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"Uzbekistan: Language and Culture" is an academic journal that publishes works in the field of linguistics, history, literature, translation studies, arts, ethnography, philosophy, anthropology and social studies.

The journal is published four times a year.

The purpose of the journal is to publish the results of the latest research that are rich in new, innovative ideas and has its own concept, which stimulates debate on topical issues in these areas.

The language of articles can be English, Russian and Uzbek. Other Turkic languages are also welcome. We do not publish economic analyses or political articles.

In addition to research articles, the journal announces book and literary work reviews, conference reports and research project results.

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

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Til menejmenti va tilni rejalashtirish tushunchalarining lingvosiyosiy yondashuvlari

Rafiqjon Zaripov¹

Abstrakt

Mazkur maqolada til menejmenti, tilni rejalashtirish atamalari tavsiflari bilan bir qatorda til muhandisligi, glottopolitika, tilni rivojlantirish, tilni tartibga solish birliklari mazmun-mundarijasi ham atroficha yoritildi. Til menejmenti, tilni rejalashtirish tushunchalari lingvistika, siyosat va menejment fanlari kesimida tahlilga tortilib, ularda keltirilgan ta'riflar integratsiya qilinadi. Til menejmenti, tilni rejalashtirish tushunchalarining fanlararo mohiyati ochib berildi. Shuningdek, tilni rejalashtirish lingvistik mezonlarga aloqador ekanligi, uning tashkillashtirilishi aloqa muammolariga bog'liq ravishda amalga oshirilishi, tilni rejalashtirish atamasи va unga aloqador ma'nolar bevosita jamiyat bilan bog'liq ekanligi qator jahon tilshunoslari, sotsiologlari, kommunikatsiya mutaxassislari va siyosatshunoslarning qarashlari asosida dalillandi va muayyan xulosalar berildi.

Kalit so'zlar: *til menejmenti, tilni rejalashtirish, lingvosiyosiy yondashuv, til muhandisligi, glottopolitika, tilni rivojlantirish, tilni tartibga solish.*

Kirish

Jahon tilshunoslida ayrim olimlar til taraqqiyotida amalga oshiriladigan harakatlar jarayoni uchun "reja" va "rejalashtirish" so'zining sinonimi sifatida "siyosat" so'zini ishlatib, "Til siyosati va rejalashtirish" tushunchalarini qo'llashni afzal ko'rishadi. Aslida muarakkablik "siyosat" leksemasining noaniqligidadir. Bizningcha tilni boshqarish qarori siyosat hisoblanadi.

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Rejalashtirish 1950 va 1960-yillarda ijtimoiy muammolarni tuzatish uchun qo'llangan atama edi. Ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy rejalshtirishning keyingi muvaffaqiyatsizliklari rejalshtirish tushunchasidan doimiy foydalanishni to'xtatdi.

Tilni rejalshtirish atamasi

Tilni rejalshtirish atamasi 1960-yillarda mustamlakachilik siyosatiga barham berilishi fonida mustaqillikka erishgan rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarni modernizatsiya qilish bilan bog'liq jarayon uchun ishlab chiqilgan. U davrning ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy rejalshtirishiga asoslangan, "o'z ixtiyorida samarali texnikaga ega bo'lgan texnik mutaxassislarining g'amxo'rliqi tarzida, asosan mafkuradan mustaqil bo'lgan obyektiv jarayon sifatida" [Nekvapil 2006, 92] o'ylab topilgan. Bu tegishli davlat siyosiy organlarining roziligini talab qilsa-da, "muammolarni oqilona hal qilish" sifatida qaraldi. Vaqt o'tishi bilan til muhandisligining murakkabligi tan olindi. Shuning uchun u "har xil kengayish darajasidagi keng doiradagi turli xil ijtimoiy-lingvistik vaziyatlarni" o'z ichiga olishi kerak edi.

