

**SAMARQAND DAVLAT CHET TILLAR INSTITUTI  
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI  
PhD.03/2025.27.12.Fil.37.02 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

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**SAMARQAND DAVLAT CHET TILLAR INSTITUTI**

**FAZLIDDINOV XURSHID ABDIVAFO O‘G‘LI**

**INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILLARIDA MEHNAT QUROLLARI  
NOMLARINING KOGNITIV, DERIVATSION TADQIQI**

**10.00.06 – Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik va tarjimashunoslik**

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

**Samarqand – 2026**

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

**Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati.** Jahon tilshunosligida so‘nggi yillarda til va tafakkur o‘zaro aloqasi, inson ongidagi bilimlar tizimini til orqali ifodalash masalalariga alohida e‘tibor qaratilmoqda. Xususan, lisoniy vositalarning lingvokognitiv, madaniy va derivativ nuqtai nazardan tahlil qilinishi zamonaviy tilshunoslikning dolzarb yo‘nalishlaridan biriga aylangan. Ushbu yo‘nalish inson faoliyatining turli sohalarida aks etgan so‘z va iboralarni, ularning shakllanish sabablari, ma‘no taraqqiyoti va konseptual xususiyatlarini chuqur o‘rganishni talab etmoqda. Ayniqsa, globallashuv jarayonlari kuchayib, turli madaniyatlar va lisoniy jamiyatlar o‘rtasidagi muloqot faollashgan bugungi davrda, lisoniy vositalarning semantik, pragmatik va funksional jihatlarini teran anglash alohida ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Madaniyatlararo muloqotda so‘zlarning faqat lug‘aviy ma‘nosini emas, balki ular orqali ifodalanadigan ijtimoiy, madaniy va kognitiv bilimlarni ham tushunish zarurati ortib bormoqda.

Dunyo tilshunosligida insonning mehnat faoliyati bilan bog‘liq lisoniy atamalarning lingvistik xususiyatlari tadqiqotchilar diqqatini o‘ziga jalb qilib kelmoqda. Zotan, mehnat qurollari insoniyat taraqqiyotining ajralmas qismi bo‘lib, ular bilan bog‘liq so‘zlar, atamalar va iboralar xalq tilida nafaqat vosita, balki muayyan ijtimoiy-madaniy tajribaning ramzi sifatida ham shakllangan. Shu bois, mehnat qurollarining nomlanishida antropotsentrik, metaforik, etimologik hamda kognitiv omillar mujassam bo‘lib, ularning izchil o‘rganilishi tilshunoslikning yangi paradigmalariga mos keladi. Bunday tahlil til birliklarining nafaqat grammatik yoki semantik, balki madaniy-ma‘naviy xususiyatlarini ochib berish imkonini yaratadi.

Mamlakatimizda so‘nggi yillarda keng qamrovli integratsiyalashuv jarayonida madaniyatlararo muloqotning lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari, umumlisoniy belgilari, lug‘at boyligining o‘ziga xos jihatlarini tadqiq etish masalasi katta ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Xususan, ingliz va o‘zbek tillari lingvomadaniyatidagi mehnat qurollari nomlanishining qiyosiy o‘rganilishi bu tillar orasidagi o‘xshashlik va farqlarni, ularning tarixiy-madaniy asoslarini ochib beradi. Ushbu til birliklarining derivatsion xususiyatlari va tarjimada to‘g‘ri aks ettirilishi esa nafaqat til o‘rgatuvchi mutaxassislar, balki tarjimonlar, madaniyatshunoslar, etnologlar va lingvokulturologlar uchun ham nazariy va amaliy jihatdan muhim ahamiyatga ega. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M. Mirziyoyev tomonidan ilgari surilgan “Intellektual salohiyatga ega barkamol avlodni shakllantirish, fan va innovatsiyalarni qo‘llab-quvvatlash” siyosati zamirida ham, tilni faqat kommunikatsiya vositasi sifatida emas, balki milliy o‘zlikni ifoda etuvchi muhim madaniy boylik sifatida chuqur anglashga intilish yotadi<sup>1</sup>. Shu nuqtai nazardan, ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida mehnat qurollari bilan bog‘liq so‘zlarning lingvokognitiv, madaniy va semantik tahlili milliy tafakkurni va til tafovutlarini o‘rganish, ularni

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<sup>1</sup> Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Konstitutsiya – erkin va farovon hayotimiz, mamlakatimizni yanada taraqqiy ettirishning mustahkam poydevoridir. – Toshkent: “O‘zbekiston”, 2018.  
[https://constitution.uz/oz/pages/prezident\\_maruzasi\\_25yil](https://constitution.uz/oz/pages/prezident_maruzasi_25yil).

tarjima jarayonida to'g'ri aks ettirishda amaliy yechimlar ishlab chiqish imkonini beradi.

Mazkur dissertatsiya tadqiqoti O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 8-oktyabrdagi PF-5847-son "O'zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta'limi tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida", 2019-yil 21-oktyabrdagi PF-5850-son "O'zbek tili davlat tili sifatida nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora tadbirlar to'g'risida", 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-son "Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi farmonlari, 2018-yil 5-iyundagi PQ-3775-son "Oliy ta'lim muassasalarida ta'lim sifatini oshirish va ularning mamlakatda amalga oshirilayotgan keng qamrovli islohotlarda faol ishtirokini ta'minlash bo'yicha qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida", 2020-yil 11-noyabrdagi PQ-4884-sonli "Ta'lim-tarbiya tizimini yanada takomillashtirishga oid qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida", 2021-yil 25-yanvardagi PQ-4963-sonli "Xalq ta'limi sohasidagi ilmiy-tadqiqot faoliyatini qo'llab quvvatlash hamda uzluksiz kasbiy rivojlantirish tizimini joriy qilish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qarorlari, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2021-yil 19-maydagi 312-son "Xorijiy tillarni o'rganishni ommalashtirishni samarali tashkil etish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qarori hamda qator boshqa me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishga muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

**Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi.** Dissertatsiya tadqiqoti 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 ularning amalga oshirish yo'llari" ustuvor yo'nalishi doirasida bajarilgan.

**Muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi.** Jahon tilshunosligida mehnat qurollarining lisoniy voqelanishi, leksik-semantik xususiyatlari, lingvomadaniy va antropotsentrik jihatlari bilan bog'liq masalalar A.T. Jdanova, S.D. Katsnelson, Z.N. Malieva, V.P. Rubayeva, Z.I. Komarova, E.I. Chukreyeva, R.B. Li, M.E. Ensminger, C.N. Darrah, J. Smis<sup>2</sup> kabi tilshunoslar tomonidan tadqiq etilgan. Ushbu tadqiqotlarda mehnat qurollari semantik guruh sifatida o'rganilib, ularning inson faoliyati bilan bog'liqligi, madaniy konnotatsiyasi, tilda qanday nomlanishi va qanday semantik o'zgarishlarga uchrashi tahlil qilingan. Ayniqsa, A.T. Jdanova o'z tadqiqotida mehnat qurollarining antropotsentrik yondashuv nuqtayi nazaridan qanday tasniflanishini ko'rsatgan, S.D. Katsnelson esa bu so'zlar qanday qilib turli kontekstlarda faol semantik o'zgarishlarga uchrashini yoritib bergan.

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<sup>2</sup> Жданова А.Т. Языковая репрезентация орудий труда в социальной памяти народа (на материале русского и английского языков). Дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Воронеж, 2016. – 208 с.; Кацнельсон С.Д. Категории языка и мышления. – Москва: Языки славянской культуры, 2001. – 864; Рубаева В.П., Малиева З.Н. Контекстное обучение английскому языку как технология погружения в профессиональную среду // ЦИТИСЭ. 2020. № 4. – С. 490-497; Комарова З.И., Чукуреева Е.И. Орудийная категория: парадокс или норма // Українська мова ХХІ століття: традиції і новаторство: тези доповідей ІV Всеукраїнського лінгвістичного форуму молодих чених (Київ, 24–26 квітня. 2012 г.). – Київ: Изд-во Нац. акад. наук України, 2012. – С. 345-348; Lee R.B. The! Kung San: Men, Women and Work in a Foraging Society. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1979. – 526 p.; Ensminger M.E. The Anthropology of North American Farming Tools // Agricultural History, 1992. Vol. 66(1). – Pp. 1-18; Darrah C.N. Learning and Work: An Exploration in Industrial Ethnography. – London: Garland Publishing, 1996. – 200 p.; Smith J. Agricultural Implements in Colonial America // Journal of Rural History, 2004. Vol. 19(3). – Pp. 45-67.

Terminlar faollashuviga oid nazariy qarashlar O.S. Axmanova, B.N. Golovin, E.S. Kubryakova, S.V. Grinev, A.V. Popova, o‘zbek tilshunoslaridan A. Hojiyev, M. Mirtojiev, H. Dadaboyev<sup>3</sup> va boshqa bir qator olimlar tomonidan ilmiy asosda yoritilgan. Ularning asarlarida terminlarning yasalishi, strukturaviy modellar va semantik asoslarining universal va milliy xususiyatlari atroflicha o‘rganilgan.

Biroq, hozirgi kungacha ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi mehnat qurollari nomlarining derivatsion, kognitiv va lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari hamda ularning chog‘ishtirma-lingvistik nuqtai nazardan chuqur tahlil etuvchi fundamental tadqiqotlar mavjud emas. Aksariyat ishlarda mehnat faoliyatiga oid leksik birliklar faqat izohli lug‘atlar yoki tor doiradagi semantik guruhlar asosida yoritilgan. Ingliz tilshunosligida ham bu masala ko‘proq umumiy ishlab chiqarish sohalari doirasida talqin qilingan bo‘lib, mehnat qurollari terminlarining madaniy-milliy xususiyatlari, ularning konseptual mazmuni va tarjima muammolari keng ko‘lamda yoritilmagan.

Shu bois, ingliz va o‘zbek lingvomadaniyatidagi mehnat qurollari nomlanishini lingvokognitiv, derivatsion va lingvomadaniy jihatdan qiyosiy o‘rganish nafaqat mavjud bo‘shliqni to‘ldirishga, balki tilshunoslikning kognitiv, madaniy va tarjimashunoslik yo‘nalishlarida amaliy yechimlar ishlab chiqishga xizmat qiladi.

**Dissertatsiya tadqiqotining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta’lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog‘liqligi.** Dissertatsiya Samarqand davlat chet tillar institutining “Til va nutq tizimida lisoniy birliklarning tahlili” mavzusidagi ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasi doirasida bajarilgan.

**Tadqiqotning maqsadi** ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida mehnat qurollari nomlanishining leksik-semantik, derivatsion va kognitiv xususiyatlarini o‘rganish, ushbu birliklarning lingvomadaniy tizimdagi o‘rnini aniqlashdan iborat.

**Tadqiqotning vazifalari** quyidagilardan iborat:

ingliz va o‘zbek tillari lug‘aviy zahirasiidagi mehnat qurollariga oid leksik birliklarning kognitiv va semantik xususiyatlarini tavsiflash;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida mehnat qurollari nomlarining olamning lisoniy manzarasida qanday ifodalanishini aniqlash, ularning konseptual va madaniy asoslarini o‘rganish;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida mehnat qurollariga oid leksik birliklarning terminologik tasnifi va derivatsion xususiyatlarini aniqlash;

ingliz va o‘zbek lingvomadaniyatida mehnat qurollari orqali ifodalanuvchi tarixiy, madaniy va milliy qadriyatlarni qiyosiy tahlil asosida yoritish.

**Tadqiqotning obyektini** ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida qo‘llanadigan mehnat

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<sup>3</sup> Axmanova O.S. Словарь лингвистических терминов. – М.: Сов. энцикл., 1969. – 606 с.; Головин Б.Н. Лингвистические основы учения о терминах. – М.: Высшая школа, 1987. – 104 с.; КСКТ (Краткий словарь когнитивных терминов – под ред. Е.С. Кубряковой и др.). – Москва: Филологический факультет Московского государственного университета им. М.В. Ломоносова, 1996. – 248 с.; Гринев С.В. Исторический систематизированный словарь терминов терминоведения. – М.: Московский педагогический университет, 2000. –143 с.; Попова Л.В. Проблема качества лингвистического термина (На материале авторских терминосистем функциональной грамматики): дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Омск, 2004. – 198 с.; Hojiev A., Ahmedov A. Semasiologiya. – Toshkent: Fan, 1981. – 221 b.; Hojiev A. Termin tanlash mezonlari. – Toshkent, 1996. – 160 b.; Mirtojiev M.M. O‘zbek tili semasiologiyasi. – Toshkent: Mumtoz so‘z, 2010. – 100 b.; Dadaboyev H. O‘zbek Terminologiyasi. – Toshkent: Yoshlar nashriyot uyi, 2020. – 136 b.

qurollari nomlarini bildiruvchi leksik birliklar hamda ularning kognitiv va derivatsion xususiyatlari tashkil qiladi.

**Tadqiqotning predmetini** ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi mehnat qurollari nomlarining semantik, lingvokognitiv, derivatsion va lingvomadaniy jihatlari, shuningdek, ularning tarjima jarayonidagi lingvistik xususiyatlari tashkil qiladi.

**Tadqiqotning usullari.** Tadqiqot sinxron va diaxron yondashuvlar asosida amalga oshirilib, chog'ishtirma-lingvistik tahlilga tayangan. Muammoni o'rganish jarayonida lingvistik va tavsifiy tahlil, komponentli tahlil, struktur-semantik tahlil, lingvomadaniy tahlil, lingvokognitiv yondashuv, lingvostilistik tahlil, kontekstual va chog'ishtirma tahlil metodlari keng qo'llanilgan.

**Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi** quyidagilardan iborat:

olamning lisoniy manzarasida mehnat qurollarining nomlanishi, tasniflanishi, metaforik asosda ishlatilishi, shuningdek, leksik-semantik va frazeologik birliklar orqali namoyon bo'lishi aniqlanib, ingliz va o'zbek tillarida mehnat qurollari nomlarining konseptual asosda shakllangani va ular orqali inson dunyoqarashi namoyon bo'lishi kognitiv-lingvistik yondashuv asosida ochib berilgan;

ingliz va o'zbek tillari leksikasida mehnat qurollariga oid leksik birliklarning semantik xususiyatlari, jumladan sinonimlik, antonimlik, omonimlik va ko'pma'nolilik holatlari chog'ishtirma-lingvistik analiz asosida aniqlangan;

ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi mehnat qurollariga oid leksik birliklar terminologik jihatdan tizimlashtirildi, ya'ni ularning semantik maydonlari aniqlanib, sohalarga oid bo'linishi va tasnifi ishlab chiqildi, shuningdek, ushbu birliklarning derivatsion xususiyatlari aniqlanib, morfologik modellari shakllantirildi, ya'ni so'z yasash va o'zgartirish mexanizmlari, prefiks, suffiks va boshqa morfemalarning rolini ko'rsatadigan tizimli izoh berilgan;

mehnat qurollari orqali ifodalanuvchi tarixiy, madaniy va milliy qadriyatlar ingliz va o'zbek lingvomadaniyati kontekstida qiyosiy o'rganilib har ikki xalq tafakkurida mehnat konsepti tarixiy-madaniy qiymatga ega ekani, ularning milliy mentalitetdagi o'rni va semantik yuklamasi asoslangan.

**Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari** quyidagilardan iborat:

tadqiqot natijalari matn tilshunosligi, matn pragmatikasi, kognitiv adabiyotshunoslik, chog'ishtirma stilistika, antropologik tilshunoslik, lingvokulturologiya, semantika sohalaridagi tadqiqot hamda ishlanmalarga muayyan hissa bo'lib qo'shiladi;

mehnat qurollarini kognitiv-pragmatik jihatdan tavsiflash mo'ljaliga ega tahlil usullarining milliy tilshunoslik uchun muhim ilmiy-nazariy ma'lumotlar berishi va ularning yangi rusumdagi darslik, o'quv qo'llanmalarni mukammallashtirishga xizmat qilishi asoslangan;

tadqiqot jarayonida ingliz va o'zbek tillarida mehnat qurollariga oid to'plangan faktik materiallar mazkur tillar adabiyoti, madaniyati va tilshunoslik fanlari bo'yicha ma'ruzalar tuzish hamda ta'lim jarayonini boyitish uchun muhim manba bo'la olishi isbotlandi. Ayniqsa, bu materiallar tillararo lingvomadaniy tafovutlar, konseptual xaritalash hamda so'z yasash modellari orqali talabalarga tilning ichki mexanizmlarini chuqurroq anglatish imkonini beradi.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi** mehnat qurollari nomlarining lingvokognitiv va madaniy jihatlarini muammosining aniq va tizimli ifodalanganligi, qoʻllangan yondashuvlar va metodologiyalarning ilmiy asosga ega boʻlishi hamda foydalanilgan nazariy manbalarning rasmiy va vakolatli manbalardan olinishi bilan taʼminlanadi. Keltirilgan tahlillar tavsifiy, komponentli, distributiv, struktur-semantik, lingvostilistik va kontekstual tahlil metodlari asosida olib borilgan. Tadqiqot natijalari va tavsiyalari amaliyotda sinovdan oʻtkazilgan hamda tegishli mutaxassislar va ilmiy tashkilotlar tomonidan tasdiqlangan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati.** Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati mehnat qurollari nomlarining lingvokognitiv va madaniy konnotatsiyalarini ochib berish, ularning semantik va strukturaviy xususiyatlarini ilmiy asosda tahlil qilish orqali madaniyatlararo lingvistik tadqiqotlar uchun nazariy manba yaratishda namoyon boʻladi.

