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Lakuna – til va madaniyatning mushtarak muammosi

Abdumannon Hasanov¹

Abstrakt

Maqola til va madaniyatning mushtarak muammosi bo'lgan lakuna tushunchasining tavsifiga bag'ishlangan. Unda lakuna tushunchasining paydo bo'lishi, o'rganilishi va lingvistik ahamiyatiga doir mulohazalar bayon etilgan. Xususan, o'zbek tilshunosligida mavzuning o'rganilishi hamda bu boradagi yutuq va kamchiliklar tahlilga tortilgan.

Maqolada lakuna tushunchasining o'ziga xosligi, tavsifiga alohida diqqat qaratilgan. Bu hodisaning yondosh hodisalardan, xususan, realiyalardan farqlanishiga oydinlik kiritilgan. Joriy davrda tilshunoslikda bu ikki hodisaning qorishtirilishi bilan bog'liq holatlar tanqidiy tahlil qilingan.

Lakuna hodisasining chuqur tadqiq etilishi boshqa til va madaniyatni o'rganishga keng imkoniyatlar yaratishi asoslangan. Shuningdek, muayyan tilni turli tillarni qiyoslab o'rganish va shu asosda undagi leksik lakunalarni aniqlash hamda bartaraf etish til leksikasi taraqqiyoti uchun muhim ekanligi ta'kidlangan.

Kalit so'zlar: *lakuna, realiya, konsept, ekvivalentszilik, lakunarlik, leksik bo'shliq, lisoniy ehtiyoj.*

Kirish

Turli til va madaniyatni qiyoslash jarayonida paydo bo'lgan lakuna atamasi tilshunoslikda so'nggi yillarda keng qo'llanilayotgan tushunchalardan biriga aylandi. Bugungi kunda bu tushuncha lingvokulturologiya, lingvomamlakatshunoslik, tarjimashunoslik, madaniyatlararo muloqot nazariyasi, madaniyatshunoslikka oid tadqiqotlarda faol qo'llanilmoqda. Har bir sohada uning qo'llanilishida mushtarak jihatlar bo'lgani kabi farqli jihatlar ham mavjud. Bu farq-

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li jihatlar tadqiqot sohasining talab va ehtiyojlaridan kelib chiqqan holda tadqiqotchilar tomonidan turlicha talqin qilinishda ko'zga tashlanmoqda.

Lakuna termini ilk bor kanadalik olimlar J.Vine va J.Darbelnelar tomonidan ilmiy muomalaga kiritilgan. Mazkur olimlar "Fransuz va ingliz tillarini qiyoslash uslubi" nomli kitobida lakunaga ikki til qiyosida aniqlanadigan lisoniy hodisa sifatida quyidagicha ta'rif bergen: "Bir tildagi so'zning boshqa tilda muqobili topilmagan o'rirlarda lakuna hodisasi voqelanadi" [Vinay, Darbelnet 1958, 10]. Ta'rifdan ham ko'rinib turibdiki, ikki til muqoyosasida aniqlanadigan va tillarning birida muqobili mavjud bo'limgan tushunchani ifodalash uchun mazkur atama qo'llangan. Lakuna atamasining keyingi davrdagi juz'iy semantik o'zgarishlarga uchra shiga qaramasdan asl terminologik xususiyatlarini saqlab qolishida ayni shu ta'rif birlamchi asos vazifasini o'tab kelmoqda.

Lakuna muammosi bilan jiddiy shug'ullangan olimlardan yana biri V.Gak lakunalarni "til leksik sathidagi bo'shliqlar, bor bo'lishi kerak bo'lgan so'zlarning mavjud emasligi" deb izohlaydi [Gak 1977, 261]. Mazkur izohdan sezish mumkinki, olim til leksikasini boshqa til bilan qiyoslamasdan ham undagi lakunalarni aniqlash va baholash mumkinligini e'tirof etadi. Albatta, til leksikasidagi bo'shliqlarning mavjudligi tilshunoslik ilmida avvaldan ma'lum. O'zbek tilining asoschisi Alisher Navoiy o'zining "Muhokamat-ul lug'atayn" asarida turkiy va forsiy tilni chog'ishtirish orqali muayyan tilda ayrim tushunchalarni ifodalovchi so'zga boshqa tilda doim ham muqobil so'z mavjud bo'lavermasligini aniq misollar tahlilida tushuntirib o'tgan [Навоий 2012, 515–519].

Mavzuning tadqiq ko'lami

Lakuna hodisasining lingvistik xususiyatini ochib berishda va alohida lisoniy kategoriya sifatida tan olinishida rus olimlarining xizmatlari katta. I.Sternin ishlarida lakuna hodisasining lingvistik mohiyati, uning bir til ichida ham kuzatilishi e'tirof etilgan. G.Bikova esa lakunaning voqelanishi, turlari, aniqlanishi va boshqa xususiyatlarini rus tili misolida tavsiflab bergan. Bugungi kunda dunyo tilshunosligida lakuna muammolarini yoritishda rus tilshunosalining tajribalariga tayanilmoqda [Бикова 2003, 221]. Chunonchi, I.Sternin va uning izdoshlari tomonidan shakllanrilgan lakunologiya maktabida tilning ichki lakunalarini o'rganishga ham jiddiy e'tibor qaratilmoqda va bu ishlar dunyo tilshunosalining katta qiziqishlariga sabab bo'lmoqda.

Lakuna atamasining keng qo'llanilishi va ommalashishi XX asrning 70-yillaridan boshlangan. Ayni shu yillarda lingvokulturologiya, tarjimashunoslik, lingvomamlakatshunoslik sohalari-da tillarni qiyosiy o'rganish, ularning bog'liqligi va farqlanishlarini tadqiq etishga e'tibor ancha kuchaydi. Mazkur tadqiqotlarda laku-na tushunchasi oraliq, lakuna, zid so'zlar, oraliqlar, lakanalar yoki til xaritasidagi oq dog'lar, tarjima qilib bo'lmaydigan so'zlar, muqobilsiz, nol so'z, muqobilsiz yoki fonli leksika, tasodifiy lakanalar, tar-jimasiz leksika kabi atamalar bilan nomlangan [Usmanova 2019, 129–130]. Garchi turli manbalarda turlicha nomlangan bo'lsa-da, tilda o'z nomiga (nomemaga) ega bo'lmanan tushuncha (semema) ni ifodalovchi mazkur hodisa haqida tadqiqotchilarning qarashlari bir-biriga yaqin.

