

**GULISTON DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI HUZURIDAGI
ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI PhD.03/27.02.2020.Fil.91.02
RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

RENESSANS TA'LIM UNIVERSITETI

XUSANOVA MAKSUDA NISHONOVNA

**O'ZBEK TILIDAGI DIGNITONIM VA FALERONIMLARNING LISONIY
XUSUSIYATLARI**

10.00.01 – O'zbek tili

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

Guliston – 2024

**Filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi
avtoreferati mundarijasi**

**Contents of dissertation abstract of the doctor of philosophy (PhD)
on philological sciences**

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

Xusanova Maksuda Nishonovna

О‘zbek tilidagi dingnitonim va faleronimlarning lisoniy xususiyatlari3

Xusanova Maksuda Nishonovna

Linguistic features dingnitonyms and phaleronymaceae in uzbek
language.....23

Хусанова Максуда Нишоновна

Лингвистические особенности дингнитонимов и фалеронимовых в узбекском
языке.....43

E‘lon qilingan ishlar ro‘uxati

List of published works

Список опубликованных работ.....47

**GULISTON DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI HUZURIDAGI
ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI PhD.03/27.02.2020.Fil.91.02
RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

RENESSANS TA'LIM UNIVERSITETI

XUSANOVA MAKSUDA NISHONOVNA

**O'ZBEK TILIDAGI DIGNITONIM VA FALERONIMLARNING LISONIY
XUSUSIYATLARI**

10.00.01 – O'zbek tili

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

Guliston – 2024

Filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi mavzusi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasida B2024.I.PhD/Fil4334 raqam bilan ro'yxatga olingan.

Dissertatsiya Renessans ta'lim universitetida bajarilgan

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati uch tilda (o'zbek, ingliz, rus, (rezyume)) Guliston davlat universiteti veb-sahifasi (www.guldu.uz) hamda "ZiyoNet" Axborot ta'lim portali (www.ziynet.uz) manzillariga joylashtirilgan.

Ilmiy rahbar:	Turdibekov Mumin To'rayevich filologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent
Rasmiy opponentlar:	Mamatov Abdug'ofir Eshonqulovich filologiya fanlari doktori, professor Turobov Abduraim Malikovich filologiya fanlari doktori, professor
Yetakchi tashkilot:	Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti

Dissertatsiya himoyasi Guliston davlat universiteti huzuridagi ilmiy darajalar beruvchi PhD 03 27.02.2020 Fil.91.02 raqamli Ilmiy kengashning 2024-yil "14" 12 soat 10⁰⁰ daqi majlisida bo'lib o'tadi (Manzil: 120100, Guliston sh., 4-mavze. Tel.: (99 867) 225-40-42; faks: (99 867) 225-02-75).

Dissertatsiya bilan Guliston davlat universitetining Axborot-resurs markazida tanishish mumkin (23 raqami bilan ro'yxatga olingan). Manzil: 120100, Guliston sh., 4-mavze. Tel.: (867) 225-40-42.

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati 2024-yil "27" 11 kuni tarqatildi.
(2024-yil "27" 11 daqi 23 raqamli reyestr bayonnomasi).



M.R.Mamatqulov
Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi
ilmiy kengash raisi,
filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc), professor

A.A.Axrоров
Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi
ilmiy kengash kotibi,
filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent

F.G.Sharipov
Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi ilmiy kengash
qoshidagi ilmiy seminar raisi,
filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc), professor

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

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahonda onomastik birliklarning tilshunoslik, tarix, geografiya, etnografiya masalalariga oid xususiyatlari keng tadqiq qilib kelinmoqda. Onomastik birliklar sirasiga kiruvchi dignitonim va faleronimlarni lingvistik aspektda o‘rganishga, leksik birlik sifatidagi nomlash xususiyatlarini tahlil qilishga, onomastik birliklar semantikasini yoritishga, tarixiy, madaniy, uslubiy semalarni tadqiq qilishga, dignitonim va faleronimlarning barcha turlarini yaxlit tizim sifatida sotsiolingvistik, semantik, tarixiy-etimologik jihatdan tadqiq etishga talab ortmoqda.

Dunyo tilshunosligida onomastik birliklarni diaxron va sinxron planda o‘rganishga qaratilgan lingvistik tadqiqotlar ommalashmoqda. Onomastik birlikning nominatsion-motivatsion, grammatik, leksik-semantik xususiyatlari bo‘yicha ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda. Atoqli ot tiplari tadqiq etilyotgan bo‘lsa-da, tadqiq qilinishi dolzarb bo‘lgan masalalar keng ko‘lam kasb etmoqda. Dignitonim va faleronimlarni sotsiolingvistika, lingvokulturologiya kabi aspektlarda o‘rganish ham o‘ziga xos ijtimoiy-lisoniy sifatida yuzaga chiqmoqda. Dignitonim va faleronimlar tadqiqi natijasida jamiyat a‘zolarining oilada hamda jamoadagi o‘rni, qadr-qimmatining ortishi va jamiyat taraqqiyotidagi ko‘rsatgan xizmatlari uchun taqdirlanishi muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda.

Mamlakatimizda o‘zbek tili onomastik birliklari yuzasidan ilmiy tadqiqotlar XX asrning 60-yillaridan boshlangan bo‘lsa-da, dignitonim va faleronim nomlarini o‘rganish keng planda, maxsus tadqiqot obyekti sifatida amalga oshirilmagan. Bugungi kunda o‘zbek onomastikasi oldiga atoqli otlar, shu jumladan, dignitonim va faleronimlarni zamonaviy tilshunoslik yutuqlari asosida tadqiq etish vazifasi qo‘yilgan. Xususan, dignitonim va faleronimlar semantikasining ekstralingvistik xususiyatlarini lisoniy, tarixiy-etimologik, leksikografik, morfologik, geografik, etnologik, lingvomadaniy yondashuvlar uyg‘unligida o‘rganish shunday vazifalar sirasiga kiradi. O‘zbek tilining istiqbol davri taraqqiyoti dignitonim va faleronim rivojida muhim ahamiyatga ega. Davlat va xalqaro tashkilotlar tomonidan ta’sis qilingan unvon, orden, medallar sotsiolingvistik, lingvokulturologik, psixolingvistik mohiyat kasb etadi. Shu sababli ularning tarixiy xronologik tahlili va tasnifini, nominatsion, leksik-semantik va grammatik xususiyatini tadqiq qilish zarur. Shuningdek, dignitonim va faleronimlarning tarkibiga kiruvchi onomastik leksikaning mahsuli bo‘lgan atoqli ot tiplari ham to‘liq va aniq belgilanmaganligi, ularning monografik tadqiq qilinishi dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligini ko‘rsatmoqda. Zero, “Agar jamiyat hayotining tanasi iqtisodiyot bo‘lsa, uning joni va ruhi ma’naviyatdir. Biz yangi O‘zbekistonni barpo etishga qaror qilgan ekanmiz, ikkita mustahkam ustunga tayanamiz. Birinchisi – bozor tamoyillariga asoslangan kuchli iqtisodiyot bo‘lsa, ikkinchisi – ajdodlarimizning boy merosi va milliy qadriyatlarga asoslangan kuchli ma’naviyat”¹.

¹ Mirziyoyev Sh. M. Insonparvarlik, ezgulik va bunyodkorlik – milliy g‘oyamizning poydevoridir. – Toshkent: Tasvir, 2021. – B. 4.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017-yil 24-maydagi PQ-2995-son “Qadimiy yozma manbalarni saqlash, tadqiq va targ‘ib qilish tizimini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2019-yil 4-oktyabrdagi PQ-4479-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasining “Davlat tili haqida”gi qonuni qabul qilinganligining o‘ttiz bir yilligini keng nishonlash to‘g‘risida”, 2019-yil 21-oktyabrdagi PQ-5880-son “O‘zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2020-yil 20-oktyabrdagi PF-6084-son “Mamlakatimizda o‘zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi Farmonlari, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2019-yil 12-dekabrdagi 984-son “Davlat tilini rivojlantirish departamenti to‘g‘risidagi Nizomni tasdiqlash haqida”gi qarori, 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-son “2022-2026-yillarga mo‘ljallangan Yangi O‘zbekistonning Taraqqiyot strategiyasi to‘g‘risida”gi Farmon va qarorlari, O‘zbekiston fuqarolarini unvon, orden va medallar bilan taqdirlash haqidagi farmonlari hamda mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa me‘yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishga ushbu tadqiqot muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

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

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. Jahon tilshunosligida onomastika va uning tarmoqlari bo‘yicha salmoqli ishlar amalga oshirilgan. Xususan, onomastikaning umumiy masalalari bo‘yicha V.D.Bondaletov, S.G.Veselovskiy, N.V.Podolskaya, V.A.Nikonov, L.P.Kalakuskoy, V.A.Ivashko²; antroponimlar doirasida T.F.Vedina, I.M.Ganjina, Yu.Fedosyuk, A.V.Superanskaya, M.V.Karpenko, A.V.Suslova, T.V.Toporova, N.A.Baskakov, O.I.Fonyakova, L.M.Shetinin³, toponimlar bo‘yicha V.A.Juchkevich, V.A.Nikonov, V.D.Belenkaya, M.V.Gorbanevskiy, S.A.Koporskiy, E.M.Murzayev, A.V.Superanskaya, A.I.Yashenko⁴ kabi olimlar tomonidan tadqiqotlar o‘tkazilgan.

² Бондалетов В.Д. Русская ономастика. – М., 1983. – 224 с.; Веселовский С.Г. Ономастикон Древнерусские имена, прозвища и фамилии. – М.: Наука, 1974. – 382 с.; Подольская Н.В. Словарь русской ономастической терминологии. – М., 1988; Никонов В.А. Имя и общество. – М., 1974.; Ономастика и норма / Под ред. Л.П.Калакуской. – М., 1976; Ономастика и грамматика / Под ред. Л.П. Калакуской. – М., 1989; Ивашко В.А. Как выбирают имена. – Минск, 1989.

³ Ведина Т.Ф. Словарь личных имен. – М., 2000; Ганжина И.М. Словарь современных русских фамилий.– М., 2001; Федосюк Ю. Русские фамилии. – М., 1986; Суперанская А.В. Общая теория имени собственного. – М., 1973; Карпенко М.В. Русская антропонимика. – Одесса, 1970; Имя собственное в художественной литературе // Филологические науки, 1986; Суперанская А.В., Суслова А.В. Современные русские фамилии. – М., 1991; Суперанская А.В. Что такое топонимика? – М., 1985; Топорова Т.В. Культура в зеркале языка: древнегерманские двучленные имена собственные. – М., 1996; Баскаков Н.А. Русские фамилии тюркского происхождения. – М., 1979; Фоныкова О.И. Имя собственное в художественном тексте. – Л., 1990; Щетинин Л.М. Русские имена: Очерки по донской антропонимии. – Ростов-на-Дону, 1978.

⁴ Жучкевич В.А. Общая топонимика. – Минск, 1980; Никонов В.А. Введение в топонимику. – М., 1965; Беленкая В.Д. Топонимы в составе лексической системы языка. – М., 1969; Горбаневский М.В. В мире имен и названий. – М., 1982; Русская городская топонимия. – М., 1996; Копорский С.А. О лексикосемантических особенностях наименований // Мысли о современном русском языке. – М., 1969; Мурзаев Э.М. Очерки

Ma'lumki, o'zbek nomshunosligidagi agnoonim, genonim, poreyonim, faleronim, dignitonim kabi bir qancha onomastik birlik nomlari hozirgacha maxsus to'planib, tadqiq qilinmagan. O'zbek olimlaridan H.Dadaboyev, N.Ahmatov, Z.Xolmanova, A.O'rozboyev olib borgan tadqiqotlarida eski adabiy yodgorliklaridagi ba'zi dignitonimlarga e'tibor qaratgan. A.Mo'minovaning unvon va mansab nomlariga bag'ishlangan nomzodlik dissertatsiyasida mavzuning ba'zi jihatlari yoritilgan. Jumladan, mansab va unvon nomlarining semantik strukturasi, undagi ko'p ma'nolilik, sinonimiya hodisalari tekshirilgan. Mamlakatimiz mustaqillikka erishgach, tilshunosligimizning boshqa sohalarida bo'lgani kabi o'zbek nomshunosligida ham dignitonimlarni o'rganishga e'tibor berila boshlandi. Faleronimlar esa, o'zbek nomshunosligida monografik planda tadqiq qilinmagan. Tarix va adabiyotshunoslik fanlari o'zbek tilining nomshunoslik bo'limi bilan bevosita bir-biriga bog'liq. Turli manbalarda, tarixiy, badiiy, avtobiografik asarlardagi dignitonimlar qisman o'rganilgan, u yoki bu darajada tilga olingan, ammo nomshunoslik nuqtai nazaridan ular bo'yicha maxsus tadqiqot ishlari bajarilmagan.

Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim yoki ilmiy-tadqiqot muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejaları bilan bog'liqligi. Dissertatsiya Renessans ta'lim universitetining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasiga muvofiq "O'zbek tilshunosligining dolzarb masalalari" nomli mavzusi doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi o'zbek tilidagi dignitonim va faleronimlarning lingvistik aspektidagi tadqiqini amalga oshirishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

ilmiy, tarixiy va badiiy manbalardan o'zbek dignitonim hamda faleronimlarini to'plash, ularning onomastik ko'lamdagi o'rni, maqomini hamda nomlanish tamoyillarini aniqlash;

dignitonim va faleronimlarning shakllanishi hamda qo'llanishi ma'naviy-ma'rifiy, ijtimoiy-siyosiy, iqtisodiy omillarga bog'liqligi, jamiyat taraqqiyotiga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatishini dalillash;

dignitonim va faleronimlarning tarixiy-xronologik, kasbiy xoslanish, ta'sis etilish va tuzilish jihatidan xalqning qadimiy an'analari, milliy va umuminsoniy qadriyatlarini hamda urf-odatlarini asosiga ko'ra tasniflash;

dignitonim va faleronimlar lisoniy tarkibiga ko'ra umumturkiy hamda o'zlashma qatlamga oidligini aniqlash, ularning tarkibiy tuzilishi, onomastik-morfologik xususiyatlarini tahlil qilish.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida o'zbek tilidagi xalq tarixida muayyan tarixiy, madaniy, moddiy va ma'naviy qimmatga ega bo'lgan mingdan ortiq unvon (faxriy, diniy va ilmiy unvon) nomlari–dignitonimlar hamda orden, medal va mukofotlarning maxsus nomlari – faleronimlar tanlangan.

Tadqiqotning predmetini o'zbek tilidagi dignitonim va faleronimlarning nominatsion-motivatsion, leksik-semantik, lingvokulturologik, etnolingvistik belgi-xususiyatlarini tashkil qiladi.

