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The authors' ideas may differ from those of the editors'.

MUNDARIJA

Lingvistika

Tarix. Manbashunoslik

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Linguistics

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Art

The degree of study and classification principles of imitative words

Iroda Kaharova [1]

Abstract

The purpose of the article is to identify the typological features of modern English and Uzbek imitative words, semantic and contextual description, showing the norm of constant use, translation problems.

The morphological, semantic and typological-structural state of mimetic expressions in modern English and Uzbek languages and the problems of mutual translation are highlighted in the research. In Uzbek, imitative words are morphologically divided into separate word groups between independent and non-independent word groups, while in English linguistics, imitative words and independent words formed from imitation are called onomatopeia. However, it was found that the independent words made from imitation in the morphological layer belong to one of the existing independent word groups according to their grammatical signs. Also, the disadvantages of translating imitative words from Uzbek to English, from English to Uzbek, including imitative words can be omitted in the translation text or expressed by transliteration.

Key words: *onomatopoeia, sound imitation, acoustic, sociolin-guistic, mimology, etymological dictionary.*

Introduction

If we do not study the nature of the country, the external and internal life and history of its inhabitants, the study of imitative words cannot be successful. The reason for this is that the nature of imitative words is determined by the conditions of local existence, in most cases it is unique and cannot be repeated in other environments.

The first words in babies' speech is imitation. In appearance and grammatical features, onomatopoeic words are close to exclamations, but they differ from that they express neither emotions nor will.

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Mimetic formations, which are sound reflexes or changes in sounds, in order to understand them clearly, it is always necessary to imagine a complete picture of the life processes.

The main part

Sound imitative words in English and Uzbek are great scientific interest for linguists. Onomatopoeic words are a special group of words that convey various sounds created by people and animals, as well as sounds that exist in living and non-living nature; conditional repetition of sounds nature (crying of birds and animals, sawing, gardening, forest noise, etc.); sounds produced by people, objects; creating words and sound forms that are some what similar to such sounds (example, in English: *cuckoo – ku(к)-ku* [Oʻzbek tilining izohli lugʻati, 424] – *kakku, musicha kabi qushlarning sayrashidan chiqadigan tovushga taqlidni bildiradi; ku(к)kullamoq* [Oʻzbek tilining izohli lugʻati, 424] – *«Kuk-ku kuk-ku» («ku-ku») which means by the birds' singing **cuckoo**).*

"The attention of the first intellectuals who tried to develop the essence and laws of various phenomena in nature and society, albeit on primitive principles, was seriously occupied by language, especially the problems of divine and artistic vocabulary. Although this enlightened mind has tried a thousand and one ways to determine the essence of language from the time of its infancy for today's maturity, it has not been able to fully reach this essence" [Mahmudov, Nurmonov 1992, 80-89].

Currently, the problem of onomatopoeia has developed very rapidly and has become the subject of intense discussions, so onomatopoeia has long attracted the attention of foreign and Uzbek linguists. On the one hand, this is due to the fact that very important empirical material has been collected in this area.

There are many descriptions of phonetic words in different languages of the world. On the other hand, a hypothesis was put forward about the universal and general sound symbolism of onomatopoeic words. In the process of research in the world scholars such as I.V. Arnold, A.M. Gazov-Ginzberg, G.E. Kornilov, S.V. Voronin, and many scientific works on imitative words in Uzbek scholars S. Usmonov, A. Gulomov, A.N. Kononov, Yu.T. Tursunov, Yu.A. Mukhtorov, S. Muttalibov, R. Kongurov, Sh. Rakhmatullaev, A. Nurmonov, A. Sobirov, Sh. Yusupova, A. Anorbekova, Sh. Mirzaeva, R. Saifullaeva have researched.

The theory of onomatopoeia in English was developed by

S.V. Voronin [Voronin 1982, 22].

According to S.V. Voronin, not only words, but also all words in which this connection is hidden in the process of linguistic evolution, even, at first glance, are completely lost, but with the help of etymological analysis reveals this connection [Voronin 1982, 22].

A.G. Spirkin in his work "The Origin of Language and its Role in the Formation of Thinking" specifically pointed out the problem of "the source material of speech", "the mechanism for the formation of a connection between sounds and images". He argued that "the basis of the names of objects and phenomena of the real world is not one principle, but several principles. Primitive man used all the possibilities that allowed him to satisfy the real life need for communication" [Spirkin, 3-72].