Turli xil manfaatlar va aholi guruahlari (ayollardan qoch-qinlargacha), turli xil kommunikativ sharoitlarda (ommaviy axborot vositalari, kanallar, axborotni qayta ishslash) va birinchi navbatda, turli mafkuraviy va real, global va mahalliy ijtimoiy-siyosiy sharoitlarni [Jernudd, Neustupny 1997, 136]. Keyinchalik bunday yuqori imkoniyatlarga ega bo'lgan, kengroq soha Jernudd [Jernudd 1987, 69] tomonidan rasmiy ravishda "tilni boshqarish" deb nomlandi. Bu bilan "tilni rejalshtirish" atamasini 1970-yillardagi til muammolarini hal qilish usullari sifatida tarixda qoldirdi.

Til muhandisligi, glottopolitika, tilni rivojlantirish, tilni tartibga solish birliklari

Tilni rejalshtirish turli maqsadlarga qaratilgan bo'ladi va o'z ichiga turli xil vositalarni qamrab oladi. Tilni rejalshtirish tadqiqotlarda paydo bo'lgan birinchi atama emas. Tadqiqotlarda bunday faoliyat turini atash uchun keltirilgan birinchi atama sifatida til muhandisligi kiritilganligi qayd etiladi [Miller 1950, 720]. Shuningdek ushbu faoliyatni ifodalash uchun glottopolitika, tilni rivojlantirish [Noss 1967], tilni tartibga solish [Gorman 1973] birliklaridan foydalanilgan.

Til siyosati ba'zan tilni rejalshtirishning sinonimi sifatida namoyon bo'ladi, lekin ko'pincha tilni rejalshtirish maqsadlariga

ishora qiladi. Tilni rejalashtirish atamasi axborot byulleteni (Tilni rejalashtirish axborotnomasi), jurnal (Til muammolari va tilni rejalashtirish), (Rubin va Jernudd 1971; Rubin va Shuy 1973, Fishman 1974), Gupta, Fishman va Ferguson 1977, Kobarrubias, Fishman 1983), (Rubin va Jernudd 1977) izlanishlarida qo'llangan.

Tilni rejalashtirish atamasini fanga 1959-yil Haugen kiritgan. U tilni rejalashtirishni "bir xil bo'limgan nutq jamoasida yozuvchilar va notiqlarga yo'l-yo'riq ko'rsatish uchun me'yoriy orfografiya, grammatika va lug'at tayyorlash faoliyati" [Haugen 1959, 8], deb ta'riflagan. Keyinchalik u bu faoliyatni tilni rejalashtirish natijalari, tilni rejalashtirish bo'yicha mutaxassislar tomonidan qabul qilingan qarorlarni amalga oshirishning bir qismi sifatida ko'rib chiqdi [Haugen 1966, 52].

Shundan so'ng bir qator olimlar tilni rejalashtirish atamasini turlicha talqin qilib, semantik mundarijasini boyitishga harakat qildilar. Qayd etish joizki, tilni rejalashtirishga berilgan ta'riflarning katta qismi til menejmentiga aloqador bo'lib, ularning ayrimlarida tilni boshqarish tamoyillariga xos jihatlar e'tirof etilgan. Quyida ularning bir nechtasini ko'rib chiqamiz.

Tilni rejalashtirish tushunchasi tahlili

Avvalambor, Haugennenning ushbu tushunchaga bergen navbatdagi ta'rifini ko'rib chiqaylik: "Men ta'riflaganimdek, tilni rejalashtirish atamasi til akademiyalari va qo'mitalarining me'yoriy ishlarini, til taraqqiyotining barcha shakllarini va rivojlantirish takliflarini o'z ichiga oladi. Bu til islohoti yoki standartlashtirishdir" [Haugen 1969, 711].

