



**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIV TA‘LIM, FAN VA  
INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI**

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

**O‘ZBEK TILI TARAQQIYOTI VA  
XALQARO HAMKORLIK  
MASALALARI**

**XALQARO ILMIY-AMALIY  
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**O'ZBEK TILSHUNOSLIGINING KOMBINATOR  
LINGVISTIKANING SHAKLLANISHIDAGI O'RNI  
THE ROLE OF UZBEK LINGUISTICS IN THE FORMATION OF  
COMBINATORIAL LINGUISTICS**

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**Umarova Shahzoda Iqboljon qizi**  
tayanch doktorant  
Farg'ona davlat universiteti  
[missshahzodaumarova@gmail.com](mailto:missshahzodaumarova@gmail.com)

**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqola o'zbek tilidagi kombinator lingvistikaning tarixiy va metodologik rivojlanishini, uning dastlabki namunalari hisoblangan klassik adabiyotlardan tortib zamonaviy ilmiy tadqiqotlargaacha izchil o'rganadi. Tadqiqotda Mahmud Koshg'ariy, Alisher Navoiy va Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur kabi pre-sovet davri olimlarining so'zlarning birikuvchanligi, semantik kengayishi va kontekstual uyg'unlik masalalariga qo'shgan ilmiy hissasi yoritilgan. Shuningdek, sovet davrida Fitrat, Sh. Rahmatullaev, M. Asqarova, A. G'ulomov va Sh. Usmonova kabi olimlar so'zlarning valentligi, sintagmatik munosabatlari va semantik uyg'unligi bo'yicha olib borgan tadqiqotlari orqali kombinator tamoyillarini tizimli ravishda shakllantirganliklari ko'rsatib o'tilgan. Mustaqillik davrida kognitiv, pragmatik va diskurs-analitik yondashuvlar so'z birikmalarini tadqiq etish doirasini kengaytirgan bo'lsa, XXI asrda korpus va hisoblash metodlari ushbu sohani yanada rivojlantirdi. Zamonaviy olimlar, xususan I. Qo'chqortoyev va D. Madrahimov, statistik, kognitiv va eksperimental usullarni birlashtirib, kombinator lingvistikasini ko'p yo'nalishli ilmiy tadqiqot sohasi sifatida rivojlantirmoqdalar. Ushbu ish fanning sekin-asta rivojlanishini, milliy lingvistik ma'lumotlar va xalqaro nazariy yondashuvlar o'rtasidagi uzviy bog'liqlikni hamda leksikografiya, til ta'limi va tabiiy tilni qayta ishlash sohalaridagi amaliy ahamiyatini ko'rsatadi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** kombinator lingvistika, so'zlarning birikuvchanligi, sintagmatik munosabatlar, kolokatsiyalar, kognitiv lingvistika, korpus lingvistika, semantik munosabatlar.

**Annotation.** This article traces the historical and methodological development of combinatorial linguistics in Uzbek, from its earliest manifestations in classical literature to contemporary research. It highlights the contributions of pre-Soviet scholars such as Mahmud Kashgari, Alisher Navoi, and Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, who laid the intellectual groundwork for understanding word combinability, semantic expansion, and contextual coherence. The research further examines the Soviet period, where scholars including Fitrat, Sh. Rahmatullaev, M. Asqarova, A. G'ulomov, and Sh. Usmonova formalized



*combinatorial principles through analyses of valency, syntagmatic relations, and semantic compatibility. During the independence era, cognitive, pragmatic, and discourse-analytic approaches expanded the study of word combinations, complemented by corpus-based and computational methods in the 21st century. Contemporary researchers such as I. Qo‘chqortoyev and D. Madrahimov integrate statistical, cognitive, and experimental methodologies, advancing combinatorial linguistics as a multidisciplinary field. The work demonstrates the gradual evolution of the discipline, emphasizing the interplay between national linguistic data and international theoretical frameworks, and its relevance for lexicography, language teaching, and natural language processing.*

**Keywords:** *combinatorial linguistics, word combinability, syntagmatics, collocations, cognitive linguistics, corpus linguistics, semantic relations.*

Although combinatorial linguistics has only recently emerged as an independent discipline within Uzbek linguistics, its intellectual foundations can be traced back to ancient Turkic written monuments, classical literature, and the early stages of twentieth-century linguistic inquiry [Kashgari, 1072–1074, p. 45]. The interrelation of linguistic units, their semantic and syntactic harmony, word combinability, and the contextual realization of meaning have historically constituted some of the most significant issues in Uzbek linguistics.

In this respect, the developmental stages of Uzbek linguistics are closely intertwined with broader global linguistic trends. Many theoretical concepts formed under the influence of Russian and Western linguistics—such as Saussurean structuralism, Russian formalism, Prague School functionalism, and Tesnière’s valency theory—were tested and adapted to Uzbek material. At the same time, the works of scholars like Fitrat, Sh. Rahmatullaev, M. Asqarova, A. G‘ulomov, and Sh. Usmonova demonstrate the emergence of locally grounded approaches, showing how universal linguistic principles were refracted through the specific structure and usage of the Uzbek language.

This dual orientation—toward global theoretical models on the one hand, and toward national linguistic data on the other—ensured that combinatorial issues in Uzbek linguistics developed as part of a dynamic intellectual exchange. Classical sources such as Mahmud Kashgari’s *Dīwān Lughāt al-Turk*, Alisher Navoi’s poetic corpus, and Babur’s *Baburnama* further reinforced the long-standing attention to word combinability, semantic expansion, and contextual coherence. These historical and literary traditions provided a fertile ground upon which later scientific formulations could be established.

