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A. Mamajonov

Ferghana State University
Corresponding Member
of Russian Academy of Sciences
Doctor of Philological sciences (DSc), Professor
Fergana, Uzbekistan

E. Bakirova

Ferghana State University
Teacher
Fergana, Uzbekistan

LINGUISTIC UNITS USED WITH THE TERM «COMPLEX» IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

Abstract: The article is devoted to the description of linguistic units, which have been explained under the term "complex" in the Uzbek language, the features of their use at the language level. The classification of complex sentences at the syntactic level, complex simple sentences, and compound-complex sentences was described. The consistent approach to the naming language units according to their structure, the interpretation and order of terms associated with the word "complex" was also studied.

Key words: language, name, term, syntactic level, phrase, sentence, exclamation, complex sound, complex suffix, complex noun, complex part, compound-complex, complex syntactic integrity, composite sentence, complex simple sentence, compound-complex sentence, sentence composed of compound-complex, complex type of compound sentence.

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Introduction

In recent years, as a result numerous research works in the field of science, radical changes have been taking place in all areas including the emergence of new theories in linguistics.

In this article, we have discussed the use of the word "complex" as a term in the Uzbek language, and the definitions given to them. The article also focuses on cases in which the word "complex" does not justify itself as a term, and the interpretation or evaluation of a linguistic unit under different terms only leads to misunderstanding.

The main part

In the initial stage, the lexical meaning of the word "complex" has been discussed:

the word **COMPLEX** is defined as a composed, structured, collected and mixed. The Uzbek dictionary defines such meanings as:

1. difficult to solve, understand, accomplish; complex, difficult. *A complicated matter.*

2. consisting of several parts, and elements; content. *Complex substance. Complex number (mat.), complex cut (gram.)* II Structurally extraordinary work. *Sophisticated machine.* [1. Part I. Page 481]

The term "**complex**" occurs in the Uzbek language in many areas. In linguistics, the word "**complex**" is used in two different meanings:

1. in a narrow interpretation, it is used as a term for any science. For example: in linguistics: a *complex sound, a complex suffix, a complex noun, a complex part, a complex compound, a complex sentence*;

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2. broadly it is used as a commentary term.

At first, we discuss the name (designation) and term, their general and different aspects:

A name (designation) is the name of a word, event, feature, action, or situation specific to the linguistic (parole) layer of the language. In some sources, there are definitions that the name and term are synonymous. However, it is impossible to agree with this opinion. Because the term is used as the name of its units within a particular science. No term can be a term. Nevertheless, every term, in general, falls within the scope of the terms.

A **term** is a word or phrase, which is a clear and stable expression of a particular concept specific to a field of science, technology, or profession; the name: *Botanical terms. Jewelry terms. Cotton terms. - Yuldash explained Elmurad the unknown terms.* (Shuhrat) [Part 1. II. 165]

The word "**complex**" in the meaning of term is actively used in many sciences. Linguistics also has linguistic units called "complex" at almost all levels of language. It was found necessary to study the **name "complex"** and the **term "complex"** used in

textbooks, manuals, monographs and scientific articles in the Uzbek language:

Compound consonants consist of two **consonants** (in $ch = t + sh$, $j = d + j$ *jadal, jora*). In the pronunciation of these sounds, the frontal part of the tongue touches on alveoli, but it is not plosive, the air is mostly slippery. The result is an incomplete explosion and the subsequent sliding creates mixed sounds involving two different methods. [Page 4.34]

Even if the components of **complex suffixes** contain more than one component, they are not divided into compounds: the suffixes *-chi, -lik* in the word *gulchilik* (гулчилик-floriculture) are considered simple suffixes; and the suffix *-chilik* in the word *dehqonchilik* (farming) is a complex suffix because it is inseparable from the suffix *-chi* and *-lik*. If the preceding section is used before suffix *-lik*, the suffixes *-chi* and *-lik* are divided and can be considered simple one. If the preceding section is not used independently, the suffix *-chilik* is not divided into the structural components and can be considered complex suffix. [8. Page 148]

Table 1.