Ushbu ta'rifda olim tilni rejalashtirishni til islohoti, tilni standartlashtirish deb hisoblashini ta'kidlamoqda. Shu bilan bir qatorda tilni rivojlantirish yo'lidagi turli harakatlarni anglatishini qayd etmoqda va buni asosan til taraqqiyoti yo'lida tashkil etilgan muassasalar tashkillashtirishi nazarda tutilmoqda. Bu o'rinda til menejerezatsiyasiga xos bo'lgan xususiyatlar keltirilganligini ko'rishimiz mumkin. Bizningcha til taraqqiyoti davlat tomonidan turli siyosiy qarorlar bilan boshqariladi va ushbu me'yorlarni ishlab chiqishda tilni taraqqiy ettirish yo'lida tashkil etilgan muassasalar o'z takliflarini berishi mumkin va davlatning tilni boshqarish yo'lida qabul qilingan qarorlarini amaliyotga tatbiq etadi.

Tilni rejalashtirish atamasini Torbern quyidagicha izohlaydi: Tilni rejalashtirish bir guruh odamlarning til xulq-atvorini o'zgartirish uchun til bo'yicha birlashtirilgan bilimlarni qo'llashga

harakat qilganda yuzaga keladi [Thorburn 1971, 254]. Ushbu ta'rifda muayyan darajada rejali harakat nazarda tutilmoxda. Chunki kishilarning xulq-atvorini o'zgartirish uchun rejali faoliyatning amalga oshirilishi yetarlicha samara berishi mumkin. Buning isbotini mustamlakachilik davri voqeliklari misolida ko'rishimiz mumkin. Odatda mustamlakachi davlatlar o'z tilini mustamlaka mamlakat ijtimoiy hayotida qo'llanishi, amaliyoti yo'lida qator rejali harakatlarni amalga oshirishgan. Hozirgi kunda ham ayrim gegemon mamlakatlar faoliyatida bunday holatlar uchramoqda.

Tilni rejalashtirish atamasining nisbatan mukammal ta'rifini Rubin va Jernudd tadqiqotlarida ko'rishimiz mumkin. Ammo ushbu izohda ham til boshqaruviga xos bo'lgan ma'nolarni ko'ramiz. Aslida bu ehtimoliy yuz berishi mumkin bo'lgan holat. Chunki til siyosati, tilni rejalashtirish va til menejmenti o'zaro aloqador tushuncha va hodisalar bo'lib, bir-birini to'ldirib turadi. Shunday bo'lsada ularning semantik mundarijasini belgilab olish, voqelikka mos hollarda ulardan birini qo'llashimiz maqsadga muvofiq.

Qayd etilgan olimlarning qarashlarini keltirishdan avval bu atamalar borasidagi pozitsiyamizni qisqacha bildirsak. Bizningcha til menejmenti tilni rejalashtirish va til siyosatini qamrab oluvchi tushuncha hisoblanadi. Chunki til siyosati mamlakatda til hodisalarini boshqarish va tartibga solish uchun olib boriladi va bu boshqaruv jarayoni rejali tarzda tashkillashtiriladi. Biz ta'kidlagan jihatlarning ayrim semalarini e'tirof etilgan olimlar qarashlarida ham kuzatish mumkin. Tilni rejalashtirish - bu ataylab tilni o'zgartirish; ya'ni bunday maqsadlar uchun tashkil etilgan yoki bunday maqsadlarni amalga oshirish uchun vakolat berilgan tashkilotlar tomonidan rejalashtirilgan til kodlari, so'zlashuv tizimlarini o'zgartirish. Shunday qilib, tilni rejalashtirish muammoni hal qilishga qaratilgan va eng yaxshi (yoki optimal, eng samarali) qarorni topish, til muammolarini hal qilish uchun alternativalarni shakllantirish va baholash bilan tavsiflanadi [Rubin, Bjorn, Jernudd 1971]. Bu o'rinda ataylab til kodlarining o'zgartirilishi tilni rejalashtirishni yuzaga chiqarishi ta'kidlanmoqda. Bu maxsus vakolatga ega yoki shu yo'lda tashkillashtirilgan vakolatli muassasalar tomonidan amalga oshirilishi mumkin ekanligi qayd etilmoqda. Izohning ikkinchi qismi esa bir qarashda birinchi qismni to'ldirmoqda. Ammo e'tibor bersak, bu qismda tilni rejalashtirish til muammolarini hal qilishga qaratilgan faoliyat sifatida qaralmoqda va til muammolari yuzaga kelganda, muqobil yechimlarni berish yo'llarini berish tizimi sifatida ko'rsatilmoqda. Bu muayyan darajada til boshqaruvi bilan bog'liq