For this reason, the emergence of combinatorial linguistics within Uzbek linguistics should be examined not as a sudden shift, but as a gradual, multi-stage process, shaped both by internal intellectual continuity and by external theoretical influences. Its trajectory illustrates the ongoing negotiation between inherited scholarly traditions and modern linguistic paradigms, making it an essential field



for understanding how Uzbek linguistics participates in the global history of linguistic thought.

The earliest elements of combinatorial linguistics in Uzbek scholarship can be observed in the intellectual and literary heritage of Eastern scholars and representatives of classical literature. Mahmud al-Kashgari’s *Dīwān Lughāt al-Turk* (11th century) is one of the most ancient encyclopedic sources that comprehensively describes the phonetic, morphological, and lexical features of the Turkic languages. This work not only provides lexical explanations of individual words, but also includes numerous examples that illustrate their combinability in different contexts. For instance, al-Kashgari explains how verbs and nouns combine, how adjectives are attached to nouns, and other combinatorial phenomena [Kashgari, 1072–1074/1982:112–115]. He also records cases of semantic extension, where words acquire new meanings depending on context. This makes his work an important historical source for contemporary combinatorial analysis.

Alisher Navoi (15th century) also gave elevated expression to combinatorial perspectives at the level of artistic discourse. In his *Muhokamat al-Lug‘atayn*, he conducted a detailed analysis of the semantic scope, functional possibilities, and stylistic value of Turkic and Persian words. Navoi demonstrated how words, when harmonized and combined within a literary text, generate new imagery, nuanced meanings, and complex semantic effects [Navoi, 1499/1960, p. 73]. His approach illustrates an implicit understanding of syntagmatic relations and lexical valency, showing how the choice and combination of words contribute to overall coherence, rhetorical impact, and expressive depth. In addition, Navoi’s use of complex word combinations, figurative expressions, and connotative meanings highlights the wide-ranging combinatory potential of linguistic units in poetic and prose discourse. Furthermore, the prosodic, rhyming, and stylistic structures in his works reveal that combinatorial principles extend beyond semantics into phonetic and aesthetic dimensions, demonstrating a sophisticated interplay between form, meaning, and artistic effect. Navoi’s contributions thus provide a historical model for understanding the interaction between semantic, stylistic, and contextual factors in word combination, laying an intellectual foundation for later systematic studies in Uzbek combinatorial linguistics.

Similarly, the prosodic and rhyming systems in Navoi’s language also possess a combinatorial character, being structured on the basis of both the phonetic harmony and the semantic compatibility of words. This phenomenon highlights not only the lexical-semantic, but also the phonetic-didactic coherence of linguistic units. In this sense, Navoi’s works provide a practical example of combinatorial phenomena for Uzbek linguistics.

Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur’s *Baburnama* likewise embodies significant observations concerning the combinability and semantic compatibility of linguistic units. In this work, the combination of Turkic and Persian lexicon, the use of



idiomatic structures, and the employment of metaphorical meanings all reflect speech-level combinatorial phenomena [Babur, 1526/1993:204].

Similarly, the works of other classical authors such as Jami, Lutfiy, and Ogahiy reveal the semantic interrelations and harmony of linguistic units. The literature of this period demonstrates how words could be combined in diverse ways, thereby expanding the expressive possibilities of artistic language.

Although combinatorial phenomena had not yet been established as a distinct scientific concept in Uzbek linguistics during the pre-Soviet period, the works of Eastern scholars and representatives of classical literature contain numerous valuable insights regarding the combinability of words, semantic coherence, and the contextual expansion of meaning. These works highlight early recognition of syntagmatic relations and lexical valency, demonstrating an implicit understanding of semantic networks and contextual flexibility in language use. They foreshadowed later systematic approaches to combinatorial analysis in linguistics and underscore the continuity between traditional literary scholarship and modern linguistic theory. Moreover, they provide empirical observations that anticipated formal studies of collocation, phraseology, and syntactic patterns, reflecting a nuanced awareness of the interplay between lexical items and their semantic environments. This intellectual heritage provided a foundation for the subsequent development of a scientifically grounded combinatorial linguistics, thereby contributing to the historical foundations upon which contemporary research in the field was constructed.

From the first half of the twentieth century, Uzbek linguistics began to establish itself as a scientific discipline, with particular attention devoted to syntax and word combinations. During the Soviet era, theoretical approaches from Russian linguistics—Saussure’s concept of syntagmatics, the semantic-syntactic perspectives of Shcherba and Vinogradov, Tesnière’s theory of valency, among others—were applied to Uzbek linguistic material. As a result, combinatorial phenomena came to be studied within a well-defined scientific framework [Saussure, 1916:122; Shcherba, 1957:56; Tesnière, 1959:37].

Fitrat’s *Rules of the Uzbek Language* presents a systematic study of Uzbek phonetics, morphology, and syntax, with particular focus on word order and sentence structure. His analysis emphasizes the combinability of words based on native linguistic material, providing one of the earliest theoretical frameworks for understanding lexical and syntactic organization in Uzbek. By examining patterns of word connectivity and sentence formation, Fitrat laid a foundational basis for subsequent research in Uzbek grammar and the emerging field of combinatorial linguistics. His work represents a critical step in formalizing linguistic analysis in the early twentieth century, bridging descriptive approaches with systematic theoretical inquiry [Fitrat, 1927:89].

