishi xalqlar o‘rtasidagi haqiqiy aloqani yaratadi.

6-jadval.

Sohaga oid terminlarning o‘zlashtirish usuli orqali hosil bo‘lishi

Mansub tillar	Termin	Asliyat	Mansub tillar	Termin	Asliyat
Fransuz tili	*attaché* *crime* *force* *maneuver* *tourism* *patrol* *passport* *department*	*attaché* *crimne* *force* *manoeuvre* tourisme *patrouille* *passeport* *departement*	**Lotin tili**	*diplomacy* *de facto* *alibi* *delict* *victim* *malice* *security* *general*	*diplomaticus* *defactum* *alibi* *delictum* *victim* *malitia* securus *generalis*
Nemis tili	*jurist* *kill* *ticket* *right*	jurist *killen* *steken* *recht*	**Italian tili**	*carnival* *escort* *espionage* *banknote*	*carnavale* *scorta* *spione* *banconota*
Golland tili	*smuggler* *kit* *snack*	*smokkelen* *kitte* *snakken*	**Yunon tili**	*catalogue* *antagonism* *museum*	*katalogos* *antagonisma* *mouseion*

	flight	*vlucht*			
Ispan tili	*posada* *parador* *marijuana* *cafeteria*	*posada* *parador* *marihuana* *cafeteri*	**Yapon tili**	*karaoke*	*karaoke*

Xulosa o‘rnida aytish kerakki, so‘zlarning o‘zlashtirilishi ijtimoiy jarayon bo‘lib, jamiyat bilan hamohanglikda, ya’ni muayyan tushuncha yoki narsaning ehtiyojidan kelib chiqib, tilda paydo bo‘ladi. Sun’iy ravishda qabul qilingan ba’zi terminlar tabiiy ravishda tildan siqib chiqariladi.

Terminlogiyaning hozirgi bosqichida har qanday soha uchun terminlar o‘zlashishi jadal va tabiiy jarayondir. Xususan, hozirgi globallashuv zamonida jahon mamlakatlarining ilm-fan va boshqa sohalarda integratsiyalashuvning kengayishi terminlarning u tildan bu tilga migratsiyasini ta’minlaydi va terminologiyani tizimlashtirish imkonini beradi.

XULOSA

1. Terminologiya texnika, muayyan fan, ishlab chiqarish tarmog‘i, san’at kabi ijtimoiy hayotning jamiki tarmoqlarida qo‘llaniladigan maxsus leksik birliklar majmui hisoblanib, terminologik leksika umumxalq tilining ajralmas qismi sifatida u bilan birga rivojlanadi, jamiyat va til taraqqiyotidagi barcha jarayonlarni boshdan kechiradi. Shuningdek, terminlarning oddiy so‘zlardan farqi, uning shakllanish yo‘llari, tarqalish va ommalashishi, semantik va funksional xususiyatlari bilan izohlanadi.

2. Terminologiya rivojiga hissasini qo‘shgan Vena (terminologiyani tizimlashtirish metodlari, terminlar bilan ishlashning bir qator prinsiplari, terminologik ma’lumotlarni qayta ishlash metodologiyasiga asoslangan), Praga (terminologiyada muhim rol o‘ynaydigan maxsus tillarning tarkibiy va funksional tavsifi bilan shug‘ullangan) va Moskva maktablari (sobiq Sovet Ittifoqidagi mavjud ko‘p tillilik bilan bog‘liq muammolar asosida tushuncha va terminlarni standartlashtirish tarafdorlari) terminologiyaning nazariy asoslari va uni qo‘llashni tartibga soluvchi metodologik tamoyillarga asoslanib ish yuritishgan.

3. Mamlakatda nisbatan yosh sanalgan xavfsiz turizmni ta’minlash sohasi terminologiyasi, asosan, yuridik hamda turizm terminlaridan tashkil topganligi tadqiqot davomida kuzatildi. Buning boisi shu bilan izohlanadiki, mazkur soha turizm va huquqiy faoliyat olib boruvchi tashkilotlar bilan muayyan darajada bog‘liq ravishda ish olib boradi. Shuningdek, jadal rivojlanayotgan xavfsiz turizm sohasi tilning leksik qatlamiga termin sifatida qabul qilinayotgan xorijiy neologizmlarni ham jiddiy o‘rganish katta ahamiyatga egadir, imkon doirasida ularning o‘zbekcha muqobillarini qabul qilish ona tili sofligini saqlash uchun xizmat qiladi.

4. O‘zbek va ingliz tillari xavfsiz turizmni ta’minlash sohasi terminologik birliklarining yasalish jarayoni asosan quyidagi usullar, ya’ni 1) sintaktik va abbreviaturalar orqali, 2) o‘zlashtirish orqali, 3) morfologik (suffiksatsiya, affeksatsiya, prefiksatsiya yo‘li orqali) va 5) leksik-semantik usullar orqali amalga

oshadi. Shunigdek, xavfsiz turizmni ta’minlash sohasi leksik qatlamini leksik-ma’noviy jihatdan quyidagi guruhlarga bo‘lib o‘rganish terminologiyani tadqiq qilish va tizimlashtirishni yengillashtiradi: 1) sohaga oid unvon nomlari; 2) turizm obyektlarining nomlanishi; 3) sayohat hujjatlari; 4) turizm turlari; 5) soha faoliyatiga doir nomlar.

5. O‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi soha terminlarining so‘z turkumlari orqali tasniflanishida tub va qo‘shma terminlar uchun ot, fe’l, sifat, ravish hamda birikmali terminlar uchun ot+ot, fe’l+ot, sifat +ot, shuningdek, ikki, uchi, to‘rt va undan ko‘p komponentli strukturalar ancha faolligi kuzatildi.

6. Terminlarda polisemiya, omonimiya va sinonimiyaning mavjudligi ma’qullanmasa-da, bu hodisalar terminologiyada uchrab turishi, uning kontekstidan kelib chiqib ma’noning o‘zgarishiga sabab bo‘lishi mumkinligi, xavfsiz turizmni ta’minlash sohasi terminologik apparati ham bundan mustasno emasligi, shu bilan birga, o‘rganilayotgan tillar xavfsiz turizmni ta’minlash sohasi terminologik fondining unifikatsiyaga intilish tendensiyasi ham kuzatiladi.

7. O‘zbek va ingliz tillarida xavfsiz turizmni ta’minlash sohasidagi termin tizimlarining shakllanishi turli yo‘llar bilan sodir bo‘lgan, o‘rganishlarimiz ingliz tilidagi tizim nisbatan barqaror, o‘zbek tilida esa u rivojlanish jarayonida ekanligi va asosan, ingliz tiliga yo‘naltirilganligi aniqlandi. Ikki til soha terminologiyasida o‘zlashtirma leksika foiz nisbatida 70/30 foiz ekanligi kuzatildi. Bu hodisaning shuningdek, globallashuv, davomli madaniy aloqalar, diniy munosabatlar, ijtimoiy-siyosiy o‘zgarishlar, tillararo adabiy tarjimalar kabi lingvistik va ekstralingvistik omillarga bog‘liqligi ham tahlillar davomida dalillandi. O‘zbek tili soha terminlariga fransuz, nemis, lotin, italyan, ingliz, yunon, ispan va golland tillaridan so‘zlar ko‘pincha vositachi (ingliz, rus) tillar orqali o‘zlashgan bo‘lsa, ingliz tiliga esa ispan, italyan, shved, golland, nemis, fransuz (ko‘proq) tillaridan o‘zlashgan terminlar ancha faol.

8. O‘zbek va ingliz tillarida xavfsiz turizmni ta’minlash sohasidagi termin tizimini shakllantirishda tilning tipologik xususiyatlari yaqqol ko‘zga tashlanadi. Turli sohaga oid terminlar hosil bo‘lishida tilning umumiy obrazli asosi e’tiborga olinadi. Aytish mumkinki, chog‘ishtirma metod turli tizimli tillar terminlarini o‘rganishda eng maqsadga muvofiq va istiqbolli usullardan biri hisoblanadi.

9. Nafaqat xavfsiz turizmni ta’minlash sohasi, balki barcha sohalar terminologiyasining rivoji va faoliyatida leksikografiya fani ulkan ahamiyatga egadir, chunki terminlarni leksikografik tavsiflash termin tizimlarini tartibga solish imkonini beradi. Shu bilan birga, bugungi til siyosatida muhim hisoblangan milliy terminologiyani ishlab chiqish, barcha o‘zlashma so‘zlarni tizimli qayta ishlash, muqobillarini topish, sifatli tarjima lug‘atlarini yaratish dolzarb vazifa sifatida kun tartibidan o‘rin olmoqda.

ONE-TIME SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL ON THE BASIS OF SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL OF GRANTING SCIENTIFIC DEGREE DSc.03/30.12.2019. Phil.19.01 UNDER TASHKENT STATE UNIVERSITY OF UZBEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE NAMED AFTER ALISHER NAVOI

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

RADJABOVA HAFIZA SHUKRULLOYEVNA

STRUCTURAL-SEMANTIC AND HISTORICAL-ETYMOLOGICAL FEATURES OF SAFE TOURISM TERMS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

10.00.06 – Comparative Study of Literature, Comparative Linguistics and translation studies (philological sciences)

DISSERTATION ABSTRACT
for the doctor of philosophy (PhD) in philological sciences

Tashkent – 2025

The theme of the dissertation of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) was registered at the Supreme Attestation Commission under the Ministry of higher education, science and innovation of the Republic of Uzbekistan under the number B2024.1.PhD/Fil14462.

