

QARSHI DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJA BERUVCHI
DSc.03/30.12.2021.Fil.70.01 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH

QARSHI DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

KARIMOVA XURRIYAT SHARIPOVNA

**O‘ZBEK TILIDA “JASORAT” SEMALI LEKSEMALARNING
SEMANTIKASI, STRUKTURASI VA LEKSIKOGRAFIK TALQINI**

10.00.01 – O‘zbek tili

FILOLOGIYA FANLARI BO‘YICHA FALSAFA DOKTORI (PhD)
DISSERTATSIYASI AVTOREFERATI

Qarshi – 2023

**Filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi
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Philological sciences**

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Tadqiqot mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida til va ma'naviyat munosabati assotsiativ va kognitiv munosabatda yoritilib, uning amaliy ahamiyati globallashuv davrida jamiyatdagi shaxs ma'naviy sifatlarini milliy, ma'naviy, tarixiy jarayonlardan kelib chiqib izohlanmoqda. Bugungi globallashuv davrida jamiyatni, birinchi navbatda, yoshlarni mafkuraviy va g'oyaviy jihatdan muhofaza etish insoniyat oldida turgan eng dolzarb muammolardan biri bo'lib kelmoqda. Shu sababli jahon tilshunosligida “ma'naviyat”, “axloq”, “e'tiqod”, “jasorat” tushunchalarining ijtimoiy-falsafiy mohiyatini to'g'ri va aniq izohlash bo'yicha ko'plab nazariy va amaliy ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Mazkur tushunchalarning lisoniy tizimdagi o'rni aniqlamasdan turib mafkuraviy va ma'naviy-ma'rifiy ishlarni yaxlit sistema sifatida idrok etish mumkin emas. Xususan, “ma'naviyat”, “axloq”, “e'tiqod”, “jasorat” tushunchalarining til tizimidagi mikrosistemalarini antroposentrik yo'nalishda ochib berish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Jahonda shaxs ma'naviy sifatlari va uning jamiyat taraqqiyotidagi o'rni masalasini aniqlash hamda ma'naviy-ma'rifiy leksikaning lisoniy tabiatini ochib berish bo'yicha ilmiy izlanishlar olib borilmoqda. Bu borada, jumladan, “ma'naviyat”, “jasorat” tushunchalarini ifodalovchi birliklarning semantik munosabatlarini tiklash, bu semantik munosabatlarni hosil qiluvchi unsurlarni aniqlash, atov birliklarning semantik va paradigmatic munosabatlari asosida yotuvchi lisoniy ziddiyatlarini lison va nutq dixotomiyasi tamoyillari asosida tavsiflash va bu sohadagi mavjud nazariy qarashlarni takomillashtirishga katta e'tibor qaratilmoqda.

Bugungi kunda o'zbek tilshunosligida shaxs ma'naviy sifatlarini ifodalovchi til birliklarining tizimli tadqiq qilinayotganligi, milliy ma'naviyatni aks ettirish imkoniyatlari bugungi ilmiy tadqiqotlarda o'z ifodasini topmoqda. “Yangi O'zbekiston taraqqiyot strategiyasida ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy va siyosiy omillar bilan birga, ma'naviy va ma'rifiy sohalarida amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar ham g'oyat muhim ahamiyatga ega. Agar jamiyat hayotining tanasi iqtisodiyot bo'lsa, uning joni va ruhi – ma'naviyatdir. Milliy qadriyatlarimizni yanada rivojlantirish, o'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi o'rni va nufuzini oshirish bilan bog'liq vazifalar doimiy kun tartibimizda turadi”¹. Ushbu vazifalardan kelib chiqqan holda, jumladan, milliy ma'naviyatni aks ettirish imkoniyatlarini aniqlash, shaxs ma'naviy sifatlarini ifodalovchi birliklarni semantik-struktur, konseptual hamda leksikografik aspektda ochib berish muhim ilmiy-amaliy ahamiyat kasb etadi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 21-oktabrdagi PF-5850-sonli “O'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqei tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida”, 2020-yil 20-oktabrdagi PF-6084-sonli “Mamlakatimizda o'zbek tilini

¹ Yangi saylangan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyevning lavozimga kirishish tantanali marosimiga bag'ishlangan Oliy Majlis palatalari qo'shma majlisidagi nutqi / Yangi O'zbekiston, 2021-yil 7-noyabr. №223 (479).

yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risidagi"gi farmonlari, 2017-yil 28-iyuldagi PQ-3160-sonli "Ma'naviy-ma'rifiy ishlar samaradorligini oshirish va sohani rivojlantirishni yangi bosqichga ko'tarish to'g'risida"gi, 2019-yil 3-maydagi PQ-4307-sonli "Ma'naviy-ma'rifiy ishlar samaradorligini oshirish bo'yicha qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida"gi, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2021-yil 26-martdagi PQ-5040-sonli "Ma'naviy-ma'rifiy ishlar tizimini tubdan takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qarorlari, 2022-yil 14-oktabrdagi 595-son O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining "Fuqarolik xizmatchilari tomonidan odob-axloq qoidalariga rioya etilishini ta'minlash bo'yicha qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida"gi Qarori hamda mazkur faoliyatga tegishli qator me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda ushbu tadqiqot muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi. Dissertatsiya respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining I. "Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatning ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma'naviy-ma'rifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion g'oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo'llari" ustuvor yo'nalishiga muvofiq bajarilgan.

Muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi. "Jasorat" konsepti kognitiv tilshunoslik, lingvomadaniyatshunoslik, tilshunoslik, siyosatshunoslik, sotsiologiya va etnopsixologiya kabi bir qator fanlar uchun tadqiqot obyekti hisoblanadi. Turli tizimli tillarda "mardlik" konseptiga bo'lgan qiziqish ko'plab tadqiqotchilarning diqqat markazida bo'lib kelgan. Jumladan, R.Osipov "botirlik" tushunchasining nemis va ingliz tillarida leksik-semantik ifodalanganligini badiiy matnlar misolida diaxroniyada o'rgangan². A.A.Morozova o'z tadqiqotida³ "ayol" va "erkak" konseptlarining stereotiplari va ularning kognitiv tilshunoslikdagi mohiyatini ochib berishga e'tiborni qaratgan. S.Zikova dissertatsiyasida "Dovyuraklik" konseptining olam lisoniy manzarasida realizatsiyasining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari: rus va ispan tillari materiali asosida tahlil qilingan⁴. I.Tishenko maqolasida "Botirlik" konseptining fransuz va rus tillaridagi evolyutsiyasi haqida fikr yuritgan⁵. Biz olib borayotgan tadqiqotimiz yuqoridagi ishlardan quyidagi lisoniy omillar bilan farq qiladi: 1) o'zbek tilida "jasorat" konsepti qo'llanishining kognitiv va leksik-semantik xususiyatlarining ochib berilishi, 2) hozirgi zamon o'zbek tilida "jasorat" freymining turli xil konseptual belgilar bilan ifodalanishini aniqlash, 3) o'zbek

²Осипов Р.С. Лексико-семантическая репрезентация понятия «мужество» в немецком и английском языках (диахронический аспект): диссертация ... кандидата филологических наук: 10.02.20 / Осипов Роман Сергеевич; [Место защиты: Московский государственный областной университет]. – М., 2016. – 144 с.

³Морозова А.А. Лингвокогнитивное содержание гендерных стереотипов женственности и мужественности (на материале испанского языка). Диссертация на соискание ученой степени кандидата филологических наук. – Самарканд, 2011. – С. 177.

⁴Зыкова С.А. Специфика реализации концепта «мужественность» в языковой картине мира: на материале русского и испанского языков тема диссертации и автореферата по ВАК 10.02.20, кандидат филологических наук. – Нижневартовск, 2020.

⁵Тищенко И.Е. Эволюция концепта «смелость» во французском и русском языках. Статья поступила в редакцию журнала 18 декабря 2006 г., принята к печати 25 декабря 2006 г.

tillarida “jasorat” konsepti ifodalanishining o‘ziga xos lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarini badiiy matnlarda tahlil qilish.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida ma’naviyat tushunchalarini ifodalovchi atov birligi falsafiy-gnoseologik aspektda keng o‘rganilmoqda. Bu borada qisqa davr mobaynida bir qancha asarlar yuzaga keldi, ilmiy-nazariy va amaliy anjumanlar tashkil etildi. Shuningdek, filologik yo‘nalishda maxsus tadqiqotlar bajarilgan⁶, maqolalar yozilgan⁷, lug‘atlar tuzilgan⁸.

Tilshunos B.Mengliyev maqolalarida bugungi kunda lingvoma’naviyatshunoslikda ma’naviyat muammosi, shaxsning ma’naviy takomillashuvi masalasi har qachongidan ham ko‘ra dolzarb ekanligini ta’kidlab o‘tadi⁹. G.Tojiyeva tomonidan “O‘zbek tili ma’naviy-ma’rifiy leksikasining mustaqillik yillaridagi taraqqiyoti” (“milliy g‘oya” atov birliklari tizimi) mavzuidagi falsafa doktori (PhD) ilmiy darajasini olish uchun yozilgan dissertatsiyada “birikma shaklidagi atov birliklarining til leksik tizimidan o‘rin olish mexanizmi, uning til sistemasidagi yaxlitlik, uzviylik va uzluksizlikni ta’minlashi dalillangan; milliy g‘oya tushunchalarini ifodalovchi atov birliklarining til leksik sistemasida tutgan o‘rni aniqlangan, ularning mazmun ifodalash salohiyati hamda lingvistik qiymati ochib berilgan; atov birliklarining tarixiy-etimologik, o‘z va o‘zlashma qatlamga oid mikrosistemalari hamda shakliy strukturalari tadqiq qilingan, ularning sodda, murakkab tiplari, bir komponentli, ikki komponentli va ko‘p komponentli turlari asoslab berilgan¹⁰. Tadqiqotchining “O‘zbek tilini “til va ma’naviyat mushtarakligi” tamoyili asosida tadqiq qilish masalalari” mavzusidagi filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc) ilmiy darajasini olish uchun yozilgan dissertatsiyasida esa til va ma’naviyat mushtarakligining semantik munosabati aks ettirilgan¹¹.

⁶Давурбоева Н.А. Фитрат драмаларида миллий озодлик ғоясининг талқини: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1988; Мамашукуров Ж.А. Ўзбек тилининг давлат тили сифатида ривожланишининг ижтимоий-сиёсий ва маънавий асослари: Фил. фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1999; Загыртдинова Ф.Б. Повышение функциональной грамотности населения как фактор укрепления независимости Республики Узбекистан: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Тошкент, 1999; Тошбоев О.Ш. Миллий истиқлол мафкурасининг шаклланишида матбуотнинг ўрни: Филол. фан. номз. дисс. ... автореф. – Тошкент, 2000; Тўрахожаева А.Х. Мустақиллик шароитида ўзбек тили ижтимоий-сиёсий лексикасининг таракқиёти: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2012.

⁷Жумахўжа Н. Юксак маънавият белгиси // Халқ сўзи. – Тошкент, 1997. – 5 ноябрь; Маҳмудов Н. Миллий мафкура ва она тили // Халқ сўзи. – Тошкент, 2000. – 13 июнь; Қосимов Б. Жадидлар ва миллий мафкура // Тафаккур. – Тошкент, 2000. – № 3. – Б. 28-32; Йўлдошев Қ. Миллий ғоя ва адабий таълим // Ўзбекистон овози. – Тошкент, 2000. – 21 декабрь.

⁸Мустақиллик: Изоҳли илимий-оммабоп луғат. – Тошкент: Шарқ, 2000; Миллий ғоя: тарғибот технологиялари ва атамалари луғати. – Тошкент: Академия, 2007; Ғозиев С., Ибрагимова Г. Маънавият луғати. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон Миллий кутубхонаси, 2007; Маънавият асосий тушунчалар изоҳли луғати: – Тошкент: Академия, 2009; Маънавият асосий тушунчалар изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Ғафур Ғулом, 2013.

⁹Менглиев Б.Р. Тил бағридаги маънавият: лингвوماънавиятшунослик ва унинг истиқболлари ҳақида // “Маърифат”, 2018 йил, апрель; Тараққиёт ва маънавият // Маърифат, 2018 йил, 8 январь.

¹⁰Tojiyeva G. O‘zbek tili ma’naviy-ma’rifiy leksikasining mustaqillik yillaridagi taraqqiyoti (“milliy g‘oya” atov birliklari misolida): Filol. fan. bo‘yicha fals. dokt. (PhD)... diss. avtoref. – Samarqand, 2017. – B. 44.

¹¹Tojiyeva G. O‘zbek tilini “Til va ma’naviyat mushtarakligi” tamoyili asosida tadqiq qilish masalalari” Filol. fan.. dokt. (DSc)... diss. avtoref. – Qarshi, 2021. – B. 45.

Tadqiqotchi F.Yuldashev tomonidan “ma’naviyat” leksik-semantik kategoriyasining “e’tiqod” ma’naviy guruhi atov birliklari tizimi¹² o’rganilgan. Y.N.Hojiyev “Alpomish” dostonida qo’llangan shaxs ma’naviy sifatlarini ifodalovchi atov birliklarini lingvistik va lingvoma’naviy tadqiq qildi¹³. Aynan ushbu muammo tipologik aspektda tadqiqotchi M.B.Ahmedova tomonidan maxsus tadqiq etilgan¹⁴. Bu tadqiqotlarda mavzuning umumiy qirralari yoritib berilgan bo’lsa-da, jasorat semali leksemalar lingvistik aspektda va monografik yo’sinda maxsus tadqiq etadigan qamrovli tadqiqot vujudga kelganicha yo’q.

Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta’lim muassasasining ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari rejalarini bilan bog’liqligi. Mazkur ish Qarshi davlat universitetining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasi doirasidagi “O’zbek tilshunosligining nazariy va amaliy masalalari” mavzusidagi tadqiqot ishlari doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi o’zbek tilidagi “jasorat” umumiy semali atov birliklarning struktur, semantik va leksikografik muammolarini ochib berishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

o’zbek tilidagi “jasorat” umumiy semali birliklarining leksik tizimda alohida lug’aviy-ma’naviy guruh sifatida barqaror o’ringa egaligini aniqlash;

“jasorat” umumiy semali atov birliklarning ma’nodoshlari va umumiy, xususiy semantik ma’nosi orqali qo’llanishidagi o’zaro faol va nofaoligi bilan xarakterlanishini ochib berish;

“o’zbek tilidagi “jasorat” umumiy semali atov birliklari ma’naviy va shakliy strukturasi yoritish;

“jasorat” tushunchasini ifodalovchi atov birliklarning konseptual lug’atda berilishi muammolarini o’rganish.

Tadqiqotning obyektini o’zbek tilidagi “ma’naviyat” leksik-semantik kategoriyasiga oid “jasorat” umumiy semali atov birliklar tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning predmeti o’zbek tilidagi “jasorat” umumiy semali atov birliklarining semantikasi, strukturasi va leksikografik xususiyatidan iborat.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Tadqiqotda tasniflash, tavsiflash, komponent tahlil, differensial-semantik, qiyosiy hamda konseptual, lingvomadaniy tahlil usullaridan foydalanildi.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

o’zbek tilidagi “jasorat” umumiy semali birliklarining leksik tizimda alohida lug’aviy-ma’naviy guruh sifatida barqaror o’ringa egaligi atov birliklarning tarkibi ham boshqa mavzuviy guruhlar singari til tizimida shakl, mazmun va semantik strukturaga ega ekanligi isbotlangan;

¹²Yuldashev F. O’zbek tilining “ma’naviyat” leksik-semantik kategoriyasi “e’tiqod” ma’naviy guruhi atov birliklari tizimi”: Filol. fan. bo’yicha fals. dokt. (PhD) ... diss. avtoref. – Termiz, 2021. – B. 52

¹³Хожиев Ю.Н. “Алпомиш” дostonидаги шахс маънавий сифатларини ифода этувчи атов бирликларнинг семантик-структур, концептуал ва лексикографик хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. бўйича фалс. докт. (PhD)... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2020. – 56 б.

¹⁴Ахмедова М.Б. Ўзбек тилидаги “маънавият” ва инглиз тилидаги “spirituality” умумий семали атов бирликлари типологияси: Филол. фан. бўйича фалс. докт. (PhD)... дисс. автореф. – Бухоро, 2019. – 49 б.

“jasorat” umumiy semali atov birliklarning ma’nodoshlari va umumiy, xususiy semantik ma’nosi orqali qo‘llanishidagi o‘zaro faol va nafaoligi bilan xarakterlanishi aniqlanib, atov birliklarning shakl va ma’no munosabatining strukturaviy va sistemaviy xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqadigan lisoniy va nolisoniy omillari mavjudligi dalillangan;

o‘zbek tilidagi “jasorat” umumiy semali atov birliklari shakliy strukturasi ko‘ra so‘z, sodda, qo‘shma, juft so‘z shakllarida hamda murakkab va barqaror birikmalar shaklida ham uchrashi, so‘z shaklidagi birikmalar tub va birikma shaklidagi atov birliklar sodda va murakkab birikma shaklidagi birliklarga bo‘linishi aniqlangan;

o‘zbek adabiy tilida “jasorat” umumiy semali atov birliklari ko‘lami kattaligi, ularda xalqning mental dunyosi va fikriy olami yorqin ifodalanishi, maqollar inson ma’naviyati, hayotiy tutumlarining shakllanishi va rivojida katta ahamiyatga molikligi aniqlangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

“jasorat” umumiy semali atov birliklarning semantik xususiyati yoritilib, ushbu xususiyatning o‘zaro aloqadorligi, til leksikasidagi o‘rni aniqlangan;

“jasorat” umumiy semali atov birliklarining shakliy struktur xususiyatlari yoritilgan, shu asosda “jasorat” umumiy semali atov birliklarining qisqacha izohli lug‘ati yaratilgan hamda oliy o‘quv yurtlarining magistratura va bakalavriat bosqichlari talabarlari uchun “Semasiologiya”, “Lingvokulturologiya”, “Leksikografiya” fanlarining mashg‘ulotlarini tashkil etish va o‘quv adabiyotlarini yaratishda zarur manba bo‘la olishi asoslangan;

“jasorat” umumiy semali atov birliklari tizimining sinonimik va paradigmatic munosabatlari ochib berilgan hamda atov birliklarning paradigmatic xususiyatlarining yoritilishi natijasida uning “ma’naviyat” maydoni shakllanishiga xizmat qilishi dalillangan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi lingvistik tahlil metodologiyasi asosida shakllantirilgani, foydalanilgan usul va nazariy ma’lumotlar birlamchi ilmiy va uslubiy manbalarga asoslanganligi, tasniflash, tavsiflash, komponent tahlil, freymal hamda differensial-semantik tahlil usullaridan foydalanilgani, nazariy fikr hamda xulosalarning amaliyotga tatbiq etilganligi, olingan natijalarning vakolatli tashkilotlar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati o‘zbek tili semasiologiyasi va leksikografiyasi, tilshunoslik va ma’naviyatshunoslik nuqtayi nazaridan o‘zbek tilidagi “jasorat” kategoriyasining leksik-semantik xususiyatlarining nazariy manbalarini yaratishda, darslik hamda qo‘llanmalarni takomillashtirishda, o‘zbek tilining zamonaviy akademik va o‘quv lug‘atlarini yaratishi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati tilshunoslik, xususan, mavjud lug‘atlardagi izoh va sharhlarni mukammallashtirishga, leksikologik ma’lumotlarni boyitishga, oliy ta’limdagi “Leksikologiya”, “Semasiologiya”, “Lingvokulturologiya”, “Leksikografiya” maxsus kurslarini takomillashtirishda, sistem-struktur hamda

antropotsentrik paradigmaning pragmatika kabi sohalarini rivojlantirishga hissa qo‘shishi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. “Jasorat” umumiy semali atov birliklarni o‘rganish bo‘yicha olingan natijalar asosida:

o‘zbek tilidagi “jasorat” umumiy semali birliklarining leksik tizimda alohida lug‘aviy-ma‘noviy guruh sifatida barqaror o‘ringa egaligi atov birliklarning tarkibi ham boshqa mavzuiy guruhlar singari til tizimida shakl, mazmun va semantik strukturaga ega ekanligi isbotlanganiga oid xulosalaridan 5120100 – Filologiya va tillarni o‘qitish (o‘zbek tili) bakalavriat ta‘lim yo‘nalishi uchun mo‘ljallangan “Hozirgi o‘zbek tili” darsligining “Leksika, leksik-semantik sath, leksikologiya va leksikografiya” deb nomlangan qismini tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy va o‘rta maxsus ta‘lim vazirining 2018 yil 27 martdagi 274-son buyrug‘iga muvofiq 274-312 raqami asosida ro‘yxatga olingan). Natijada darslikdagi leksemada shakl va mazmun yaxlitligini tahlil va tasnif qilish talqiniga doir ma‘lumotlar nazariy va amaliy jihatdan boyitish imkonini bergan;

“jasorat” umumiy semali atov birliklarning ma‘nodoshlari va umumiy, xususiy semantik ma‘nosi orqali qo‘llanishidagi o‘zaro faol va nafaoligi bilan xarakterlanishi aniqlanib, atov birliklarning shakl va ma‘no munosabatining strukturaviy va sistemaviy xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqadigan lisoniy va nolisoniy omillari mavjudligi dalillanganiga oid xulosalaridan Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida bajarilgan PZ-2020042022 raqamli “Turkiy tillarning lingvodidaktik elektron platforma yaratish” nomli amaliy grant loyihasida foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2023-yil 1-iyundagi №04/1-1070-son ma‘lumotnomasi). Natijada turkiy tillarda “jasorat” semali leksemalarni lingvodidaktik elektron platformaga joylashtirishda ilmiy va amaliy xulosalar chiqarish imkonini bergan;

o‘zbek tilidagi “jasorat” umumiy semali atov birliklari shakliy strukturasi ko‘ra so‘z, sodda, qo‘shma, juft so‘z shakllarida hamda murakkab va barqaror birikmalar shaklida ham uchrashi, so‘z shaklidagi birikmalar tub va birikma shaklidagi atov birliklar sodda va murakkab birikma shaklidagi birliklarga bo‘linishi aniqlanganiga oid xulosalaridan Qashqadaryo viloyat teleradiokompaniyasining “Oltin voha” dasturidagi “Ochiq muloqot” dasturining ssenariysini tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (Qashqadaryo viloyat teleradiokompaniyasining 2023-yil 5-apreldagi 17-07/71-sonli ma‘lumotnoma). Natijada ushbu dastur uchun tayyorlangan materiallar mazmun jihatidan takomillashgan, ilmiy dalillar bilan boyitilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Tadqiqot natijalari ilmiy ma‘ruza ko‘rinishida 2 ta xalqaro va 4 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida muhokamadan o‘tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarning e‘lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha jami 10 ta ilmiy ish, shu jumladan, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalarining asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarida 3 ta maqola, shundan, 1 tasi xorijiy jurnallarda nashr qilingan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya 120 sahifadan iborat bo‘lib, kirish, uch asosiy bob, xulosa va foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxatidan tashkil topgan.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida mavzuning dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga bog‘liqligi ko‘rsatilgan, maqsad va vazifalari berilgan, obykti va predmeti tavsiflangan, ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalari bayon qilingan, natijalarning ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, joriylanishi, aprotatsiyasi, nashr etilgan ishlar va dissertatsiya tuzilishi bo‘yicha ma‘lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobi **“O‘zbek tilida “jasorat” umumiy semali atov birliklari tizimi”** deb nomlangan bo‘lib, “Jasorat” tushunchasini ifodalovchi atov birliklarining o‘zbek tili lisoniy tizimidagi o‘rni, “jasorat” umumiy semali atov birliklarining tarixiy-etimologik, paradigmatik xususiyatlari kabi bo‘limlarni o‘z ichiga oladi.

Bugungi zamonaviy tilshunoslikning yangi yo‘nalishlaridan biri har bir xalq tilining so‘zlashuvchi xalq mentalitetiga diaxronik yondashuv doirasida lug‘at ma‘lumotlarini o‘rganishdan boshlanadi. Tilning lug‘at tarkibining mazmun mohiyatini zamonaviy tilshunoslik tadqiqi asosida tahlil qilish o‘rganilayotgan mavzuning xilma-xilligini ko‘rsatadi. Bu adabiy matnlarda yanada o‘zining leksik imkoniyatlarini ko‘rsata oladi.

Bugungi kunda mamlakatimizda yangi hayot, yangi jamiyat poydevorini barpo etishda shaxs ma‘naviyatini shakllantirish va takomillashtirish masalasi barchamiz uchun g‘oyat dolzarb ahamiyatga ega. Shu sababli biz bugungi kunda ta‘lim-tarbiya sohasi orqali insonlarning qalbi va tafakkuriga bevosita ta‘sir o‘tkazadigan ma‘naviy dunyoqarashimiz, ma‘naviy sifatlarimiz, ma‘naviy o‘y-fikrlarimiz orqali barcha sohalaridagi faoliyatimizni yanada kuchaytirishimiz, yangi bosqichga ko‘tarishimiz zarur. Zero, ma‘naviyat – insonning kamolot cho‘qqisiga yetaklovchi mayoqdir. “Ma‘naviyat – insonni ruhan poklanish, qalban ulg‘ayishga chorlaydigan, odamning ichki dunyosi, irodasini baquvvat, iymon-etiqodini butun qiladigan, vijdonini uyg‘otadigan beqiyos kuch, uning barcha qarashlarining mezonidir. Chindan ham, agar odamzot bu dunyoda ruhan pok bo‘lib, irodasi baquvvat, iymoni butun, vijdoni uyg‘oq bo‘lib yashamas ekan, inson hayotining qanday ma‘nosi qoladi”¹⁵. Zotan, shaxs ma‘naviy sifatlaridan biri ma‘naviy jasoratdir. Insonlarning ma‘naviy takomillashuvida, albatta, talabchanlik, fidoyilik, shaxsiy e‘tiqod hamda ma‘naviy jasorat kerak bo‘ladi. Jasorat bilak kuchida emas, ma‘naviy tafakkur kengligidadir.

Olamning lisoniy manzarasida “jasorat” leksemasi o‘zbek xalqining lisoniy ongida qaysi tushunchalar bilan bog‘liqligini aniqlab olish muhim ekanligi sintagmatik munosabatda yanada yaqqol ko‘rinadi. Bu esa dissertatsiyada keltirilgan 31 ta

¹⁵ Karimov I. Yuksak ma‘naviyat yengilmas kuch. – Toshkent: Ma‘naviyat, 2008. – B. 13.

ma'naviy guruhlarning semantik tarkibini aniqlash va matndagi turli qo'llanishini amalga oshirish semantik tahlil usuli natijasida ro'y beradi.