Similarly, the research of Sh. Rahmatullaev had a direct and lasting influence on the emergence of combinatorial linguistics as a distinct field within Uzbek scholarship. In his monograph *Word Combinations in the Uzbek Language* (1978),



Rahmatullaev elaborated the theoretical foundations of syntagmatic relations in Uzbek, offering a comprehensive classification of word combinability into three main types: lexical-semantic, syntactic, and stylistic. By treating word combinations not merely as formal syntactic constructions but as units arising from semantic interrelations, his work significantly advanced the conceptualization of combinatorial principles in the Uzbek language and provided a framework for subsequent research in the field [Rahmatullayev, 1978:20–22].

M. Asqarova, in her research on the formal structure and semantic essence of syntactic constructions in Uzbek, conducted a detailed analysis of word combinability. Her studies illuminated the valency properties of words, delineated their syntagmatic boundaries, and explored their combinatorial potential within sentences and larger textual contexts. By examining both the structural and semantic dimensions of word combinations, Asqarova’s work made a significant contribution to the development of valency theory in Uzbek linguistics, providing a theoretical and methodological foundation for subsequent research on lexical-syntactic relations and the functional organization of language.

A. G‘ulomov, in his studies of Uzbek syntax, approached sentence structure through the integration of both formal and semantic perspectives. He provided a detailed analysis of the semantic compatibility of words, examining how lexical units interact within syntactic constructions and how their combinatorial potential is constrained by both meaning and function. By investigating the functional roles of syntactic relations and their influence on the formation of coherent sentences, G‘ulomov offered one of the first systematic attempts to elucidate combinatorial phenomena using native Uzbek linguistic material. His research not only contributed to the understanding of syntagmatic relations and valency properties but also anticipated later developments in cognitive and functional approaches to word combinations in Uzbek. By bridging structural description with semantic interpretation, G‘ulomov’s work laid important groundwork for subsequent scholars to explore the interplay between grammatical form, lexical meaning, and communicative function in combinatorial linguistics [G‘ulomov, 1975:45–47].

Similarly, Sh. Usmonova conducted extensive analyses of the syntagmatic possibilities of words in Uzbek, focusing on how lexical units combine to form meaningful and grammatically coherent structures. She paid particular attention to identifying the valency characteristics of words, their collocability, and the semantic functions they fulfill within sentence structures. By examining the interplay between lexical meaning and syntactic arrangement, Usmonova highlighted the mechanisms that govern word combination and demonstrated how semantic and functional constraints shape linguistic patterns in Uzbek. Her research not only enriched the understanding of word combinability but also played a pivotal role in formalizing the scientific concept of combinatorial linguistics within the Uzbek linguistic tradition, providing a foundation for later cognitive, pragmatic, and corpus-based studies [Usmonova, 1982:33–36].



A distinctive feature of Uzbek linguistics during the Soviet period is that, although the research of that time was largely focused on the description of grammatical units, the theoretical foundations of combinatorial phenomena were gradually being developed in the background. Scholars sought to explain the mechanisms of word connectivity not only on a syntactic basis, but also in terms of their semantic interrelations.

In addition, the period following Uzbekistan’s independence witnessed the emergence of new methodological approaches in Uzbek linguistics, including cognitive linguistics, semantic analysis, and pragmatic perspectives. These approaches enabled researchers to investigate the combinatorial potential of words in a more comprehensive and systematic manner, allowing for a more precise definition of their functional, stylistic, and discourse-related roles. By integrating cognitive and pragmatic frameworks, scholars could examine not only the formal properties of linguistic units but also their conceptual representations, patterns of usage, and interpretative flexibility in context.

The studies conducted during the independence era marked a qualitatively new stage in the development of combinatorial linguistics in Uzbek. Researchers increasingly analyzed linguistic units through their semantic, pragmatic, and cognitive dimensions, reflecting a shift from a purely structural or formalist approach to one that considers meaning, speaker intention, and contextual effects. This transformation aligned with broader global trends in linguistics, where the study of language increasingly emphasized mental representation, conceptual organization, and real-world communicative function.

Consequently, Uzbek linguistics moved beyond the traditional structural description of word combinations to explore how speakers actively use and interpret these combinations in actual communicative situations. This perspective allowed scholars to examine phenomena such as collocational patterns, lexical creativity, phraseological variation, and the interaction between syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. Moreover, the integration of corpus-based methods and empirical data analysis further strengthened the ability to identify patterns of combinatorial usage across different genres, registers, and communicative contexts. As a result, combinatorial linguistics in Uzbek became not only more descriptive but also more explanatory, offering insights into both the cognitive and social dimensions of language use.

The integration of cognitive linguistics into Uzbek linguistic research enabled scholars to explore metaphorical and metonymic patterns, conceptual frames, and the mental organization of collocations in greater depth. By focusing on how language reflects conceptual structures and cognitive processes, researchers could analyze not only surface-level combinations but also the underlying semantic and conceptual relations that shape word usage. At the same time, the rise of pragmatic approaches provided methodological tools for examining the functional roles of word combinations in discourse, encompassing their stylistic, communicative, and sociolinguistic dimensions. These approaches allowed linguists to investigate how



context, speaker intention, and social norms influence the formation and interpretation of lexical combinations.