топонимики. – М., 1974; Яценко А.И. Лингвистический анализ микропонимов определенного региона. – Вологда, 1977.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Dissertatsiya mavzusini yoritishda diaxron va sinxron tavsiflash, lug‘aviy-ma’naviy tahlil, qiyosiy-tarixiy tahlil, nominatsion-motivatsion tahlil, etimologik, statistik, lingvistik tahlil usullaridan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

dignitonim, faleronimlarning yuzaga kelishi va ularning nomlanishi ijtimoiy-ma’naviy hayot hamda jamiyat a’zolarining rag‘bat olishi va mehnat faoliyati samaradorlik darajasining ortishiga ijobiy ta’sir ko‘rsatuvchi ma’naviy-ma’rifiy, iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy-siyosiy omillar bilan bog‘liqligi isbotlangan;

o‘zbek tili leksikasida mansab, unvon, medal, orden, mukofot singari dignitonim va faleronimlarning tarixiy-xronologik, kasbiy xoslanganlik, ta’sis etilish asoslari xalqning qadimiy an’analari, milliy va umuminsoniy qadriyatlari hamda urf-odatlar kabi mental holatlar bilan bog‘liqligi dalillangan;

ilk davrdan bugungi kunga qadar ta’sis etilgan dignitonim va faleronimlar lisoniy tarkibiga ko‘ra umumturkiy hamda o‘zlashma qatlamga oidligi, strukturaviy jihatdan sodda, qo‘shma va birikmali ekanligi va onomastik, semantik xususiyatlariga ko‘ra turkiy va o‘zbek tillari qonuniyatlariga mosligi isbotlangan;

ilmiy, badiiy, avtobiografik, tarixiy, rasmiy va boshqa manbalardagi davlatchilik tartiblarining joriy qilinishi va taraqqiyoti bilan bog‘liq ravishda yuzaga kelgan dignitonim hamda faleronimlar ilk bor to‘planib, ularning onomastik ko‘lamda tutgan o‘rni va maqomi, nominatsion-motivatsion tamoyillari ochib berilgan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

dignitonim va faleronimlar bo‘yicha to‘plangan materiallar, ularning tadqiqi yuzasidan chiqarilgan natija hamda xulosalar, lisoniy materiallar tahlili o‘zbek tilshunosligi, xususan, o‘zbek onomastikasini ilmiy ma’lumotlar bilan boyitib, nomlarni tahlil qilishda manba bo‘lib xizmat qilishi asoslangan;

tadqiqotning materiallari nomshunoslikka oid o‘quv adabiyotlari va izohli lug‘atlar yaratishda, nomshunoslik, leksikologiya, tarix, etnografiya, maxsus kurs va seminar darslarini o‘tishda, shuningdek, kulturologiya, sotsiolingvistika, psixolingvistika fanlari bo‘yicha muhim manba sifatida xizmat qilishi dalillangan;

dignitonim va faleronimlar tadqiqi yuzasidan chiqarilgan natijalar O‘zbekistonda ta’sis etiladigan unvon, orden, medal, mukofot nomlarini yaratishda, ularni targ‘ib qilishda o‘ziga xos asos vazifasini o‘tashi aniqlangan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi nazariy jihatidan muammoning aniq qo‘yilganligi, ilmiy-badiiy manbalarga tayanilgani, ishonchli va samarali tasniflash, tarixiy-genetik, qiyosiy-tarixiy hamda statistik tahlil usullaridan foydalanilgani, nazariy natija va xulosalar amaliyotga joriy etilganligi, olingan natijalarning vakolatli tashkilotlar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot ilmiy ahamiyati umumlashtirilgan ilmiy-nazariy xulosa va natijalar o‘zbek tili onomastikasini dignitonim va faleronimlar haqidagi ilmiy qarashlarni yangi bilimlar bilan boyitib, ishning ilmiy tahlili, xulosalari va tadqiq usullaridan boshqa onomastik birliklarni lingvokulturologik, sotsiolingvistik tadqiq etishda foydalanish mumkinligi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati atoqli otlarga oid lugʻatlar tuzishda, “Oʻzbek tili”, “Oʻzbek nomshunosligi”, “Etnografiya”, “Madaniyatshunoslik” kabi darslik va qoʻllanmalar tuzishda, oliy oʻquv yurtlarida oʻzbek tili fanidan dignitonimlar hamda faleronimlar boʻyicha maxsus kurs va seminarlar oʻtishda hamda dignitonim va faleronimlarning izohli lugʻatini yaratishda oʻziga xos manba va material sifatida xizmat qilishi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Oʻzbek tilida dignitonim va faleronimlarning lisoniy xususiyatlari yuzasidan erishilgan ilmiy natijalar asosida:

ilmiy, badiiy, avtobiografik, tarixiy, rasmiy va boshqa manbalardagi davlatchilik tartiblarining joriy qilinishi va taraqqiyoti bilan bogʻliq ravishda yuzaga kelgan dignitonim hamda faleronimlar ilk bor toʻplanib, ularning onomastik koʻlamda tutgan oʻrni va maqomi, nominatsion-motivatsion tamoyillari ochib berilganligiga doir nazariy xulosalardan Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat oʻzbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida bajarilgan OT-F1-030 “Oʻzbek adabiyoti tarixi” koʻp jildlik monografiyasini (7-jild) chop etish nomli fundamental loyihada foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat oʻzbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2024-yil 11-iyundagi 04/1-1530-sonli maʼlumotnomasi). Natijada monografiyaning XIX asr oxiri XX asr boshlariga oid asarlarda qoʻllangan dignitonimlarni guruhlariga ajratishda, xronologik tasnifini berishda, dignitonim va faleronimlarning jamiyat hayotidagi oʻrnini belgilash masalalari kabi yangi maʼlumotlar bilan boyishiga erishilgan;

ilk davrdan bugungi kunga qadar taʼsis etilgan dignitonim va faleronimlar lisoniy tarkibiga koʻra umumturkiy hamda oʻzlashma qatlamga oidligi, srukturaviy jihatdan sodda, qoʻshma va birikmali ekanligi va onomastik, semantik xususiyatlariga koʻra turkiy va oʻzbek tillari qonuniyatlariga mosligi isbotlanganligiga doir ilmiy xulosalardan Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat oʻzbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida bajarilgan PZ-20170927147 – “Qadimgi davrlardan XIII asrgacha boʻlgan turkiy yozma manbalar tadqiqi” nomli ilmiy-amaliy loyihada foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat oʻzbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2024-yil 6-iyundagi 04/1-1479- sonli maʼlumotnomasi). Natijada tarixiy dignitonim va faleronimlarning qoʻllanilishi, turkiy yozma manbalarda uchraydigan namunalarini tahlil qilish jarayonida ularning qoʻllanish davri, anglatgan maʼnolari boʻyicha chiqarilgan xulosalardan loyiha mavzusiga oid nazariy va amaliy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqishga, dignitonim va faleronimlarning taʼsis etilishi, semantikasini toʻlaqonli tavsiflash, izohlashga erishilgan;

dignitonim, faleronimlarning yuzaga kelishi va ularning nomlanishi ijtimoiy-maʼnaviy hayot hamda jamiyat aʼzolarining ragʻbat olishi va mehnat faoliyati samaradorlik darajasining ortishiga ijobiy taʼsir koʻrsatuvchi maʼnaviy-maʼrifiy, iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy-siyosiy omillar bilan bogʻliqligiga oid ilmiy natijalaridan Respublika Maʼnaviyat va maʼrifat markazi, “Maʼrifat” targʻibotchilar jamiyati, Oʻzbekiston Yozuvchilar uyushmasi, Oʻzbekiston jurnalistlari ijodiy uyushmasi tomonidan olib borilgan “Oʻzbekiston Qahramonlari” mavzularidagi fundamental

va amaliy ilmiy loyihalarda foydalanilgan (Respublika Ma'naviyat va ma'rifat markazi, "Ma'rifat" targ'ibotchilar jamiyatining 2024-yil 23-apreldagi 01/14-25-sonli ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada loyiha O'zbekiston Qahramonlarining avtobiografiyasidagi dignitonim hamda faleronimlarni matnlarda qo'llash, dignitonim va faleronimlarning shakllanishida shaxs omilining o'rni haqidagi ma'lumotlar bilan amaliy boyitilgan;

o'zbek tili leksikasida mansab, unvon, medal, orden, mukofot singari dignitonim va faleronimlarning tarixiy-xronologik, kasbiy xoslanganlik, ta'sis etilish asoslari xalqning qadimiy an'analari, milliy va umuminsoniy qadriyatlari hamda urf-odatlar kabi mental holatlar bilan bog'liqligi asosida chiqarilgan ilmiy-nazariy xulosalaridan O'zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasining "O'zbekiston tarixi" telekanalida e'fira uzatilgan "Uchinchi renessans" ko'rsatuvi ssenariysini tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi "O'zbekiston tarixi" telekanalining 2024-yilning 24-apreldagi 06-28-551-sonli ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada, mazkur teleko'rsatuv uchun tayyorlangan materiallar yoshlarning madaniyati va ma'naviy olamini boyitishga, dunyoqarashini kengayishiga zamin yaratuvchi ilmiy-faktik jihatlari bilan boyitilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Tadqiqot natijalari 8 ta ilmiy-amaliy anjuman, jumladan 5 ta respublika hamda 3 ta xalqaro ilmiy anjumanlarda muhokamadan o'tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi yuzasidan jami 15 ta, jumladan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 6 ta, xorijiy jurnallarda 2 ta ilmiy maqola nashr qilingan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uch asosiy bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxatidan iborat. Hajmi 133 sahifani tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Dissertatsiyaning kirish qismida mavzuning bugungi kundagi dolzarbligi asoslangan, muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi yoritilgan, tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi, tadqiqot maqsadi va vazifalari ifodalangan, tadqiqot obyekti ko'rsatilgan, ilmiy yangiligi bayon qilingan, olingan natijalarning ishonchligi asoslangan, nazariy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, natijalarning amaliyotga joriy etilishi, e'lon qilingan ishlar, dissertatsiyaning tuzilishiga oid ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobi "**Dignitonim va faleronimlarning onomastik ko'lami hamda nomlanish xususiyati**" deb nomlanib, atoqli otlarning onomastik ko'lami va lisoniy maqomi tahlil etilgan. Ma'lumki, onomastik birliklar tildagi atoqli ot turlarining to'plami bo'lib, ularni keng va tor ma'nosi mavjud. Onomastik ko'lamlar superko'lami, makroko'lami, mikroko'lami va yana kichikroq ko'lamlarga bo'lib o'rganiladi. Onomastik ko'lamni tashkil etuvchi makroko'lamlarga

antroponimlar, toponimlar, zoonimlar, kosmonimlar, gidronimlar, mifonim, poreyonim, ideonimlar kiradi. Antroponim, toponim, gidronim va ideonimlar tarkibini atoqli otlarga boy bo'lgan mikroko'lamlar tashkil qiladi. Bu makroko'lamlar bo'yicha olimlar tomonidan bir qator tadqiqotlar amalga oshirildi. O'zbek onomastikasining superko'lamiga kiruvchi 22 ta makroko'lamdan biri⁵ni ideonimlar tashkil qiladi. Ideonimlar (yun. Idea – g'oya+onoma – atoqli ot) – tarixiy asarlar, hujjatlarning atoqli oti. Insonning aqliy, g'oyaviy va badiiy faoliyatining mahsuli bo'lgan tarixiy, badiiy asarlar, hujjat, unvon, orden, medallarning atoqli nomlari ideonim deb ataladi. Ideonimlarni tasnif etganda, uning mikroko'lam turlariga quyidagilarni kiritish mumkin:

Ktematonim – xalq tarixi, milliy madaniyati uchun ma'lum qimmatga ega bo'lgan ba'zi nodir qurollar, asbob-uskunalar, buyumlarning bir donasiga berilgan atoqli ot.

Geortonim – har qanday bayram, festival, xotira kunlari, marosim va tadbirlarga berilgan atoqli ot. Navro'z bayrami, Ramazon hayiti (Iyd-al Fitr).

Xrononim – tarixiy davrlar, bosqichlarning atoqli oti. Masalan, Temuriylar davri, Oila yili.

Dokumentonim – xalq tarixi uchun alohida ahamiyatga ega hujjatlar nomi. Mustaqillik deklaratsiyasi, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasi.

Gameronim – matbuot organlari (gazeta, jurnal, byulleten, axborot va b.) “Xalq so'zi”, “Yangi O'zbekiston” (gazeta), “Saodat”, “Moliya” (jurnal).

Artionim – tasviriy san'at asarlari (rang-tasvir, grafika, plastika va b.) tasviriy san'at asarlari (rang-tasvir, grafika, plastika va b.). “Mona Liza” (Leonardo da Vinchi).

Biblionim – har qanday badiiy, ilmiy, diniy, siyosiy asarlarga qo'yilgan atoqli ot. Masalan, Alisher Navoiyning “Xamsa” dostoni, Abdulla Qahhorning “O'tmishdan ertaklar” asari.

Musiqa san'at asarlari (kuy, ashula, qo'shiq va b.) atoqli oti. Masalan, “Munojot”, “Ushshoq” (xalq kuyi).

Dignitonim – faxriy unvonlar, mansablarning atoqli oti. Masalan, O'zbekistonda xizmat ko'rsatgan artist, O'zbekiston Qahramoni.

Faleronim – har qanday orden, medal, ko'krak nishonlarining atoqli oti. “Do'stlik” ordeni, “Shuhrat” medali.

Ilmiy manbalarda tilga olinsa-da, maxsus o'rganilmagan hamda yetarlicha tadqiq etilmagan atoqli ot turlaridan biri dignitonimlardir. “Dignitonim” lotin tilidagi “dignitas” so'zidan olingan bo'lib, “qadr-qimmat, xizmat yoki taqdirlashga loyiq ish” kabi ma'nolarni anglatadi. “Dignitonim” fransuz tilida “dignite” deb atalib, “unvon”, “mansab” ma'nosini bildiradi⁶.

Dignitonimga insonlarning jamiyatdagi faoliyatida erishgan yutuqli, muvaffaqiyatli ishlariga ma'naviy, ma'rifiy va ruhiy jihatidan rag'batlantirish

⁵ Бегматов Э. А. Ўзбек тили антропонимикаси. – Тошкент: Фан, 2013. – 42 б.

⁶ Французско-русский словарь. – М.: Русский язык, 1977. – С. 140.

uchun davlat yoki tashkilot tomonidan ta'xis etilgan unvon (faxriy, diniy va ilmiy unvonlar) va mansablar kiradi.

Faleronim (lot. eng jasur legionerlarga berilgan nishon – atoqli ot) har qanday buyruq, medal, nishon belgisi bo'lgan atoqli ot⁷. Dignitonim va faleronim terminlari haqida “O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati”da ma’lumot uchramaydi.

Fuqoralarning mehnat faoliyati davomida alohida o‘rnak bo‘ladigan ishlari uchun ma’naviy, ma’rifiy va ruhiy jihatidan taqdirlash uchun davlat yoki tashkilot tomonidan ta'xis etilgan orden, medal, mukofotlarning nomi faleronimlar deb ataladi.

Dignitonimika nomshunoslikning unvon, mansab-martaba nomlarini o‘rganuvchi bo‘limi bo‘lsa, faleronimika orden, medal, mukofotlar nomlarini o‘rganuvchi alohida bo‘limi hisoblanadi.

Jamiyatning rivojlanishi uchun ishlab chiqarishni sifatli mahsulotlar bilan ta'minlash, axborot texnologiyalarini barcha sohalarga joriy qilish, shuningdek, iqtisodiyot, ta'lim-tarbiya, ichki va tashqi siyosatda yangi innovatsion yangiliklarni amalda qo‘llash lozim. Shu sababli insonlarning faoliyatini rag‘batlantirishga, muvaffaqiyatlarga erishganlarni taqdirlashga ehtiyoj tug‘iladi. Unvon, orden, medal, ko‘krak nishoni majmuini o‘zida jamlagan dignitonim va faleronim kabilarni nomlashga zarurat paydo bo‘ladi.

Dignitonim va faleronimlarning ma’lum maqsadlarda shakllanishi va yaratilishi bilan maqsadlarga muvofiq bo‘lgan estetik hamda mantiqiylik(logik)ka xos ma’naviy komponentlar ham⁸ onomoleksikon (onomastik leksika)da o‘z ifodasini topadi⁹. Yuqoridagilardan ko‘rinib turibdiki, so‘zlar (o‘zi ifodalayotgan narsa va hodisalarning nomi) ham til birliklariga xos nomlanishda¹⁰, ham onomastik birlik (ya’ni atoqli ot)larga xos nomlanishlarda faol qo‘llanadi. Demak, voqea hodisalarni nomlashga bo‘lgan ehtiyoj tufayli so‘z yuzaga kelgan bo‘lsa, fuqarolarni taqdirlash uchun dignitonim va faleronim nomlariga zarurat paydo bo‘lgan.

Ma’lumki, unvon, orden, medallar o‘zining rivojlanish davriga ega. O‘zbek tilida mansab-unvon nomlari tadqiq etilib, diaxron aspektida yoritilgan, ammo unvon nomlari alohida tadqiq etilmagan. Qadimda mansab-unvonlar bir xil qiymatga ega bo‘lib, ularning shakllanishi tengsizlik va tabaqalanish davrida yuzaga kelgan. Mahmud Koshg‘ariy¹¹, I.Berezin¹², B.Grekov¹³, L.Budagov¹⁴

⁷ Подольская Н.В. Словарь русской ономастической терминологии. – М: Наука, 1988. –192 с.

⁸ Языковая номинации (общая вопросы) / Соотношение эстетического и логического компонентов и лексической номинации. – М.: Наука, 1967. – С. 207-228.

⁹ Подольская Н.В. Словарь русской ономастической терминологии. – М.: Наука, 1988. – 188 с.; Подольская Н.В. Проблемы ономастического слово образования // Вопросы языкознания. – Москва, 1990. – № 3. – С. 40-53.

¹⁰ Языковая номинации (общие вопросы) – М.: Наука, 1967. – С. 3-358.

¹¹ Кашгарий М. Девону лугатит турк . –Т.: Фан, 1963. –Б. 172

¹² Березин И.Н. Ханские ярлыки. II Тарханские ярлыки Тохтамыш, Тимур Кутлука и Саадет Гирея. – Казан, 1851. – С.72.

¹³ Греков Б.Д., Якубовский А.Ю. Золотая Орде и ей падение. – М. –Л., Акад.наук., 1950. – 479 с.

¹⁴ Будагов Л.З. Сравнительный словарь тюрского-татарских наречей. – СПб.,Т. I.1869. – 810 с.; Т.II.1871. – 415с.

V.Bartold¹⁵, A.Semyonov¹⁶ asarlarida unvon-mansablarning shakllanish va taraqqiyot omillari yoritilgan. Xiva xonligidagi davlat boshqaruv tizimiga oid mansab va unvon nomlari M.Y.Yo‘ldoshevning ishida o‘rganildi, ularning vazifalari izohlandi¹⁷, shuningdek, Xiva xonligidagi mansab va unvon nomlarining tadqiqotchilaridan yana biri N.A.Baskakov tomonidan amalga oshirilgan bo‘lib, bunda olim unvon nomlarini olti guruhga ajratadi¹⁸. H.Dadaboyev, N.Ahmatov, Z.Xolmanova, A.O‘rozboyev kabi o‘zbek olimlari tomonidan ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarida eski o‘zbek tilida qo‘llangan mansab va unvon nomlari qisman o‘rganilgan. Xususan, H.Dadaboyev quyidagicha tasniflaydi: 1. Davlat apparati unvonlari nomlari: a) saroy xizmatidagi unvon nomlari; b) ma‘muriy boshqaruv xodimlarining unvon nomlari; v) viloyat va shahar boshqaruvida mas‘ul shaxs unvon nomlari. 2. Diniy unvon nomlari¹⁹.