“Jasorat” konseptining qonun va farmonlarida ifodalanishi ijtimoiy va siyosiy konseptosferasida o'z aksini topadi. Bu esa millat qahramonlari va shu jamiyatning tarixi, buguni va kelajagi haqida aniq tasavvurlarni hosil qiladi.

1.1.1-jadval

“JASORAT” KONSEPTINING IJTIMOY KONSEPTOSFERASI		
MUKOFOT NOMI	SOHA VAKILLARI	IJTIMOY MAQOMI
“Jasorat” medali	O'zbekiston Respublikasi Ichki ishlar xodimlari	Vatanparvar va fidoyili
“Jasorat” monumenti	Xalq qahramonlariga bag'ishlangan	Vatanparvarlik, fidoyilik, mehnatkashlik
“Ma'naviy jasorat” sohiblari	Saxovatpesha va mehribonlik uyi tarbiyalanuvchilarini qaramog'iga olgan oilalarga	Mehribon va jonkuyar, mehribonlik va saxovatpeshalik
“Jasorat va matonat shahodatnomasi” sohibi	Ikkinchi jahon urushi qatnashchilariga	Vatanparvarlik va matonati
“Jasorat maktabi” muassasasi	Harbiy vatanparvarlik o'quvlarini tashkil etish	Vatanparvarlik va sadoqati
“Mardlik va jasorat” bayrami	Vatan himoyachilari kuniga	Vatanparvarlik va botirlik

Nutqda “jasorat” leksemasi quyidagi ma'nolarni bildiradi:

1. Ma'naviy (ehtiros, qat'iyat) jasorat va qobiliyat sifatida qo'rquvni yengish uchun ongli ravishda harakat qilish;
2. Tushkunlikka tushmaslik, qat'iy harakat, e'tiqodidan qaytmaslik;
3. O'z oldida har qanday muammolarga taslim bo'lmaslik uchun hayotga teran nazar tashlash;
4. Esankirab qolmaslik, muammolar oldida taslim bo'lmaslik, ma'naviy irodaning ahamiyati va ustunligini his etish;
5. Barcha muammolarni yengish uchun “jasorat”, “matonat”, “erkaklik g'ururining ustunligi”, “ayol matonati va sabri”, “so'zida tura olish”, “fikrida barqaror turish” kabi tushunchalarning mavjudligi.

Mazkur tushunchalar orqali “jasorat” leksemasi nutq jarayonida quyidagicha voqelanadi hamda mazkur qoidalarga asoslangan holda o'z aksini topadi.

1. Agar shaxs jismoniy yoki ma'naviy “xavf” ostida bo'lsa, boshdan kechirayotgan xususiyati og'ir bo'lsa yoki umuman qiyin vaziyatda qolgan bo'lsa, mard bo'lishi, “qo'rqoqlik” yo'lini tanlamasligi, o'zgalarga tuhmat qilmasligi, o'zini rag'batlantira olishi shartligi – jasorat;

2. O'zi o'ylagan narsani aytishi yoki amalgam oshirishida davom etishi uchun ma'naviy va jismoniy jasoratga ega bo'lishi, ya'ni “tanlagan yo'lida sobit qadam tashlashi” zarurligi – jasorat;

3. Insonlarning “ruhiy kuch”ga ega bo'lishi, ya'ni “ma'naviy sog'lom” ekanligi – jasorat;

4. Qo'rqoqlik (o'z manfaatini o'ylab ish tutish) jasoratning dushmani;

5. O‘z fikriga ishonish, o‘zgarlar fikrini hurmat qilish hamda mustaqil hukm chiqarish qobiliyati bo‘lishi shartligi – jasorat.

Yuqoridagi fikrlarga tayanib aytish mumkinki, olamning o‘zbek lisoniy manzarasida “jasorat” tushunchasi keng qirralidir. Xususan, yurt botirlariva yurt allomalari, aynan, “jismoniy jasorat” va “ma’naviy jasorat” tushunchasi hisoblanadi, xalq bu zotlarning jasoratiga taqlid qiladi. Shu nuqtayi nazardan “jasorat” leksemasi yadrosidan uzoqroq joylashadigan, biroq xalq lisoniy ongida va jonli nutqida jasoratni eslatib turadigan tushunchalar borki, bu “jasorat” leksemasining yaqin va uzoq periferiyasidan joy oladi.

1.1.4-jadval

“Jasorat” leksemasining yaqin periferiyasi	“Jasorat” leksemasining uzoq periferiyasi
botinmoq	kuch-g‘ayrat
tetiklanmoq	azob-uqubat
xavf-xatarniyenggan	jangu-jadal
harakatchan	yigit
yigitlik	isyon
yigitchasiga	mardon
intilish	ezilgan, qiynalغان
namuna	o‘lim
intiluvchan	kurash
yurakli	izlanuvchi
mahorat	kashfiyot
alp	g‘ayritabiy kuch
bunyodkorlik	mo‘tadillik
kuchli,	dilkashlik
ezgulik	buyuk
kurashmoq	maqсад
mehnat	dehqonlar
o‘zbek xalqi	davatkor
alloma	tik boqish
sevgi	kashfiyotchi
lochin	qiyinchilik

Tarixiy-etimologik tahlil natijasida “jasorat” konseptining konsepsiyasi va konseptosferasi shakllanadi. Leksemani tarixiy nuqtayi nazardan semantikasi o‘rganish uning bugungi kundagi pozitsiyasini ham belgilaydi. Masalan, “O‘ktam” leksemasining tarixiy va bugungi kundagi semantic taraqqiyotida sezilarli o‘zgarish yuz bergan.

Tilimizdagi so‘zlar tarkibidagi umumiy ma’nosiga ko‘ra birlashuvchi, xususiy ma’nosiga ko‘ra bir-biridan farqlanuvchi belgilariga ega. Leksik ma’nolardagi paradigmatic munosabat ikki jihatga ko‘ra bo‘ladi: 1) ma’lum mavzu jihatdan 2) semantik jihatdan. So‘z leksik ma’nolaridagi paradigmatic munosabatga ma’lum mavzu jihatdan qaralganda, leksik ma’nosi bo‘yicha so‘zlar turli mavzu doirasida guruhlariga ajratiladi. “Til birliklari kishi xotirasida turli-tuman sistem munosabatlarda yashaydi va bu sistem munosabatlarni tashkil etuvchilari

orasidagi bog‘lanish paradigmatic munosabat deyiladi”¹⁶. Bunday munosabat atov birliklarning kishi xotirasida oson va qulay foydalanishga imkon beradi. O‘zbek tilshunosligida A.Nurmonov, N.Mahmudov, E.Begmatov, Sh.Safarov, A.Mamatov, M.Hakimov, S.Mo‘minov, D.Xudoyberganova, D.Lutfullayeva, Sh.Usmonova, S.Boymirzayeva, A.Rahimov, I.Azimova, N.Hoshimovalarning tadqiqotlarida til tizimi antropotsentrik paradigma tamoyillari asosida tadqiq etilgan. Lisoniy birliklar bir-birini eslatib turish xususiyatiga ega bo‘lganligi sababli ularga oid bo‘lgan leksemalarning semalaridagi aloqadorlik inobatga olinadi. Xususan, *jasorat* leksemasi *qahramonlik* leksemasini, *mard* leksemasi *jasur* leksemasini, *dovyurak* leksemasi *qahramon* leksemasini eslatadi. Lekin *jasorat* leksemasi to‘g‘ridan to‘g‘ri *ezgulik* yoki *yovuzlik* leksemasini eslatmaydi. Sababi ular ichki uyalar orqali o‘zining ma‘naviy guruhlarini hosil qiladi. Jasorat va unga tegishli leksemalarni eslatuvchi birliklar umumiy o‘xshash belgilarga ega bo‘ladi. Jumladan, *jasorat* leksemasining semalarida *jasoratlilik*, *kuchlilik*, *qahramonlik*, *mardlik*, *jasurlik*, *botirlik* ammo ular farqli belgilarga ham ega bo‘lishi bilan xarakterlanadi, ya‘ni *jasorat mardlik* leksemadan, *qahramonlik dovyuraklik* leksemasidan farq qiladi. Ba‘zi o‘rinlarda umumiy semalar bilan birlashish xususiyatiga ega. “Ma‘naviyat” sistemasini tashkil etuvchi unsurlar sifatida *jasorat* umumiy semali atov birliklari orasidagi paradigmatic bog‘lanishni tahlilga olamiz. Paradigma qatorida *polvon*, *buyuk*, *ulug‘vorlik*, *baquvvat*, *komil*, *shuhratli*, *fidoyi*, *qat‘iyat*, *avliyo*, *muvaqqiyatli* leksemalari o‘rin olgan. Ularning barchasiga umumiy bo‘lgan “jasoratlilik”, “kuchlilik”, “qahramonlik”, “mardlik” semalari umumiy ma‘nolari ostida birlashadi. Ayni vaqtda ularning har biri o‘zining xususiy ma‘nosiga ega, ya‘ni tarkibidagi semalarning ifodalanishi bir-biridan farq qiladi. Bu quyidagi jadvalda aks etgan.

1.3.1-jadval

Jasorat umumiy semali atov birliklarning o‘xshash va farqli tomonlari						
Umumiy semalar	jasoratlilik	kuchlilik	qahramonlik	mardlik	jasurlik	botirlik
Jasorat	+	+	+	+	+	+
Polvonlik	+	+	+	+	+	+
Ulug‘vorlik	+	+	-	-	+	-
Jo‘mardlik	+	+	-	+	+	+
Komil	+	-	+	+	+	-
Fidoyi	+	-	+	+	-	+
Shuhratli	-	+	+	-	+	+
Qat‘iyat	+	-	-	+	+	-
Baquvvat	-	+	-	+	+	+
Muvaqqiyatli	+	-	+	+	+	-
Quvvat	+	+	-	-	+	+
Zabardast	-	+	-	-	+	+

Ikkinchi bob “O‘zbek tilidagi “jasorat” umumiy semali atov birliklarini ifodalovchi leksik vositalar” deb nomlangan bo‘lib, unda o‘zbek tilidagi “jasorat” umumiy semali atov birliklarining semantik va shakliy strukturasi, “jasorat”

¹⁶Sayfullayeva R. Hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tili. – Toshkent, 2005. – B. 14.

umumiy semali atov birliklarning polisemantik xususiyatlari, o‘zbek tilidagi “jasorat” umumiy semali atov birliklarining maqollardagi lingvokulturologik va semantik tahlili haqida fikr yuritiladi.

Nutqimizdagi har qanday borliq hodisasi lisoniy idrok etilmas ekan, uning tub ma’nosi ongda chuqur o‘rin egallaganligiga ishonch hosil qilish mumkin emas. Bu esa borliq hodisasining ijtimoiy va shaxsiy ongda qay darajada rivojlanib, faollashib borishi bilan belgilanadi. O‘zbek xalqiga xos bo‘lgan halollik, samimiylik, vijdon, poklik, mehr-oqibat kabi tushunchalar milliy e’tiqodimizning mohiyati, uni shakllantiradigan asosiy mezonlaridan ekanligini anglash mumkin¹⁷.

“Ma’naviy jasorat” o‘z ichida quyidagi turlarga bo‘linadi.

“Aqliy jasorat” ma’noviy uyasi. Ushbu uya o‘z ichida quyidagi atov birliklar bilan kengayadi: *jasorat, chidamlilik, toqat, qanoat, shukur, matonat, qat’iyat, chidam, sabru qaror, sabru toqat, qone, qiyinchilik, dard, alam, azob va bag‘rikenglik, toqat qila olish qobiliyati, to‘zim, toqat, sabr-bardosh.*

“Vatanparvarlik yo‘lidagi jasurlik” ma’noviy uyasi: *vatanni madh etish, vatan uchun fidokorlik, vatanparvarlik, vatanni sevish, vatan uchun fidoyi, vatanparvarlik his-tuyg‘isini takomillashtirish;*

“Maqsadlarga erishish yo‘lidagi jasurlik” ma’noviy uyasi: *kurashuvchanlik, tinib-tinchimaslik, intilish, iroda, qat’iyat, qat’iy qaror, doimiy intilish, jazm qilmoq, qasd qilmoq, qat’iyatli harakat*¹⁸.

“Jismoniy jasorat” o‘z ichida quyidagi turlarga bo‘linadi.

“Polvonlik jasurlik” mavzuviy guruhi: *bahodir, bahodirona, rustamday, bahodirlik, botirlarcha; yurakli, yuragida o‘ti bor, qo‘rqmas;*

Mazkur guruhlariga oid leksemalarning shakliy xususiyati quyidagilarda namoyon bo‘ladi:

Har ikki ma’noviy guruh leksemalar ma’nosiga qarab ichki guruhlariga bo‘linishda davom etishi mumkin. Bu leksemalarning polisemantik xususiyati bilan bog‘liq.

So‘zning leksik ma’no taraqqiyoti va uning semantik qirralarida shakl va ma’no munosabati, ma’noviy bir xilligi hamda qarama-qarshiligi, shakliy o‘xshashligi va dennotativ, konnotativ ma’nolari muhim o‘rin tutadi.