O'zbek tilshunosligida lakuna muammosi

O'zbek tilshunosligida lakuna hodisasining chuqur o'rganili-shi Z. Xolmanovaning ishlari bilan bog'liq. Shu olima boshchilida tayyorlangan "Lingvokulturologiyaga oid tushunchalar tadqiqi"da lakuna hodisasining tilshunoslikda o'rganilishi, mohiyati, bosh-qa lingvistik hodisalardan farqlanishi, ichki lakuna (introlakuna) va uni o'rganish muammolari haqida qimmatli fikrlar mavjud. Z.Xolmanovaning "Alisher Navoiyning zamonaviy tilshunoslik taraqqiyotidagi o'rni" nomli maqolasi Navoiyning tildagi lakuna (bo'shliq) hodisasi haqidagi fikrlarini tahlil qilishga bag'ishlangan [Xolmanova 2021, 9–18]. Olima ta'kidlaganidek, lakuna tushunchasi paydo bo'lmanan davrda ham olimlar til leksikasidagi bo'sh katak-chalar haqida o'z mulohazalarini bayon etgan.

So'nggi davrda o'zbek tilshunosligida lakuna hodisasi-ni o'rganishga bag'ishlangan ishlardan biri N.Ismatullayevaning "Xitoy va o'zbek tillarida lakanalarning voqelanishi" nomli disser-tatsiyasidir. Olima lakanalarni xitoy va o'zbek konseptosferasida tahlil qilar ekan, ikki til va madaniyatni qiyoslashda bu kabi lisoniy hodisaning muqarrar mavjudligini e'tirof etadi. Juhon tilshunos-ligida mavjud bo'lgan nazariy qarashlar asosida ularning turlari va aniqlanish usullarini tavsiflaydi. N.Ismatullayevaning ta'kidlashicha, "lakuna biror xalqning konseptlari majmuida tushuncha sifatida mavjud bo'lgan, biroq leksik shaklda o'z ifodasini topmagan holat-larda voqelanadi" [Ismatullayeva 2021, 21].

Yana bir tadqiqotchi F.Musayevaning "O'zbek shevalarining lingvomadaniy tadqiqi" nomli monografiyasida alohida bir paragraf o'zbek tilidagi lakanalarni sheva so'zlar bilan boyitishga bag'ishlan-

gan. Mazkur ishda ham tadqiqotchi lakuna hodisasining voqelanshi, yondosh lingvistik hodisalardan farqlanishi, shuningdek, ularni bartaraf etishda dialektal so'zlarning imkoniyatlari haqida muhim fikrlarni qayd etgan [Mycaeba 2019, 120].

Lakuna va realiya munosabati

Tilshunoslikda bir necha til va madaniyatni chog'ishtirib o'rganishga xizmat qiluvchi ekvivalentszizlik (va unga yondosh ekvivalentlik) tushunchasi ham lakuna atamasi bilan bir vaqtida paydo bo'lgan (bu ikki tushuncha ham kanadalik olimlar J.Vine va J.Darabelnelar tomonidan ilmiy muomalaga kiritilgan). Shuningdek, bir muddat lakuna hodisasi ekvivalentszizlikning bir ko'rinishi sifatida tadqiqqa tortilgan va birgalikda o'rganilgan. Mazkur davrda realiya atamasi qo'llanilmagan va bu hodisa ham ekvivalentsziz so'zlar tarkibida qaralgan. Garchi realiya atamasi o'tgan asrning 20-yillardayloq paydo bo'lgan bo'lsa-da [Handschin 1924, 208], uni lakuna hodisasi bilan qorishtirish va ekvivalentsziz so'zlarni tavsiflashda munozarali fikrlar bildirilishi hozirgacha davom etib kelmoqda. Buning asosiy sababi realiyaning muayyan bir millat tili va madaniyatigagina xos unsur ekanligini turlicha talqin etish bilan bog'liq. "Realiyalar muayyan xalqning tarixiy taraqqiyoti va madaniyatini tashkil etuvchi insonlar, voqealar, institutlar, narsa-buyumlar" [Handschin 1924, 209] sifatida baholansa-da, ularning qamrovi va chegaralarini belgilashning nisbiyligi realiya haqidagi talqinlarning turfa xillik kasb etishini, u haqidagi izohlarning bir-biridan farqlanishini yuzaga keltiradi.

Shu o'rinda bu ikki tushuncha bir-biri bilan o'xshash va farqli jihatlarini aniq belgilashga ehtiyoj tug'iladi [Xasanov 2021, 30]. Mazkur ikki tushuncha turli til va madaniyatni qiyoslashda sezildi, aniqlanadi; qiyoslanuvchi tillarning birida ularga muqobil so'z mavjud bo'lmaydi. Muayyan bir til (L1) va unga qiyoslanayotgan til (L2) ni shartli ravishda L1, L2 tarzida belgilasak, lakuna L2 tilda ham tushuncha, ham so'z holida mavjud bo'lgan, ammo L1 tilda faqat tushuncha holida mavjud bo'lgan birlik; realiya esa L1 tilda ham tushuncha, ham so'z holida mavjud bo'lgan, ammo L2 tilda so'z holida ham, tushuncha holida ham mavjud bo'lmanган birlikdir.