Ijtimoiy-siyosiy tushunchani ifodalovchi mansab-martabani bildiruvchi leksemalarni Z.Xolmanova kichik 6 guruhga ajratadi²⁰. O‘zbek tilida mansab va unvon nomlarning leksik-semantik tarkibi mavzusida A.Mo‘minova tadqiqot olib borib, unvon nomlarini ma‘nosiga ko‘ra uch guruhga, oliy unvonlar, faxriy unvonlar, maxsus unvonlarga bo‘ladi²¹. O‘zbek nomshunos olimi E.Begmatov ta‘kidlaganidek, onomastik birliklarning ba‘zi tiplari atoqli ot sifatida ma‘lum bo‘lsa-da, ular deyarli tahlil qilinmagan: gemeronim, geortonim, dignitonim, ideonim, faleronim, agionim, anemonim²² kabilar hisoblanadi, ammo ularning nomi esa onomastik mikroko‘lamlar safiga kiradi.

Faleronim har qanday buyruq, medal, nishon belgisining atoqli otidir. Eng dovyurak, jasur kishilarning bajargan ishlari uchun rag‘batlantirish maqsadida berilgan medal, nishon belgisi faleronim deb nomlanadi. Bizningcha, kishilarning jamiyatdagi yutuqlari, muvaffaqiyatlari, yaratgan ixtirolariga moddiy va ma‘naviy jihatdan rag‘batlantirilishi uchun berilgan unvon nomlarini dignitonimlar, medal, orden va mukofot nomlarini faleronimlar deb atasak, maqsadga muvofiq bo‘lardir.

Zero, dignitonim va faleronimlarni sinxron hamda diaxron jihatidan o‘rganilishi, o‘zbek tilining taraqqiyotini, boyligini asoslaydi. Tarixiy va zamonaviy mazmundagi unvon, orden, medal hamda mukofotlarning nomlarida milliy va umuminsoniy an‘analari, udumlar, urf-odatlar o‘z ifodasini topgan. Ayni vaqtgacha dignitonim va faleronimlar o‘zbek nomshunosligida yetarli darajada o‘rganilmagani tufayli ular tarkibiga kiruvchi atoqli ot tiplari ham to‘liq va aniq belgilangan emas.

¹⁵ Бартольд В.В. Церемониал при дворе узбекских ханов// Сочинения. Т.П.ч.П. – М.: Наука, 1964. – 657 с.

¹⁶ Семенов А.А. Бухарский трактат о чинах и званиях и об обязанностях носителей их в средневековой Бухаре.– М. – Л.,1948. – Т.5. – С.134-153;

¹⁷ Йўлдашев М.Я. Хива хонлигида феодал ер эгаллиги ва давлат бoшқаруви. – Тошкент: Ўз ФАН, 1957.

¹⁸ Баскаков Н.А. Титулы и звания в социальной структуре бывшего Хивинского ханства// Советская тюркология.1989. - №1. – С. 63-71.

¹⁹ Дадабаев Х.А. Общественно-политических и социально-экономическая терминология в тюркоязычных письменных памятниках XI-XIV вв. – Ташкент: Ёзувчи, 1991. – С. 43.

²⁰ Холманова З. “Бобурнома” лексикаси. – Тошкент: Фан, 2007. –Б. 176.

²¹ Мўминова А.К. Ўзбек тилида мансаб ва унвон номларининг лексик-семантик таҳлили: Филол.фан. ном. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2000. – Б.155.

²² Бегматов Э.А. Ўзбек тили антронимикаси. – Тошкент: Фан, 2013. – 37 б.

Dignitonim va faleronimlarga nom berishda ularning o'ziga xos belgi-xususiyatlari bu bobda tahlil qilingan. Ma'lumki, motiv deganda obyektning nomlash uchun nomlovchilar tomonidan tanlangan asos, belgi tushuniladi. Dignitonim va faleronimlarni nomlanish vaqtida nomlanuvchining faoliyati muhim ahamiyatga ega. Nomlovchi nomlanayotgan obyektning belgilaridan birini yoki u to'g'risidagi tasavvur, orzu, istaklaridan birini tanlaydi. Shuningdek, unvon, orden, medal va ko'krak nishonining belgi-xususiyatlarini biror tamoyilga asoslagan holda tanlash orqali yuzaga keladi. Dignitonim va faleronimlarning ba'zilar konversiya usulida – turdosh otdan atoqli otni, boshqalari esa transonimizatsiya yo'li bilan – atoqli otdan boshqa turdagi atoqli otni hosil qiladi. Dignitonim va faleronimlarning nomlanish tamoyili pozitivlik (lotincha positivus-ijobiy) tamoyiliga asoslanadi.

Dissertatsiyaning ikkinchi bobi **“Dignitonim va faleronimlarning tarixiy aspekti hamda ijtimoiy asoslarga ko'ra turlari”** deb nomlangan. Bu bobda dignitonim va faleronimlarni uch guruhga, ya'ni tarixiy-xronologik, kasbiy xoslanganlik va ta'sis etilish asosiga ko'ra ajratilib tasnif hamda tahlil qilingan.

Dignitonim va faleronimlarning yaratilishi shu kunning emas, balki qadim tarixning o'ziga xos mahsuli bo'lib, ularning yuzaga kelishi o'ziga xos bir necha omillarga bog'liq. Dignitonim va faleronimlarning yuzaga kelishida tarixiy, siyosiy, ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, ma'naviy-ma'rifiy omillar muhim o'rin tutadi. Dignitonim va faleronimlarning xronologik tasnifiga ko'ra quyidagicha guruhlash mumkin: 1. Ilk davrdan XX asrgacha yaratilgan dignitonim va faleronimlar; 2. XX asrdan mustaqillikkacha bo'lgan dignitonim va faleronimlar; 3. Istiqloldan hozirgi kungacha bo'lgan dignitonim va faleronimlar.

Mutaxassislik darajasi rasman e'tirof etiladigan, vakolatli organlar tomonidan belgilanadigan va beriladigan nom, meros bo'lib keladigan yoki ish-vazifa darajasini ko'rsatuvchi hamda in'om qilingan hurmatli, faxriy nomlilikni ifodalovchi so'z²³ unvonning ma'nosini anglatadi. “Unvon” so'zi rus tilida “zvaniye, titul” ma'nolarini anglatadi. Biroq, bu sinonimlar bir tushunchani aniq ifodalay olmaydi. “Titul” so'zi lotin tilidan olingan bo'lib, “titulus – faxriy unvon, sharaflilik nom”²⁴ degan ma'nolarni bildirib, o'zbek tilida unvon tushunchasini ifodalaydi. Qadimda unvon bilan hukmdorlar alohida xizmat ko'rsatgan kishilarni taqdirlangan va u meros bo'lib o'tgan, sinxron aspektda unvon davlat tomonidan fuqarolarga alohida ko'rsatgan xizmatlari uchun beriladi, biroq meros bo'lib o'tmaydi.

O'rxun-Enasoy obidalarida unvon leksemasi at so'zi orqali ifodalangan. Xususan, Kul Tegin bitiktoshida at so'zi unvon ma'nosida ishlatilganini ko'rish mumkin. Bars bek edi, xoqon deb biz bunda at (unvon, ot) berdik²⁵. Yuqorida tilga olingan at so'zi Mahmud Koshg'ariyning “Devonu lug'atit turk” asarida “ot, ism;

²³ Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент, 4-ж, 2008. –Б. 288.

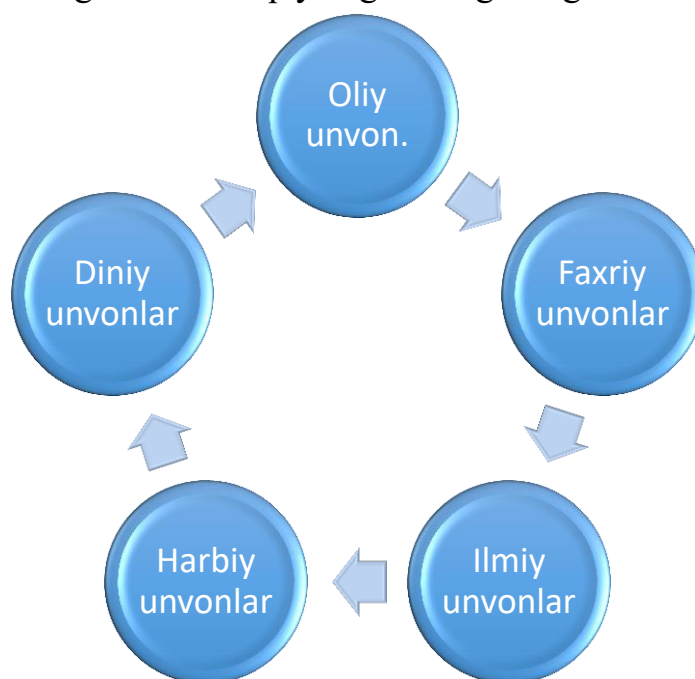
²⁴ Дворецкий И.Х. Латинско- русский словарь. – М.: Рус. яз., 1976. – С.1016.

²⁵ Dustmurodov Ma'rufjon Mansur o'g'li. O'rxun-Yenisey bitigtoshidagi harbiy terminlar tadqiqi: Filol.fanlar bo'yicha falsafa doktori (Phd) diss. ... avtoref. – Toshkent, 2023. – B.17.

laqab, unvon”²⁶ ma’nolarida qo‘llangan: “Bag anar at bardī”, ya’ni “Beg unga unvon berdi”. Yusuf Xos Hojibning “Qutadg‘u bilig” asarida esa ism, nom, unvon ma’nolarida ishlatilgan: “Ota ornī ati yolqa qolip – Ota o‘rni va unvoni o‘g‘ilga qoladi”²⁷.

Shayx ul-islom (arab. islom dini shayxi; diniy qonunlarni sharhlovchi shayx;) – islom dini peshvolarining boshlig‘i, oliy diniy unvon²⁸. X asrdan boshlab faqih va so‘fiylarga diniy unvon sifatida berilgan. XIII asr keyin Islom mamlakatlarida, xususan, Turkiyada, Buxoro amirligida eng oliy unvon sifatida ishlatilgan. Hozirgi kunda ba’zi islom davlatlarida shialikka mansub diniy boshqarma rahbarini “Shayx ul - islom”, sunniylikka mansub diniy boshqarma rahbarini “mufti” deb atashadi. “Shayx ul - islom deb turki yer-u ko‘k ahlida har kimdin rasta bo‘lgaysen sud qilg‘aysen” (ANATIL,345).

Dissertatsiyada dignitonimlar quyidagi besh guruhga bo‘lib tadqiq etildi.



1-rasm. Unvonlarning turlari

Istiqlol yillarida juda ko‘plab unvonlar ta’sis etildi. Dignitonimlar yoshlarda vatanga muhabbat uyg‘otib, vatan xavfsizligini asrashiga, yangi ixtirolar qilib, yurtni dunyoga tanitishiga, turli jabhalarda fidoyilik bilan faoliyat ko‘rsatishlariga zamin yaratmoqda. Alohida jonbozlik ko‘rsatganlarga davlat tomonidan unvonlar ta’sis etilib, taqdirlanib kelinmoqda. Dignitonim va faleronimlarning ba’zilari bir-biri bilan chambarchas bog‘liq bo‘lib, O‘zbekiston Qahramoni unvoni bilan taqdirlangan shaxslarga “Oltin Yulduz” medali ham beriladi.

Faxriy unvonlar o‘z sohasida yoki mutaxassisligida ixtiro va kashfiyotlar yaratgan yoki yuqori ko‘rsatkichlarga erishgan shaxslarga beriladi. O‘zbekiston

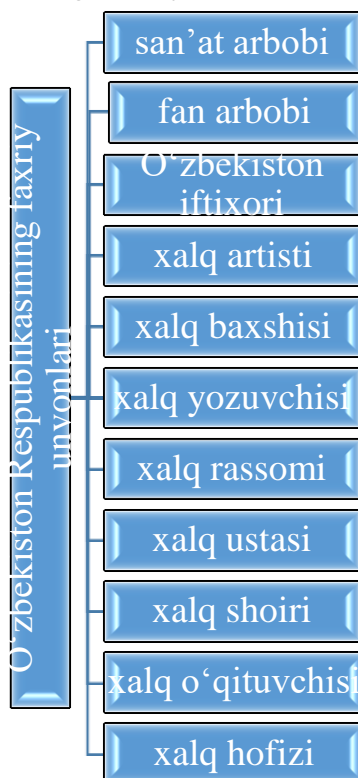
²⁶ Муталлибов С. “Девону луғотит турк”нинг ўзбек тилига муносабати масаласи // Махмуд Кошгарий. Девону луғотит турк. III томлик. – Тошкент: Фан, 1960. – I том. – Б. 107.

²⁷ Dustmurodov Ma’rufjon Mansur o‘g‘li. O‘rxun-Yenisey bitigtoshidagi harbiy terminlar tadqiqi: Filol.fanlar bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (Phd) diss. ... avtoref. – Toshkent, 2023. – B.17.

²⁸ Ислom энциклопедияси. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2017. – Б. 563.

Respublikasining “Davlat mukofoti to‘g‘risida”gi Qonunining II bob 4-moddasida 37 ta faxriy unvonlar to‘g‘risida ma’lumot berilgan²⁹. Faxriy unvonlar davlat tomonidan ta’ sis etiladi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasining faxriy unvonlari quyidagilardan iborat:



2-rasm. Faxriy unvonlarni turlari

Ilmiy unvonlar. Ma’lumki, eski o‘zbek tilida *a‘lam*, *oxun* kabi ilmiy unvonlar diniy tizimda faol qo‘llangan. Davr o‘zgarishi natijasida boshqa tillardan o‘zlashgan so‘zlar fan va ta’lim tizimiga ham kirib kelgan. Ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari bilan shug‘ullangan, yutuqlarga erishgan, ilmiy darajaga ega bo‘lgan olimlarga katta ilmiy xodim, dotsent, professor, akademik singari unvonlar beriladi. Professor unvoni oliy o‘quv yurtida faoliyat olib borgan, ilmiy darajali, bir necha o‘quv qo‘llanma va darsliklar muallifi bo‘lgan olimlarga beriladi. Ilmiy unvonlar davlat tomonidan quyidagi ikki yo‘nalishda faoliyat yuritayotganlarga beriladi:

Oliy o‘quv yurtlarida ishlab, ilmiy ishlar bilan shug‘ullanayotgan, ilmiy darajaga ega bo‘lgan professor-o‘qituvchilarga dotsent, professor, akademik singari unvonlar beriladi.

Katta ilmiy xodim unvoni ilmiy tekshirish institutlarining ilmiy darajali xodimlariga beriladi.

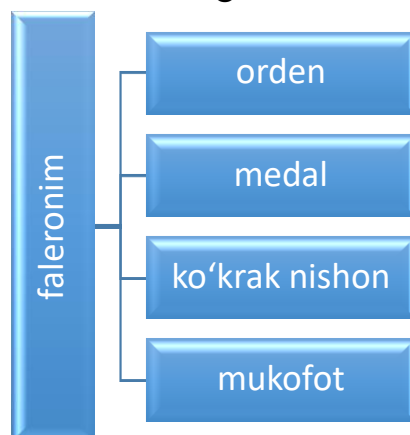
O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar Akademiyasi³⁰ tomonidan akademik unvoni ilmiy muassasa yoki oliy o‘quv yurtida faoliyat yuritgan, o‘z sohasida jiddiy tadqiqotlar va maktab yaratgan olimlarga beriladi.

²⁹ “Ўзбекистон Республикасининг фахрий унвонларини таъсис этиш тўғрисида”ги Қонуни Ўзбекистон Республикаси 1996-йил 26-апрелдаги 227-І-сонли Қонуни www.Lex.uz

³⁰ Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент, 2006.1-ж. –Б. 61.

Dissertatsiyada hukmdorlar, harbiy xizmatchilar, ijodkorlar va diniy xodimlarga beriladigan dignitonimlar keng tahlil qilingan.