So‘zlarning shakl va ma’no tomoni I.Qo‘chqortoyev, Sh.Rahmatullayev, R.Yunusov kabi tilshunos olimlarning leksik ma’no tavsifiga bag‘ishlangan tadqiqotlarida atroflicha o‘rganilgan¹⁹. Shunga qaramay, o‘zbek tilidagi “jasorat” umumiy semali atov birliklarining shakl va ma’no munosabati hozirga qadar tilshunosligimizning alohida tadqiq manbai bo‘lgan emas. Zero, “har bir xalqning

¹⁷Yuldashev F. O‘zbek tilining “ma’naviyat” leksik-semantik kategoriyasi “e’tiqod” ma’noviy guruhi atov birliklari tizimi”: Filol. fan. bo‘yicha fals. dokt. (PhD) ... diss. avtoref. – Termiz, 2021. – B. 29

¹⁸ Bu haqida qarang. Yuldashev F. O‘zbek tilining “ma’naviyat” leksik-semantik kategoriyasi “e’tiqod” ma’noviy guruhi atov birliklari tizimi”: Filol. fan. bo‘yicha fals. dokt. (PhD) ... diss. avtoref. – Termiz, 2021. – B. 52.

¹⁹Қўчқортоев И. Сўз маъноси ва унинг валентлиги. – Тошкент: Фан, 1977. – Б. 40; Раҳматуллаев Ш., Юнусов Р. Семемаларнинг семалар состави ва семантик боғланиш масаласи // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Тошкент, 1974. – №1. – Б. 51-53; Раҳматуллаев Ш. Семема – мустақил тил бирлиги // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Тошкент, 1984. – № 5. – Б. 17-20; Юнусов Р. Полисемия и синонимия имена существительных места в современном узбекском литературном языке: Автореф. дисс. ...канд.филол. наук. – Тошкент, 1974. – С. 15.

atamashunoslik tizimida shakl va mazmun birligi hamda ularning mutanosibliigi masalasi muhim o‘rin tutadi”²⁰.

Jasorat leksemasini shartli ravishda yaxlit kategoriya sifatida qarasaq, *ma’naviy jasorat* va *jismoniy jasorat* birliklarini *jasorat* kategoriyasining tarkibiy qismlari, konseptlari sifatida ajratish mumkin. Bu unsurlarning har biri alohida mikrosistemani tashkil etib, o‘z ichiga ko‘plab tushunchalarni olishi mumkin. Masalan, *ma’naviy jasorat* unsuri *barkamol, komil, qobiliyatli, jur’at, vatanparvar, qahramon*; *jismoniy jasorat* unsuri *kuchli, mard, bardam, dovyurak, jangovor* kabi ichki kategoriyalarga ega. Bularning har biri o‘z o‘rnida ichki mikroguruhlariga bo‘linadi.

“Jasorat” semali leksemalar grammatik jihatdan, asosan, sifat, ot, fe‘l, ravish turkumlariga mansub. Bunday birliklar sirasida ravish va fe‘l turkumiga oid so‘zlar miqdor jihatdan unchalik ko‘p emas.

Polisemantik xususiyatga ega “jasorat” umumiy semali atov birliklarning ma’nosi matnda “botir – jasur, yovqur” ma’nolarida yanada yorqinlashadi hamda lingvistik “jilolanadi”.

*Aqlim tanidim-u qoshimda shukun,
Jasur akalarim safini ko‘rdim* (A.Oripov. “Tabiat”).

Mazkur “jasur aka” birikmasi “jismoniy kuch” ma’nosidan tashqari “*ma’naviy kuch*” hamda “*ma’naviy jasorat*” ma’nosida kelgan.

Maqollar xalq donishmandligining nodir namunasi sifatida og‘zaki badiiy ijodning keng tarqalgan mustaqil janridir. Shartli ravishda ularni xalq ona axloq-odob qoidalari deb atash mumkin. Zero, maqollar xalqning asrlar davomida hayotiy tajribalarida sinalgan ijtimoiy-siyosiy, ma’naviy-madaniy, axloqiy-falsafiy qarashlarining g‘oyat ixcham, lo‘nda, siqiq va obrazli ifodasidan tug‘ilgan hodisadir. Maqollar maxsus ijod qilinmaydi, balki ma’lum bir sharoit taqozosi tufayli sinalgan hayotiy tajribadan tug‘iladigan xulosaning axloqiy bahosi sifatidagi hukm bo‘lib yuzaga keladi²¹.

Alpomish, Rustamxon kabi bir necha alplarning avlodlari o‘zbek xalqining mard jasurligi bir necha ming yilliklardan buyon sayqallanib “jasorat” semali maqollarda lo‘nda va juda tushunarli qilib tasvirlangan. Buni quyida bilvosita va bevosita jasorat ma’nosidagi maqollarni semantik tahlilida ko‘ramiz. Avvalo, “jasorat” umumiy semali atov birliklarini ma’noviy guruhlariga ajratib olish o‘rganilayotgan mavzuning sistemasini ko‘rsata oladi. Shu boisdan “jasorat” umumiy semali atov birliklarni quyidagi guruhlariga ajratishimiz mumkin:

1. “Ma’naviy jasorat”ni aks ettiruvchi maqollar:

1.1. “Vatanparvarlik yo‘lidagi jasorat” umumiy semali maqollar:

*Dushmanga nafrati bo‘lmaganning,
Vatanga muhabbati bo‘lmas.*

1.2. “Maqsadlarga erishish yo‘lidagi jasorat” semali maqollar.

²⁰ Кўчимов Ш. Ўзбек миллий ҳуқуқий атамаларида шакл ва мазмун бирлиги муаммолари // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Тошкент, 2001. – № 6. – Б. 36.

²¹ Safarov O. O‘zbek xalq og‘zaki ijodi. – Toshkent, 2000. – 291 b.

*Intilgan elga yoqar.
Sendan harakat, mendan barakat
Harakat, harakatda barakat.*

1.3. “Allomalik darajasiga yetish yo‘lidagi jasorat” semali maqollar:

*Izlagan olim bo‘lar, o‘ylagan – fozil;
Ko‘p o‘qigan olim bo‘lsa,
Ko‘pni ko‘rgan dono bo‘lar;
Olim adashsa, olam qoqilar.*

2. “Jismoniy jasorat”ni aks ettiruvchi maqollar:

2.1. “Mard” leksemali maqollar:

*Mardga taqlid et,
Nomardni tanqid et.
Mard – kurashda, do‘st – tashvishda,
Dono g‘azabda sinalar.*

2.2. “Botir” leksemali maqollar:

*Botirdan o‘lim ham qo‘rqar.
Ajali botirdan bezadi, qo‘rqoqni ezadi.*

2.3. “Arslon” va “yigit” leksemali maqollar:

*Arslon izidan qaytmas,
Yigit – so‘zidan.
Sher bolasi ovni yengar,
Er bolasi – yovni.
Itni ovga borgandasina,
Yigitni – yovga borganda sina.*

2.4. “Jasur” leksemali maqollar:

*Jasur bo‘lsang, yov qaytar.
Jasur bo‘lsang, yovga chop.
Jasur jangda sinalar.
Jasur jangdan qo‘rqmas.*

2.5. “Alp” leksemali maqollar:

*Yolg‘iz yigit alp bo‘lar, Alp bo‘lsa ham, qalp bo‘lar.
Bilagi zo‘r alp birniyiqar, Do‘sti ko‘p – mingni.
Alp – otadan, zot – onadan
Alp – enadan, tulpor – biyadan.*

“O‘zbek tilidagi “jasorat” semali atov birliklarining leksikografik talqini muammolari” deb nomlangan dissertatsiyaning 3-bobida O‘zbek tilining izohli

lug‘atlarida “jasorat” umumiy semali atov birliklarining tavsiflanishi, “Jasorat” umumiy semali atov birliklarining lingvokulturologik lug‘atlarda berish masalalari, o‘zbek tili ta’limiy korpusida jasorat semali leksemalar berilishi kabi bo‘limlar mavjud.

Istiqlol natijasi o‘laroq, o‘zbek milliy leksikografiyasi o‘z taraqqiyotining yangi pillapoyasiga ko‘tarildi. Tilimizning izohli lug‘atlarini takomillashtirish, yangi lug‘atlarni tartib berish borasida ulkan ishlar amalga oshirildi. Ayniqsa, 5 jildli “O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati” o‘zbek leksikografiyasida ulkan voqelik desak, mubolag‘a bo‘lmaydi²².

O‘zbek tilining ikki jildli izohli lug‘atida jasorat semali leksemalar sirasida muhim rol o‘ynaydigan *azamat* leksemasi 4 sememali birlik sifatida izohlangan:

AZAMAT [a] 1. G‘oyat katta, ulkan, azim. Azamat o‘lka. Azamat bino. – *Qishloqni yoqalab oqadigan azamat daryoning kuchga to‘lgan kezlari ham xuddi shu bahor oylariga to‘g‘ri keladi.* A.Rahmat. varrakchi chol.

1 Ulug‘vor mardonavor. *Azamat ish.*

2 Qudratli, azimkor, zabardast. *Azamat sovet xalqi. Azamat Sovet Armiyasi. Azamat paxtakorlarimiz “oq oltin”dan barakali xirmon ko‘tardilar.*

3 Bahodir, baquvvat. *Azamat yigit. Azamat qo‘llar.* – *Yo‘lchi ham butun azamat gavdasini silkib kuladi.* Oybek, Qutlug‘ qon.

4 Azamat (Erkaklar ismi)²³.

O‘zbek tilining 5 jildli izohli lug‘atida esa u olti sememali leksema sifatida berilgan:

AZAMAT [a.- buyuklik, kattalik; faxr, g‘urur] 1 Ko‘rinish-tuzilishi e‘tibori bilan juda katta; haybatli, ulkan. *Azamat chinorlar. Azamat tog‘lar.* – *O‘ylab qarasa, [ota] shu yoshga kelib, bunaqangi azamat qurilishni sira ko‘rmagan ekan.* R.Fayziy. Cho‘lga bahor keldi.

2 Katta kuch-quvvatga ega; qudratli. *Odamlar o‘ttizlab, elliklab azamat mashinalarni boshqaradilar.* M.Jo‘ra. Quyoshdan nur emganlar.

3 G‘ayrat-shijoatli; bahodir. botir. *To‘rt tomondan yopirilib, o‘q yog‘dirib kelayotgan dushman soldatlarining yana olti hamlasini daf etdi azamat pulemyotchilar.* T.Rustamov. Mangu jasorat.

4 Jismonan yetuk; zabardast. *Yonida arslondek, tog‘ni ursa tolqon qiladigan azamat eri turganda, tashvish qilishga hojat yo‘q edi.* S.Ahmad, Ufq. *Har bir odam oltinga teng bo‘lib turgan bir mahalda uch azamat yigitni begunoh-beso‘roq qamab qo‘yishsa..* O.Yoqubov, Er boshiga ish tushsa. O‘n to‘rt yoshga kirding, bo‘lding azamat. “Murodxon”.

5 Shunday belgi-xususiyatga egalikni qayd etuvchi munosabatni bildiradi. *Shokir G‘ayratning yelkasiga qo‘lini tashladi: Obbo azamat-ey, zap ajoyib yigit ekansan-ku!* M.Hazratqulov, Jur‘at. *Charchabsan, azamat, yur endi, blindajga kirib uxlab ol.* I.Raxim, Chin muhabbat.

6 Azamat (erkaklar ismi)²⁴.

²² Маҳмудов Н. (“Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти” журнали, “Ўзбекистон адабиёти ва санъати” газетаси)

²³Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 2 жилдли. – М.: Русский язык, 1981. 1-жилд. – Б. 30.

²⁴Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 5 жилдли. 1-жилд. – Б. 45.

Ko‘rinib turibdiki, izohlarda o‘zgarishlar til taraqqiyoti bilan bog‘liqdir. 5 jildli lug‘atda avvalgi izohdagi *g‘oyat katta, ulkan, azim* so‘zlariga qo‘shimcha keng qamrovli va semantik ko‘lami salmoqdor bo‘lgan *buyuklik, kattalik, faxr, g‘urur* so‘zlari berilganki, bu ham izohning mukammallashuviga xizmat qilgan. 2 tomli lug‘atdagi tor va jo‘n tushunilishi mumkin bo‘lgan ma‘no ifodalanayotgan tushunchaning asoslariga urg‘u bergan holda kuchaytirilgan. Yangi tavsif shu asosda ma‘naviy-ma‘rifiy ahamiyat kasb etganligini ta‘kidlash lozim.

Ayrim so‘zlar inqilobgacha iste‘molda bo‘lib, sho‘ro mafkurasi umumiy iste‘moldan siqib chiqargan so‘zlar istiqloq tufayli qayta mafkuraviy ahamiyat kasb etdi. Ulardan biri *g‘o‘ch* so‘zidir. O‘zbek tilining 2 jildli izohli lug‘atida bu so‘zga ta‘rif berilmagan. Yangi izohli lug‘atda esa quyidagicha izoh berilgan: *g‘o‘ch* shv. Mard, botir. – Osilgan kim? – *Qiyotlik g‘o‘ch yigit*. J.Sharipov, Xorazm. *Qiz bolaning sochidan anqigan hid bilan g‘o‘ch yigitning bilagida toshgan ter hidi*. E.Samandar, Daryosini yo‘qotgan qirg‘oq²⁵.