jarayon hisoblanadi. Chunki til menejmentida boshqaruvning bir necha ko'rinishlaridan mamlakatning lingvistik makoniga mos turi tanlab olinadi va ijtimoiy voqelikka qarab o'zgartirishlar kiritib borilaveradi.

Tilni rejalashtirish atamasi nafaqat lingvistikaning, balki siyosat va menejment bilan ham bog'liq faoliyat ekanligi Jernudd va Das Gupta ta'riflarida ham e'tirof etilganligini ko'rishimiz mumkin: Biz rejalashtirishni idealistik va faqat lingvistik faoliyat sifatida emas, balki jamiyatdagi til muammolarini hal qilish uchun siyosiy va ma'muriy faoliyat sifatida belgilaymiz [Jernudd, Das Gupta 1971, 211]. Rejalashtirish - bu jamiyatdagi boshqa muammolar bilan ham bog'liq ekani va uni faqatgina lingvistik mezonlar bilan emas, balki siyosiy va ma'muriy mezonlar bilan birgalikda hal etish samarali ekani olimlar tomonidan qayd etilmoqda.

Ayrim olimlar bu qoidaga zid ravishda tilni rejalashtirishni asosan lingvistik mezonlarga bog'liq ekanligini ta'kidlashadi: Tilni rejalashtirish atamasi, mening fikrimcha, tilning orfografik, grammatik, leksik yoki semantik xususiyatlarini tanlash, kodlash va ba'zi hollarda ishlab chiqish va kelishilgan korpusni tarqatish bo'yicha ko'rilgan chora-tadbirlarni ifodalash uchun eng mos keladi [Gorman 1973, 73]. Gormanning ta'rifida asosiy e'tibor tilning strukturasini rejalashtirishga qaratilgan bo'lib, tilning orfografik, grammatik, leksik yoki semantik xususiyatlarini tanlash, kodlash va ba'zi hollarda ishlab chiqish rejalashtirishning asosini tashkil etishi qayd etilmoqda. Shuningdek, shu paytgacha ko'rib chiqqan ta'riflarda uchramagan holat, tilni rejalashtirish korpusga tatbiq etilishi mumkin ekani ta'kidlanmoqda.

Bizningcha tilni rejalashtirish odatda muayyan qonuniyatga asoslangani holda biror-bir maqsadni ko'zlab amalga oshiriladi. Tilni rejalashtirish holatlari muayyan mustamlakachi mamlakat tomonidan mustamlaka hududda istiqomat qiluvchi millatlar ijtimoiy hayotidagi lingvistik makonni, holatni tartibga solish va o'z tilini rejali asosda singdirish harakati hisoblanadi. Shu bilan birga mustaqillik yo'liga qadam qo'ygan millatning o'z ona tilini rejali tarzda millat ijtimoiy hayotiga tatbiq etish va rivojlantirishni nazarda tutadi. Bu jarayon ham til menejerezatsiyasiga bog'liq holda amalga oshiriladi. Tilni rejalashtirish deganda, jamiyatning til resurslarini belgilangan vaqt jadvalida tashkil etish va rivojlantirish uchun tizimli ravishda ishlab chiqilgan tadbirlar majmui tushuniladi [Das Gupta 1973, 157] deb yozadi Das Gupta. Ushbu izohda

jamiyat til resurslarini rivojlantirish yo'lidagi aniq xatti-harakat va bunga bog'liq ravishda amalga oshiriladigan tadbirlar ma'jmu'i rejalahtirishni tashkil etishi etirof etilmoqda.