Simple suffix	Complex suffix
чойхоначилик	мардикорчилик
ўқитувчилик	кулчилик
балиқчилик	озчилик
тўқувчилик	шерикчилик
тиқувчилик	йўқчилик
ёзувчилик	қариччилик

The history of linguistics emphasizes three main ways: simplification, restructuring, and complexity. **Complication** is the transition of a word, which was previously considered a root word to a series of compound or complex words, or the transition of single-morph words to two or more morph words. This phenomenon is rare in languages. [4. Page 50]

Complex name. By shortening a number of stable compounds, acronyms are formed and speech conciseness is achieved: *Department of the Internal Affairs (Police agency) - Ички ишлар бошқармаси - ИИБ*. Abbreviation is not the creation of a new word, because the abbreviation refers only to the form of the word and does not affect the meaning. An acronym is therefore an abbreviated form of a stable phrase, or rather a complex noun. [P. 8.175] When we say the abbreviation, its full, expanded meaning comes to one's mind: *DTM - Давлат тест маркази (State Testing Center), DTS - Давлат таълим стандарти (State Education Standard), UN - United Nations.*

Complex number. A number is a set of words that express the number, order, and approximation of an object. [P. 9.107] They are: *one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, twenty, thirty, forty,*

fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety, one hundred, thousand, million, billion. It consists of words such as ... There are also **complex numbers** made up of these words: *two thousand twenty-one*.

Definitions related to the **term "complex"** in the Uzbek language can often be found in the context of the passages. For example: *complex predicate, complex attribute, complex object.* In the following, we will focus on each part separately, proving our point with examples:

Complex predicate. There are two types of predicates according to their structure: *simple* and *complex predicate*. The predicate which is expressed in one word is a simple predicate. The predicate consisting of more than one word is called a **complex predicate**. Auxiliary words (auxiliary verb, conjunction, relative word, etc.) also form a complex predicate. The extended compound and phrase become a single part of the clause and cannot be divided into other parts within themselves. In this case, they are complex predicate: *Дадам қўли очик эдилар (Dad was open-handed). Улар беш кишидан иборат эди. (They consisted of five people).* [7. Page 55]

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Table 2.

Simplepredicate	Complex predicate
<i>Пахта ва тилладан юрт <u>безанади</u>.</i>	<i>Минг йилларким булбул каломи ўзгармайди – <u>яхлит ҳамшиа</u>. (А.Орипов)</i>
<i>Ҳақиқат <u>аччиқ</u>.</i>	<i>Ёлгон узоққа кетса ҳам, ҳақиқат <u>қувиб етар</u>. (Мақол)</i>
<i>Мунча секин <u>қимирлайди</u>? (А.Мухтор)</i>	<i>Юзни ерга қаратиши бундан <u>ортиқ бўладими</u>? (Ў.Ҳошимов)</i>
<i>Болам ёлгон шеър <u>айтмас</u>. (А.Обиджон)</i>	<i>Ҳамма гап – <u>менинг йўқлигимда</u>.</i>

Complex modifier. A modifier is often connected to a predicate, it expresses the place, time, and state, reason, purpose, degree and quantity of the action understood from it and composes a subordinate

part. A modifier expressed by an independent word is a simple modifier, and a case expressed by an expanded compound is a **complex modifier**. [7. Page 80]

Table 3.

Simple modifier	Complex modifier
<i>Киши кўпгина <u>нарсаларсиз</u> ҳам яшай олади, лекин <u>танҳоликда</u> яшай олмайди. (Л.Берне)</i>	<i>Фақат <u>одамлар...орасидагина</u> киши ўзини ўзи <u>англишга</u> қодир. (И.Гёте)</i>
<i>Киши жамият учун яралган. У <u>ёлғиз</u> яшашига <u>лаёқатли</u> эмас ва <u>яққа</u> яшашига <u>журъати</u> етмайди. (У.Блекстоун)</i>	<i>Дегил инсон десанг ани не ажаб, бўлмаса <u>қирқ</u> <u>яшарда</u> ақл-у адаб. (Сайфи Саройи)</i>

Complex object. The Object is subordinate part of the clause, which is governed by a verb. The object may be in the form of a compound. The **complex**

object, expressed by an independent compound, serves to clarify the content of the sentence. [Page 7.84]

Table 4.