Milliy konseptlar insonning lisoniy ongida madaniyatning shakllanish, mavjud bo‘lish va rivojlanish shakli sifatida tushuniladigan konseptosferani tashkil qiladi. Konseptosfera – ko‘p mundarijali mental struktura bo‘lib, uni tashkil qiluvchi mikrosistemalar nafaqat tilga mansub bo‘ladi, shu bilan birga, ushbu lisoniy sotsiumning madaniyatiga ham tegishli bo‘ladi. Konseptosfera lingvistik talqinlarda ommalashgan an‘anaviy “...dan iborat”, “...ga kiradi” sistem pog‘onaviylik xususiyatiga ega. Unga mazmuniy, funksional-semantik maydon yoki lisoniy mikrosistemalardagi tayanch struktura xos. Konseptual struktura yadro (uni konseptosfera nomi ostidagi yakka tushuncha tashkil qiladi), markaz (uni lingvomadaniy hamjamiyatning umumiy mulki bo‘lgan, yadro konseptning mohiyatini o‘zida “xususiylashtiruvchi”, tarmoq konseptlari sanaladigan madaniyat fenomenlari kiradi) va chekka (unga tarmoq konseptlarining xususiy namoyandalari mansub bo‘ladi) qismlardan tashkil topadi. O‘z o‘rnida konseptosfera markazi yoki chekka qismlarini tashkil etuvchi har bir konsept alohida konseptosferani tashkil etishi mumkin va quyiga qarab yo‘nalgan bo‘linish, yuqoriga qarab yo‘nalgan birlashishlar davom etaveradi. Shu boisdan konseptosfera strukturasi va tarkibi tadqiqida atomar tahlil ustuvorlik qiladi²⁶.

Tahlillar natijasida aniqlanishicha, “jasorat” konseptual maydoni har xil mundarijali atov vositalari (so‘z, ibora, so‘z birikmasi) va mental birliklar (freym, konsept, pretsedent fenomenlar, milliy tafakkur stereotiplari)ning dialektik yaxlitligi va iyeraxik qurilishini o‘zida aks ettiradi hamda ular bir butun holda shaxsning ma‘naviy qiyofasini tashkil qilishda ishtirok etadi (bundagi ishtirok etmoq so‘zi “jasorat” konseptual maydoni “ma‘naviyat” konseptosferasining tashkil etuvchisi ekanligiga ishora qiladi). Demak, “jasorat” konseptosferasi jasoratning o‘zbek kishisi tomonidan lisoniy tushuniladigan quyidagi majmuasini tashkil etadi:

- 1) “jasorat” nomi bilan ataladigan konsept – yadro;

²⁵Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 5 жилдли. 5-жилд. – Б. 25.

²⁶ <http://www.referun.com/n/uchebnyy-lingvokulturologicheskiy-slovar-kontsepty-duhovnosti-russkoy-yazykovoy-kartiny-mira-kak-osnova-formirovaniya-kon>

2) asosi “jasorat” konseptining eng yaqin qurshovidan tashkil topgan (uning turlarini ifodalaydigan) mavzuviy guruhlar nomidan iborat assotsiativ maydon – markaz;

3) mavzuviy guruhdagi har bir konseptning qurshovlari bo‘lgan konseptlar – chekka.

Ta’limiy korpus interfeysi, matnlari, tarkibidagi leksikografik mahsulotlari bilan boshqa korpuslardan farq qiladi. O‘.Xoliyorov ta’kidlaganidek, ta’limiy korpusning asosiy maqsadi til materialini o‘quvchi yoshi, dunyoqarashiga mos ravishda taqdim etishdan iborat. Hozirgi kunda Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti mutaxassislari jamoasi “O‘zbek tili ta’limiy korpusini yaratish” amaliy loyihasi ustida ish olib bormoqda. Loyiha natijasida maxsus saytda “O‘zbek tilining ta’limiy korpusi” ishga tushirilgan²⁷. Ushbu korpus ikki blokdan iborat:

O‘zbek tilidagi so‘zlar qidiruvi (konkordans).

O‘zbek tili o‘quv lug‘atlari elektron kutubxonasi.

“Jasorat” semali leksemalar ma’lumotlar omborini yaratish (tuzilishi, leksikografik ta’minoti, qidiruv imkoniyati).

Ta’limiy korpusda “jasorat” semali leksemalar qidiruvini ishlab chiqish (birliklarni teglash, giper havola va lug‘at ma’lumotlarini o‘zaro bog‘lash muammolari).

O‘zbek tili ta’limiy korpusi “jasorat” semali leksemalarning ma’lumotlar bazasi so‘zligi o‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati, Milliy ensiklopediya, Ma’naviyat asosiy tushunchalar izohli lug‘ati va boshqa manbalar asosida shakllantiriladi. Ishga ilova qilinayotgan ma’lumotlar bazasiga yuqorida ko‘rsatilgan manbalardan saralab olinadi: O‘TILdagi so‘zlar asos qilinadi, unda mavjud bo‘lmagan, boshqa manbalarda uchraydigan so‘zlar kiritiladi.

Terminlar lug‘atida bir so‘zdan iborat terminlar ham katta miqdorni tashkil qiladi. Bir so‘zdan iborat (sodda) terminlarni birinchi blokka kiritish mumkin bo‘ladi, chunki ular leksema shaklida bo‘ladi. Masalan:

3.3.2-jadval

№	Leksema	Ma’naviyat pometa	Semantik teg	Izoh
1	Botir	Jasorat semali leksemalarga oid	qo‘rqmas	Xavf-xatardan, qiyinchilikdan qo‘rqmaydigan, qo‘rqmas, dovyurak, jasur.

Xulosa qilib aytgandi, semantik ma’lumotlar bazasini yaratishda so‘zlik, semantik izoh va semantik teglar talab etiladi. Ma’lumotlar omboriga kiritiladigan axborotlar so‘z, izoh, ma’naviyat termin belgisi, semantik teg, etimologiyasi, turkumga mansubligi kabi parametrlardan tashkil topadi.

²⁷<http://uzschoolcorpara.uz/>

XULOSA

1. Olamning o‘zbek lisoniy manzarasida “jasorat” tushunchasi keng qirralidir. Xususan, yurt botirlariva yurt allomalari, aynan, “jismoniy jasorat” va “ma’naviy jasorat” tushunchasi hisoblanadi, xalq buzotlarning jasoratiga taqlid qiladi. Shu nuqtayi nazardan “jasorat” leksemasi yadrosidan uzoqroq joylashadigan, biroq xalq lisoniy ongida va jonli nutqida jasoratni eslatib turadiga tushunchalar borki, bu “jasorat” leksemasining yaqin va uzoq periferiyasidan joy oladi.

2. “Jasorat” leksik kategoriyasi birliklarining shakl va ma’no munosbatiga ko‘ra turlari leksik sathdagi qo‘llanilishi o‘zaro faol va nofaolliigi bilan xarakterlanadi. Bunda atov birliklarning shakl va ma’no munosabati hozirgi umumiste’mol leksikadan farqlanadi. Ularning alohida uslubga xos ekanligi, tarixiy leksikadan ham tashkil topishi muhim rol o‘ynaydi.

3. Kategoriya tarkibidagi iyerarxik munosabatlar mazmunan sodda birlikning mazmunan kengaygan, murakkabroq bo‘lgan ko‘rinishida paydo bo‘ladi va izohlanadi. Tilimizdagi ma’naviyatga oid leksik-semantik kategoriyalarning tuzilishini tavsiflovchi munosabatlar lingvistik birliklardan, lingvistik vositalardan ham foydalanish jarayonida paydo bo‘ladi.

4. O‘zbek tilidagi boshqa terminologik tizimlardagidan farqli ravishda jasorat semasini ifodalovchi atov birliklari terminologik tizimida atov birliklari so‘zli va birikmali, birikmali birliklar “teng aloqali”, “tobe aloqali”, “aralash aloqali” ichki guruhlariga bo‘linadi. Atov birliklari orasida leksema va so‘zshakl holatidagi ko‘rinishlarning ham mavjudligi masalani yanada murakkablashtiradi.

5. Tarixiy-etimologik jihatdan jasorat semali leksemalarning tarixiy-etimologik xususiyatlari o‘zbek milliy madaniyati, ma’naviyati, tili tarixiy taraqqiyotining ilg‘or tendensiyalari bilan bog‘liq ravishda tarkib topgan. Qadriyatlarimiz shakllanishida islomiy tafakkur, falsafa, ilohiyot fani – kalom, keyinchalik tasavvufning ta’siri ustuvor bo‘lgan. Shu boisdan, jasorat semali leksemalar sirasida arab tiliga mansub yoki asosi arabiy bo‘lgan leksik birliklar miqdori ustuvorligi bilan ajralib turadi.

6. Jasorat semali leksemalar sirasidagi arabcha leksemalar istiqloq natijasi o‘laroq etimologik jihatdan ma’naviy qiymatining kengayib borayotganligini namoyon qilmoqda. Ruscha-baynalmilal so‘zlar ma’nolariga esa ixtisoslashuv xos bo‘lib, o‘zbek milliy ongi va tafakkuriga mos ma’naviy qiymatga ega bo‘lib bormoqda.

7. O‘zbek tili imkoniyatlari juda boy, undagi iboralar inson ma’naviyati, ma’naviy-axloqiy tushunchalari, hayotiy tutumlarining shakllanishida, rivoj topishida muhim ahamiyatga molik. Negaki tashbeh, jonlantirish, sifatlash, bo‘rttirish, kuchaytirish, mubolag‘a, kinoya kabi turli ifoda imkoniyatlari natijasida inson tafakkurida ma’naviy tushunchalarga bo‘lgan rag‘batni o‘stirish, tuban, jirkanch illatlarga bo‘lgan nafratni oshirishga xizmat qilmadi. Bu esa ma’naviy komil inson tarbiyasida muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Shu bois til ta’limida, tilshunoslik ilmida iboralarning ifoda imkoniyatlari monografik planda tadqiq etilsa, o‘zbek

tilining imkoniyatlari yanada ochilib, jozibadorligi ilmiy jihatdan yana o‘z isbotini topadi.

8. O‘zbek tilining 2 jildli va 5 jildli izohli lug‘atlaridagi talqinlarini kuzatish natijalarida aytish mumkinki, “jasorat” tushunchalarini ifodalovchi atov birliklarining leksikografik talqini yangi izohli lug‘atda davr talablari darajasida amalga oshirilgan, uni 2 jildli lug‘at bilan qiyoslash o‘zbek leksikografiyasining yangi taraqqiyot bosqichidagi yutuqlari haqida tasavvur hosil qilish imkonini beradi.

9. O‘zbek tilining lingvomadaniyatshunoslik lug‘ati milliy-madaniy dunyoqarashni kengaytirishda, mentalitetni rivojlantirishda ulkan ahamiyatga ega. Shu boisdan lingvomadaniyatshunoslik lug‘atlarni tuzish tamoyillarini ishlab chiqish, lingvomadanelarni leksikografik tavsiflashning nazariy asoslarini tadqiq qilish kechiktirib bo‘lmaydigan vazifalardan.

10. “Jasorat” leksik-semantik kategoriyasi o‘zbek tilining milliy korpusi hisoblanadi. Mazkur kategoriyaning birliklari korpus uchun lingvistik bazadir. Ushbu bazani shakllantirishda “jasorat” leksik-semantik kategoriyasiga oid so‘z ma’nolari izohi, ma’nodoshligi, zid ma’nolari, butun-bo‘lak munosabati, ushbu kategoriyaga oid leksemalarning darajalanishi haqidagi izohlar teg sifatida biriktirildi.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL DSc.03/30.12.2021.Fil.70.01
AWARDING ACADEMIC DEGREES
AT KARSHI STATE UNIVERSITY**

KARSHI STATE UNIVERSITY

KARIMOVA KHURRIYAT SHARIPOVNA

**SEMANTICS, STRUCTURE AND LEXICOGRAPHICAL
INTERPRETATION LEXEME OF “COURAGE” IN THE
UZBEK LANGUAGE**

10.00.01 – Uzbek language

**ABSTRACT
OF DISSERTATION FOR A DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY DEGREE (PhD) ON
PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES**

Karshi – 2023

The theme of the dissertation for a Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) was registered by the Supreme Attestation Commission at the under number №B2022.4.PhD/Fil.2826.

The dissertation has been carried out at Karshi State University.

The dissertation abstract in three languages (Uzbek, English, Russian (resume)) has been placed on the web-site (www.qarshidu.uz) and on the website "ZiyoNet" information and educational portal (www.ziynet.uz).

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The dissertation is available at the Information-resource centre of Karshi State University (registration number №____). (Address: 180103, Karshi, Kuchabog street, 17. Phone: (0375) 225-34-13; fax: (0375) 221-00-56; e-mail: qarshidu@mail.uz).

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INTRODUCTION (annotation of (PhD) dissertation)

Relevance and necessity of the research topic: In world linguistics, the relationship between language and spirituality is highlighted as an associative and cognitive relationship, and its practical significance is explained based on the national, spiritual, and historical processes of the spiritual qualities of a person in society in the era of globalization. In today's era of globalization, ideological and ideological protection of society, first of all, youth, is one of the most urgent problems facing humanity. For this reason, many theoretical and practical works are being carried out in world linguistics on the correct and precise interpretation of the socio-philosophical essence of the concepts of "spirituality", "morality", "belief", and "courage". Without determining the place of these concepts in the linguistic system, it is impossible to perceive ideological and spiritual-educational works as a whole system. In particular, it is important to reveal the microsystems of the concepts of "spirituality", "morality", "faith", "courage" in the language system in an anthropocentric direction.