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The dissertation is available at the Information Resource Center of Tashkent State University of Uzbek language and literature named after Alisher Navoi (registered with No 334. (Address: 100100, Tashkent city, Yusuf Khos Hojib street, 103. Phone: (99871) 281-45-11.

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(Register protocol No. 1 on April 4, 2025)

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INTRODUCTION (annotation of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) dissertation)

Topicality and necessity of the dissertation topic. The rapid development of science and technology in the world led to the formation and enrichment of terminology related to various fields and set certain topical task for linguists to investigate thoroughly this direction. Despite the fact that the systematic study of terms, in particular, began in the middle of the 20th century, this issue retains its importance even at present. The study of terminology is important not only for linguistic research, but also on national scale. The development of terminological systems is closely connected to the general development process of the literary language.

The tourism industry is one of the fastest growing industries in the world, and its contribution to the development of the country is manifested in several aspects. For instance: 1) in developing economy; 2) in creating new jobs; 3) in expanding cultural exchange; 4) in providing opportunities for professional and personal development. Tremendous attention is paid to ensuring safe tourism as a new direction in the field of tourism in Uzbekistan. Therefore, collecting new terminology in this area, classifying words and phrases, studying their use in two languages and their lexical-semantic properties is becoming a pressing matter.

The rapid advancement phase of our country's development presents a multitude of critical tasks for linguists and professionals from various sectors. Among these tasks is the creation of a preliminary draft for the Resolution issued by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan titled "On additional measures for ensuring safe tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan"[34]. This decree focuses on enhancing the operations of internal affairs departments to guarantee safe tourism and its inclusion in the Cabinet of Ministers underscores the significance of understanding the terminology related to safe tourism.

This dissertation serves to a certain extent to ensure the performance of tasks specified in the regulatory and legal documents such as the Presidential Resolution No.5326 "On additional organizational measures to create favorable conditions for the development of tourism potential" dated on February 3, 2018, Resolution No.60 "On the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" dated on January 28, 2022, Resolution No.9 "On measures to drastically increase the flow of foreign tourists to the Republic and further accelerate domestic tourism" dated on January 12, 2024, as well as Decree No.5117 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to bring the promotion of foreign language learning to a qualitatively new level" dated on May 19, 2021, Decree No.312 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to effectively organize the popularization of learning foreign languages" dated on May 19, 2021, Decree No.34 "On additional measures to improve the study of foreign languages" dated on January 19, 2022, Order No.535 "On the organization of the activities of the departments of the internal affairs bodies to ensure safe tourism" of the Minister of internal affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated on December 7, 2022.

[34] Resolution No. PF-9 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to drastically increase the flow of foreign tourists to the Republic and further accelerate domestic tourism", dated on January 12, 2024.

Compliance of the research with the priorities of the development of science and technology of the Republic. This dissertation is done in accordance with the priority direction of the development of science and technology of the republic entitled I. “Formation of the system of innovative ideas in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of the information society and the democratic state and the ways of their implementation”.

Level of study of the problem. The “Tourist police” (the field of ensuring safe tourism) was established in 2017 in our country, and the terminology of the field includes not only tourism-related, but also legal terms. No special studies have been conducted on the terminology of this field, but research on terminology has been carried out by Uzbek scientists Kh.Dadaboyev, S.Mirvaliyev, I.Yuldashev, P.Nishonov, S.Usmonov, A.Sobirov, O.Ahmedov, N.Mahkamov, Kh.Dzhamalkhanov, M.Aliyeva, A.Nurmonov, R.Doniyorov, A.Madvaliyev, Kh.Narkhodjayeva, S.Mahmudova, Sh.Iskandarova, R.Safarova, E.Begmatov, R.Rasulov, D.Bakhranova[35], and by Russian linguists S.Grinev, V.Danilenko, O.Zagarovskaya, T.Dankova, V.Leychik, A.Reformatsky, A.Khodakova, V.Tatarinov, M.Volodina, S.Nikitina, O.Vinokur, V.Vinogradov, O.Akhmanova, V.Boguslavsky, P.Budagov, N.Dimitriev, D.Lotte, L.Kutina, B.Golovin, R.Piatrovsky, A.Superanskaya[36]. Moreover, we relied on the research of scientists

[35] Дадабоев Ҳ. Ҳозирги ўзбек тили қурилишида терминологиянинг ўрни // Тилшуносликнинг долзарб масалалари 7. – Тошкент, 2015; Мирвалиев С. Ўзбек адиблари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1993; Йўлдошев И. Ўзбек китобатчилик терминологияси: шаклланиши, тараққиёти ва тартибга солиш. Филол. фан. док...дисс. – Тошкент, 2005; Нишонов П.П. Француз ва ўзбек тиллари юридик терминологиясининг қиёсий-типологик тадқиқи. Филол. фан. номз. дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2009; Усмонов С. Метафора // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 1964; Sobirov A. O‘zbek tilining leksik sathini sistemalar sistemasi tamoyili asosida tadqiq etish. – Toshkent: Ma’naviyat, 2004; Ахмедов О. Инглизча солиқ-божхона терминларини ўзбек тилига таржима килишда функционал-семантик хусусиятларнинг акс этиши // Филология масалалари, № 3, 2018; Маҳкамов Н. Терминологияда «экономия принципи» // Ўзбек тили терминологияси ва унинг тараққиёт перспективалари: I Республика терминология конференцияси материаллари. – Тошкент, 1986; Джамалханов Х. Из истории формирования и развития узбекской ботанической терминологии. Автореф. дисс... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1966; Алиева М.О. Ўзбек миллий газмлама дизайнерлик терминларининг семантик-грамматик тадқиқи. Филол. фан.б. фалсафа докт... (PhD) дисс. 2018; Дониёров Р. Ўзбек тили техник терминологиясининг айрим масалалари. – Тошкент, 1977.; Мадвалиев А. Узбекская химическая терминология и вопросы её нормализации. Автореф. дисс... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1986; Махмудова С. Термин яратишнинг яна бир усули ҳақида // Ўзбек тилшунослиги: тараққиёт тамойиллари, илмий муаммолар, истиқболдаги вазифалар конференция тўплами. – Тошкент: ТДМУ, 2013. – Б. 95; Искандарова Ш.М. Лексикани мазмуний майдон сифатида ўрганиш (шахс микромайдони). Филол. фан. докт. дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1999. – Б. 238; Бегматов Э. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тилнинг лексик қатламлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1985. – Б. 200; Бегматов Э., Неъматов Ҳ., Расулов Р. Лексик микросистема ва унинг тадқиқ методикаси (систем лексикология тезислари) // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 1989. – № 6. – Б. 35–40. Dadaboyev H., Bakhronova D. La formación lingüística de los términos de defensa y de ingeniería en la lengua uzbeka // Religación. Revista de Ciencias Sociales y Humanidades, 2021.

[36] Гринев С.В. Введение в терминоведение. – М.: Моск. лицей, 1993; Даниленко В.П. Русская терминология (Опыт лингвистического анализа). – М.: Наука, 1977; Загоровская О.В., Данькова Т. Н. Термин и терминология: монография. – Воронеж, 2011; Лейчик В. М. Терминоведение: предмет, методы, структура. – М.: КомКнига, 2007; Реформатский А.А. Мысли о терминологии// Современные проблемы русской терминологии. – М.: Наука, 1986; Ходакова А.Г. Термины и номены// Вестник Нижегородского университета им. Н.И. Лобачевского. – М., 2012; Татаринов В.А. Введение в терминоведение. – М., 1996; Володина М.Н. Когнитивно-информационная природа термина и терминологическая номинация. Автореф. дисс. докт. филол. наук. – М., 1998; Никитина С.Е. Семантический анализ языка науки. – М.: Наука, 1987; Ахманова О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов. Изд. 2. – М., 1969; Будагов Р.А. Язык – реальность – язык. – М.: Наука, 1983. – 263 с.; Лотте Д.С., Татаринов В.А. История отечественного терминоведения. Классики терминоведения: Очерк и хрестоматия. – М., 1994. – 408 с.; Суперанская А.В. Общая терминология: Терминологическая деятельность. – М.: УРСС, 1993. – 288с.

who conducted scientific research on tourism in our research including L.Vinogradova, E.Belan, O.Danilenko, T.Babkina, A.Belyakova, E.Bobrova, L.Garrifulina, V.Danilenko, S.Jabayeva, O.Kuzina, Liu Sziyan, O.Radkevich, G.Israilova[37].

The linguistic aspects of the field of safe tourism have not yet been thoroughly examined, despite some research having been done on its legal terminology[38]. In particular, because Uzbek and English are languages from different families, there hasn't been any etymological or semantic research done on them.

The connection of the dissertation topic with the research plans of the higher educational institution where the dissertation was completed. The research work was carried out on the basis of the plan of scientific research on the subject of "Scientific-technical translation theory" studied at the "Theory and practice of translation" Department of the Tashkent state university of Uzbek language and literature named after Alisher Navoi.

The aim of the research is to carry out semantic-structural and historical-etymological study of terms in the field of safe tourism in Uzbek and English.

