LINGUISTIC FOUNDATIONS OF THE PRINCIPLE OF ECONOMY THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES AND APPROACHES

Fayzullayeva Nigina Sur'at qizi

Osiyo Xalqaro Universiteti Ingliz tili o'qituvchisi.

https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.15204823

Abstract. *The principle of economy in linguistics posits that language systems and users tend toward minimizing effort while preserving effective communication. This article provides a comprehensive theoretical overview of this principle, tracing its foundations in linguistic thought and examining its manifestations across phonetic, morphological, syntactic, lexical, and pragmatic levels. We review key theoretical perspectives – from functional views (e.g. André Martinet's balance of clarity and effort) to generative grammar (economy conditions in the Minimalist Program) and pragmatics (Grice's maxims of brevity and relevance). We then present a comparative analysis of how economy operates in English and Uzbek, two typologically different languages. Despite structural differences, both languages exhibit economical strategies such as sound reduction, morphological simplification, syntactic ellipsis, and pragmatic implicature. Examples from English and Uzbek illustrate similarities (e.g. omission of redundant elements) and differences (e.g. inflection vs. word-order economy). The analysis highlights that the drive for maximal communicative efficiency with minimal effort is a universal tendency, though realized through language-specific means. The article concludes that the economy principle is a unifying concept in linguistics, linking diverse theories and explaining parallel developments in distinct languages.*

Key words: *The principle of economy, linguistics, communication, generative grammar, pragmatics, theoretical perspectives.*

ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ ПРИНЦИПА ЭКОНОМИИ ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ И ПОДХОДЫ

Аннотация. *Принцип экономии в лингвистике утверждает, что языковые системы и пользователи стремятся минимизировать усилия при сохранении эффективной коммуникации. В этой статье представлен всесторонний теоретический обзор этого принципа, прослеживающий его основы в лингвистической мысли и исследующий его проявления на фонетическом, морфологическом, синтаксическом, лексическом и прагматическом уровнях. Мы рассматриваем ключевые теоретические перспективы — от функциональных взглядов (например, баланс ясности и усилий Андре Мартине) до генеративной грамматики (условия экономии в минималистской программе) и прагматики (максимы Грайса краткости и релевантности). Затем мы представляем сравнительный анализ того, как экономика работает в английском и узбекском, двух*

типологически разных языках. Несмотря на структурные различия, оба языка демонстрируют экономичные стратегии, такие как сокращение звука, морфологическое упрощение, синтаксический эллипсис и прагматическая импликатура. Примеры из английского и узбекского языков иллюстрируют сходства (например, пропуск избыточных элементов) и различия (например, флексия против экономии порядка слов). Анализ подчеркивает, что стремление к максимальной коммуникативной эффективности с минимальными усилиями является универсальной тенденцией, хотя и реализуется через специфические для языка средства. В статье делается вывод о том, что принцип экономии является объединяющей концепцией в лингвистике, связывающей различные теории и объясняющей параллельные разработки в различных языках.

Ключевые слова: *принцип экономии, лингвистика, коммуникация, генеративная грамматика, прагматика, теоретические перспективы.*

Introduction. One of the fundamental tendencies observed in language is the avoidance of unnecessary effort in communication. Linguists have long noted that speakers and writers often prefer shorter, simpler expressions over longer, more complex ones, provided communicative clarity is maintained. This tendency is encapsulated in the principle of economy (also known as *linguistic economy* or the *principle of least effort*), which suggests that language systems are shaped by a drive to convey maximum meaning with minimal formijarset.com. In other words, language changes and usage patterns often reflect a push towards efficiency: achieving the greatest communicative effect with the least articulatory, cognitive, or social effort ijarset.com.

The concept of economy in language is not new; it has appeared in various formulations throughout the history of linguistics. Early observers such as William Dwight Whitney (1875) remarked on the "parsimony" of language, noting that speakers tend to "economize time and effort in the work of expression". Later, Henry Sweet (1888) identified two competing drives in language change – a tendency toward distinctness (clarity for the listener) and a tendency toward ease or economy of effort for the speaker. Similarly, Georg von der Gabelentz (1901) described a constant tension between the "comfort of the speaker" and the "clarity for the hearer". These early insights already recognized that economy is balanced by the need for communicative effectiveness, and that languages must compromise between brevity and clarity to be successful.