Simple object	Complex object
<i><u>Яхшига</u> қора юқмас, <u>ёмонга</u> эл боқмас. (Мақол)</i>	<i>Кимки <u>бўш вақтини</u> оқилона ўтказа олса, <u>шахсий маданияти</u> олий даражадаги кишидир. (Б.Рассел)</i>
<i><u>Вақтини</u> бой бераётганида хуноб бўладиган одам <u>энг доно</u> одамдир. (Данте)</i>	<i><u>Вақт</u> ва <u>сўв</u> <u>тошиқини</u> ҳеч қачон қутиб <u>турмайди</u>. (В.Скотт)</i>

Complex components. The parts of speech are of two kinds according to their structure: simple and complex components. **Complex components** are represented by two or more words connected to each other. *Complex parts* are represented as follows:

1. stable compounds are the complex component of the clause: *Сен ўлгур, бу уйга бир марта ҳам бошингни тикмадинг. (Ойбек) Аммо турмуш раиснинг “каромат”ини пучга чиқарди. (Ш.Рашидов)*

2. independent compounds can also form the complex component of the clause: *Дадам ўша замон бизни оинасиникига олиб борди. (А.Қаҳҳор) Аҳмад Хусайн қулбачаларнинг...бири...олдида тўхтади. (Ойбек) Тўрт томони баланд уй-айвонлар билан ўралган ҳовлида нафас бўғилла бошлади. (Ойбек)*

Syntactic analysis of complex components represented by a stable compound is impossible in terms of internal connection. In this case, its meaning is lost. Syntactic analysis of complex components

represented by an independent compound is possible in terms of internal structure. This is considered a secondary analysis. In the secondary analysis of the above free-joining complex component is divided into the following parts: tort - attribute, tomoni–attributive, *уй-айвонлар билан-* object, *ўралган –* object, *баланд -*attribute, *тўрт томони-* subject, *ўралган-*predicate. [Page 2.121]

Complex compounds. Phrase syntax studies a group of grammatically related words in a sentence. The basis of the syntax of word combinations are forms of interconnection - adhesion, govern, transformation. In terms of form, it is the richest and most complex govern: *юртга садоқат, ҳосилдан нишона, кўзларимда нам, ишонч учун ташаккур, сайр ҳақида сўхбат*.

The main element of the compound verb requires that the words denoting the names of official documents, such as *ҳужжат, шартнома, қарор, гувоҳнома*(a *document, contract, decision, certificate*) come with auxiliaries *ҳақида,*

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тўғрисида(about): *битим тўғрисида имзо чекмоқ, мусобақа тўғрисида шартнома тузмоқ*. (to sign an agreement, to conclude a contract about the competition). Such constructions exist as integral and **complex compounds**, which are more common in headings and shortened due to the omission of the auxiliary part of the verb, or such compounds are used in the form of subject govern. [Page 2.79]

An element can define the whole compound. In this case, the governing element is actually come from the compound (it indicates the state of domination-subordination): *Шишадек тиниқ осмон* (*шишадек – subordinate, тиниқ осмон- governor*).

In some cases, the subordinate was actually come from compound; the subordinate subject is the main in itself, contains subordinate elements, where

the union of these two elements governed: *Кўп болали аёл* - *кўп*(subordinate) + *бола* (main) *ли* – subordinate, *аёл* – main. *Инак кўйлакли ёш қиз*. [Page 3.16]

Complex introduction. Introduction is the attitude of the speaker to the opinion he expresses (belief, suspicion, affirmation, denial ...), the relation of the opinion to someone (belonging, relevance), the degree of importance of the components of his opinion (first, second ...) and its components represents colorful meanings such as additional information or comments. The input is as simple and complex as all the parts. Simple introductions are represented by words and phrases, while **complex introduction** are represented by word combinations, extended components, and sentences. [7. Page 127]

Table 5.

Simple introduction	Complex introduction
<i>Шунингдек, кўп одамлар ҳам бировнинг шоҳона зиёфатида меҳмон бўлишдан ўз уйларида камтарона кун кечиршини афзал кўрадилар. (“Эзоп масаллари”)</i>	<i>Отинойи, кўтинча, ўз иши билан шугулланар, дарсоа, асосан, халифа (ҳозирги тил билан айтганда, синф бошлиғи) раҳбарлик қилар, шўхлик қилган қизларга ҳам халифанинг ўзи жазо берар эди. (К.Қахҳорова)</i>