Furthermore, the development of text and discourse linguistics significantly broadened the scope of combinatorial studies, making it possible to analyze how linguistic units interact across different genres, registers, and communicative situations. This perspective facilitated a more holistic understanding of word combinations, highlighting patterns of cohesion, coherence, and thematic organization within texts. The integration of corpus-based methods, empirical analyses, and cross-genre comparisons strengthened the ability to identify recurrent combinatorial patterns and variations, thereby providing insights into both the cognitive and social dimensions of language use. As a result, contemporary combinatorial linguistics in Uzbek has become increasingly interdisciplinary, combining cognitive, pragmatic, and discourse-analytic perspectives to offer a richer and more nuanced account of how words combine and function in real communicative contexts.

In parallel, the introduction of corpus linguistics and computational methods in the 21st century marked a methodological breakthrough. Large-scale digital corpora of Uzbek made it possible to empirically study the frequency, distribution, and variability of collocations. Statistical analyses and experimental methods also began to play a crucial role in identifying the degree of combinability and semantic compatibility among words. As a result, combinatorial linguistics in Uzbek entered a new, interdisciplinary phase, combining traditional descriptive insights with innovative quantitative and cognitive approaches.

In parallel, the introduction of corpus linguistics and computational methods in the 21st century represented a significant methodological breakthrough for Uzbek linguistics. The development of large-scale digital corpora enabled researchers to empirically investigate the frequency, distribution, and variability of collocations across a wide range of genres and registers. By employing statistical analyses, computational modeling, and experimental methods, scholars gained the ability to quantify degrees of combinability, semantic compatibility, and co-occurrence patterns among words. These tools also allowed for the identification of subtle patterns of lexical preference, idiomatic usage, and stylistic variation that were previously difficult to capture through traditional methods.

Consequently, combinatorial linguistics in Uzbek entered a new interdisciplinary phase, integrating traditional descriptive insights with innovative quantitative, cognitive, and computational approaches. This integration not only enhanced the empirical rigor of linguistic studies but also expanded the theoretical horizons of the field, facilitating research at the intersection of lexicology, semantics, pragmatics, and cognitive science. Moreover, the availability of corpus-based data provided a foundation for comparative studies, diachronic analyses, and cross-linguistic investigations, enabling scholars to situate Uzbek combinatorial phenomena within broader typological and theoretical frameworks. As a result, contemporary combinatorial linguistics in Uzbek has become both more precise in



its methodology and more comprehensive in its explanatory scope, bridging descriptive, cognitive, and empirical perspectives.

The research of I. Qo‘chqortoyev occupies a particularly significant place in contemporary Uzbek linguistics. His work has concentrated on the systematic study of collocations, the empirical identification of word combinability through advanced statistical methods, and the construction of semantic networks in the Uzbek language. By combining quantitative analysis with theoretical insights, Qo‘chqortoyev has provided a more rigorous and nuanced understanding of how words co-occur, interact, and function within the lexicon. These investigations are not only deepening knowledge of lexical combinatorics in Uzbek but also laying new scientific foundations for the further development of combinatorial linguistics, offering both methodological innovations and theoretical frameworks that can guide future research [Qo‘chqortoyev, 2018:22–24].

At the same time, contemporary Uzbek linguistic research increasingly integrates combinatorial inquiry with the principles and methods of cognitive linguistics. Scholars are actively analyzing semantic combinations of words, as well as metaphorical and metonymic constructions arising from cognitive processes, using Uzbek linguistic material. These studies demonstrate that combinatorial linguistics is intricately interconnected not only with grammatical and syntactic phenomena but also with psycholinguistic, cognitive, and conceptual dimensions of language use. By examining how speakers mentally organize and interpret word combinations, researchers are revealing the dynamic interplay between cognition, meaning, and communication in Uzbek.

As a result of these contemporary investigations, combinatorial linguistics in Uzbek is progressively establishing itself as an independent scholarly discipline. The integration of corpus-based methodologies and computer technologies has further elevated the field, enabling large-scale empirical analyses, precise quantification of combinatorial patterns, and interdisciplinary approaches that combine descriptive, cognitive, and computational perspectives. Consequently, the study of word combinations in Uzbek is entering a new stage of development, characterized by methodological rigor, theoretical sophistication, and practical applicability, positioning the discipline for continued growth and innovation.

The formation and development of combinatorial linguistics within Uzbek linguistics is deeply rooted in centuries-old scholarly and literary traditions. Although in the pre-Soviet period these phenomena had not yet crystallized as an independent scientific concept, the works of prominent figures such as Mahmud Kashgari, Alisher Navoi, and Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur contain numerous insightful observations on the combinability of linguistic units, semantic expansion, and contextual harmony. These early analyses reflect an implicit understanding of lexical valency, syntagmatic relations, and the nuances of meaning in different communicative contexts. By documenting patterns of word usage, stylistic preferences, and the interplay between form and meaning, these scholars laid the conceptual groundwork for the systematic study of word



combinations. Their contributions thus provided a rich theoretical foundation that continues to inform and inspire contemporary research in Uzbek combinatorial linguistics.