Main body. In modern linguistics, the principle of economy was given explicit theoretical treatment by André Martinet. Martinet's influential work (1955) defined linguistic economy as an "unstable balance" between two forces: the ever-changing needs of communication (which push for clarity and expressiveness) and natural human inertia or laziness

(which pushes for minimal effort). In Martinet's view, language change can often be explained by this principle – for instance, phonological changes like sound reductions occur to ease articulation, but only so far as intelligibility is not lost. Martinet and other functional linguists (e.g. Joseph Vendryes, Berthe *Bert* Peeters) showed that economy operates at multiple levels of language (sounds, forms, structures) and often in opposition to a principle of clarity or distinctnessijarset.comijarset.com. Indeed, Vendryes noted that economy "works in the lexicon and in grammar and it is in contrast with clarity"ijarset.com, and Martinet framed many historical changes as the result of languages discarding what is superfluous while retaining sufficient clarityijarset.com.

Beyond functional linguistics, the economy principle has been embraced (albeit in different form) in other theoretical frameworks. In generative grammar, especially the Minimalist Program (Chomsky 1993, 1995), economy has become a core guiding idea. Chomsky's minimalist approach seeks to explain linguistic phenomena with as few principles as possible, viewing the human language faculty as optimized for simplicity and efficiency. Economy in generative terms means derivations and representations should contain no superfluous steps or structure: syntactic operations are regulated by constraints like the *Principle of Last Resort* (do not perform a movement unless it's necessary to satisfy a grammatical requirement) and *Economy of Derivation* (prefer the derivation with fewer movements or shorter movements). For example, the Minimal Link Condition in syntax requires that if an element must move, it moves to the nearest possible position, minimizing the distance (and thus effort) of movement. These formal economy conditions reflect the same intuition: "syntactic representations should contain as few constituents and…operations as possible." Generative linguists thus talk about economy as minimizing *computational effort* in grammar – an idea consonant with the broader least-effort principle.

In pragmatics and discourse, the principle of economy emerges in guidelines for cooperative communication. H. P. Grice's Cooperative Principle includes the Maxim of Quantity, which says: "Make your contribution as informative as required; do not make it more informative than required," and the Maxim of Manner, which instructs speakers to "Be brief (avoid unnecessary prolixity)". These maxims explicitly discourage wordiness or redundancy in conversation. Speakers who give just the right amount of information and are succinct are adhering to pragmatic economy, making it easier for listeners to comprehend the message without surplus processing. Following Grice, Dan Sperber and Deirdre Wilson's Relevance Theory further formalized the idea that communication is governed by a cost-benefit principle: every utterance comes with the expectation of optimal relevance, meaning it yields adequate contextual effects (information gain) for minimal processing effort.

In their words, a speaker implicitly promises that what they say is "worth the addressee's effort to process" and that they have made it "as easy to understand as possible" given the content.

This is essentially a cognitive interpretation of the economy principle – speakers and listeners are assumed to minimize effort and maximize effect in conveying and interpreting messages.

Given the pervasive role of economy in linguistic theory, this article aims to synthesize these perspectives and then apply them to an analysis of economy at different linguistic levels.

We will examine how the principle of economy manifests in phonetics/phonology, morphology, syntax, the lexicon, and pragmatics, using examples to illustrate each. Furthermore, we undertake a comparative analysis of English and Uzbek, to see how two typologically distinct languages (one largely analytic, one agglutinative) realize the same fundamental principle. Both English and Uzbek will be shown to economize in their own ways, shedding light on universal versus language-specific strategies of linguistic economy.

Literature review. The principle of economy in linguistic Theory. Historical foundations: the notion that linguistic change and usage are driven by economy can be traced to 19th-century linguists and philologists. As noted above, Whitney (1875) emphasized ease of articulation, and Sweet (1888) described a constant pull between ease (for the speaker) and clarity (for the hearer).