Complex exclamation. Exclamation is a word or phrase that focuses on the speaker’s speech and represents another person or object. There are three types of exclamation according to their structure: a) shortened exclamation, b) extended exclamation, and c) **complex exclamation.** *Инсон тез ўтувчи орзу-ҳавасларга уйинчоқ бўлмаслиги керак, Тўғонбек.* (Ойбек) Exclamation expands with its own words: *Шеър айтгим келяпти, азиз дўстларим, шеър айтгим келяпти, гўзал Фарғона.* (Ғ.Ғулом) *Шерюрак эй қаҳрамон, ёвдан жаҳонни пок эт.* (Х.Олимжон) *Азиз ота-оналар, меҳрибон устозлар, билимга чанқоқ ўқувчилар, байрамнинг қутлуғ бўлсин.*

Complications with complex content usually come at the beginning of the conversation: *Гулноз, қизим, кўзани олиб, булоққа бориб кел.* (М.Ибрагимов)[page 2,140]

Complex sentences in Uzbek language are classified differently by Uzbek scientists. For example, in modern Uzbek literary language, two different terms are used in relation to a complex simple sentence, i.e. a concept:

- 1) "complex sentence",
- 2) "complicated simple sentence"

According to academician G.Abdurahmanov, sentence is a part of speech, expressing a certain idea. There are four types of sentences according to their structure: simple sentences, complex sentences, compound sentences, and periods. A **compound sentence** is a sentence construction that contains separate parts, exclamation, or introductory parts and

combinations in addition to the main parts of speech. These different constructions differ from simple sentence constructions in content and structure. In complex sentences, a complex meaning is understood: *Йигим-теримни олганимиздан кейин, баҳоргача икки юз йигирма гектар янги ер очишимиз керак.* (А.Қахҳор) This statement expresses, firstly, the need *йигим-теримнинг олинини*, and, secondly, the need *янги ер очилиши*. Moreover, the attributive construction of this sentence differs from the ordinary parts of speech in its intonation and structure, and closes the following sentences. There is also the above feature in sentences involving gerundial, conditional, and adverbial modifier constructions. Exclamatory, introductory, and compound sentences also differ from simple sentences with expressing complex ideas and are structured. Therefore, it is important to study such constructive sentences as complex sentences. [2. Page 98.99]

According to the scientists A.Berdaliev and B.Sheronov, the idea is complicated in **simple sentences**. In addition to the main idea of the sentence, another idea is added. In this case, the structure of the sentence is complicated by introductory, composite, separated parts: *Ўз эрини олган юрғизмаган аёл, шубҳасиз, уни орқага тортади.* (“Тафаккур гулшани”)[page 5.110]

Based on the above findings, it should be noted that we can see complex sentences and complicated simple sentences as a single phenomenon.

The naming of a concept at the syntactic level of the Uzbek linguistics under different terms is also

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observed in the context of compound sentences. Below, the scholars G.Abdurahmanov, A.Gulamov, M.Askarova, M.Irisqulov, refer to the evidence and examples under the term "complex compound sentence" in the textbooks and manuals:

According to academician G.Abdurahmanov, in the modern Uzbek literary language, the following sentences are more than one subordinate to the main sentence, forming the complex type of compound sentence. In addition, not only subordinate clauses, but also compound subordinate clauses can be more than one in a context and form a compound sentence with a **complex type of compound sentence**.

The complex type of compound sentence can be structured compound subordinate clause + subordinate clause with several compounds + main clause, mixed sentence + main clause, subordinate clause with several compounds + subordinate compound clause, mixed sentence + compound subordinate clause.

The intonation of the equation exists in the complex components: *Камтар бўлсанг, обрў ортар; Гердайсанг, энса қотар.* (Proverbs)

Equivalent compounds, which connect the parts of speech between such components, or particles used in this function, can be used: *Шундай одамлар борки, улар фақат ўзларини ўйлайдилар; лекин шундай одамлар борки, улар ўз ҳаётларини халқ хизматига бағишлайдилар.* (P.Tursun)

In some cases, the predicate is common to both components: *Айтсам, тилим куюди; айтмасам, дилим.* (Proverbs)

Compound sentences with complex components are formed by the addition of three or more compound sentences. In this case, there is an equilibrium and subordination relationship between the components: *Чой дамладингми, ҳиди гуркираб турсин; ош пиширдингми, масаллиги жойида бўлсин; ётоқда ётибсанми, кўпчиликнинг жойи – ётоқ озода бўлсин.* (H.Gulom) [2.496, p. 497]

Another scholar M.Irisqulov, states that a **complex compound sentence (mixed compound sentence)** consists of at least two equal (ie connected) **sentences** and one or more subordinate clauses: *Соғлиқ яхши бўлса, иш ҳам унумли бўлади, киши чарчамайди. Баҳор келди, аммо ҳаво анча совуқ, чунки қиш бир оз чўзилиб кетди.* [4. Page 135]

