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Directions of Voice Substitutions Without Meaning in Different Languages

Sadagat Abbasova¹

Abstract

All voice substitutions, including voice substitutions that do not express meaning, are directed events, and this direction is directed from the left member to the right member of the substitution. The difference between the left and right members of a substitution consisting of any two linguistic elements acts as an important feature and indicates the direction of the change manifested in the substitution. Since the beginning of the transformation process is related to the left member, the left member is considered as the output form or initial form.

By distinguishing one of the many variants of each morpheme as an output form or an initial form, a morpho-phonological description can be systematically presented. Putting the issue in this way can shed light on the solution to the problem of determining the initial form and direction of change. This problem is discussed in the article.

Key words: *morphonology, sound replacement, variation, phoneme, phonology, morphology.*

Introduction

The idea that the language system is not a collection of elements and mechanisms of a homogeneous typological essence is considered a consideration that has been accepted almost unanimously since the time of the research of V. Humboldt, who is considered the founder of modern linguistic typology training, and in a certain sense, has gained the status of dogma. However, the typological nature of the components that make up this (polytopological) system, their mutual relationship (those components), the “consensus programs” created to achieve the coexistence of elements of different (typological) nature, the mechanism of “behavior” exhibited by the components with such characteristics in the conditions of polytopology and its many problems, such as the limit determined

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by the system, as well as the question of the “power ratio” of typological trends in the structural core of the system formed by elements and mechanisms of a different typological nature, are the “Achilles” of the various typological theories that have made important contributions in the history of linguistic thought. So, in linguistic typology, even the issues such as the concept of “language type” itself, which constitutes the core of this teaching, the reason for its formation, and what quantity and features it has based on the criteria of division, have not been resolved. - could not help the emergence of a series of problems.

Relevance of the topic and degree of development. Although there has been a clear revival of interest in the study of sound substitutions in various related and non-related languages in recent decades, the lack of development of several issues of the theory of alternation and the lack of comprehensive, typologically oriented descriptive studies in which the relations of substitution in specific languages are studied are insufficient for this promising field of linguistic typology. The research works carried out in this direction which include the presentation of the theory of alternation for certain language families or their certain groups of languages, and the alternation model or models based on it, aim to help eliminate that problem and become relevant.

Since it is necessary to form a typological inventory for the typological classification of world languages, it is important to define all manifestations of languages, including the typological, universal features of sound substitutions, and include them in this inventory, and in this regard, the topic of the research is relevant.

That sound or phoneme substitutions occur within a certain morpheme that represents a higher level in the language. In the substitutions that occur within the segmental units of the language, that is, the phonetic inventory, in other words, in phonetic substitutions, allophones of one sound or phoneme, which exclude each other in different phonetic positions, enter into substitution (alternation) relations. Because phonetic substitutions are always related to position, they appear as positional substitutions and combinatorial substitutions. Positional substitutions are determined by the place they occupy about the accent or word boundary, and combinatorial sound substitutions are determined by the presence of other sounds in the surroundings of the sound. Substitution relations are also possible between suprasegmental units such as tone and stress.

Although sound substitutions are studied in various degrees from the aspect of positional substitutions and combinatorial substitutions in different languages, they have not been studied in Azerbaijani linguistics as a special object of contrastive/confrontational research based on the materials of a large number of languages with different systems. From this point of view, the issue raised in the dissertation is new and relevant.

Although sound substitutions are studied in various degrees from the aspect of positional substitutions and combinatorial substitutions in different languages, they have not been studied in Azerbaijani linguistics as a special object of contrastive/confrontational research based on the materials of a large number of languages with different systems. From this point of view, the issue raised in the dissertation is new and relevant.

Metathetic shifts can be related to different levels of the language, that is, at the phonetic level, sounds or phonemes can be shifted under the influence of phonetic laws and events, and in the morphological layer, changes in the form of individual words can occur in the process of language development. As a result of the historical development of the languages of the world, the phenomenon of adaptation between the forms of language units can be realized by various phonetic changes, but also by morphological changes, that is, ringing, deafening, lipping, aspiration, and other phenomena are related to the tendency of language units to settle and adapt in the process of development. Among those events, there is a shift in the structural arrangement of language units, in other words, metathesis. The phenomenon of adaptation resulting in displacement or metathesis also creates conditions for phonotactically arranging language units.