Research tasks:

to conduct the lexical-semantic investigation of terms in the field of ensuring safe tourism in Uzbek and English and to study them by thematic groups;

to determine the formation methods and affixation models by carrying out the structural analysis of field terms in Uzbek and English;

to carry out detailed analyzes of the occurrence of synonymous, polysemic and homonymous phenomena in the field of ensuring safe tourism;

to study the ways of enrichment of field terms in Uzbek and English at the expense of internal and external sources, as well as the layers of the own and derivation by carrying out etymological investigation of this field.

The object of the research is lexicographic resources containing terms related to the field of safe tourism in Uzbek and English languages.

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[37] Виноградова Л.В. Терминология туризма английского и русского языков в синхронном и диахронном аспектах. Дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Великий Новгород, 2011; Белан Э.Т. Особенности формирования новых терминосистем (на материале английской и русской терминологий международного туризма). Автореф. дисс. канд. филол. наук. – М., 2009; Бабкина Т.И. структурно-семантический анализ лингвокультурного концепта «путешествие» (на материале русских и французских текстов по туризму). Автореф. дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Ижевск, 2009. – 24 с.; Белякова А.А. Восприятие концепта «путешествие» в динамике его становления в англоязычной культуре. Дисс. канд. филол. наук. – М., 2004; Боброва Е.А. Опыт лингвистического исследования эволюции концепта «путешествие» в англоязычной культуре. Дисм. канд. филол. наук. – Иркутск, 2006; Гарифуллина Л.А. Лексика индустрии гостеприимства в татарском языке в сопоставлении с английским языком). Автореф. дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Казань, 2008; Даниленко О.В. Становление и развитие английской туристской терминологии и их экстралингвистической обусловленности. Дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Омск, 2011; Жабаева С.С. Национально-культурная специфика реализации концепта «гостеприимство»: на материале казахского, русского и английского языков. Автореф. дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Челябинск, 2004; Кузина О.А. Семантические и ассоциативные поля туризма как отражение фрагментов языкового сознания и картин мира русских, немцев и американцев. Дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Барнаул, 2006; Лю Цзюань. Концепт «Путешествие» в китайской и русской лингвокультурах. Дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Волгоград, 2004; Радкевич О.С. Сопоставительный анализ терминологии «Курортология» в английском и русском языках. Дисс. канд. филол. наук. – М., 2006; Исроилова Г. Бизнес туризми терминларининг когнитив ва лингвокультурологик тадқиқи (инглиз ва ўзбек тиллари материаллари асосида). Филол. фан. б. фалс. докт. дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2022.

[38] Tursunova S.R. Xavfsiz turizmni ta'minlashning ma'muriy-huquqiy choralarini takomillashtirish. Yur. fan. b. fals. dokt. diss. avtoref. – Toshkent, 2021.

The subject of the research is the lexical-semantic, structural and etymological characteristics of terms related to the field in Uzbek and English languages.

The scientific novelty of the research:

the translations of terms in the field of ensuring safe tourism in Uzbek and English in the texts are divided into five main semantic groups on the scientific bases and it is determined that the polysemantic aspects of field terms are related to their correct use in the translation process;

it is justified that the terminology of the field of ensuring safe tourism consists of basic, compound, abbreviated, two-, three- and four-component forms, structural features are revealed in detail and affixal models are identified;

synonymous, polysemous and homonymous phenomena of field terms in Uzbek and English were studied and the use of these phenomena in field terminology was proved through examples;

the ways to enrich the terminology of the field of ensuring safe tourism through internal and external sources are substantiated, the quantitative indicators of own and derivation in the lexicon of the field are statistically described, and new elements added to the terminology are clarified.

The practical results of the research are as follows:

the theoretical information can be the basis for the manuals to be written in the future taking into account the fact that manuals have not been written so far regarding the correct use of terms related to the ensuring safe tourism;

through the lexical-semantic cross-analysis of terms in the field of safe tourism in Uzbek and English, their similarities and differences in both languages are highlighted;

problems related to translation that may arise in the use of terms by officers of the sphere and issues related to the coordination of interlinguistic differences are highlighted, necessary recommendations are developed;

served in the formation of a trilingual dictionary of terminology in the field of safe tourism[39].

Reliability of research results. It is explained by the collection of scientific republican and international conference materials, periodical scientific publications recognized by the Higher Attestation Commission and articles published in foreign scientific journals, the implementation of theoretical ideas and conclusions, and the confirmation of the obtained results by authorized organizations.

Scientific-practical significance of research results. The scientific significance of the research results is determined with to be used as theoretical and practical material in the practice of spoken communication, as well as to be widely used in the activities of the field of ensuring safe tourism and in the process of teaching theoretical subjects in the field of linguistics, in the preparation of special dictionaries and manuals related to the field.

[39] Radjabova H.Sh. O‘zbekcha-inglizcha-ruscha xavfsiz turizmga oid atamalar lug‘ati. – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston Respublikasi IIV Akademiyasi, 2024. – 96 b.

The practical significance of the research results is explained by the fact that the conclusions, proposals and recommendations obtained from this dissertation can be efficiently used in the teaching of specialized subjects as such “Terminology”, “Lexicography”, “Interpersonal communications and speech culture”, “Contrastive linguistics”, “Integration of language skills" of higher educational institutions, as well as in the preparation of special courses in higher educational institutions where the English language is taught, in the enrichment of the terminology of the field of safe tourism, and in the formation of dictionaries related to the sphere.

Implementation of research results. Based on the cross-examination of the terminology of the field of safe tourism in Uzbek and English languages:

proposals consisting of the description of the emblem of sphere, words and phrases used in the contracts of public assistants, and translations of phrases presented to the Call-Center applicants are used in the development of normative documents on safe tourism, particularly the Order No.535 “On the organization of the activities of the departments of the internal affairs bodies to ensure safe tourism” of the Minister of internal affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated on December 7, 2022. In particular, the “Regulation on the procedure for engaging citizens in the field of ensuring safe tourism on the basis of a contract”, clause 7, paragraph 13, Appendix 2 of the Order, and the Appendix 8 on the description of the emblem of industry units were developed within the scope of the research (Act No.33/1581 dated on August 30, 2024 of the Legal support Department of the Ministry of internal affairs). As a result, the translations of the given terms are widely used in the service activities of the officers working in the call center of this sphere;

Uzbek-English-Russian terminological dictionary was formed consisting of 3000 (three thousand) words and phrases for officers of the sphere of ensuring safe tourism based on the terminological layer of the Uzbek and English languages, its vocabulary, structural, etymological, semantic features of the terms (Reference No.27/18-255 of Tashkent city Main Department of internal affairs dated on August 30, 2024). As a result, it is widely used by officers of this sphere in communication processes with foreign guests and other service activities;

the scientific and theoretical conclusions regarding terms and phrases related to domestic tourism, active types of recreation, pilgrimage tourism, and cultural heritage objects have been utilized in tourism-related programs broadcast on the national television and radio company of Uzbekistan’s channel “Dunyo bo‘ylab”, including “Vsyo o turizme” (Turizm v Uzbekistane: vchera i segodnya) and “Turisticheskiy potensial Uzbekistana” (Reference No.03-14-141 dated on October 10, 2023 of the TV channel “Around the world”).

As a result, the proposed terms have contributed to enhancing the popularity and interest of the television shows, while also ensuring the correct usage of tourism terminology borrowed from foreign languages;

the “English” textbook for bachelor degree cadets of the Academy of the Ministry of internal affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan was formed (Tashkent, 2024, P.278) by virtue of the scientific-theoretical conclusions about the lexical-semantic and structural features of the terms of the field of safe tourism in Uzbek and English (Act No.38/42-62 of the Academy of the Ministry of internal affairs of

the Republic of Uzbekistan dated on July 12, 2024). As a result, the coverage of topic "Tourist police - entrusted unit to assist the foreigner" and other lexical topics and the consistent use of terms related to the field of tourism with legal terms were achieved.

Approval of research results. The results of the research were presented in the form of lectures at 6 scientific and practical conferences, including 3 international and 3 national scientific and practical conferences, and were approved.

Publication of research results. On the bases of the topic of the dissertation a total of 16 scientific works have been published, including 1 dictionary, 7 scientific articles in scientific publications recommended for publication of the main scientific results of doctoral dissertations of the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 6 in republican and 2 foreign journals.

The structure and scope of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of introduction, three chapters, conclusion, and the list of used literature. The total volume of the dissertation is 138 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The topic's relevance, necessity, aim, tasks and methods, object, subject and the compatibility with the republic's priority directions for the advancement of science and technology, scientific novelty and practical significance of the research, application and practical implementation, publications on the topic's scientific novelty, reliability of the results, and scientific-practical significance, as well as the dissertation's structure and size are emphasized in the **introduction.**

The emergence of the field of terminology in world linguistics, scientific-theoretical approaches, requirements for terms, the uniqueness of terms and words, definitions of terms given by world linguists, terms cloaks and their regulation issues are covered in the first chapter of the dissertation entitled **"Theoretical-methodological foundations of the study of terminology"** and consists of 3 paragraphs.

The paragraph 1.1 entitled *"The study of terminology in world linguistics"* discusses the developmental stages of terminology study, the distinguishing features of terminology and lexicography, the main tasks of terminology as a science, and the approaches and theoretical perspectives of scholars related to it. It also examines and comments on their views regarding the concepts of term, terminology, nomenclature, and historical words.