Dissertatsiyaning amaliy ahamiyati esa olingan natijalar va xulosalarning taʼlim jarayonida, xususan, ingliz va oʻzbek tillarining lingvomadaniyati, leksikologiya va terminologiya kurslarida qoʻllanilishi hamda mehnat qurollari nomlarining tarjimai va lugʻatlashtirishida samarali foydalanish imkoniyatlari bilan belgilanadi.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi.** Ingliz va oʻzbek tillarida mehnat qurollari nomlarining kognitiv, derivatsion jihatlarini aniqlashga doir tadqiqot natijalari asosida:

ingliz va oʻzbek tillarida mehnat qurollari nomlarining olamning lisoniy manzarasida qanday ifodalanishini aniqlash, ularning konseptual va madaniy asoslarini oʻrganish bilan bogʻliq jihatlarini tahlili natijalaridan Samarqand viloyati teleradiokanalida 2025-yil 5-avgust kuni eʼfiroga uzatilgan “Kun mavzusi” eshittirishining navbatdagi soni ssenariysini tayyorlashda foydalanildi (Samarqand viloyat teleradiokompaniyasining 2025-yil 5-avgustdagi №01-07/276-sonli maʼlumotnomasi). Mazkur koʻrsatuvda tadqiqot natijalaridan olingan mehnat qurollarini anglatuvchi asosiy til birliklari (leksik, semantik va stilistik jihatdan)ning nomlanishida ifodalangan antropotsentrik mazmun, yaʼni inson faoliyati, tajribasi va madaniy dunyoqarashining tildagi inʼikoslari lingvomadaniy yondashuv asosida tizimlashtirilgani haqida fikrlar bayon etildi. Shuningdek, milliy madaniyatda mehnat va kasb-hunar konseptlarining shakllanishi, ularning vositasida xalqning qadriyat yoʻnalishlari, ijtimoiy rollari, tarixiy tajribalari va dunyoqarashi qanday ifodalangani yuzasidan mulohaza bildirilgan;

ingliz va oʻzbek tillari leksikasida mehnat qurollariga oid leksik birliklarning semantik xususiyatlarini tavsiflashga oid dissertatsiyaning xulosalaridan Oʻzbekiston davlat jahon tillari universitetida, Yevropa Ittifoqining ERASMUS+ dasturi doirasida Rumiyaning Alba Yuliy universiteti bilan hamkorlikda amalga oshirilgan “ICM-2022-KA171-000077648” raqamli xalqaro loyiha doirasida foydalanilgan (Oʻzbekiston davlat jahon tillari universitetining 2025-yil 29-iyundagi №04-06-1/3704-sonli maʼlumotnomasi). Loyiha doirasida, mehnat qurollari nomlanishida uchraydigan takroriy semantik konstruksiyalar, metaforik ifodalar va oʻxshatishlar oʻrganildi. Ushbu til vositalari orqali mehnat qurollarining funksional, madaniy va konseptual ahamiyati qanday tarzda ifodalanishi dalillandi.

Shuningdek, ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi mehnat quollariga oid leksik birliklarning lingvistik va lingvomadaniy jihatdan qiyosiy tahlili ularning har ikkala til va madaniyat konseptlaridagi o‘xshashliklari hamda farqlarini ochib berdi;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida mehnat quollariga oid leksik birliklarning terminologik tasnifi va derivatsion xususiyatlari tahliliga oid ilmiy natijalardan O‘zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universitetida, Britaniya Kengashi (British Council) hamkorligida amalga oshirilgan 1683580-raqamli “English as a School Subject” nomli xalqaro loyiha doirasida foydalanilgan (O‘zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universitetining 2025-yil 11-sentabrdagi №11-25/24-sonli ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada, tadqiqot asosida mehnat quollarini anglatuvchi leksik birliklarning yangi tasnifi ishlab chiqilgan. Mazkur tasnif nafaqat an’anaviy grammatik yoki semantik mezonlarga, balki bu birliklarning madaniyat bilan bog‘liq mazmuniy-kognitiv xususiyatlariga tayangan holda amalga oshirilgan. Shu orqali ushbu leksik birliklarning xalqning urf-odatlarini, qadriyatlarini, tarixiy tajribalari va moddiy madaniyati bilan qanday bog‘liqligi yanada aniqroq ochib berilgan;

ingliz va o‘zbek lingvomadaniyatida mehnat quollari orqali ifodalanuvchi tarixiy, madaniy va milliy qadriyatlarni qiyosiy tahlili bo‘yicha olingan ilmiy natijalardan Samarqand davlat chet tillar institutida amalga oshirilgan, AQSHning O‘zbekistondagi elchixonasi tomonidan 2020-2022 yillarga mo‘ljallangan SUZ80020GR0039-raqamli “English Access Microscholarship Program” loyihasi doirasida foydalanilgan (Samarqand davlat chet tillar institutining 2025-yil 20-iyundagi №1851/02-sonli ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada, loyiha doirasida mehnat quollarining nomlanishida qo‘llaniladigan derivatsion jarayonlar, kognitiv mexanizmlar, leksik birliklar, hamda madaniyatga xos atamalar tahlil qilindi. Shuningdek, nomlanishlarda yuzaga keladigan takroriy semantik konstruksiyalar, metaforik ifodalar va o‘xshatishlarning funksional, madaniy va konseptual ahamiyatga egaligi aniqlandi. Bundan tashqari, ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi mehnat quollariga oid leksik birliklarning lingvistik va lingvomadaniy jihatdan qiyosiy tahlili ularning madaniyat va til konseptlaridagi o‘xshashliklari hamda farqlarini ochib berdi. Mazkur ilmiy natijalar va tahlillardan xalqaro loyiha doirasida o‘quv, madaniyatlararo kommunikatsiya va tadqiqot faoliyatlarida samarali foydalanildi.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobasiyasi.** Tadqiqot natijalari 6 ta, jumladan, 3 ta xalqaro va 3 ta respublika ilmiy-anjumanlarida muhokamadan o‘tkazilgan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining e‘lon qilinganligi.** Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha jami 14 ta ilmiy ish chop etilgan, shulardan, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarni chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 8 ta maqola, ulardan, 4 tasi respublika va 4 tasi xorijiy jurnallarda nashr etilgan.

**Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi.** Dissertatsiya tarkibi kirish, uch bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxatidan iborat bo‘lib, asosiy hajmi 123 sahifani tashkil qiladi.

## DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Dissertatsiyaning “**Kirish**” qismida tadqiqot mavzusining dolzarbligi asoslanib, uning respublikada fan va texnologiyalar rivojlanishining ustuvor

yo'nalishlariga muvofiqligi dalillar asosida yoritilgan. Muammoning ilmiy adabiyotlar doirasida o'rganilganlik darajasi tahlil qilinib, tadqiqotning maqsadi hamda unga erishish yo'lida qo'yilgan asosiy ilmiy vazifalar aniqlashtirilgan. Shuningdek, ishning obyekti va predmeti aniqlangan, tadqiqotda qo'llanilgan metodlar bayon etilgan.

Dissertatsiyada olib borilgan izlanishlar natijasida erishilgan ilmiy yangilik aniq shakllantirilgan, tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy qiymati ko'rsatilib, ularning nazariy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan. Olingan ilmiy xulosalarning ishonchliligi va asoslanganligi dalillar bilan mustahkamlangan. Bundan tashqari, tadqiqot natijalarining amaliyotga joriy etilishi, ilmiy doiralarda aprobatsiyadan o'tkazilgani, nashr etilgan ilmiy maqolalar va ishning strukturasi haqida batafsil ma'lumot keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning **“Mehnat qurollari nomlarini antropotsentrik va kognitiv yondashuvlar asosida o'rganish”** deb nomlangan birinchi bobida olamning konseptual manzarasida mehnat qurollarining ifodalanishi, mehnat qurollari nomlarining lingvokognitiv talqini hamda antropomorf va metaforik xarakteri tadqiq etilgan.

Konsept insonning atrofdagi olam bilan o'zaro ta'siri natijasidir, ta'lim, shaxsiy, kasbiy va ijtimoiy tajribaga qarab voqelik hodisalarini aks ettiradi va izohlaydi<sup>4</sup>. Inson tashqi va ichki olam obyektlari haqida biladigan, ishonadigan, tasavvur qiladigan narsa konsept deb ataladi. Konsept inson tajribasini umumlashtiradi<sup>5</sup>. Mehnat qurollarini konseptuallashtirish jarayoni davomiy, ya'ni tugallanmagan bo'lib, insoniyat tarixidagi asboblar evolyusiyasi bilan uzviy bog'liqdir. Mehnat qurollari – bu shaxs tomonidan ma'lum ishlarni bajarish uchun yaratilgan vositalardir. Birinchi odamlar paydo bo'lganidan buyon mehnat qurollari ular hayotining ajralmas qismi bo'lib kelgan. Mehnat qurollarisiz sivilizatsiya rivojlanishini tasavvur qilib bo'lmaydi. Mehnat qurollari ilmiy-texnik taraqqiyot va inson ehtiyojlari ta'siri ostida o'zgarishlarga duch keldi va bu jarayon davom etmoqda. Insoniyat tarixida mehnat qurollarining bir qator turlarini ajratish mumkin. Eng qadimiy va oddiy mehnat quroli sifatida toshdan foydalanilgan. Tosh yordamida turli xil harakatlar amalga oshirilishi mumkin bo'lgan, masalan, boshqa tosh yoki yog'ochni ajratish, mahsulotlarni maydalash va hokazo. Toshlar inson turli vazifalarni bajarish uchun ishlatgan birinchi vositalar edi.

Mehnat qurollari evolyutsiyasi rivoji bilan uning konseptuallashuvi ham o'zgarib bormoqda. Qo'l mehnati qurollari konseptini ifodalovchi vositalarga asbob, anjom, uskuna, matoh kabi tushunchalar kiradi. Oldinlari ekin yerlari qo'l mehnati qurollari yordamida shudgor qilingan bo'lsa, hozirgi kunga kelib bu ishlar texnik mashinalar yordamida amalga oshirilmoqda. O'n yillar oldin tibbiyotda jarrohlik amaliyotida *skalpel (pichoqcha)*, *qaychi*, *igna*, *qisqichlardan* foydalanilgan bo'lsa, bugungi kunda ularning o'rnini *texnik lazer* egalladi. Uy ro'zg'or ishlarida ham qo'llaniladigan asboblar vazifasini endi mashina amalga

<sup>4</sup> Лихачев Д.С. Концептосфера русского языка // Известия АН. Сер. Литературы и языка. 1993. №1, Т. 52. – С. 3-9.

<sup>5</sup> Рахилина Е.В. Когнитивный анализ предметных имен: семантика и сочетаемость. – М., Русские словари 2000. – С. 7.

oshirmoqda (*kir yuvish mashinasi, idish yuvish mashinasi, changyutkich va hokazo*).

Kognitiv tilshunoslikda alohida e'tibor qaratiladigan jihatlardan biri bu – milliy olam manzarasidir. Har bir xalqning tili, u xalqning tarixiy, ijtimoiy va madaniy hayotini, shuningdek, ularning olamga munosabatini aks ettiruvchi ko'zgu vazifasini bajaradi. Olam manzarasining milliy xususiyatlari esa til birliklari orqali namoyon bo'ladi. Bu holat, ayniqsa, mehnat qurollari, kundalik faoliyat, milliy urf-odatlar va kasbiy leksikada yaqqol seziladi. Misol uchun, o'zbek tilida “ketmon”, “belkurak”, “shudgor”, “qo'sh” kabi leksemalar nafaqat oddiy mehnat qurollarini bildiradi, balki o'zida butun bir dehqonchilik madaniyati, qishloq hayoti, mehnat etikasi kabi konseptual tizimni mujassamlashtiradi. Bunday so'zlar orqali xalqning tabiat bilan o'zaro aloqasi, ijtimoiy mehnatga bergan bahosi, mehnatdagi qadriyatlari va urf-odatlarini aks ettiriladi. Shunday qilib, konseptlar milliy tafakkurning til orqali kodlangan shaklidir.

O'zbek tilida “mehnatning rohatini ko'rdi”, “non topish yo'llari”, “ketmonni qo'lidan tashlamadi” kabi metaforalar – bu faqat ifoda emas, balki xalq tafakkuridagi mehnat, tirikchilik, yashash bilan bog'liq konseptual modeldir. Demak, metaforalar milliy konseptosferaning semantik qatlamlaridan biri bo'lib, ular ongda mavjud bo'lgan ma'lumotlarni kodlash va uzatishda xizmat qiladi.

Olam manzarasini strukturaviy jihatdan tasniflash uchun konseptual xaritalardan foydalaniladi. Konseptual xarita – bu inson ongidagi bilimlar tarmog'i bo'lib, u konseptlar o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni grafik yoki semantik shaklda tasvirlaydi. Bu xaritalar asosida biz biror bir konsept – masalan, “asbob” konsepti bilan bog'liq boshqa konseptlarni (ish quroli, mashina, qurilma, texnologiya, maqsad, funksional birlik, mehnat vositasi va h.k.) aniqlay olamiz. Konseptual xaritalar ayni vaqtda leksik-semantik tahlilga asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi va so'zlar o'rtasidagi ma'naviy bog'liqlikni ochib beradi.

Masalan, “asbob” konsepti doirasida tuzilgan konseptual xaritada quyidagi qatlamlarni ko'rish mumkin: material asos (yog'och, temir, plastmassa); funksional belgi (kesadi, tikadi, o'lchaydi, teshadi); qo'llanish sohasi (tibbiyot, qurilish, dehqonchilik, texnologiya); zamonaviy ekvivalent (lazer, robot, mashina, sun'iy intellekt); stereotipik obraz (oddiylik, ishonchlilik, qo'l mehnatining ramzi). Bu qatlamlar orqali biz konseptlarning semantik tuzilmasini ko'rib chiqishimiz, shuningdek, ularning evolyutsiyasini izchil tarzda o'rganishimiz mumkin. Aynan shu yondashuv orqali mehnat qurollari konseptining ibtidoiydan zamonaviygacha bo'lgan bosqichlari lingvistik va madaniy nuqtai nazardan ochib beriladi.

Aynan olamni o'zlashtirishning ma'lum bir bosqichida insonning olamning har qanday predmet yoki hodisasiga munosabati kabi inson omili, uni tegishli obyektidan amaliy foydalanishni aks ettiruvchi tavsif usulini namoyon etadi<sup>6</sup>. Tadqiqotchilar fikriga ko'ra, qo'l mehnatining rivojlanishi bilan inson tabiatga hukmronlik qila boshladi, shuningdek, uning dunyoqarashi ham kengayib bordi. Predmetlarda u yangi, ilgari noma'lum xususiyatlarni kashf etdi. Boshqa tomondan, mehnatning rivojlanishi, albatta, jamiyat a'zolarining yaqinroq birlashishiga, o'zaro qo'llab-quvvatlashi va birgalikdagi faoliyatiga hissa qo'shdi.

<sup>6</sup> Колшанский Г.В. Объективная картина мира в познании и языке. – М., Наука, 1990. – С. 32.

Insoniyat tarixi boshidan va undan keyin mehnat qurollari inson tili va tafakkuri rivojlanishining asosi va sababi bo'lgan bir qator vazifalarni bajargan. Ushbu vazifalar quyidagilardan iborat:

1. Mehnat qurollari tananing tabiiy imkoniyatlarini sezilarli darajada oshirdi. Qo'l bilan ov qilsa bo'lardi, lekin tayoq bilan zarba berilsa, bu butunlay boshqa masala, shuningdek, ov paytida jamoaviy holda tayoqdan foydalanish esa yirik hayvonlarni mag'lub etishga va xavfli yirtqichlarga muvaffaqiyatli qarshilik ko'rsatishga imkon bergan.

2. Voqelikning sirtida yotmaydigan, hodisalarda namoyon bo'lmagan xususiyatlarini kashf etishga hissa qo'shdi. Psixologlar va maymun xulq-atvori tadqiqotchilari aytganidek, maymunlar uyg'un fikrlash imkoniyatiga ega, ya'ni ular atrofdagi olamni faqat sezgilarda yoki yuzaki darajada ko'rishadi va bilishadi. Shu sababli, atrofdagi olamning mohiyatiga kirib borish maxsus predmetlardan qurol sifatida foydalanishga imkon berdi.

3. Insoniyat tarixining boshida ham, butun davomida ham mehnat qurollaridan foydalanish chegaralari mavhumdir. Bu, shubhasiz, mavhum fikrlashning rivojlanishiga hissa qo'shdi. Qadimdan ov paytida foydalanilgan tayoq dastlab dubulg'aga, keyinchalik kamonga, va nihoyat miltiqqa aylandi. Davr o'tishi bilan mehnat qurollari tafakkur qobiliyati bilan teng ravishda takomillashib bordi.

4. Mehnat qurollarini ishlab chiqarish va ishlatish jarayonida insonning bilish doirasi beixtiyoriy rivojlangan, ya'ni inson o'zi bilmagan holda ma'lum axborotni qabul qilgan va qayta ishlashga erishgan. Mehnat qurollaridan jamoaviy foydalanish esa axborot jarayonlarining kengayishi va murakkablashishiga olib kelgan hamda til va lisoniy faoliyatning rivojlanishiga katta hissa qo'shgan.

Mehnat qurollarining mazkur vazifalari tarixiy jarayonda doimiy ravishda rivojlanib bormoqda. Shuningdek, barcha zamonaviy qurilmalar, mashinalar va mexanizmlar o'z vazifalarini bajarishda davom etmoqda. Shuning uchun ular tarixiy rivojlanishning asosidir, desak mubolag'a bo'lmaydi. Zero, qurolli faoliyat hissiy bilish darajasiga asoslanadi.

Mehnat qurollarining aqliy obrazlari (tasviriy ifodasi) hamda ularning harakat ifodasi (vazifaviy xususiyatlar) antropomorfik xarakterga egadir. Qadim zamonlarda qurollarga tabiiy organlarga taqlid sifatida qaralgan. Seneka bu haqda shunday yozadi: "Og'izga qo'yilgan donalar qattiq tishlar bilan maydalanadi va bir vaqtning o'zida sakrab chiqadigan narsalar til yordamida tishlarga qaytariladi. Ushbu obrazga taqlid qilib, kimdir bir paytlar tishga o'xshash bir qattiq tosh ustiga boshqa qattiq toshni qo'ydi va ular o'rtasida donlarni qo'yib, ularni tez-tez ishqalab, maydalab oldi"<sup>7</sup>.