In the world, scientific research is being conducted to determine the spiritual qualities of a person and his role in the development of society, and to reveal the linguistic nature of the spiritual and educational lexicon. In this regard, among other things, restore the semantic relations of the units expressing the concepts of "spirituality", "courage", identify the elements that form these semantic relations, describe the linguistic conflicts underlying the semantic and paradigmatic relations of the noun units based on the principles of language and speech dichotomy, and the existing in this field great attention is paid to the improvement of theoretical views.

Today, in Uzbek linguistics, language units expressing the spiritual qualities of a person are being systematically studied, and the possibilities of reflecting the national spirituality are reflected in today's scientific research. "In the development strategy of the new Uzbekistan, along with social, economic and political factors, the reforms implemented in the spiritual and educational spheres are of great importance. If the body of society is economy, then its soul and spirit is spirituality. Tasks related to further development of our national values, increasing the position and prestige of the Uzbek language as a state language are on our constant agenda"²⁸. Based on these tasks, it is of great scientific and practical importance to determine, among other things, the possibilities of reflecting the national spirituality, to reveal the units representing the spiritual qualities of a person in the semantic-structural, conceptual and lexicographic aspects.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 21, 2019 PF-5850 "On measures to fundamentally increase the prestige and status of the Uzbek language as a state language", PF-6084 dated October 20, 2020 "Further development

²⁸Yangi saylangan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyevning lavozimga kirishish tantanali marosimiga bag'ishlangan Oliy Majlis palatalari qo'shma majlisidagi nutqi / Yangi O'zbekiston, 2021-yil 7-noyabr. №223 (479).

of the Uzbek language in our country and language policy “On improvement measures”, PQ-3160 dated July 28, 2017 “On increasing the effectiveness of spiritual and educational work and raising the development of the field to a new level” , dated May 3, 2019 No. PQ-4307 “On additional measures to increase the effectiveness of spiritual and educational activities”, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 26, 2021 Resolutions PQ-5040 of March “On measures to fundamentally improve the system of spiritual and educational affairs”, Resolution No. 595 of October 14, 2022 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan “Etiquette by Civil Servants This research serves to a certain extent in the implementation of the tasks defined in the Decision “On additional measures to ensure compliance with the rules of ethics” and a number of regulatory legal documents related to this activity.

Compliance with the research with the priorities of the development of science and technology of the republic. The dissertation was carried out in accordance with the priority direction of the republican science and technology development I. “Formation of the system of innovative ideas in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of the information society and the democratic state and the ways of their implementation”.

Level of study of the problem. “Courage” concept cognitive linguistics, linguistics, linguistics, for a number of disciplines such as political science, sociology and ethnopsychology is an object of research. “Courage” in different structured languages interest in the concept is the focus of attention of many researchers has been. In particular, R.Osipov defined the concept of “mastery” as German and lexical-semantic expression of literary texts in English studied in diachrony, for example²⁹. A.A.Morozova in her research³⁰ “woman” and Stereotypes of “male” concepts and their cognitive focused on revealing its essence in linguistics. In the dissertation of S.Zikova, the specific features of the realization of the concept of “Dovyuraklik” in the linguistic landscape of the world were analyzed: on the basis of Russian and Spanish material³¹.

In the article of I.Tishenko, the concept of “Skillfulness”. He thought about the evolution of the French and Russian languages³². The research we are conducting is the following from the above work differs by linguistic factors: 1) in the Uzbek language cognitive and lexical-semantic use of the concept of “courage” revealing its features, 2) modern Uzbek with different conceptual symbols of the “courage” frame in the language to determine its expression, 3) the specific

²⁹ Осипов Р.С. Лексико-семантическая репрезентация понятия «мужество» в немецком и английском языках (диахронический аспект): диссертация ... кандидата филологических наук: 10.02.20 / Осипов Роман Сергеевич [Место защиты: Московский государственный областной университет]. – М., 2016. – 144 с.

³⁰ Морозова А.А. Лингвокогнитивное содержание гендерных стереотипов женственности и мужественности (на материале испанского языка). Диссертация на соискание ученой степени кандидата филологических наук. – Самарканд, 2011. – С. 177.

³¹ Зыкова С.А. Специфика реализации концепта «мужественность» в языковой картине мира: на материале русского и испанского языков тема диссертации и автореферата по ВАК 10.02.20, кандидат филологических наук. – Нижневартовск, 2020.

³² Тищенко И.Е. Эволюция концепта «смелость» во французском и русском языках. Статья поступила в редакцию журнала 18 декабря 2006 г., принята к печати 25 декабря 2006 г.

linguistic and cultural features of the expression of the concept of “courage” in Uzbek languages analysis in literary texts.

In Uzbek linguistics, the noun unit representing the concepts of spirituality is widely studied in the philosophical and epistemological aspect. In this regard, several works were created in a short period of time, scientific-theoretical and practical conferences were organized. Also, special studies were conducted³³. In the philological direction, articles were written³⁴, and dictionaries were compiled³⁵.

In his articles, linguist B.Mengliyev emphasizes that the problem of spirituality, the issue of spiritual improvement of the individual is more relevant than ever in linguistics and spirituality today³⁶. In the dissertation written by G.Tojiyeva for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) on the topic “Development of the spiritual-educational lexicon of the Uzbek language during the years of independence” (“national idea” noun units system) the mechanism of taking place from the lexical system, it is proven that it ensures the integrity, coherence and continuity of the language system; the place of nouns representing the concepts of the national idea in the lexical system of the language is defined, their content expression potential and linguistic value are revealed; historical-etymological microsystems and formal structures of noun units related to their own and adopted layers were studied, their simple, complex types, one-component, two-component and multi-component types were substantiated³⁷. The researcher’s dissertation on the topic of “Issues of researching the Uzbek language based on the principle of “language and spirituality” for obtaining the degree of Doctor of Philology (DSc) shows the semantic relationship of language and spirituality³⁸.

Researcher F.Yuldashev studied the system of noun units of the spiritual group “belief”³⁹ of the lexical-semantic category “spirituality”. Y.N.Hojiyev made a linguistic and linguo-spiritual study of the nouns used in the epic “Alpomish”

³³Давурбоева Н.А. Фитрат драмаларида миллий озолик ғоясининг талкини: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1988; Мамашукуров Ж.А. Ўзбек тилининг давлат тили сифатида ривожланишининг ижтимоий-сиёсий ва маънавий асослари: Филс. фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1999; Загыртдинова Ф.Б. Повышение функциональной грамотности населения как фактор укрепления независимости Республики Узбекистан: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Тошкент, 1999; Тошбоев О.Ш. Миллий истиқлол мафкурасининг шаклланишида матбуотнинг ўрни: Филол. фан. номз. дисс. ... автореф. – Тошкент, 2000; Тўрахожаева А.Х. Мустақиллик шароитида ўзбек тили ижтимоий-сиёсий лексикасининг тараққиёти: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2012.

³⁴Жумахўжа Н. Юксак маънавият белгиси // Халқ сўзи. – Тошкент, 1997. – 5 ноябрь; Маҳмудов Н. Миллий мафкура ва она тили // Халқ сўзи. – Тошкент, 2000. – 13 июнь; Қосимов Б. Жадидлар ва миллий мафкура // Тафаккур. – Тошкент, 2000. – № 3. – Б. 28-32; Йўлдошев Қ. Миллий ғоя ва адабий таълим // Ўзбекистон овози. – Тошкент, 2000 йил 21 декабрь.

³⁵ Мустақиллик: Изоҳли илмий-оммабоп луғат. – Тошкент: Шарқ, 2000; Миллий ғоя: тарғибот технологиялари ва атамалари луғати. Тошкент: Академия, 2007; Ғозиев С., Ибрагимова Г. Маънавият луғати. Тошкент: Ўзбекистон Миллий кутубхонаси, 2007; Маънавият асосий тушунчалар изохли луғати: – Тошкент: Академия, 2009; Маънавият асосий тушунчалар изохли луғати. – Тошкент: Гафур Ғулом, 2013.

³⁶ Менглиев Б.Р. Тил бағридаги маънавият: лингвомаънавиятшунослик ва унинг истиқболлари ҳақида // “Маърифат”, 2018 йил, апрель; Тараққиёт ва маънавият // Маърифат, 2018 йил, 8 январь.

³⁷ Tojiyeva G. O‘zbek tili ma’naviy-ma’rifiy leksikasining mustaqillik yillaridagi taraqqiyoti (“milliy g‘oya” atov birliklari misolida): Filol. fan. bo‘yicha fals. dokt. (PhD)... diss. avtoref. – Samarqand, 2017. – B. 44.

³⁸Tojiyeva G. O‘zbek tilini “Til va ma’naviyat mushtarakligi” tamoyili asosida tadqiq qilish masalalari” Filol. fan.. dokt. (DSc)... diss. avtoref. – Qarshi, 2021. – B. 45.

³⁹Yuldashev F. O‘zbek tilining “ma’naviyat” leksik-semantik kategoriyasi “e’tiqod” ma’noviy guruhi atov birliklari tizimi”: Filol. fan. bo‘yicha fals. dokt. (PhD) ... diss. avtoref. – Termiz, 2021. – B. 52.

representing the spiritual qualities of a person⁴⁰. This problem was specially studied by the researcher M.B.Ahmedova in the typological aspect⁴¹. Although the general aspects of the topic are covered in these studies, there is no comprehensive study that specifically examines lexemes with the meaning of courage in a linguistic aspect and in a monographic way.

The connection of the research with the plans of scientific research work of the higher educational institution where the dissertation was completed. This work was carried out as part of the research work on the topic “Theoretical and practical issues of Uzbek linguistics” within the framework of the research plan of Karshi State University.

The purpose of the study is to reveal the structural, semantic and lexicographical problems of nouns with the general meaning of “courage” in the Uzbek language.

Tasks of the research:

to determine noun units with the general meaning of “courage” in the Uzbek language;

to study the use, classification, and structural features of noun units with the general meaning of “courage”;

to study the problems of lexicographical interpretation of nouns with the general meaning “courage”;

semantic grouping of these nominal units and clarification of semantic relations between groups;

to study the problems of giving the noun units expressing the concept of “courage” in the conceptual dictionary.

The object of the research is the noun units with the general meaning of “courage” related to the lexical-semantic category of “spirituality” in the Uzbek language.

The subject of the research is the semantics, structure and lexicographic features of noun units with the general meaning “courage” in the Uzbek language.

Research methods. Classification, description, component analysis, differential-semantic, comparative and conceptual analysis methods were used in the research.

The scientific novelty of the research is as follows:

It has been proved that the units with the general meaning of “courage” in the Uzbek language have a stable place in the lexical system as a separate lexical-semantic group, and the composition of the units has the same form, content and semantic structure in the language system as other thematic groups;

“Courage” is determined to be characterized by the mutual active and inactivity of the noun units in their use through their cognates and general, specific semantic meaning, and the linguistic and non-linguistic factors arising from the

⁴⁰Ҳожиёв Ю.Н. “Алпомиш” достонидаги шахс маънавий сифатларини ифода этувчи атов бирликларнинг семантик-структур, концептуал ва лексикографик хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. бўйича фалс. докт. (PhD)... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2020. – 56 б.

⁴¹Ахмедова М.Б. Ўзбек тилидаги “маънавий” ва инглиз тилидаги “spirituality” умумий семали атов бирликлари типологияси: Филол. фан. бўйича фалс. докт. (PhD)... дисс. автореф. – Бухоро, 2019. – 49 б.

structural and systematic characteristics of the form and meaning of the noun units. proven existence;

“Courage” in the Uzbek language is found in word, simple, compound, double word forms, as well as in the form of complex and stable compounds according to the formal structure of noun units. Units are divided into simple and complex compound units;

In the Uzbek literary language, it has been determined that there is a large number of nouns with the general meaning of “courage”, they vividly express the mental world and intellectual world of the people, proverbs are of great importance in the formation and development of human spirituality, life attitudes.

The practical results of the research are as follows:

the semantic feature of noun units with the common symbol “courage” is highlighted, the interrelationship of this feature, its place in the language lexicon is determined;

the formal and structural characteristics of nouns with the general term “courage” are highlighted, on this basis, a brief explanatory dictionary of nouns with the common term “courag” was created, and “Semasiology”, “Linguculturalology” “Lexicography” for students of the master's and bachelor's levels of higher educational institutions. it is based on the fact that it can be a necessary resource in organizing classes of subjects and creating educational literature;

synonymous and paradigmatic relations of the system of noun units with the general theme “courage” are revealed and it is proved that it serves the formation of the field of “spirituality” as a result of illuminating the paradigmatic properties of noun units.

The reliability of the research results is formed on the basis of the methodology of linguistic analysis, the used method and theoretical data are based on primary scientific and methodological sources, the methods of classification, description, component analysis, frame and differential-semantic analysis are used, the theoretical opinion and conclusions are applied in practice, the authority of the obtained results is determined by the approval of organizations.

Scientific and practical significance of research results. The scientific significance of the research results is in the creation of theoretical sources of the lexical-semantic features of the category “courage” in the Uzbek language from the point of view of the semasiology and lexicography of the Uzbek language, linguistics and spiritual studies, in the improvement of textbooks and manuals, in the modern academic and education of the Uzbek language. Is explained by the creation of reading dictionaries.

The practical significance of the research results in linguistics, in particular, in the improvement of annotations and reviews in existing dictionaries, enrichment of lexicological information, in the improvement of special courses “Lexicology”, “Semasiology”, “Linguculturalology”, “Lexicography” in higher education, system-structural and It is explained by the fact that it contributes to the development of areas such as pragmatics of the anthropocentric paradigm.