According to our scholars A.Gulamov and M.Askarova, compound sentences do not always consist in a combination of two simple sentences. Compound sentences also consist of a combination of three or more simple sentences. Such sentences **are** called **complex type of compound sentences**. Simple sentences in such a compound sentence do not differ in structure and grammatical features from simple sentences in a connected or compound sentence. In compound sentences of the compound type, simple sentences are joined by compounding or by both

composition and subordination. In this regard, they can be divided into three groups:

1. Complex compound sentences formed by subordination (composite sentences with several compounds): *Ким ишинг ҳавасини олса, ким шу ишдан бир нима чиқишига ишонса, ўша ударник бўлади.* (A.Qahhor) *Борди-ю рост бўлса, ҳаммаси эмас, ярми рост бўлганда ҳам, жуда хунук гап-ку.* (A.Qahhor)

2. Composite sentences formed by complex compounds: *Адрлар ранг-баранг гуллар билан ясанади, сойликда сувлар тошиб ҳайқиради, лекин буларнинг барчасини она кўрмади сира!* (Oybek)

3. Composite sentences formed by compound and subordination (or compound sentences of the mixed type): *Бу гап кутилмаган бўлса ҳам, Мирҳомидхўжанинг ёшига муносиб равишда таранг ва тиниқ қизил юзи оқаришиди, оқ оралаган чўққи соқол хиёл титради.* (A.Qahhor) *Карим келгач, сен кетгин; лекин мен бора олмайман, чунки бу ерда анча иш бор.* [Page 3,233]

According to the scientists A.Berdaliev and B.Sheronov, a **complex compound sentence** is a multi-compound type of compound sentences with more than two predicate parts. There are three types of predicate units in complex compound sentences, depending on the type of syntactic connection:

- a) the composite sentence with complex compound connected by the equation;
- b) the complex compound sentence related to subordination;
- c) the complex compound sentence involving both equations and subordinations: *Шуни билинг: ўчмас номингиз, ўчмас боғларда босган изингиз.* [Page 5.194]

Professor I.Rasulov first used **the name of complex syntactic cohesion in Uzbek**. This complex name is applied to a group of two or more relatively independent sentences that serve to illuminate a sub-topic under the Uzbek language, and is the largest unit of syntactic level: *Меҳнат жамиятни яратади. Меҳнат инсонни яратади. Меҳнат инсонни безайди, одамни одам қилади.* (Z.Obidov)

It should also be noted that this term has not risen to the level of a term. Because the term "complex syntactic cohesion" is a complex word in the sense of commentary, it can also be applied to other linguistic units. In particular, compound expressions, complex forms of simple and compound sentences can also be evaluated as complex syntactic cohesion. The term must be used, at least in one meaning, as a single linguistic unit within the discipline name. In Uzbek linguistics, the term "super syntactic cohesion" is interpreted in relation to such a large unit of speech. [Page 6.35]

A deep study of the above terms and definitions used for units of different levels of the Uzbek language reveals that some of them ("**complex compound sentence**", "**composite sentence with**

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complex compound”) are applied to the same speech form, some of the definitions are almost identical or repetitive. (“*Complex syntactic cohesion*”) does not justify itself as a term.

Interpreting or evaluating a linguistic unit under different terms only leads to misunderstanding (*complex simple sentence II is a complex sentence; complex compound sentence is like a complex type II compound sentence*). Such cases lead to a violation of consistency in the use of terms. In our opinion, it is necessary to regulate the terms related to the word “complex”, which are actively used in the teaching of the subject “Modern Uzbek” at its level, in the naming of linguistic units called “complex”. It is well known that the term “complex” is related to the type of structure of linguistic units. Therefore, in our opinion,

it is expedient to use the following three terms in naming language units according to their structure:
simple → **compound** → **complex**.

Conclusion

In particular, according to the structure of sentences, it is better to name them as “simple sentence”, “compound sentence”, “complex sentence”. Then each type of sentence can be studied in groups within itself. For example: there are two types of simple sentences - *simple sentences, complex simple sentences*; a compound sentence is like a *simple compound sentence, a complex compound sentence*. If the sentences are named (evaluated) in this way according to their structure, we can reach the sequence.

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