Mehnat qurollarining "somatik genezisi" tegishli nomlanishlarga ega emas, zero "organ aksi" omillarida o'z ifodasini topgan uzoq ajdodlarimizning amaliy zukkoligi ibtidoiy qurollar loyihalarida mujassamlangan. Xususan, "qurol" nomlari nafaqat to'g'ridan-to'g'ri, balki obrazli metaforik ma'nolarda ham qo'llanilishiga alohida e'tibor qaratish lozim. Qurollar obrazlariga asoslangan metafora va obrazli qiyoslash tarixiy zamoni namoyon ettiruvchi o'z manzarasini yaratadi. Metafora

<sup>7</sup> Нуаре Л. Бить, раздроблять, молотить // Роль орудия в развитии человека. – Л.: Эспинас, 1925. – С. 81.

va inson xotirasidan tashqarida mavjud bo'lmagan bilim o'rtasidagi aloqa kognitiv psixologiyaning zamonaviy konseptini aks ettiradi<sup>8</sup>.

Mehnat qurollari o'z xilma-xilligi bilan inson hayotiga mustahkam kirib kelganligi sababli, ularning nolisoniy belgilari asta-sekinlik bilan metafora va obrazli qiyoslashlarda, shuningdek, xalq ijodiyoti – maqollar, masallar, topishmoqlarga mujassamlangan lisoniy o'yinlar obyektiga aylandi<sup>9</sup>. Eng oddiy mehnat qurollari ham metaforik ifodalarda mujassamlangan. Tavsiflanayotgan “qurol” metaforalarini haqli ravishda kognitiv deb atash mumkin, chunki ular vositalarning paydo bo'lishi va ularni amaliy qo'llash usullari haqidagi bilimlarga asoslanadi.

Metafora – bu antropomorfizmdan foydalangan holda murakkab konseptual strukturalarni anglash vositasidir. G. Lakoff va M. Jonsonning fikricha, insonlar abstrakt tushunchalarni konkret va tanish bo'lgan hodisalarga nisbatan talqin qilishga moyildir<sup>10</sup>. Antropomorfik metaforalar aynan shu jihatdan muhim: ular nafaqat jonsiz obyektlarga insoniy fazilatlarini yuklaydi, balki ushbu obyektlar haqida chuqurroq, mazmunga boyroq bilim shakllantiradi. Shu sababli, “qurol”, “mexanizm”, “robot” kabi tushunchalar faqat texnik vosita emas, balki inson tafakkurining timsoli sifatida qaraladi.

Dissertatsiyaning **“Mehnat qurollari nomlanishining derivatsion xususitlari va tarjimada berilishi”** deb nomlangan ikkinchi bobida mehnat qurollari nomlarining terminologik tasnifi, derivatsion xususiyatlari hamda atamalarning tarjimada berilishi tadqiq etilgan.

Termin tushunchasiga Sh.S.Safarovning “Tilshunoslik terminlari lug'ati”da aniq ta'rif keltirilgan: “Termin, atama lotincha “terminus” (chegara, oxirgi nuqta) so'zidan olingan bo'lib, fan, texnika, san'at, madaniyat, iqtisodiyot va boshqa sohalarga oid birliklarga nisbatan ishlatiladi. Ba'zi terminshunoslarning fikricha, termin birliklariga boshqa so'zlardan farqli ravishda, ko'pma'nolik va ekspressivlik xususiyatlari xos emas”<sup>11</sup>.

Mehnat qurollari atamaları ishlatilish sohasiga ko'ra: qishloq xo'jaligi mehnat qurollari: *o'roq, belkurak, tasha, panshaxa* va hokazo; maishiy mehnat qurollari: *supurgi, pichoq, bolg'a, ombur, xokandoz, chopper* va hokazo; sanoat mehnat qurollari: *bigiz, dastgoh, mikser, lom, buldozer, mikser* va hokazo; kasb-hunar mehnat qurollariga bo'linadi: *skalpel, tok qaychi, oshpichoq, angishvona, igna* va boshqalar.

Ta'kidlash joizki, bitta mehnat quroli bir nechta sohada ishlatilishi mumkin. Masalan, “*qaychi*” ham maishiy mehnat quroli guruhiga, ham kasb-hunar mehnat quroli guruhiga kirishi mumkin. O't o'chiruvchilarning maxsus quroli sanalgan “*lom*” maishiy mehnat quroli sifatida ham, ya'ni qurilish ishlarida foydalanilishi mumkin. Shuningdek, deyarli har bir soha vakillari “*pichoq*”dan foydalanishining guvohi bo'lamiz.

<sup>8</sup> The Blackwell Dictionary of Cognitive Psychology / edited by M. Eysenck. – Oxford. Cambridge. Massachusetts / Blackwell Publishers, 1994. – P. 205.

<sup>9</sup> Серебренников Б.А. Роль человеческого фактора в языке. Язык и мышление. – М.: Наука, 1988. – С. 178.

<sup>10</sup> Lakoff G., Johnson M. Metaphors we live by. – Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1980/2003. – 276 p.

<sup>11</sup> Safarov Sh.S. Tilshunoslik terminlari lug'ati. – Toshkent: “Lesson press” nashriyoti, 2023. – B. 294.

Texnologiyaning rivoji mehnat quollarining rivojlanishiga asos bo'ldi. Mehnat quollaridan foydalanish jarayonida yangi texnologiyalarni rivojlantirishni rag'batlantiradigan yangi ehtiyojlar paydo bo'ladi. Masalan, qishloq xo'jaligi vositalarining paydo bo'lishi hosildorlikning oshishiga olib keldi, bu esa, o'z navbatida, yangi qishloq xo'jaligi texnologiyalarining rivojlanishiga hissa qo'shdi.

Lisoniy manbaga asosan *arxaik, neologik, o'zlashtirilgan, milliy, internatsional* atamalarni ajratish mumkin. Bugungi kunda ishlatilmaydigan mehnat quollari nomlari arxaik so'zlar hisoblanib, ularga quyidagilarni misol keltirish mumkin: *chaqmoqtosh, cho'qmori, qayroqtosh, bo'yracho'p, omoch*. Ingliz tilida ham bir qator arxaizmlashgan mehnat quollari nomlari aniqlandi: *yoke, oxbow, bone awls, lissoir, seed fiddle, flail, chaff cutter* va hokazo.

Har qanday sohada yangi mehnat quolining paydo bo'lishi bilan tilshunoslikda ham yangi atama paydo bo'ladi. Rivojlanish davrida yildan- yilga yangi mehnat quollari kashf etilmoqda. Ayniqsa, qo'l mehnati quollarining o'rniga texnik, mashina, kompyuterlashtirilgan turlari taraqqiyotini misol keltirish mumkin. Masalan, o'zbek tilida quyidagi mehnat quollari neologik atama hisoblanadi: *pompa, rover dastgoh, optima apparati*. Ingliz tilida misol: *botuda, drill, mixer, chopper*.

Xorijiy atamalar to'liq yoki alohida atama elementlari sifatida o'zlashtirilishi mumkin. Zero, mehnat quollari sohasidagi yangi atamalarning ko'pchiligi o'zbek tili va boshqa tillarga asosan transkripsiya, transliteratsiya hamda kalka usulida tarjima qilish asosida qabul qilinmoqda. Xususan, inglizcha "*chopper*", "*drel*", "*mikser*" kabi mehnat quollari o'zbek tilida ham shu nomlar bilan atalmoqda. O'zbek tilida boshqa tillardan kirib kelgan bir qator mehnat quollari nomlarini uchratish mumkin. Jumladan: *Andava* (fors tilidan olingan) – somonli loy suvash asbobi. Somonli, loy, ganch va shular kabilarni silliqlab suvash uchun ishlatiladigan dastali, tagi silliq asbob<sup>12</sup>; *Angishvona* (fors tilidan olingan) – barmoqni saqlovchi. Ish tikishda barmoq uchiga kiydiriladigan metall buyum<sup>13</sup>; *Buranda* (fors tilidan olingan) – kesuvchi, qirquvchi. Kosibchilikda terilarni kesish uchun qo'llaniladigan po'lat tig'li, yog'och dastali asbob<sup>14</sup>; *Xaskash* (fors tilidan olingan) – xas tortuvchi, to'plovchi. Xashak, xas, cho'p va shu kabilarni yig'ish, to'plash, shuningdek, chopilgan yer tuprog'ini maydalab tekislash uchun ishlatiladigan uzun dastali, ko'p tishli qishloq xo'jalik quoli<sup>15</sup>; *Bolt* (nemis tilidan olingan) – mahkamlovchi temir chiviq<sup>16</sup> va hokazo. Demak, mehnat quollari nomlari o'zbek tiliga asosan fors, nemis, rus va ingliz tillaridan o'zlashtirilgan.

Atamalar muayyan soha, kasb kishilari tomonidan maxsus qabul qilingan, rasmiylashtirilgan ma'lum bir me'yordagi so'zlardir. Shuning uchun ularni deyarli boshqa so'zlar bilan almashtirib bo'lmaydi. To'g'ri, ularda ham sinonimik holatlar uchraydi, biroq, bunday holat asosan bir tilga boshqa tildan kirgan so'zlar bilan

<sup>12</sup> O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati. 1-jild. A. Madvaliyev tahriri ostida. – Toshkent: O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi, 2006. – B. 84.

<sup>13</sup> O'sha manba: 83.

<sup>14</sup> O'sha manba: 376.

<sup>15</sup> O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati. 5-jild. A. Madvaliyev tahriri ostida. – Toshkent: O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi, 2006. – B. 387.

<sup>16</sup> O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati. 1-jild. A. Madvaliyev tahriri ostida. – Toshkent: O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi, 2006. – B. 316.

ushbu tilda mavjud atamalarning parallel qo'llanilishi natijasida sodir bo'ladi. Masalan, o'zbek tili so'zlashuv nutqida ham "stanok" (rus tilidan kirib kelgan) ham "dastgoh" so'zlari ishlatilishi mumkin.

Atamalar semantik tarkibi bilan ajralib turadi, bu esa bir ma'noli va ko'p ma'noli atamalarni ajratish imkonini beradi. Masalan, "lom" so'zining lug'atda ikki hil talqini mavjud: 1) Arab alifbosidagi "l" harfining nomi; 2) Bir yoki har ikkala uchi ham o'tkir bo'lgan uzun, ingichkaroq metall asbob<sup>17</sup>. Demak, ushbu so'z omonimik tarzda ishlatiladi.

Ingliz tilida ham mehnat qurollari nomining omonimik hodisasi ham kuzatildi: *Rake* – 1) a horticultural implement, a long-handled tool with tines; 2) the commission taken by the house when hosting a poker game; 3) a man habituated to immoral conduct<sup>18</sup>.

Ingliz tili ilmiy-texnik matnlarida qisqartmalardan unumli foydalaniladi. Abbreviatsiyalar so'z birikmalari tarkibidagi asosiy so'zlarning boshlang'ich harflaridan hosil bo'ladi. Abbraviatsiyalar asosan texnik qurilmalarga nisbatan qo'llaniladi. Ular ma'lum bir texnik qurilmaning holatini, muammosini, o'lchagich belgisini ko'rsatishi mumkin. Masalan, kir yuvish mashinalarida "FE", "FI", kabi belgilarni uchratish mumkin: *FE* – Flow Element – oqim elementi, *FI* – Flow Indicator – oqim ko'rsatkichini bildiradi. Birikmaning ma'lum bir qismi qisqartirilishi mumkin: *D.C. amplifier* - *direct current amplifier* – to'g'ridan-to'g'ri oqim kuchaytirgich.

Akronimlar – bu oddiy lisoniy birliklar sifatida o'qiladigan va qabul qilinadigan qisqartmalardir. Qisqartmalar harflarning turli xil birikmalaridan hosil bo'ladi. Masalan, hozirda ko'pgina mehnat qurollari o'rnini olgan "lazer" (light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation – majburiy nurlanish yordamida yorug'likni kuchaytirish) so'zi akronimik tarzda hosil bo'lgan. Ushbu qurilma ultrabinafsha, infraqizil va ko'zga ko'rinadigan soha diapazonidagi nurlanishni hosil qiladi.

Mehnat qurollari nomlari nafaqat professional-terminologik leksika turi hisoblanadi, balki shevaga xos leksika bo'lishi ham mumkin. Dialektal leksika (shevaga xos so'zlar) ma'lum hududda yashaydigan kishilar qo'llaydigan, o'sha hudud aholisi nutqiga xos bo'lgan so'zlardir. Zotan, dialektal leksika faqat og'zaki nutqqa xosdir. Uning so'zlashuv leksikasidan farqi shundaki, dialektal leksikaning qo'llanilish hududi chegaralangan bo'ladi. Masalan, Urganchda ayrini "tushaxa", Qarshi, Farg'ona shaharlarida kichik bolg'ani "xayis", Qo'qon shahrida barg qirqadigan asbobni "daskalla", Buxoroda tok qaychisini "kachkoti", sixmolani "dandona", Xorazmda omochning qulog'ini "dirka" ayri, pashaxani "yova", Qarnoqda esa "beshaxa", Uychida "beshlik", narvonni "shoti" deb atashadi<sup>19</sup>.

Mehnat qurollari nomlari terminologik tizimining derivatsion xususiyatlarini o'rganish terminologiya tizimida ikkilamchi nominasiya jarayoni sifatida qaraladigan ma'lum bir bilim sohasi atamalarning yaratilishi, terminologik

<sup>17</sup> O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati. 2-jild. A. Madvaliyev tahriri ostida. – Toshkent: O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi, 2006. – B. 507.

<sup>18</sup> <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rake>

<sup>19</sup> Hojiev A., Ahmedov A. Semasiologiya. – Toshkent: Fan, 1981. – B. 19.

belgilarning paydo bo'lishi, tuzilishi, ishlab chiqarish mexanizmlari va usullari to'plami asosida amalga oshiriladi.

Tub o'zak so'zlardan hosil bo'lgan mehnat qurollari nomlariga “*omoch*”, “*bolg'a*”, “*bolta*”, “*bel*” va hokazolarni misol sifatida keltirish mumkin. Ingliz tilida misol: “*axe*”, “*adze*”, “*nail*”, “*spade*”, “*knife*”, “*rake*” va hokazo.

Ikki yoki undan ortiq so'zlarni (o'zaklarni) qo'shish orqali terminoderivatsiyaning integral morfologik va sintaktik usuli bo'lgan so'z tuzilishi, ya'ni kompozitsiya usuli ingliz va o'zbek tillarida mehnat qurollari terminologiyalarida uchraydi. Jumladan: *Xaskash* – xashak, xascho'p va boshqalarni yig'ish, to'plash yoki urug'i sochib ekiladigan o'simliklar (arpa, bug'doy, ukrop, kashnich va boshqalar)ni ekishga mo'ljallab haydalgan yoki chopilgan yer tuprog'ini maydalab tekislash uchun ishlatiladigan uy-ro'zg'or quroli<sup>20</sup>. Forscha “*xas*” va forscha “*kash*” (tortmoq) so'zlari birikmasi; *Belkurak* – yer qazish, sochilgan narsalarni yerdan to'plab olish asbobi<sup>21</sup>. “*Bel*” va “*kurak*” so'zlari birikmasi; *Chaqmoqtosh* – bir-biriga yoki temir parchasiga urganda o't chiqoradigan qattiq tosh<sup>22</sup>. “*Chaqmoq*” va “*tosh*” so'zlari birikmasi; *Panshaxa* – odatda beshta egri sanchig'i bo'lgan, paxta, xashak kabilarni olish, surish uchun ishlatiladigan uzun sopli asbob<sup>23</sup>. Forscha “*panj*” va o'zbekcha “*shoxa*” birikmasi; *Poytesha* – shakli oyoqning tagiga o'xshash tesha. Tik turib yog'och yo'nish va tekislash uchun ishlatiladigan, dastasi uzun katta tesha<sup>24</sup>. Forscha “*poy*” (oyoq) so'ziga “*tesha*” so'zi qo'shilgan;

Ingliz tilida misol: *Handsaw* – a saw (= a tool that has a long or round blade with sharp points, for cutting hard materials such as wood) that is operated by hand rather than using electricity or a motor<sup>25</sup>. “*Hand*” va “*saw*” so'zlari birikmasi; *Pitchfork* – a pitchfork or hay fork is an agricultural tool used to pitch loose material, such as hay, straw, manure, or leaves. It has a long handle and usually two to five thin tines designed to efficiently move such materials<sup>26</sup>. “*Pitch*” va “*fork*” so'zlari birikmasi; *Grasshook* – grasshook is a single-handed agricultural tool designed with variously curved blades and typically used for harvesting or reaping grain crops, or cutting succulent forage chiefly for feeding livestock<sup>27</sup>. “*Grass*” va “*hook*” so'zlari birikmasidan hosil bo'lgan.

Tildagi barcha qo'shimchalar (asosan affikslar) atama yasashida bir xil qo'llanilmaydi. Ba'zi terminologiyada bir affiks mahsuldor bo'lib, ko'plab so'zlar yasashga xizmat etsa, ikkinchisida esa boshqa affikslar mahsuldor hisoblanadi. So'zlarga qo'shib, uning ma'nosi bilan bog'liq, yangi ma'noli so'z yasaydigan qo'shimchalar so'z yasovchi qo'shimchalar deyiladi. So'z yasovchi qo'shimchalar lug'aviy ma'noni o'zgartiradi<sup>28</sup>. Masalan, *kavsharlagich* so'zida ikkita so'z

<sup>20</sup> <https://uz.wiktionary.org/wiki/xaskash>

<sup>21</sup> <https://uz.wiktionary.org/wiki/belkurak>

<sup>22</sup> <https://uz.wiktionary.org/wiki/chaqmoqtosh>

<sup>23</sup> <https://izoh.uz/uz/word/panshaxa>

<sup>24</sup> O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati. 4-jild. A. Madvaliyev tahriri ostida. – Toshkent: O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi, 2006. – B. 288.

<sup>25</sup> <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/handsaw>

<sup>26</sup> <https://en.wikipedia/pitchfork>

<sup>27</sup> <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/grasshook>

<sup>28</sup> Rahimov S., Umurqulov B. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili. – Toshkent: O'qituvchi, 2003. – B. 50.

yasovchi qo‘shimcha mavjud bo‘lib, *kavshar*-ot, *kavsharla*-fe‘l, *kavsharlagich*-ot-ikki marta lug‘aviy ma‘no o‘zgargan, *kavshar*-predmet (kavsharlash jarayonida biriktiriladigan detallar orasini (tirqishni) to‘ldiruvchi metall yoki qotishma), *kavsharla*-jarayon, *kavsharlagich*-asbob.