Additionally, extensive research conducted on the formation, development, and unique characteristics of the terminological system by linguists has been studied. The factors that led to the emergence of the field of "terminology"[40] were analyzed as a result of establishing the principles of term creation and practical application.

According to the thoughts of Kukhno V.Leychik[41], the period of development of terminology includes the following stages: 1) preparatory period - includes the

[40] Аракин В.Д. Сравнительная типология английского и русского языков. – М.: Высшая школа, 1972. – 370 с.
[41] Кухно И.Ю. Терминология – семиотическая система «второго порядка» // Язык. Словесность. Культура. – 2014. – № 4. – С. 41–55.

period from antiquity to modern times; 2) 30-60 years - the period associated with the names of the founders of the new science of the 20th century (V.Vinogradov, G.Vinokur, E.Drezen, T.Kandelaki, L.Kapanadze, D.Lotte, etc.). During this period, terminology became an important object of linguistic research; 3) the 70s-90s are characterized by the emergence of special literature, research methods, the separation of terminology from the independent department of lexicology, and the development of term theory. This period is associated with the names of such scientists as V.Leychik, O.Trubachev, N.Vasileva, S.Nikitina, N.Shurigin, Z.Komarova, N.Gvishiani, N.Tolstoy, A.Superanskaya.

The development of science, the expansion of fields, the processes of integration, the rapid dynamic communication between languages and fields serve the introduction of new words into languages and the enrichment of the lexical layer. According to V.Danilenko[42], "The reflection of any process that takes place in society is first expressed in terminology or is manifested as a result of transformational changes of terms". L.Tkachova[43] emphasizes that it is possible to learn terms by entering the field of science and technology, because the formation of terms is related to scientific and technical processes.

O.Akhmedov[44] defines the word "term" and includes the following as its main feature: a) the absence of ambiguity of terms; b) use of the term only in its field; c) the term consists mainly of words and phrases belonging to the noun group; d) that the term should clearly express a certain concept.

A number of scientists such as A.Reformatsky[45] also emphasized that the expression of the term is its main criterion. We also support the opinions of scientists, in addition, it can be said that each field has its own terminology, and sometimes one term can serve two or more fields at the same time.

According to A.Khojiyev[46], "term" is a term, word or combination of words that clearly expresses the concept of science, technology and other specific field and should be used only in this field.

The word "term" comes from the Latin word "terminus" which means "boundary", and it is a special lexicon that names the subject and actions related to a certain field. The terms differ from common words in terms of being unambiguous, requiring expressiveness and distance from emotionality, for example, terms related to tourism: *guide, ecotourism, tourist, tour operator, heritage objects;* legal terms: *security, crime prevention, guilty, offense;* medical terms: *body temperature, glucometer, diabetes, vaccine, tonometer, etc.* It seems that there is a certain limit in terms and it is considered appropriate to use it in one sense.

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[42] Даниеленко В.П. Об основных лингвистических требованиях к стандартизируемым терминам// Семантические проблемы языков науки, терминологии и информатики. – М., МГУ, 1971. – С. 9.

[43] Ткачева Л.Б. Основные закономерности английской терминологии. – Томск: Изд-во Томского университета, 1987. – С. 122–123.

[44] Axmedov O.S. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida soliq va bojxona terminlarining lingvistik tahlili va tarjima muammolari: Filol. fan. d-ri. ... diss. –Toshkent, 2016. – 255 b.

[45] Реформатский А.А. Введение в языковедение. – М.: Просвещение, 1967. – С. 110; Jörn A. Übersetzung und Linguistik. – Tübingen: Gunter Narr, 2005. – p.18.; Hoffmann L. Kommunikationsmittel / Fachsprache. Eine Einführung. – Tübingen: 1985. – p.53.

[46] Ҳожиев А. Тилшунослик терминларининг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2002. – Б. 104.

According to B.Golovin[47], "Terms are isolated words that represent a certain professional concept and are used in the field of communication". Furthermore, L.Ivina[48] explains the concept of the term, considers it as the main lexical unit of the theory of science and special knowledge, and emphasizes that it serves as a tool for understanding the world along with the naming of an object or process.

The peculiarity of the terms is that they serve not only to name newly discovered phenomena and innovative concepts, but can also fill lexical gaps[49].

The development of science creates conditions for the formation of terms and terminological system. Because, as O.Vinokur[50] pointed out, terms do not appear by themselves, the need for them, the existence of a need causes their formation, because they are not special words, but words with a special task.

In his research work, D.Lotte[51], who emphasized that the term is not a separate symbol, but a member of a specific system, describes the systemic character of the terms. Our observations show that there is no difference between the term and the word, and in some studies, it is stated that they do not have a significant difference in both form and content. Also, the term can perform a nominative, expressive and definitive function by naming, expressing or reflecting a concept at the same time.

In general, scientists express different opinions about the term, for example, according to Z. Komarova's classification[52] a) the logical explanation of the terms should be given by the scientists of the field; b) efforts should be made to classify the meaning of the terms; c) it is necessary to determine the separation of terms by contrasting them with other words. In our view, the term's emergence (field-related and systemic) and specific characteristics (appropriation and internalization) are continuous and constant.

Kh.Dadaboyev[53] highlights that, terminology includes the concept of nomenclature, which includes all types and names related to a certain field. If they contain too many names, it requires a special structure. The difference between nomenclature and terminology is that while terms appear in terminological dictionaries, nomenclature usually have limited or no mention in dictionaries. L.Dehkonova[54] states that: "Nomenclature is the name of similar objects of science, and the difference from the term is not general, but specific (types of educational institutions, educational didactic equipment names)".

According to specialists' calculations, lexical units and terms make up 80-90% of developing languages, and the wide use of these terms causes, in the words of

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[47] Головин Б.Н. Типы терминосистем и основаниях их различия// Термин и слово. – Горький, 1981, – С.5.

[48] Ивина Л.В. Номинативно-когнитивное исследование англоязычной терминосистемы венчурного финансирования. Дисс. канд. филол. наук. – М., 2001, – С. 13.

[49] Vendrell R.M., Domínguez F.J. Emergent neologisms and lexical gaps in specialised languages // Terminology. – 2012. – № 18 (1). – P. 9–26.

[50] Винокур. Г.О. О некоторых явлениях словообразования в русской технической терминологии // Сборник статей по языкознанию. – М., 1961. – С. 3–10.

[51] Лотте Д.С. Краткие формы научно-технических терминов. – М., 1971. – 84 с.

[52] Комарова З.И. Семантическая структура специального слова и еѐ лексикографическое описание. – Свердловск: Изд-во Уральского университета, 1991. – С.18.

[53] Dadaboyev H. O'zbek terminologiyasi. O'quv qo'llanma. – Toshkent: Nodirabegim, 2020. – 144 b.

[54] Dehqonova L., Xudoyqulova Sh. Terminologiya va davlat tilida ish yuritish asoslari. – Guliston, 2013. – B. 31–32.

scientists, “intellectualization of the language”[55]. Uzbek and English languages, which are being researched, can also be included among the intellectually growing languages mentioned by V.Leychik. As a proof of this, as a result of the country’s cooperation with foreign countries in various fields (banking and finance, medicine, tourism, information and communication technologies, sports, etc.), the field terms borrowed from other languages are accepted in an understandable form for everyone. Although the development of the language in harmony with the society is viewed positively, the terms sometimes cause ambiguity and misunderstanding. In his research, Sh.Sirojiddinov[56] states that when a word of one language is assimilated into another language, its acceptance, taking a place in the language lexicon, and its adaptation and assimilation to that language is a complex linguistic law.

The paragraph 1.2 entitled *“Methodological foundations of English and Uzbek terminology”* discusses the development trends of the Vienna, Prague, and Moscow terminological schools, which became prominent starting in the 1950s. It analyzes three main directions: 1) terminology adapted to the linguistic system (linguistic approach), 2) translation-oriented terminology (translational approach), and 3) planned terminology (planned approach).

It should be emphasized that the founders of the terminological school, Wuster and other specialists, were not translators; they were scholars who developed the methodology of terminology research, laying the groundwork for further active research in this field. Thanks to their efforts, not only was methodology further developed, but they also contributed to bringing terminology to the forefront of the scientific world. Wuster introduced his scientific theory of terminology, which defined the general theory of terminology, clarifying the object of study and its concepts.

When examining the methodological foundations of the terminology of comparative languages, one may encounter various approaches regarding the definitions and descriptions of terms, which can complement or contradict each other based on their specific characteristics. In particular, new theories have emerged in linguistics, and the formation of these theories has been influenced by philological, professional-communicative, and linguistic approaches.

The paragraph 1.3 entitled *“The development stage of domain terminology”* which analyzes the development of domain terminology based on four stages. Specifically, it considers the social and economic aspects of tourism development.

The first stage is considered to span from ancient times to the end of the 19th century. This period is marked by the beginnings of trade, education, and medical excursions, despite being limited in scope, and approximately 6% of sector terminology was formed during this time. The development of “travel across Europe” among wealthy classes, as well as medical tourism, led to the emergence of terms such as *excursion, hotel, route, resort, and board.*

The second stage encompasses the 19th century, characterized by the widespread use of domain terminology in “mass tourism” explained by the

[55] Лейчик В.М. Проблемы отечественного терминоведения в конце XX века // Вопросы филологии. – М., 2000. – С. 20.
[56] Сирожиддинов Ш. Сўз ўзлаштириш омиллари хусусида // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 2017. – № 4. – Б. 83.

development of material and technical bases. It is evidenced that 45% of terms like *"tourism", "tourist"* and others related to the sector were formed during this period. For instance, terms such as *coupon, commute, room, à la carte, safari, booking, transit, attraction, buffet, bivouac,* and others.