Realiya va lakuna hodisasining tarjima bilan bog'liqligiga ko'proq e'tibor qaratilgan ayrim ishlarda hanuz chalkashliklar uchraydi: M.Shattlovor, M.Koviye fikrlariga asoslanib tarjimadagi mushkulliklarni lisoniy va madaniy qiyinchiliklarga ajratgan N.Ismatullayeva "lisoniy qiyinchiliklarni yuzaga keltiruvchi obyekt

birliklarni lakuna va lakunar birliklar, madaniy murakkabliklarni hosil qiluvchi obyekt birliklarni esa realiyalar deb farqlash maqsadga muvofiq” [Ismatullayeva 2021, 21] deb baholaydi. Realiyada mavjud bo’lgan xususiyatlar noodatiylik, notanishlik, g’ayritabiylilik va tushunarli emaslikni anglash u qadar qiyin emas. Biroq ayrim tadqiqotlarda mazkur xususiyatlarni lakunaga ham mansub deb hisoblovchilar bor [Mycaeva 2019, 120]. Ayni shu xildagi qarashlar ham lakuna va realiyaning qorishtirilishiga sabab bo’lmoqda.

Realiya va lakunaning eng muhim farqi lakuna muayyan millat ongida mavjud bo’lgan, ammo shu millat tilida nomlanmagan (leksemalashmagan) tushuncha; uni shu millat vakillari ham, boshqa til sohiblari ham osongina tushunadi, anglaydi. Realiyani esa tushunish va tasavvur qilish bir oz mushkul. Chunki u muayyan millatning urf-odatlari, dunyoqarashi m mahsuli bo’lib, u o’zga millat(lar) ongi (madaniyati)da mavjud emas. Shu bois u boshqa til (va madaniyat) sohibi uchun notabiiy va g’ayrioddiy tuyuladi.

Har bir so’z yaralishidanoq o’z sohibi bo’lgan millatning madaniyati va mentaliteti, lisoniy idroki va dunyoqarashi mahsuli sifatida milliy-madaniy xususiyatlarga ega bo’ladi (Rakhimjonovich 2020). Ayniqsa realiyalar – millatning o’ziga xos madaniyati bilan bog’liq so’zlarda bu xususiyat yanada yorqin akslanib turadi [Tojiboyev, 2021]. Bu esa mazkur so’zlar (va tushunchalar)ning o’zga millat vakillari tomonidan o’zgacha qabul qilinishiga asosiy sababdir. Lakunada esa atash semalari milliy-madaniy xoslanganlikdan ustuvorroq bo’ladi (Khasanov 2020). Umuman olganda, realiyani muayyan millatga xos tushuncha va so’z, lakunani esa anglanilishi va qo’llanilishi mumkin bo’lgan atovchisiz (leksemalashmagan) tushuncha tarzida tushunilishi bu boradagi izlanishlarda ilmiy mo’ljalning to’g’ri olinishini ta’minlaydi.

Leksik lakunalarning to’ldirilishi

Til egalariga ma’lum bo’lgan, ammo alohida leksema bilan nomlanmagan tushuncha (lakuna), odatda, ikki til leksikasi ni qiyoslashda yorqin seziladi. Umuman, bir tilda (boshqa til bilan qiyoslamasdan) ham leksik lakunalarni aniqlash mumkin. Masalan, o’zbek tilida transport vositalarining harakatini sekinlashtirish (piyodalarning xavfsizligini ta’minlash) uchun yo’lga ko’ndalang o’rnataladigan sun’iy bo’rtiq o’z nomiga ega emas. Yoki qo’lning kaftdan tirsakkacha bo’lgan qismi bilak deb nomlangani holda tirsakdan yelkagacha bo’lgan qismi alohida so’z bilan nomlanmagan. Bunday leksik bo’shliqlar tilning diaxron va sinxron leksikasini qiyoslash-

da ham kuzatilishi mumkin: masalan, eski o'zbek tilida "cho'chqa bolasi" *cho'rpa* nomi bilan atalgan (bugungi kunda ayrim shevalarda *chulpak* tarzida uchraydi), biroq hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tilida bu tushunchani nomlovchi leksema mavjud emas. Bu kabi leksik lakunalar barcha tillarda istalgancha topilishi mumkin. Chunki ongdagi barcha tushunchalarning leksema tarzida reallashishi mushkul.

Biror tushunchaning tilda leksemalashishi shu tushunchani nomlashga bo'lgan lisoniy-nutqiy ehtiyojga bog'liq. Odatda, muayyan tushunchaning relevant (ahamiyatli)ligi va nomlash zarurati shu tushunchaning boshqa til(lar)da nomlangan-nomlanmaganligini o'rganish orqali xolis baholanishi mumkin [Hasanov 2021, 16]. Lakuna hodisasining bugungi kunda keng o'rganilayotgani ham mazkur jihatlarga aloqador.

Ikki til leksikasi qiyoslanar ekan, undagi aksar so'zlar ekvivalent bo'lsa-da, ular butunlay bir-biriga muqobil, mos bo'la olmaydi [Xolmanova va b. 2018, 76]. Buning asosiy sababi muayyan konsept turli millatlarda turli madaniy semalarga ega bo'ladi. Masalan, ajdar konsepti o'zbek tilida afsonaviy xayoliy ilon sifatida anglansa, Xitoy madaniyatida u totemistik semasi bilan ulug'vorlik va qudrat timsoli sifatida reallashadi. Bu kabi holatlar til egalaring lisoniy idroki, dunyoqarashi, ruhoniy sajiyasi bilan bog'liq ravishda vujudga keladi. Bundan bilish mumkinki, ikki tilda ekvivalent bo'lgan birliklar ham muayyan semasiga ko'ra lakunarlik kasb etishi mumkin [Xasanov 2021, 68]. Yuqoridagi misolda ajdar konseptining Xitoy madaniyatidagi diniy-totemistik semasi o'zbek tili uchun lakuna sanaladi.