I.V. Arnold writes in "Modern English Stylistics" that the main task is to see the artistic text as a unity of form and ideological content and to teach how to consciously approach it as a whole. A special place in his work is occupied by general problems of style in connection with phonosemantics [Arnold 1990, 384].

According to H. Bredin, imitations (onomatopoeia) "appeared in linguistics as sound symbols or sound combinations resulting from onomatopoeia in a linguistic context" [Bredin 1996, 555-569].

Regarding the direct grammatical function and semantic features of imitation, E. Lang notes that "an onomatopoeic unit serves to express an idea in a phonological context, therefore this word has no lexical meaning" [Laing 2014, 387]. Thus, in English linguistics, there is an opinion that imitative expressions do not have an independent lexical meaning, its meaning is understood in the context, and it is recognized that imitative words are a combination of phonological features and are formed by them through sounds in nature.

Until the 20s of the 20th century, special works devoted to the study of imitative words did not appear in Turkology.

Mimology is the study of mimetic words. Imitative words in the Turkic languages have their own characteristics. Imitative words differ from independent groups of words in that they have no lexical meaning, in that they do not have special syntactic forms, from auxiliary verbs in that they do not express relationships between words, and from exclamatory words in that they do not have emotional and expressive properties.

The author of the grammar of the Turkic languages S.V. Yastremskaya was the first to attach importance to the imitative

words [Yastremskiy 1938].

The study of imitative words in Turkology N.I. Ashmarin associated. The scholar was one of the first to explain the essence of the term "mime" with the meaning of imitation in his work "Fundamentals of Chuvash mimology" (1918). In his work "On morphological categories of imitation in the Chuvash language", he analyzed imitative words and, comparing them with materials from other Turkic languages, showed similar forms of imitative words in languages [Ashmarin 1928]. In his works devoted to imitative words, he puts forward a tendency to attribute the origin of language to imitative words. In his opinion, the language in the early stages consisted only of memes, and only in the later stages did articulate speech sounds come from it. The language went through a period of selection and accumulation of speech sounds and initial words, until speech sounds emerged from mimems.

N.A. Ashmarin divides imitative words into five large semantic groups. These are the following:

1. Sound imitation;
2. Imitation of motion and light phenomena;
3. Imitation of non-sound phenomena occurring in the human body;
4. Imitation of children's words.

In the following years, scholars summarized their thoughts, separated imitative words from exclamations, considered them as a separate group of words, and classified them as image imitation and sound imitation.

S. Mutallibov combines figurative and sound-imitating words and defines them as follows: "Words that are conditional imitations of the sounds made by the movement of animals, creatures, birds-worms and people, objects are called sound-imitative words" [Mutallibov 1959, 67].

R. Kongurov gives the following definition: "Words that express the imitative of sounds produced by people and other living and inanimate objects and the imagination of their various manifestations, circumstances, actions are considered imitative words" [Kongurov 1966, 154].

In her scientific views, R.Sayfullaeva considers imitation as an independent word interprets and lists several scientific bases for this:

   a) Imitations in Turcik languages are numerous and semantically diverse.

b) The sequence of sounds in them indicates a certain objective reality.

c) The imitation takes a certain syntactic position in the sentence [Sayfulleva 2007, 157].

Scholars hypothesize that a person began to speak several hundred thousand years ago. Although it is impossible to know when the language appeared in general, based on scientific illusions about certain conditions of human life in the emergence of a personality society, a large scientific research work is being carried out aimed at correctly covering the issue of the origin of the language.

Currently, there are opposing theories about the origin of language that struggle with each other. The first of these theories is called social theory, the second is called individual theory. One of the most common types of Individual theory is sound imitation theory, while the other is exclamation theory.

The theory of sound imitation human believes that as a result of people's imitation of the sound produced by objects around them, the first words, names of objects appeared.

Proponents of the exclamation theory argue that all words in the language are the result of people's inner experiences, anger, excitement, involuntary screaming. Another such theory of the origin of language is the theory of signs. Proponents of this theory argue that before the advent of spoken language, people communicated with each other using gestures.

The German scholar Wundt was the first to try to substantiate this theory. Thus, academician N.Ya. Marr is trying to prove that before people developed the ability to work, until tools were created, people communicated using "sign language" and not a spoken language.