Implementation of research results. Based on the results of the study of units with the common name “Courage”:

from the conclusions regarding the fact that the units with the common theme “courage” in the Uzbek language have a stable position as a separate lexical-semantic group in the lexical system, and that the composition of the units, like other thematic groups, has a form, content and semantic structure in the language system 5120100 – Philology and language teaching (Uzbek language) was used in the preparation of the part of the textbook “Current Uzbek language” called “Vocabulary, lexical-semantic level, lexicology and lexicography” analysis and classification of the integrity of the form and content of the lexeme (registered on the basis of number 274-312 in accordance with the order of the Minister of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 274 dated March 27, 2018). The information on the interpretation of making allowed theoretical and practical enrichment;

“Courage” is determined to be characterized by the mutual active and inactivity of the noun units in their use through their cognates and general, specific semantic meaning, and the linguistic and non-linguistic factors arising from the structural and systematic characteristics of the form and meaning of the noun units. The conclusions regarding the proof of its existence were used in the practical grant project PZ-2020042022 “Creating a linguo-didactic electronic platform of Turkish languages” carried out at the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature (Alisher Navoi Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature dated June 1, 2023 reference No. 04/1-1070). As a result, it made it possible to draw scientific and practical conclusions on the placement of lexemes with the meaning of “courage” in Turkish languages on the linguo-didactic electronic platform;

“Courage” in the Uzbek language is found in word, simple, compound, double word forms, as well as in the form of complex and stable compounds according to the formal structure of noun units. The conclusions about the division of units into simple and complex compound units were used in the preparation of the script of the “Open Communication” program of the “Golden Oasis” program of the Kashkadarya regional television and radio company (reference No. 17-07/71 of April 5, 2023 of the Kashkadarya regional television and radio company). As a result, the materials prepared for this program have been improved in terms of content and enriched with scientific evidence.

Approval of research results. The results of the research were discussed in the form of a scientific lecture at 2 international and 4 republic scientific-practical conferences.

Publication of research results. A total of 10 scientific works on the topic of the dissertation, including 3 articles in scientific publications recommended for publication of the main scientific results of doctoral theses of the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 1 of which was published in foreign journals.

The structure and scope of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of 120 pages, consisting of an introduction, three main chapters, a conclusion and a list of references.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the introductory part, the relevance and necessity of the topic is based, it is shown that the research depends on the priority directions of the development of science and technology of the republic, the goals and objectives are given, the object and subject are described, the scientific innovation and practical results are described, the scientific and practical significance of the results is revealed, introduction, approval, published works and information on the structure of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the dissertation is called **“The system of nouns with the common theme of “courage” in Uzbek”**, the place of nouns representing the concept of “courage” in the linguistic system of the Uzbek language, the historical-etymological of nouns with the common theme of “courage”, includes sections such as paradigmatic features.

One of the new directions of today's modern linguistics begins with the study of vocabulary data within the framework of a diachronic approach to the mentality of the people who speak each national language. The study of the content of the vocabulary of the language on the basis of modern linguistic research shows the diversity of the studied topic. It can show its lexical capabilities in literary texts.

Today, the issue of forming and improving the spirituality of a person in building a new life and foundation of a new society in our country is extremely important for all of us. For this reason, today, through the field of education, we are strengthening our activities in all fields through our spiritual outlook, spiritual qualities, and spiritual thoughts, which directly affect the hearts and minds of people, to a new stage we need to raise. After all, spirituality is a beacon leading to the peak of human perfection. “Spirituality is an incomparable force that calls a person to spiritual purification and spiritual growth, strengthens the inner world of a person, strengthens his will, completes his faith, awakens his conscience, and is the criterion of all his views. Indeed, if a person does not live in this world with a pure spirit, a strong will, full faith, and an awake conscience, then what is the meaning of human life”⁴². Indeed, one of the spiritual qualities of a person is spiritual courage. In the spiritual improvement of people, of course, demandingness, self-sacrifice, personal faith and spiritual courage are needed. Courage is not in the strength of the wrist, but in the breadth of spiritual thinking.

In the linguistic landscape of the world, it is more obvious in the syntagmatic relationship that it is important to determine what concepts the lexeme “courage” is related to in the linguistic mind of the Uzbek people. This happens as a result of the semantic analysis method of determining the semantic content of the 31 semantic

⁴² Karimov I. Yuksak ma'naviyat yengilmas kuch. – Toshkent: Ma'naviyat, 2008. – B. 13.

groups presented in the dissertation and implementing their various uses in the text.

The expression of the concept of “courage” in laws and decrees is reflected in the social and political conceptsphere. This creates clear ideas about the heroes of the nation and the history, present and future of this society.

Table 1.1.1

SOCIAL CONCEPTOSPHERE OF THE CONCEPT “COURAGE”		
NAME OF AWARD	FIELD REPRESENTATIVES	SOCIAL STATUS
Medal of “Jasorat”	The Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan	Patriotic and selfless
Monument of “Jasorat”	Dedicated to the heroes of the people	Patriotism, dedication, hard work
Owners of “Ma’naviy jasorat”	To the families who have taken care of the children of the orphanage	Kind and passionate, kind and generous
Owner of “Jasorat va matonat shahodatnomasi”	To the participants of the Second World War	Patriotism and fortitude
Institution “Jasorat maktabi”	Organization of military patriotic training	Patriotism and loyalty
“Mardlik va jasorat” holiday	Defender of the Fatherland Day	Patriotism and bravery

In our speech, the lexeme “courage” has the following meanings:

1. Consciously trying to overcome fear as a spiritual (passion, determination) courage and ability;
2. Not to be discouraged, to act decisively, not to back down from one’s faith;
3. To take a deep look at life in order not to give up on any problems in front of you;
4. Not to become complacent, not to give up in front of problems, to feel the importance and superiority of spiritual will;
5. The presence of such concepts as “courage”, “fortitude”, “dominance of masculine pride”, “female fortitude and patience”, “being able to keep one’s word”, “steady in one’s mind” to overcome all problems.

Through these concepts, the lexeme “courage” occurs in the speech process as follows and finds its reflection based on these rules.

1. If a person is under physical or spiritual “danger”, if the character he is experiencing is severe or if he is in a difficult situation in general, he should be brave, not choose the path of “cowardice”, the requirement not to slander others, to be able to encourage oneself – courage;
2. The need to have moral and physical courage to continue to say or do what one thinks, that is, to “take a firm step on the chosen path” – courage;
3. The fact that people have “spiritual strength”, that is, they are “spiritually healthy” – courage;

4. Cowardice (thinking about one's own interests and acting) is the enemy of courage;

5. Believing in one's own opinion, respecting the opinion of others, and having the ability to make independent judgments is courage.

Based on the above thoughts, it can be said that the concept of “courage” in the Uzbek linguistic landscape of the world is broad-sided. In particular, national heroes and national heroes are the concepts of “physical courage” and “spiritual courage”, and people imitate the courage of these people. From this point of view, there are concepts that are located far from the core of the lexeme “courage”, but remind of courage in the linguistic consciousness and live speech of the people, which are located in the near and far periphery of the lexeme “courage”.

Table 1.1.4

The immediate periphery of the lexeme “courage”.	The far periphery of the lexeme “courage”.
botinmoq	kuch-g‘ayrat
tetiklanmoq	azob-uqubat
xavf-xatarni yenggan	jangu-jadal
harakatchan	yigit
yigitlik	isyon
yigitchasiga	mardon
intilish	ezilgan, qiynalgan
namuna	o‘lim
intiluvchan	kurash
yurakli	izlanuvchi
mahorat	kashfiyot
alp	g‘ayritabiy kuch
bunyodkorlik	mo‘tadillik
kuchli,	dilkashlik
ezgulik	buyuk
kurashmoq	maqsad
mehnat	dehqonlar
o‘zbek xalqi	davatkor
alloma	tik boqish
sevgi	kashfiyotchi
lochin	qiyinchilik

As a result of the historical and etymological analysis, the concept and conceptosphere of the concept of “jasorat” is formed. Studying the semantics of the lexeme from a historical point of view also determines its position today. For example, a significant change has occurred in the historical and current semantic development of the lexeme “O‘ktam”.

Words in our language have signs that are unified according to their general meaning and different from each other according to their specific meaning. The paradigmatic relationship in lexical meanings is based on two aspects: 1) from a specific topic, 2) from a semantic point of view. When looking at the paradigmatic relationship in the lexical meanings of words from a certain thematic point of view,

the words are divided into groups according to the lexical meaning within the framework of different topics. “Language units live in a person’s memory in various system relations, and the connection between the constituents of these system relations is called a paradigmatic relation”⁴³. Such a relationship allows easy and convenient use of units in human memory. In Uzbek linguistics, A.Nurmonov, N.Mahmudov, E.Begmatov, Sh.Safarov, A.Mamatov, M.Hakimov, S.Mominov, D.Khudoyberganova, D.Lutfullayeva, Sh.Usmonova, S.Boymirzayeva, In the studies of A.Rahimov, I.Azimova, N.Hoshimova, the language system was studied based on the principles of the anthropocentric paradigm. Since linguistic units have the characteristic of reminding each other, the relatedness of the lexemes related to them is taken into account. In particular, the lexeme “courage” is reminiscent of the lexeme of heroism, the lexeme of brave is the lexeme of brave, and the lexeme of bravery is reminiscent of the lexeme of a hero. But the lexeme “courage” does not directly refer to the lexeme of goodness or evil. The reason is that they form their spiritual groups through internal nests. Courage and its related lexeme-reminiscent units will have similar symbols in common. For example, the meanings of the lexeme “courage” include “bravery”, “strength”, “heroism”, “bravery”, “courage”, “bravery”, but they are characterized by having different signs, that is, courage is different from bravery, heroism is from bravery. is different. In some places, it has the characteristic of merging with common themes. We analyze the paradigmatic connection between the units of nouns with the common theme of “courage” as the elements that make up the “spirituality” system. Paradigm includes the lexemes of wrestler, great, grandeur, strong, perfect, famous, dedicated, determination, saint, successful. Common to all of them, the themes of “bravery”, “strength”, “heroism”, “courage” unite under their common meaning. At the same time, each of them has its own meaning, that is, the expression of the symbols in it is different from each other. This is reflected in the table below.

Table 1.3.1

Similarities and differences between units with a common theme of bravery						
Umumiy semalar	jasoratlilik	kuchlilik	qahramonlik	mardlik	jasurlik	botirlik
Jasorat	+	+	+	+	+	+
Polvonlik	+	+	+	+	+	+
Ulug‘vorlik	+	+	-	-	+	-
Jo‘mardlik	+	+	-	+	+	+
Komil	+	-	+	+	+	-
Fidoyi	+	-	+	+	-	+
Shuhratli	-	+	+	-	+	+
Qat‘iyat	+	-	-	+	+	-
Baquvvat	-	+	-	+	+	+
Muvaffaqiyatli	+	-	+	+	+	-
Quvvat	+	+	-	-	+	+
Zabardast	-	+	-	-	+	+

⁴³Sayfullayeva R. Hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tili. – Toshkent, 2005. – B. 14.

The second chapter is entitled **“Lexical means of expressing nouns with the general meaning of “courage” in the Uzbek language”**, the linguo-cultural and semantic analysis of noun units with the general meaning of “courage” in the Uzbek language in proverbs is discussed.

As long as any phenomenon of existence in our speech is not linguistically perceived, it is impossible to be sure that its original meaning occupies a deep place in the mind. This is determined by the extent to which the phenomenon of existence develops and becomes active in social and personal consciousness. It can be understood that the concepts of honesty, sincerity, conscience, purity, and kindness characteristic of the Uzbek people are the essence of our national faith and the main criteria that shape it⁴⁴.

“Spiritual courage” is divided into the following types.

“Mental Courage” spiritual nest. This nest expands within itself with the following nouns: *jasorat, chidamlilik, toqat, qanoat, shukur, matonat, qat’iyat, chidam, sabru qaror, sabru toqat, qone, qiyinchilik, dard, alam, azob va bag’rikenglik, toqat qila olish qobiliyati, to’zim, toqat, sabr-bardosh*.

“Courage in the path of patriotism” spiritual nest: *vatanni madh etish, vatan uchun fidokorlik, vatanparvarlik, vatanni sevish, vatan uchun fidoyi, vatanparvarlik his-tuyg’isini takomillashtirish*;

The spiritual nest of “Courage to achieve goals”: *kurashuvchanlik, tinib-tinchimaslik, intilish, iroda, qat’iyat, qat’iy qaror, doimiy intilish, jazm qilmoq, qasd qilmoq, qat’iyatli harakat*⁴⁵.

“Physical prowess” is divided into the following types.

Thematic group “Polvonlik, jasurlik” *bahodir, bahodirona, rustamday, bahodirlik, botirlarcha; yurakli, yuragida o’ti bor, qo’rqmas*;

The characteristic features of lexemes belonging to these groups are shown in the following:

Both semantic groups can continue to be divided into internal groups depending on the meaning of lexemes. This is related to the polysemantic nature of lexemes.

In the development of the lexical meaning of the word and its semantic aspects, the relation of form and meaning, spiritual unity and contrast, similarity of form and denotative and connotative meanings occupy an important place.

