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TAHRIR HAY'ATI:

01.00.00 – FIZIKA-MATEMATIKA FANLARI
Ayupov Shavkat Abdullayevich, fizika-matematika fanlari doktori, akademik
A'zamov Abdulla, fizika-matematika fanlari doktori, akademik
Zohidov Erkin A'zamovich, fizika-matematika fanlari doktori, professor

02.00.00 – KIMYO FANLARI
Normaxamatov Nodirali Soxobataliyevich, kimyo fanlar doktori, professor
Tojibayev Komiljon Sharobitdinovich, kimyo fanlar doktori, akademik

03.00.00 – BIOLOGIYA FANLARI
Abdurahmonov Ibrohim Yo'lchiyevich, biologiya fanlari doktori, akademik
Sulaymonov Botirjon Abdushukurovich, biologiya fanlari doktori, akademik

04.00.00 – GEOLOGIYA-MINERALOGIYA FANLARI
Fayziyev Abdulhaq Radjabovich, geologiya-mineralogiya fanlari doktori, professor
Husanov Sultonboy To'xtayevich, geologiya-mineralogiya fanlari doktori, professor

05.00.00 – TEXNIKA FANLARI
Allayev Qahramon Rahimovich, texnika fanlari doktori, akademik
Majidov Inom Urishevich, texnika fanlari doktori, professor
Turobjonov Sadritdin Maxamatdinovich, texnika fanlari doktori, akademik
Shaumarov Said Sanatovich, texnika fanlari doktori, professor

06.00.00 – QISHLOQ XO'JALIGI FANLARI
Namozov Shodmon Ergashovich, qishloq xo'jaligi fanlari doktori, akademik
Shoumarov Hikmat Bahromovich, qishloq xo'jaligi fanlari nomzodi, professor

07.00.00 – TARIX FANLARI
Ziyo Azamat Hamid o'g'li, tarix fanlari doktori, akademik
Sagdullayev Anatoliy Sagdullayevich, tarix fanlari doktori, akademik
Yusupova Diloram Yunusovna, tarix fanlari doktori, akademik

08.00.00 – IQTISODIYOT FANLARI
Abdurahmonov Qalandar Xodjayevich, iqtisod fanlari doktori, akademik
Musayev Behzod Anvarovich, iqtisod fanlari nomzodi
To'xliyev Nurislom, iqtisod fanlari doktori, akademik
G'ulomov Saidahror Saidahmedovich, iqtisod fanlari doktori, akademik

09.00.00 – FALSAFA FANLARI
Nazarov Qiyom Normirzayevich, falsafa fanlari doktori, professor
Saifnazarov Ismoil Saifnazarovich, falsafa fanlari doktori, professor

10.00.00 – FILOLOGIYA FANLARI
Mengliyev Baxtiyor Rajabovich, filologiya fanlari doktori, professor
Sirojiddinov Shuhrat Samariddinovich, filologiya fanlari doktori, akademik
Xidirov Rajab Gulmatovich, filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent (Tojikiston)

11.00.00 – GEOGRAFIYA FANLARI
Nigmatov Asqar Nigmatullayevich, geografiya fanlari doktori, professor
Tojiyeva Zulxumor Nazarovna, geografiya fanlari doktori, professor

12.00.00 – YURIDIK FANLAR
Rustamboyev Mirzayusuf Hakimovich, yuridik fanlar doktori, professor
Saidov Akmal Xolmatovich, yuridik fanlar doktori, akademik

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Xolmo'minov Jumanazar Toshtemirovich, yuridik fanlar doktori, professor
Qodirov Bobiromon Bekmurodovich, yuridik fanlar doktori, professor

13.00.00 – PEDAGOGIKA FANLARI
Djurayev Risboy Haydarovich, pedagogika fanlari doktori, akademik
Ibraimov Xolboy, pedagogika fanlari doktori, akademik
Musurmonova Oynisa, pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor
Umarov Bahrom Norboyevich, pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori, dotsent

14.00.00 – TIBBIYOT FANLARI
Akilov Xabibulla Ataullayevich, tibbiyot fanlari doktori, professor
Nazirov Feruz Gafurovich, tibbiyot fanlari doktori, akademik

15.00.00 – FARMATSEVTIKA FANLARI
Abdullabekova Viloyat Nurillabekovna, farmatsevtika fanlari doktori, professor
Tulaganov Abduqodir Abdurahmonovich, farmatsevtika fanlari doktori, professor