Another category of scholar puts forward the hypothesis that labor, the manufacture of primitive tools, gradually improved human organs over long periods of time, and language also played an incomparable role in the development of thinking. Thus, the process of working and making working tools, people become more and more organized. The result is a private society. In the process of working in a team, people need to say something to each other. And this necessity creates language.

There are two types of imitative words: words that imitate sounds (also called onomatopoeia) and words that imitate images.

In dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics the term 'Onomatopoeia' (noun) – also sound symbolism, echoism.

Refers to words that are considered by convention to be imitative of nature, acoustically similar to the thing to which it refers (*e.g. the bow-wow of a dog* or *the tick-tock of a clock*) or the sound made by the thing to which it refers (*a buzz, saw*). There are other words that are examples of semi-onomatopoeia, such as the English words *splash or growl.* Languages differ in the range, choice, and phonetic realizations of onomatopoeic words. An English *dog goes bow-bow* or *ruff-ruff*; or *woof-woof*; a Japanese one goes *wan-wan*.

In dictionary of Linguistic Terms "Onomatopoeia" in Uzbek – onomatopoeia means sound symbolism (echoism), in French language 'onomatopee', in Spanish language "onomatopeya".

1. Conditional reproduction of the sounds of nature and the sounds that accompany certain processes (*trembling, laughter, whistling*, etc.), as well as the cries of animals. For example: *meow, woof-woof, crow*.

2. The creation of words, the sound shells of which, to one degree or another, resemble the named (denoted) objects and phenomena. Example: *laughter, cuckoo, purr*. One of the hypotheses about the origin of the language, according to which the language arose due to the fact that a person imitated natural sounds, gradually giving them a schematic and conditional form [Akhmanova 1969, 123].

The World Book Encyclopedia Dictionary defines onomatopoeia as:

1) the formation of a name or word by imitating the sound associated with the thing designated;

2) a word or phrase so formed;

3) the adaptation of the sound to the sense for rhetorical effect [World Book Encyclopedia Dictionary, 1965].

The Oxford Dictionary of literary terms explains onomatopoeia as "the formation of a word from a sound associated with what is named (e.g. *cuckoo, sizzle*)" and according to the Oxford Learner's Dictionary, onomatopoeia is defined as "the fact of words containing sounds similar to the noises they describes" [The Oxford Dictionary 1995, 1023].

The Merriam-Webster Dictionary defines onomatopoeia as "the naming of a thing or action by a vocal imitation of the sound associated with it such as: *buzz, hiss*" [The Merriam-Webster Dictionary, 2016]. According to the Cambridge Dictionary, it is defined as "the act of creating or using words that include sounds that are similar to the noises the words refer to" [Cambridge Advanced

Learner's Dictionary, 2003].

In the Concise Dictionary of the Uzbek language, there are a total of 459 imitative words: 260 of them represent sound imitations, 199 represent image imitation words [Concise Dictionary of the Uzbek language, 2006].

Results and discussion

The first serious studies of onomatopoeic words in English were carried out by several scholars in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Scholars study onomatopoeia for several factors:

1) They are more defined than many other languages and have less affix formation. In English, onomatopoeia are mostly monosyllabic, rarely two or three syllables. Example: *ding, flap, gulp, hark, hush, pah, pip, bang*, *plop;*

2) High productivity of the conversion method of word formation, which helps onomatopes to move smoothly from one part of speech to another. Example: *hiss (verb) – xurrilamoq, hiss (noun) – xurr;*

3) Pays much attention to the demonstration of auditory perception of the English language.

Onomatopoeic units involving reduplication and alternation of sounds are as follows: *blah-blah, chitter-chatter, snip-snap, flip-flap.* The existence of a large number of reduplicative onomatopoeia in English has been noted by many scholars.

A.A. Reformatsky writes that the English language is rich in repetitive imitative words (mostly sound imitative words): **quack-quack –** gʻaq-gʻaq (about goods), **jug-jug –** bulbulning chertishi yoki motorning tovushi, **plod-plod –** ot tuyogʻining taqillashi, **tick-tick –** soatning yurishi, **wig-wag –** bayroq signali, **zig-zag –** zigzag, **flick-flock –** etiklarni ovozi; qars-qurs qilmoq, **riff-raff –** oʻyin nomi, **ping-pong –** stol tennisi tovushi (ping-pong) [Reformatskiy 1966, 147].