During the Soviet period, Uzbek linguistics, influenced by Russian and Western linguistic theories, began to approach combinatorial phenomena on a systematic scientific basis. The research of scholars such as Fitrat, Sh. Rahmatullaev, M. Asqarova, A. G‘ulomov, and Sh. Usmonova emphasized the valency properties of words, as well as their syntactic and semantic relations, thereby contributing significantly to the formalization of combinatorial principles in the Uzbek language. Their work not only examined patterns of word combination and co-occurrence but also explored the functional and stylistic roles of lexical units within sentences and texts. By integrating theoretical insights with descriptive analyses, these scholars played a pivotal role in shaping the scientific concept of combinatorial linguistics, bridging traditional literary scholarship with modern linguistic methodology and laying the groundwork for subsequent developments in the field.

During the independence period, Uzbek linguistics witnessed the emergence of new methodological directions, including cognitive linguistics, pragmatics, and text linguistics. Through the pioneering research of scholars such as R. Rasulov, N. Mahmudov, A. Nurmonov, G‘. Abdurahmonov, Sh. Sirojiddinov, and others, the study of word combinability expanded beyond purely grammatical analyses to encompass semantic, pragmatic, and communicative dimensions. By integrating cognitive, pragmatic, and discourse-analytic perspectives, researchers were able to capture both the formal properties and the functional dynamics of word combinations, marking a significant methodological shift in the development of combinatorial linguistics in Uzbek.

In the contemporary era, combinatorial linguistics in Uzbek is being investigated in greater depth through the application of corpus linguistics, computational methods, and statistical analysis. Young scholars, including I. Qo‘chqortoyev and D. Madrahimov, are systematically examining collocations and semantic combinations of words using quantitative and experimental approaches. Their research not only provides empirical evidence of patterns of word co-occurrence and semantic compatibility but also broadens the applied scope of combinatorial linguistics, enabling analyses across different genres, registers, and communicative contexts. By combining traditional descriptive insights with modern computational and statistical tools, these studies are advancing the discipline to a new stage of development, contributing to both theoretical refinement and practical applications in lexicography, language teaching, and natural language processing [Madrahimov, 2020:51].

In conclusion, although combinatorial linguistics in Uzbek has not yet fully crystallized as an independent scholarly discipline, its theoretical and methodological foundations have been developing systematically over centuries—from the earliest literary and scholarly sources, through the Soviet period, and into



the independence era and contemporary research. Today, the field is being increasingly enriched by the integration of international linguistic approaches with Uzbek-specific data, combining traditional descriptive methods with cognitive, pragmatic, corpus-based, and computational techniques. This interdisciplinary and empirically grounded development is producing new theoretical insights, advancing our understanding of word combinability, semantic networks, and contextual usage, and generating practical applications in areas such as lexicography, language education, and natural language processing. As a result, combinatorial linguistics in Uzbek is steadily moving toward establishing itself as a mature, independent domain of linguistic inquiry with both national and global relevance.

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## MUNDARIJA

<i>Sirojiddinov Shuhrat</i>	O'zbek tili – xalqaro maydonda!	
<b>I SHO‘BA. O‘ZBEK TILSHUNOSLIGI VA TILSHUNOSLIKNING NAZARIY MASALALARI</b>		
<i>Ashirboyev Samixon</i>	O'zbek adabiy tilining tayanch dialektini belgilash yo'lida	6
<i>Hakimova Muhayyo, Rahmatova Feruza</i>	O'zbek tilida kognitiv metonimiya	11
<i>Juraqobilova Xamida</i>	She'riy asarlarda kognitiv metaforalar shakllanishida lingvomadaniy omillarning ta'siri	17
<i>Mustafayev Fizuli</i>	Kino dilində söz birləşməsi və qoşa sözlər haqqında	24
<i>Jabborov Baxrom, Sharipova Sarvinoz, Istamova Shohista.</i>	O'zbek iboralarining milliy mentalitetni ifodalashdagi o'rni	32
<i>Turdiboyev Tohir</i>	Yordamchi so'zlar masalasiga doir ayrim qarashlar	37
<i>Abjalova Manzura</i>	Hozirgi o'zbek tili leksik sathiga doir ba'zi masalalar	42
<i>Sheronov Boyirboy</i>	Sintaktik sathda mazmuniy-shakliy nomutanosiblik haqida	50
<i>Madjidova Dilorom</i>	Современные методы и проблемы прикладного языкознания	54
<i>Tolipova Dildora</i>	Лакуны в узбекских письменных литературных источниках и проблемы их перевода	59
<i>Elova Dilrabo</i>	O'zbek tilshunosligida uslubiy xoslanishni farqlash xususidagi qarashlar	67
<i>Abdullayev Jumanazar</i>	Yangi O'zbekistonning mumtoz tilshunoslik merosi, zamonaviy lingvistik qadriyati	73
<i>Israilova Saodat</i>	Turk va o'zbek tillarida rang bildiruvchi leksemalar semantikasi	84
<i>Kasimova Ziyoda</i>	Cho'lponning "Kecha va kunduz" romanidagi frazeologik birliklarning badiiy-uslubiy tahlili	88
<i>Baxodirova Shaxlo</i>	Lakuna va realiya munosabati	92