Til siyosati tadqiqi bo'yicha fundamental izlanishlar muallifi, ijtimoiy lingvistika bo'yicha ko'plab izlanishlar olib borgan Fishman ham tilni rejalahtirish masalasiga e'tibor qaratadi va bu jarayonni milliy darajadagi lingvistik muammolarni hal qilish bo'yicha olib boriladigan ilmiy ishlarga bog'laydi. Tilni rejalahtirish atamasi milliy darajada til muammolarini hal qilishning tashkiliy izlanishlarini anglatadi [Fishman I974 (b), 79].

Dunyoda 7000 dan ortiq tillar mavjud. Ularni tartibga solish, boshqarish muayyan darajada rejali harakatlarni talab qiladi. Shu bilan bir qatorda globallashib borayotgan dunyoda xalqaro hamjamiyat orasida qo'llanadigan tillarni boshqarish va ularni me'yorlashtirish zarurati ortib bormoqda. Chunki insonlarning o'zaro muvaffaqiyatli muloqotini amalga oshirish bilan bir qatorda, tillar turli madaniyatlar va qadriyatlarni o'zida mujassamlashtiradi. Bu jihatlarni diplomatik yo'l bilan boshqarish uchun jahon tillari talablariga to'la mos keluvchi tillarni shakllantirish va boshqarish, ularni tartibga solish muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda.

Biz bu o'rinda sun'iy tillarni nazarda tutmayapmiz, mavjud xalqaro tillarni yanada mukammallashtirish va ularning menejmentini ta'kidlamoqdamiz. Shu bilan birga bir mamlakat hududida ham turli tillarga ega millatlar yashaydi. Ular o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni tartibga solish uchun yetarli darajada rejali harakatlar amalga oshirilishi lozim. Bu jihat Taulining ta'rifida o'z aksini topgan. Tilni rejalahtirish - mavjud tillarni tartibga solish va takomillashtirish yoki yangi umumiy mintaqaviy, milliy yoki xalqaro tillarni yaratish bo'yicha uslubiy faoliyat [Tauli 1974, 56]. Bu o'rinda yuqorida qayd etgan jihatlarimizdan tashqari yangi mintaqaviy, milliy yoki xalqaro tillarni yaratish masalasi va ular bo'yicha uslubiy harakatlarni amalga oshirish tilni rejalahtirish sifatida e'tirof etilmoqda. Biz ta'rifning ushbu qismiga qo'shilmaymiz. Chunki, yangi mintaqaviy, milliy yoki xalqaro tillarni yaratish anchagina murakkab jarayon bo'lish bilan birga, siyosiy, iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy va madaniy nuqtayi nazardan yangi muammolarni keltirib chiqaradi. Bizningcha yangi tillar menejmenti yoki rejalahtirilishidan ko'ra, mavjud tillar boshqaruvini takomillashtirish samaraliroq va afzalroq.

Karamning tilni rejalahtirish atamasi ostida mujassam-lashtirgan ma'nolar til boshqaruvi jarayonlariga aloqador. Bu

ta'rifdan anglashiladiki, tilni rejalashtirish milliy til muammolarini bartaraf etishga qaratilgan faoliyat. Til boshqaruvida ham bu yuqori ahamiyat kasb etadi. Chunki milliy til muammolarini hal etmay turib, davlat tili menejerezatsiyasini amalga oshirish murakkab jarayonga aylanishi tabiiy. Karamga ko'ra tilni rejalashtirish odatda milliy miqyosda til muammosini hal qilishga harakat qiladigan va til shakliga yoki tildan foydalanishga e'tibor qaratadigan faoliyatni anglatadi [Karam 1974, 105].