So‘z yasalishi barcha so‘z turkumlari uchun xos emas. O‘zbek tilida mustaqil so‘z turkumlaridan *ot*, *sifat*, *fe‘l ravish* turkumlarida so‘z yasalishi mavjud. Son, olmosh va yordamchi so‘zlar boshqa turkumlardan yasalmaydi<sup>29</sup>. So‘z yasovchi qo‘shimchalar yordamida bir so‘z turkumidan shu turkumga xos so‘z yasalishi mumkin: *suva+oq*, *chig‘ir+iq*. Bunday yasaliş ichki yasaliş deyiladi. So‘z yasovchi qo‘shimchalar orqali bir so‘z turkumidan boshqa turkumga xos so‘zlar yasaliş tashqi yasaliş deyiladi. Misol: *o‘r-oq*, *supur-gi*. So‘z yasovchi qo‘shimchalar lug‘aviy negiz hosil qiladi.

O‘zbek tilida mehnat qurollari nomlari asosan *-a*, *-ma*, *-g‘ich* (*-kich*, *-gich*, *-qich*), *-ki* (*-gi*), *-oq*, *-ov*, *-chik*, *-ak*, *-chi*, *-ik* (*-iq*) qo‘shimchalarini qo‘shish orqali, ya‘ni affiksasiya usulida hosil bo‘lgan. So‘z yasovchi qo‘shimchalar so‘z yasashda ishtirokiga ko‘ra uch xil bo‘ladi:

1. Unumli qo‘shimchalar. Ko‘plab yangi so‘zlar yasash uchun ishtirok etadigan: *-chi*, *-ma*, *-gi*, *-ki*, *-g‘ich*, *-gich* (*-qich*) unumli qo‘shimchalardir;

2. Kam unum qo‘shimchalar. Bunday qo‘shimchalar yordamida kam miqdordagi so‘zlar yasaladi: *-k*, *-q* (*-oq*), *-kash*, *-qin*, (*-g‘in*) kam unum qo‘shimchalardir;

3. Unumsiz qo‘shimchalar. Bu turdagi qo‘shimchalar hozirgi kunda yangi so‘z yasashda ishtirok etmaydi. *-gir* (*-g‘ir*), *-choq*, *-a*, *-kin* unumsiz qo‘shimchalardir.

Masalan:

*Arra* – “arimoq” so‘zidan olingan. Yog‘och, metal va shular kabi narsalarni qirqish, kesish uchun ishlatilgan qirra tishli asbob<sup>30</sup>;

*Shoxa* – “shoxlamoq” so‘zidan olingan. Shoxlash uchun ishlatiladigan asbob<sup>31</sup>;

*Tesha* – “teshmoq” so‘zidan olingan. Tig‘i dastasiga nisbatan ko‘ndalang o‘rnatilgan chopish, kesish quroli<sup>32</sup>;

*Burama* – “burmoq” so‘zidan olingan. Burab ochilib-yopiladigan; vintsimon; vintli<sup>33</sup>;

*Qisqich* – “qismoq” so‘zidan olingan. Narsalarni qisib ushlash uchun ishlatiladigan asboblarning umumiy nomi<sup>34</sup>;

*Qirg‘ich* – “qirmoq” so‘zidan olingan. Qirib, tarashlab tozalash uchun ishlatiladigan tig‘li asbob<sup>35</sup>;

<sup>29</sup> O‘sha manba. – B. 51.

<sup>30</sup> O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. 1-jild. A. Madvaliyev tahriri ostida. – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi, 2006. – B. 100.

<sup>31</sup> O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. 4-jild. A. Madvaliyev tahriri ostida. – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi, 2006. – B. 597.

<sup>32</sup> O‘sha manba. – B. 81.

<sup>33</sup> O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. 1-jild. A. Madvaliyev tahriri ostida. – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi, 2006. – B. 375.

<sup>34</sup> O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. 5-jild. A. Madvaliyev tahriri ostida. – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi, 2006. – B. 384.

*Kovlagich* – biror narsani kovlash, o‘yish yoki qazib chiqarib olish uchun ishlatiladigan asbob<sup>36</sup>;

Ingliz tilida mehnat qurollari nomlarida asosan *-er, -or* kabi mahsuldor qo‘shimchalardan hosil bo‘lganligini kuzatish mumkin. Bu qo‘shimcha odatda biror amalni bajaruvchi shaxs yoki narsa ma’nosini beradi, shu jumladan qurol yoki asbob ham bo‘lishi mumkin. Misol uchun:

*Burnisher* – a tool used to burnish for making smooth and shiny by rubbing<sup>37</sup>. *Burnish* (verb. Polish (something, especially metal) by rubbing) + *er*;

*Dibber* – a tool with a handle on one end and a point on the other, used in the garden to poke holes in preparation for planting seeds, bulbs, etc<sup>38</sup>. *Dib* fe’liga (verb. To place into the ground or soil to grow) + *er* qo‘shimchasining qo‘shilishi orqali hosil bo‘lgan;

*Scissors* – hand operated shearing tool<sup>39</sup>. Mazkur atamaning o‘zagi lotincha “*scissilis*” so‘zidan hosil bo‘lgan.

*washer* – yuvuvchi narsa (kiyim yuvish mashinasi);

Bu qo‘shimchalar shaxsga ham, qurilmalarga ham tegishli bo‘lishi mumkin: *mixer* – aralashtirgich; *blower* – puflagich; *opener* – ochgich (masalan, bottle opener).

Shuningdek, *-ing* qo‘shimchasi fe’l so‘z turkumiga qo‘shilib, asbobni ifodalashi mumkin: *heating* – isitgich; *cooling* – sovutish qurilmasi.

*-ment* qo‘shimcha ham jarayon yoki vositani bildirishga ko‘maklashadi: *attachment* – biriktiriladigan asbob; *instrument* – asbob, vosita.

*-ion / -ation* qo‘shimchalar bilan yasalmish otlar ham ko‘pincha asbob yoki vosita bo‘lishi mumkin: *convection* – konveksiya, issiqlik o‘tkazuvchi qurilma kontekstida ishlatiladi; *projection* – proyeksiya, proyektor bilan bog‘liq bo‘lishi mumkin.

Mehnat qurollariga oid atamalarning tarjimasida har bir holat individual yondashuvni talab etadi. Bu yondashuvlar qatoriga to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri ekvivalentlik, funksional muvofiqlik, izohli (deskriptiv) tarjima, transliteratsiya, kontekstual moslashtirish, shuningdek, so‘z yasash orqali yangi termin yaratish kabilar kiradi. Tarjima jarayonida muhim jihatlardan biri – bu asosiy semantik yadroni saqlab qolish va shu orqali atamaning asl mazmunini ifodalashdir.

Dissertatsiyaning “**Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida mehnat qurollari nomlarining lingvokulturologik tahlili**” deb nomlangan uchinchi bodida mehnat qurollari tizimida tarix, milliy madaniyat va an‘analarning ifodalanishi, ingliz va o‘zbek tillari leksik strukturasi mehnat qurollari bilan bog‘liq leksemalarning milliy-madaniy semantik tasnifi o‘rganilgan.

O‘zbekistonda qishloq xo‘jaligining turli tarmoqlarida, xususan ziroatchilikda asosiy mehnat qurollari sifatida omoch, ketmon, bel va o‘roq muhim o‘rin tutgan.

<sup>35</sup> O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. 5-jild. A. Madvaliyev tahriri ostida. – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi, 2006. – B. 304.

<sup>36</sup> O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. 2-jild. A. Madvaliyev tahriri ostida. – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi, 2006. – B. 385

<sup>37</sup> <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/burnisher>

<sup>38</sup> <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/dibber>

<sup>39</sup> <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/scissors>

Bu qurollarning mahalliy variantlari ma'lum farqlarga ega bo'lgan. Yer sharoitiga qarab omochning turi tanlangan: toshloq va qattiq yerlar uchun yirik omoch, yengil tuproqli yerlar uchun esa kichik omoch ishlatilgan. Xorazmda qo'llanilgan kunda (omoch) boshqa omochlardan tishining nisbatan keng va yalpoq bo'lishi bilan farqlangan. Bunday tuzilishi unga yerni faqat yumshatish emas, balki qatlamlab qayratish va begona o'tlarni samarali qirqish imkonini bergan. XX asr boshlarida N.N. Aleksandrov Xorazm kundasining shunday konstruktiv afzalliklarini qayd etgan. Uning ta'kidlashicha, ikki xil kunda mavjud bo'lgan – "yorma kunda" va "mayda kunda"<sup>40</sup>. Barcha don ekinlari, beda va xashak o'roq bilan o'rilgan. Mahalliy o'roqlar deyarli bir xil, faqat kattakichikligi va tig'ining shakli bilan farqlangan. Xorazm o'rog'i o'ziga xos shakli va mayda tishi bilan ajraladi. Bunday o'roqlar Darvoz, Qorategin va Yezg'ulom tojiklarida ham uchraydi. O'rilgan g'allani xirmon qilib ot, ho'kiz yoki eshak bilan tepkilab yanchib shamolga ayri, seshoxa yoki panjshoxa va yog'och belkurak bilan sovurganlar. Ba'zi xo'jaliklarda ishchi mol yetishmaganligidan shox-shabbalardan yasalgan chopar, kichik xirmonlarda yog'och to'qmoq yoki qulog'och (Farg'ona vodiysi va Toshkent vohasi) va daskun (Zarafshon vodiysi) ishlatilgan. Xirmon ishlarida g'alvir (tir), chigil, supurgi, qanor-qop va boshqa qurol-buyumlardai foydalanilgan.

XVI asrda Angliya hali hanuz agrar xususiyatga ega bo'lib, qishloq xo'jaligining asosiy yo'nalishlari sifatida qo'ychilik, dehqonchilik va baliq ovlash sohalari yetakchi o'rinni egallagan. Yerni tayyorlash jarayonida ko'pincha temir poyasiga o'rnatilgan yog'och kovlagich (plug) qo'llangan. Amerikada esa, xususan, ho'kiz yoki otga bog'langan qishloq plugi asosiy yer tayyorlash quroli bo'lgan. Keyinchalik, sepish va yerni tekshlash uchun tishlari bo'lgan mola yoki garmonlar keng tarqalgan. Qolipli qoramol qurollari, masalan, to'qimoq, termish va ko'prikchi ho'kizli kovlagichlar ham AQSh va Angliyada keng qo'llangan. 17-18 asrlarda, ayniqsa Virjiniyada yerni yumshatish va yovvoyi o'tlarni yo'q qilishda turli xil ho'kizlar asosiy kuch manbai bo'lgan.

Hosil yig'ishda esa sikl (mayda o'roq) va skit (uzun o'roq) qurollari faol qo'llanilgan. *A sickle is a curved cutting tool used in agriculture for harvesting grain crops. It is a hand tool and was used before machines for harvesting. It has a curved blade with an attached handle* ([https:// wikipedia.org/wiki/Sickle](https://wikipedia.org/wiki/Sickle)). *A scythe is an agricultural tool for mowing grass or reaping crops. It was replaced by horse-drawn machines and then tractors, but is still used in some areas of Europe and Asia*<sup>41</sup>. G'allani ayirib, tozalashda tayanchlar, tirmalar va maydalovchi qurollar qo'llangan.

XVIII asrning ikkinchi yarmida, 1769-yilda Jeyms Vatt tomonidan bug' dvigateli yaratildi. Bu ixtiro Angliyada birinchi bug' bilan ishlovchi yigiruv fabrikalarining barpo etilishiga asos bo'ldi va keyinchalik sanoat inqilobining bosh sababchilaridan biriga aylandi. Sanoat inqilobi (sanoat to'lqini, buyuk sanoat inqilobi yoki birinchi sanoat inqilobi) – bu qo'l mehnatiga asoslangan ishlab chiqarishdan mashina vositalariga o'tish, manufakturdan fabrikaga o'tish jarayoni

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<sup>40</sup> Qarang: Abdullayev T.P. XII–XV asrlarda Xorazm hunarmandchiligi. Tarix fanlari nomzodi ...diss. avtoref. – Nukus, 2010. – B. 17.

<sup>41</sup> <https://wikipedia.org/wiki/Scythe>

bo‘lib, u 1760-yillardan 1840-yillargacha bo‘lgan davrda dunyodagi yetakchi mamlakatlarda, shu jumladan, Angliyada sodir bo‘lgan<sup>42</sup>.

Folklorda mehnat qurollari keng o‘rin egallaydi. Afsonalar, ertaklar, maqol-matallar va qo‘shiqlarda bolta, ketmon, pichoq, o‘roq kabi qurollar doimo uchraydi. Masalan, o‘zbek xalq ertaklarida “Yetti ketmonli bola” obrazi kuchi va mehnati bilan mashhur. Bu obraz orqali xalq mehnatni qadrlash, sabr va mehnatsevarlikni targ‘ib qilgan. Bunday folklor elementlari mehnat qurollarini nafaqat amaliy, balki axloqiy tarbiya vositasi sifatida ham ko‘rsatadi.

Ingliz xalq folklorida ham mehnat qurollari muhim o‘rin egallaydi. Afsonalar, ertaklar, balladalar va maqol-matallarda bolg‘a (hammer), o‘roq (sickle), pichoq (knife), o‘qloq (spade) kabi qurollar ko‘p uchraydi. Masalan, temirchi (blacksmith) obrazi – anglo-sakson epik asarlari va xalq ertaklarida kuch, donolik va mehnatsevarlik ramzi sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi.

Ingliz maqollarida ham mehnat qurollari orqali axloqiy g‘oyalar ifoda etiladi: “*Make hay while the sun shines*” – imkoniyatdan foydalanish; “*A bad workman blames his tools*” – muvaffaqiyatsizlik uchun boshqani ayblash haqida. Bu kabi folklor elementlari mehnat qurollarini faqat ish vositasi sifatida emas, balki axloqiy tarbiya, mehnatni qadrlash va ijtimoiy qadriyatlarni targ‘ib etuvchi ramziy vosita sifatida ko‘rsatadi.

Mehnat qurollarining nomlanishlari tilda ko‘pincha ramziy ma‘noda ham qo‘llaniladi – bu erkin qo‘llanishda ham, barqaror so‘z birikmalari va frazeologizmlarda ham uchraydi. Ular hayotning eng muhim qadriyatlarini ifoda etuvchi ramzlar sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi.

*Osmon zig‘ir gulday bo‘ldi. Qiblagohda uch kunlik oy bo‘yladi. Oy o‘roqday bel bo‘yladi*<sup>43</sup>. Mazkur misolda “o‘roq” o‘xshatish vazifasida faollashgan. O‘roq – nimchil, yarim aylana shaklidagi o‘t o‘radigan mehnat qurolidir. Uni kuzatgan insonlar bilishadiki, uning shakli uch kunlik oy shakliga juda o‘xshaydi. Shu sababdan, xalq og‘zaki ijodi va badiyatda o‘roq so‘zi ko‘pincha uch kunlik oy, yulduzlar, ayniqsa ayol beli, qosh kabi chiziqsimon, egilish xususiyatiga ega jihatlarni ifoda qilishda ishlatiladi.

Shuningdek, mehnat qurollari nomi bilan bog‘liq frazeologik birikmalar o‘zbek tili badiiy va xalq og‘zaki nutqida juda keng uchraydi. Quyida mehnat qurollari (ketmon, bolta, o‘roq, egov, sovut, tesha va h.k.) bilan bog‘liq frazeologizmlar, ularning ma‘nolari va sharhlari keltiriladi:

*Qo‘lini panshaxa qilmoq* – Qo‘lni tinglovchi tomon cho‘zib, barmoqlarini kerib, dag‘dag‘a qilmoq. Misol: *Qori qo‘lini panshaxa qilib, o‘zini oqlay boshladi*<sup>44</sup>.

*Qalbinga pichoqdek so‘z botdi...*<sup>45</sup>. Ushbu satrda keltirilgan “pichoq” og‘riqli haqiqat, ruhiy zarba ma‘nosini beradi. “Pichoqdek botmoq” idiomatik yuklamasi – qattiq ta‘sir qilmoq ma‘nosini hosil qiladi.

<sup>42</sup> Клаус Шваб. Четвертая промышленная революция. – Москва: Эдиториал, 2016.

<sup>43</sup> Murod Tog‘ay. Otamdan qolgan dalalar: 113. <https://ziyouz.uz/ozbek-nasri/>

<sup>44</sup> P. Tursun, O‘qituvchi. <https://ziyouz.uz/ozbek-nasri/>

<sup>45</sup> To‘lan Nizom she‘ridan. <https://n.ziyouz.com/portal-haqida/xarita/uzbek-sheriyati/zamonaviy-o-zbek-she-riyati/to-lan-nizom-1939>

*Temirni qizig'ida bos.* Ma'nosi: imkon borida, ya'ni joyi kelganda, to'g'ri vaqtda darhol harakatga tushishni anglatadi. Ingliz tilida ushbu maqolning mutlaq ekvivalenti mavjud: *Strike while the iron's hot.* Ushbu maqol temirchi ishidan kelib chiqqan. Temirni isitish vaqtida uni qiyshiq holatda bo'ladi, shu paytda uni urish (qiyshiqlikini yechish) oson va samarali bo'ladi. Agar temir sovib ketsa, uni urish qiyinlashadi. Shuning uchun imkoniyat bor paytda, yaxshi sharoitda tez harakat qilish zarurligi ta'kidlanadi. Misol: *Temirni qizig'ida bos, o'sha ish taklifiga boshqalar oldin rozi bo'lishidan ilgari sen qabul qil.* Inglizcha tarjimasi: *You should strike while the iron's hot and accept that job offer before someone else does.*

Ingliz lingvomadaniyatida ham mehnat qurollari nomi bilan bog'liq frazeologik birikmalar ko'p uchraydi. Jumladan: *Shuttle* mehnat vositasi sifatida muqaddas Injilda zikr etilgan: *My days are swifter than weaver's shuttle* (Kunlarim to'quvchining mokisidan ham tezroq o'tmoqda). Ushbu jumlada vaqt oqimi to'quvchining mokisi tezligiga qiyos qilingan.