I.V. Arnold divides sound imitative words in English into three groups:

1. Reduplicative Compounds
2. Ablaut Combination
3. Rhyme Combinations

Reduplicative Compounds

Despite the presence of extensive linguistic material, the research is predominantly descriptive. In English, the onomatopoeic

problem was published in the late 19ᵗʰ and early 20ᵗʰ centuries. At this stage, attempts were made to generalize the factual material, which consisted mainly of highlighting some common elements of meaning for specific language combinations.

Ablaut Combination

The following scholars tried to develop the onomatopoeic dictionary classification: N.P. Avaliani, I.V. Arnold, N.I. Ashmarin, S.V. Voronin, A.M. Gazov-Ginzberg, E.S. Zharkova, Kh. Marchand, A. Frelich, G. Hilmer, N.M. Yusifov and others.

Rhyme Combinations

Final delimitation of the research topic (delimitation of sound symbolism); systematization of linguistic material using acoustic information; the first typological studies in unrelated languages; analysis using onomatopoeic words in the text; is a sociolinguistic study of onomatopoeia [Arnold 1986, 130].

In Uzbek, words that imitate the sound and state of things are imitative words. Imitative words are of two types according to what they mean:

1. Imitation of sound. It means imitating the sound of things. It is also called onomatopoeic words*: ar-ar, vaq-vaq, vish, vov, gum-gum, doʻp-doʻp, piq-piq, tu-tu;*

2. Imitation of the situation. It means imitation of the state of things*: bij-bij, vijir-vijir, dagʻ-dagʻ, moʻlt-moʻlt, yalt-yalt.*

Repetitive word parts are separated by hyphens (-).

Words that arise by imitation of various sounds in the objective world and figurative states of the movement of things and events are called imitative words.

In the Concise Dictionary of the Uzbek language, imitative words are understood as words that imitate different sounds and images [Concise Dictionary of the Uzbek language, 2006]. Sound imitation is associated with hearing, figurative imitation is associated with vision, that is, the sound imitated by sound can only be heard *(qars-qurs, taq, duk-duk, qiyq, miyov)*; the situation represented by words imitating the image, the action can only be seen *(jivir-jivir, lip-lip, yalt-yult, hang-mang* and others).

Grammatical features of repeated words

Imitative words in the Uzbek literary language are divided into three groups according to their morphological structure:

1) simple imitative words;
2) repeatative imitative words;
3) pairs of imitative words.

Simple imitative words

Simple imitative words represent single sounds. But this one-time sound can be sharp (*shart, shiq, shilq*), short (*chiq, chaq, taq*), longer (*gurr, dirr*). Example: *Mening oldimda ketayotgan Omon to'satdan o'zini orqaga tashab* **"qiyq"** *degan ovoz chiqardi-yu o'zidan ketib qoldi* (G'afur G'ulom. Shum bola, 35*) – Omon who was going in front of me said* **"qiyq"** *and lost himself suddenly* [Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 29];

Imitative words are accompanied by auxiliary verbs *etmoq, demoq, qilmoq, urmoq* in a sentence and are connected to the sentence with the help of those. Example: *Bir orqamga aylanib qaraganimni bilaman, bexosdan* **"sho'p"** *etib qamish-tuproq aralash pastga yiqilib tushdi* (G'afur G'ulom. Shum bola, 45) – *Having looked back, I fell down in the kitchen of a house* [Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 37).

Repetitive imitative words

Such imitative words could have arisen by imitative repetition of the same sounds. The repetition of comparison indicates the continuity of this sound or image. Example: **Chur-chur** *hushtakbozlik* (G'afur G'ulom. Shum bola, 23) – *The scandal started* (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 18)

The number and degree of repetitive imitative words depends on the number of repetitions of the imitated sound, and includes two, three or more repetitions. In this case, there may be a phonetic change, the word may be repeated several times: *piqir-piqir, hir-hir, g'ir-g'ir, duv-duv, shart-shart, qilt-qilt, dukur-dukur, paq-paq, taq-tuq, tars-turs, shov-shuv*. Example: **Dukur-dukur** *ot kelar* (G'afur G'ulom. Shum bola, 54) – *The horse is clip clopping* (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 47).

Repeative imitative words in the form of *taqa-taq, taqa-tuq, gursa-gurs, sharaqa-shuruq, taraqa-turuq* means stronger and sharper sounds one after the other. Exmaple: *Oldindagi nortuya bo'yniga osilgan qo'ng'iroq* **dangir-dungur** *chalinib borar edi (G'afur G'ulom. Shum bola, 94) – The bells on the camel's neck were making sounds* (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 80).