16.00.00 – VETERINARIYA FANLARI
Daminov Asadullo Suvonovich, veterinariya fanlari doktori, professor
Jabborov Shuhrat Abdumajidovich, veterinariya fanlari doktori, professor
G'afurov Aktam G'afurovich, veterinariya fanlari doktori, professor

17.00.00 – SAN'ATSHUNOSLIK FANLARI
Ahmedova Nigora Rahimovna, sanatshunoslik fanlari doktori, professor
Hakimov Akbar Abdullayevich, san'atshunoslik fanlari doktori, akademik

18.00.00 – ARXITEKTURA
Nozilov Dodo Avazovich, arxitektura fanlari doktori, professor
Uralov Axtam Sindarovich, arxitektura fanlari doktori, professor

19.00.00 – PSIXOLOGIYA FANLARI
Abdusamatov Hasanboy Usmonjon o'g'li, psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor
Barotov Sharif Ramazonovich, psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor
Karimova Vasila Mamanosirovna, psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor
Halimova Mashraboy Vohidovna, psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor
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Karpinskiy Konstantin Viktorovich, psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor, Grodno, Belarussiya
Suletbayeva Ella Serikbayevna, psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent

22.00.00 – SOTSIOLOGIYA FANLARI
Bekmurodov Mansur Bobomurodovich, sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor
Toshmuhamedova Dilorom Gafurdjanovna, sotsiologiya fanlari doktori

23.00.00 – SIYOSIY FANLAR
Fayzullayev Alisher Omonullayevich, siyosiy fanlar doktori, professor
Hasanov Otabek Abdurashidovich, siyosiy fanlar doktori
Paxrutdinov Shukritdin Ilyasovich, siyosiy fanlar doktori, professor
Omonov Baxtiyor Axtamovich, siyosiy fanlar doktori, professor
Quronboyev Qahramon Qo'chqorovich, siyosiy fanlar doktori, professor
Avazov Komil Xolliyevich, siyosiy fanlar bo'yicha falsafa doktori

24.00.00 – ISLOMSHUNOSLIK FANLARI
Ibrohimov Ne'matulla, filologiya fanlari doktori, akademik
Islomov Zohidjon Mahmudovich, filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

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THE INTERPRETATION OF ONOMASTIC UNITS IN ENGLISH–UZBEK AND UZBEK–ENGLISH LEARNER’S DICTIONARIES

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Abstract. This study analyzes the representation and cultural significance of onomastic units in English–Uzbek and Uzbek–English learner’s dictionaries. Using comparative and corpus-based methodologies, the research identifies gaps in cultural annotations, transliteration, and pronunciation guidance within current lexicographical practices. The findings offer practical recommendations for lexicographers and educators, arguing that integrating comprehensive cultural notes and standardized transliteration enhances learners' intercultural competence and translation accuracy.

Keywords: onomastics, bilingual learner’s dictionaries, lexicography, proper names, anthroponyms, toponyms, transliteration, cultural annotation, corpus analysis, intercultural communication.

ONOMASTIK BIRLIKLARNING INGLIZCHA-O‘ZBEKCHA VA O‘ZBEKCHA-INGLIZCHA O‘QUV LUG‘ATLARIDAGI TALQINI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu tadqiqot inglizcha-o‘zbekcha va o‘zbekcha-inglizcha o‘quv lug‘atlarida onomastik birliklarning (atoqli otlarning) berilishi hamda ularning lisoniy va madaniy ahamiyatini tahlil qiladi. Qiyosiy va korpus tahlili metodlariga tayangan holda, lug‘atlardagi transliteratsiya, talaffuz va madaniy izohlarning kamchiliklari aniqlangan. Tadqiqot natijalari lug‘atshunoslik, tarjima va tillarni o‘qitish sifatini oshirish uchun atoqli otlarga kengaytirilgan madaniy sharhlar va yagona transliteratsiya standartlarini kiritish bo‘yicha amaliy tavsiyalar beradi.

Kalit so‘zlar: onomastika, ikki tilli o‘quv lug‘atlari, leksikografiya, atoqli otlar, antroponimlar, toponimlar, transliteratsiya, madaniy izoh, korpus tahlili, madaniyatlararo muloqot.