The third stage is identified as the period from the beginning of the 20th century to the Second World War, and is called "mass conveyor tourism". This era is marked by the expansion of "carriage" and "transport" services through automobiles and buses, as well as the modernization of transport means. The invention of airplanes in 1903 in the USA accelerated travels through air transport, integrating related terminology into the domain lexicon. Terms such as *shuttle, aircraft, airport, hitchhike,* and *motel* belong to this group.

The fourth stage includes the period from the second world war to the present day and is characterized as "mass stratified tourism". This stage contributes to the growth of terminology through the expansion of service types and activity names being offered. Notable among these are terms like *familiarization trip, disaster tour, rural tourism, agro tourism, jeep safari, and nostalgic tourism.*

The second chapter of the research entitled ***"Structural-semantic features of safe tourism terms in Uzbek and English"***, consists of 3 paragraphs. The paragraph discusses the structural-semantic characteristics of domain terminology in Uzbek and English, including the various ways these terms are formed, the abbreviations found in domain terminology, as well as the analysis of homonymous, synonymous, and polysemic phenomena in semantic research.

The paragraph 2.1 entitled *"Structural-semantic characteristics of domain terminology in Uzbek and English".* It includes analyses based on words, the syntactic methods of word formation, namely morphological and semantic forms, with generalizations of opinions. For example, the theoretical and practical problems of the lexicon of the field have been solved in certain sense in the dissertations dedicated to the various fields[57], including the terms on profession by S.Ibrahimov, cotton farming by N.Mamatov, ethnography by N.Mirzayev, practical art by T.Tursunova, chemistry by A.Madvaliyev, performance art by A.Sobirov, library science by I.Yuldoshev, cattlemanship by S.Usmonov, anatomy by Z.Mirahmedova etc. The lexemes of a specific field are taken as a basis, and the main attention is focused on the grammatical, structural-semantic, historical-etymological and terminological features of the terms in these researches.

The terminology of each field is theoretically and practically analyzed based on their specific characteristics. Naturally, with the development of the field, new terms appear, and its terminological system is separated from the words of other fields.

It is known that the terms of each field are made up of words related to this field, and sometimes the terms are used in other fields in their original meaning. Through this, the transfer of knowledge from one field to another is observed. In some cases, a term used in several fields may lose its original meaning.

[57] O'rinova O. O'zbek tilidagi qoramolchilik terminlarining leksik-semantik tadqiqi. Filol. fan. nomz. diss. avtoref. – Toshkent, 2007. – 15 b.

In the formation of terms, it is common to learn from other languages, to create them by copying. For example, when studying the components of words adopted into the Uzbek language through semi-calque, it was observed that one component of the term was based on translation, and the other component remained as it was. For example, *anonim xabarlar – anonymous news, audio sayohat – audio tour, charter reys – charter flight, elektron qurilma – electronic device, turistik zona – tourist zone, kuzatuv kamerasi – surveillance camera, sayohat vaucheri – travel voucher, tarixiy turizm – historical tourism, video kuzatuv – video surveillance, xavfsizlik kamerasi - security camera, xavfsizlik standartlari – safety standards etc.*

In the case of fully calquing word combinations, both components are assimilated into the Uzbek language and are formed by taking language-related affixes. For example, *rekreatsion turizm – recreational tourism, politsiya konvoyi – police convoy, batalyon – battalion, dyuti fri – duty-free, etnik turizm - ethnic tourism, patrul-post xizmati – patrol-post service, politsiya ofitseri – police officer, safari – safari tour, sport turizmi – sport tourism.*

The following four ways of word formation in Uzbek can be counted. They are: 1) morphological, 2) semantic-syntactic, 3) morphological-syntactic and 4) lexical-semantic methods[58]. The morphological method is a very effective method in the formation of terms, as a result of which the terminology is constantly developing.

Table 1.

Classification of field terms in Uzbek and English languages by word groups

	in Uzbek			**in English**		
S/n	**Parts of speech**	**Examples**	**Quantity**	**Parts of speech**	**Examples**	**Quantity**
Basic and compound terms						
1.	noun	*sayohat*	269	noun	*fine*	258
2.	verb	*himoyalash*	97	verb	*violate*	134
3.	adjective	*jinoiy*	75	adjective	*safe*	83
4.	adverb	*majburan*	47	adverb+noun	*uplighter*	36
5.	noun+noun	*mehmonxona*	89	noun+ noun	*mileage*	188
6.	noun+verb	*tartibbuzar*	65	verb+ noun	*pickpocket*	79
7.	adjective+noun	*ekoturizm*	27	adjective+ noun	*broadcast*	85
Compound terms						
8.	noun+noun	*jamoatchilik nazorati*	47	noun+noun	*public control*	157
9.	noun+verb	*jinoyatni yashirish*	59	verb+noun	*combat crime*	107
10.	adjective+noun	*xalqaro jinoyatlar*	84	adjective+noun	*internatio-nal crimes*	73

[58] Абдуазизов А.А. Тилшуносликка кириш. – 2-қисм. Лексикология ва семасиология. Грамматика. – Тошкент, 1999. – 10 б.

It is concluded that such terms mainly consist of two, three, four and more component forms of nouns, adjectives, verbs, phrases and artificial terms by studying the terms related to safe tourism lexicon. Terms consisting of nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs are very active in the creation of basic terms related to the field in Uzbek and English languages. In particular: ***in English:*** *tourist information point, Tourist Police Station, ensuring public safety, maintenance of public order, safety of tourist activities;* ***in Uzbek:*** *jinoyatchilikka qarshi kurash, xavfsiz turizmni ta'minlash, shaxsiy himoya vositalari, sabab va shart-sharoitlarni barvaqt aniqlash, yo'l-transport hodisalarini oldini olish.*

The research shows that word formation is more active in the field terminology through the following methods:

a) morphological (by means of suffixation, affixation, prefixation) - in the formation of English language terms, it can be said that various word-forming additions are very active in the formation of new terms for field terminology. Affixation, suffixes and prefixes in the English language, word-forming formants, reflect the smallest (minimal) word-forming building elements of the language[59].

Table 2.

Structural feature of domain terms

in Uzbek		**in English**	
prefixes	**suffixes**	**prefixes**	**suffixes**
eko- ekoturizm ekotizim	**-chi** sayohatchi tergovchi	**dis-** dislocation disturbance	**-ment** allotment detachment
dis- dislokatsiya distributor	**-lik** tinchlik xavfsizlik	**pre-** precaution preassault	**-ability** vulnerability probability
anti- antiradar antisanitar	**-dor** daxldor safdor	**anti-** anticipate antisocial	**-age** sabotage camouflage
tele- telealoqa teleminora	**-xona** elchixona hibsxona	**sub-** subordinate subdivision	**-al** removal conventional
inter- interval intervyu	**-lash** qo'riqlash so'roqlash	**inter-** international intervention	**-an** civilian cosmopolitan

b) Formed by compound terms: *in English* – mileage, coverage, package, storage, paperwork, pilgrimage, airline, checklist, fingerprint, switchblade, crossroad, pickpocket; *in Uzbek* – turoperator, turbaza, turmaskan, turagent, turbroker, beshyulduz, to'rtyulduz, uchyulduz (mehmonxona), izquvar, tovushtutgich, kiberjinoyat, ekoturizm, ekobog', huquqbuzarlik.

[59] Кубрякова Е.С. Семантика производного термина. Внутренная структура языка. – М.: 1972. – 154 с.

In the study of the semantic features of the lexical layers of the mixed languages, it is important to study them into the following thematic groups:

1) ranks of officers of the sphere: *sergeant* – serjant, *lieutenant* – leytenant, *senior lieutenant* – katta leytenant, *captain* – kapitan, *major* – mayor, *lieutenant colonel* – podpolkovnik, *colonel* – polkovnik, *general* – general, *major general* – general-mayor, *lieutenant general* – general-leytenant, *colonel general* – general-polkovnik.

2) naming of tourism objects: *pilgrimage* – ziyoratgoh, *monuments* – yodgorlik, *museum* – muzey, *mausoleum* – maqbara, *observatory* – rasadxona, *park* – sayrgoh, *fortress* – qal'a, *minaret* – minora, *ancient temples* – qadimiy ibodatxona, *botanical gardens* –botanika bog'lari, *resort* - dam olish zonasi, *art galleries* – san'at galereyasi, *skyscrapers* – osmono'par binolar, *castle* – qasr, saroy, *mosque* – masjid, *library* - kutubxona *etc*.

3) travel documents: *passport* – pasport, *diplomatic visa* – diplomatik viza, *tickets* – biletlar, *voucher* – voucher, *credit card* – kredit karta, *traveler's cheque* – sayohat cheki, *permanent resident card* – doimiy yashash huquqi hujjati, *arrival/departure records* – mamlakatga vaqtinchalik kirish/chiqish qaydnomasi, *visa* – viza, *immigration card* – immigratsiya kartasi, *tourist card* – turist kartasi, *travel insurance* – sayohat sug'urtasi, *travel guide* – sayohat yo'riqnomasi, *travel brochure* – sayohat broshyurasi.