Pairs of imitative words

The simulated sound can consist of the synthesis of various mixed sounds at one moment by itself. In paired imitative words, several imitative words are paired. From imitation of such sounds, paired imitative words are formed in the language: *shov-shuv, chars-churs, g'ovur-g'uvur, chaq-chaq, shaq-shuq, guldur-shaldir, qo'ng'ir-qo'ng'ir, taq-tuq, jaz-juz, jar-jur, ivir-chivir, qiy-chuv, shilt-pilt, shaq-shuq, ilang-bilang, kuf-suf, laq-luq, qaqir-ququr, yalt-yult, apil-tapil, bag'-bug', apir-shapir, alg'ov-dalg'ov, badir-budir, hang-mang, ikir-chikir, lappa-luppa* and others. Example: *U chilimni* **"xurr-xurr"** *qilib chuqur-chuqur ikki-uch tortdi, o'zi ham zo'r* (G'afur G'ulom. Shum bola, 122) – *He smoked chilim twice deeply, it was very good Kharshi's tobacco* (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 104*).*

In English, onomatopoeia often has a one-component structure, which is determined by the characteristics of human perception of sounds. The longer and more varied the sound, the more difficult it is to convey. Thus, one-component onomato-poeic words denote one sound. Accordingly, fragmentary sounds, repetitions or paired forms are more often used to express the possibility of reuse: **puff-puff – puf** [Concise Dictionary of the Uzbek language, 324] – *nafas olish, o'tni o'chirish yoki alangalatish va issiq narsani sovitishda ikki lab orasidan kuchli bosim bilan havo chiqishi-da eshitiladigan tovush va shu harakatning o'zi haqida;* **rat-rat – taq-taq** [Concise Dictionary of the Uzbek language, 34] – *bir me'yordagi tez harakatdan, urilishdan hosil bo'ladigan ovoz, shovqinni bildiradi.* The examples show that during replication a base is repeated twice, rarely three, four or more times. In most cases, the vowel sound does not change when it is repeated.

Morphologically, onomatopes are used as nouns, adjectives, and participles.

Conjugation of imitative words

Imitative words sometimes become nouns and receive plural, possessive, and agreement suffixes. For example: *Qulog'imga xumga tushgan arining ovoziday* **qo'ng'ir-qo'ng'ir** *gaplashganlari eshitilar edi* (G'afur G'ulom. Shum bola, 47) – *And they talked to each-other* (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 39). In this sentence, we drop the noun group and transfer the possessive suffix of the noun to the imitative word. For example: *Qulog'imga xumga tushgan arining ovoziday qo'ng'ir-qo'ng'irlari eshitilar edi* (G'afur G'ulom. Shum bola, 47).

- **group of nouns.** Example: ***"Bay-bay"***, *gapning ayni qizg'in joyida qochgan ekansan* (G'afur G'ulom. Shum bola, 98) – *Oh, you ran away at the interesting part* (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 84);
- **group of adjective.** Example: *Uning **pastak-pastak** paxsa devorlari ko'rinib qoldi* (G'afur G'ulom. Shum bola, 72) – *Its short mud bricks were seen* (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 63);
- **group of phrasal verb**. Example: *Yarim kechada oy ko'tarilgandan keyin, oldinma-ketin hushtak chalishib, **"qur-yey, qur-yey, qur-yey"lashib**, Ko'kterakka qarab keta boshladik* (G'afur G'ulom. Shum bola, 71) – *At midnight, when the moon rose to the sky, we started our journey to Kekterak whistling and saying "query qurey"* (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 62);
- **other verb forms.** Example: *Omonni taladi, qishloqning har tomonidan **vovillashib** boshqa itlar yetib keldi* (G'afur G'ulom. Shum bola, 89) – *Then, we faced a dog. It tried to bite Omon* (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 75).

Imitative words are the basis for the formation of verbs: *shovullamoq, gumburlamoq, dupirlamoq, qarsillamoq, yaltiramoq.*

Sometimes imitative words can be the basis for the formation of nouns, adjectives and adverbs.

Noun: *xurrak, shaqildoq.*

Adjective: *chiyildoq, sharros, shartaki.*

Adverb: *chippa, guppa, shartta, taqqa.*

Example: *Omon menga javob bermasdan o'zining **"qur-ey"**i bilan ovora bo'ldi (G'afur G'ulom. Shum bola, 73) – Omon didn't answer and was busy with saying "querey, querey"* (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 63).