Faleronimlar ma'no jihatdan to'rt turga bo'linadi:



3-rasm. Faleronimlarning turlari

Orden (lot. orda-qator, daraja) faleronimi “metall nishon”, “taqdirlash belgisi”, “ritsarliklarning harbiy-monaxlik tashkiloti” ma’nolarini ifodalaydi. Ordenning yuzaga kelishi ritsarlik tarixi bilan bog‘liq. Yevropa mamlakatlarida ritsarlar bo‘yinlariga qimmatbaho metalldan yasalgan krest taqib, ritsarlik tashkiloti (orden)ga tegishli ekanini bildirgan. Turkiya, Eron va Arab mamlakatlarida esa yuqori darajada xizmat ko‘rsatgan odamlarni yarim oy shakldagi nishonlar bilan podshohlar taqdirlashgan. Inson borki, qilgan kashfiyotlari, mehnatlarini, ixtirolarini omma oldida rag‘batlantirishini istaydi. Har bir zamoni, davrni o‘z faleronimlari mavjud. Davr o‘zgarishi bilan ba’zilari eskirib, yangi faleronimlar paydo bo‘ladi. O‘zbekiston Respublikasining “Davlat mukofotlari to‘g‘risida” qonunning sakkizinchi moddasi O‘zbekiston Respublikasining ordenlari to‘g‘risida³¹ bo‘lib, ular quyidagilardan iborat: “Mustaqillik” ordeni; “Amir Temur” ordeni; “Jaloliddin Manguberdi” ordeni; “Buyuk xizmatlari uchun” ordeni; “El-yurt hurmati” ordeni; “Fidokorona xizmatlari uchun” ordeni; “Mehnat shuhrati” ordeni; “Faxriy murabbiy” ordeni; I va II darajali “Sog‘lom avlod uchun” ordeni; I va II darajali “Shon-sharaf” ordeni; “Do‘stlik” ordeni; I va II darajali “Salomatlik” ordeni; “Mardlik” ordeni, “Imom Buxoriy” ordeni.

“Amir Temur” ordeni. Bu faleronim tarkibidagi “amir” so‘zi arabcha bo‘lib, “hokim, hukmron, yo‘lboshchi”³² degan ma’nolarni anglatadi. “Temur” so‘zi “mustahkam, mahkam, qattiq”³³ ma’nolarini anglatadi. Qadimiy turkiy yodgorliklarda temir “metall” ma’nosida qo‘llangan. Bunda atoqli ot tildagi mavjud turdosh so‘zlardan, ya’ni apellyativ leksikadan yasalgan. “Temur” so‘zi mo‘g‘ul tilida XI asrda, turkiy yodgorliklarda esa XIV asrdan ism sifatida qo‘llangan.

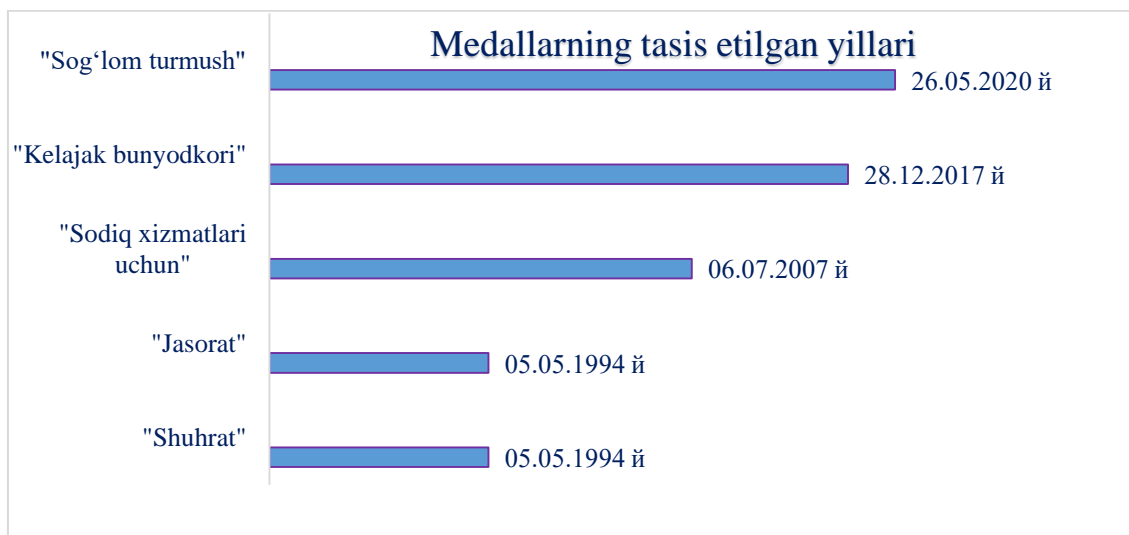
³¹“Ўзбекистон Республикасининг фахрий унвонларини таъсис этиш тўғрисида”ги Қонуни Ўзбекистон Республикаси 1996-йил 26-апрелдаги 227-І-сонли Қонуни www.Lex.uz

³² Бегматов Э.А. Ўзбек исмлари имлоси. –Тошкент: Фан, 2007. – Б. 30 .

³³Хусанов Н.А. Ўзбек антропонимлари. – Тошкент, 2014. – Б. 78.

“Medal” lotincha “myetallia” – “metall tanga” soʻzidan kelib chiqqan boʻlib, kishilarning samarali xizmatlari uchun beriladigan, toʻgarak yoki romb shaklda yasalgan, tasvir va yozuvi boʻlgan nishondir.

Faleronimlar ichida kishilarga medallar koʻproq beriladi, chunki ular ordenlarga nisbatan quyiroq bosqichda turadi. Ular quyidagilar: “Jasorat” medali; “Sodiq xizmatlari uchun” medali; “Kelajak bunyodkori” medali; “Shuhrat” medali; “Sogʻlom turmush” medali.



4-rasm. Medallarning taʼsis etilgan yillari statistikasi

Faleronimning koʻproq taʼsis etilgan turi bu – koʻkrak nishonlaridir. Inson ish faoliyatida aqli, bilimi, shuningdek, oilada, jamoat joyidagi faolligi, mehnatsevarligi va yurtiga sodiqligi bilan alohida oʻrnak koʻrsatgan shaxslarga davlat rahbarining qarori asosida koʻkrak nishonlari bilan taqdirlanadi. Bu koʻkrak nishonlari quyidagilardan iborat:

“Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi faxriy donori” koʻkrak nishoni, “Mahalla iftixori” koʻkrak nishoni, “Ilgʻor fermer”, “Mehnatkash dehqon” va “Namunali tomorqachi” koʻkrak nishonlari, “Mehnat faxriysi” koʻkrak nishoni, “Jismoniy tarbiya va sport aʼlochisi” koʻkrak nishoni, “Xalq taʼlimi fidoyisi” koʻkrak nishoni, “Fuqarolik jamiyatini rivojlantirishga qoʻshgan hissasi uchun” koʻkrak nishoni, “Mehr-saxovat” koʻkrak nishoni, “Uy-joy kommunal xizmat koʻrsatish aʼlochisi” koʻkrak nishoni, “Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi oʻrmon xoʻjaligi fidoyisi” koʻkrak nishoni, “Inson huquqlari himoyasi uchun” koʻkrak nishoni, “Tabiat himoyachisi” koʻkrak nishoni, “Xalqlar doʻstligi” koʻkrak nishoni, “Kinematografiya fidokori” koʻkrak nishoni, “Toʻmaris” koʻkrak nishoni, “Oliy taʼlim aʼlochisi” koʻkrak nishoni, “Xalq salomatligi posboni” koʻkrak nishoni, “Ibratli oila” koʻkrak nishoni, “Mohir aloqachi” koʻkrak nishoni, “Diniy bagʻrikenglik” koʻkrak nishoni, “Seysmik xavfsizlik sohasi aʼlochisi” koʻkrak nishoni, “Moʻtabar ayol” koʻkrak nishoni, Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi mustaqilligining 25 yilligi koʻkrak nishoni³⁴, Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi mustaqilligining 30 yilligi koʻkrak nishoni kabilar.

³⁴ “Ўзбекистон Республикасининг фахрий унвонларини таъсис этиш тўғрисида”ги Қонуни Ўзбекистон Республикаси 1996-йил 26-апрелдаги 227-І-сонли Қонуни/ [www/Lex/uz](http://www.Lex/uz)

Dissertatsiyada dignitonim va faleronimlar kasbiy xoslanganligiga ko'ra quyidagicha turlari bo'lishi va qaysi soha vakillariga berilishiga alohida urg'u berilgan. Jumladan, faxriy unvonlarning 34 turi 7 soha vakillariga, ordenlar 5 soha vakillariga, medallar 3 soha vakillariga, ko'krak nishonlari 8 soha vakillariga berilishi ko'rsatilgan. Bu dignitonim va faleronimlarning ta'sis etilishiga ko'ra turlari ham dissertatsiyada tasniflangan. Dignitonim va faleronimlar tarkibidagi so'zlarning ma'no xususiyatlari ochib berilgan va tahlil etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning uchinchi bobi **“Dignitonimlar va faleronimlarning leksik-semantik, yasalish xususiyatlari”** deb nomlanib, dignitonim va faleronimlarning genetik xususiyatlari tahlil etilgan. Dignitonim va faleronimning tarkibiy tuzilishi, morfologik grammatik tarkibi tahlilga tortildi. O'zbek tilidagi dignitonim va faleronimlar genetik jihatdan o'z qatlam va boshqa tillardan o'zlashgan qatlamlardan iborat.

Tadqiqotda umumturkiy dignitonim va faleronimlar – otabek, xotun, biy, devonbegi, o'nboshi, yuzboshi, mingboshi, elchi, elbegi, qorovul, yasovul, chog'dovul, hirovul, parvonachi, qaroqchi, sharbatchi, chodirchi, soqchi, o'qchi, qo'shbegi, parvonachi, dasturxonchi, forsha-tojikcha dignitonim va faleronimlar – podshoh, sarkarda, paxtakor kabi, baynalmilal dignitonim va faleronimlar – dotsent, akademik, mayor, serjant kabi o'zlashgan qatlamga oidligi ta'kidlanib, tahlil qilindi.

O'zbek tilida so'z yasalishi jihatidan sodda va yasama so'zlarga ajraladi. Unvon, orden, medal, ko'krak nishoni ma'nosini anglatuvchi leksemalar ham tub, yasama, qo'shma shaklidagi so'zlar vositasida yasalgan.

Sodda tub tarkibli dignitonim va faleronimlar morfologik jihatdan, asosan, ot so'z turkumiga mansub bo'ladi. Asosi ot so'z turkumi bo'lgan dignitonim va faleronimlar quyidagilar: sulton, xon, amir, bek, shoh, shayx, xoja, mufti, mayor, general, professor, akademik (unvonlar), “Jasorat”, “Shuhrat” (medallar), “To'maris” (ko'krak nishoni) va boshqalar. “Mullo” leksemasi “mavlo” so'zidan kelib chiqib, “ega”, “sohib”, “Oллоhga yaqin odam” degan ma'noni anglatadi. Bu unvon XVIII asrgacha kam ishlatilgan. Sodda yasama dignitonimlar esa so'z asosiga qo'shimcha qo'shilishidan hosil bo'ladigan yasama so'zlardan tashkil topadi, ya'ni “asos+qo'shimcha” ko'rinishida bo'ladi. Mana shundan keyingina yasama so'z maxsuslashib, dignitonim va faleronimga, aniqrog'i, unvon, orden, medal, mukofot nomiga aylanadi. Bu dignitonimlashuv (dignitonimizatsiya) deyiladi. O'zbek tilida qo'shimchalar orqali so'z yasalish sermahsul usul hisoblanadi. Ayniqsa, -chi qo'shimchasi juda faol qo'shimcha sanaladi. “Xazinachi” unvoni. Xon yoki hukmdorning davlat boshqaruvida boyliklarini, mulkini hisob-kitob qiluvchilar, kirim-chiqim qiluvchi shaxs. Xazinachilar sipohlar orqasidan ikki otni yetaklashib, hudaychi yonig'a yetdilar (AQTA,64). -chi affiksi orqali kasb-hunar, mutaxassislikni anglatuvchi otlar yasaladi. Ikki tomondan xonning shog'ovulboshilari, yasovulboshilari, dasturxonchi va oftobachilari, tunqator va parvonachilari, otaliq va mehtarboshilari (AQTA,87). Bu gapda dignitonim va faleronimlarning sodda va qo'shma turlari qo'llangan.

Qo‘shma so‘zlarning yasalishi eng qadimiy usullardan biri hisoblanadi³⁵. Qo‘shma dignitonimlar va qo‘shma faleronimlar lug‘at ichida kam miqdorda uchraydi. Ular ikki so‘zning bir so‘z holatida birikishidan yuzaga kelgan qo‘shma dignitonimlar onomastik birliklardan biri sifatida so‘zning denotativ ma’nosidan tashqari nomlilik ma’nosi bilan ham oddiy apellyativ so‘zlardan farqlanadi. Yasovulboshi–qo‘shini katta qismining boshlig‘i. “Yasovul” leksemasi qadimdan unvon, mansab ma’nolarini bildirib kelgan so‘zga “boshi” umumturkiy so‘z qo‘shilgan. “Yasa” asos +vul qo‘shimchasi+bosh asos+i egalik qo‘shimcha. “Tunotar” leksemasi qo‘shinning tuni bilan qorovullik qiladigan askarlari. Ot-fe‘l so‘z turkumi asosida birikkan. Demak, qo‘shma dignitonim va faleronimlar ikki so‘zning bir butun sifatida birikishidan qo‘shma so‘z holiga kelgan unvon nomi sanaladi. Ikki va undan ortiq so‘zning tobe hamda hokimligiga ko‘ra birikib kelishidan birikmali dignitonim va faleronimlar yuzaga kelgan. Birikmali dignitonim va faleronimlarni to‘plab, tadqiq etishda, ularni shakli quyidagi holatda tuzilgan bo‘ladi: 1) ikki komponentli birikma shaklidagi dignitonim va faleronimlar.

Ular quyidagilar: “O‘zbekiston Qahramoni”, “O‘zbekiston iftixori”, “Jaloliddin Manguberdi”, “Sog‘lom turmush“, “Mo‘tabar ayol” va boshqalar; 2) arabiy izofa bilan shakllangan birikmali unvon, medal, orden, mukofot nomlari. ot + arabcha izofa + ot shakli: Sulton ul orifin, Amir ul-mu‘minin, Amir ul-umaro, Malik ush shuaro; 3) forsiy izofa vositasida hosil bo‘lgan birikmali dignitonim va faleronimlar. ot + forsha izofa + ot shakli: *Amiri kabir*. Alisher Navoiy “Amiri kabir” unvoniga musharraf bo‘ldi (QBJN.29b.); 4) uchta va undan ortiq so‘zlardan shakllangan murakkab birikmali dignitonim va faleronimlar. Sifat +ot +ko‘makchi shakli: “Sodiq xizmatlari uchun”, “Buyuk xizmatlari uchun” ordeni; 5) to‘rt komponentdan tashkil topgan birikma shaklidagi unvon nomining birinchi uch so‘zi turg‘un birikma sifatida ishlatilib, keyingi so‘z esa faxriy unvonning kasb sohasiga ko‘ra o‘zgaradi: “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi xalq baxshi”, “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi xalq artisti” va boshqalar; 6) besh komponentli birikma shaklidagi unvon, orden, medal, ko‘krak nishoni nomlari ikki ko‘rinishda ifodalanadi: a) bunday birikma tarkibida yordamchi so‘zlar qatnashmaydi. Besh komponentli birikma shaklidagi dignitonim va faleronim nomlari faqat mustaqil so‘z turkumlariga oid so‘zlardan tashkil topadi: “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi o‘rmon xo‘jaligi fidoyisi” ko‘krak nishoni; b) besh komponentli birikma shaklidagi unvon nomining birinchi to‘rt so‘zi turg‘un birikma sifatida ishlatiladi. “O‘zbekiston Respublikasida xizmat ko‘rsatgan sportchi”, “O‘zbekiston Respublikasida xizmat ko‘rsatgan me‘mor”; d) besh komponentli shakllangan birikmali dignitonim va faleronimda yordamchi so‘zlar ishtirok etadi. “Jismoniy tarbiya va sport a‘lochisi” ko‘krak nishon; s) besh komponentli shakllangan birikmali dignitonim va faleronimning birinchi va ikkinchi so‘zlari antroponimdan tashkil topgan. Uchinchi, to‘rtinchi, beshinchi so‘zlari turg‘un birikma holda birikkan. Masalan, Hamid Olimjon nomidagi Davlat mukofoti, Abdulla Qodiriy nomidagi Davlat mukofoti;

³⁵ Кононов А.Н. Грамматика узбекского языка. – С. 93; Бабоев Б. Сложные существительные в лирике Алишера Навои: Автореф.дис. ...канд.филол.наук. – Т., 1968. – С. 9.

e) olti va undan ortiq komponentli unvon nomlarining birinchi to‘rt komponenti quyidagi so‘zlardan iborat: O‘zbekiston Respublikasida xizmat ko‘rsatgan ... beshinchi komponenti shaklida qatnashuvchi so‘z yoki so‘zlar birikmasi unvon bilan taqdirlovchi shaxsning sohasiga ko‘ra nom beriladi: “O‘zbekiston Respublikasida xizmat ko‘rsatgan sport ustoz”; Besh so‘zli birikma olti so‘zli birikmaga aylanadi, sababi bu birikmaning so‘nggi komponenti ikki yoki undan ortiq so‘zdan tuzilgan bo‘lsa: “O‘zbekiston Respublikasida xizmat ko‘rsatgan transport xodimi”. Beshinchi so‘z uch komponentli birikmadan tuzilsa, yetti komponentli birikma shaklidagi unvon nomini bildiradi: “O‘zbekiston Respublikasida xizmat ko‘rsatgan qishloq xo‘jalik xodimi”, “O‘zbekiston Respublikasida xizmat ko‘rsatgan xalq ta’limi xodimi”, “O‘zbekiston Respublikasida xizmat ko‘rsatgan sog‘liqni saqlash xodimi”.

