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## ON THE SEMANTIC STRUCTURE OF UZBEK CONTRACT APPLICATIONS

**Abstract:** The article explores the semantic aspects of Uzbek verbs. Forms of spiritual harmony, forms of agreement under one meaning are analyzed.

**Key words:** Agreements, semantics, grammatical category, temporality, local meaning, partonomic relation.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

“A category that reflects the attitude of horses towards words in another word group is a category of agreement. This category represents the relationship between the object, the quality and the events in the being” [1, 162]. Agreements play an important role in connecting words in the speech process. “The generalized meanings of the relations expressed by the agreements are formed in the phrase, not in the paradigm of words, that is, such meanings are syntagmatic in nature” [2, 221]. “Agreements, of course, do not form all the syntactic units (parts) of speech. For example, agreement is not involved in the formation of adjectives. But most parts, even some types of sentences, are formed by agreement. For example, possessor, focuser, interpreter, as ado, and speech are, of course, formed by agreement. In this case, the cut is also partially represented by a compound word. It seems “that the category of agreement is very important in the formation of syntactic units” [3, 191]. It is clear from these ideas that agreements live in language with a functional nature. It is also considered to form other units due to its syntactic relation to words. In addition to the

functional and formative properties of agreements, the forms included in this paradigm have a semantic nature. Several scholars have conducted scientific research on the semantic side of contract forms [4].

### The main part

In this study, we will focus on the forms of agreement that fall within one context. We also focus on their methodological aspects.

Conjunctive forms are divided into 2 groups, first of all, according to which category they are combined with:

1) The system of conjunctions with lexemes of the horse category;

2) The system of conjunctions associated with lexemes in the verb family.

The infinitive form is part of the first group, while the infinitive, direction, place-time, and exit conjunctions have the ability to combine with the lexemes in the second group. However, this classification is relative, that is, there are cases when lexemes in the form of accusative conjunctions are combined with verb lexemes. In such cases, the future tense is different from the place attached to the horse

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lexemes. While the participle form of a verb conjugated with a noun lexeme means dependent, the suffix of a verb conjugated with a verb lexeme does not mean dependent.

In some places, conjugation forms of verb lexemes are attached to horse or lexemes. In such cases, the meaning of the agreement in the verb lexeme changes. For example, in the combination of patriotism, there is no sense of direction. There is no exit point in the largest combination. Through the semantics of contract forms it is possible to determine in which category of lexemes they can be attached. We have already mentioned this through linguistic evidence.

The naming of the forms included in the contract paradigm stems from their semantic nature. "The naming of contracts depends on their main and leading functions: each contract has many meanings, grammatical functions, one of which is its ruling side, and that agreement is named after that ruling side. For example, horses derived from: have many meanings, such as place of departure, cause, means, value, comparison, increase, but the first meaning is its main feature, so it is called an exit verb. . This means that the name of any agreement cannot reflect all aspects of it" [5, 3] It is also possible to understand such a process in the naming of other forms of agreement. For example, the future tense has not only the meaning of direction, but also many meanings, such as reciprocity, purpose, cause, purpose. The most characteristic of such meanings, the most productive in the structure of sentences, is chosen in the designation of the form. The future tense is included in science as a term mainly because it is added to lexemes meaning place and time, and because it has such a meaning. It is understandable that the form of the word is also called by this name because it has the meaning of belonging.

Although the forms of the contract are different in form, they can have semantically unifying semantics. In the expression of the meaning of a place, the conjugation of exit, place-time, and direction form a group. Because each of these agreements has a place. Therefore, it is not a mistake to describe these agreements as agreements of local significance. The term local is used to refer to units that represent a spatial relationship [6]. **Local meaning exists in the form of direction, place, and exit.**

For example:

*Yoz kechasi. Osmon – falakda.*

*Kunduzning kitobi o'qildi.*

*Tars yorildi qovun palakda*

*Oltin shaftolilar to'kildi.*

*Dalalarda mudraydi uyqu,*

*Dala yotar kutib quyoshni.*

*Ariqlarda doim uyg'oq suv,*

***Polizlarga ketadi shoshib. (R.Parfi)***

In this passage, the word, which takes the form of a conjugation of direction, means the place of

destination, that is, the place of destination. To determine if there is a directional meaning in a route convention appendix, it is sufficient to replace the convention with auxiliaries that represent the directional meaning. For example, *Ariqlarda doim uyg'oq suv, Poliz tomon ketadi shoshib.*

The form of the directional contraction can mean the place in addition to the meaning of the destination. For example,

*Dunyoni kashf etib, dunyoni bildik,*

*Tadqiq eta oldik yomg'irni, qorni*

*Falak peshtoqiga bayroqni ildik,*

*Bildik borliq aro har neki borni. (J.Kamol)*

In the example above, you can see that the word for roof means place. But direction doesn't mean anything. This means that the local meaning of the route agreement can come in different semantics. In some examples, the meaning of direction and place is syncretic. For example,

***Samarqandga borsam men agar,***

*Ulug'bekni ko'rib qaytaman.*

*Ul qon yig'lab turar har safar,*

*Men dardimni kimga aytaman. (Qo'shiqdan)*

The Samarkand lexeme in this passage reflects the meaning of place and orientation to this place..