Tilni rejalashtirish aloqa muammolariga bog'liq ravishda amalga oshirilishi mumkin. Aloqa muammolari deganda, odatda so'zlashuvchilarining kommunikatsiya jarayonlarida til kodlarini qo'llash bilan bog'liq yoki til birliklarini tushunish bilan yuzaga keladigan muammolar nazarda tutiladi. O'z navbatida bu jihatlarni bartaraf etish zarur. Bu esa muayyan rejali harakatlarni taqozo qiladi. Shuningdek, bu jihat til vazifalarini o'zgartirish bilan ham bartaraf etilishi mumkin. Bunday faoliyatlar odatda hukumat yoki vakolatli organlar tomonidan amalga oshiriladi. Vaynshteyn tilni rejalashtirish atamasiga bergen ta'rifida bu jihatlarni qamrab olishga harakat qilgan. Tilni rejalashtirish deganda aloqa muammolarini hal qilish maqsadida tilning o'zini o'zgartirish yoki jamiyatdagi til funksiyalarini o'zgartirish bo'yicha hukumat tomonidan ruxsat etilgan, uzoq muddatli va ongli ravishda amalga oshiriladigan sa'y-harakatlar tushunilishi mumkin [Weinstein 1980, 55]. Ta'rifda yana bir jihat anglashiladiki, tilni rejalashtirish jarayoni uzoq muddatli jarayon hisoblanadi.

Ayrim til sotsiologlari tilni rejalashtirish atamasi va unga aloqador ma'nolarni bevosita jamiyat bilan bog'laydi. Tilni rejalashtirish til muammolariga tizimli, nazariy, oqilona va uyushgan jamiyat e'tiborini anglatadi [Neustupny 1983, 1].

Biz yuqorida til siyosati va tilni rejalashtirish tushunchalari ayrim olimlar tomonidan bir xil maqomda qo'llanganligini ta'kidladik. Xususan, Prator, Markeening tadqiqotlarida til siyosati tushunchasi ostida quyidagi ma'nolar mujassamlashishi qayd etiladi. Til siyosatini ishlab chiqish tilni o'rgatish va undan foydalanishga oid qarorlarni hamda bu vakolatga ega bo'lganlar tomonidan boshqalarga yo'l-yo'riq ko'rsatish uchun ularni puxta ishlab chiqishni o'z ichiga oladi [Markee 1986]. Ushbu ta'rifda til siyosatiga xos jihatlar etirof etilgan bo'lsa-da, qayd etilgan jihatlar ishlab chiqish bilan aloqador. Bu esa, tilni rejalashtirish va boshqarish harakatlari bilan bog'liq.

Tilni rejalashtirish tavsiflari tasnifi

Yuqoridagi qarashlardan kelib chiqib aytishimiz mumkinki, tilni rejalashtirish tadqiqotchilar tomonidan quyidagi to'rt xil yondashuv asosida tavsiflangan:

1. Til boshqaruviga asoslangan tilni rejalashtirish tavsiflari;
2. Til qurilishiga asoslangan tilni rejalashtirish tavsiflari;
3. Til korpusiga asoslangan tilni rejalashtirish tavsiflari;
4. Til funksiyalarini o'zgartirishga qaratilgan tilni rejalash-tirish tavsiflari.

Tilni rejalashtirish ta'riflarining nisbiy afzalliklari va kamchiliklarini o'rganib chiqqan Cooper quyidagilarni e'tirof etadi: Tilni rejalashtirish - bu boshqalarning til kodlarini o'zlash-tirish, tuzilishi yoki funksional taqsimotiga nisbatan xatti-harakatlariga ta'sir qilish uchun ataylab qilingan harakatlarni anglatadi [Cooper 2000, 45].

Xulosa

Yuqorida qayd etilgan ba'zi ta'riflar til menejmenti va tilni rejalashtirishni hukumatlar, davlat vakolatli idoralari yoki boshqa vakolatli organlar, ya'ni tilni tartibga solish bo'yicha davlat vakolatiga ega bo'lgan tashkilotlar tomonidan amalga oshiriladigan faoliyat bilan cheklaydi (Rubin va Jernudd, Jernudd va Das Gupta, Bernstein, Prator, Markee). Bizningcha, til boshqaruvini nufuzli muassasalar faoliyati bilan cheklash unchalik ham to'g'ri emas.