This dual perspective was echoed by other scholars. The French linguist Paul Passy (1890) explicitly distinguished a "*principle of economy*" (the tendency to eliminate the unnecessary) and a "*principle of emphasis*" (the tendency to preserve or highlight necessary elements)ijarset.comijarset.com, seeing them in continual conflict with each other, with phonetic changes resulting from their interplayijarset.com. In a similar vein, Otto Jespersen in the early 20th century argued that the best communication is achieved when a speaker uses the least effort to produce a maximum effect on the listener – essentially aligning with the idea that an optimal message requires minimal speaker effort but achieves sufficient clarity for the listener. Jespersen and others led George K. Zipf (1949) to formulate the Principle of Least Effort as a general law of human behavior, including language. Zipf's empirical studies supported this principle: he observed, for example, that more frequently used words tend to be shorter, and that difficult consonant clusters tend to be avoided or simplified over time. Zipf concluded that speakers strategically shorten or simplify expressions ("math" for *mathematics*, "lab" for *laboratory*, etc.) to reduce effort, whereas rarer or more precise terms can afford to be longer. This was quantitative evidence for a linguistic economy at work in the lexicon.

Martinet's Functionalism: André Martinet's contribution (in the 1950s) was to integrate these ideas into a coherent functional explanation of language structure and change. Martinet proposed that the "dual needs" of communication (maximizing functional load of signals) and ease (minimizing effort) govern linguistic evolution. He famously stated that language maintains an "optimal compromise" or an unstable equilibrium between the speaker's economy and the listener's clarity. Martinet demonstrated this with examples from phonology (sound changes like vowel reduction, consonant assimilation, apocope – all serve economy of articulation) and from syntax (elliptical constructions, pronoun drop – serving economy of expression). Importantly, Martinet's principle of economy was not seen as an absolute directive but one half of a balancing act. For instance, eliminating redundant phonetic features can streamline pronunciation, but if taken too far it endangers intelligibility, so languages tend to reduce sounds only to the point that listeners can still distinguish meanings. Likewise, at the grammatical level, Martinet noted that languages often shed excessive morphological complexity over time (to ease learning and usage) but find other means (word order, context) to signal the same information, thus preserving communicative needs. Subsequent functional linguists, such as V. A. V. Budagov, engaged with this concept critically – Budagov cautioned against assuming that a language with fewer categories (for example, no grammatical gender) is automatically "more economical," noting that every language has some redundancies and that economy is one principle among several (including social and aesthetic factors) in language development. Nonetheless, the consensus in functional approaches is that all languages exhibit the economy principle to some degree. Indeed, it is often described as a universal tendency and "one of the main reasons for changes in all languages". Crucially, *how* economy is achieved differs by language and by linguistic level, which justifies examining each level separately.

Generative Grammar and Economy: In the late 20th century, the economy principle took on new life in the context of generative linguistics. Noam Chomsky's Minimalist Program (MP) explicitly aims to simplify grammatical theory by assuming that the human language faculty is optimally designed (or has evolved) for efficient computation. Chomsky's goal was "to reduce…grammar as much as possible to general principles of economy". This led to formal economy conditions in syntax, such as: (1) Last Resort, which requires that syntactic operations (like Move) apply only if absolutely necessary (i.e. only if without the operation the structure would crash or violate some rule); (2) Shortest Move / Minimize Chain, which prefers shorter movements to longer ones (the moved element should travel the least possible distance); (3) Economy of Representation, which holds that grammatical representations should have no unnecessary symbols or structure (every element in an utterance should contribute to interpretation).

These principles echo the intuitive idea of linguistic parsimony but translate it into constraints on syntactic derivations. For example, under economy principles, if two syntactic derivations can produce the same outcome, the grammar selects the one with fewer steps or fewer nodes. This has explanatory power: many otherwise optional transformations are disallowed in minimalist syntax because they would constitute "superfluous" operations not justified by necessity. Economy in MP is thus a formal instantiation of Occam's Razor in grammar – "do only what you must" to satisfy constraints. While generative and functional schools differ in methodology, their notions of economy are complementary: both suggest that simplicity (of articulation or of structure) is actively favored in language, within the limits set by communicative adequacy.