<i>Hakimov Dilshod</i>	“Biz” va “o‘z” olmoshlarining o‘zbek tilidagi funksional maqomi: struktur-semantik tahlil	98
<i>Kurbanbayev Otabek, Qodirberganova Dilnura</i>	O‘tkir Hoshimov asarlarida so‘z birikmasining turlari O‘tkir Hoshimov asarlarida so‘z birikmasining turlari	107
<i>Allaquliyeva Qunduz</i>	Ixtionimlarning lingvistik va ekstralingvistik omillar asosida yangi ma’no ifodalashi	113
<i>Isoqulova Qunduz</i>	So‘z-gaplarning noverbal vositalar bilan ifodalanishi	117
<i>Ismayilli Ayshen</i>	Sintaktik yolla yaranan mikrotoponimlar xulasə	122
<i>Davronova Zarnigor</i>	Sadriddin Ayniyning “Sudxo‘rning o‘limi” qissasidagi antroponimlarining kognitiv-semantik tahlili	132
<i>Muzaffarova Zarrina</i>	Metonimiyaning konseptual modellari	136
<i>Yusupova Aziza</i>	Metaforaning she’riy matnlarda aks etishi	140
<i>Mamarasulova Maftuna</i>	Fonosemantik g‘oyalarning rivojlanish bosqichlari	146
<i>Abdurasulova Dilnoza</i>	Ayollar nutqida konnotatsiya va murojaat birliklarining pragmatik xususiyatlari	151
<i>Soqiyeva Shirin</i>	Tilshunoslikda konseptni o‘rganishda til va madaniyatning o‘rni	157
<i>Abruyeva Zaxro</i>	O‘zbek tilidagi murojaat shakllarining konseptual tuzilishi	160
<i>Bovmanova Bashorat</i>	O‘zbek tilida halollik tushunchasining leksik-semantik ifodalanishi	164
<i>Jumaniyozova Charos</i>	Hajm-o‘lchov bildiruvchi sifatlarning nisbiylik xususiyati	168
<i>Xayrullayeva Ra’no</i>	Kichraytirish qo‘shimchalarining nutqdagi ahamiyati	172
<i>Tursunova Sojidxon</i>	“Fayzining amakisi” hikoyasidagi nutqiy akt vositasida ifodalangan ironiyalar tahlili	177



<i>Utegenova O'g'iloy</i>	Badiiy asarlarda tasviriy ifodalar	181
<i>Maxmudova Matluba</i>	Qaratqich kelishigi semantikasiga doir ayrim mulohazalar	185
<i>Xolmamatova Sarvinozxon</i>	Konnotatsiya va konnotativ birliklarning o'rganilganlik darajasi hamda turlari	191
<i>Turg'unboyeva Dilnoza</i>	Zamonaviy tilshunoslikda miqdor kategoriyasining o'rni	199
<i>O'ralova Nargiza</i>	Parsellyatsiya va metaforaning o'zaro aloqadorligi	204
<i>Jabborova Aziza</i>	O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyevning BMT Bosh Assambleyasining 72-sessiyasida so'zlagan nutqidagi evfemizmlarning morfologik tahlili	209
<i>Odilova Dilobar</i>	Jahon tilshunosligida o'xshatishlarning ilmiy tadqiqi	214
<i>Nazarov Qobilbek</i>	Turli tizimdagi tillarda soma komponentli maqollarning tasniflanishi	218
<i>Mullaboyeva Shirin</i>	Til, estetik tafakkur va didning paremiologik birliklarda ifodalanishi	226
<i>G'aybullayev Erkinjon</i>	O'zbek madaniyatini ifoda etishda lakunalarning roli: Cho'lpon asarlari misolida	230
<i>Oripova Mavluda</i>	Sinestezik metaforalarning lingvomadaniy xarakteri:sinestezik metafora va milliy o'ziga xoslik	240
<i>Otaxonova Sohiba</i>	Antroponimlarning internet va yangi media makonidagi o'rni	245
<i>Shodmonaliyeva Yulduz</i>	Modallik bilan tasdiq-inkor kategoriyasining o'zaro munosabati	250
<i>Sobirova Maftuna</i>	Konchilik terminotizimi va uning o'zbek leksik tizimidagi o'rni	256
<i>Umarova Shahzoda</i>	O'zbek tilshunosligining kombinator lingvistikaning shakllanishidagi o'rni	260
<i>Turg'unova Maftuna</i>	Til taraqqiyotida kognitiv tilshunoslikning o'rni	270
<i>Muratova Nafisa</i>	Tilak va tabrik nutqiy aktida ekstralingvistik	274



	vositalarning o'rni	
<i>Murotov Hamro</i>	Reklama matnlarining tasnifi	280
<i>Normuminov Laziz</i>	Qo'chqor Norqobil hikoyalarida xalqona so'zlashuv, ibora va maqollarning qo'llanishi	285
<b>II SHO'BA. AMALIY TILSHUNOSLIK VA LINGVODIDAKTIKA MUAMMOLARI.</b>		
<i>Xolmanova Zulxumor</i>	Tilning ma'lumotlarni saqlash va yetkazish funksiyasi	289
<i>Qurbonova Munavvara</i>	Ontolingvistika va pragmalolingvistika munosabatida deyktik birliklarning o'rni	297
<i>Ruzibayeva Nigoraxon</i>	Psychological needs in the language classroom	303
<i>Abdurahmonova Muqaddas</i>	Ментальные омонимы в когнитивной лингвистике	308
<i>Umurzoqova Marhabo</i>	Badiiy matnda ayol lisoniy shaxs tiplari xususida	317
<i>Abjalova Manzura</i>	O'zbek tili multikorpusi – zamonaviy ta'limiy tizim	321
<i>Ruzmetova Novval</i>	Роль узбекских народных традиций в социокультурном развитии студентов	326
<i>G'ulomova Nargiza</i>	Alisher Navoiy mualliflik korpusini yaratishda statistik ma'lumotlarning muhimligi	335
<i>Dedaxanova Muazzam</i>	Lingvistik ekspertizaning yuzaga kelishi va shakllanish tarixi	344
<i>Shamsiyeva Manzura</i>	Animatsion filmlarning aksiolingvistik jihatlari	347
<i>Xudaykulova Shaxnoza</i>	O'zbek tili diskursida global qadriyatlarining aksiolingvistik integratsiyasi	353
<i>Ibragimova Sayyora</i>	Псевдонимы узбекских и русских писательниц: генезис, семантика и когнитивные особенности	357
<i>Tilyabayev Kamil</i>	Благодарные: из эмоционального опыта	361