*Spinning wheel* – bu oddiy qurilma bo'lib, o'tmishda odamlar uni uylarida jun va shunga o'xshash materiallarni to'qish uchun ishlatishgan. Bu uskunaning asosiy qismi – katta charxpalak bo'lib, u oyoq harakati bilan ishga tushiriladi. Charxpalak obrazi “*fortune's wheel*” / “*the wheel of fortune*” (omad charxpalagi) iborasining yuzaga kelishida ham asos bo'lgan. Masalan: *They used to be such fine strong men! It's a case of the wheel of fortune* (Ular avvallari juda baquvvat, kuchli odamlar edilar! Bu – taqdir charxpalagining ishidir).

Bug' mashinasining ixtiro qilinishi sanoat va insonlar hayotida ulkan to'ntarish yaratib, yangi bir davrni – *the steam age* (bug' mashinasi davri)ni boshlab berdi. Bu holat ingliz tilida ham o'z ifodasini topgan, ya'ni bug' mashinasining kuch, taraqqiyot va qudrat ramzi sifatidagi obrazi ko'plab idiomalarning yuzaga kelishiga asos bo'lgan:

*Full speed/steam ahead* – with as much speed or energy as possible. *We've got government approval, so now we can go full steam ahead with our plans.*

*Get up/pick up steam* – to become gradually more powerful, active, etc.: *His election campaign is beginning to get up steam; - to increase speed gradually.*

Ingliz tilidagi “down tools” idiomasi “ishni to'xtatmoq” yoki “ish tashlash e'lon qilmoq” ma'nolarini anglatadi. Misol: *She cannot readily down tools during the resuscitation of a patient to be on time at a meeting in the school* (U bemorga reanimasiya amaliyoti olib borayotgan paytda ishni darhol to'xtatib, maktabdagi yig'ilishga o'z vaqtida yetib borolmaydi). Ushbu jumlada “down tools” – ishni to'xtatish, qoldirish ma'nosida ishlatilgan.

Ingliz tilidagi “*pile up the rocks*” (amerikanacha sleng, lug'aviy ma'noda – “qoyalarni arralash”, ko'chma ma'noda – “pul to'plash”) idiomasi obrazli ifodasi maqsadga yoki ma'lum maqomga erishish holatini tasvirlaydi. Misol: *He dropped out of college and started his own business. Now he's really piling up the rocks.*

*He was caught between the hammer and the anvil when both his boss and his clients demanded immediate results.* Mazkur misolda “*between the hammer and the anvil*” frazeologik birikmasi insonning ikki tomondan ham bosim ostida,

chorasiz holatda ekanini ko'rsatadi. Tasvirlanadigan vaziyatda har ikki tarafning talablari to'g'risidagi tanlov qiyin va noqulaydir.

Shunday qilib, ingliz tilida mehnat qurollari obrazlariga asoslangan juda ko'p frazeologizmlar mavjud. Mehnat qurollari nomlari nafaqat denotativ-signifikativ (ya'ni to'g'ridan-to'g'ri nomlash) ma'nolarda, balki ko'chma (ramziy) ma'nolarda ham keng qo'llanilishi aniqlandi. Bu orqali xalqning ijtimoiy va madaniy qadriyatlari ifoda etiladi.

## XULOSA

1. Mehnat qurollari xalqning ijtimoiy xotirasida muhim obyektlar sifatida saqlanib, ular orqali madaniy qadriyatlar, umumiy tajribalar va milliy ong uzluksiz avloddan avlodga o'tkaziladi. Bu qurollar nafaqat moddiy jihatdan foydali vositalar, balki milliy madaniyatning ramziy elementlari bo'lib, ular orqali xalqning tarixiy tajribasi va ijtimoiy munosabatlari ifodalanadi. Shu tariqa, mehnat qurollari xalqning ma'naviy va madaniy o'zligini shakllantirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi.

2. Mehnat qurollari konsepti insonning olamni bilishida katta ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, kognitiv tilshunoslikda olam manzarasini shakllantiruvchi muhim elementi sifatida qaraladi. Ular "insayt" va "organ proyeksiyasi" kabi kognitiv tushunchalar bilan bog'liq bo'lib, inson tanasi va uning vazifalari asosida mehnat qurollarining shakllanishi hamda ular orqali insoniy bilim va tasavvurlarning rivojlanishi kuzatiladi. Bu jarayonlar orqali inson nafaqat tashqi olamni tushunadi, balki o'zining bilish faoliyatini ham takomillashtiradi.

3. Mehnat qurollari nafaqat hayotdagi amaliy vositalar, balki milliy madaniyat va tilda muhim ramzlar sifatida faoliyat ko'rsatadi. Ular tildagi leksik birliklar, idiomalar, metaforalar va badiiy matnlarda milliy dunyoqarash va ijtimoiy qadriyatlarni ifodalash uchun vosita bo'ladi. Shu bois, mehnat qurollari tilshunoslik, etnolingvistika, semiotika va madaniyatshunoslik sohalaridagi tadqiqotlar uchun qiziqarli va muhim obyekt hisoblanadi. Ular orqali milliy madaniyatning ma'naviy tomonlari va ijtimoiy hayotining turli qirralarini chuqurroq anglash mumkin.

4. Mehnat qurollarining nominatsiyasida arxaizmlar, neologizmlar hamda derivatsion vositalar orqali hosil qilingan sun'iy leksik birliklar muhim tarkibiy komponent sifatida namoyon bo'ladi. Mazkur birliklarning terminologik maqomda shakllanish jarayoni ularning leksik-semantik strukturasi chuqur ilmiy tadqiq etish, atamashunoslik jihatidan ularni standartlashtirish hamda funksional-stilistik mezonlarga asoslangan holda sohaviy til tizimining barqaror rivojlanishiga xizmat qiladi.

5. Mehnat qurollari nomlari ingliz va o'zbek tillarida asosan derivatsiya (affikslar orqali so'z yasash) va kompozitsiya (ikki yoki undan ortiq so'zlarni birlashtirish) usullari orqali shakllanadi. Bu jarayonlar har ikki tilda ham so'zlarning semantik va lisoniy vazifalarini aniq va keng qamrovda ifoda etish imkonini beradi. Shu bilan birga, leksik so'z yasalishi jarayonida har ikki til o'z tarixi va madaniy ta'siriga muvofiq turli til elementlarini o'zlashtirgan, bu esa so'z boyligi va lisoniy imkoniyatlarni kengaytiradi.

6. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida mehnat qurollari nomlarining derivatsion xususiyatlarini tahlil qilish natijasida ushbu leksik birliklarning shakllanishi muayyan umumiylik va o‘ziga xosliklarga ega ekani aniqlandi. O‘zbek tilida mehnat qurollari nomlari, asosan, fe’l o‘zaklariga mahsuldor (-chi, -ma, -qich va b.) va kammahsul (-choq, -qin, -kash) affikslarni qo‘shish hamda kompozitsiyalash orqali hosil qilinadi. Ingliz tilida esa fe’l yoki ot negizlariga mahsuldor -er, -or kabi affikslar qo‘llanilishi ustuvor bo‘lib, kompozitsiya usuli ham keng qo‘llaniladi.

7. Har ikki tilning derivatsion tizimida xorijiy manbali elementlarning (o‘zbek tilida fors-tojikcha, ruscha; ingliz tilida esa lotin va grekcha) faol ishtiroki kuzatiladi. Shuningdek, mehnat qurollari nomlari semantik jihatdan integral sema (umumiy tushuncha – mehnat quroli), differensial sema (vazifa, shakl) va individual sema (qo‘llanilish sohasi) asosida tasniflanadi. Bu esa so‘z yasaliş jarayonining nafaqat strukturaviy, balki funksional-semantik darajada ham muhim o‘rin tutishini ko‘rsatadi.

8. Ingliz tilida mehnat qurollari nomlarining semantik farqlanishi asosan funksional va material belgilar orqali yuzaga chiqsa, o‘zbek tilida bu jarayon kasbiy-amaliy tajriba va milliy mehnat madaniyatiga tayanadi. Ingliz tilida polisemiya va omonimiya texnologik jarayonlar natijasida yangi tizimlarga ko‘chish orqali shakllansa, o‘zbek tilida ular metaforik asos va tarixiy leksik qatlamning barqarorligi bilan izohlanadi. Shuningdek, ingliz tilida sinonimiya predmetning materiali yoki tuzilishiga bog‘liq bo‘lsa, o‘zbek tilida vazifa va kasbiy tajriba asosiy farqlovchi omil sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi. Ushbu farqlar ikki xalqning mehnat, hunarmandchilik va texnik taraqqiyotga oid tarixiy-madaniy yondashuvlarini til tizimida aks ettiradi.

9. Mehnat qurollari atamalarini tarjima qilish jarayonida yagona usul mavjud emas, balkim turli texnikalarni – grammatik almashtirish, izohiy tarjima, transkripsiya, kalkalash va boshqalarni muvofiq holda qo‘llash talab etiladi. Tarjimonning bu jarayonda manba tili va maqsadli tilning leksik, semantik hamda madaniy jihatlarini chuqur tushunish va ijodiy yondashuv bilan ishlashi muhim. Shu tariqa, mehnat qurollari nomlarining tarjimasini nafaqat tilshunoslik, balki kognitiv va madaniy bilimlarni ham o‘z ichiga olgan murakkab faoliyatdir.

10. Mehnat qurollari nafaqat moddiy ishlab chiqarish vositalari, balki xalqning tarixiy tajribasi, urf-odatlarini, ma’naviy qadriyatlarini va milliy dunyoqarashini ifoda etuvchi katta ma’naviy va madaniy ahamiyatga ega belgilardir. Ular folklor, badiiy asarlar va kundalik turmushda o‘z aksini topib, xalqning konseptual ongi va ijtimoiy munosabatlarini shakllantiradi. Shu tariqa, mehnat qurollari orqali millatning o‘ziga xos madaniy kodi va ma’naviy merosi avloddan avlodga uzatiladi.

11. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillari misolida ko‘rsatilganidek, mehnat qurollari nomlari har bir millatning tabiiy-geografik sharoiti, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivoji va tarixiy tajribasiga muvofiq shakllanadi. Ular nafaqat moddiy hayotni ta’minlaydi, balki milliy o‘zlik, ma’naviy tarbiya va ijtimoiy qadriyatlarining muhim qismiga aylanadi. Mehnat qurollari nomlari leksikada faqat texnik terminlar sifatida emas, balki idiomalar, metaforalar va badiiy obrazlar orqali milliy tafakkur va hayot falsafasini ham ifoda etadi.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL PhD.03/2025.27.12.Fil.37.02 ON AWARDING OF  
SCIENTIFIC DEGREE AT SAMARKAND STATE INSTITUTE OF  
FOREIGN LANGUAGES**

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**SAMARKAND STATE INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES**

**FAZLIDDINOV KHURSHID ABDIVAFOVICH**

**COGNITIVE, DERIVATIONAL STUDY OF THE NAMES OF LABOR  
TOOLS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK**

**10.00.06 – Comparative literary criticism, comparative linguistics and translation studies**

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

**Samarkand – 2026**

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## INTRODUCTION (Abstract of the (PhD) Dissertation)

**Relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic.** In recent years, increasing attention has been paid in global linguistics to the interrelation between language and thought, as well as to the expression of knowledge systems in the human mind through language. In particular, the analysis of linguistic means from linguo-cognitive, cultural, and derivational perspectives has become one of the most relevant directions in modern linguistics. This area of research requires an in-depth study of words and expressions that reflect various spheres of human activity, their origins, semantic evolution, and conceptual features. Especially in the current era of intensifying globalization and expanding intercultural and interlinguistic communication, a deeper understanding of the semantic, pragmatic, and functional aspects of linguistic units is becoming increasingly important. In cross-cultural communication, it is no longer sufficient to understand only the dictionary meanings of words, there is a growing need to grasp the social, cultural, and cognitive knowledge they convey as well.

In world linguistics, the linguistic features of terminology associated with human labor activities have long attracted scholarly attention. Indeed, labor tools constitute an integral part of human civilization, and the words, terms, and expressions connected with them in folk language have developed not only as instruments but also as symbols of particular socio-cultural experiences. Consequently, the naming of labor tools embodies anthropocentric, metaphorical, etymological, and cognitive factors, the systematic study of which corresponds to new paradigms in linguistics. Such analysis makes it possible to reveal not only the grammatical or semantic but also the cultural and spiritual characteristics of linguistic units.

In recent years, within the framework of broad integration processes in our country, the study of the linguistic and cultural features of intercultural communication, general linguistic characteristics, and the unique aspects of vocabulary has gained significant importance. The policy of “Shaping a well-rounded generation with intellectual potential and supporting science and innovation,” advanced by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, also embodies an aspiration to deeply understand language not merely as a tool of communication but as an important cultural asset expressing national identity<sup>46</sup>. From this perspective, the linguo-cognitive, cultural, and semantic analysis of words related to labor tools in English and Uzbek provides an opportunity to study national cognition and linguistic differences, as well as to develop practical solutions for their accurate representation in the process of translation.

This dissertation research, to a certain extent, serves to implement the tasks set out in the Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan: No. PF-5847

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<sup>46</sup> Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Konstitutsiya – erkin va farovon hayotimiz, mamlakatimizni yanada taraqqiy ettirishning mustahkam poydevoridir. – Toshkent: “O‘zbekiston”, 2018.  
[https://constitution.uz/oz/pages/prezident\\_maruzasi\\_25yil](https://constitution.uz/oz/pages/prezident_maruzasi_25yil).

of October 8, 2019 “On Approval of the Concept for the Development of the Higher Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030”; No. PF-5850 of October 21, 2019 “On Measures to Fundamentally Increase the Prestige and Status of the Uzbek Language as the State Language”; No. PF-60 of January 28, 2022 “On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan”; the Resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan: No. PQ-3775 of June 5, 2018 “On Additional Measures to Improve the Quality of Education in Higher Education Institutions and Ensure Their Active Participation in the Comprehensive Reforms Being Implemented in the Country”; No. PQ-4884 of November 11, 2020 “On Additional Measures to Further Improve the Education and Upbringing System”; No. PQ-4963 of January 25, 2021 “On Measures to Support Research Activities in the Sphere of Public Education and Introduce a System of Continuous Professional Development”; as well as the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 312 of May 19, 2021 “On Measures to Effectively Organize the Promotion of Learning Foreign Languages,” and a number of other regulatory legal documents.

**Dependence of the research on the main priorities of the development of science and technology of the republic.** This dissertation research has been carried out within the framework of the priority area of national science and technology development entitled I. “Formation of a system of innovative ideas for the social, legal, economic, cultural, and spiritual-educational development of an information-based society and a democratic state, and ways of their implementation”.

**The degree of study of the problem.** In world linguistics, the linguistic realization, lexical-semantic features, linguocultural, and anthropocentric aspects of labor tools have been studied by scholars such as A.T. Zhdanova, S.D. Katsnelson, Z.N. Malieva, V.P. Rubayeva, Z.I. Komarova, E.I. Chukreeva, R.B. Lee, M.E. Ensminger, C.N. Darrah and J. Smith<sup>47</sup>. These studies examined labor tools as a semantic group, analyzing their connection with human activity, their cultural connotations, the ways they are named in language, and the semantic changes they undergo. Notably, A. T. Zhdanova, in her research, demonstrated how labor tools can be classified from an anthropocentric perspective, while S.D. Katsnelson highlighted the ways in which these words undergo active semantic shifts across various contexts.

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<sup>47</sup> Жданова А.Т. Языковая репрезентация орудий труда в социальной памяти народа (на материале русского и английского языков). Дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Воронеж, 2016. – 208 с.; Кацнельсон С.Д. Категории языка и мышления. – Москва: Языки славянской культуры, 2001. – 864; Рубаева В.П., Малиева З.Н. Контекстное обучение английскому языку как технология погружения в профессиональную среду // ЦИТИСЭ. 2020. № 4. – С. 490-497; Комарова З.И., Чукреева Е.И. Орудийная категория: парадокс или норма // Українська мова XXI століття: традиції і новаторство: тези доповідей ІV Всеукраїнського лінгвістичного форуму молодих ченіх (Київ, 24–26 апреля. 2012 г.). – Київ: Изд-во Нац. акад. наук України, 2012. – С. 345-348; Lee R.B. *The! Kung San: Men, Women and Work in a Foraging Society*. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1979. – 526 p.; Ensminger M.E. *The Anthropology of North American Farming Tools* // *Agricultural History*, 1992. Vol. 66(1). – Pp. 1-18; Darrah C.N. *Learning and Work: An Exploration in Industrial Ethnography*. – London: Garland Publishing, 1996. – 200 p.; Smith J. *Agricultural Implements in Colonial America* // *Journal of Rural History*, 2004. Vol. 19(3). – Pp. 45-67.

Theoretical views on the activation of terminology have been scientifically substantiated by O.S. Akhmanova, B.N. Golovin, E.S. Kubryakova, S.V. Grinev, A.V. Popova, and, among Uzbek linguists, A. Hojiyev, M. Mirtojiev, H. Dadaboyev<sup>48</sup>, as well as several others. Their works provide an in-depth analysis of the formation of terms, structural models, and the universal and national characteristics of semantic motivation.

However, to date, there has been no fundamental research that offers an in-depth comparative linguistic analysis of the derivational, cognitive, and linguocultural features of the names of labor tools in English and Uzbek. In most studies, lexical units related to labor activities have been discussed only in explanatory dictionaries or within narrowly defined semantic groups. Even in English linguistics, this issue has largely been interpreted within the framework of general industrial fields, while the cultural-national characteristics of labor tool terminology, their conceptual content, and the problems of translation have not been comprehensively addressed.

Therefore, a comparative study of the naming of labor tools in English and Uzbek linguocultures from linguo-cognitive, derivational, and linguocultural perspectives not only fills an existing research gap but also contributes to the development of practical solutions in the fields of cognitive linguistics, cultural linguistics, and translation studies.

**The connection of the thesis topic with the research work of the higher education institution where the dissertation has been completed.** This dissertation has been carried out within the framework of the research plan of the Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages entitled “Analysis of linguistic units within the system of language and speech.”

**The aim of the research** is to investigate the lexical-semantic, cognitive and derivational features of the names of labor tools in English and Uzbek, and to determine the place of these units within the linguocultural system.