According to the researcher, metatheses in the morphological sense are not just the displacement of phonemes, but also the fact that this phoneme displacement accompanies the synchronous state of morphological events. From this point of view, metathesis can be defined as follows: a sound substitution can be considered a metathetic substitution when the right member of the substitution occurs through the displacement of the left member. In other words, the right member of a metathetic substitution consists of the same phonemes as its left member arranged in a different order.

Sound substitutions are not only the main part of the phonological system of the language, but also the basis of the

substitution relations, which are characteristic of the vocabulary of different languages, and play an important role in the word change and word creation processes. In those processes, sound substitutions, which appear as morphological means, are linguistic formal means and are used to express a certain morphological (no)logical meaning in different languages. Here, it is necessary to take into account the relevant rules of linguistic divisions such as phonetics, phonology, morphonology, and morphology. Issues related to the types of morpheme changes, their conditioning features, and functions are of great importance in the word formation and word change system of the language. There is an inverse relationship between the agglutination index and the number of morphemes that have been morphologically changed-Azerbaijani, Turkic, English, German, Tatar, etc.

Sound substitutions, which appear as morphological means in different languages, are linguistic formal means and are used to express a certain morphological meaning. Meaning, including morphological meaning, is necessarily either the signified or part of the signified. A means of expression, including a morphological means of expression, need not always be part of the signifier or the signified. Every language has meaningless, non-meaningful, or empty formal (expression) device(s) that have no signifier. For example, operations that are often found in the framework of morphology and do not have meaning, and do not express, as well as the order or sequence of morphological signs can be considered as such. The main types of morphological means are determined based on the anatomical and physiological nature of natural language, that is, its articulatory and acoustic properties. Those types are distinguished as essences, operations, and linear sequences. Essences are explained as discrete units perceived as essences in themselves. Operations are manipulations applied to essences. The linear sequence refers to the essences, it shows the sequence of their arrangement.

In the flow of speech, sounds form larger units - syllables - and syllables, in turn, combine into word forms, then beats, phrases, and phrases. These units are located one after the other in the speech chain, they are arranged, therefore they are called linear or segmental units. Here the word "segment" needs an explanation. If we look at the explanation of the word "segment" in the linguistic literature, we notice that the degree of similarity of the given explanations is very close.

Linear or segmental language units are a certain part, section, or segment of a voiced speech or speech flow, i.e. sounds or their combinations that can be arranged in certain rows or lines. According to Matusevic, “linear units mean the sounds of the language that are arranged one after the other or their combinations”. Linear units are usually sounds/phonemes, syllables, morphemes, word combinations, etc. is attributed. The segmental units that form the basis of speech flow are divided into vowel and consonant sounds. Noting that there is an important articulation difference between vowel and consonant sounds, H. Hasanov explains that difference concerning V.A. Bogoroditsky: “... vowels have the function of opening the mouth, and consonants have the function of closing the mouth. The more we try to pronounce the vowel sounds out loud, the more we have to open the mouth, on the contrary, if we gradually pronounce the consonants out loud, we close the oral cavity more strictly” [Matusevich 1976].

Segmental sound substitutions the classification proposed by I. Melchuk is distinguished by its comprehensiveness. It is this classification that covers segmental sound substitutions as a whole. Based on that classification, it can be seen that any sound replacement in the world’s languages belongs to one of the four main groups (substitutions, shortenings, expansions, and metathetic sound replacements).

If we accept that the main aspect of morphonology is the phonological variability of morphemes, then attention should be paid to determining the direction of that variability. In other words, choosing the main variant of the morpheme turns out to be an important issue. It should be noted that L. Bloomfield, one of the founders of descriptive linguistics, made one of the first attempts to stratify morpheme variants on the material of the language, and distinguished one of the morphs as the main one [Kasevich 1986].

In order not to confuse the “metatheses” in the classification with the same phenomenon that occurs in phonetic sound substitutions, we will call them “metathetic sound substitutions”. Substitutions are considered one of the four main types of segmental sound substitutions. The term “substitution” has different meanings. O. Akhmanova explains the term “substitution” in two ways: “In descriptive linguistics, the similarities and differences of language units, their combination in classes (groups), their functional characteristics, etc. is the basic method of determining through mutual substitution in a set of contexts. The researcher mentions the

substitution method and phonetic substitution term combinations for that meaning. Let's pay attention to the second meaning explained by him: "Interrelationship of options in the expression plan; It is such a relationship or ratio between two elements of the signifier (expression) that replacing one with the other does not cause corresponding changes in the content signified by those elements..." [Akhmanova 1969]