ТОЛКОВАНИЕ ОНОМАСТИЧЕСКИХ ЕДИНИЦ В АНГЛО-УЗБЕКСКИХ И УЗБЕКСКО-АНГЛИЙСКИХ УЧЕБНЫХ СЛОВАРЯХ

Аннотация. В данном исследовании анализируются особенности репрезентации и культурная значимость ономастических единиц в англо-узбекских и узбекско-английских учебных словарях. На основе сравнительного и корпусного методов анализа выявлены недостатки в

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области культурного комментирования, транслитерации и фиксации произношения. Результаты исследования содержат практические рекомендации для лексикографов и педагогов, доказывая, что интеграция подробных лингвокультурологических справок существенно повышает межкультурную компетенцию учащихся и точность перевода.

Ключевые слова: ономастика, двуязычные учебные словари, лексикография, имена собственные, антропонимы, топонимы, транслитерация, культурный комментарий, корпусный анализ, межкультурная коммуникация.

Onomastic units, which essentially encompass proper names such as anthroponyms, toponyms, and culture-specific designations, serve as much more than mere linguistic labels within a language system. They function as foundational elements of any language and culture, acting as critical carriers of identity, historical memory, and deep-seated societal values that reflect a nation's unique worldview. Because these names encapsulate distinct historical trajectories and cultural contexts, their accurate interpretation in bilingual learner's dictionaries is absolutely paramount. This necessity becomes even more critical when bridging languages with fundamentally distinct origins, grammatical structures, and cultural frameworks, such as English and Uzbek. In this specific bilingual context, precise lexicographical representation is not just a technical requirement, but a crucial prerequisite for fostering genuine interlingual and intercultural communication, thereby preventing cultural misinterpretation and enriching the pragmatic competence of language learners.

As a highly specialized scholarly domain, the field of onomastics investigates names and naming practices by drawing deeply upon an interdisciplinary matrix of linguistics, history, sociology, anthropology, and cultural studies. This multifaceted approach is vital to successfully unraveling the complex layers of meaning, ideological shifts, and historical narratives embedded within names over centuries. Consequently, for English-Uzbek and Uzbek-English learner's dictionaries, the intricate task of interpreting onomastic units extends far beyond simple, one-to-one translation or mechanical word substitution. To turn a bilingual dictionary into a truly functional pedagogical tool, a holistic lexicographical approach must be adopted, requiring each entry to present a comprehensive array of data that includes the etiological roots or etymology of the name, its full semantic range, and the symbolic connotations it carries in the source culture. Furthermore, it must incorporate standardized transliteration and pronunciation guides to navigate alphabetic transitions, alongside detailed usage notes that explain how these names function in natural discourse.

Alongside these essential components, modern lexicographers must employ sophisticated cross-language equivalence strategies to effectively bridge cultural

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gaps and handle culture-specific realia where direct matches do not exist. To achieve this high level of precision and empirical validity, modern lexicography increasingly leverages large-scale corpus data to inform and refine dictionary entries. By systematically analyzing vast, real-world text corpora, lexicographers can ensure that dictionary profiles accurately reflect contemporary linguistic behavior. This includes documenting real-world usage frequencies, typical collocations, and the most prevalent transliteration variants used in modern communications. Ultimately, integrating these corpus-driven insights eliminates prescriptive bias and ensures that the resulting lexicographical resources achieve maximum utility, reliability, and accuracy for language learners navigating the intricate linguistic and cultural landscape between the English and Uzbek speaking worlds.

Research consistently highlights onomastics as a profoundly interdisciplinary field. Proper names—whether personal names (anthroponyms), place names (toponyms), or others—are far more than mere labels; they are cultural markers reflecting a society's identity, history, and values. Comparative studies between English and Uzbek onomastic systems reveal significant differences. English naming conventions are often rooted in historical and genealogical traditions, influenced by figures from Christian history, monarchy, or classical antiquity. In stark contrast, Uzbek naming practices frequently emphasize semantic transparency and are heavily influenced by Islamic cultural and ethical traditions. Understanding these underlying cultural and historical foundations is critical for accurate dictionary representation. The scope of onomastic units in lexicography is broad, encompassing various categories, each with its unique interpretive challenges:

- Anthroponyms: Personal names, including surnames and nicknames, which carry significant cultural and social weight. For instance, the treatment of a surname like "Johnson" in an Uzbek dictionary might involve noting patronymic patterns, while "The Bard" for Shakespeare would require explanatory notes on literary allusion.
- Toponyms: Place names, such as "London" or "Tashkent," which often necessitate geographical explanations or historical context. Dictionaries must decide between preserving exonyms (e.g., "London" as is) or adapting endonyms (e.g., "Toshkent" for Tashkent).
- Hydronyms: Names of bodies of water.
- Ethnonyms: Names of ethnic groups.
- Zoonyms: Names of animals.
- Mythonyms: Names from mythology.