**The objectives of the research** are as follows:

to describe the cognitive and semantic characteristics of lexical units related to labor tools in the vocabulary of English and Uzbek;

to identify how the names of labor tools are expressed in the linguistic worldview in English and Uzbek, and to study their conceptual and cultural bases;

to determine the terminological classification and derivational features of lexical units related to labor tools in English and Uzbek;

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<sup>48</sup> Ахманова О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов. – М.: Сов. энцикл., 1969. – 606 с.; Головин Б.Н. Лингвистические основы учения о терминах. – М.: Высшая школа, 1987. – 104 с.; КСКТ (Краткий словарь когнитивных терминов – под ред. Е.С. Кубряковой и др.). – Москва: Филологический факультет Московского государственного университета им. М.В. Ломоносова, 1996. – 248 с.; Гринев С.В. Исторический систематизированный словарь терминов терминоведения. – М.: Московский педагогический университет, 2000. –143 с.; Попова Л.В. Проблема качества лингвистического термина (На материале авторских терминосистем функциональной грамматики): дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Омск, 2004. – 198 с.; Hojiev A., Ahmedov A. Semasiologiya. – Toshkent: Fan, 1981. – 221 b.; Hojiyev A. Termin tanlash mezonlari. – Toshkent, 1996. – 160 b.; Mirtojiev M.M. O‘zbek tili semasiologiyasi. – Toshkent: Mumtoz so‘z, 2010. – 100 b.; Dadaboyev H. O‘zbek Terminologiyasi. – Toshkent: Yoshlar nashriyot uyi, 2020. – 136 b.

to highlight, on the basis of comparative analysis, the historical, cultural, and national values expressed through labor tools in English and Uzbek linguocultures.

**The object of the research** consists of lexical units denoting the names of labor tools used in English and Uzbek, as well as their cognitive and derivational features.

**The subject of the research** includes the semantic, derivational, linguocognitive, and linguocultural aspects of the names of labor tools in English and Uzbek, as well as their linguistic characteristics in the translation process.

**Methods of the research.** The research is carried out based on both synchronic and diachronic approaches, relying on comparative-linguistic analysis. During the study, linguistic and descriptive analysis, componential analysis, structural-semantic analysis, linguocultural analysis, linguocognitive approach, linguostylistic analysis, contextual analysis, and comparative analysis methods were extensively employed.

**The scientific novelty of the study** is as follows:

naming, classification, and metaphorical use of labor tools in the linguistic worldview, as well as their manifestation through lexical-semantic and phraseological units, have been identified, and, based on a cognitive-linguistic approach, it has been revealed that the names of labor tools in English and Uzbek are formed on a conceptual basis and reflect human worldview through them;

semantic features of lexical units related to labor tools in English and Uzbek, including synonymy, antonymy, homonymy, and polysemy, were determined through comparative-linguistic analysis;

lexical units related to tools of labor in English and Uzbek have been terminologically systematized; their semantic fields have been identified, sectoral division and classification have been developed, derivational features have been revealed, morphological models have been formed, and a systematic description of word-formation and inflectional mechanisms has been provided, indicating the role of prefixes, suffixes, and other morphemes;

historical, cultural, and national values expressed through labor tools were comparatively analyzed within the context of English and Uzbek linguoculture, demonstrating that the concept of labor holds historical and cultural significance in both societies, and highlighting its role and semantic load within the national mentality.

**Practical results of the study.**

the results of the research contribute to the fields of text linguistics, textual pragmatics, cognitive literary studies, comparative stylistics, anthropological linguistics, linguoculturology, and semantics;

it has been substantiated that the methods of analysis aimed at describing work tools from cognitive-pragmatic perspectives provide significant theoretical insights for national linguistics and serve as a foundation for improving modern textbooks and teaching materials;

it has been proven that the factual material collected during the research on work tools in English and Uzbek can serve as an important resource for developing lectures in the fields of literature, culture, and linguistics of the respective languages, as well as for enriching the educational process. In particular, these materials offer opportunities to help students gain a deeper understanding of the internal mechanisms of language through cross-linguistic and cross-cultural differences, conceptual mapping, and word-formation models.

**Reliability of the research results.** The reliability of the findings is ensured by the systematic and precise articulation of the problem of the linguo-cognitive and cultural aspects of labor tool names, the scientific basis of the methodologies employed, and the use of authoritative theoretical sources. The analyses were conducted using descriptive, componential, distributive, structural-semantic, linguostylistic, and contextual methods. The results and recommendations were tested in practice and approved by relevant specialists and academic institutions.

**Scientific and practical significance of the research.** The scientific significance lies in uncovering the linguo-cognitive and cultural connotations of labor tool names, and in providing a theoretically grounded analysis of their semantic and structural features, thereby creating a theoretical resource for cross-cultural linguistic studies. The practical significance lies in the applicability of the results and conclusions in the educational process, particularly in courses on linguoculture, lexicology, and terminology of English and Uzbek, as well as in translation and lexicographic work related to labor tool names.

**Implementation of the research results.** On the basis of the findings regarding the cognitive and derivational aspects of labor tools naming in English and Uzbek linguocultures:

the aspects of identifying how work-tool names are expressed in the linguistic worldview in English and Uzbek, and examining their conceptual and cultural foundations, were applied in the preparation of the script for a subsequent episode of the radio-television broadcast “Kun mavzusi” aired on the Samarkand regional television channel on August 5, 2025 (ref. No. 01-07/276 of the Samarkand Regional Television and Radio Company, August 5, 2025). In this program, ideas were presented about how the principal linguistic units referring to work tools (in lexical, semantic, and stylistic terms) embody anthropocentric content, that is, how human activity, experience, and cultural worldview are reflected in language and how they are systematized based on a linguocultural approach.

conclusions from the study on describing the semantic features of lexical units denoting work tools in English and Uzbek were used at Uzbekistan State University of World Languages in the context of the international project “ICM-2022-KA171-000077648”, implemented in cooperation with “Alba Iulia” University in Romania under the Erasmus+ program (ref. No. 04-06-1/3704 of Uzbekistan State University of World Languages, June 29, 2025). Within this project, recurrent semantic constructions, metaphorical expressions, and analogies in work tool nomenclature were investigated. Through these linguistic means, the

functional, cultural, and conceptual significance of work tools was demonstrated. Also, the comparative linguistic and linguocultural analysis of lexical units denoting work tools in English and Uzbek revealed both similarities and differences in the conceptual frameworks of the two languages and cultures.

the scientific findings concerning the terminological classification and derivational features of lexical units for work tools in English and Uzbek, the findings were employed under the international project No. 1683580 “English as a School Subject”, carried out in cooperation with the British Council at Uzbekistan State University of World Languages (ref. No. 11-25/24 of Uzbekistan State University of World Languages, September 11, 2025). As a result, a novel taxonomy of lexical units denoting work tools was developed. This classification was based not only on traditional grammatical or semantic criteria but also on the content-cognitive traits of these units as related to culture. Thus, the connection of these lexical units with people’s customs, values, historical experiences, and material culture was elucidated more clearly.

the scientific results on the comparative analysis of historical, cultural, and national values expressed via work tools in English and Uzbek linguocultures were applied at the Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages under project SUZ80020GR0039 intended for 2020-2022 years, the U.S. Embassy in Uzbekistan’s “English Access Microscholarship Program”, (ref. No. 1851/02 of Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages, June 20, 2025). Under this project, the derivational processes, cognitive mechanisms, lexical units, and culture-specific terms used in tool nomenclature were analyzed. Also established were the functional, cultural, and conceptual significance of recurrent semantic constructions, metaphorical expressions, and analogies that arise in naming. Additionally, the comparative linguistic and linguocultural investigation of lexical units referring to work tools in English and Uzbek revealed the similarities and differences in their cultural and linguistic conceptual systems. These scientific results and analyses were effectively utilized in educational, intercultural communication, and research activities within the framework of the international project.

**Approbation of research results.** The research results were discussed in 6 scientific conferences, including 3 international and 3 national conferences.

**Publications of research results.** A total of 14 scientific works has been published on the dissertation topic, including 8 articles in academic journals recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan for publishing the main scientific results of doctoral dissertations, of which 4 were published in national and 4 in international journals.

**The structure and pages of the dissertation.** The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, and a list of references. The main body comprises 123 pages.

## MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the **Introduction**, the relevance of the research topic is substantiated, and its alignment with the priority directions of science and technology development in the Republic is demonstrated with evidence. The degree of scholarly investigation of the problem in the literature is analyzed, the research aim and the key scientific objectives for achieving it are specified. Furthermore, the object and subject of the study are defined, and the methods employed in the research are outlined.

The dissertation clearly formulates the scientific novelty achieved as a result of the research, presents the practical value of the findings, and highlights their theoretical and applied significance. The reliability and validity of the scientific conclusions are substantiated with supporting evidence. In addition, detailed information is provided on the practical implementation of the results, their approbation in academic circles, the publication of scientific articles, and the structure of the dissertation.

The first chapter, entitled “**The study of labor tool names through anthropocentric and cognitive approaches**” examines the representation of labor tools in the conceptual worldview, the linguo-cognitive interpretation of labor tool names, and their anthropomorphic and metaphorical characteristics.

A concept is the result of a human’s interaction with the surrounding world; it reflects and explains reality based on educational, personal, professional, and social experiences. A concept refers to what a person knows, believes, or imagines about objects in the external and internal world. It generalizes human experience. The process of conceptualizing labor tools is continuous and unfinished, intrinsically linked to the evolution of tools throughout human history. Labor tools are instruments created by humans to perform specific tasks. Since the emergence of the first humans, labor tools have been an inseparable part of life. Civilization cannot be imagined without labor tools. Labor tools have undergone changes under the influence of scientific and technological progress and human needs, and this process continues. Throughout human history, several types of labor tools can be identified. The oldest and simplest labor tool was stone. Stones enabled a variety of actions, such as splitting other stones or wood, crushing products, and more. They were the first instruments humans used to perform different tasks.

As tools evolved, their conceptualization also changed. Terms such as *instrument*, *implement*, *device*, *apparatus* are used to denote the concept of hand tools. Whereas agricultural fields were once plowed with hand tools, today these tasks are performed by technical machinery. Decades ago, surgical practices in medicine relied on *scalpels*, *scissors*, *needles*, and *clamps*, whereas now they are largely replaced by technical innovations such as *lasers*. Household tools have likewise been replaced by machines (*washing machines*, *dishwashers*, *vacuum cleaners*, etc.).

One of the central concerns of cognitive linguistics is the *national worldview*. Every language serves as a mirror reflecting the historical, social, and cultural life of its people, as well as their perception of the world. The national characteristics

of the worldview manifest themselves through linguistic units. This is particularly evident in the vocabulary of labor tools, everyday life, national customs, and professional lexis. For example, Uzbek words such as *ketmon* (hoe), *belkurak* (spade), *shudgor* (plow), and *qo'sh* (yoke) denote not merely agricultural tools but embody an entire conceptual system of farming culture, rural life, and work ethics. Through such words, the interaction of people with nature, their evaluation of labor, and their values and traditions in work are reflected. Thus, concepts are the language-coded form of national thinking.

In Uzbek, metaphors such as “mehnatining rohatini ko‘rdi”, “non topish yo‘llari” or “ketmonni qo‘lidan tashlamadi” are not merely expressions but conceptual models of labor, livelihood, and existence embedded in collective thought. Metaphors thus represent one of the semantic layers of the national conceptual sphere, serving as tools for encoding and transmitting information within human cognition.

Conceptual maps are used to structurally classify the picture of the world. A conceptual map is a network of knowledge in the human mind that represents the relationships between concepts in a graphic or semantic form. Based on these maps, we can identify other concepts related to a particular concept, for example, the concept of “tool” may be associated with concepts such as work instrument, machine, device, technology, purpose, functional unit, labor means, and so on. Conceptual maps also serve as a basis for lexical-semantic analysis, revealing the semantic connections between words.

For instance, in the conceptual map of *instrument*, the following layers can be distinguished: material basis (wood, iron, plastic); functional feature (cuts, sews, measures, pierces); sphere of application (medicine, construction, agriculture, technology); modern equivalents (laser, robot, machine, artificial intelligence); stereotypical image (simplicity, reliability, symbol of manual labor). These layers allow for the analysis of the semantic structure of concepts, as well as the systematic study of their evolution. Through this approach, the conceptualization of labor tools, from primitive to modern stages, is revealed both linguistically and culturally.

At a particular stage of mastering the world, the human factor emerges as a way of describing practical use of an object or phenomenon, reflecting humankind’s interaction with the surrounding environment<sup>49</sup>. Scholars note that as manual labor developed, humans began to dominate nature, and their worldview expanded. They discovered new, previously unknown properties in objects. On the other hand, the development of labor naturally contributed to the closer unification of society’s members, their mutual support, and collective activity.

From the very beginning of human history, and throughout its course, tools have performed a number of functions that formed the basis and rationale for the development of human language and thought. These functions can be summarized as follows:

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<sup>49</sup> Колшанский Г.В. Объективная картина мира в познании и языке. – М., Наука, 1990. – С. 32.

1. Enhancement of natural bodily capacities. Tools significantly increased the natural abilities of the human body. Hunting could be done with bare hands, but striking with a stick was an entirely different matter. Moreover, the collective use of sticks during hunts enabled humans to defeat large animals and effectively resist dangerous predators.

2. Contribution to the discovery of non-surface features of reality. As psychologists and primate behavior researchers observe, monkeys are capable only of associative thinking: they perceive and know the surrounding world mainly through sensory impressions or superficial levels of understanding. Tools, however, allowed humans to penetrate into the essence of reality by employing specific objects for purposeful action.

3. Development of abstract thought. From the earliest periods of history, the use of tools had no strict boundaries. This undoubtedly fostered the growth of abstract reasoning. The hunting stick of antiquity eventually became a club, later a bow, and finally a firearm. Over time, tools evolved in parallel with the refinement of human intellectual capacity.

4. Expansion of cognitive horizons. In the process of making and using tools, human cognition developed involuntarily; people acquired and processed knowledge without conscious awareness. The collective use of tools, in turn, broadened and complicated informational processes, thereby contributing significantly to the development of language and linguistic activity.

These functions of tools continued to evolve throughout history, and modern devices, machines, and mechanisms still fulfill them. Thus, it is no exaggeration to claim that they form the very foundation of historical development, for tool-based activity is rooted in sensory cognition.

The mental representations of tools (their figurative images) and their functional representations (their operational features) are inherently anthropomorphic. In ancient times, tools were perceived as imitations of natural organs. Seneca wrote of this<sup>50</sup>: “Grains placed in the mouth are crushed by hard teeth, and at the same time objects that jump out are returned to the teeth with the help of the tongue. By imitating this image, someone once placed a hard stone resembling a tooth upon another stone, set the grain between them, and by rubbing them together repeatedly, ground it into flour<sup>51</sup>.”

The somatic genesis of tools lacks specific terminology, yet it finds its expression in the “organ-projection” principle: the practical ingenuity of distant ancestors was embodied in the designs of primitive tools<sup>52</sup>. Special attention should be given to the fact that the names of tools are used not only literally but also in figurative and metaphorical senses. Metaphors and comparisons grounded in tool imagery construct a historical worldview, while the connection between

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<sup>50</sup> Нуаре Л. Бить, раздроблять, молотить // Роль орудия в развитии человека. – Л.: Эспинас, 1925. – С. 81.

<sup>51</sup> The Blackwell Dictionary of Cognitive Psychology / edited by M. Eysenck. – Oxford. Cambridge. Massachusetts / Blackwell Publishers, 1994. – P. 205.

<sup>52</sup> Серебрянников Б.А. Роль человеческого фактора в языке. Язык и мышление. – М.: Наука, 1988. – С. 178.

metaphor and knowledge not existing outside human memory reflects a central concept of modern cognitive psychology.

Because tools, in all their variety, have deeply permeated human life, their non-linguistic features gradually became the object of linguistic play in metaphors, comparisons, and folklore – proverbs, fables, riddles. Even the simplest tools were embodied in metaphorical expressions. Such “tool metaphors” may rightly be called cognitive, as they are based on knowledge about the emergence of tools and the methods of their practical application.

Metaphor itself is a means of comprehending complex conceptual structures through anthropomorphism. As G. Lakoff and M. Johnson note, humans are inclined to interpret abstract notions in relation to concrete, familiar phenomena<sup>53</sup>. Anthropomorphic metaphors are particularly significant in this respect: they not only ascribe human qualities to inanimate objects but also generate richer, deeper knowledge about them. Thus, concepts such as “tool,” “mechanism,” or “robot” are regarded not merely as technical instruments but also as symbols of human cognition.

The second chapter of the dissertation, entitled “**Derivational features of tool names and their representation in translation**” investigates the terminological classification of tool names, their derivational features, and the ways in which these terms are rendered in translation.

The concept of *terminology* is clearly defined in Sh. S. Safarov’s *Dictionary of Linguistic Terms*: “A term (*atama*) derives from the Latin *terminus* (boundary, end point) and refers to units used in science, technology, art, culture, economics, and other fields. Unlike other lexical items, terminological units are generally not characterized by polysemy or expressivity<sup>54</sup>.”

Terms are distinguished by their field of application. In particular, tool names can be grouped as follows: agricultural tools: *sickle, shovel, adze, hoe*, etc.; domestic tools: *broom, knife, hammer, pliers, dustpan, chopper*, etc.; industrial tools: *awl, machine, mixer, crowbar, bulldozer*, etc.; professional tools: *scalpel, pruning shears, chef’s knife, thimble, needle*, etc.

It should be emphasized that a single tool can belong to multiple categories. For example, *scissors* belong both to the domestic group and to the professional group. Similarly, the *crowbar*, a special tool of firefighters, is also used as a domestic or construction tool. Moreover, almost every profession makes use of the *knife*.

The development of technology has underpinned the evolution of tools. The use of tools stimulated new needs, which in turn encouraged the development of new technologies. For instance, the emergence of agricultural implements increased productivity, which in turn contributed to the advancement of agricultural technologies.

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<sup>53</sup> Lakoff G., Johnson M. *Metaphors we live by*. – Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1980/2003. – 276 p.

<sup>54</sup> Safarov Sh.S. *Tilshunoslik terminlari lug’ati*. – Toshkent: “Lesson press” nashriyoti, 2023. – B. 294.