Determining the direction of substitutions is important. For any pair of allomorphs, the determination of orientation leads to the selection of one of them as the original form, and the description of the second as derived from the first with some transformations. The issue of what criteria should be followed when determining the direction of replacements is also quite complicated. V. A. Plungyan notes that there are only two main criteria in that matter: "... a) if the distribution of allomorphs is described in such a way that the allomorph X appears in certain contexts K1, K2, ..., Kn, and the allomorph Y appears in all other contexts, then the Y allomorph is considered as the primary form...; b) the direction of substitutions is determined by the principle of «more diversity to less diversity» (in other words, if the rule requires that the phonemes x, y and z in the allomorphs be replaced by a phoneme w, then the allomorph containing w cannot be considered as an initial form" [Plungyan 2003]. He, for example, ходит «to walk» ~ хожу «I walk» и возит «to carry (with a car)» ~ возжу «I carry (with a car)» indicates that the initial form is given first.

When a morpheme is represented by several variants, I noted that criteria are needed that allow one of them to be accepted as the initial form and to determine the direction of change in different variants. Melchuk sees the solution to this in the following way: "If the observed phoneme relations are in the form of additional distribution of their members (phonological or morphological) relative to the context, the direction of the corresponding substitutions should be chosen in such a way that this distribution is described as simply as possible" [Melchuk 2000]. The researcher considers this principle as a general tendency, an initiative for the maximum simplicity of the description. It is in Russian *кós + ит / кáш + ива (+ л)*, *нос + ит / нáш + ива (+л)*, *спрос+ ит / спрáш+ива (+л)*, *лов + ит / лáвл + ива (+л)*, *вЫлов+ит / вылáвл+ива (+л)*, *брод + ит / брáж+ ива (+л)*, *хóд + ить / хáж+ива (+л)*, *сход+ит / схáж+ива (+л)* and etc. shows the existence of many pairs of verbs.

The suffix *-ива* added to those verbs requires the change of

unstressed and stressed vowel o to stressed vowel an in the root of the verb, i.e. replacing /o/ => /á/. Determining the direction of substitution in the form /o/ => /á/ has a simpler description in terms of context as follows:

/o/ => /á/ | before the suffix -ива

Here, /o/ is substituted, and /á/ is substituted. | and the one after the sign is the context or condition that makes the substitution /o/ => /á/ possible. In the mentioned verbs, /á/ is used only before the suffix -ива, while /o/ appears in all other positions. Choosing the opposite direction of substitution, i.e. /á/ => /o/, firstly, would be a denial of the previous condition, and secondly, would make the definition of the new condition more complicated from a formal point of view. In other words, it would be very difficult to list all the contexts and conditions that determine the transition of /á/ to /o/. Therefore, the condition of having /o/ in the examples mentioned above is more limited. For this reason, the forms with /o/ are selected as the initial form in those examples.

The principle of «less complex condition» (принцип наименее сложного участия) [Melchuk 2000] is considered a crucial step in determining the direction of substitutions and the selection of the initial form. I. Melchuk emphasizes the importance of paying attention to three aspects of complexity: 1) logical complexity (negation is considered to be more complex than the corresponding affirmation); 2) qualitative complexity (it is assumed that the morphological condition is more complex than the phonological one); 3) quantitative complexity (the number of constraints is considered here) [Melchuk 2000].

According to its essence, the principle of “less complex condition” can also be called the principle of “diversity to sameness”. The rationale here is that defining the direction of substitution in this way confirms that different segments overlap within a given context or condition, otherwise, it would not be easy to explain the transition of one segment to different segments in the same context.

In the analysis of substitutions, it is important to consider two directions of their development - convergent and divergent. This corresponds to the principle we mentioned above. Let's assume that the language has phoneme ratios of the type /x/ ~ /y1/, /x/ ~ /y2/, /x/ ~ /y3/, ..., /x/ ~ /yn/. The corresponding empty (meaningless) substitutions can be expressed either from /y1/ to /x/, or from /x/ to /y1/. The first is a convergent direction, and the second is a divergent direction.

convergent			divergent		
/y ₁ /	}	/x/	/x/	}	/y ₁ /
/y ₂ /					/y ₂ /
/y ₃ /					/y ₃ /
/y _n /					/y _n /
	=>			=>	

I. Emphasizing that in many cases the description in the convergent direction corresponds to the principle of less complex conditions, Melchuk presents it as an auxiliary and convenient criterion in the practice of morphological research: “In the absence of obvious conflicting factors, it is necessary to prefer to describe empty (meaningless) substitutions in the direction of convergence. Such a description is often simpler: in this case, it is enough to show a general context showing the change of the initial phonemes /y₁/ to /x/, but during the description carried out in the direction of divergence, it is necessary to provide different contexts that determine the distribution of /y₁/ phonemes” [Melchuk 2000].