Yana bir misol: Yangi yil bayrami yangi yilning boshlanishi bilan nishonlanadigan an'ana sifatida ko'pgina xalqlar madaniyatida mavjud. Biroq xalqlarning turli taqvimlardan foydalanishi sabab ularning nishonlanish vaqtini bir-biriga nisbatan farqlanishi kuzatiladi. Garchi ularning mohiyati, mazmuni bir xil bo'lsa-da, muayyan milliy-madaniy xususiyatlariga ko'ra bir-biridan sezilarli darajada farqlanadi. Demak, "borliqdagi ayni bir narsa-voqelik (denotat, atalmish) haqidagi tushunchani ifodalashga xizmat qiluvchi ikki tildagi leksemaning ma'nolari o'zaro o'xshash yoki yaqin bo'lsa-da, har bir tildagi leksemaning ma'noviy qiymati o'zgachadir" [Незматова 1996, 22].

Ikki til muqoyasasida konseptning farqlanishi semantik va bo'laklab tahlil qilishda yanada yaqqol ko'zga tashlanadi. Masalan, rus tilida *olma* mevasi va daraxtini nomlovchi ikkita lekse-

ma (яблоко, яблоня) mavjud bo'lsa, o'zbek tilida bu ikki semema bitta leksema bilan ifodalanadi. Ayni shu kabi jarayonlarda muayyan so'zning ikkita (yoki undan ortiq) sememani nomlashi natijada qiyoslanuvchi tillarda o'sha so'zga yarim muqobil (ya'ni, u ifoda-laydigan sememaning bittasini nomlovchi) so'zning o'zaro lakunarligini izohlashda lakuna va lakunar birlik tushunchalarini farqlash lozimligi ta'kidlanadi [Xolmanova va b. 2018, 76]. Aslida ham qiyoslanayotgan tillarda bir necha tushunchani bir nom bilan atalish holatlari ko'p. Negaki tilning tadrijiy taraqqiyoti, so'zlarning ko'chma ma'nolarda qo'llanilishi va boshqa jihatlar bu kabi holatlarning shakllanishiga turtki berib turadi. Til egalarining mushtarak lisoniy dunyoqarashi sabab bir tildagi muayyan so'zning semantik mundarijasi ikkinchi tildagi so'zga mos kelishi mumkin. Bu kabi holatlar, odatda, monosemantik, kam qo'llaniluvchi so'zlar uchun-gina amal qiladi. Ko'p ma'noli (polisemantik) va faol qo'llaniluvchi so'zlar haqida bunday moslikning kam kuzatilishi tabiiy.

Bizningcha mazkur birliklarni bir-biridan ajratib tahlil qilish maqsadga muvofiq. Zero, L1 tildagi bo'shliqni tavsiflash uchun uni muayyan etalon (yoki model)ga qiyoslamasdan o'rganish unchalik o'zini oqlamaydi. Shuningdek, L2 tildagi lakunar birlikning lingvistik ahamiyati va qiymatini bilmasdan turib L1 tildagi lakunani to'ldirish zaruriyatini ham real baholash mushkul.

Lakunaga berilgan aksar tariflarda ikki leksik tizim muqoya-sasida aniqlanadigan lingvistik hodisa nazarda tutilar ekan, albat-ta, bu o'rinda qiyoslanuvchi har ikki birlikning farqli va mushtarak jihatlarini yaxshi anglash uchun ham ularni alohida nomlash va tavsiflash lozim bo'ladi.

Xulosa

Muayyan leksik tizimdagi lakunalarni tahlil qilishda juda ko'p bo'shliqlarni aniqlash mumkin. Biroq ulardan qaysilarini to'ldirish dolzarbligini aniqlashda ikki leksik tizimning muqoyasa qilinishi ancha to'g'ri qaror qabul qilinishini ta'minlaydi [Majidovich 2021, 289]. Bu kabi jarayonlarda ham ikki leksik tizimdagi qiyoslanuvchi birliklarni alohida va mushtarak jihatlariga e'tibor qaratish talab qilinadi.

Lakuna hodisasingin bugungi kunda keng o'rganilayotganligi turli tillarning o'zaro aloqadorligi va farqli jihatlarini aniqlashda ham qo'l kelayotganligi bilan izohlanadi [Majidovich 2021, 291]. Ayniqsa bugungi globallashuv va integratsiya jarayonlari avj olayotgan bir davrda har bir millatning tili va madaniyatiga ta'sir etayot-

gan turli omillarni o'rganishda ham lakuna tushunchasi bilan bog'liq tadqiqotlarga ehtiyoj sezilaveradi.

Bugungi kunda lakunani o'rganish faqat ikki tildagi farqli jihatlarni aniqlashdangina iborat emas. Til leksikasining tizimli to'ldirilishi, boyitilishi uchun ham mazkur lingvistik hodisani chuqurroq tadqiq etish lozim. Tadqiqotchilar o'z ona tillarini o'zga til bilan qiyoslab, leksik sathdagi bo'shliqlarni aniqlashga va ularni bartaraf etishga intilmoqda, shuningdek, tafakkur va tasavvur bilan bog'liq, ongda shakllanadigan yangi tushunchalarning paydo bo'lishini hamda ularning nomlanish jarayonlarini ham obyektiv o'rganishga harakat qilmoqdalar. O'zbek tilshunosligida ham bu boradagi ishlarni jonlantirish, xususan, o'zbek tilini boshqa tillar bilan qiyoslab, undagi leksik lakunalarni aniqlash hamda to'ldirish til taraqqiyotini, sofligini ta'minlashga xizmat qilishi bilan ahamiyatlidir.

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Lacuna as a common problem of language and culture

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Abstract

The article describes the concept of lacunae, a common problem of language and culture. It discusses the origin, study, and linguistic significance of the concept of lacunae. In particular, the study of the concept of lacuna in Uzbek linguistics and the achievements and shortcomings in this area are analyzed.

The article pays special attention to the specificity and description of the concept of lacuna. It is clarified that this phenomenon differs from related events, in particular, from realities. In the present period, linguistics has critically analyzed the cases of mixing these two phenomena.