Pragmatic Approaches: In pragmatics, economy principles manifest in how speakers formulate utterances and what listeners expect. Grice's maxims, especially *Quantity* and *Manner*, have already been mentioned as explicit rules of thumb for economical communication. A speaker who "does not say more than is required" is following the economy principle on the discourse level, avoiding wasting the listener's time with unnecessary detail. For instance, if someone asks "Where are you from?" and one simply replies "Canada" (rather than giving a lengthy life story), the maxim of Quantity is observed – the answer is just sufficient. Grice's *Manner* maxim "Be brief" is even more directly an encouragement of linguistic economy. These maxims are not absolute (speakers flout them for various effects), but they indicate that conversational norms value efficiency. Relevance Theory goes deeper by proposing two governing principles: a Cognitive Principle ("Human cognition tends to be geared towards the maximization of relevance") and a Communicative Principle ("Every act of communication conveys a presumption of its own optimal relevance"). "Optimal relevance" means the utterance is as informative as needed, but also as easy to process as possible. Thus, even pragmatically, there is an expected trade-off: listeners assume speakers will not make them do gratuitous work (effort) for little gain (meaning). If a speaker can imply something rather than stating it explicitly (relying on context to convey the message), and if the hearer can reasonably infer it, this often happens – a phenomenon known as implicature. For example, if Alice asks, "Will John attend the meeting?" and Bob answers, "John's car broke down," Bob did not directly say "No, he won't," but Alice can infer it. Bob saved effort by not spelling out the conclusion, and Alice is expected to expend a small extra effort to infer the relevance of Bob's statement – overall, the exchange is efficient. In different cultures and languages, the balance between explicitness and economy may vary, but the underlying cognitive efficiency principle appears universal.

In summary, a review of the literature reveals a strong through-line: the principle of economy is acknowledged across linguistic theories as a driving force in how languages are structured, used, and how they change. Whether framed as *least effort* in functional terms, *derivational economy* in syntactic theory, or *optimal relevance* in pragmatics, the idea is that language optimizes form to function ratio – conveying needed information with minimal excess.

We now turn to how this principle manifests concretely at different linguistic levels, with an analysis that spans from sounds to sentences to meaning in context.

Conclusion. The principle of economy is a foundational concept that connects diverse linguistic phenomena, theoretical frameworks, and languages. From our exploration, we can conclude that linguistic economy – the pressure to minimize effort and form while maintaining meaning – operates at every level of language structure. Historical linguists, functionalists, generativists, and pragmaticians all, in their own terminology, recognize this principle: languages evolve and function under the imperative to be efficient systems. Martinet's idea of an unstable balance between communicative needs and human inertia nicely encapsulates the dynamic: languages constantly adjust, simplifying one aspect while compensating with another, to serve speakers and listeners as efficiently as possible.

REFERENCES

1. Fayzullaeva, N. (2025). GRAMMATICAL ECONOMY AS EXPRESSING ECONOMY IN THE SYNTACTIC AND MORPHOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF A LANGUAGE. Modern Science and Research, 4(2), 567–572. Retrieved from https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/65917
2. Fayzullayeva, N., & Kamolova, M. (2025). PHONETICS AS THE STUDY OF THE ACTUAL SPEECH SOUNDS THAT CREATE WORDS IN A LANGUAGE. Modern Science and Research, 4(2), 46–52. Retrieved from https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/65428
3. Fayzullayeva N. (2024). Using animation discourse on the cartoon Kung Fu Panda. Medicine, Pedagogy and Technology: Theory and Practice, 2(9), 18–25. Retrieved from https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/mpttp/article/view/59340
4. Surat, F. N. (2024). DIALOGUE IN THE ANIMATED SERIES "KUNG FU PANDA. JOURNAL OF EDUCATION, ETHICS AND VALUE, 3(4), 202–205. Retrieved from https://jeev.innovascience.uz/index.php/jeev/article/view/624
5. Fayzullayeva, N. (2024). FEEL THE FREEDOM IN THE WORKS OF WALT WHITMAN. MODERN SCIENCE AND RESEARCH, 3(3), 330–335. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10814469