XULOSA

1. Tarixiy va zamonaviy dignitonim hamda faleronim nomlarida millatning azaliy tarixi, milliy va ma’naviy boyligi hamda urf-odatlarini o‘z ifodasini topgan. Dignitonim va faleronimlarning shakllanishi va qo‘llanishi jamiyatga xos tarixiy taraqqiyotning bir ko‘rinishi hisoblanadi.

2. Ilm-fan, texnika bugungi kunda tez sur’atda rivojlanib bormoqda. Iqtidorli, bilimli kishilar tomonidan zamonaviy innovatsion texnologiyalar, ixtiro va kashfiyotlarni yaratilmoqda. Samarali va yaxshi ishlaganlarni, muvaffaqiyatlarga erishganlarni faoliyatini alohida o‘rnak qilib rag‘batlantirish zaruriyati dignitonim va faleronim nomlarini yuzaga keltiradi.

3. Dignitonim kishilarning jamiyatdagi faoliyati hamda qilgan ishlari uchun ma’naviy, ma’rifiy va ruhiy jihatlardan rag‘batlantirish maqsadida ta’sis etilgan unvon (faxriy, diniy va ilmiy unvonlar) bo‘lsa, faleronim–kishilarning jamiyatdagi faoliyati hamda qilgan ishlari uchun ma’naviy, ma’rifiy va ruhiy jihatlardan rag‘batlantirish maqsadida ta’sis etilgan orden, medal, nishon, mukofot kabi atoqli otlarning nomlari hisoblanadi.

4. Dignitonim va faleronimlarning tarixiy-xronologik tasniflanganda uch bosqich bo‘yicha tasnifladi:

1) ilk davrdan to XX asrgacha yaratilgan dignitonim va faleronimlar.

2) XX asrdan mustaqillikkacha bo‘lgan dignitonim va faleronimlar.

3. Istiqoldan hozirgi kungacha bo‘lgan dignitonim va faleronimlar. Dignitonimlar insoniyat madaniyati va ma’rifatining o‘ziga xos mahsuli bo‘lib, o‘ziga xos tarixiy taraqqiyot bosqichlarini bosib o‘tgan.

5. Dignitonim va faleronimlarni ifoda etuvchi leksemalar davlatchilik tartiblarining joriy qilinishi va taraqqiyoti bilan bog‘liq ravishda yuzaga kelgan. Yurtimizda davlatchilikning tashkil topa boshlashi bilan bir vaqtda o‘zbek tili leksikasida unvon, mansab, orden, medal nomlarini ifodalovchi so‘zlarlar ham qaror topa boshladi.

6. Faleronimlar kim yoki qaysi tashkilot ta’sis etgani nuqtayi nazaridan ikkiga ajratiladi: 1) Davlat tomonidan ta’sis etilgan orden va medallar; 2) Tashkilotlar tomonidan ta’sis etgan medal (ya’ni ko‘krak nishon) va esdalik nishonlar.

7. Jamiyat yangi taraqqiyot bosqichlariga o'tishi bilan davlat tomonidan ta'sis etilgan unvon nomlari ham ommalashib borgan. Ular sodda, qo'shma va birikmali holatlarda ekanligi bilan hamda o'z va o'zlashgan qatlam so'zlaridan shakllanganligi bilan ajralib turadi.

8. Dignitonim va faleronimlarga nom berishda ularning o'ziga xos belgi-xususiyati motiv-obyektni nomlash uchun nomlovchilar tomonidan tanlangan asos, belgi qilib olingan. Dignitonim va faleronimlarni nomlanish jarayonida nomlanuvchi faoliyati muhim kasb etadi. Nomlovchi nomlanayotgan obyektning belgilaridan birini yoki u to'g'risidagi tasavvur, orzu, istaklaridan birini tanlaydi. Unvon, orden, medal va ko'krak nishoni belgi-xususiyatlari biror tamoyilga asoslagan holda tanlash orqali yuzaga keladi. Dignitonim va faleronimlarning ba'zilar konversiya usulida – turdosh otdan atoqli ot, boshqalari esa tranonimizatsiya usulida – atoqli otdan boshqa tipdagi atoqli ot hosil qilingan.

9. Davlatlar o'rtasidagi o'zaro munosabatlar yaxshilanib borgani sari xalqaro tashkilotlar davlat tashkiloti bilan o'zaro kelishilgan holda xalqaro miqyosdagi dignitonimlarni ta'sis etib, xalqaro talab va me'yorlarga mos tashkilot yoki shaxslarni taqdirlashgan.

10. Dignitonim va faleronimlar tuzilishiga ko'ra quyidagi ko'rinishga ega: 1) sodda dignitonim va faleronimlar; 2) qo'shma dignitonimlar; 3) birikmali dignitonim va faleronimlar.

Sodda tub dignitonimlar bir o'zakdan iborat bo'ladi yoki boshqa til(lar)dan o'zlashgan so'z tilimizda vaqt o'tishi bilan bir o'zak ko'rinishiga kelib qolgan bo'ladi. Sodda yasama dignitonimlar esa so'z o'zagiga qo'shimcha qo'shilishidan hosil bo'ladigan yasama so'zlardan tashkil topadi.

11. Sodda va birikmali shakldagi dignitonimlar miqdor jihatdan ko'pchilikni tashkil qiladi. Mazkur hol dignitonimlarning strukturaviy jihatdan xilma-xil ko'rinishlarga ega ekanligini anglatadi. Birikmali dignitonim va faleronimlar turkiy va o'zbek tillari qonuniyatlariga mos, ba'zi birlari esa forsiy va arabcha izofalar bilan shakllangan. Ularning ichki, ya'ni mazmun-mohiyat tomoni esa kishilarning yangi-yangi muvaffaqiyatlarga rag'batlantirish, da'vat etish ma'nosidagi onomastik birlik bo'lgan nomlarning bir turi bo'lgan dignitonim va faleronimlarning barcha xususiyatlarini ifodalaydi.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL AWARDING SCIENTIFIC DEGREES
PhD.03/27.02.2020.Fil.91.02 AT THE GULISTAN STATE UNIVERSITY**

RENAISSANCE UNIVERSITY OF EDUCATION

XUSANOVA MAKSUDA NISHONOVNA

**LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF DIGNITONIMS AND FALERONIMS
IN UZBEK**

10.00.01 – Uzbek language

**DISSERTATION ABSTRACT FOR DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY (PHD) ON
PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES**

Gulistan – 2024

The theme of the Doctor of philosophy (PhD) dissertation is registered in the Higher Attestation Commission at the Ministry of Higher Education, Science, and Innovations of the Republic of Uzbekistan under the number B2024.L. PhD/Fil4334.

The dissertation has been prepared at Renaissance University of Education

The abstract of the PhD dissertation is posted in three (Uzbek, Russian, English (resume)) on the website of Scientific Council of Gulistan State University (www.guldu.uz) and «ZiyoNet» information and educational portal (www.ziyo.net)

Scientific supervisor:	Turdibekov Mumin Toraeovich Doctor of Philological Sciences, Associate professor
Official opponents:	Mamatov Abdugofir Eshonkulovich Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor Turobov Abduraim Malikovich Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor
Leading organization:	Tashkent State Pedagogical University

The defense of the dissertation will take place on «14» 12, 2024 at 10⁰⁰ at the meeting of the Scientific Council for awarding scientific degrees PhD.03/27.02.2020. Fil.91.02 under the Gulistan State University (Address:120100, Gulistan city, massive 4, Phone number: (99867) 225-02-75, fax: (99867) 225-40-42, e-mail: glisu_info@edu.uz)

The dissertation can be accessed in the Information Resource Center of Gulistan State University (registered under No.: _____). (Address:120100, Gulistan city, massive 4, Tel.: (99867) 225-02-75 Tel.: (99867) 225-02-75, fax: (99867) 225-40-42, e-mail: glisu_info@edu.uz)

Dissertation abstract sent out on «24» 11 2024.
(Mailing record number № 23 dated «27» 11 2024).



M.R. Mamatkulov
Chairman of Scientific Council on
awarding Scientific degrees,
Doctor of Science in Philology (DSc), professor

A.A. Akhrorov
Secretary of scientific seminar Council at secretary of the
Scientific Council for the Awarding scientific degrees,
Doctor of Philosophy in Philological Sciences (PhD),
associate professor

F.G. Sharipov
Chairman of the Scientific Seminar
awarding scientific degrees,
Doctor of Philology (DSc), professor

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

Relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic. The world in linguistics, the characteristics of onomastic units related to issues of linguistics, history, geography, ethnography are being researched. Today, there is a growing demand for sociolinguistic, semantic, historical-etymological research of all types of onomastic units, including dignitonyms and phaleronyms, as a whole system. It is important to study dignitonyms and phaleronyms, which are part of onomastic units, from the linguistic aspect, to analyze the properties of naming as a lexical unit, to illuminate the semantics of onomastic units, to research historical, cultural, and methodological themes.

In world linguistics, there are linguistic studies that study the names of titles and positions included in the onomastic units in a diachronic and synchronic plan. Linguistic analysis of dignitonyms and phaleronyms, especially the study of their semantic features, is used to illuminate the national, ethnic, socio-political, cultural history of the people, the historical development and improvement of the language, as well as the place and value of honored people in society and the development of society. Showing the role is of particular importance.

Although the work on the onomastics of the Uzbek language in our country has been developed since the sixties of the last century, dignitonyms and phaleronyms have not been the object of special research and have not been researched. "If the body of society is economy, then its soul and spirit is spirituality. As we decide to build a new Uzbekistan, we rely on two strong pillars. The first is a strong economy based on market principles, and the second is a strong spirituality based on the rich heritage of our ancestors and national values³⁶. These thoughts, of course, also apply to the onomastics of the Uzbek language. Today, Uzbek onomastics is tasked with researching all famous nouns in this field, including dignitonyms and phaleronyms, based on the achievements of modern linguistics. Studying the extralinguistic features of the semantics of dignitonyms and phaleronyms in a combination of linguistic, historical-etymological, lexicographic, morphological, geographical, ethnological, and linguistic-cultural approaches is one of these tasks.

The development of the Uzbek language during the period of independence is important in the development of dignitonym and phaleronym. After all, more serious attention should be paid to the interpretation and analysis of the meaning and meaning of dignitonyms (titles established by the state and international organizations) and phaleronyms, which are the priceless wealth of our language, because they are a part of our heritage: an institution to encourage people's activities in society, their work from spiritual and spiritual aspects. Dignitonyms, i.e. titles (honorary, religious and scientific titles), phaleronyms – names of orders, medals and awards – have sociolinguistic, linguocultural, and psycholinguistic essence in this regard. Dignitonyms and phaleronyms in Uzbek language have not been sufficiently studied in the onomastics department of linguistics, and the types

³⁶ Mirziyoyev Sh. Insonparvarlik, ezigulik va bunyodkorlik – milliy g'oyamizning poydevoridir. – Toshkent: Tasvir, 2021. – B. 15.

of proper nouns that are part of the onomastic lexicon have not been fully and clearly defined, which indicates the need for their monographic research. The above-mentioned opinions confirm the relevance of the topic of this dissertation.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-2995 of May 24, 2017 "On measures to further improve the system of preservation, research and promotion of ancient written sources", No. PQ-4479 of October 4, 2019 "State language of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the wide celebration of the thirty-first anniversary of the adoption of the Law on "On October 21, 2019" Decision No. 6084 "On measures to further develop the Uzbek language and improve language policy in our country", Decision No. 984 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 12, 2019 "On approval of the Regulation on the Department of State Language Development", 2022 To implement the tasks specified in the Decree and Resolutions of January 28 PF-60 "On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026", the Decree on awarding citizens of Uzbekistan with titles, orders and medals and other regulatory legal documents related to this activity this research serves to a certain extent.

Compliance of the research with the priorities of the development of science and technology of the republic. The dissertation was carried out in accordance with the priorities of the development of science and technology of the Republic I. "Formation of the system of innovative ideas in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of the information society and the democratic state and the ways of their implementation".

Level of study of the problem. Considerable work has been done on onomastics and its branches in world linguistics. In particular, V.D.Bondaletov, S.G.Veselovsky, N.V.Podolskaya, V.A.Nikonov, L.P.Kalakovskoy, V.A.Ivashko on general issues of onomastics³⁷, within anthroponyms T.F.Vedina, I.M.Ganjina, Yu.Fedosyuk, A.V.Superanskaya, M.V.Karpenko, A.V.Suslova, T.V.Toporova, N.A.Baskakov, O.I.Fonyakova, L.M.Shetinin³⁸, by toponyms V.A.Juchkevich, V.A.Nikonov, V.D.Belenkaya, M.V.Gorbanevsky, S.A.Koporsky, E.M.Murzayev, A.V.Superanskaya, A.I.Yashenko³⁹ researches were conducted by scientists such as

³⁷ Бондалетов В.Д. Русская ономастика. – М., 1983. – 224 с.; Веселовский С.Г. Ономастикон Древнерусские имена, прозвища и фамилии. – М.: Наука, 1974. – 382 с.; Подольская Н.В. Словарь русской ономастической терминологии. – М., 1988; Никонов В.А. Имя и общество. – М., 1974.; Ономастика и норма / Под ред. Л.П.Калакуской. – М., 1976; Ономастика и грамматика / Под ред. Л.П. Калакуской. – М., 1989; Ивашко В.А. Как выбирают имена. – Минск, 1989 ва б.

³⁸ Ведина Т.Ф. Словарь личных имен. – М., 2000; Ганжина И.М. Словарь современных русских фамилий. – М., 2001; Федосюк Ю. Русские фамилии. – М., 1986; Суперанская А.В. Общая теория имени собственного. – М., 1973; Карпенко М.В. Русская антропонимика. – Одесса, 1970; Имя собственное в художественной литературе // Филологические науки, 1986; Суперанская А.В., Сулова А.В. Современные русские фамилии. – М., 1991; Суперанская А.В. Что такое топонимика? – М., 1985; Топорова Т.В. Культура в зеркале языка: древнегерманские двучленные имена собственные. – М., 1996; Баскаков Н.А. Русские фамилии тюркского происхождения. – М., 1979; Фонакова О.И. Имя собственное в художественном тексте. – Л., 1990; Щетинин Л.М. Русские имена: Очерки по донской антропонимии. – Ростов-на-Дону, 1978 ва б.

⁴ Жучкевич В.А. Общая топонимика. – Минск, 1980; Никонов В.А. Введение в топонимику. – М., 1965; Беленкая В.Д. Топонимы в составе лексической системы языка. – М., 1969; Горбаневский М.В. В мире имен и названий. – М., 1982; Русская городская топонимия. – М., 1996; Копорский С.А. О лексикосемантических особенностях наименований // Мысли о современном русском языке. – М., 1969; Мурзаев Э.М. Очерки топонимики. – М., 1974; Яценко А.И. Лингвистический анализ микропонимов определенного региона. – Вологда, 1977 ва б

It is known that in Uzbek linguistics, the names of titles (honorary, religious and scientific titles) that have a certain historical, material and spiritual value in the history of our nation, dignitonyms, special names of orders, medals, badges and awards, that is, faleronyms, have not been specially researched from the point of view of linguistics. Uzbek scientists H. Dadaboyev, N. Ahmatov, Z. Kholmanova, A. Orozboyev have paid attention to some dignitonyms in old literary monuments in their researches. Aydin Mominova's candidate's thesis on the title and job titles covered some aspects of the topic. In particular, the semantic structure of the names of positions and titles, polysemy and synonymy phenomena were investigated. After our country gained independence, as in other fields of our linguistics, attention was paid to the study of dignitonyms in Uzbek nomenclature. Phaleronyms have not been studied in Uzbek nomenclature. Issues related to dignitonyms have been partially studied from the point of view of history and literature, there are some notes on dignitonyms in historical works, they are mentioned to one degree or another in various sources, in particular, in artistic, autobiographical and historical works, but from the point of view of nomenclature, they have not been specifically studied.

The connection of the research with the research plans of the higher education or scientific-research institution where the dissertation was completed. The topic of the dissertation was carried out as part of the scientific research project "Current Issues of Uzbek Linguistics" of the Renaissance Educational University.

The purpose of the study consists in researching dignitonyms and faleronyms that have specific historical-cultural, educational-spiritual scientific-theoretical, scientific-practical value.

Tasks of research:

To demonstrate the study of dignitonyms and faleronyms on the basis of scientific sources related to nomenclature and historical sources, to collect Uzbek dignitonyms and faleronyms from historical and modern sources;

to determine the place and status of dignitonyms and faleronyms in the onomastic scope, to clarify their content;

chronological, professional, lexical-semantic, structural structure and establishment classification of dignitonyms and faleronyms implementation;

the formation and change of dignitonyms and faleronyms, depending on spiritual-educational, social-political, economic-household factors, studying the principles of naming dignitonyms and faleronyms from the linguocultural, sociolinguistic, psycholinguistic point of view.

The object of the study More than a thousand names of titles (honorary, religious and scientific titles) created in the Uzbek language, which have great historical, cultural, material and spiritual value in the history of the people – dignitonyms and special names of orders, medals and awards – faleronyms were selected.