During depth study of the Lacuna phenomenon is based on the fact that it provides ample opportunities for the study of other languages and cultures. It is also emphasized that the comparative study of different languages and the identification and elimination of lexical gaps in them are important for the development of language lexicon.

Key words: *lacuna, reality, concept, inequality, lacunar, lexical space, linguistic need.*

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MAQOLA TAQDIM QILISH TALABLARI

O'zbekiston: til va madaniyat (O'zTM) – zamonaviy O'zbekiston (sobiq Turkiston) bilan bog'liq bevosita Markaziy Osiyo mintaqasini birlashtiradigan til, tarix, san'at, etnografiya, madaniyat va ijtimoiy fanlar sohalarini qamrab olgan ilmiy jurnaldir. O'zTM munozarali, zamonaviy, innovatsion, konseptual jihatdan qiziqarli, original mavzudagi ilmiy taddiqotlarni nashr qiladi. Jurnal lingvistika, adabiyotshunoslik, tarjimashunoslik, din, falsafa, ilohiyot, fan, ta'lif, metodika, sotsiologiya, psixologiya, tarix, madaniyat, san'at, etnografiya, etnologiya, antropologiyaga oid ilmiy yo'nalishdagi maqolalar va taqrizlar hamda konferensiya hisobotlarini qabul qiladi.

I. Maqola taqdim etish uchun umumiy talablar

Qo'lyozmalar o'zbek, ingliz, rus, fors, shuningdek, boshqa turkiy tillarda ham qabul qilinadi. Agar muallif o'z maqolasini jurnalning muayyan sonida nashr ettirmoqchi bo'lsa, unda qo'lyozma jurnal nashridan kamida besh oy oldin taqdim etilishi lozim.

Qo'lyozmalar MS Word (.doc) formatida (uzlangcult@gmail.com) elektron pochta-siga yuboriladi. Iqtiboslar va izohlar uchun MS Word menejerini qo'llash mumkin.

Barcha qo'lyozmalar tahririyatga muallif (mualliflar) haqidagi qisqacha ma'lumot bilan taqdim etiladi.

Asosiy matn *Times New Roman* shrifti, 14 hajm, satr oralig'i 1 interval, hoshiyalar chapdan 3 sm, o'ngdan 1,5 sm, yuqori va pastdan 2 sm bo'lishi kerak.

Maqolalar *The Chicago Manual of Style, 16th Edition* formatida shakllantiriladi. Maqola matni 3 000–5 000 so'zdan iborat bo'lishi kerak.

O'zbek va ingliz tillarida 100–150 so'zdan iborat abstrakt (annotatsiya) va 5–10 so'zdan kam bo'lмаган kalit so'zlar (o'zbek va ingliz tillarida). Abstraktda maqolaning qisqacha mazmuni va dolzarblii, tadqiqot natijalari aks etishi lozim.

Adabiyotlar ro'yxati 5 sahifadan oshmasligi kerak.

Kitobga taqriz (ingliz yoki boshqa tillarda bo'lishi mumkin) 1500 so'zdan oshmasligi talab etiladi.

Taqriz formati: 1) sarlavha: kitob nomi, muallif (mualliflar), nashr qilingan shahar: nashriyot nomi, nashr yili, sahifasi soni. Narxi, ISBN raqami, (qattiq/yumshoq muqova); 2) taqriz so'ngida: taqrizchining F.I.O., ish joyi, pochta manzili.

II. Maqola bo'limlarini rasmiylashtirish

Maqola nomi – normal harflarda, to'q bo'yoqda, 16 hajm.

Maqola nomi o'zbek va ingliz tillarida (agar maqola boshqa tilda yozilgan bo'lsa, maqola yozilgan til va ingliz tilida) beriladi.

Maqola kirish, asosiy qism bo'limlari va xulosadan tashkil topadi.

Maqola bo'limlari sarlavhasi – to'q bo'yoqda, 14 hajm.

III. Maqolada tarjimalardan foydalanish

Boshqa tillardagi matn yoki boshqa manbalar tarjimonini aniq ko'rsatilishi kerak. Agar matn maqola muallifi tomonidan tarjima qilingan bo'lsa, u holda "tarjima muallifniki"

shaklida beriladi.

Rasmiy nashrdan olingen tarjima-matn tahrir qilinmaydi.

Zarur holatda tarjima matnga sana, turli diakritik belgilar va boshqa elementlar kiritilishi mumkin.

Tarjima qilingan matn olingen manba nomi asl holicha beriladi. Zarur deb topilsa, uning nomi qavs ichida berilishi mumkin.

Geografik nomlar tarjima qilinmaydi va asl shaklida beriladi.

Tashkilotlar nomi tarjima qilinmaydi va asl shaklida beriladi.

Davr nomi rasmiy qabul qilingan shaklda beriladi.

IV. Ko'chirma va tarjima parchaning berilishi

Manbadan olingen ko'chirma parcha asosiy matndan 1 qator tashlab ajratiladi, satr oralig'i 1 interval, markazda, 12 hajmda yoziladi.

Ko'chirmaning tarjimasi qavs ichida () satr boshidan yozilishi kerak. Bunday ko'chirma *Times New Roman* shrift, 12 hajm, normal yozuvda beriladi.

V. Havola va izohlar berish

Manbaga havola matn ichida to'rtburchak qavsdas [] beriladi. Havola qilingan manbalar bir nechta bo'lsa, ular nuqtali vergul (;) bilan ajratiladi.

Izohlar tegishli sahifa pastida, tartib raqami bilan joylashtiriladi.

VI. Qo'lyozma (toshbosma) manbalar va nashr etilgan asarlar bibliografiyası

Bibliografiyada muallif yoki asar nomi satr boshidan, boshqa barcha qatorlari xatboshidan yoziladi. Adabiyotlar bibliografiyada o'zbek lotin alifbosi tartibida ko'rsatiladi.

VII.Qo'lyozma va toshbosma manbalar bibliografiyası

Qo'lyozma yoki toshbosma manbalarni bibliografiyada o'zi yozilgan grafikada berish maqsadga muvofiq. Lotin alifbosidagi transliteratsiyasini berish ham mumkin. Ba'zan qo'lyozma asarning nomi muallif ismidan oldin yozilishi ham mumkin.