Xotin dag'-dag' qaltirar edi (G'afur G'ulom. Shum bola, 48) – *The woman was shivering* (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 40).

*O'sha yerda men juda ham behud bo'lib, **"qiyq"** etib o'zimdan kettim (G'afur G'ulom. Shum bola, 50) – I was really exhausted so I fainted* (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 42).

*Uch-to'rt joyiga **g'aram-g'aram** ho'l bedalar uyib tashlangan* (G'afur G'ulom. Shum bola, 105) – *There were clovers on the tree* (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 90).

Imitative words formed by the exact repetition of the main part or repetition with some sound changes are considered repeated imitative words: *gumbur-gumbur, qurs-qurs, chars-churs, taq-tuq, yarq-yurq.*

Conclusion

In conclusion, it should be noted that the expression of sound and image (state) in English is mainly expressed in imi-tative words that are part of the group of nouns or verbs. Although some imitative words are genetically derived from mimetic elements, English is an inflectional language, so they are given in the form of verbs, but their semantics also have the meaning of mimetics. The reason for the comparative study of imitative words in English and Uzbek linguistics is, first of all, the need to eliminate shortcomings and errors in the theoretical study of the issue. Also, the need to ensure the adequacy of the translation of works of art requires an interlingual comparative study of language units.

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Taqlid soʻzlarning oʻrganilish darajasi va tasniflanish tamoyillari

Iroda Qahhorova [1]

Abstrakt

Maqolaning maqsadi – zamonaviy ingliz va oʻzbek tillarida taqlid soʻzlarning tipologik xususiyatlarini aniqlash, doimiy qoʻllanish meʼyorini koʻrsatuvchi semantik va kontekstual tavsif hamda tarjima muammolarini oʻrganishdir.

Tadqiqotda zamonaviy ingliz va oʻzbek tillaridagi mimetik iboralarning morfologik, semantik va tipologik-strukturaviy holati hamda oʻzaro tarjima muammolari yoritilgan. Oʻzbek tilida taqlid soʻzlar morfologik sathda mustaqil va nomustaqil soʻz turkumlari oʻrtasidagi alohida soʻz turkumiga boʻlingan boʻlsa, ingliz tilshunosligida taqlid soʻz-lar va taqliddan shakllangan mustaqil soʻzlar onomatoplar deb ataladi. Biroq morfologik qatlamda taqliddan yasalgan mustaqil soʻzlar oʻzining grammatik alomatlariga koʻra mavjud mustaqil soʻz turkumlaridan biriga oid ekanligi aniqlandi. Shuningdek, taqlid soʻzlarni oʻzbek tilidan ingliz tiliga, ingliz tilidan oʻzbek tiliga tarjima qilishdagi kamchiliklar, jumladan, taqlid soʻzlarning tarjima matnida tushib qoldirilishi yoki transliteratsiya yoʻli orqali ifodalanishi mumkin.

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Kalit so'zlar: *onomatop, tovushga taqlid, obrazga taqlid, akustik, sotsiolingvistik, mimologiya, etimologik lug'at.*

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Қўнғуров, Р. 1966. *Ўзбек тилида тасвирий сўзлар.* Тошкент: Фан.

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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 tadqiqotlarni nashr qiladi. Jurnal lingvistika, adabiyotshunoslik, tarjimashunoslik, din, falsafa, ilohiyot, fan, ta'lim, metodika, sotsiologiya, psixologiya, tarix, madaniyat, san'at, etnologiya, etnografiya, antropologiyaga oid ilmiy yo'nalishdagi maqolalar va   taqrizlar hamda konferensiya hisobotlarini qabul qiladi.

I. Maqola taqdim etish uchun umumiy talablar

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

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

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

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

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

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

Adabiyotlar ro'yxati 5 sahifadan oshmasligi kerak.

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

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

II. Maqola bo'limlarini rasmiylashtirish

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

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

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

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

III. Maqolada tarjimalardan foydalanish

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

shaklida beriladi.

Rasmiy nashrdan olingan tarjima-matn tahrir qilinmaydi.

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

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

Geografik nomlar tarjima qilinmaydi va asl shaklida beriladi.

Tashkilotlar nomi tarjima qilinmaydi va asl shaklida beriladi.

Davr nomi rasmiy qabul qilingan shaklda beriladi.