Research subject the onomastic study of the characteristics of the names of titles (honorary, religious and scientific titles) – dignitonyms and the names of

orders, medals and awards – faleronyms established by the people, the state and international organizations.

Research methods. Diachronic and synchronic description, lexical-semantic analysis, comparative-historical analysis, nominative-motivational analysis and classification, etymological, sociolinguistic analysis methods were used to clarify the topic of the dissertation.

Scientific innovation of research consists of:

in connection with the introduction and development of the order of statehood, dignitonyms and faleronyms were collected for the first time in scientific, artistic, autobiographical, historical, official and other sources, their place and status on an onomastic scale, nominative and motivational principles were revealed;

It is proved that the emergence of dignitonyms, faleronyms and their names are associated with spiritual, educational, economic, socio-political factors that positively affect the socio-spiritual life and increase the level of motivation and efficiency of work activities of members of society;

in the vocabulary of the Uzbek language, dignitonyms and faleronyms, such as title, title, medal, order, award, have historical and chronological, professional specifics, justification and are associated with such mental circumstances as ancient traditions, national and universal values and customs of the people;

It is proved that the dignitonyms and phaleronyms that have developed from the early period to the present day, by their linguistic composition belong to the common Turkic and the layer of borrowings, are structurally simple, fused and composite, and by onomastic, semantic signs correspond to the laws of the Turkic and Uzbek languages.

Practical results of the research consists of:

collected materials on dignitonyms and faleronyms, the results and conclusions of their research, the analysis of linguistic materials is based on enriching Uzbek linguistics, in particular, Uzbek onomastics with scientific data, and serving as a source for the analysis of names;

it is proven that the research materials serve as an important source for creating educational literature and explanatory dictionaries on nomology, for taking nomology, lexicology, history, ethnography, special courses and seminar classes, as well as for the disciplines of culturology, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics;

The results of the study of dignitonyms and phaleronyms have been found to serve as a unique basis for creating and promoting the names of titles, orders, medals, and awards to be established in Uzbekistan.

Reliability of research results from the theoretical point of view, it is determined by the fact that the problem is clearly defined, scientific and artistic sources are relied on, reliable and effective classification, historical-genetic, comparative-historical and statistical analysis methods are used, theoretical results and conclusions are put into practice, and the obtained results are confirmed by authorized organizations.

Scientific and practical significance of research results. ResearchThe scientific value of the generalized scientific-theoretical conclusions and results is determined by enriching the scientific views of dignitonyms and phaleronyms of Uzbek language onomastics with new knowledge, and the scientific analysis, conclusions and research methods of the work can be used in the linguocultural, sociolinguistic research of other onomastic units.

Research resultscreating dictionaries of famous nouns of practical importance, creating textbooks and manuals such as "Uzbek language", "Uzbek nomenclature", "Ethnography", "Cultural studies", conducting special courses and seminars on dignitonyms and phaleronyms in the field of Uzbek language in higher educational institutions, and dignitonyms and phaleronyms It is explained by the fact that it serves as a unique source and material in creating an explanatory dictionary.

Implementation of research results. Based on the scientific results obtained regarding the linguistic features of dignitonyms and faleronyms in the Uzbek language:

for the first time, the dignitonyms and phaleronyms that arose in connection with the introduction and development of the order of statehood in scientific, artistic, autobiographical, historical, official and other sources were collected, their place and status on an onomastic scale, theoretical conclusions on the disclosure of nominational and motivational principles were used in the fundamental project for the publication of a multi-volume monograph ot-F1-030 "the History of Uzbek literature" (volume 7), performed at the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi (2024). 11-04/1-1530 of June). As a result, the monograph was enriched with new data on the grouping of dignitonyms, chronological classification, issues of determining the place of dignitonyms and phaleronyms in the life of society, used in the works of the late XIX-early XX century;

from the scientific conclusions made at the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi, it follows that the dignitonyms and phaleronyms that have developed from an early period to the present day belong to the common Turkic and borrowed stratum in terms of linguistic composition, are structurally simple, fused and compatible, and onomastic and semantic features correspond to the laws of Turkic and Uzbek languages, 20170927147 – It was used in the scientific and practical project "research of Turkic written sources from ancient times to the XIII century" (handbook of Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi dated June 6, 2024 No. 04/1-1479). As a result, in the process of analyzing samples of the use of historical dignitonyms and phaleronyms found in Turkic written sources, based on the conclusions drawn from the period of their use, the meanings they mean, the development of theoretical and practical recommendations on the project topic, a complete description, interpretation of the establishment, semantics of dignitonyms and phaleronyms was achieved;

dignitonyms, faleronyms and their names in connection with spiritual and educational, economic, socio-political factors that positively affect the socio-spiritual life and increase the level of motivation and efficiency of labor activity of

members of the society, the Republican Center for Spirituality and Enlightenment, the society of propagandists "Ma'rifat", the Union of Writers of Uzbekistan, Used in fundamental and applied scientific projects on the theme "heroes of Uzbekistan", conducted by the Creative Union of Journalists of Uzbekistan (Republican Center for Spirituality and Enlightenment, handbook of the society of propagandists "Ma'rifat" dated April 23, 2024 No. 01/14-25). As a result, the project was practically enriched with information about the role of the personal factor in the formation of dignonyms and phaleronyms in the texts of autobiographies of heroes of Uzbekistan;

historical and chronological, professional identity, the basics of the formation of dignonyms and phaleronyms, such as title, title, medal, order, award, ancient traditions of the people in the vocabulary of the Uzbek language, scientific and theoretical conclusions drawn on the basis of their connection with mental circumstances, such as national and universal values and traditions, were used in the preparation the script of the show "the third Renaissance", broadcast on the Uzbekiston Tarixi TV channel of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan (January 24, 2024) handbook No. 06-28-551 of April). As a result, the materials prepared for this TV show are enriched with scientific and factual aspects that create the basis for enriching the culture and spiritual world of young people, expanding their worldview.

Publication of research results. A total of 15 scientific articles were published on the topic of the dissertation, including 6 in scientific publications recommended to publish the main scientific results of doctoral theses of the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and 2 in foreign journals.

The structure and scope of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three main chapters, a summary, a list of used literature and appendices, and its volume is 133 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the introductory part of the dissertation, the current relevance of the topic is based, the level of research of the problem is highlighted, the compatibility of the research with the priority directions of the development of science and technology of the republic, the purpose and tasks of the research are expressed, the object of the research is indicated, the scientific novelty is stated, the reliability of the obtained results is based, the theoretical and practical significance is revealed, implementation of the results into practice, published works, information on the structure of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the dissertation is entitled "Onomastic scope and onomasiological features of dignonyms and phaleronyms" and analyzes the onomastic scope and linguistic status of proper nouns. The onomastic scope of the Uzbek language consists of the set of all noun forms in the language. In the Uzbek language, onomastic scopes can be studied in a broad and narrow sense. Onomastic scales are studied as superscale, macroscale, microscale, and even smaller scales. The macroscales that make up the onomastic scope include anthroponyms,

toponyms, zoonyms, cosmonyms, hydronyms, ideonyms. A number of studies have been carried out by scientists on these macroscales. Ideonyms (Greek. Idea-idea + onoma – noun) are nouns of historical works, documents. An ideonym is a noun for a thing that is a product of a person's intellectual, ideological and artistic activity. 22 macrosopes included in the superscope of Uzbek onomastics are defined⁴⁰. When classifying the superscope as a macroscope, the following can be included among its microscope types:

Ctematonym - the famous name given to some rare weapons, equipment, items that have a certain value for the history and national culture of the people.

Geotonym - a famous name given to any holidays, festivals, memorial days and ceremonies and events of this year. Nowruz holiday, Ramazon Eid (Eid al-Fitr).

Chrononym - the famous name of historical periods, stages. For example, Timurid era, Year of the Family.

Documentonym - the name of documents of special importance for the history of the people. Declaration of Independence, Constitution of Republic Uzbekistan.

Hemeronym - press bodies (newspaper, magazine, bulletin, information, etc.) "Khalk sozi", "Yangi Uzbekiston" (newspaper), "Saodat", "Moliya" (magazine)

Artionym - works of fine art (painting, graphics, plastic, etc.) "Mona Lisa" (Leonardo da Vinci)

Biblionym - a title given to any artistic, scientific, religious, political works. For example, Navoi's "Khamasa" epic, Qahhor's "Tales from the Past".

Musical works of art (tune, song, song, etc.) famous horse. For example, "Munojot", "Ushshok" (folk song)

Dignitonym-Honorary titles, prestigious titles. For example, Honored Artist of Uzbekistan, Hero of Uzbekistan.

Phaleronim – the title of any order, medal, badge. "Dostlik" order, "Fame" medal.

Although mentioned in scientific sources, dignitonyms are one of the not specifically studied and insufficiently researched types of nouns. Dignitonym is derived from the Latin word "dignitas" which means "a work worthy of value, service or reward".

My dignitonym is called "dignite" in French and means title, position⁴¹. Dignitomi – titles (honorary, religious and scientific titles) and positions established for the purpose of encouraging people from the spiritual, educational and spiritual aspects for their activities and deeds in society.

Phaleronym (lat. a badge given to the bravest legionnaires – a distinguished horse) is a distinguished horse with any order, medal, insignia⁴². There is no information about the term dignitonym and phaleronym in the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language".

⁴⁰Бегматов Э.А. Ўзбек тили антропонимикаси. – Тошкент: Фан, 2013. – 42 б.

⁴¹Французско-русский словарь. – М.: Русский язык, 1977. – С. 140.

⁴²Подольская Н.В. Словарь русской ономастической терминологии. – М: Наука, 1988. – 192 с.

Phaleronyms are the names of orders, medals, awards, and titles such as "Acknowledgment", "Rehmatnoma", "Honorary Certificate" established in order to motivate people for their work and activities in society.

Dignitonymy is a combination of titles, positions and titles. Dignitonymy is a special field of nomenclature that studies the names of titles, positions and positions. Phaleronimia – order, medal, award and a combination of names "Thank you", "Thank you", "Honorary label". Phaleronymics is a special branch of nomenclature that studies the names of orders, medals, awards and "Thank you", "Thank you", "Honorary label".

Human society does not develop by itself, but it develops by stimulating purposeful social activities, providing production with quality products, introducing information technologies in all areas, as well as implementing new innovative innovations in economy, education, domestic and foreign policy. As a result, the title, order, medal, badge, due to the need to encourage those who have achieved success and the need for dignitonyms and phaleronyms, which include the set of "Acknowledgments", "Thanksgiving" and "Honorary Label" is created and the most active and progressive people are awarded with them.

With the formation and creation of dignitonyms and phaleronyms for certain purposes, aesthetic and logical (logical) spiritual components are also in accordance with the goals⁴³ is expressed in the onomolexicon (onomastic lexicon).⁴⁴ As can be seen from the above, words (the names of the things and events they represent) are also named for linguistic units⁴⁵, is also actively used in names specific to onomastic units (namely nouns). Therefore, words are dignitonyms and are formed due to the natural need to name things and events the creation of phaleronyms and the awarding of society members with them increased and increased with the increase of specific social needs. Dignitonyms and Phaleronyms are not ordinary people, but selfless people who can solve the most pressing issues of their society, in particular, the field in which they operate.

Dignitonyms and phaleronyms have their own stages of development. Title names in the Uzbek language have not been studied separately. Title names are researched and covered in diachronic aspect. In ancient times, titles had the same value. Their formation goes back to the times of inequality and stratification. ahmud Koshgari⁴⁶, I. Berezin⁴⁷, B. Grekov⁴⁸, L. Budagov⁴⁹, V. Bartold⁵⁰, in the works of the characteristics of the formation and development of titles are highlighted. Names of positions and titles related to the state management system of the 14th

⁴³ Языковая номинации (общая вопросы) // Соотношение эстетического и логического компонентов и лексической номинации. – М.: Наука, 1967. – С. 207-228.

⁴⁴ Подольская Н.В. Словарь русской ономастической терминологии. – М.: Наука, 1988. – 188 с.; Подольская Н.В. Проблемы ономастического слово образования // Вопросы языкознания. – Москва, 1990. – № 3. – С. 40-53.

⁴⁵ Языковая номинации (общие вопросы) – М.: Наука, 1967. – С. 3-358.

⁴⁶ Кашгарий М. Девону луғатит турк.. – Т.: Фан, 1963. – Б. 172.

⁴⁷ Березин И.Н. Ханские ярлыки. II Тарханские ярлыки Тохтамыш, Тимур Кутлука и Саадет Гирея. – Казан, 1851. – С. 72.

⁴⁸ Греков Б.Д., Якубовский А.Ю. Золотая Орда и ее падение. – М.–Л., Акад.наук., 1950. – 479 с.

⁴⁹ Будагов Л.З. Сравнительный словарь тюркского-татарских наречий. – СПб., Т. I. 1869. – 810 с.; Т. II. 1871. – 415 с.

⁵⁰ Бартольд В.В. Церемониал при дворе узбекских ханов // Сочинения. Т. П. ч. П. – М.: Наука, 1964. – 657 с.

century khanate are studied in the work of M.Y.Yoldoshev, their duties are explained⁵¹, as well as another work dedicated to researching the names of positions and titles existing in the 14th century khanate was carried out by N.A.Baskakov, in which the scientist studied the names of titles by dividing them into six groups. In the studies conducted by Uzbek scientists H.Dadaboyev, N.Ahmatov, Z.Kholmanova, A.Orozboyev, a place was allocated to the names of positions and titles used in the old Uzbek language. In particular, H.Dadaboyev classifies as follows:

Titles of the state apparatus:

title names in the palace service;

titles of administrative management employees;

Names and titles of persons responsible for regional and city management.

Names of religious titles⁵².

Z.Kholmanova divides lexemes denoting social and political concepts into 6 small groups⁵³. A.Mominova conducted research on the topic of the lexical-semantic content of the names of positions and titles in the Uzbek language, dividing the titles into three groups according to their meaning: higher titles, honorary titles, and special titles.⁵⁴ As noted by Uzbek onomologist E.Begmatov, although some types of onomastic units are known as proper nouns, they are hardly analyzed,⁵⁵ but they were included among the onomastic microscopes with names⁵⁶. In our opinion, dignitonyms and faleronyms are the names of honorary titles, orders, medals and awards that have value in the history of the people, established by the state, international organizations and the people.

Phaleronim (lat. "Insignia given to the bravest legionnaires" + onim) was the title of any order, medal, insignia. In this case, the medal given to the bravest and bravest people in order to encourage them for their work was called an insignia. In our opinion, it would be expedient to call dignitonyms for titles and positions, medals, orders, and awards, and faleronyms, to encourage people for their work, tasks, and inventions created in society.

After all, the study of dignitonyms and phaleronyms from synchronic and diachronic aspects underpins the development and richness of the Uzbek language. National and universal values, traditions and customs are expressed in the names of historical and modern titles, orders, medals and awards. Due to the fact that dignitonyms and faleronyms have not been sufficiently studied in Uzbek nomenclature, the types of nouns included in them have not been fully and clearly defined.

⁵¹Йўлдашев М.Я. Хива хонлигида феодал ер эгаллиги ва давлат бошқаруви. – Тошкент: Ўз ФАН, 1957.

⁵²Дадабаев Х.А. Общественно-политических и социально-экономическая терминология в тюркоязычных письменных памятниках XI-XIV вв. – Ташкент: Ёзувчи, 1991. – С. 43.

⁵³Холманова З. “Бобурнома” лексикаси. – Тошкент: Фан, 2007. – Б. 176.

⁵⁴Мўминова А.К. Ўзбек тилида мансаб ва унвон номларининг лексик-семантик тахлили: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2000. – Б. 155.

⁵⁵Бегматов Э.А. Ўзбек тили антронимикаси. – Тошкент: Фан, 2013. – 37 б.

⁵⁶Мўминова А.К. Ўзбек тилида мансаб ва унвон номларининг лексик-семантик тахлили: Филол. фан. ном. ... дисс.– Тошкент, 2000. – Б. 155.

In the second chapter of the dissertation entitled "Historical aspect of dignitonyms and falernonyms and types according to social foundations" dignitonyms and falernonyms are classified and analyzed according to 3 groups – historical, chronological, professional characteristics and establishment.

The creation of dignitonyms and falernonyms is not a product of today, but of ancient history, and their occurrence depends on several specific factors. Historical, political, social, economic, spiritual and educational factors play an important role in the emergence of dignitonyms and falernonyms. According to the chronological classification of dignitonyms and falernonyms, they can be grouped as follows:

- Dignitonyms and falernonyms created from the first period to the 20th century;
- Dignitonyms and falernonyms from the revolution to independence;
- Dignitonyms and falernonyms from the independence to the present day.

A name that officially recognizes the level of expertise, is determined and given by the competent authorities, the word that expresses the level of work and duties that comes from inheritance or indicates the level of respect and honor that is awarded means the meaning of the title, which means dignity. The title word is Russian means "zvaniye, tutul" in the language. However, these synonyms do not clearly express the same concept. The word title is derived from the Latin language and means an honorary title, an honorable name, and expresses the concept of a title in the Uzbek language. In ancient times, i.e., in the diachronic aspect, the title was given by the rulers to people who rendered special services and represented a name that was inherited, while in the synchronic aspect, the title was given by the state for the services rendered, but it was not inherited.