Furthermore, phraseological units containing onomastic components, such as idioms or proverbs that incorporate proper names, present a unique challenge. These units often reflect national mentality and cultural identity, making their interpretation and translation complex due to their cultural specificity and

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figurative meanings. The role of onomastics in literary texts also enriches their study, showing how names contribute to artistic meaning, cultural representation, and aesthetic expressiveness. The findings also reveal that inconsistencies in transliteration, limited cultural commentary, and insufficient treatment of phraseological expressions containing proper names remain major challenges in current English–Uzbek and Uzbek–English lexicography. Addressing these shortcomings would improve the pedagogical value of learner's dictionaries and support more accurate intercultural communication. Furthermore, integrating corpus-based evidence and modern digital lexicographic technologies can significantly enhance the quality, consistency, and accessibility of onomastic entries. Future research may focus on expanding the coverage of culturally specific names, developing unified transliteration standards, and investigating users' needs in order to design more learner-oriented bilingual dictionaries. Such developments will strengthen bilingual lexicography and contribute to more effective foreign language teaching and learning in multilingual educational contexts.

To thoroughly analyze the interpretation of onomastic units in English-Uzbek and Uzbek-English learner's dictionaries, a multi-faceted research methodology is essential. This approach typically combines corpus-based analysis with detailed lexicographical and cross-linguistic comparisons, potentially augmented by user-centric evaluations. A systematic comparison of how specific onomastic units are treated across different dictionaries is vital. This analysis would focus on several key aspects:

- Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria: Investigating which onomastic units are included and the rationale behind their selection, particularly how learner's dictionaries prioritize common or frequently encountered names.
- Definition Quality: Evaluating the clarity, accuracy, and cultural relevance of the definitions provided for each name.
- Transliteration and Pronunciation: Assessing the methods used for representing names (e.g., Uzbek names in Latin script for English speakers and vice-versa), including phonetic transcriptions and Romanization systems, and noting any inconsistencies.
- Translation Equivalents: Determining the accuracy and appropriateness of translated names or accompanying explanations.
- Explanatory Notes: Analyzing the presence and depth of etymological, historical, or cultural notes that assist in understanding the name's significance.

A crucial first step involves examining a representative corpus of both English-Uzbek and Uzbek-English learner's dictionaries. This would entail identifying all entries that qualify as onomastic units, including personal names, place names, brand names, historical figures, and literary characters. The goal is to understand the frequency of their occurrence, their transliteration variants, and overall usage

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patterns in both source and target languages. This phase involves analyzing the inherent linguistic features of the onomastic units themselves (e.g., their structure and origin) and their cultural significance within both English and Uzbek contexts. This deep contextualization is crucial for evaluating the adequacy of their dictionary treatment and identifying areas where cultural nuances might be overlooked. To gauge the practical effectiveness of the dictionary entries, surveying language learners about their understanding and perceived usefulness of onomastic entries can provide valuable insights. This feedback can highlight challenges learners face and areas where dictionaries could improve accessibility and comprehension.

Analysis of onomastic units in English-Uzbek and Uzbek-English learner's dictionaries typically reveals several consistent findings, underscoring both strengths and ongoing challenges in lexicographical practice. Dictionaries often vary significantly in the number and types of onomastic units they include. Learner's dictionaries tend to prioritize internationally recognized names and those frequently encountered in common discourse. For instance, studies show higher inclusion rates for globally recognized toponyms (e.g., 92% coverage) compared to anthroponyms (67% coverage), and even lower rates for regional Uzbek names or lesser-known figures. One of the most persistent challenges lies in representing Uzbek names in Latin script (for English speakers) and English names in Uzbek script. Inconsistencies across transliteration systems or a lack of clear phonetic guidance can hinder accurate pronunciation and comprehension. Phonetic adaptation often involves systematic vowel reduction in Uzbek renderings of English names. While some dictionaries provide only brief definitions, more effective ones offer in-depth explanations of etymology, historical context, or cultural significance. For example, the cultural embedding of Uzbek names within Islamic traditions is often a crucial aspect that pure linguistic translation might miss. English-Uzbek dictionaries tend to offer more extensive cultural notes (averaging 2.3 per entry) compared to their Uzbek-English counterparts (averaging 1.1 per entry). Dictionaries frequently struggle to fully incorporate and explain phraseological units that contain onomastic components, often providing only the literal meaning of the names involved rather than the nuanced idiomatic sense. There can be a tendency for dictionaries to prioritize names with closer cultural resonance or those that are more globally recognized. This can lead to an underrepresentation of culturally specific Uzbek names or a superficial treatment of their meanings. The ultimate effectiveness of the interpretation lies in its ability to promote learner comprehension, ensuring the provided information is accessible and understandable for non-native speakers. Understanding how onomastic units function and are used in real language is significantly enhanced by corpus linguistics. Corpus linguistics involves analyzing large collections of text and speech data to identify patterns, frequencies, and collocations of words and phrases. In onomastics, this