	изучения узбекского языка как второго	
<i>Alimardanov Elyor</i>	Xorazm dialektal zonasining qipchoq shevali areallari	369
<i>Bozorova Sabohat</i>	Gazeta tili va publitsistik janrlarning lingvostilistik xususiyatlari	372
<i>Abduvoxidova Mavzuna</i>	Обучение грамматике в условиях коммуникативного подхода	377
<i>Mamadayupova Vasila</i>	Katta yoshdagilarning xorijiy til o'rganishi	381
<i>Azizova Feruza</i>	Raqamli texnologiyalarning til evolyutsiyasiga ta'siri: XXI asrda yozma va og'zaki muloqotning transformatsiyasi	385
<i>Abdullayeva Roxila</i>	Xarakter ifodalovchi birliklarning freym tahlili	389
<i>Yusupova Shahzoda</i>	Suggestiv nutq ta'sirchanligini oshirishda sifatlarning o'rni	393
<i>Mamirova Xayriniso</i>	Ko'p ma'noli so'zlarni qayta ishlashning gibridd modellari	398
<i>Nabiyeva Parvina</i>	Assotsiativ tezaurus: til tasviri va inson ongining modellashtirilishi	405
<i>O'rinova Zarifa</i>	Iqtiboslarning intertekstual tezaurusda aks etishi	410
<i>Rayimjonova Matluba</i>	Rauf Parfi she'riyati leksikasini chastotali lug'at asosida tadqiq qilish muammolari va yechimlari	414
<i>Turobova Nargiza</i>	Ulug'bek Hamdam ijodining lingvopragmatik tahlilida presuppozitsiya	418
<i>Abdullajonova Madina</i>	"Fiziologik xatolar"ni disgrafiyadan farqlash masalasi	424
<i>Pulatova Umriniso</i>	Yoshlar slengining ayrim o'ziga xos hududiy xususiyatlari	428
<i>Imomova Ismigul</i>	Dramatik matnlarda qo'llanilgan barqaror birikmalar va maqollarning intertekstual ohang va mazmunini boyitishdagi roli	435
<i>Arolova Nafisa</i>	Til o'zlashtirishda leksik portlash hodisasi	440
<i>Tursunboyeva Fayiza</i>	Korpus lingvistikasining diniy matnlardagi o'rni	443



<i>Amrullayeva Mohinur</i>	O'zbek tilidagi ayrim fe'l-atvor frazemalarining semantik tasnifi va uslubiy xususiyatlari	450
<i>Mirnosirova Dilbar</i>	Bolalar verbal assotsiatsiyalarining ayrim sintaktik xususiyatlari	454
<i>Aminova Zilola</i>	Darsdan tashqari mashg'ulotlarda o'zga tili o'quvchilarning nutqini o'stirish	462
<i>Muratova Ademi</i>	Multilingualism and bilingualism in turkic-speaking countries: contemporary challenges and development prospects	466
<i>Umurzakova Zuxraxon</i>	Ona tili darslarida interaktiv raqamli resurslarni tatbiq etishning didaktik qulayligi	472
<i>Maxmudjonova Nargizaxon</i>	Tilshunoslarga bog'lab berilgan tomorqa...	477
<b>III SHO'BA. MADANIYATLARARO MULOQOT VA O'ZBEK TILI TARAQQIYOTI</b>		
<i>Uluqov Nosirjon, Solixodjayeva Xavasxon</i>	O'zbek sayillari va ayrim turk bayramlarining etnolingvistik hamda lingvokulturologik tahlili	481
<i>Mirzodjanova Malika</i>	Сравнительный семантический анализ употребления английских “over”, “above” и их таджикских эквивалентов	489
<i>Komilova Gavharoy</i>	Nutq tadqiqida yangi yondashuvlar	484
<i>Pulatova Zamira</i>	Роль межкультурной коммуникации в процессе изучения языков	497
<i>Moldokulova Elina</i>	Сохранение узбекской культурной идентичности через язык и традиционный костюм в эпоху глобализации	501
<i>Yo'ldoshxonov Javohirbek</i>	Микротопонимы как ономастическая реалия: сравнительный анализ ташкента и лондона	505
<i>Abduqodirova Zebo</i>	The role of lingvocultural competence in the translation of specialized ecological texts. (English and Uzbek languages)	509