Consider the following example:

If in the language

A | X ~ B | Y (= sound A in X context corresponds to B in Y context),

A | X ~ C | Y (= sound A in X context corresponds to C in Y context),

A | X ~ D | Y (= A in X context corresponds to D in Y context)

and so on. if there are such substitutions, then the direction of substitution can be determined in the following two ways:

1) By the above-mentioned “diversity to sameness” principle, by setting the replacement direction as B, C, D, ... → A, i.e. in the convergent direction, we confirm that the segments B, C, D, ... of context Y are X corresponds to segment A of its context. For example, let’s look at the classification of verbs with the infinitive suffix -ти in the present tense in the 1st person singular.

infinitive		present tense 1st person singular
плес-ти “hörmək, toxumaq”	~	плед-у
брес-ти “; sürünmək”	~	бред-у
вес-ти “арармаq”	~	вед-у
грес-ти “avar çəkmək”	~	грєб-у

вез- <i>тú</i> /вес/ти/ “daşımaq (miniklə)” ~	~ вез- <i>ý</i>
мес- <i>ти</i> “süpürmək” ~	мет- <i>у</i>
цвет- <i>ти</i> “çiçəklənmək” ~	цвет- <i>ý</i>
тряс- <i>ти</i> “silkələmək” ~	тряс- <i>у</i>

As can be seen from the table, verbs with the infinitive suffix -ти are classified in the 1st person singular of the present tense /с/ ~ /д/, /с/ ~ /б/, /с/ ~ /з/, /с/ ~ /т/, / Substitutions such as с/ ~ /с/ occur. If we determine the direction of «diversity to identity» for those replacements according to the convergence criterion, i.e. verb roots in the 1st person singular of the present tense will be considered as the initial form.

/ð/	}	/с/
/б/		
/з/		
/т/		

In this case, as a rule, it is enough to say that in all verbs with the suffix -ти, the last consonant of the root is replaced by /с/ before the infinitive suffix.

2) Contrary to the above-mentioned «diversity to sameness» principle, by setting the substitution direction in a divergent direction, such as A → B, C, D, ..., we confirm that the segment A of context X is sometimes B, sometimes C, in the same context Y. sometimes D, etc. corresponds to the segments. Let's take the /с/ variant as the initial form in the example of verbs with the infinitive suffix -ти in Russian. It is necessary to explain that /с/ is sometimes replaced by /д/, /б/, /з/ or /т/ before personal suffixes, and sometimes also remains the same as in the pair трясти ~ трясу, it is not replaced. According to the criterion of divergence, the selection of this or that option will depend on the specific verb, and it will be necessary to draw up different conditions for individual replacements.

For example:

/ д / => /с/ | in verbs such as плести, брести;

/т/ => /с/ | in verbs like мести, цвести, etc.

In other words, the conditions of distribution of the right-hand member of the substitution will be more complex when describing the considered substitution in a divergent direction.

Summarizing what has been said, it can be noted that the convergence criterion corresponds to the “less complex condition” or “diversity to sameness” principle.

Result

In different languages, due to the influence of the vowels in the root of the word, the change of vowels in the suffixes, synchronism is manifested. In this case, we are talking about apical harmony. Affixal harmony is a very common phenomenon in the languages of the world, but it is the root of the word that triggers such harmony. In Turkic, Finno-Ugric, Mongolian, and Tungus-Manchu languages, the dominant morpheme is the word root, and the suffixes are suffixes.

For example:

Azerbaijani language: -s, -s: at+s, ev+s;

Turkish language: -lar, -ler: at+lar, ev+ler;

Gagauz language: -lar/-lär, (-nar/-när): kiät+lär, ýzük+lär, alksin+nar, gelsin+när [Pokrovskaya 1997];

Kazakh language: -lar/-ler, -tar/-ter, -dar/-der [Kaydarov 1997];

Bashkir language: -lar/-s, -tar/-tar, -dar/-dar, -zar/ -zar [Kazimov 2019].