4) types of tourism: *business tourism* – xizmat turizmi, *sport tourism* – sport turizmi, *mass tourism* – ommaviy turizm, *individual tourism* – yakka turizm, *youth tourism* – yoshlar turizmi, *educational tourism* – ta'lim turizmi, *medical tourism* – tibbiy turizm, *adventure tourism* – sarguzasht turizmi, *industrial tourism* – sanoat turizmi, *recreational turism* – rekreatsion turizm, *rural tourism* – qishloq turizmi.

5) types of activities related to the field: *patrol* – patrullik, hududni tekshirish, *escort* – kuzatib borish, *protect the rights* – huquqini himoya qilish, *guide* – yo'l ko'rsatish, *monitor* – kuzatmoq, tekshirmoq, *prevention* – bartaraf etish, oldini olish and so forth.

Paragraph 2.2 entitled "*Research on abbreviations in domain terminology".* It discusses how abbreviations in the terminology of the languages being compared are mainly categorized into the following groups: 1) the omission of a specific part of a word; 2) initial abbreviations (pronouncing the initial letters of phrases consisting of two or more words); 3) acronyms (a type of abbreviation formed by combining the initial letters of multi-component words and reading them as an independent lexeme); 4) through mixed abbreviations.

In English*: *pol *(police) – politsiya;* ***arr****. (arrival/arrives) – yetib kelish;* ***bkg*** *– booking (reservations; various companies) – buyurtma berish, oldindan band qilish;* ***PAx*** *– (passenger) – yo'lovchi;* ***SITREP*** *(situation report) – vaziyat bayoni;* ***MAJ*** *(major) – mayor;* ***CIVPOL*** *(civilian police) – fuqarolik politsiyasi;* ***WARNORD*** *(warning order) – ogohlantirish buyrug'i,* ***AWOL*** *(absence without leave) – xizmat joyini ruxsatsiz tark etish.*

In Uzbek: IIV *– ichki ishlar vazirligi,* ***IIB*** *– ichki ishlar boshqarmasi,* ***IIBB*** *– ichki ishlar bosh boshqarmasi,* ***HP*** *– huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasi,* ***NHH*** *–*

normativ-huquqiy hujjatlar, ***YXHT*** *– Yevropada xavfsizlik va hamkorlik tashkiloti,* ***agroturizm*** *– agronomik turizm,* ***turagent*** *– turizm agenti,* ***turviza*** *– turistik viza.*

Paragraph 2.3 entitled *"The phenomena of polysemy, homonymy, and synonymy in domain terminology".* The research findings indicate that occurrences of polysemy, homonymy, and synonymy were observed in the sector terminology.

According to P.Faber[60], the phenomenon of ambiguity and synonymy can also be found in specialized texts, where the use of one term instead of another serves to express the level of knowledge, professional skills, and social status of speakers.

Below is a list of terms that are subject to polysemy *in English*;

war 1) warfare *(military);* 2) competition *(sport);* 3) halt *(law);* 4) business competition between countries *(economics).*

disposition 1) order, location *(military);* 2) inclination, attitude; 3) human nature; 4) property transfer (*law*).

cabin 1) a small summer cottage, a simple shelter; 2) a simple room or similar structure on the beach or by a pond; 3) an indoor elevator; 4) a cabin on a ship; 5) the interior area of an aircraft intended for passengers.

Below, it is expedient to consider the terms that have undergone polysemy in the field terminology of the *Uzbek language*.

vaxta 1) navbatchilik, posbonlik; 2) kemada posbonlik qilayotgan qism; 3) muhim obyektlardagi navbatchilik ma'nolarida .

o'yin 1) betartib harakat; 2) qaltis hazil; 3) sport mashg'uloti; 4) raqs; 5) teatr yoki sirk sahnasidagi harakat.

o'lja 1) kuch ishlatib tortib olingan mablag'; 2) ovda qo'lga tushirilgan jonivor; 3) qo'shimcha undirilgan hosil.

According to V.Danilenko[61], the phenomenon of synonymy corresponds to the initial periods of terminological research, in which the main aspect is the use of several words to express the same subject, the presence of different opinions on the choice of words, and the diversity of sources for sorting terms.

According to Ch.Abdullayeva[62], it is impossible to use synonymy in terminology. However, studies have shown that the phenomenon of synonymy in terminology occurs very often. Below we can see several examples of synonymous phenomenon in English:

crime – *offense, unlawful act, illegal act, misdemeanor, misdeed, delinquency, wrongdoing, misconduct, villainy, illegality;*

criminal – *offender, lawbreaker, delinquent, villain, felon, wrongdoer, convict, gangster, miscreant, malefactor, culprit;*

security *– safety, protection, invulnerability, safeness;*

defend – *protect, indemnify, hold harmless;*

act – *a law, legislation, a statute, a regulation, an ordinance*[63];

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[60] Faber.P. A Cognitive Linguistics View of Terminology and Specialized Language. – Mouton. 2012. – p. 19.

[61] Даниленко В.П. Русская терминология. Опыт лингвистического описания. – М.: Наука, 1977. – С. 73.

[62] Абдуллаева Ч.С. Русско-узбекские параллели в современной экономической терминологии. Дисс... канд. филол. наук. – Тошкент, 2000. – С. 79.

[63] Stanisław Goźdź-Roszkowski, Iwona Witczak-Plisiecka. Special Issue on Legal Terminology: Approaches and Applications. – Łódź University Press Łódź, 2011. – 198 p.

Below we can see the terms that have undergone a synonymous phenomenon in the Uzbek language:

qalbaki – *soxta, sun'iy, yasama, g'ayritabiiy;*

jabr *– aziyat, azob, alam, jafo, zahmat, iztirob, ozor, sitam, uqubat;*

jinoyat *– huquqbuzarlik, ayb, gunoh;*

jinoyatchi *– huquqbuzar, aybdor, gunohkor;*

janjal *– g'avg'o, g'alva, mashmasha, mojaro, to'polon*.

In terminology, homonyms are used in different fields to express completely opposite concepts, thus often causing misunderstandings and misinterpretations. In particular, the following examples *in English* are proof of this:

charter 1) charter, regulations; 2) official permission, certificate; 3)to announce (the establishment of a new organization); 4) to rent a vehicle;

safe 1) not in danger; 2) a strong box with special locks where valuable things; 3) healthy;

patrol 1) the action of traversing a district; 2) to drive too fast and dangerously.

trip 1) journey for a short time; 2) tumble (fall down); 3) undergo (experience).

Below we can give an example of terms related to the field of homonymy *in the Uzbek language:*

davlat 1) mamlakatda mavjud siyosiy institut; 2) mol-mulk, boylik; 3) soyada bo'lish (ko'chma).

savdo 1) tashvish; 2) oldi-sotdi; 3) iztirob; 4) ehtiros;

safar 1) uzoq yo'lli sayohat; 2) vaqt, payt (kelgusi safar); 3) oy (hijriy oy);

chek 1) chegara chizig'i; 2) to'lovni amalga oshirganlikni isbotlovchi hujjat; 3) qur'a tashlamoq; 4) chekish (buyruq shakli) va hk.

In conclusion, polysemy, homonymy and synonymy are linguistic phenomena that occur frequently in terminology, and in turn, they cause a number of shortcomings. For example, in such cases, the term does not exactly correspond to the concept it is supposed to express, the variant of the same term comes from different foreign languages, and the lack of systematicity in the concepts they need to explain when forming terms.

The third chapter of the dissertation entitled ***"Historical-etymological characteristics of domain terms in Uzbek and English"***, consists of 2 paragraphs and draws about the deprivation and borrowing of safe tourism terminology.

The paragraph 3.1 entitled *"Historical-etymological characteristics of domain terminology in the Uzbek language".* Etymology is a branch of linguistics, and etymological analyzes show the origin of words[64] in historical development. A.Abdurakhmanov[65] mentions that L.Levitskaya and E.Sevortyan carried out significant work on the etymology of Turkish words. In addition, scientists such as B.Bafoyev, Sh.Rakhmatullayev, E.Begmatov and B.Urinboyev emphasize that "the etymological analysis of terms is necessary along with other fields"[66].

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[64] Ҳожиев А. Тилшунослик терминларнинг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2002. – 136 б.

[65] Абдурахманов А. Топонимика – жанр этимологии. – Алматы, 1975. – 208 с.

[66] Уринбаев Б. У., Бегматов Э. А., Караев С. К. Топонимика Узбекистана (состояние и проблемы) // Материалы конференции по ономастике Узбекистана. – Джизак, 1985. – С. 3–5.

In the studies of terms related to the field in the Uzbek language, their etymology and historical development, it is appropriate to analyze them by dividing them into their **own layer** and the **borrowed layer**.

Common Turkic words, that is, words that are common to Turkic languages, have been analyzed for their *own layer* in the Uzbek language. Such words make up a large part of the current Uzbek language lexicon. It should be noted that they were formed on the basis of several laws and regulations: a) they are composed of a suffix and a stem related to the Uzbek language *(birlashma);* b) words formed through an acquired root and an Uzbek formative suffix *(jangchi, mardlik);* 3) the Uzbek root and through the suffix *(so‘rovnoma),* etc.