Orkhun-Title lexicon in the monuments of Enasoy – Jump to navigation In particular, the word horse is used in the title sense of the Kul Tegin bitiktash. Bars bek edi, xoqon deb biz bunda at (unvon, ot) berdik⁵⁷. The word horse mentioned above is in Mahmud Koshgari's Devonu Dictionary Turk "Bag anar at bardi", ya'ni "Beg unga unvon berdi"⁵⁸. "Name, name; Jump to search In Yusuf Khos Hajib's Qutadgu Bilig, the name is used in the sense of name, title, and title: "Ota orni ati yolqa qolip – Ota o'rni va unvoni o'g'ilga qoladi"⁵⁹.

Shayx ul-islom (Shaykh of the Arab-Islamic religion; sheikh interpreting religious law;) - the head of the leaders of Islam, the highest religious title⁶⁰. From the X century From FIIt was given to the Aqih and Sufis as a religious title. 13th was used as the highest rank in Islamic countries after the 1st century, especially in Turkey, the Bukhara Emirate. Nowadays, in some Islamic countries, the head of the Shia religious administration is called "Shaykh ul Islam" and the head of the Sunni religious administration is called "Mufti". "Shaykh ul-Islam is a religion of the people of the earth and the skyandn' Judge"(ANATIL,345).

⁵⁷ Dustmurodov Ma'rufjon Mansur o'g'li. O'rxun-Yenisey bitigtoshidagi harbiy terminlar tadqiqi: Filol.fanlar bo'yicha falsafa doktori (Phd) diss. ... avtoref. – Toshkent, 2023. – B.17.

⁵⁸ Mutallibov S. "Devonu lugotit turk"ning uzbek tiliga munosabati masalasi // Mahmud Koshgariy. Devonú lugotit turk. III Tomlik. – Toshkent: Fan, 1960. – I volume. – Would. 107.

⁵⁹ Dustmurodov Ma'rufjon Mansur o'g'li. O'rxun-Yenisey bitigtoshidagi harbiy terminlar tadqiqi: Filol.fanlar bo'yicha falsafa doktori (Phd) diss. ... avtoref. – Toshkent, 2023. – B.17.

⁶⁰Islom ensiklopediyasi. –Toshkent: O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi, 2017. –B. 563.

In the dissertation, dignitonyms were divided into the following five group

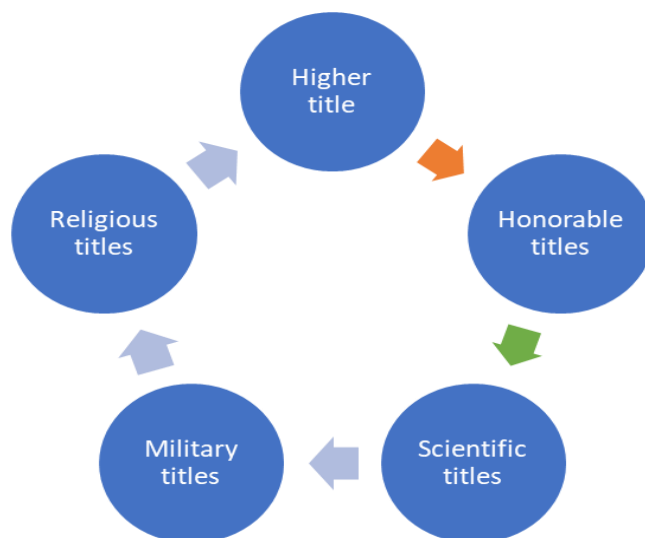


Diagram 1. Types of Titles

During the years of independence many titles were established. Dignitonyms instill in our youth love for the homeland, protect the security of the homeland, make new inventions, introduce our people to the world, and create a foundation for selfless activity in various fields. Our state has been awarding titles to those who have shown exceptional bravery. Some of the dignitonyms and faleronyms are closely related to each other, and the person awarded the title of Hero of Uzbekistan is also awarded the "Golden Star" medal.

Honorary titles are awarded to persons who have made inventions and discoveries or achieved high performance in their field or specialty. Chapter 2, Article 4 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On State Awards" provides information on 37 honorary titles⁶¹. Honorary titles are established by the state.

Honorary titles of the Republic of Uzbekistan are as follows.

⁶¹Ўзбекистон Республикасининг фахрий унвонларини таъсис этиш тўғрисида”ги Қонуни Ўзбекистон Республикаси 1996-йил 26-апрелдаги 227-І-сонли Қонуни/ [www/Lex/uz](http://www.Lex/uz)

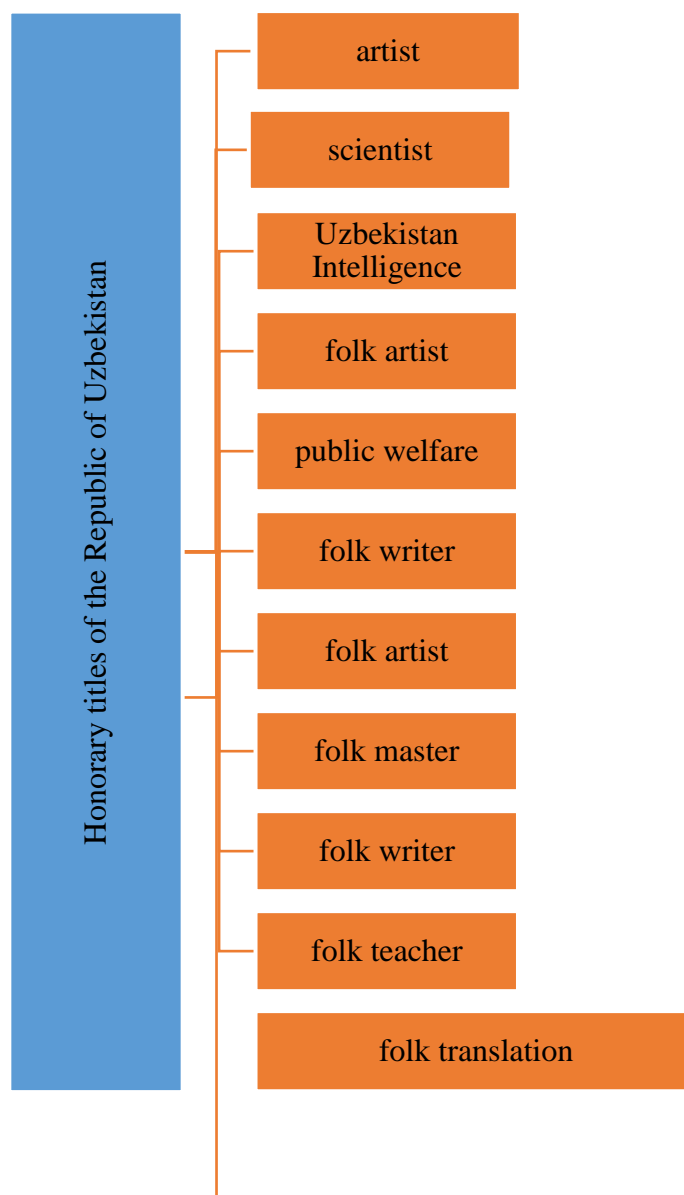


Diagram 2. Honorary title and its types

Scientific titles. It is known that in the old Uzbek language such titles as alam, domla, mudarris, and akhun were actively used in the religious system and the educational system. As a result of the change of times, words borrowed from other languages entered the system of science and education. Senior researcher, associate professor, academiciansuch titles are given to scientists who have achieved success by conducting scientific research. Professor (lat. teacher, teacher, trainer) is the scientific title and position of the most qualified teachers in higher educational institutions, as well as scientific employees of scientific and research institutes, such a title and position. Scientific titles are established by the state, and the titles are awarded in the following two directions:

1. Professors and teachers working in educational institutions of the higher education system, engaged in both educational and scientific work, are given titles such as senior teacher, associate professor, professor.

2. Employees of scientific research institutes work in the following academic titles: senior researcher, professor

Academician is the highest title, awarded to scientists who have worked in a scientific institution or higher education institution, who have done serious research and created a school in their field.

The dissertation extensively analyzes the dignitonyms given to rulers, military personnel, artists and religious officials.

Phaleronyms are divided into four types in terms of meaning.

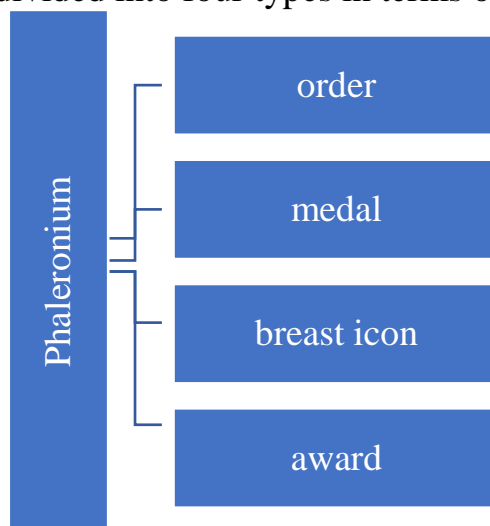


Diagram 3. Phaleronium and its species

Order (lot orda-kator, degree) phaleronymy means "metal badge", "mark of fate", "military-monastic organization of chivalry" and its creation is related to the history of chivalry: in ancient times, knights wore a cross made of precious metal around their necks, a chivalric organization (order) stated that it belongs to In the Islamic countries of Turkey, Iran, and Arab countries, the tsars awarded people with high merit with crescent-shaped badges. There are people who want their discoveries, work and inventions to be encouraged in public. Every era has its own phaleronyms. As times change, some become obsolete and new phaleronyms appear. The eighth article of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On State Awards" is about the orders of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which are as follows: "Order of Independence"; "Amir Temur" Order; "Jalaluddin Manguberdi" order; Order "For Merit"; Order of "Respect of the Country"; Order "For Selfless Services"; "Labour Glory" Order; Order of "Honorary Coach"; Order of I and II degree "For a healthy generation"; Order of "Honor" of I and II degrees; Order of "Friendship"; Order of "Health" of I and II degree; "Mardlik" Order, "Imam Bukhari" Order.

“Amir Temur” order. The word "amir" in this phaleronym is arabic and means "ruler, ruler, leader". The word "Temur" means "strong, firm, hard". In ancient Turkish monuments, temir was used in the sense of "metal". In this case, the proper noun is made from existing similar words in the language, that is, from the appellative lexicon. The word "Temur" was used as a name in the Mongolian language in the 11th century, and in Turkish monuments from the 14th century.

Medal is latin "myetallia" – derived from a metal coin, it is a circular or diamond-shaped badge with an image and an inscription, given to people for their efficient services.

Medals rank lower than orders and are awarded relatively frequently. They are as follows: "Golden Star"; "Courage" medal; Medal "For Loyal Services"; Medal "Builder of the Future"; "Fame" medal; "Healthy Life" medal.

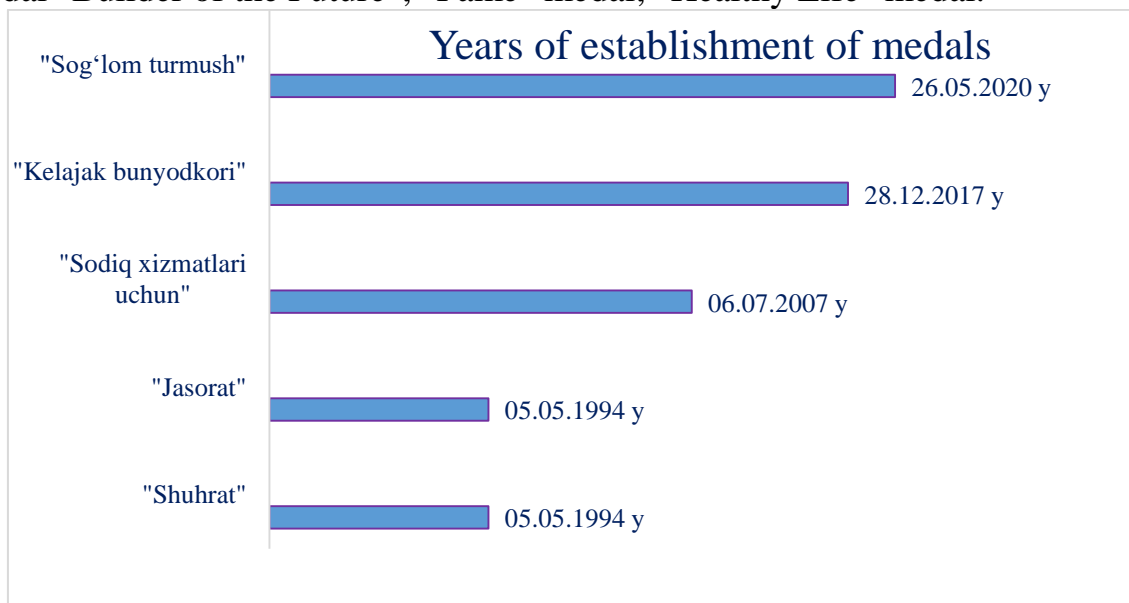


Diagram 4. Years of establishment of medals

This is the more established type of Phaleronim – is a badge. To the persons who have virtues such as intelligence and knowledge in human work, as well as family and public activity, leadership, patriotism and loyalty to the country. Badges are issued based on the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan⁶². These badges include:

"Honorary donor of the Republic of Uzbekistan" badge, "Pride of the Neighborhood" badge, "Progressive Farmer", "Hardworking Farmer" and "Exemplary Gardener" badges, "Labor Veteran" badge, "Physical Education and Sports Excellence" badge, "People's education devotee" badge, Badge "For Contribution to the Development of Civil Society", Badge "Kindness-Generosity", "Housing and Communal Service Excellence" badge, "Forestry devotee of the Republic of Uzbekistan" badge, "For the protection of human rights" badge, "Protector of Nature" badge, "Friendship of Peoples" badge, "Cinematography Sacrifice" badge, "Protector of Nature" badge, "Tomaris" badge, "Higher Education Excellence" badge, "Public Health Guardian" badge, "Excellent Family" badge, "Skillful Communicator" badge, "Public Health Guardian" badge, "Religious Tolerance" badge, "Seismic Safety Excellence" badge, "Honorable Woman" badge, badge of the 25th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of

⁶² Ўзбекистон Республикасининг фахрий унвонларини таъсис этиш тўғрисида”ги Қонуни Ўзбекистон Республикаси 1996-йил 26-апрелдаги 227-І-сонли Қонуни www.Lex.uz

Uzbekistan, badge of the 30th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In the dissertation, dignitonyms and phaleronyms are as follows according to their professional characteristics: it is indicated that 34 types of honorary titles will be given to representatives of 7 branches, orders to representatives of 5 branches, medals to representatives of 3 branches, badges to representatives of 8 branches. These dignitonyms and phaleronyms were classified according to their origin. The semantic characteristics of the words included in dignitonyms and phaleronyms are revealed and analyzed.

The third chapter of the dissertation is called "Nominative, lexical-semantic and structural features of dignitonyms and phaleronyms", and in this chapter, their specific characteristics are analyzed when naming dignitonyms and phaleronyms. It is known that motive means the basis, symbol chosen by namers to name an object. In the process of naming dignitonyms and phaleronyms, the activity of the name is important. The namer chooses one of the signs of the named object or one of his imagination, dreams, wishes about it. Also, titles, orders, medals, and badges are selected based on a principle. Some of the dignitonyms and phaleronyms were formed by the method of conversion – from a similar noun to a proper name, and others by transonymization – from a proper name to a proper name of a different type. The naming principle of dignitonyms and phaleronyms is based on the principle of positivity (latin positivus – positive):

In our study, dignitonyms and phaleronyms were analyzed according to their linguistic composition into native and assimilated layers. All Turkish dignitonyms and phaleronyms in the research are otabek, khatun, biy, devonbegi, onboshi, centurion, thousandbashi, echi, elbegi, karovul, yasovul, chogdovull, hirovul, parvonachi, robber, juicer, tenter, guard, gunner, koshbegi, parvonachi, waiter, Persian-tajik dignitonyms and phaleronyms, such as king, warlord, farmer, amir, and international dignitonyms and phaleronyms, such as docent, academician, major, sergeant, make up a larger percentage.

The structural structure and morphological grammatical structure of dignitonym and phaleronym were analyzed. In this, of course, it is based on noun morphemes, lexical base and formative affixes. Lexemes meaning titles, orders, medals, and badges are also made using root, artificial, compound words.

On both sides, the khan's shogovulbashis, yasavulbashis, waiters and aftobashis, tunkators and parvanovashis, fathers and mehtarbashis of the khan. In this sentence, dignitonyms and phaleronyms are made up of simple and compound words. "Yasovulboshi" is a large part of the village. "Yasovul" lexeme has long been used to express the meanings of titles and positions, and the common Turkic word "head" has been added. Yasa base + vul suffix + main base + possessive suffix. The lexeme "Tunotar" is the soldiers who guard the army at night. Noun-verb is combined based on word group. Therefore, combined dignitonyms and phaleronyms are the title names that have become a compound word from the combination of two words as a whole. Compound dignitonyms and phaleronyms are formed from the combination of two or more words according to their subordinate and rulership. Accordingly, when summarizing them and studying

them on scientific grounds, it was observed that they were formed in the following form:

I. The names of titles, medals, orders, awards with a simple combination formed from the combination of two words;

1) compound title, medal, order, award names formed with Arabic addition;

2) compound dignitonyms and faleronyms formed by means of Persian isofa.