As can be seen from the examples, all allomorphs of the plural form are conditioned to the same extent by root vocalism, and none of them can be considered as an initial form. In such a case, the direction of substitutions shown for the listed Turkic languages cannot be determined, and such substitutions are considered non-directional substitutions. The most appropriate way to represent such substitutions may be to mark the vowels in the substitution series with generalization symbols. For example, the suffix -lar/-s can be marked as /lVr/, and its other variations, i.e. -dar/-der – dVr, nar/-när - /nVr/, -tar/-ter – tVr, zar/-zer – It can be denoted by generalizing symbols in the form zVr, where the symbol V denotes a variable vowel. Such substitutions without direction are possible in auxiliary morphemes, but their possibility in root morphemes is doubtful.

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Turli tillarda ma'nosiz ovoz almashish yo'nalishlari

Sadagat Abbasova¹

Abstrakt

Hamma ovoz almashuvlari, jumladan, ma'no ifoda etmaydigan ovoz almashuvlari ham yo'naltirilgan hodisalar bo'lib, bu yo'nalish almashishning chap a'zosidan o'ng a'zosiga yo'naltiriladi. Har qanday ikkita lingvistik elementdan tashkil topgan almashtirishning chap va o'ng a'zolari o'rtasidagi farq muhim belgi vazifasini bajaradi va almashtirishda namoyon bo'ladigan o'zgarish yo'nalishini ko'rsatadi. Transformatsiya jarayonining boshlanishi chap a'zo bilan bog'liq bo'lganligi sababli, chap a'zo chiqish shakli yoki boshlang'ich shakl deb hisoblanadi.

Har bir morfemaning ko'p variantlaridan birini chiqish shakli yoki boshlang'ich shakli sifatida ajratib ko'rsatish orqali morfologik tavsifni tizimli ravishda taqdim etish mumkin. Masalani shu tarzda qo'yish o'zgarishlarning dastlabki shakli va yo'nalishini aniqlash muammosini hal etish yo'lini yoritib berishi mumkin. Ushbu muammo maqolada muhokama qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: *morfonologiya, tovush o'rnini bosish, variatsiya, fonema, fonologiya, morfologiya.*

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MAQOLA TAQDIM QILISH TALABLARI

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

I. Maqola taqdim etish uchun umumiy talablar

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

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

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

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

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

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

Adabiyotlar ro'yxati 5 sahifadan oshmasligi kerak.

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

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

II. Maqola bo'limlarini rasmiylashtirish

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

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

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

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

III. Maqolada tarjimalardan foydalanish

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

shaklida beriladi.

Rasmiy nashrdan olingan tarjima-matn tahrir qilinmaydi.

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

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

Geografik nomlar tarjima qilinmaydi va asl shaklida beriladi.

Tashkilotlar nomi tarjima qilinmaydi va asl shaklida beriladi.

Davr nomi rasmiy qabul qilingan shaklda beriladi.

IV. Ko'chirma va tarjima parchaning berilishi

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

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

V. Havola va izohlar berish

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

Izohlar tegishli sahifa pastida, tartib raqami bilan joylashtiriladi.

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

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

VII. Qo'lyozma va toshbosma manbalar bibliografiyasi

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

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

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

VIII.1. Kitoblar uchun

Bibliografiyada:

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

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

Matnda kitobga havola:

[Familiya kitob nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

[Qudratullayev 2018, 99]

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

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

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

Matnda kitobga havola:

[Familiya, kitob nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

[Sirojiddinov 2011 (a), 99]

[Sirojiddinov 2011 (b), 67]

Ikki muallif tomonidan yozilgan kitobni bibliografiyada berish tartibi:

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

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

Matnda kitobga havola:

[Familiya va Familiya nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

[Abdurahmonov, Rustamov 1984, 52]

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

[Familiya va boshqalar kitob nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

[Vohidov va boshqalar 2010, 847]

Kitob yoki to'plam maqolasini bibliografiyada berish tartibi:

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

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

Matnda kitob yoki to'plam maqolasiga havola:

[Familiya nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

[Abdug'afurov 2016, 176]

Elektron shaklda nashr qilingan kitoblar uchun:

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

Elektron kitobni bibliografiyada berish:

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

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

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

Matnda elektron kitobga havola:

[Familiya nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

[Маматов 2018, 11]

Ikki muallif tomonidan yozilgan elektron kitobni bibliografiyada berish tartibi:

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

Sirojiddinov, Shuhrat va Sohiba Umarova. 2017. *O'zbek matnshunosligi qirralari*. Chikago:

Chikago universiteti nashriyoti. <http://press-pubs.uchicago.edu/founders/>.