Muallif nomi. Ko'chirilgan asr (agar mavjud bo'lsa). Asar nomi. Qo'lyozma (toshbosma): saqlanayotgan joy, inventar raqam.

Xondamir. XV asr. Makorim ul-axloq. Qo'lyozma: O'zFASHI, № 742.

VIII.1. Kitoblar uchun

Bibliografiyada:

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Qudratullayev, Hasan. 2018. *Boburning adabiy-estetik olami*. Toshkent: Ma'naviyat.

Matnda kitobga havola:

[Familiya kitob nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

[Qudratullayev 2018, 99]

Agar bir muallifning bir yilda nashr qilingan kitoblaridan foydalilanilgan bo'lsa, bibliografiyada kitobning nashr yili o'zbek lotin alifbosi harflari bilan ajratilib ko'rsatiladi.

Sirojiddinov, Shuhrat. 2011 (a). *Alisher Navoiy: manbalarning qiyosiy-tipologik, tekstologik tahlili*. Toshkent: Akademnashr.

Sirojiddinov, Shuhrat. 2011 (b). *O'zbek adabiyotining falsafiy sarchashmalari*. Toshkent: Akademnashr.

Matnda kitobga havola:

[Familiya, kitob nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

[Sirojiddinov 2011 (a), 99]

[Sirojiddinov 2011 (b), 67]

Ikki muallif tomonidan yozilgan kitobni bibliografiyada berish tartibi:

Familiya, Ism va Ism Familiya. Nashr yili. *Kitobning nomi*. Shahar: Nashriyot nomi.

Abdurahmonov, G'anijon, Alibek Rustamov. 1984. *Navoiy tilining grammatik xususiyatlari*. Toshkent: Fan.

Matnda kitobga havola:

[Familiya va Familiya nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

[Abdurahmonov, Rustamov 1984, 52]

Agar kitobning uch va undan ortiq mualliflari bo'lsa, bibliografiyada barcha mualliflarning ismlari to'liq yoziladi. Bunday kitobga havola qilinganda birinchi muallif ismi yoziladi va "boshqalar" deb ko'rsatiladi.

[Familiya va boshqalar kitob nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

[Vohidov va boshqalar 2010, 847]

Kitob yoki to'plam maqolasini bibliografiyada berish tartibi:

Familiya, ism. Nashr yili. "Maqola nomi." *Kitob yoki to'plam nomi*, Ism Familiya, Ism Familiya muharrirligida, maqola sahifasi raqamlari. Shahar: Nashriyot.

Abdug'afurov, Abdurashid. 2016. "Badoye' ul-bidoya"ning tuzilish sanasi". *XX asr o'zbek mumtoz adabiyotshunosligi*, Olim To'laboyev muharrirligida, 174–184. Toshkent: O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi.

Matnda kitob yoki to'plam maqolasiga havola:

[Familiya nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

[Abdug'afurov 2016, 176]

Elektron shaklda nashr qilingan kitoblar uchun:

Elektron kitobning bir nechta formati bo'lsa, bibliografiyada foydalananilgan format ko'rsatiladi. Elektron kitobning internet manzili (URL) hamda shu manba olingan sana ko'rsatilishi lozim.

Elektron kitobni bibliografiyada berish:

Familiya, Ism. Nashr yili. *Kitob nomi*. Shahar: Nashriyot nomi. URL. Foydalananilgan sana.

Mamatov, Ulug'bek. 2018. *O'zbekiston madaniyatida tarixiy janrdagi tasviriy san'at asarlari*.

Toshkent: Mumtoz so'z. <https://kitobxon.com/uz/catalog/sanat/>. 12.03.2019.

Matnda elektron kitobga havola:

[Familiya nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

[Маматов 2018, 11]

Ikki muallif tomonidan yozilgan elektron kitobni bibliografiyada berish tartibi:

Familiya, Ism va Ism Familiya. Nashr yili. *Kitobning nomi*. Shahar: Nashriyot nomi. Internet adres (URL).

Sirojiddinov, Shuhrat va Sohiba Umarova. 2017. *O'zbek matnshunosligi qirralari*. Chikago: Chikago universiteti nashriyoti. <http://press-pubs.uchicago.edu/founders/>.

Matnda elektron kitobga havola:

[Familiya nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

[Sirojiddinov 2017, 19-hujjat]

VIII.2. Jurnal maqolasi uchun

Chop etilgan jurnal maqolasini bibliografiyada berish tartibi:

Familiya, Ism. Nashr yili. "Maqola nomi". *Jurnal nomi* jurnal soni: maqola sahifalari.

Mahmudov, Nizomiddin. 2013. "Termin, badiiy so'z va metafora". *O'zbek tili va adabiyoti* 4: 3 – 8. Toshkent.

Matnda jurnal maqolasiga havola:

[Familiya nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

[Mahmudov, 2013, 5]

Elektron jurnal uchun:

Elektron jurnal uchun jurnalning DOI manzili ko'rsatiladi. Agar DOI manzili mavjud bo'lmasa, internet adresi ko'rsatilishi kerak (URL). DOI – bu o'zgarmas ID bo'lib, internet tarmoqlarining elektron adreslari tizimiga ulangan, ya'ni manbani boshqaruvchi <http://dx.doi.org/> manzildir.

Elektron jurnal maqolasini bibliografiyada berish:

Familiya, Ism. Nashr yili. "Maqola nomi." *Jurnal nomi* jurnal soni: maqola sahifalari. DOI adres (yoki URL).

Aminov, Hasan. 2018. "O'zbekiston san'atida temuriylar siymosi". *O'zbekistonda xorijiy tillar* 2: 246 – 253. doi: 10.36078/1596780051.