The most characteristic aspect of the future tense is that it expresses the meaning of place. The fact that the agreement is called by such a term is due to its predominant meaning. This form of agreement always expresses the meaning of place when it occurs in lexemes that express the meaning of place. For example,

*Balki, ustoz Oybekdek to'lib*

*Yozajaksan yangi bir doston.*

*Balki, Habib Abdulla bo'lib*

***Sahrolarda ochajaksan kon. (A.Oripov)***

The word desert used in the above passage has a local meaning, and the future tense also has a local meaning. This conjunction can also mean place when added to words that do not denote place. In this case, the locality in the lexeme that represents the subject is slightly different from the locality in the lexeme that represents the meaning of the place. For example,

***Yuragimda bir so'z yotar seni o'ylab,***

*Bilarmisan go'zal yorim, bilarmisan?*

*Seni o'ylab kechalari men bedorman,*

*Bilarmisan go'zal yorim, bilarmisan?*

*(Qo'shiqdan)*

The lexeme of the heart in this text has no meaning of place, it is a lexeme of the human body. However, the local meaning came to this lexeme after the addition of the adverb of place and time. The local meaning of the above two lexemes is slightly different. In the desert, the lexeme means work, the place where the action is done, being done, or is now being done, while in my heart the lexeme means the place where the objects are, or the place where you are temporarily staying in that thing.

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The locality in the exit agreement is different from the agreements that have the above local meaning. The infinitive form means to leave the place in the lexeme to which it is added. For example,

*Balxdan horib qaytgan Alisher misol  
Endi to 'lg'azgandi cho'kkan dovotin.  
Ketdi bir pok siymo, teran bir xayol  
Qoldirib dunyoda hech so'nmas yodin.*

(A.Oripov)

The Balkhdan lexeme in the above verse reflects the meaning of coming and going from a certain place. The verb to come out can be added to lexemes that mean some place to denote belonging to a place. For example, we are from Uzbekistan, we see that words like valley, city are used in human speech. The form of speech in this sense is mainly used in the conversational style.

*Nazrul Islom tor zindonning*

*Tuynugidan qaraydi*

*Ko'rib zangori osmoning*

*Bir parchasin yayraydi. (E.Vohidov)*

In the above verse, there is also a place meaning in the lexeme from the hole, but the form of the outgoing contraction that expresses the local meaning above differs from the content in the outgoing contraction that creates the locality in that lexeme. While the meaning of place in the lexeme of Balkh means to move from somewhere, the lexeme of Uzbekistan means to belong to that place. There is no such meaning in the lexeme of the hole. In the sense of a place where the form of the infinitive is added to the lexemes denoting the subject, the infinitive is not reflected.

When causal agreements are added to words, the word accepts the question of why. Contracts that express a local meaning are usually added to semantic words in a place and express different states of the place, while agreements that express a cause do not join lexemes that have a causal meaning. This meaning emerges when agreements are made. For example, in the compound to fall from a mountain, there is a place in the mountain lexeme, and in the compound of fear, there is no reason in the form of fear. The reason can be expressed in the direction of departure and departure agreements. For example,

*Qadamlar, qadamlar, og'ir qadamlar...*

*Etiklar zarbidan titraydi tuproq,*

*Qayerga ketmoqda shuncha odamlar?*

*Nahotki, yo'llar shunchalar yiroq! (E.Vohidov)*

The word "shock" in the passage above reflects the meaning of the word. The content of the soil vibrates due to the impact of the boots is understood. In this example, the -dan form is added to a lexeme in the horse category to reveal the meaning of cause. The infinitive can be added to lexemes in certain function forms of the verb to mean cause. For example, *Ukamning baqirganidan chopib, onamning xonasiga kirdim. Ukamning sepkil toshgan yuzi dahshatdan titrar, yerda yotgan onamni quchoqlaganacha qaqqashab*

*yig'lardi. (J.Jovliyev)* In this passage, the conjugation of the verb is added to the adjective form of the verb to reveal the meaning of the cause. For example, "*U eshik gumburlashidan cho'chib uyg'ondi. Boshi g'umbillab og'riyotganidan aroq qo'lbolamasmikan deb o'yladi. So'ngra bitta aroqni gazaksiz ichgandan keyin har qanday bosh xum kalla bo'lsa ham yorilib ketadi-da*", - dedi o'ziga o'zi. (Muhammad Ziyov) In this example, the suffix of the verb is added to the form of the action noun, and the meaning of the cause is expressed.