Ko'pgina hollarda olimlar til siyosatiga bog'liq holda til taraqqiyotida amalga oshiriladigan harakatlarga nisbatan "rejalashtirish" va "boshqaruv" atamalarini qo'llaydilar. Aslida bu ikki tushunchaning semantik maydonida o'xshash semalar bilan bir qatorda farqli ma'nolar ham mavjud. Biz "rejalashtirish" emas, balki "boshqaruv" atamasini qo'lash to'g'ri deb hisoblashimizni ta'kidlamoqchimiz. Bizningcha, u hodisaning mohiyatini to'laroq qamrab oladi.

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Lingvopolitical approaches to the concepts of language management and language planning

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Abstract

In this small study, in addition to the descriptions of the terms language management, language planning, the contents of language engineering, glottopolitics, language development, language regulation units are covered in detail, and the concepts of language management, language planning from the perspective of various disciplines, linguistics, politics and management are analyzed, the definitions presented in them are integrated, and the general interdisciplinary nature of the concepts of language management and language planning is revealed. Also, based on the views of a number of world linguists, sociologists, communication specialists and political scientists, language planning is related to linguistic criteria, its organization is carried out depending on communication problems, the term language planning and its associated meanings are directly related to society. it is proved and certain conclusions are given.

Key words: *language management, language planning, linguistic political approach, language engineering, glottopolitics, language development, language regulation.*

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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 taddiqotlarni nashr qiladi. Jurnal lingvistika, adabiyotshunoslik, tarjimashunoslik, din, falsafa, ilohiyot, fan, ta'lif, metodika, sotsiologiya, psixologiya, tarix, madaniyat, san'at, etnografiya, etnologiya, 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'lмаган kalit so'zlar (o'zbek va ingliz tillarida). Abstraktda maqolaning qisqacha mazmuni va dolzarblii, 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 tarjimonini aniq ko'rsatilishi kerak. Agar matn maqola muallifi tomonidan tarjima qilingan bo'lsa, u holda "tarjima muallifniki"

shaklida beriladi.

Rasmiy nashrdan olingen tarjima-matn tahrir qilinmaydi.

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

Tarjima qilingan matn olingen 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 olingen 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

Manbara havola matn ichida to'rtburchak qavsdasi [] 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 bibliografiyası

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 bibliografiyası

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

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Matnda kitobga havola:

[Familiya kitob nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

[Qudratullayev 2018, 99]

Agar bir muallifning bir yilda nashr qilingan kitoblaridan foydalilanilgan 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.

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Matnda kitobga havola:

[Familiya, kitob nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

[Sirojiddinov 2011 (a), 99]

[Sirojiddinov 2011 (b), 67]

Ikki muallif tomonidan yozilgan kitobni bibliografiyada berish tartibi:

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

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Matnda kitobga havola:

[Familiya va Familiya nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

[Abdurahmonov, Rustamov 1984, 52]

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

[Familiya va boshqalar kitob nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

[Vohidov va boshqalar 2010, 847]

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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 foydalilanigan 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. Foydalilanigan 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 aytildanidek...); odatda, bunday manbalar umumiy adabiyotlar ro’yxatida keltirilmaydi. Agar keltirilsa, kitoblarga qo’yiladigan talablarga asosan beriladi.

Agar onlaysa 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 foydalilanilgan adabiyotlar o’zbek lotin alifbosi tartibida beriladi. Adabiyotlar ro’yxati ikki qismdan iborat bo’lishi, birinchi qismda foydalilanilgan adabiyot chop etilgan grafikada yuqorida ko’rsatilgan shaklda rasmiylashtirilishi, ikkinchi qismda esa barcha foydalilanilgan 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.com/> havolasiidan 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]

Jurnal 2017-yil 26-oktyabrda O'zbekiston Respublikasi Matbuot va axborot agentligi tomonidan 0936-raqam bilan ro'yxatdan o'tgan.

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58-a harbiy shaharcha.