From a linguistic perspective, tool names may be categorized as *archaic*, *neologic*, *borrowed*, *national*, and *international terms*. Archaic terms, which are no longer in active use, include *chaqmoqtosh* (flint), *cho‘qmori* (club), *qayroqtosh* (whetstone), *bo‘yracho‘p* (reed stick), *omoch* (plow). Similarly, in English, we find archaized terms such as *yoke*, *oxbow*, *bone awls*, *lissoir*, *seed fiddle*, *flail*, *chaff cutter*, and others.

With the emergence of new tools, new terms are introduced into the language. Each year, newly invented tools enrich the lexicon. Especially notable is the replacement of manual tools with technical, mechanical, and computerized types. In Uzbek, for example, recent neologisms include *pompa* (pump), *rover dastgoh* (rover machine), *optima apparati* (optima apparatus). In English, examples include *botuda*, *drill*, *mixer*, *chopper*.

Foreign terms may be borrowed in full or in part, as individual lexical elements. Most new tool-related terms in Uzbek and other languages are adopted through transcription, transliteration, or calquing. For instance, English words such as *chopper*, *drill*, *mixer* are used in Uzbek without modification. Additionally, many tool names in Uzbek originate from Persian, German, Russian, and English. Examples include: *Andava* (from Persian) – a plastering tool with a handle and smooth base used for applying and leveling clay mixed with straw<sup>55</sup>; *Angishvona* (from Persian) – thimble; a small metal cover placed on the fingertip for protection while sewing<sup>56</sup>; *Buranda* (from Persian) – cutting knife used in leatherwork, featuring a steel blade and wooden handle<sup>57</sup>; *Xaskash* (from Persian) – rake; an agricultural tool with a long handle and multiple teeth, used for gathering hay or leveling soil<sup>58</sup>; *Bolt* (from German) – a fastening iron pin<sup>59</sup>. Thus, tool names in Uzbek are primarily borrowed from Persian, German, Russian, and English.

Terminology consists of words adopted and formalized by specialists in a given field, and therefore they cannot easily be replaced by other words. True, synonymic cases do occur, usually when a borrowed word coexists with a native equivalent. For instance, in Uzbek colloquial speech both *stanok* (borrowed from Russian) and *dastgoh* (machine) are used.

The semantic structure of terms also varies, allowing us to distinguish between monosemous and polysemous terms. For instance, the word *lom* in Uzbek has two distinct dictionary definitions: 1) The name of the Arabic letter “ل.”; 2) A long, narrow metal tool with one or both ends sharpened (crowbar)<sup>60</sup>. Thus, the word functions homonymically.

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<sup>55</sup> O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. 1-jild. A. Madvaliyev tahriri ostida. – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi, 2006. – B. 84.

<sup>56</sup> O‘sha manba. – B. 83.

<sup>57</sup> O‘sha manba. – B. 376.

<sup>58</sup> O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. 5-jild. A. Madvaliyev tahriri ostida. – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi, 2006. – B. 387.

<sup>59</sup> O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. 1-jild. A. Madvaliyev tahriri ostida. – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi, 2006. – B. 316.

<sup>60</sup> O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. 2-jild. A. Madvaliyev tahriri ostida. – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi, 2006. – B. 507.

English likewise exhibits homonymy in tool names. For example, *rake* may mean: 1) A horticultural implement, a long-handled tool with tines; 2) The commission taken by the house in poker; 3) A man habituated to immoral conduct<sup>61</sup>.

In English scientific-technical texts, abbreviations are widely and effectively used. Abbreviations are formed from the initial letters of the main words within a phrase. They are primarily applied to technical devices, indicating the status, problem, or measurement designation of a specific mechanism. For example, in washing machines one may encounter symbols such as “FE” and “FI”: FE – *Flow Element*; FI – *Flow Indicator*. A part of a compound phrase may also be abbreviated: D.C. amplifier – *direct current amplifier* – in Uzbek: *to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri oqim kuchaytirgich*.

Acronyms are abbreviations that are read and perceived as ordinary linguistic units. They are formed from different combinations of letters. For instance, the word *laser* (*light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation*), which has replaced many traditional labor tools, was created acronomically. This device generates radiation in the ultraviolet, infrared, and visible spectrum ranges.

The names of labor tools are not only part of professional-terminological vocabulary but may also belong to dialectal lexicon. Dialectal vocabulary refers to words used by people living in a particular region, characteristic of the speech of the population of that area. Dialectal words are typically limited to oral speech. Their main difference from colloquial vocabulary lies in their geographically restricted usage. For example: in Urganch, a sieve is called *tushaxa*; in Qarshi and Fergana, a small hammer is called *xayis*; in Kokand, a leaf-cutting tool is *daskalla*; in Bukhara, vine shears are *kachkort*, and a meat skewer is *dandona*; in Khorezm, the plow’s wing is called *dirka*, while a pitchfork is *yova*; in Qarnoq, a pitchfork is *beshaxa*, whereas in Uychy it is *beshlik*. In some regions, a ladder is referred to as *shoti*<sup>62</sup>.

The study of the derivational features of labor tool names within the terminological system is carried out on the basis of processes of secondary nomination. These involve the creation of terms in specific fields of knowledge, the emergence of terminological markers, and the mechanisms and methods of their formation.

Examples of labor tool names formed from root words include *omoch* (plow), *bolg‘a* (hammer), *bolta* (axe), *bel* (spade), and so on. In English: *axe*, *adze*, *nail*, *spade*, *knife*, *rake*, etc.

The method of compounding, i.e., combining two or more words (roots) as an integral morphological and syntactic process of termino-derivation is found in both English and Uzbek tool terminology<sup>63</sup>. For example: *Xaskash* – a household tool used for collecting hay, brushwood, or leveling plowed soil<sup>64</sup>. From Persian *xas*

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<sup>61</sup> <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rake>

<sup>62</sup> Hojiev A., Ahmedov A. *Semasiologiya*. – Toshkent: Fan, 1981. – B. 19.

<sup>63</sup> <https://uz.wiktionary.org/wiki/xaskash>

<sup>64</sup> <https://uz.wiktionary.org/wiki/belkurak>

(straw) + Persian *kash* (to pull); *Belkurak* – a tool for digging or gathering scattered objects. From *bel* (spade) + *kurak* (shovel); *Chaqmoqtosh* – flintstone; a hard stone that produces sparks when struck<sup>65</sup>. From *chaqmoq* (spark) + *tosh* (stone); *Panshaxa* – a long-handled tool with five curved prongs, used for handling cotton or hay<sup>66</sup>. From Persian *panj* (five) + Uzbek *shoxa* (prong); *Poytesha* – a large adze resembling the shape of a foot, used for hewing wood while standing<sup>67</sup>. From Persian *poy* (foot) + Uzbek *tesha* (adze).

Examples in English: *Handsaw* – a saw operated manually rather than electrically<sup>68</sup>. From *hand* + *saw*; *Pitchfork* – an agricultural tool with a long handle and tines, used for moving hay, straw, or manure<sup>69</sup>. From *pitch* + *fork*; *Grasshook* – a single-handed tool with a curved blade, used for harvesting grain crops or cutting forage. From *grass* + *hook*<sup>70</sup>.

All affixes (mainly suffixes) in a language are not equally employed in term formation. Some affixes are productive, generating a large number of words, while others are less productive. Derivational suffixes, which modify the lexical meaning of a word and create a new word, are the primary means of enriching the lexicon<sup>71</sup>. For example, in the word *kavsharlagich* (soldering tool), two derivational suffixes are present: *kavshar* (noun: solder, a metal alloy used for joining parts); *kavsharla-* (verb: to solder, the process); *kavsharlagich* (noun: the instrument).

Word-formation does not apply equally to all parts of speech. In Uzbek, derivation is common in nouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs, but numerals, pronouns, and auxiliary words are not formed through derivation<sup>72</sup>. Through affixation, derivation may occur either: within the same word class (internal derivation): e.g., *suv+oq* (stream), *chig'ir+iq* (water wheel); across word classes (external derivation): e.g., *o'r-oq* (sickle, from verb *o'rmoq*, “to cut”), *supur-gi* (broom, from verb *supurmoq*, “to sweep”).

In Uzbek, most labor tool names are formed through affixation, with suffixes such as *-a*, *-ma*, *-g'ich* (*-kich*, *-gich*, *-qich*), *-ki* (*-gi*), *-oq*, *-ov*, *-chik*, *-ak*, *-chi*, *-ik* (*-iq*). Depending on their productivity, suffixes may be divided into three groups:

1. Highly productive suffixes: *-chi*, *-ma*, *-gi*, *-ki*.
2. Moderately productive suffixes: *-k*, *-q* (*-oq*), *-kash*, *-g'ich*, *-qin* (*-g'in*), *-gich* (*-qich*).
3. Unproductive suffixes: suffixes no longer active in new word-formation, such as *-gir* (*-g'ir*), *-choq*, *-a*, *-kin*.

Examples:

<sup>65</sup> <https://uz.wiktionary.org/wiki/chaqmoqtosh>

<sup>66</sup> <https://izoh.uz/uz/word/panshaxa>

<sup>67</sup> O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati. 4-jild. A. Madvaliyev tahriri ostida. – Toshkent: O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi, 2006. – B. 288.

<sup>68</sup> <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/handsaw>

<sup>69</sup> <https://en.wikipedia/pitchfork>

<sup>70</sup> <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/grasshook>

<sup>71</sup> Rahimov S., Umurqulov B. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili. – Toshkent: O'qituvchi, 2003. – B. 50.

<sup>72</sup> O'sha manba. – B. 51.

*Arra* (saw) – derived from *arimoq* (“to saw”); a toothed tool for cutting wood, metal, etc<sup>73</sup>.

*Shoxa* – from *shoxlamoq* (“to branch”); a tool used for branching<sup>74</sup>.

*Tesha* – from *teshmoq* (“to pierce”); a cutting tool with a blade set crosswise to the handle<sup>75</sup>.

*Burama* – derived from the word *burmoq* (“to twist”). Means twistable; screw-shaped; spiral<sup>76</sup>.

*Qisqich* – derived from *qismoq* (“to clamp”). A general term for tools used to grip and hold objects tightly<sup>77</sup>.

*Qirg‘ich* – derived from *qirmoq* (“to scrape”). A bladed tool used for scraping and cleaning<sup>78</sup>.

*Kovlagich* – a tool used for digging, carving, or excavating something<sup>79</sup>.

In English, the names of tools are mainly derived with productive suffixes such as *-er*, *-or*. These suffixes usually denote a person or an object performing an action, including tools and instruments. For example:

*Burnisher* – a tool used to burnish, i.e., to make smooth and shiny by rubbing. (*burnish* = polish something, especially metal, by rubbing + *-er*)<sup>80</sup>.

*Dibber* – a tool with a handle on one end and a point on the other, used in gardening to poke holes for planting seeds or bulbs (*dib* = to place into the ground + *-er*)<sup>81</sup>.

*Scissors* – a hand-operated shearing tool<sup>82</sup>. The root comes from the Latin word *scissilis*.

*Washer* – something that washes (e.g., a washing machine).

These suffixes apply both to persons and to devices:

*Mixer* – something that mixes.

*Blower* – something that blows.

*Opener* – opener (e.g., *bottle opener*).

In addition the suffix *-ing* can form nouns denoting devices: *heating* (heater), *cooling* (cooling device).

The suffix *-ment* helps denote a process or instrument: *attachment* (a device for attaching), *instrument* (tool, device).

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<sup>73</sup> O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. 1-jild. A. Madvaliyev tahriri ostida. – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi, 2006. – B. 100.

<sup>74</sup> O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. 4-jild. A. Madvaliyev tahriri ostida. – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi, 2006. – B. 597.

<sup>75</sup> O‘sha manba. – B. 81.

<sup>76</sup> O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. 1-jild. A. Madvaliyev tahriri ostida. – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi, 2006. – B. 375.

<sup>77</sup> O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. 5-jild. A. Madvaliyev tahriri ostida. – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi, 2006. – B. 384.

<sup>78</sup> O‘sha manba. – B. 304.

<sup>79</sup> O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. 2-jild. A. Madvaliyev tahriri ostida. – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi, 2006. – B. 385.

<sup>80</sup> <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/burnisher>

<sup>81</sup> <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/dibber>

<sup>82</sup> <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/scissors>

Nouns with *-ion / -ation* also often indicate tools or processes: *convection* (used in the context of heat-transferring devices), *projection* (related to projectors).

The translation of tool-related terms requires an individual approach in each case. Such approaches include direct equivalence, functional equivalence, descriptive translation, transliteration, contextual adaptation, as well as the creation of new terms through word formation. A crucial aspect of translation is preserving the semantic core, thereby conveying the original meaning of the term.

In the third chapter of the dissertation, titled “**Linguoculturological analysis of the names of labor tools in English and Uzbek languages**” the focus is on how history, national culture, and traditions are reflected in tool types, as well as on the national-cultural semantic classification of lexemes related to work tools in the lexical structures of English and Uzbek.

In various branches of agriculture in Uzbekistan, particularly crop farming, the plough, hoe, spade, and sickle held a central place as essential implements. Their local variants displayed certain structural distinctions. Depending on soil conditions, different types of ploughs were selected: large ploughs for stony and hard soils, and smaller ones for lighter soils. The Khorezm *kunda* (plough) was distinguished from others by its relatively wide and flat share, which not only loosened the soil but also turned it over and cut weeds effectively. At the beginning of the 20th century, N.N. Aleksandrov highlighted these constructive advantages, noting the existence of two varieties: the “*yorma kunda*” (split plough) and the “*mayda kunda*” (small plough)<sup>83</sup>. All cereal crops, as well as alfalfa and fodder, were harvested with the sickle. Local sickles were nearly identical, differing only in size and blade shape. The Khorezm sickle was notable for its distinctive form and fine teeth, similar to those found among the Tajiks of Darvoz, Qorategin, and Yezgulom. Harvested grain was piled into threshing floors, where it was trampled by horses, oxen, or donkeys, and subsequently winnowed with pitchforks (*ayri*), three- or five-pronged forks (*seshoxa*, *panjshoxa*), and wooden shovels. In some households, due to a lack of draft animals, substitutes such as brushwood threshers, wooden mallets, *qulog'och* (in the Ferghana Valley and Tashkent oasis), or *daskun* (in the Zarafshan Valley) were employed. Threshing was also accompanied by the use of sieves (*galvir/tir*), wicker implements (*chigil*), brooms, sacks, and other utensils.

In the 16th century, England still retained an agrarian character, with sheep breeding, farming, and fishing constituting the primary sectors of the economy. Land preparation often relied on the wooden plough fitted with an iron share. In America, too, the ox- or horse-drawn plough was the main agricultural implement for soil cultivation. Subsequently, harrows and rakes with teeth became widespread for sowing and soil leveling. Various cattle-drawn implements, such as threshers, collectors, and bridging ploughs, were also widely used in England and the United

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<sup>83</sup> Qarang: Abdullayev T.P. XII–XV asrlarda Xorazm hunarmandchiligi. Tarix fanlari nomzodi ... diss. avtoref. – Nukus, 2010. – B. 17.

States. During the 17th-18th centuries, particularly in Virginia, oxen served as the principal source of power for soil loosening and weed removal.

In harvesting, the sickle (small hand tool) and the scythe (larger implement) were widely utilized. The sickle, a curved hand tool, was employed in harvesting grain crops prior to the advent of mechanized equipment. The scythe, designed for mowing grass or reaping crops, was later supplanted by horse-drawn machines and tractors, though it continues to be used in parts of Europe and Asia. For separating and cleaning grain, implements such as supports, sieves, and grinding tools were employed<sup>84</sup>.

In the latter half of the 18th century, in 1769, James Watt invented the steam engine. This invention laid the foundation for the establishment of the first steam-powered spinning mills in England and became one of the driving forces of the Industrial Revolution. The Industrial Revolution (also known as the Great Industrial Revolution or the First Industrial Revolution) marked the transition from manual production to machine-based manufacturing, and from the manufactory to the factory system, occurring between the 1760s and the 1840s in leading countries, most notably England<sup>85</sup>.

Work tools also occupy a significant place in folklore. In legends, tales, proverbs, and songs, references to the axe, hoe, knife, and sickle are ubiquitous. For instance, in Uzbek folk tales, the image of the “boy with seven hoes” symbolizes strength and diligence. Through such imagery, the people promoted the values of labor, patience, and industriousness. These folkloric elements reveal that work tools functioned not only as practical implements but also as instruments of moral education.

In English folk culture, work tools also occupy a significant place. Legends, fairy tales, ballads, and proverbs frequently reference implements such as the hammer, sickle, knife, and spade. For instance, the figure of the blacksmith in Anglo-Saxon epic works and folk tales symbolizes strength, wisdom, and industriousness.

English proverbs likewise convey moral lessons through references to labor tools: “*Make hay while the sun shines*” – emphasizes seizing opportunities; “*A bad workman blames his tools*” – reflects the tendency to blame external factors for failure. Such folkloric elements demonstrate that work tools function not merely as practical instruments but also as symbolic means for moral education, promoting labor ethics and social values.

The names of work tools in language often carry symbolic meanings, appearing both in free usage and in fixed expressions and idioms. They act as symbols representing fundamental values in life. For example:

“*Osmon zig‘ir gulday bo‘ldi. Qiblagohda uch kunlik oy bo‘yladi. Oy o‘roqday bel bo‘yladi*”<sup>86</sup>.” Here, the term *o‘roq* (sickle) functions as a simile. A sickle is a curved, semi-circular cutting tool used for harvesting. Observers recognize that its

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<sup>84</sup> <https://wikipedia.org/wiki/Scythe>

<sup>85</sup> Клаус Шваб. Четвертая промышленная революция. – Москва: Эдиториал, 2016.

<sup>86</sup> Murod Tog‘ay. Otamdan qolgan dalalar: 113. <https://ziyouz.uz/ozbek-nasri/>

shape resembles the crescent of a three-day-old moon. Consequently, in oral tradition and literature, the word *o'roq* often evokes crescent-shaped or curved objects, such as the moon, stars, a woman's waist, or eyebrows.

Labor tools are also extensively represented in Uzbek idiomatic and literary expressions. Some examples include:

*"Qo'lini panshaxa qilmoq"* – to extend one's hand with fingers spread, often to emphasize a point; e.g., *"Qori qo'lini panshaxa qilib, o'zini oqlay boshladi"*<sup>87</sup> ("The cleric spread his hand, beginning to justify himself").