<i>Otamirzayeva Sug'diyona</i>	Teaching legal english in uzbek context: challenges of terminology	514
<i>Sayfiyeva Komila</i>	Fitonim komponentli o'zbek va ingliz maqollarining madaniyatlararo qiyosiy tadqiqi	521
<i>Madjidova Maftuna</i>	Лингвосоматические единицы которые характерные для арабской культуры	529
<i>Xasanova Sohijamol</i>	Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida "yaxshilik" va "yomonlik" kategoriyalarining lingvokulturologik tahlili	534
<i>Lafasova Mavjuda</i>	Xorij tilshunosligida o'xshatishlar tadqiqi	539
<i>Olimova Mushtariybonu</i>	O'zbek va ingliz xalq maqollaridagi "omad" va "omadsizlik" konseptlarining qiyosiy tahlili	544
<b>IV SHO'BA. O'ZBEK TILINING XORIJDA O'QITILISHI VA O'ZARO HAMKORLIK MASALALARI</b>		
<i>Akalin Ahmet</i>	<i>Kültür Taşıyıcısı Olarak Özbek Dilinin Diplomatik Fonksiyonu</i>	549
<i>Rahmonqulov Abdunazar</i>	O'zbek va tojik tillari interferensiyasi haqida	555
<i>Rafibayeva Nasiba, Mingboyeva Oypari</i>	Лингвистика и страноведческий аспект в преподавании иностранного языка	559
<i>Xakimova Mavzunadjon</i>	Лингвистическое табу и стратегия эвфемизации в таджикском и английском языках	563
<i>Musurmankulova Shaxribon</i>	Turk tiliga xos ayrim frazemalar tahlili	569
<i>Xodjayeva Mashhura</i>	Влияние глобализационных тенденций на методику обучения иностранным языкам	576
<i>Erkaboyeva Havojon</i>	Translation studies and the internationalization of the uzbek language	581



<i>Axmedova Niluzar</i>	Emotsional leksikaning semantik-pragmatik talqini: ingliz va o'zbek tillari misolida	584
<b>V SHO'BA. TIL TARIXI VA TURKIY TILLAR TADQIQOTLARI</b>		
<i>Seyhan Tanju</i>	Ali Şir Nevâyî ve Üslubunda Fiillerin Yeri	589
<i>Abdushukurov Baxtiyor</i>	O'zbek tilining tarixiy takomili va buguni	604
<i>Rahimi Farhad</i>	Nezrali'nin Çağatay Türkçesi Sözlüğünün Yanlışıları Üzerine	611
<i>Jafarzade Vahide</i>	Mustafa Zəririn "Siyərün-nəbi" əsəri haqqında bəzi qeydlər	640
<i>Muhammadiyahva Dilafro 'z</i>	"Boburnoma" parallel korpusini yaratishdagi tarjima tamoyillari	650
<i>Bo'ronov Anvar</i>	Poloves-qipchoq tillari maishiy leksikasi milliy identifikatsiyalash mezoni sifatida	657
<i>Xo'janiyazova Shahnoza</i>	Alisher Navoiyning "Sab' ai sayyor" asaridagi idish-tovoq nomlarining leksik-semantik xususiyatlari	665
<i>Xolmurodova Mushtariy</i>	"Nasoyim ul-muhabbat" asaridagi tibbiy terminlar tahlili	670
<i>Mirzayeva Ulker</i>	Yunan mənəbələrində işlənən Azərbaycan antroponimlərinin leksik-semantik təhlili	676
<i>Babazade Rahshane</i>	Mustafa Zəririn "Yüz hədis və yüz hekayə" əsərində zərflər	684
<i>Yodgorov Hamid</i>	"Qo'noq" umumturkiy leksemasining etimologiyasi	697
<i>O'razova Iqbol</i>	Frazemalar kognitiv semantikaning o'rganish obykti sifatida	701
<i>Azizzade Turkan</i>	R.O.Şor Yafəs-türk dil əlaqələri haqqında	705
<i>Saygin Muhterem</i>	Klasik Türk Edebiyatının Doğu Sahasında Sevgili İçin Kullanılan Bir İfade Körke Bay (Körkke Bay,	711



	Görge Bay)	
<i>Hamishog'lu Meryem</i>	Türkçenin İlk Sözlüğü Dîvânu Lugâti't-Türk'ten Özbek Türkçesine Bitki Adları	718
<i>Bakirov Qudratillo</i>	Turkiy dunyoda vaqt tushunchasi va uning o'rganilishi	734
<i>Sattorova Shahnoza</i>	O'zbek va turk tillarida bir xil etimologiyaga ega o'simlik nomlarining qiyosiy tahlili	739
<i>Maqsudova Feruza</i>	Muqaddas qadamjo nomlari – onomastika sohasining o'rganish obyekti sifatida	745
<i>Azizova Nilufar</i>	“Devonu lug'otit turk”dagi o'z qatlamga oid ijtimoiy munosabat semali leksemalar	750
<i>O'tkirbek Muhammad Sobir</i>	Arba'in she'rlarda “hayit” so'zining lingvopoetik timsollari	756
<i>Siddiqova Naimaxon</i>	Eskirgan so'zlarning eskirmagan ma'nolari	760
<i>Qasimova Sema</i>	“Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud” matnlərində qadin-kishi müraciət formalarinin üslubi, linqvistik və psixolinqvistik tahlili	766
<i>Turdiyeva Roza</i>	O'zbek, qoraqalpoq va ingliz tillaridagi maqollarda zoonimlarning umumiy va milliy xususiyatlari	774