Table 3.

The terms of the own layer in the Uzbek language

Old Uzbek language		**Historical Turkich language**	
Formation	**Term**	**Formation**	**Term**
ayg‘aq + chi =ayg‘aqchi	***ayg‘oqchi***	bolja + l = boljal	***mo‘ljal***
bash + la (– da) + lik = boshboshdoqlik	***boshboshdoqlik***	баз > бай > ы(р) = байыр + қ = байырақ > байырақ	***bayroq***
buyur + uq = buyuruq	***buyruq***	bo‘yun + su = bo‘ysun	***bo‘ysunish***
topu + la = topula + n = topulan > topolan > topalan	***to‘polon***	қалы + қ = қалық + ан ҳ қалықан > қалқан	***qalqon***
qama + l =qamal	***qamal***	yar + lig‘ = yarliq	***yorliq***
chek + ir =chekir + a = chegira > chegara	***chegara***	qosh + un = qoshun	***qo‘shin***

Word acquisition occurs as a result of changes in society, as well as the necessary understanding and the need for things. A number of studies on this matter in the Uzbek language began in the middle of the 20th century. Some researchers recognize word acquisition as a general issue of linguistics, while others emphasize this process as a separate issue. The main sign of appropriation is that such words are used for a long time in both collective and individual speech, as well as lexically-semantically and practically adapted to writing. Among them, the fact that words borrowed from the Tajik and Arabic languages have been used in Uzbek for a long time has been reflected in a number of studies.

Table 4.

Terms created through appropriation

Terms borrowed from the Arabic language	Terms borrowed from the Persian-Tajik language	Terms formed from the combination of Arabic and Persian-Tajik languages
adolat	bezori	ayb + dor = *aybdor*
ajnabiy	bedarak	be + vatan = *bevatan*
ayb	garov	be + ayb = *beayb*
askar	giyohvand	be + taraflik =*betaraflik*
vazifa	guvoh	be + tartib = *betartib*
bayonot	guvohnoma	boj + xona = *bojxona*
dalil	gumon	vakolat + xona = *vakolatxona*
xavf	guruhbozlik	daxl + dor = *daxldor*
jarima	jangari	da'vo + gar = *da'vogar*
jinoiy	jangovar	javob + gar = *javobgar*
jinoyat	jahongashta	ziyorat + goh = *ziyoratgoh*
ziddiyat	kissavur	sayil + goh = *sayilgoh*
ziyoratchi	mehmonxona	xufiy + ona = *xufiyona*

As a result of the etymological research of terms in the Uzbek language in the field of providing safe tourism, it was found that the terms of the field came mainly from Arabic, Persian, Tajik, English, French, Latin and Greek languages.

Paragraph 3.1 entitled *"The historical-etymological characteristics of field terms in English"*. The study of field terms in English primarily involves words related to specific areas that are considered part of the original English lexicon known from ancient English manuscripts. Old English is referred to as the language of the Anglo-Saxons, which had four dialects (Kentish, West Saxon, Northumbrian, and Mercian). Literary English was formed on the basis of the West Saxon dialect in the 9th to 11th centuries.

The basis of the English lexicon is the Latin language, which at that time was the language of the Christian church and European thought. After the Viking invasions in the 8th and 9th centuries, English absorbed some of the Old Norse language. The conquest of England by the Normans in the 11th century led to the mixing of the Norman-French language with the English language, etc. However, 80% of the 500 most common words are currently in their own language.

Table 5.

Terms related to the own layer of the English language

Term	Meaning	Term	Meaning
motel	*avtomobilda sayohat qiluvchilar uchun mehmonxona*	***sightseeing***	*diqqatga sazovor joylarni tomosha qilish*
camping	*chodirda dam olish*	***cosmopolitan***	*jahongashta*
hooligan	*bezori*	***temple***	*ibodatxona*
voucher	*vaucher (pul yoki chegirma o'rnida ishlatilishi mumkin bo'lgan qog'oz)*	***police***	*politsiya*
implementation	*tatbiq qilish, joriy qilish*	**gangster**	*bosqinchi, to'da*
holiday	*ta'til, bayram*		

In English, as in other languages, idioms make up a large part of the vocabulary. According to the scientific literature, it is appropriate to conduct a separate study of foreign language words and native words.

It is necessary to show oral and written means of communication as the main condition of borrowing. According to some researchers, oral borrowing of words is considered a less complicated process, in which only words used in everyday life are borrowed. Learning through written sources is important, and the dissemination of written sources creates a real connection between peoples.

Table 6.

Formation of terms related to the field through the method of assimilation

Related languages	Term	Origin	Related languages	Term	Origin
French	*attaché* *crime* *force* *maneuver* *tourism* *patrol* *passport* *department*	*attaché* *crimne* *force* *manoeuvre* tourisme *patrouille* *passeport* *departement*	**Latin**	*diplomacy* *de facto* *alibi* *delict* *victim* *malice* *security* *general*	*diplomaticus* *defactum* *alibi* *delictum* *victim* *malitia* securus *generalis*
German	*jurist* *kill* *ticket* *right*	jurist *killen* *steken* *recht*	**Italian**	*carnival* *escort* *espionage* *banknote*	*carnavale* *scorta* *spione* *banconota*

Dutch	*smuggler* *kit* *snack* *flight*	*smokkelen* *kitte* *snakken* *vlucht*	**Greek**	*catalogue* *antagonism* *museum*	*katalogos* *antagonisma* *mouseion*
Spanish	*posada* *parador* *marijuana* *cafeteria*	*posada* *parador* *marihuana* *cafeteri*	**Japanese**	*karaoke*	*karaoke*

In conclusion, it should be noted that the assimilation of words is a social process, it appears in the language in harmony with the society, based on the need of certain concept or thing. Some artificially accepted terms are naturally squeezed out of the language.

At the current stage of terminology, acquisition of terms for any field is a rapid and natural process. In particular, the expansion of the integration of the countries of the world in science and other fields in the current era of globalization ensures the migration of terms from one language to another and makes it possible to systematize terminology.

CONCLUSION

1. Terminology is considered a set of special lexical units used in all branches of social life, such as technology, certain science, production network, art, and the terminological lexicon develops together with it as an integral part of the national language, experiencing all the processes of the development of society and language. Additionally, the differences between terms and simple words are explained by their formation methods, dissemination, popularization, semantic and functional characteristics.

2. The schools that contributed to the development of terminology worked based on the theoretical foundations of terminology and methodological principles that regulate its application. These schools were: Vienna (based on terminology systematization methods, a number of principles of working with terms, terminological data processing methodology), Prague (engaged with the structural and functional description of special languages that play an important role in terminology) and Moscow school (existing in the former Soviet Union proponents of standardization of concepts and terms based on problems related to multilingualism).

3. During the research, it was observed that the terminology of the field of ensuring safe tourism, which is relatively new in the country, mainly consists of legal and tourism terms. The reason for this is explained by the fact that this sphere is dependent on tourism and legal organizations to a certain extent. It is also important to seriously study foreign neologisms that are accepted as terms in the lexical layer of the language of the rapidly developing safe tourism sector, and it is appropriate to adopt their Uzbek alternatives within the scope of the possibility to preserve the purity of the native language.

4. The process of formation of terminological units in the field of safe tourism in Uzbek and English is mainly based on the following methods, i.e. 1) through syntactic and abbreviations, 2) through acquisition, 3) morphological (suffixation, affixation, prefixation) and 5) through lexical-semantic methods. In addition, studying the lexical layer of the field of ensuring safe tourism into the following lexical-semantic groups facilitates the research and systematization of terminology: 1) rank names related to the field; 2) naming of tourism objects; 3) travel documents; 4) types of tourism; 5) names related to field activity.

5. In the classification of field terms in Uzbek and English by word groups, noun, verb, adjective, adverb for basic and compound terms and noun+noun, verb+noun, adjective + noun for compound terms, as well as structures with two, three, four and more components were more active.

6. Although the presence of polysemy, homonymy and synonymy in terms is not approved, these phenomena can be found in terminology and may cause a change of meaning based on its context, and the terminological apparatus of the field of safe tourism is no exception. At the same time, the studied languages tend to unify the terminological fund in the field of ensuring safe tourism.

7. The formation of terminology systems in the field of ensuring safe tourism in Uzbek and English languages took place in different ways, our researches show that the system in English is relatively stable, and in Uzbek it is in the process of development, and mainly in English was determined to be oriented. It was observed that the lexicon acquired in the field terminology of two languages is in the ratio of 70/30 percent. The dependence of this phenomenon on linguistic and extralinguistic factors such as globalization, continuous cultural relations, religious relations, socio-political changes, and interlingual literary translations was also substantiated during the analysis. The terms of the Uzbek language are often taken from French, German, Latin, Italian, English, Greek, Spanish and Dutch languages through intermediate languages (English, Russian), and into English, Spanish, Italian, terms borrowed from Swedish, Dutch, German, French (more) languages are more active.

8. Typological features of the language are clearly visible in the formation of the terminology system in the field of ensuring safe tourism in Uzbek and English languages. The general figurative basis of the language is taken into account in the formation of terms related to different fields. It can be said that the contrastive method is one of the most appropriate and promising methods for learning the terms of different systematic languages.