IV. Ko'chirma va tarjima parchaning berilishi

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

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

V. Havola va izohlar berish

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

Izohlar tegishli sahifa pastida, tartib raqami bilan joylashtiriladi.

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

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

VII.Qo'lyozma va toshbosma manbalar bibliografiyasi

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

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

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

VIII.1. Kitoblar uchun
Bibliografiyada:

Familiya, ism. Nashr yili. *Kitob nomi,* Shahar: Nashriyot nomi.

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

Matnda kitobga havola:

[Familiya kitob nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

[Qudratullayev 2018, 99]

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

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

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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.

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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 foydalanilgan format ko'rsatiladi. Elektron kitobning internet manzili (URL) hamda shu manba olingan sana ko'rsatilishi lozim.

Elektron kitobni bibliografiyada berish:
Familiya, Ism. Nashr yili. *Kitob nomi.* Shahar: Nashriyot nomi. URL. Foydalanilgan sana.

Mamatov, Ulug'bek. 2018. *O'zbekiston madaniyatida tarixiy janrdagi tasviriy san'at asarlari.*
Toshkent: Mumtoz so'z. https://kitobxon.com/uz/catalog/sanat/. 12.03.2019.

Matnda elektron kitobga havola:
[Familiya nashr yili, sahifa raqami]
[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 aytilganidek...); odatda, bunday manbalar umumiy adabiyotlar ro'yxatida keltirilmaydi. Agar keltirilsa, kitoblarga qo'yiladigan talablarga asosan beriladi.

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

Gazeta yoki ilmiy-ommabop jurnal maqolasini bibliografiyada berish:

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

Imomnazarov, Muhammadjon. 2005. "Jomiy "Xamsa" yozganmi?." *O'zbekiston adabiyoti va san'ati*, January 25.

Matnda maqolaga havola:
[Familiya nashr yili, sahifa raqami]
[Imomnazarov 2005, 4]

Elektron gazeta yoki ilmiy-ommabop jurnal maqolasini bibliografiyada berish:

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

Jabborov, Rustam. 2019. "Navoiyning Tabrizda yashagan xorazmlik kotibi". *UZA: O'zbekiston Milliy axborot agentligi*, 08.12. https://uza.uz/uz.

Matnda maqolaga havola:
[Familiya nashr yili, sahifa raqami]
[Jabborov 2010, 17]

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

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

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

Maqolani rasmiylashtirish talablarining ingliz tilidagi variantini "The Chicago Manual of Style, 16th Edition" qo'llanmasi yoki https://www.chicagomanualofstyle. havolasidan ko'rib olishingiz mumkin.

GUIDELINES FOR CONTRIBUTORS

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

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

1. General
- Submission Guideline

1. Manuscripts may be submitted at any time during the year. However, if the author wishes to have his/her manuscript published in a certain issue of the journal, the submission should be made at least five months in advance of the proposed publication date.

2) Manuscripts should be submitted by email (uzlangcult@gmail.com) as an attachment in MS Word document (.doc) format and use MS Word Source.

3) All manuscripts should be submitted with a cover page including an email address, a mailing address and a short introduction about the author(s) /contributor(s)'.

2. Manuscript format
1) The main texts should be written in Times New Roman font, 12 point, and single-spaced in 44 pagination with 1-inch margins.

2) Submissions must follow the author-date system of *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 16th Edition.

3) Quotations are given in brackets in the text.

4) A research article should normally be no more than 9,000 words in length, including the following contents:

- an abstract of 150-200 words (in English, Russian, and Uzbek) and seven to ten keywords;

- a list of references of no more than five (5) pages;

- tables and figures, if any.

5) A book review should generally be about 1,500 English words (or other languages) in length, and must include the heading and closing in the following format:

- Heading: *Title of the Book*. By Author's Name(s). City of Publication: Publisher Name, Year. pp. Price, ISBN:, (hardcover/paperback).

- Closing: Book reviewer's name, affiliation and postal address at the end.

6) Style Points Headings. Limit: Four levels.

Level 1. Title Style (e.g. the first letter of each word upper case, except prepositions), Bold, and 14 point.

Level 2. Title Style, Italics, 14 Point.

Level 3. Modified "down" style (first letter upper case, or first letter of first two words if the first word is an article), Bold, and l2 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 paren-thetical 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 Econ-omy 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 elswehre:

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*.   Chi-
cago: University of Chicago Press.   htpp: //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 ver-
sions 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]