*"Qalbinga pichoqdek so'z botdi"*<sup>88</sup> – the words pierced my heart like a knife, expressing emotional pain or a psychological blow.

*Temirni qizig'ida bos.* This proverb means to take action while there is an opportunity that is, to act promptly and at the right moment. In English, there is an exact equivalent: *"Strike while the iron's hot."* This saying originates from the work of a blacksmith. When iron is heated, it becomes soft and malleable, making it easier and more effective to hammer it into the desired shape. If the iron cools down, it becomes hard and difficult to shape. Therefore, the proverb emphasizes the importance of acting quickly and decisively when circumstances are favorable. Example: *Temirni qizig'ida bos, o'sha ish taklifiga boshqalar oldin rozi bo'lishidan ilgari sen qabul qil.* English translation: *You should strike while the iron's hot and accept that job offer before someone else does.*

Similarly, in English linguistic culture, idiomatic expressions associated with work tools are common: *Shuttle* – referenced as a labor tool in the Bible: *"My days are swifter than weaver's shuttle"*, comparing the passage of time to the speed of a weaver's shuttle.

*Spinning wheel* – a household device historically used to spin wool or similar materials. Its central wheel, operated by foot, inspired expressions such as *"fortune's wheel"* or *"the wheel of fortune"*, e.g.: *"They used to be such fine strong men! It's a case of the wheel of fortune."*

The invention of the steam engine marked a profound transformation in industry and human life, initiating the so-called *steam age*. This technological advancement influenced English expressions, with the steam engine symbolizing power, progress, and capability, giving rise to numerous idioms:

*Full speed/steam ahead* – to act with maximum speed or energy;

*Get up/pick up steam* – to gain power or momentum gradually.

Other labor-related idioms include:

*Down tools* – to stop working or declare a strike; e.g., *"She cannot readily down tools during the resuscitation of a patient to be on time at a meeting."*

*Pile up the rocks* – figuratively, to accumulate wealth or achieve a goal; e.g., *"He dropped out of college and started his own business. Now he's really piling up the rocks."*

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<sup>87</sup> P. Tursun, O'qituvchi. <https://ziyouz.uz/ozbek-nasri/>

<sup>88</sup> To'lan Nizom she'ridan. <https://n.ziyouz.com/portal-haqida/xarita/uzbek-sheriyati/zamonaviy-o-zbek-she-riyati/to-lan-nizom-1939>

*Between the hammer and the anvil* – to be under pressure from two opposing forces; e.g., “*He was caught between the hammer and the anvil when both his boss and his clients demanded immediate results.*”

These examples demonstrate that in both English and Uzbek linguistic cultures, work tools function not only as practical instruments but also as rich sources of metaphorical and idiomatic meaning, embodying moral values, social norms, and cultural symbolism.

Thus, English contains numerous idioms based on the imagery of work tools. The names of labor tools are employed not only in denotative-significative (literal) meanings but also extensively in figurative (symbolic) contexts. Through these expressions, the social and cultural values of the community are reflected.

## CONCLUSION

1. Labor tools are preserved as significant objects in the social memory of a people, through which cultural values, shared experiences, and national consciousness are continuously transmitted from generation to generation. These tools are not merely materially useful instruments but also symbolic elements of national culture, reflecting the historical experience and social relations of a community. Thus, labor tools play a crucial role in shaping the spiritual and cultural identity of a nation.

2. The concept of labor tools holds considerable importance in human cognition and is regarded in cognitive linguistics as a key element shaping the perception of the world. They are connected to cognitive notions such as “insight” and “organ projection,” revealing how the formation of labor tools, based on the human body and its functions, contributes to the development of human knowledge and imagination. Through these processes, humans not only understand the external world but also refine their own cognitive activity.

3. Labor tools function not only as practical implements in daily life but also as significant symbols in national culture and language. They serve as vehicles for expressing national worldviews and social values in lexical units, idioms, metaphors, and literary texts. Therefore, labor tools are of considerable interest and importance for research in linguistics, ethnolinguistics, semiotics, and cultural studies. Through them, it is possible to gain deeper insight into the spiritual aspects of national culture and various dimensions of social life.

4. In the nomination of labor tools, archaisms, neologisms, and artificially created lexical units derived through derivational processes constitute essential components. The formation of these units within a terminological framework allows for the rigorous study of their lexical-semantic structure, standardization from a terminological perspective, and the stable development of specialized language systems based on functional and stylistic criteria.

5. The names of labor tools in English and Uzbek are primarily formed through derivation (word formation via affixes) and composition (combining two or more words). These processes in both languages enable precise and

comprehensive expression of semantic and linguistic functions. Moreover, in the process of lexical formation, each language incorporates elements reflecting its historical and cultural influences, thereby enriching vocabulary and expanding linguistic possibilities.

6. Analysis of the derivational characteristics of labor tool names in English and Uzbek reveals both commonalities and language-specific features. In Uzbek, labor tool names are typically formed by adding productive affixes to verb roots (e.g., -chi, -ma, -qich) and less productive affixes (e.g., -choq, -qin, -kash), as well as through compounding. In English, productive suffixes such as -er and -or are primarily attached to verb or noun bases, and compounding is also widely used.

7. In the derivational systems of both languages, elements of foreign origin are actively incorporated (in Uzbek: Persian-Tajik, Russian; in English: Latin and Greek). Semantically, labor tool names are classified according to integral seme (general concept – labor tool), differential seme (function, form), and individual seme (field of application). This demonstrates that word formation is significant not only at the structural but also at the functional-semantic level.

8. In English, the semantic differentiation of the names of labor tools primarily arises through functional and material features, whereas in Uzbek, this process relies on professional-practical experience and the national labor culture. In English, polysemy and homonymy are formed through the transfer of meanings into new systems as a result of technological processes, while in Uzbek, they are explained by metaphorical bases and the stability of the historical lexical layer. Furthermore, in English, synonymy depends on the material or structure of the object, whereas in Uzbek, the main distinguishing factor is determined by the function and professional experience. These differences reflect the historical and cultural approaches of the two peoples to labor, craftsmanship, and technological development within their respective linguistic systems.

9. There is no single method for translating labor tool terms; rather, a variety of techniques: grammatical substitution, descriptive translation, transcription, calquing, and others must be applied appropriately. The translator's deep understanding of both the source and target languages' lexical, semantic, and cultural dimensions, combined with a creative approach, is essential. Thus, translating labor tool names is a complex activity encompassing linguistic, cognitive, and cultural knowledge.

10. Labor tools are not merely instruments of material production but also bearers of historical experience, customs, spiritual values, and national worldview. They are reflected in folklore, literary works, and daily life, shaping a community's conceptual consciousness and social relations. Consequently, labor tools transmit a nation's unique cultural code and spiritual heritage from one generation to the next.

11. As illustrated by English and Uzbek examples, the formation of labor tool names aligns with each nation's natural-geographical environment, socio-economic development, and historical experience. These tools provide for material life while simultaneously constituting an integral part of national identity, moral

education, and social values. In the lexicon, labor tool names are not only technical terms but also convey national thought and life philosophy through idioms, metaphors, and artistic representations.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЁНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ  
PhD.03/2025.27.12.Fil.37.02 ПРИ САМАРКАНДСКОМ  
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ ИНСТИТУТЕ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ**

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**САМАРКАНДСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ИНСТИТУТ  
ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ**

**ФАЗЛИДДИНОВ ХУРШИД АБДИВАФО УГЛИ**

**КОГНИТИВНОЕ, ДЕРИВАЦИОННОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ НАЗВАНИЙ  
ОРУДИЙ ТРУДА В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ**

**10.00.06 – Сравнительное литературоведение, сопоставительное языкознание и  
переводоведение**

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ  
диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам**

Тема диссертации на соискание учёной степени доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии при Министерстве высшего образования, науки и инноваций Республики Узбекистан за №B2025.1.PhD/Fil5806.

Диссертация выполнена в Самаркандском государственном институте иностранных языков. Автореферат диссертации размещён на трёх языках (узбекский, английский, русский (резюме)) на веб-сайте Учёного совета (www.samdchti.uz) и на информационно-образовательном портале «Ziyonet» (www.ziyonet.uz).

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## **ВВЕДЕНИЕ (Аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))**

**Цель исследования** заключается в изучении лексико-семантических, когнитивных и деривационных особенностей наименований орудий труда на английском и узбекском языках, а также в определении места этих единиц в лингвокультурной системе. В рамках исследования планируется анализ антропоцентрического и метафорического толкования названий орудий труда, их отражения в языковом мировоззрении, а также концептуальных характеристик, сформировавшихся под влиянием исторических, культурных и национальных факторов.

**Объектом исследования** является совокупность лексических единиц, обозначающих названия орудий труда, зафиксированных в английских и узбекских словарях и встречающихся в различных текстах, а также их когнитивные и деривационные характеристики.

**Научная новизна исследования** состоит в следующем:

выявлено наименование, классификация, метафорическое использование орудий труда в языковой картине мира, а также их проявление через лексико-семантические и фразеологические единицы, выявлено на основе когнитивно-лингвистического подхода формирование на понятийной основе названий орудий труда на английском и узбекском языках и проявление через них человеческого мировоззрения;

определены семантические особенности лексических единиц, обозначающих орудия труда в английском и узбекском языках, включая явления синонимии, антонимии, омонимии и полисемии на основе сравнительно-лингвистического анализа;

терминологически систематизированы лексические единицы, связанные с орудиями труда в английском и узбекском языках, определены их семантические поля, разработаны отраслевое членение и классификация, выявлены деривационные особенности, сформированы морфологические модели, а также дано системное описание механизмов словообразования и словоизменения с указанием роли префиксов, суффиксов и других морфем;

на основе сравнительного анализа исторических, культурных и национальных ценностей, выраженных через названия орудий труда в контексте английской и узбекской лингвокультуры обосновано, что концепт труда в мировоззрении обоих народов обладает историко-культурной значимостью, занимает важное место в национальном менталитете и несёт определённую семантическую нагрузку.

**Внедрение результатов исследования.** На основе полученных результатов, касающихся когнитивных и деривационных аспектов называния орудий труда в английской и узбекской лингвокультуре:

анализ аспектов, связанных с определением того, как названия орудий труда в английском и узбекском языках выражаются в языковом мировоззрении и изучением их концептуальных и культурных основ, был использован при подготовке сценария очередного выпуска радиопрограммы «Тема дня», вышедшей в эфир телеканала Самаркандской области 5 августа

2025 года (справка Самаркандской областной телерадиокомпании №01-07/276 от 5 августа 2025 года). В данной программе были представлены идеи о систематизации антропоцентрического содержания, отражения в языке деятельности человека, опыта и культурного мировоззрения в названиях основных языковых единиц, обозначающих орудия труда, с позиции лингвокультурного подхода. Также обсуждалось формирование концептов труда и профессии в национальной культуре, их роль в выражении ценностных ориентиров народа, социальных ролей, исторического опыта и мировоззрения;

выводы диссертации, посвящённой описанию семантических характеристик лексических единиц, связанных с орудиями труда в лексике английского и узбекского языков, были использованы в Международном проекте «ICM-2022-КА171-000077648» в рамках программы ERASMUS+ Европейского Союза, реализованном совместно с Университетом Альба Юлия в Румынии и Государственным университетом мировых языков Узбекистана (справка Узбекского государственного университета мировых языков №04-06-1/3704 от 29 июня 2025 года). В рамках проекта изучались повторяющиеся семантические конструкции, метафорические выражения и сравнения, встречающиеся в назывании орудий труда. Через эти языковые средства было доказано, как выражается функциональное, культурное и концептуальное значение орудий труда. Кроме того, сравнительный лингвистический и лингвокультурный анализ лексических единиц, связанных с орудиями труда в английском и узбекском языках, выявил сходства и различия этих единиц в концептах обоих языков и культур;

научные результаты анализа терминологической классификации и деривационных особенностей лексических единиц, связанных с орудиями труда в английском и узбекском языках, были использованы в Узбекском государственном университете мировых языков в рамках международного проекта №1683580 «English as a School Subject», реализованного совместно с Британским советом (British Council) (справка Узбекского Государственного университета мировых языков №11-25/24 от 11 сентября 2025 года). В результате на основе исследования была разработана новая классификация лексических единиц, обозначающих орудия труда. Эта классификация основана не только на традиционных грамматических и семантических критериях, но и учитывает их содержательно-когнитивные особенности, связанные с культурой. Таким образом, более чётко раскрыта связь этих лексических единиц с обычаями, ценностями, историческим опытом и материальной культурой народа.

научные результаты сравнительного анализа исторических, культурных и национальных ценностей, выражаемых через орудия труда в английской и узбекской лингвокультурах, были использованы в Самаркандском государственном институте иностранных языков в рамках проекта SUZ80020GR0039 «English Access Microscholarship Program» на 2020-2022 годы, финансируемого Посольством США в Узбекистане (справка Самаркандского государственного института иностранных языков №1851/02

от 20 июня 2025 года). В рамках проекта были проанализированы деривационные процессы, когнитивные механизмы, лексические единицы и культурно-специфические термины, используемые в назывании орудий труда. Также выявлена функциональная, культурная и концептуальная значимость повторяющихся семантических конструкций, метафор и сравнений в названиях. Кроме того, сравнительный лингвистический и лингвокультурный анализ лексических единиц, связанных с орудиями труда в английском и узбекском языках, выявил как сходства, так и различия в концептах языка и культуры. Полученные научные результаты и аналитические данные эффективно использовались в рамках международного проекта для образовательной деятельности, межкультурной коммуникации и исследовательской работы.

**Аппробация результатов исследования.** Результаты исследования были обсуждены на 6 научных конференциях, в том числе на 3 международных и 3 республиканских научных мероприятиях.

**Публикация результатов исследования.** По теме диссертации опубликовано всего 14 научных работ, из которых в научных изданиях, рекомендованных Высшей аттестационной комиссией Республики Узбекистан для публикации основных научных результатов докторских диссертаций, опубликовано 8 статей, из них 4 в республиканских и 4 в зарубежных журналах.

**Структура и объем диссертации.** Диссертация состоит из введения, трёх глав, заключения и списка использованной литературы, общий объем составляет 123 страницу.

**E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI**  
**СПИСОК ОПУБЛИКОВАННЫХ РАБОТ**  
**LIST OF PUBLISHED WORKS**

**I bo'lim (I часть; part I)**

1. Fazliddinov Kh.A. Derivative and cognitive aspects of names of working tools in Uzbek and English linguistics // *Excellencia: International multi-disciplinary journal of education* (2994-9521), 2024. № 2(5). – P. 241-243.

2. Fazliddinov Kh.A. Metaphorical nature of the names of tools in Uzbek language // *Xorijiy lingvistika va lingvodidaktika, maxsus son №5*. – Samarqand, 2024. ISSN 2181-3701. – P. 223-228.

3. Fazliddinov Kh.A. Derived features of the names of labor weapons in English and Uzbek Languages // *Xorazm Ma'mun akademiyasi axborotnomasi*, 12-jild, 4-son. – Urganch: Xorazm Ma'mun akademiyasi, 2024. – B. 131-135 (10.00.00; №21).

4. Fazliddinov Kh.A. Comparative study of tool-related lexical units in English and Uzbek: semantic and cultural aspects // *Til va adabiyot. Ilmiy-metodik elektron jurnal*, 16-son. – Toshkent, 2025. – B. 185-187 (10.00.00; №9).

5. Fazliddinov Kh.A. Exploring the anthropomorphic and metaphorical character of naming working tools // *International conference on social and humanitarian research*, 2024. №2. – P. 69-71.

6. Fazliddinov Kh.A. Derivative characteristics and translation of working tool nomenclature // *On linguistics, literature and translation. International conference*, 2024. №3. – P. 42-45.

7. Fazliddinov X.A. O'zbek va ingliz tillarida mehnat qurollari nomlari orqali xalq tafakkurining ifodalanishi // *Ilim-fan yangiliklari. Respublika ilmiy-amaliy masofaviy konferensiya*. – Andijon, 2025. – B. 18-20.

8. Fazliddinov X.A. Texnik progress jarayonida mehnat qurollari nomlarining yangilanishi va neologizmlarning tarjimada aks etishi // *Pedagogik islohotlar va ularning yechimlari. Respublika ilmiy-amaliy masofaviy konferensiya*, 2025. – B. 70-71.

**II bo'lim (II часть; part II)**

9. Fazliddinov X.A. Metaforik derivatsiya asosida hosil bo'lgan mehnat qurollari nomlari va ularning semantik imkoniyatlari // *Xorazm Ma'mun akademiyasi axborotnomasi*, 9-jild, 4-son. – Urganch: Xorazm Ma'mun akademiyasi, 2025. – B. 111-114 (10.00.00; №21).

10. Fazliddinov Kh.A. Terminological classification of names of work tools: a comparative study of English and Uzbek languages // *American journal of language, literacy and learning in STEM education*. Vol. 2, №12. 2024 (ISSN: 2993-2769).

11. Fazliddinov X.A. Lexical-semantic features of agricultural tool names in English and Uzbek languages // *Spanish journal of innovation and integrity*. Vol. 4, № 40. – P. 278-283.

12. Fazliddinov Kh.A. National identity and cultural heritage reflected in English lexicon of work tools // International scientific conference. Vol. 1, issue 1. – Germany, 2024 (ISSN: 2389-2394).

13. Fazliddinov Kh.A. Degree of equivalence in translation of names of work tools: full, partial and zero equivalents // Global Trends in Education and research development. International scientific conferences. Vol. 1, issue 1. – Italy, 2024. – P. 4299-4303.

14. Fazliddinov Kh.A. Ethnolinguistic features of English lexemes denoting traditional and modern work tools // Tanqidiy nazar, tahliliy tafakkur va innovatsion. Respublika ilmiy-amaliy online konferensiyasi. Vol. 16, №1, 2025. – P. 37-40.

Avtoreferat Samarqand davlat chet tillar instituti "Xorijiy filologiya" jurnali tahririyatida tahrirdan o'tkazilib, o'zbek, rus va ingliz tillaridagi matnlari o'zaro muvofiqlashtirildi (16.05.2026-yil).



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