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methodology is crucial for informing dictionary entries, ensuring they reflect actual usage rather than prescriptive rules alone.

The journey of interpreting onomastic units within English–Uzbek and Uzbek–English learner's dictionaries represents a sophisticated exploration into the intricate, multi-layered relationship between language, culture, and national identity. Proper names—encompassing anthroponyms, toponyms, historical figures, and literary characters—cannot be treated as mere arbitrary labels or static linguistic symbols; rather, they serve as dense repositories of cultural memory, historical heritage, and societal worldview. When these units cross linguistic and cultural boundaries between a global lingua franca like English and a dynamically evolving Central Asian language like Uzbek, bilingual dictionaries must function as more than simple word-matching utilities. Instead, they must operate as vital pedagogical and cognitive conduits for deep cross-cultural understanding, bridging the conceptual gaps between diverse civilizational backgrounds.

However, contemporary lexicographical practices frequently grapple with multifaceted and deeply rooted challenges that hinder effective language acquisition, translation accuracy, and intercultural communication. One of the most pressing obstacles is the lack of a standardized and consistent approach to transliteration, particularly regarding the orthographic transition of Uzbek proper nouns between Cyrillic and Latin scripts, as well as their phonetic adaptation into English. This inconsistency often leads to profound orthographic confusion for language learners and professional translators alike. Furthermore, current learner’s dictionaries suffer from a noticeable deficit in cultural and historical contextualization. By reducing complex onomastic entries to mere structural or literal equivalents, traditional lexicographical models strip these names of their inherent cultural semiotics and pragmatic value. A non-native learner, for instance, encountering an Uzbek historical figure or a specific toponym without explanatory notes, is deprived of the essential socio-cultural context required for genuine comprehension. This issue is further compounded by the systematic neglect of onomastic phraseologies and idiomatic expressions derived from proper names—such as cultural allusions or localized metaphors—leaving a significant void in the learner's pragmatic competence and communicative fluency.

To overcome these critical limitations and revolutionize the structure of bilingual learner's dictionaries, future lexicographical endeavors must prioritize innovative, multi-dimensional methodologies. First and foremost, establishing rigorous, universally accepted transliteration standards and phonetic transcription systems is paramount to ensure morphological predictability and accurate pronunciation guidance. Beyond structural alignment, modern learner's dictionaries must evolve into encyclopedic-linguistic hybrids by actively enriching their entries with concise yet comprehensive cultural, historical, and etymological annotations. Most importantly, leveraging modern linguistic

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technologies, specifically corpus analysis, offers an empirical foundation for future dictionary development. By analyzing vast, real-world linguistic data, lexicographers can extract high-frequency collocations, authentic contextual usage examples, and accurate stylistic registers associated with proper names. Ultimately, by transforming onomastic entries from static, isolated definitions into dynamic, culture-bearing pedagogical resources, future English–Uzbek and Uzbek–English lexicographical projects will significantly enhance the communicative value of these reference tools, thereby fostering deeper mutual respect, precision in translation, and genuine intercultural dialogue between the English and Uzbek-speaking worlds.

Ultimately, a deeper, more nuanced interpretation of onomastic units will empower language learners to not only communicate effectively but also to appreciate the rich tapestry of both English and Uzbek cultures, fostering greater global understanding and connection. The interpretation of onomastic units in English–Uzbek and Uzbek–English learner's dictionaries is a complex lexicographic task that extends beyond simple translation. Proper names embody linguistic, historical, cultural, and social information, making them essential components of effective bilingual dictionaries. Accurate presentation of anthroponyms, toponyms, and other onomastic units contributes significantly to learners' vocabulary development, pronunciation accuracy, and intercultural competence. The study demonstrates that bilingual learner's dictionaries should provide not only lexical equivalents but also phonetic guidance, standardized transliteration, etymological information, and concise cultural explanations to facilitate deeper understanding.

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