Matnda elektron kitobga havola:

[Familiya nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

[Sirojiddinov 2017, 19-hujjat]

VIII.2. Jurnal maqolasi uchun

Chop etilgan jurnal maqolasini bibliografiyada berish tartibi:

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

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

Matnda jurnal maqolasiga havola:

[Familiya nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

[Mahmudov, 2013, 5]

Elektron jurnal uchun:

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

Elektron jurnal maqolasini bibliografiyada berish:

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

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

Matnda maqolaga havola:

[Familiya nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

VIII.3. Gazeta yoki ilmiy-ommabop jurnal uchun

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

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

Gazeta yoki ilmiy-ommabop jurnal maqolasini bibliografiyada berish:

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

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

Matnda maqolaga havola:

[Familiya nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

[Imomnazarov 2005, 4]

Elektron gazeta yoki ilmiy-ommabop jurnal maqolasini bibliografiyada berish:

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

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

Matnda maqolaga havola:

[Familiya nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

[Jabborov 2010, 17]

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

Adabiyotlar

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

Adabiyotlar

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

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

GUIDELINES FOR CONTRIBUTORS

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

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

1. General

- Submission Guideline

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

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

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

2. Manuscript format

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

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

3) Quotations are given in brackets in the text.

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

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

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

- tables and figures, if any.

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

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

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

6) Style Points Headings. Limit: Four levels.

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

Level 2. Title Style, Italics, 14 Point.

Level 3. Modified “down” style (first letter upper case, or first letter of first two words if the first word is an article), Bold, and 12 point.

Level 4. Modified down style, Bold, 11 point.

3. Style and Usage

1) Translation

- Translated excerpts from classical texts or non-English sources should be annotated with clarification of its original/published language and translator. Likewise, “Author’s own” translations of quoted texts should be noted as such.

- The author is expected to provide an English translation of key terms in the work, rather than a translator without expertise in the subject.

- Excerpts or quoted texts from published translation will not be edited. However, UzLC editors may query or modify translations of key terms or texts provided by the author.

- Where necessary, short supplementary information such as dates, an item in its original characters, or the Romanized form of a non-English item, may be included.

- Names of foreign publishers, and titles of sources published in a foreign language should primarily appear in Romanized form without translation. However, if necessary, a translation may be added in brackets ([]).

2) Names and Terms

- Place Names (foreign):

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

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

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

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

4. Quotation

1) Block Quotations:

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

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

5. Others

1) There is one space after sentence punctuation and not two.

2) The end parenthesis, closing quotation mark, and footnote numbers come after the sentence punctuation.

3) For parentheses within parentheses, use brackets ([]).

6. Basic Citation Format

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

BOOK

Reference List (hanging indent):

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

In Text Cite:

[Pollan 2006, 99–100]

Reference List (hanging indent):

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

In Text Cite:

[Ward and Burns 2007, 52]

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

[Barnes et al. 2010, 847]

Reference List (hanging indent) book chapter:

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

In Text Cite:

[Kelly 2010, 77]

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

Reference List (hanging indent) book originally published elsewhere:

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

In Text Cite:

[Cicero 1986, 35]

BOOK PUBLISHED ELECTRONICALLY

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

chapter or other number.

Reference List (hanging indent):

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

In Text Cite:

[Austen 2007, 101]

Reference List (hanging indent):

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

In Text Cite:

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

JOURNAL ARTICLE

Article in a print journal

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

Reference List (hanging indent):

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

In text cite:

[Weinstein 2009, 440]

Article in an online journal

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

Reference List (hanging indent):

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

In text cite:

[Kossinets and Watts 2009, 411]

Article in a newspaper or popular magazine

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

Reference List (hanging indent):

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

In text cite:

[Mendelsohn 2010, 68]

Reference List (hanging indent):

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

In text cite:

[Stolberg and Pear 2010, 12]

WEBSITE

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

Bibliography (hanging indent):

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

In text cite:

[Google 2009]

Reference List (hanging indent):

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

In text cite:

[McDonald's 2008]

IZOHLAR

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