Matnda maqolaga havola:

[Familiya nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

VIII.3. Gazeta yoki ilmiy-ommabop jurnal uchun

Gazeta yoki ilmiy-ommabop jurnal maqolasiga havola matn shaklida beriladi (masalan, Muhammadjon Imomnazarovning 27.02.2005dagi “O’zbekiston adabiyoti va san’ati” gazetasida chop etilgan maqolasida aytildanidek...); odatda, bunday manbalar umumiy adabiyotlar ro’yxatida keltirilmaydi. Agar keltirilsa, kitoblarga qo’yiladigan talablarga asosan beriladi.

Agar onlaysa maqolaga havola berilayotgan bo’lsa, uning internet manzili (URL), maqola olingan sana ko’rsatilishi kerak.

Gazeta yoki ilmiy-ommabop jurnal maqolasini bibliografiyada berish:

Familiya, Ism. Nashr yili. “Maqola nomi.” *Gazeta-Jurnal nomi*, nashr sanasi.

Imomnazarov, Muhammadjon. 2005. “Jomiy “Xamsa” yozganmi?” *O’zbekiston adabiyoti va san’ati*, January 25.

Matnda maqolaga havola:

[Familiya nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

[Imomnazarov 2005, 4]

Elektron gazeta yoki ilmiy-ommabop jurnal maqolasini bibliografiyada berish:

Familiya, Ism. Nashr yili. “Maqola nomi.” *Jurnal nomi*, nashr sanasi. Internet adres.

Jabborov, Rustam. 2019. “Navoiyning Tabrizda yashagan xorazmlik kotibi”. *UZA: O’zbekiston Milliy axborot agentligi*, 08.12. <https://uza.uz/uz>.

Matnda maqolaga havola:

[Familiya nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

[Jabborov 2010, 17]

Maqola so’ngida foydalanilgan adabiyotlar o’zbek lotin alifbosi tartibida beriladi. Adabiyotlar ro’yxati ikki qismdan iborat bo’lishi, birinchi qismda foydalanilgan adabiyot chop etilgan grafikada yuqorida ko’rsatilgan shaklda rasmiylashtirilishi, ikkinchi qismda esa barcha foydalanilgan adabiyotlar o’zbek lotin alifbosida berilishi talab qilinadi. Misol uchun:

Adabiyotlar

Баранов, Х.К. 1958. Арабско – русский словарь. Москва: Наука.

Adabiyotlar

Baranov, X.K. 1958. Arabsko – russkiy slovar. Moskva: Nauka.

Maqolani rasmiylashtirish talablarining ingliz tilidagi variantini “The Chicago Manual of Style, 16th Edition” qo’llanmasi yoki <https://www.chicagomanualofstyle.com/> havolasiidan ko’rib olishingiz mumkin.

GUIDELINES FOR CONTRIBUTORS

Uzbekistan: language and culture is an academic journal, publishing research in linguistics, history, literature, translation studies, arts, ethnography, philosophy, anthropology and social studies. We aim to publish cutting edge, innovative, conceptually interesting, original case studies and new research, which shape and lead debates in multifaceted studies. We do not publish economic analyses or policy papers. Any opinions and views expressed in publications are the opinions and views of the authors, and the publishers are not responsible for the views/ reviews of the contributors.

The journal is published four times a year. The language of articles can be English, Russian and Uzbek. Other Turkic languages are also welcomed. In addition to research articles, the journal welcomes book reviews, literature overviews, conference reports and research project announcements.

1. General

- Submission Guideline

1. Manuscripts may be submitted at any time during the year. However, if the author wishes to have his/her manuscript published in a certain issue of the journal, the submission should be made at least five months in advance of the proposed publication date.
- 2) Manuscripts should be submitted by email (uzlangcult@gmail.com) as an attachment in MS Word document (.doc) format and use MS Word Source.
- 3) All manuscripts should be submitted with a cover page including an email address, a mailing address and a short introduction about the author(s) /contributor(s)'.

2. Manuscript format

- 1) The main texts should be written in Times New Roman font, 12 point, and single-spaced in 44 pagination with 1-inch margins.
- 2) Submissions must follow the author-date system of *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 16th Edition.
- 3) Quotations are given in brackets in the text.
- 4) A research article should normally be no more than 9,000 words in length, including the following contents:
 - an abstract of 150-200 words (in English, Russian, and Uzbek) and seven to ten keywords;
 - a list of references of no more than five (5) pages;
 - tables and figures, if any.
- 5) A book review should generally be about 1,500 English words (or other languages) in length, and must include the heading and closing in the following format:
 - Heading: *Title of the Book*. By Author's Name(s). City of Publication: Publisher Name, Year. pp. Price, ISBN:, (hardcover/paperback).
 - Closing: Book reviewer's name, affiliation and postal address at the end.
- 6) Style Points Headings. Limit: Four levels.

- Level 1. Title Style (e.g. the first letter of each word upper case, except prepositions), Bold, and 14 point.
- Level 2. Title Style, Italics, 14 Point.
- Level 3. Modified “down” style (first letter upper case, or first letter of first two words if the first word is an article), Bold, and 12 point.
- Level 4. Modified down style, Bold, 11 point.

3. Style and Usage

1) Translation

- Translated excerpts from classical texts or non-English sources should be annotated with clarification of its original/published language and translator. Likewise, “Author’s own” translations of quoted texts should be noted as such.
- The author is expected to provide an English translation of key terms in the work, rather than a translator without expertise in the subject.
- Excerpts or quoted texts from published translation will not be edited. However, UzLC editors may query or modify translations of key terms or texts provided by the author.
- Where necessary, short supplementary information such as dates, an item in its original characters, or the Romanized form of a non-English item, may be included.
- Names of foreign publishers, and titles of sources published in a foreign language should primarily appear in Romanized form without translation. However, if necessary, a translation may be added in brackets ([]).

2) Names and Terms

- Place Names (foreign):

Designation for division of areas should be either translated or hyphenated after the given area name.

Designation for geographical/structure names are not hyphenated, and appear without the equivalent English term.