Just as a directional agreement means an exit, this form of agreement also has a causal meaning. Adds adjective lexemes of nouns and verbs to express causal meaning. The expression of such meanings occurs more in the spoken word, in the style of speech. For example, *Bolalarning shovqiniga onaxon uyg'onib ketdi.* The word noise in this sentence means that the mother woke up. In the morphemeless state of the noise lexeme, there is no causal meaning, and the causal meaning is loaded after the directional conjugation form is added. So, the future tense also has the property of expressing the meaning of the cause. *U tomog'I ovqat tiqilib qolganiga gapira olmadi.* The only reason he couldn't speak was because he was stuck. The conjugation of direction in this example is added to the adjective form of the verb to reveal the meaning of the cause. These causal agreements can be applied interchangeably. We have seen, for example, that the infinitive, which expresses the meaning of reason, is more widely used in the biblical style than the infinitive, which expresses this meaning, and is more active in written speech. In this sense, the outgoing contraction is active in both oral and written speech, while the outgoing contraction is seen only in oral speech.

There are types of agreements that represent the meaning of time. Agreements that have this meaning are called temporal agreements. Temporal meaning has been studied in many linguistic studies [7; 8; 9; 10]. Basic research on temporality has been done on lexical units. However, it is noted that this meaning also exists in other language units. Each type of morpheme can have a temporality. Agreements are no exception. The meaning of time is mainly in the contract of place-time, which can be deduced from the fact that the contract has such a name. In addition, direction and departure agreements can have a temporal meaning.

"The meaning of the word added in is very limited, so we called the time-time conjugation, which is often used, the place-time conjugation" [5, 57]. In Ayub Gulyamov, the most characteristic feature of the form of agreement is that it means place. He pointed out that the expression of the meaning of time occurs when horses with the meaning of time and the action with the meaning of time, state, event are added to the lexemes. For example,

*Har bahorda shu bo'lar takror,*

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*Har bahor ham shunday o'tadi.  
Qancha tirishsam ham u beor,  
Yellar meni aldab ketadi.* (H.Olimjon)

In this poem, the future tense is added to the spring lexeme, which means time, and although the suffix -da is dropped here, the meaning of the sentence does not change. The meaning of time is clear. But by joining lexemes that do not have the meaning of time, this agreement has the potential to reveal the meaning of time. For example,

*Jon-u dilim, qariman, axir.  
Qariganda es ketar, Tanya,  
Eh, yoshlikda ziyarak edim bir,  
So'z aytdimi ulug'lar unda...* (Pushkin)

In the above verse, the old lexeme has no meaning of time. Once the contract form is added, the meaning of the time is added. The old lexeme represents a sign of time. The meaning of time depends on the form of agreement.

The word in the present tense can mean time. In this case, the meaning begins at the beginning of an event. For example, *Bu yil paxta terimi sentabrdan boshlanadi*. The word September itself has a meaning of time, but after the addition of the form of agreement, the meaning of time changes. Let's take an example of the fact that the future tense comes from lexemes that do not have a semantic meaning of time and have a temporal meaning. For example, *Oliyohdagi dars jarayonlari soat sakkizdan boshlanadi*. In this example, it joins a word in the number series to indicate the starting point of the time. A form of directional agreement can sometimes have a temporal meaning by being added to a horse lexeme with a semantic tense. For example, *Ularning to'ylari bahorga qoldirilgan edi*. We can understand from the meaning of the name of the season that the main sema in the semantics of the spring lexeme is temporality. The combination of direction and spring lexeme is natural. In both cases, there is a sense of time, which does not prevent them from entering into a syntagmatic relationship. The conjugation of a direction is added to the words in the number series to express the meaning of time. For example, *majlis kechki sakkizga chaqirildi*. In the sentence, the suffix of the directional conjugation is added to the number eight to reveal the meaning of time.

The relation of one suffix to another is important in expressing its specific meaning. The form of the verb to come out can mean something like a part. Only in order for such a meaning to emerge does the revenue have to be synonymous with the form of agreement. For example, *nondan oling – nonni oling*. This meaning does not occur if the form of the output contract cannot be replaced by the revenue contract. In this case, the future tense should be synonymous with the future tense. Therefore, these forms of agreement can be called agreements that represent a partonomic relationship. "In linguistics, the whole-unit relationship of linguistic units is called the

partonomic relationship" [11, 45]. The partisan meaning of the verb to leave means that the action is partially transferred to the object [6, 68]. The partisan expression of the adverbial participle is very productive when used in an artistic style, in oral speech. For example,