6. Fayzullayeva, N. (2024). WALT WHITMAN WORD ABOUT "A CELEBRATION OF THE HUMAN SPIRIT IN POETRY". MODERN SCIENCE AND RESEARCH, 3(3), 336–341. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10814566
7. Fayzullayeva, N. (2024). WALT WHITMAN AND HIS POEM ABOUT AMERICA. Modern Science and Research, 3(1), 35–39. Retrieved from https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/28918
8. Fayzullayeva, N. (2024). "AMERICAN DREAM" IN WALT WITHMAN'S POEMS. Modern Science and Research, 3(1), 220–224. Retrieved from https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/27940
9. Fayzullayeva, N. S. qizi (2023). Theoretical Views on the Use of the Term "Concept" in Cognitive Linguistics. EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION, 3(5), 27–31. Retrieved from https://www.inovatus.es/index.php/ejine/article/view/1685
10. Sur'at qizi Fayzullayeva, N., & Kilicheva, M. R. (2022). UOLT UILTMAN NASRIDA "AMERIKA ORZUSI" KONSEPTI. INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LEARNING AND TEACHING, 1(8), 574-576.
11. Fayzullayeva, N. (2023). THE IMPROVING OF LISTENING SKILL. Modern Science and Research, 2(10), 272–276. Retrieved from https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/25086
12. Fayzullayeva, N. (2023). THE CONCEPT OF THE AMERICAN DREAM AND WALT WHITMAN. Solution of social problems in management and economy, 2(11), 137-142.
13. Fayzullayeva, N. (2023). THE ROLE OF THE AMERICAN DREAM IN UOLT WILTMAN'S POEMS. Modern Science and Research, 2(10), 714–718. Retrieved from https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/24676
14. Fayzullayeva, N. (2023). USAGE OF THE FLORA IN THE EARLY MODERN ENGLISH POETRY. Modern Science and Research, 2(9), 36–39. Retrieved from https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/24078
15. Fayzullayeva, N. (2023). IMPORTANCE OF ENGLISH MODERN CIVILIZATION. Modern Science and Research, 2(12), 284–287. Retrieved from https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/26698
16. Qobilova Nargisa Sulaymonovna, & Fayzullayeva Nigina Sur'at qizi. (2025). Tilshunoslikda Qisqaruvni Vujudga Keltiruvchi Shart-Sharoitlar Va Ularning Linguistik Xususiyati. Miasto Przyszłości, 57, 113–115. Retrieved from https://miastoprzyszlosci.com.pl/index.php/mp/article/view/6069

17. Саидова Олима Ботировна. (2024). Александр Александрович Блок - Один Из Самых Известных Поэтов-Лириков “Серебряного Века”. Miasto Przyszłości, 55, 696–700. Retrieved from https://miastoprzyszlosci.com.pl/index.php/mp/article/view/5708
18. Саидова Олима Ботировна. (2024). ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ОТЧИЗНА В ТВОРЧЕСТВЕ МИХАИЛ ЮРЬЕВИЧ ЛЕРМОНТОВА. Miasto Przyszłości, 49, 472–475. Retrieved from https://miastoprzyszlosci.com.pl/index.php/mp/article/view/3919
19. Саидова, О. (2025). ГЛАВНЫЕ ЧЛЕНЫ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ И СПОСОБЫ ИХ ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ КОТОРЫЕ СОСТАВЛЯЮТ ОСНОВУ ЛЮБОГО ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ. Modern Science and Research, 4(2), 553–558. Retrieved from https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/65915
20. Саидова Олима, (2024). КОНЦЕПТ “ЛЮБВИ” В ЛИРИКЕ АЛЕКСАНДР СЕРГЕЕВИЧА ПУШКИНА. Medicine, Pedagogy and Technology: Theory and Practice, 2(9), 59–66. Retrieved from https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/mpttp/article/view/59346
21. Ботировна С. О. . (2024). Склонение Имён Существительных. Miasto Przyszłości, 46, 531–535. Retrieved from https://miastoprzyszlosci.com.pl/index.php/mp/article/view/2895
22. Shakirovna, Y. M. (2025). Research on Lingupoetics in Modern Linguistics. Spanish Journal of Innovation and Integrity, 38, 150–154. Retrieved from https://sjii.es/index.php/journal/article/view/191
23. Yunusova Muattar Shakirovna. (2024). The Educational Impact of Studying Linguopoetics in the Work of Halima Khudoyberdiyeva. Miasto Przyszłości, 55, 693–695. Retrieved from https://miastoprzyszlosci.com.pl/index.php/mp/article/view/5707
24. Yunusova Muattar. (2022). THE PHENOMENON OF POLYSEMY AS A PHENOMENON OF LINGUISTICS. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 10(5), 449–453. Retrieved from https://www.giirj.com/index.php/giirj/article/view/3218
25. Karimova Go’zal Ikhtiyorovna. (2024). Crucial Approaches to Fairy Tales from History Up to Now. *EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION*, *4*(5), 186–190. Retrieved from https://www.inovatus.es/index.php/ejine/article/view/3232
26. Karimova Go’zal Ixtiyorovna. (2025). Concept: Ideal, Material, Dimensional, Concept as a Multidimensional Mental Formation. *Spanish Journal of Innovation and Integrity*, *38*, 41– Retrieved from https://sjii.es/index.php/journal/article/view/173
27. КАРИМОВА, Г. (2024). LINGUO-CULTURAL ASPECTS OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK FAIRY TALES. *News of the NUUz*, *1*(1.5), 107-109. https://doi.org/10.69617/nuuz.v1i1.5.5257