9. The science of lexicography is of great importance not only in the field of ensuring safe tourism, but also in the development and operation of the terminology of all fields, because the lexicographical description of terms allows to organize terminological systems. At the same time, the development of national terminology, which is considered important in today’s language policy, systematic processing of all borrowed words, finding alternatives, creating high-quality translation dictionaries is on the agenda as a topical task.

РАЗОВЫЙ УЧЕНЫЙ СОВЕТ НА БАЗЕ УЧЕНОГО СОВЕТА НОМЕР DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.19.01 ТАШКЕНТСКОГО ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО УНИВЕРСИТЕТА УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКА И ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ ИМЕНИ АЛИШЕРА НАВОИ

ТАШКЕНТСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКА И ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ ИМЕНИ АЛИШЕРА НАВОИ

РАДЖАБОВА ХАФИЗА ШУКРУЛЛОЕВНА

СТРУКТУРНО-СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЕ И ИСТОРИКО-ЭТИМОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ТЕРМИНОВ БЕЗОПАСНОГО ТУРИЗМА В УЗБЕКСКОМ И АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

10.00.16 - Сравнительное литературоведение, сравнительное языкознание и переводоведение (филологические науки)

АВТОРЕФЕРАТ
диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам

Ташкент – 2025

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии при Министерстве высшего образования, науки и инноваций Республики Узбекистан за номером B2024.1.PhD/Fil14462.

Диссертация выполнена в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои.

Автореферат диссертации доступен на трех языках (узбекский, английский, русский (резюме)) размещен на веб-странице Научного совета (www.tsuull.uz) и на Информационно-образовательном портале «ZiyoNet» (www.ziyonet.uz).

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Защита диссертации состоится 19 04 2025 г. в 11 30 часов на заседании Научного совета по присуждению ученых степеней DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.19.01 при Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы. (Адрес: 100000, г. Ташкент, ул. Юсуф Хос Хожиб, дом 103. Тел.: (99871) 281-45-11; e-mail: info@navoiy-uni.uz)

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы. (Адрес: 100000, г. Ташкент, ул. Юсуф Хос Хожиб, дом 103. Тел.: (99871) 281-45-11.

Автореферат диссертации разослан «__» _____ 2025 г.
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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Цель исследования состоит из семантико-структурного и истори этимологического научного обоснования терминов в сфере безопасного туризма на узбекском и английском языках.

Объектом исследования были выбраны лексикографические ресурсы, содержащие термины, связанные с обеспечением безопасного туризма, на узбекском и английском языках.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

разделение на пять основных смысловых групп переводов узбекских и английских терминов сфере безопасного туризма научно охарактеризованы, при этом выявлено, что неоднозначные аспекты отраслевых терминов связаны с их правильным использованием в процессе перевода;

доказано, что терминология сферы обеспечения безопасного туризма состоит из базовой, составной, сокращенной, двух-, трех- и четырехкомпонентной форм, детально раскрыты структурные особенности и выявлены аффиксальные модели;

изучены синонимические, многозначные и омонимические явления отраслевых терминов в узбекском и английском языках и на примерах доказано употребление этих явлений в отраслевой терминологии;

обоснованы пути обогащения терминологии области безопасного туризма за счет внутренних и внешних источников, статистически описаны количественные показатели собственные и принятые в лексиконе отрасли, а также обоснованы новые элементы, добавленные в терминологию.

Внедрение результатов исследований. По результатам сопоставительного исследования терминологии сферы обеспечения безопасного туризма на узбекском и английском языках:

предложения, состоящие из описание эмблемы связанной с деятельностью отрасли, слова и фразы, используемые в бейджиках общественных ассистентов, принимаемых на основании договора, переводов предложений, транслируемых заявителями Call-центра, были использованы в разработке нормативного документа приказа №535 по обеспечению безопасного туризма министра внутренних дел Республики Узбекистан “Об организации деятельности подразделений обеспечения безопасного туризма органов внутренних дел” от 7 декабря 2022 года. В частности, это учтено в приложении 2 пункта 13 абзаца 7 приказа “Положение о порядке привлечения граждан в сферу обеспечения безопасного туризма на основе договора” и в приложении 8 в описании эмблемы отраслевых подразделений. (Акт Юридического управления МВД от 30 августа 2024 года № 33/1581). В результате переводы данных терминов широко применяются в служебной деятельности сотрудников, работающих в колл-центрах в данной сфере;

на основе выводов о структурных, этимологических и семантических особенностях терминов на узбекском и английском языках, разработан узбекско-англо-русский терминологический словарь, состоящий из 3000 (трех тысяч) слов и словосочетаний для работников сферы обеспечения безопасного

туризма (Справка №27/18-255 ГУВД г. Ташкента от 30 августа 2024 г.). В результате он широко используется сотрудниками подразделения по обеспечению безопасного туризма при общении с иностранными гостями и другой служебной деятельности;

Научно-теоретические выводы о внутреннем туризме, активных видах отдыха, паломническом туризме, объектах культурного наследия и их определениях использовались в серии передач, связанных с туризмом, транслируемых на телеканале “Dunyo bo‘ylab” Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана, в частности, в программах «Все о туризме» (Туризм в Узбекистане: вчера и сегодня) и “Туристический потенциал Узбекистана”. (Справка №03-14-141 от 10 октября 2023 года телеканала “Dunyo bo‘ylab”). В результате предложенные термины послужили повышению популярности и интереса телепередач и правильному использованию туристических терминов, заимствованных из иностранных языков;

научно-теоретические выводы о лексико-семантических и структурных особенностях терминов в сфере обеспечения безопасного туризма на узбекском и английском языках были использованы при разработке учебника “Английский язык”, подготовленного для курсантов очной формы обучения Академии МВД Республики Узбекистан. (Акт Академии МВД Республики Узбекистан № 38/42-62 от 12 июля 2024 года). В результате был достигнут охват понятия “Tourist police – entrusted unit to assist the foreigner” и других лексических тем, а также согласованность использования терминов, относящихся к сфере туризма, с юридическими терминами.

Структура и объем диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трех основных глав, заключения и списка использованной литературы. Общий объем диссертации составляет 138 страниц.

E’LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO‘YXATI
LIST OF PUBLICATIONS
СПИСОК ОПУБЛИКОВАННЫХ РАБОТ

I bo‘lim (I part; I часть)

1. Radjabova H.Sh. Xavfsiz turizmni ta’minlash bo‘linmalari faoliyatida foydalaniladigan yuridik va turizmga oid atamalarning tizimli tahlili // O‘zbekiston Milliy Universiteti Xabarlari. Vol.1.3.1, 2022. – B. 263–266. (10.00.00; №15).

2. Radjabova H.Sh. Terminologik lug‘atlar tadqiqiga doir // FarDU ilmiy xabarlari. Vol.3, 2024. – B. 502–506. (10.00.00; №20).

3. Radjabova H.Sh. Ingliz va o‘zbek terminologiyasining metodologik asoslari // Ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlarning dolzarb muammolari (Scienceproblem.uz.) Vol. 2/S, Issue 4-jild, 2024. – B. 213–220. (10.00.00; №14).

4. Radjabova H.Sh. Xavfsiz turizmni ta’minlash sohasi terminlarida ko‘p ma’nolilik, sinonimiya va omonimiya hodisasi // International scientific-methodological electronic journal “Foreign Languages in Uzbekistan” (Fledu.uz). No 5. (52), 2023. – B. 7–22. (10.00.00; №17).

5. Radjabova H.Sh. Xavfsiz turizm terminlarining struktur-semantik va chog‘ishtirma tadqiqi // Oriental Renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences (oriens.uz). Vol. 3(7), 2023. – B. 387–395. (10.00.00; №12).

6. Radjabova H.Sh. Xavfsiz turizmni ta’minlash sohasi terminologiyasida abbreviaturalar tadqiqi // O‘zbekiston Milliy Universiteti Xabarlari. Vol.1.12.1, 2023. – B. 337–340. (10.00.00; №15).

7. Radjabova H.Sh. Emerging problems and shortcomings in research on terminology // Ta’lim, fan va innovatsiya ma’naviy-ma’rifiy, ilmiy-uslubiy jurnal. Vol. 2, 2024. – B. 116–119.

8. Radjabova H.Sh. Turizm terminologiyasiga doir tadqiqotlar tahlili // O‘zbekiston Respublikasi IIV Akademiyasi Axborotnomasi. №1(60), 2024. – B. 173–176.

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10. Radjabova H.Sh. Jahon tilshunosligida lingvoterminologiyaning o‘rganilishi // Universal journal of academic and multidisciplinary research. Vol.2, issue 15, 2024. – B. 4–11.

II bo‘lim (II part; II часть)

11. Radjabova H.Sh. O‘z va o‘zlashma terminlarni tilda qo‘llashdagi muammo va kamchiliklar // Prospects of development of science and education. 25-sonli ko‘p tarmoqli, ilmiy, masofaviy, online konferensiya. – 2024. – B. 155–159.

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14. Radjabova H.Sh. Soha terminologiyasining til lug‘at fondidagi o‘rni // Innovations in technology and science education. Vol. 3, issue 25, 2024. – B. 40–45.

15. Radjabova H.Sh. Use of paradigmatic phenomena in terminology // Web of Scholars: Multidementional Research journal. Vol. 2, 2024. – P. 89–95.

Avtoreferat “O‘zbekiston: til va madaniyat. Lingvistika” jurnali
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