Institutional names are considered proper nouns. Their names should appear following the preference of the individual institutions.

3) The descriptive designation of a period is usually lowercase, except for proper names or traditionally capitalized terms.

4. Quotation

1) Block Quotations:

- A block quotation should start with double line spacing and an indentation from the left margin. From the second paragraph of the block quotation, additional paragraph indentation is needed.

Texts in block quotation should be written in Times New Roman 10 pts., and not be entirely italicized.

5. Others

- 1) There is one space after sentence punctuation and not two.
- 2) The end parenthesis, closing quotation mark, and footnote numbers come after the sentence punctuation.
- 3) For parentheses within parentheses, use brackets ([]).

6. Basic Citation Format

The following examples illustrate citations using the **author-date** system. Each example of a reference list entry is accompanied by an example of a corresponding parenthetical citation in the text. For more details and many more examples, see chapter 15 of *The Chicago Manual of Style*.

BOOK

Reference List (hanging indent):

Pollan, Michael. 2006. *The Omnivore's Dilemma: A Natural History of How Eating Has Evolved*. New York: Penguin.

In Text Cite:

[Pollan 2006, 99–100]

Reference List (hanging indent):

Ward, Geoffrey C., and Ken Burns. 2007. *The War: An Intimate History, 1941–1945*. New York: Knopf.

In Text Cite:

[Ward and Burns 2007, 52]

For four or more authors, list all of the authors in the reference list; in the text, list only the first author, followed by et al. (“and others”):

[Barnes et al. 2010, 847]

Reference List (hanging indent) book chapter:

Kelly, John D. 2010. “Seeing Red: Mao Fetishism, Pax Americana, and the Moral Economy of War.” In *Anthropology and Global Counterinsurgency*, edited by John D. Kelly, Beatrice Jauregui, Sean T. Mitchell, and Jeremy Walton, 67–83. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

In Text Cite:

[Kelly 2010, 77]

Chapter of an edited volume originally published elsewhere (as in primary sources):

Reference List (hanging indent) book originally published elsewhere:

Cicero, Quintus Tullius. 1986. “Handbook on Canvassing for the Consulship.” In *Rome: Late Republic and Principate*, edited by Walter Emil Kaegi Jr. and Peter White. Vol. 2 of *University of Chicago Readings in Western Civilization*, edited by John Boyer and Julius Kirshner, 33–46. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. Originally published in Evelyn S. Shuckburgh, trans., *The Letters of Cicero*, vol. 1 (London: George Bell & Sons, 1908).

In Text Cite:

[Cicero 1986, 35]

BOOK PUBLISHED ELECTRONICALLY

If a book is available in more than one format, cite the version you consulted. For books consulted online, list a URL; include an access date only if one is required by your discipline. If no fixed page numbers are available, you can include a section title or a

chapter or other number.

Reference List (hanging indent):

Austen, Jane. 2007. *Pride and Prejudice: A Novel in Five Books*. New York: Penguin Classics. Kindle edition.

In Text Cite:

[Austen 2007, 101]

Reference List (hanging indent):

Kurland, Philip B., and Ralph Lerner, eds. 1987. *The Founders' Constitution*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. <http://press-pubs.uchicago.edu/founders>

In Text Cite:

[Kurland and Lerner, chap. 10, doc. 19]

JOURNAL ARTICLE

Article in a print journal

In the text, list the specific page numbers consulted, if any. In the reference list entry, list the page range for the whole article.

Reference List (hanging indent):

Weinstein, Joshua I. 2009. "The Market in Plato's Republic." *Classical Philology* 104:439–58.

In text cite:

[Weinstein 2009, 440]

Article in an online journal

Include a DOI if the journal lists one. A DOI is a permanent ID that, when appended to <http://dx.doi.org/> in the address bar of an Internet browser, will lead to the source. If no DOI is available, list a URL. Include an access date only if one is required by your discipline.

Reference List (hanging indent):

Kossinets, Gueorgi, and Duncan J. Watts. 2009. "Origins of Homophily in an Evolving Social Network." *American Journal of Sociology* 115:405–50. doi:10.1086/599247.

In text cite:

[Kossinets and Watts 2009, 411]

Article in a newspaper or popular magazine

Newspaper and magazine articles may be cited in running text ("As Sheryl Stolberg and Robert Pear noted in a New York Times article on February 27, 2010..."); they are commonly omitted from a reference list. The following examples show more formal versions of the citations. If you consulted the article online, include a URL; include an access date only if your discipline requires one. If no author is identified, begin the citation with the article title.

Reference List (hanging indent):

Mendelsohn, Daniel. 2010. "But Enough about Me." *New Yorker*, January 25.

In text cite:

[Mendelsohn 2010, 68]

Reference List (hanging indent):

Stolberg, Sheryl Gay, and Robert Pear. 2010. "Wary Centrists Posing Challenge in Health Care Vote." *New York Times*, February 27. <http://www.nytimes.com/2010/02/28/us/politics/28health.html>.

In text cite:

[Stolberg and Pear 2010, 12]

WEBSITE

A citation to website content can often be limited to a mention in the text ("As of July 19, 2008, the McDonald's Corporation listed on its website . . ."). If a more formal citation is desired, it may be cited as in the examples below. Because such content is subject to change, include an access date or, if available, a date that the site was last modified. In the absence of a date of publication, use the access date or last-modified date as the basis of the citation.

Bibliography (hanging indent):

Google. 2009. "Google Privacy Policy." Last modified March 11. <http://www.google.com/intl/en/privacypolicy.html>.

In text cite:

[Google 2009]

Reference List (hanging indent):

McDonald's Corporation. 2008. "McDonald's Happy Meal Toy Safety Facts." <http://www.mcdonalds.com/corp/about/factsheets.html>.

In text cite:

[McDonald's 2008]

Jurnal 2017-yil 26-oktyabrda O'zbekiston Respublikasi Matbuot va axborot agentligi tomonidan 0936-raqam bilan ro'yxatdan o'tgan.

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