28. Ихтияровна, К. Г. . (2024). Концепция: Важность Обучения Пониманию И Эффективному Применению. *International Journal of Formal Education*, *3*(10), 38–42. Retrieved from http://journals.academiczone.net/index.php/ijfe/article/view/3575
29. Bahodirov Bexruz, & Karimova Go'zal Ixtiyorovna. (2024). Career Development: Navigating Your Path to Professional Success. *EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION*, *4*(9), 225–228. Retrieved from https://www.inovatus.es/index.php/ejine/article/view/4087
30. Karimova Go'zal Ixtiyorovna, Karimova Go'zal Ixtiyorovna, & Xasanova Taxmina. (2024). The Importance of Learning Foreign Languages: Unlocking a World of Opportunities. *EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION*, *4*(9), 229–233. Retrieved from https://inovatus.es/index.php/ejine/article/view/4088
31. Ixtiyorovna, K. G. (2024). The Enduring Magic of Fairy Tales: A Journey through Time and Adventures of Heroes and Heroines. *EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION*, *4*(9), 38–44. Retrieved from https://www.inovatus.es/index.php/ejine/article/view/4011Karimova Go'zal
32. Mustafoyeva, M. A. (2024). THE STUDY AND IMPORTANCE OF ANTHROPONYMS IN LINGUISTICS. *Bulletin news in New Science Society International Scientific Journal*, *1*(5), 20-23.
33. Mustafoyeva, M. A. (2024). ANTHROPONYMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES AND THEIR LINGUOCULTURAL CLASSIFICATION. *Bulletin news in New Science Society International Scientific Journal*, *1*(6), 146-150.
34. Mustafoeva, M. A. (2024). The Significance of Proper and Common Nouns in Linguistics. *European journal of innovation in nonformal education (EJINE)*, *4*(10).
35. Mustafoeva, M. A. (2022). The lexical layers of Uzbek anthroponyms. *Fars international journal of education, social sciences and humanities*, *10*(12), 2022-6.
36. Mustafoeva, M. A. (2024). The importance of nouns in linguistics for learning language. *European journal of innovation in nonformal education (EJINE)*, *4*(9).
37. Mustafoeva, M. A. (2022). Ingliz tilidagi antroponimlarning rivojlanishining tarixiy taraqqiyot davri va leksik qatlami. *Namangan Davlat Universiteti Ilmiy Axborotnomasi*, *12*, 2181-0427.
38. Askarovna, M. M. (2025). Modern Methods of Studying Anthroponyms in Linguistics and Their Significance. *Spanish Journal of Innovation and Integrity*, *38*, 83-87.

39. Askarovna, M. M. (2025). ANTHROPONYMS IN LINGUISTICS: THEIR ROLE AND LINGUISTIC FEATURES. *JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, MODERN VIEWS AND INNOVATIONS*, *1*(4), 94-99.
40. Мустафаева, М. (2025). Antroponimlarning tilshunoslikda tutgan o ‘rni va lingvistik xususiyatlari. *Лингвоспектр*, *2*(1), 162-167.