3) dignitonyms and faleronyms with complex combinations formed from three or more words.

II. noun + Arabic suffix + noun form: Sultan ul-orifin, Amir ul-mu'minin, Amir ul-umaro, Malik ush -shuaro;

III. noun + Persian isofa + noun form: Amiri kabir. Alisher Navoi received the title of "Amiri kabir" (QBJN, 29b.).

The first three words of the name of the title in the form of a four-lexeme combination are used as a fixed combination. The fourth lexeme can change depending on the field of the holder of the honorary title: "People's Gift of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "People's Artist of the Republic of Uzbekistan", etc. V. A title in the form of an esh-word combination, order medal, Chest badge names are expressed in two ways: a) auxiliary words do not participate in such a combination. Dignitonim and faleronym in the form of five-word combinations consist only of words belonging to independent categories of speech: "Forestry devotee of the Republic of Uzbekistan" Chest badge; b) the first four words of the title name in the form of a five-lexical compound are used as a stable compound. "Honored Athlete of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "Architect Honored of the Republic of Uzbekistan"; d) Five-word compound dignitonim and phaleronym auxiliary words are involved. Badge "Member of Physical Education and Sports" c) the five-word compound dignitonim and the first and second words of the phaleronim are composed of anthroponyms. Jump to navigation For example, State Prize named after Hamid Olimjon, State Prize named after Abdulla Kadiri;

e) the first four lexicons of titles with six or more lexicons consist of the following words: Served in the Republic of Uzbekistan ... In the form of the fifth component, the participating word or combination of words is named according to the field of the person awarded the title: "Honored Sports Teacher of the Republic of Uzbekistan"; A five-word compound becomes a six-word compound because the last component of the compound is composed of two or more words: "A transport worker who has served in the Republic of Uzbekistan". The fifth word is a three-word compound that denotes a title in the form of a seven-word compound: "An agricultural worker who served in the Republic of Uzbekistan", "Honored Public Education Worker of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "A health worker who served in the Republic of Uzbekistan".

CONCLUSION

1. Ancient traditions, national and universal values and customs of the people are expressed in the names of historical and modern dignitonyms – titles (honorary, religious and scientific titles) and faleronyms (orders, medals, awards).

The formation and use of dignitonyms is a manifestation of historical development specific to society.

2. Society develops by providing production with high-quality products, implementing new innovative innovations in economy, education, domestic and foreign policy. The need to encourage the activity of those who have worked effectively and well, those who have made new discoveries, those who have achieved success by implementing innovative innovations in every field, creates dignitonyms and faleronyms.

3. Dignitonyms are titles (honorary, religious and scientific titles) established for the purpose of encouraging people for their activities and deeds in society (honorary, religious and scientific titles), and faleronyms are established for the purpose of encouraging people for their activities and deeds in society are the names of famous names such as awarded orders, medals, badges, and awards.

4. During the historical-chronological classification of dignitonyms and faleronyms, they classified them according to three stages:

1) Dignitonyms and faleronyms created from the first period to the 20th century.

2) Dignitonyms and faleronyms from the revolution to independence.

3) Dignitonyms and faleronyms from the independence to the present day. Dignitonyms are a unique product of human culture and enlightenment, and have gone through specific stages of historical development.

5. Lexemes representing dignitonyms and phaleronomys were created in connection with the introduction and development of state procedures. With the emergence of states in our region, lexemes representing positions and titles, medals, orders, and awards began to settle in the lexicon of the Uzbek language.

6. Phaleronomys are divided into two according to who or which organization founded them:

1) Orders and medals established by the state;

2) Medals (i.e. badges) and commemorative badges established by organizations.

7. With the transition of the society to new stages of development, the names of titles established by the state also became popular. They are distinguished by the fact that they are in simple, compound and compound cases, and are formed from words of their own and derived layers.

8. When naming dignitonyms and faleronyms, their unique character-property is taken as the basis, symbol chosen by the namers for naming the motif-object. In the process of naming dignitonyms and faleronyms, the activity of the name is important. The namer chooses one of the signs of the named object or one of his imagination, dreams, wishes about it. Titles, orders, medals, and badges are selected based on a principle. Some dignitonyms and phaleronomys were created by the conversion method - from a similar noun to a noun, and others by the transonymization method - from a noun to a noun of a different type.

9. As the mutual relations between the states improved, international organizations, in agreement with the state organization, established dignitonyms

at the international level and awarded organizations or individuals that meet international requirements and standards.

10. Dignitonyms have the following appearance according to their structure:

- a) simple dignitonyms;
- b) joint dignitonyms;
- d) compound dignitonyms.

Simple root dignitonyms consist of one root or a word borrowed from another language(s) has become a single root in our language over time. Simple artificial dignitonyms consist of artificial words formed by adding a suffix to the root of the word.

11. Dignitonyms in simple and compound forms are the majority in terms of quantity. This means that dignitonyms have structurally different forms. Combined dignitonyms conform to the rules of Turkish and Uzbek languages, and some of them are formed with Persian and Arabic suffixes. Their internal, i.e., content-essence side expresses all the characteristics of dignitonyms, which are a type of names that are onomastic units in the sense of encouraging and inviting people to new successes.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ PhD.03/27.02.2020.Fil.91.02 ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ
УЧЁНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ ГУЛИСТАНСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ**

ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ РЕНЕССАНС

ХУСАНОВА МАКСУДА НИШОНОВНА

**ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ДИГНИТОНИМОВ И
ФАЛЕРОНИМОВЫХ В УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ**

10.00.01 – Узбекский язык

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

Гулистан – 2024

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии при Министерстве высшего образования, науки и инноваций Республики Узбекистан за номером В2024.1.PhD/ГН4334

Диссертация выполнена в Образовательном университете Ренессанс.

Автореферат диссертации размещён на трёх языках (узбекский, английский, русский (реюме)) на веб-странице Научного совета Гулистанского государственного университета (www.gdu.uz) и на информационно-образовательном портале "ZiyoNet" www.ziyo.net.

Научный руководитель: Турдибеков Мумин Тураевич
доктор филологических наук, доцент

Официальные оппоненты: Маматов Абдугафур Эшанкулович
доктор филологических наук, профессор

Туробов Абдурайим Маликович
доктор филологических наук, профессор

Ведущая организация: Ташкентский государственный педагогический университет

Защита диссертации состоится «14» 12 2024 года в 10⁰⁰ часов на заседании Научного совета PhD.03/27.02.2020.Fil.91.02 по присуждению учёных степеней при Гулистанском государственном университете (Адрес: 120100, город Гулистан, 4-микрорайон. Тел.: (99 867) 225-40-42; факс: (99 867) 225-02-75; E-mail: info@edu.uz)

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Гулистанского государственного университета (зарегистрирована за №___). (Адрес: 120100, город Гулистан, 4-микрорайон. Тел.: (99867) 225-40-42).

Автореферат диссертации разослан «27» 11 2024 года.
(протокол реестра №23 от «27» 11 2024 года).



М.Р. Маматкулов
Председатель Научного совета
по присуждению ученых степеней,
доктор филологических наук, профессор

А.А. Ахроров
Ученый секретарь Научного совета по
присуждению ученых степеней,
доктор философии по филологическим наукам
(PhD), доцент

Ф.Г. Шарипов
Председатель Научного семинара при
Научном совете по присуждению ученых степеней,
доктор филологических наук, профессор

Введение (аннотация к диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Цель исследования состоит в лингвистическом монографическом изучении дигнитонимов и фалеронимов в узбекском языке.

Объектом исследования отобраны более тысячи наименований званий (почетных, религиозных и научных званий), созданных на узбекском языке и имеющих определенную историческую, культурную, материальную и духовную ценность в истории народа – дигнитонимы, а также специальные наименования орденов, медалей и наград – фалеронимы.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

в связи с введением и развитием порядков государственности в научных, художественных, автобиографических, исторических, официальных и других источниках впервые собраны дигнитонимы и фалеронимы, раскрыты их место и статус в ономастическом масштабе, номинативно-мотивационные принципы;

доказано, что возникновение дигнитонимов, фалеронимов и их наименование связано с духовно-просветительскими, экономическими, социально-политическими факторами, положительно влияющими на социально-духовную жизнь и повышение уровня мотивации и эффективности трудовой деятельности членов общества;

в лексике узбекского языка дигнитонимы и фалеронимы, такие как звание, звание, медаль, орден, награда, имеют историко-хронологическую, профессиональную специфику, обоснование и связаны с такими ментальными обстоятельствами, как древние традиции, национальные и общечеловеческие ценности и обычаи народа;

доказано, что дигнитонимы и фалеронимы, сложившиеся с раннего периода и до наших дней, по языковому составу относятся к общетюркскому и пласту заимствований, структурно просты, слитны и составны, а по ономастическим, семантическим признакам соответствуют законам тюркского и узбекского языков.

Внедрение результатов исследования. На основе научных результатов, полученных при изучении языковых особенностей дигнитонимов и фалеронимов на узбекском языке:

впервые собраны дигнитонимы и фалеронимы, возникшие в связи с введением и развитием порядков государственности в научных, художественных, автобиографических, исторических, официальных и других источниках, их место и статус в ономастическом масштабе, теоретические выводы по раскрытию номинационно-мотивационных принципов были использованы в фундаментальном проекте по изданию многотомной монографии от-F1-030 “история узбекской литературы” (том 7), выполненном в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои (2024 год). 11-04/1-1530 от июня). В результате достигнуто обогащение монографии новыми данными по группировке дигнитонимов, хронологической классификации, вопросам определения места дигнитонимов и фалеронимов в жизни общества, использованных в работах конца XIX-начала XX века;

из научных выводов, сделанных в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои, следует, что дигнитонимы и фалеронимы, сложившиеся с раннего периода и до сегодняшнего дня, по языковому составу принадлежат к общетюркскому и заимствованному пласту, структурно просты, слитны и совместимы, а по ономастическим и семантическим признакам соответствуют законам тюркского и узбекского языков, 20170927147 – “Использован в научно-практическом проекте” исследование тюркских письменных источников с древнейших времен до XIII века” (справочник Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои от 6 июня 2024 года № 04/1-1479). В результате в процессе анализа образцов использования исторических дигнитонимов и фалеронимов, встречающихся в тюркских письменных источниках, на основе выводов, сделанных по периоду их применения, значениям, которые они означают, была достигнута разработка теоретических и практических рекомендаций по теме проекта, полное описание, интерпретация установления, семантики дигнитонимов и фалеронимов;

дигнитонимы, фалеронимы и их наименования в связи с духовно-просветительскими, экономическими, социально-политическими факторами, положительно влияющими на социально-духовную жизнь и повышение уровня мотивации и эффективности трудовой деятельности членов общества, Республиканский центр духовности и просвещения, общество пропагандистов “Маърифат”, Союз писателей Узбекистана, Использован в фундаментальных и прикладных научных проектах на темы “герои Узбекистана”, проводимых творческим союзом журналистов Узбекистана (Республиканский центр духовности и просвещения, справочник общества пропагандистов “Маърифат” от 23 апреля 2024 г. № 01/14-25). В результате проект был практически обогащен информацией о роли личностного фактора в формировании дигнитонимов и фалеронимов в текстах автобиографий героев Узбекистана;

историко-хронологическая, профессиональная идентичность, основы образования дигнитонимов и фалеронимов, таких как звание, звание, медаль, орден, награда, в лексике узбекского языка древние традиции народа, научно-теоретические выводы, сделанные на основе их связи с ментальными обстоятельствами, такими как национальные и общечеловеческие ценности и традиции, были использованы при подготовке сценария шоу “третий Ренессанс”, транслировавшегося на телеканале “Узбекистон тарихы” Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана (24 января 2024 года). справочник № 06-28-551 от апреля). В результате материалы, подготовленные для данного телешоу, обогащены научно-фактическими аспектами, которые создают основу для обогащения культуры и духовного мира молодежи, расширения ее мировоззрения.

Структура и объем диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трех основных глав, общих выводов, списка использованной литературы и приложений, и включает 133 страниц.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI
LIST OF PUBLISHED WORKS
СПИСОК О ПУБЛИКОВАННЫХ РАБОТ

I bo'lim (I chast; I part)

1. Khusanova Maksuda Nishonovna. Types and Chronological Classification of Dignitonym and Phaleronym. AMERICAN Journal of Language, Literacy and Learning in STEM Education Volume 2, Issue 9, 2024 ISSN (E): 2993-2769. – B.170-175.
2. Xusanova M.N. Tarixiy shaxslarga berilgan dignitonimlar tadqiqi // GulDU axborotnomasi. – Guliston, ISSN:2181-7367. 2020-yil 1-son. –B 46-49. (OAK Rayosatining 2021-yil 30-apreldagi 296/5-son qarori)
3. Xusanova M.N. Sodda dignitonim va ularning izohli tahlili // So'z sa'nati xalqaro jurnali. – Toshkent, 2021-yil 4-son. – B. 301-307.
4. Xusanova M.N. Dignitonim va faleronimlarning leksik-semantik tasniflash// Til va adabiyot uz. – Toshkent, 2024-yil 6- son. – B 116-119.
5. (10.00.00; №9)
6. Xusanova M.N. O'zbek tilida faleronimlarning shakllanishi va ularning turlari // O'zbekiston Milliy axborot agentligi – O'zA ilm-fan bo'limi (elektron jurnal). – Toshkent, 2023-yil 7-son. – B. 77-83. (OAK Rayosatining 2019-yil 28-martdagi 263/7.1-son qarori)
7. Xusanova M.N. O'zbek tilida dignitonimlar tadqiqi // O'zbekiston Milliy axborot agentligi – O'zA ilm fan bo'limi (elektron jurnal). – Toshkent, 2024. –№1. – B. 11-22. (OAK Rayosatining 2019-yil 28-martdagi 263/7.1-son qarori)
8. Xusanova M.N. O'zbek tilida dignitonimlarning shakllanishi va turlari //O'zMU xabarlar. – Toshkent, 2024. /1/5/2. – B. 329-331. (10.00.01. №15)
9. Xusanova M.N. Faleronim(ordn)larning leksik xususiyatlari // “O'zbek adabiyotshunosligining dolzarb masalalari” mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari. [Matn]. – Toshkent: TDPU nashriyoti, 2024. – B. 505.
10. Xusanova M.N. Tarixiy dignitonim va faleronimlarning lisoniy tadqiqi// “Kompyuter lingvistikasining zamonaviy texnologiyalari“ nomli xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasining ilmiy maqolalari va tezislari to'plami. – Toshkent: O'zMU, 2024. –B. 567-569.
11. Khusanova Maksuda Nishonovna. Faleronymous names are based on nominative – motivational principles. THE MULTIDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOG. SJIF 2023-5.384 ResearchBib IF: 8.848 / 2024. – B.195-198.

II bo'lim (II chast; II part)

12. Xusanova M.N. O'zbek dignitonim va faleronimlarning genderologik xususiyatlari// O'zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiya vazirligi, Renessans ta'lim universiteti “Filologiyaning dolzarb muammolari” mavzusidagi respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari. – Toshkent, 2024. – B. 200-203.

13. Xusanova M.N. Tarixiy dignitonimlarning leksik-semantik xususiyatlari //O‘zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta’lim , fan va innovatsiya vazirligi, Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti “O‘zbek filologiyasi: muammo va yechimlar” mavzusidagi Respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumani to‘plami. – Toshkent, 2024. – B. 42-44.

14. Xusanova M.N. O‘zbek nomshunosligida dignitonimlarning o‘rni // O‘zbekiston Respublikasi uzluksiz ta’lim tizimida madaniyatlararo aloqa muammolari va ularni amalga oshirish masalalari. Oliy o‘quv yurtlari aro ilmiy-amaliy anjuman. – Toshkent, 2018. – B. 69-73.

15. Xusanova M.N. O‘zbek tilida dignitonim shakldagi nomlarni shakllanishi va ma’nolar talqini// Nofilologik oliy o‘quv yurtlarida tillarni o‘qitishning dolzarb muammolari ilmiy amaliy anjuman. – Toshkent, 2019. – B. 113-117.

16. Xusanova M.N. Faleronim nomlarining belgi xususiyatlari//Ona tili va adabiyot fanlarini o‘qitishda zamonaviy yondashuvlar va innovatsiyalar. Respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari. Namangan, 2024.10-11-oktabr. – B.184-187.

Avtoreferat "O'zbekiston: til va madaniyat. Lingvistik jurnali" uchun
tahrirdan o'tkazildi.



Bosishga ruxsat etildi: 26.11.2024-yil.
Bichimi 60x84 $\frac{1}{16}$, "Times New Roman"
garniturada raqamli bosma usulida bosildi.
Shartli bosma tabog'i: 3. Adadi: 100. Buyurtma №: 124.
"TRAINMAX" MChJ bosmaxonasida chop etildi.
100194, Toshkent shahri, Yunusobod-11, 62-uy.