*Rustanning akasi urushdan qaytdi,  
Qo'ltiqtayog' I bor,  
Bir oyog' I yo'q.  
Rustam aytib berdi:*

*Ataka payti  
Tizzasidan olib ketgan emish o'q.* (E.Vohidov)

The lexeme of the knee in this verse refers to a specific part of the knee, not the whole knee. If the form of the contract was used instead of the contract, the meaning of the whole knee would be understood. The following example shows how the future tense represents the whole. For example,

*Yod bilardim alifbening harflarini  
O'qir edim informbyuro xabarini.  
Juman "pochta" dadamdan xat keltirgan kun  
Katta bayram yuz hijjilab, yuz tutilib  
Takrorlardim yirilguncha xat titilib.* (E.Vohidov)

The future tense of the word letters means that he knows all the letters of the alphabet. When I came across the letters of the alphabet in the form I knew, they would mean some, not all of them.

Forms of agreement can mean to perform an action or process by any means. We agree that agreements with this meaning are called media agreements. The most active agreement in the emergence of this meaning is the adverb of time. For example,

*Parvoz etsam yuksam samoda  
Zamonaviy laynerda bukun.  
Rahmat deyman yorug' dunyoda  
Dangasalar borligi uchun.* (E.Vohidov)

In the passage above, the liner lexeme means vehicle after the addition of a place-time agreement form. It is understandable that he flew in a liner in the high sky. When the future tense joins such objects and goes somewhere, and represents direction, the meaning of the medium emerges. In addition, lexemes denoting nouns are very active in the emergence of the meaning of the medium. For example, we see in writing that compounds such as writing in pencil and opening in a stick are used in oral speech.

The infinitive form also has the ability to convey the meaning of the medium. For example,

*Meni tanir bolalar ham  
Tongim sabolaridan  
Maktabdagi qo'ng'iroqning  
Kumush sadolaridan.* (A.Muxtor)

The verb to come out of the sabo and its sounds means a medium, because children get to know it through the sabo as ado.

Conjunctive forms can be added to some lexemes to indicate what the idea is about. This

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phenomenon is observed not only in the form of a single agreement, but also in the form of various agreements. For example,

*Bobolardan so'z ketsa zinhor,  
Bir kalom bor gap avvalida.  
Osmon olmi tug'ildi ilk bor  
Ko'ragoniy jadvallarida. (A.Oripov)*

The affix -dan in the word ancestor in this verse means that the idea is about ancestors. In determining this meaning, instead of the future tense, you can freely swap assistants about. If they can be exchanged without any change in meaning, it represents the subject matter. When it comes to grandparents, grandparents. In this example, it is clear from the synonymy that the subject matter is fully reflected. The suffix of the future tense can also indicate what the idea is about. For example,

*Dada,  
U kun sizni tushimda ko'rdim.  
Oq otda keldingiz,  
So'radingiz suv.  
Men **buni** ayamga gapirib berdim.  
Dadang keladi, deb aytdi,  
Rostmi shu?..(E.Vohidov)*

The lexeme of this passage in this passage has been telling us what the idea is about. It meant telling her mother what she had seen in her dream.

The meaning of the conjugation of the direction is mentioned in the scientific works or books on the subject [5]. The presence or absence of such a meaning is determined by substituting the word avaz instead of the directional conjugation. The meaning of evaz must be distinguished from the meaning of naming. In exchange, it is used to buy or buy something instead of something. In the sense of being called, the meaning of being named for a person or thing does not appear. For example,

*Bordim shahardin "Yakkatut",  
Baqqoli duzdi badburut,  
Bir **tangaga** sotgay bir qurut  
Insofi yo'q, tarror ekan. (Muqimiy)*

The fact that a kurut was sold for a coin was evidenced by the agreement of the route. The same thing happens with speech. For example, I bought bread for a thousand rubles, which means a thousand rubles.

It is a productive phenomenon that the conjugation of a direction means a substitute in the arithmetic words that come with a lexeme in a number group, but this meaning also occurs when it comes with lexemes in some noun groups. For example,

*Fabrikaning yo'lidan  
Ro'molcha topib oldim.  
Topib oldi demanglar,  
**Mehnatga** sotib oldim. (Xalq go'shig'i)*

In this verse, the form of the directional contraction in the labor lexeme means that he bought a handkerchief in exchange for labor, which means that labor was spent in exchange for the purchase of a handkerchief. able to express meaning. for example, in the process of buying or selling something through currency lexemes, such as coins, soums, and gold, the term exit means exchange.

## Conclusion

In conclusion, it can be said that the forms of agreement are combined in a paradigm, but also harmonize under different semantics. We have observed through linguistic examples that the contract forms are semantically very rich. In addition to the semantic harmonization of contract forms, it is also productive for only one semant to be specific to a particular contract form.

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