The form and meaning of words have been thoroughly studied in the studies of lexical meaning description by linguists such as I.Kochkortoyev, Sh.Rakhmatullayev, R.Yunusov. the relationship between the form and meaning of noun units has not been a separate source of research in our linguistics until now⁴⁶. After all, “in the

⁴⁴Yuldashev F. O‘zbek tilining “ma’naviyat” leksik-semantik kategoriyasi “e’tiqod” ma’naviy guruhi atov birliklari tizimi”: Filol. fan. bo‘yicha fals. dokt. (PhD) ... diss. avtoref. – Termiz, 2021. – B. 29

⁴⁵ Bu haqida qarang. Yuldashev F. O‘zbek tilining “ma’naviyat” leksik-semantik kategoriyasi “e’tiqod” ma’naviy guruhi atov birliklari tizimi”: Filol. fan. bo‘yicha fals. dokt. (PhD) ... diss. avtoref. – Termiz, 2021. – B. 52.

⁴⁶Кўчқортоев И. Сўз маъноси ва унинг валентлиги. – Тошкент: Фан, 1977. – Б. 40; Раҳматуллаев Ш., Юнусов Р. Семемаларнинг семалар состави ва семантик боғланиш масаласи // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Тошкент, 1974. – №1. – Б. 51-53; Раҳматуллаев Ш. Семема – мустақил тил бирлиги // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Тошкент, 1984. – № 5. – Б. 17-20; Юнусов Р. Полисемия и синонимия имена существительных места в современном узбекском литературном языке: Автореф. дисс. ...канд.филол. наук. –Тошкент, 1974. – С. 15.

terminological system of every nation, the issue of unity of form and content and their proportionality has an important place”⁴⁷.

If we consider the lexeme of *courage* conditionally as a whole category, *the units of spiritual courage and physical courage* can be separated as components and concepts of the category of *courage*. Each of these elements can form a separate microsystem and include many concepts. For example, the element of *ma’naviy jasorat barkamol, komil qobiliyatli jur’at vatanparvar qahramon*; the element of *jismoniy jasorat kuchli mard bardam dovyurak jangovor* has internal categories like that. Each of these is divided into internal microgroups.

Grammatically, lexemes with the word “courage” mainly belong to the categories of adjectives, nouns, verbs, and adverbs. Among such units, there are not many words related to adverbial and verb groups.

The meaning of noun units with polysemantic character “courage” becomes brighter and linguistically “polished” in the text. in the meanings of “botir – jasur, yovqur”:

*Aqlim tanidim-u qoshimda shu kun,
Jasu rakalarim safini ko’rdim (A.Oripov. Tabiat).*

In addition to the meaning of “physical strength”, this combination “brave brother” also means “spiritual strength” and “spiritual courage”.

Proverbs, as a rare example of folk wisdom, are a widespread independent genre of oral artistic creation. Conditionally, they can be called the rules of public etiquette. After all, proverbs are a phenomenon born from the very concise, concise, dense and figurative expression of the socio-political, spiritual-cultural, moral-philosophical views of the people tested in their life experiences over the centuries. Proverbs are not specially created, but arise as a judgment as a moral evaluation of the conclusion born from the tested life experience due to the requirements of a certain situation⁴⁸.

The bravery of the Uzbek people, the descendants of several alpinists such as Alpomish and Rustamkhan, has been polished for thousands of years and is clearly and clearly described in proverbs with the word “courage”. We will see this below in the semantic analysis of proverbs with the meaning of indirect and direct courage. First of all, separating noun units with the common meaning “courage” into meaningful groups can show the system of the studied topic. Therefore, we can divide the noun units with the common theme “courage” into the following groups:

1. Proverbs reflecting “spiritual courage”:

1.1. Proverbs with the general theme “Courage in the path of patriotism”:

*Dushmanga nafrati bo’lmaganning,
Vatanga muhabbati bo’lmas.*

⁴⁷ Кўчимов Ш. Ўзбек миллий ҳуқуқий атамаларида шакл ва мазмун бирлиги муаммолари // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Тошкент, 2001. – № 6. – Б. 36.

⁴⁸ Safarov O. O’zbek xalq og’zaki ijodi. – Toshkent, 2000. – 291 b.

1.2. Proverbs like “Courage to achieve goals”.

Intilgan elga yoqar.

Sendan harakat, mendan barakat

Harakat, harakatda barakat.

1.3. Proverbs similar to “Courage on the way to becoming a scholar”:

Izlagan olim bo‘lar, o‘ylagan – fozil;

Ko‘p o‘qigan olim bo‘lsa,

Ko‘pni ko‘rgan dono bo‘lar;

Olim adashsa, olam qoqilar.

2. Proverbs reflecting “Physical Courage”:

2.1. Proverbs with the lexeme “Brave”:

Mardga taqlid et,

Nomardni tanqid et.

Mard – kurashda, do‘st – tashvishda,

Dono g‘azabda sinalar.

2.2. Proverbs with the lexeme “Botir”:

Botirdan o‘lim ham qo‘rqar.

Ajal botirdan bezadi, qo‘rqoqni ezadi.

2.3. Proverbs with lexemes “lion” and “boy”:

Arslon izidan qaytmas,

Yigit – so‘zidan.

Sher bolasi ovni yengar,

Er bolasi – yovni.

Itni ovga borgandasina,

Yigitni – yovga borganda sina.

2.4. Proverbs with the lexeme “brave”:

Jasur bo‘lsang, yov qaytar.

Jasur bo‘lsang, yovga chop.

Jasur jangda sinalar.

Jasur jangdan qo‘rqmas.

2.5. Proverbs with the lexeme “Alp”:

Yolg‘iz yigit alp bo‘lar, Alp bo‘lsa ham, qalp bo‘lar.

Bilagi zo‘r alp birniyiqar, Do‘sti ko‘p – mingni.

Alp – otadan, zot – onadan

Alp – enadan, tulpor – biyadan.

In chapter 3 of the dissertation entitled “**Problems of lexicographical interpretation of nouns with the word “courage” in the Uzbek language**” description of the nouns with the general meaning “courage” in the explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language, giving of the nouns with the common word “Courage” in linguistic and cultural dictionaries issues, in the educational corpus of the Uzbek language, there are sections such as giving lexemes with courage.

As a result of independence, Uzbek national lexicography rose to a new stage of its development. A lot of work has been done to improve explanatory dictionaries of our language and organize new dictionaries. It is no exaggeration to say that the 5-volume “Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language” is a huge reality in Uzbek lexicography⁴⁹.

In the two-volume explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, the lexeme of *azamat*, which plays an important role among the lexemes of courage, is explained as a unit with 4 lexemes:

AZAMAT [a] 1. Extremely big, huge, enormous. *Azamat o‘lka. Azamat bino. – Qishloqni yoqalab oqadigan azamat daryoning kuchga to‘lgan kezlari ham xuddi shu bahor oylariga to‘g‘ri keladi.* A.Rahmat. varrakchi chol.

1 Glorious hero. *Azamat ish.*

2 Powerful, strong, powerful. *Azamat sovet xalqi. Azamat Sovet Armiyasi. Azamat paxtakorlarimiz “oq oltin”dan barakali xirmon ko‘tardilar.*

3 Valuable, strong. Great guy. *Azamat qo‘llar. – Yo‘lchi ham butun azamat gavdasini silkib kuladi.* Oybek, Qutlug‘ qon.

4 Azamat (Male name)⁵⁰.

In the 5-volume explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, it is given as a lexeme with six characters:

AZAMAT [a.-greatness, greatness; pride, pride] 1 It is very big due to its appearance and structure; awesome, huge. *Azamat chinorlar. Azamat tog‘lar. – O‘ylab qarasa, [ota] shu yoshga kelib, bunaqangi azamat qurilishni sira ko‘rmagan ekan.* R.Fayziy. Cho‘lga bahor keldi.

2 Has great strength; powerful. *Odamlar o‘ttizlab, elliklab azamat mashinalarni boshqaradilar.* M.Jo‘ra. Quyoshdan nur emganlar.

3 Enthusiastic; is a price, hero. *To‘rt tomondan yopirilib, o‘q yog‘dirib kelayotgan dushman soldatlarining yana olti hamlasini daf etdi azamat pulemyotchilar.* T.Rustamov. Mangu jasorat.

Physically mature; immediately. *Yonida arslondek, tog‘ni ursa tolqon qiladigan azamat eri turganda, tashvish qilishga hojat yo‘q edi.* S.Ahmad, Ufq. *Har bir odam oltinga teng bo‘lib turgan bir mahalda uch azamat yigitni begunoh-beso‘roq qamab qo‘yishsa..* O.Yoqubov, *Er boshiga ish tushsa. O‘n to‘rt yoshga kirding, bo‘lding azamat. “Murodxon”.*

⁴⁹ Маҳмудов Н. (“Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти” журнали, “Ўзбекистон адабиёти ва санъати” газетаси)

⁵⁰Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 2 жилдли. – М.: Русский язык, 1981. 1-жилд. – Б. 30.

5 Indicates a relationship that records the ownership of such a sign-characteristic. *Shokir G'ayratning yelkasiga qo'lini tashladi: Obbo azamat-ey, zap ajoyib yigit ekansan-ku!* M.Hazratqulov, Jur'at. *Charchabsan, azamat, yur endi, blindajga kirib uxlab ol.* I.Raxim, Chin muhabbat.

6 Azamat (male name)⁵¹.

It seems that the changes in the comments are related to the development of the language. In the 5-volume dictionary, in addition to the words “extremely large”, “huge” and “azim” in the previous comment, greatness, greatness, which has a wide-ranging and significant semantic scope; words of pride and pride are given, which also served to perfect the explanation. The narrow and narrow meaning in the 2-volume dictionary is reinforced with an emphasis on the basics of the concept being expressed. It should be noted that the new description has acquired spiritual and educational importance on this basis.

Some words were in use before the revolution, and the words that were pushed out of common use by the Shura ideology gained new ideological importance due to independence. One of them is the word *goch*. This word is not defined in the 2-volume explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. The new annotated dictionary gives the following explanation: *g'o'ch shv. Mard, botir. – Osilgan kim? – Qiyotlik g'o'ch yigit.* J.Sharipov, Xorazm. *Qiz bolaning sochidan anqigan hid bilan g'o'ch yigitning bilagida toshgan ter hidi.* E.Samandar, Daryosini yo'qotgan qirg'oq⁵².

National concepts form the conceptsphere, which is understood as a form of formation, existence and development of culture in the linguistic mind of a person. The conceptsphere is a multi-content mental structure, the microsystems that make it up belong not only to the language, but also to the culture of this linguistic society. The traditional “consists of...”, “includes in...” system popularized in conceptual linguistic interpretations has the characteristic of hierarchy. It is characterized by a meaningful, functional-semantic field or a basic structure in linguistic microsystems. The conceptual structure consists of the core (it is formed by a single concept under the name conceptsphere), the center (it is the common property of the linguistic and cultural community, the essence of the core concept is “personalized”, the network concepts are considered cultural phenomena) and the edge (it includes the private representatives of the network concepts belongs to) consists of parts. In its place, each concept that forms the center or peripheral parts of the conceptsphere can form a separate conceptsphere, and downward division and upward mergers continue. That is why atomic analysis has priority in the study of the structure and composition of the conceptsphere⁵³.

As a result of the analysis, it was determined that the conceptual field of “courage” includes the dialectical integrity and hierarchical construction of nouns

⁵¹ Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 5 жилдли. 1-жилд. – Б. 45.

⁵² Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 5 жилдли. 5-жилд. – Б. 25.

⁵³ <http://www.referun.com/n/uchebnyy-lingvokulturologicheskiy-slovar-kontsepty-duhovnosti-russkoy-yazykovoy-kartiny-mira-kak-osnova-formirovaniya-kon>

(words, phrases, phrases) and mental units (frames, concepts, precedent phenomena, stereotypes of national thought) with various contents reflects and participates in the organization of the spiritual image of a person as a whole (the word “participate” in this refers to the fact that the conceptual field of “courage” is the organizer of the conceptual sphere of “spirituality”). So, the concept of “courage” consists of the following complex of courage that is linguistically understood by an Uzbek person:

- 1) the core of the concept called “courage”;
- 2) an associative field – the center, consisting of the names of the thematic groups (representing its types) based on the nearest circle of the concept of “courage”;
- 3) concepts that are the boundaries of each concept in the thematic group – edge.

The educational corpus differs from other corpora with its interface, texts, and lexicographic products. As O.Kholiyorov noted, the main goal of the educational corpus is to present the language material in accordance with the student’s age and outlook. Currently, the team of specialists of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature is working on the practical project “Creating an educational corpus of the Uzbek language”. As a result of the project, the “Educational corpus of the Uzbek language” was launched on a special website⁵⁴. This body consists of two blocks:

Uzbek word search (concordance).

Electronic library of Uzbek language educational dictionaries.

Creating a database of lexemes with the “Courage” theme (structure, lexicographic support, search capability).

Development of a lexeme search with a “courage” theme in an educational corpus (unit tagging, hyper linking, and vocabulary data correlation problems).

The educational corpus of the Uzbek language, the database dictionary of lexemes with the word “courage” is formed on the basis of the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, the National Encyclopedia, the explanatory dictionary of the main concepts of spirituality and other sources. The data base attached to the work is selected from the above sources: the words from EDUL are based, and the words that are not found in other sources are included in it.

In the dictionary of terms, there are also a large number of one-word terms. One-word (simple) terms can be included in the first block, because they are in the form of lexemes. For example:

Table 3.3.2

№	Leksema	Ma’naviyat pometa	Semantik teg	Izoh
1	Botir	Jasorat semali leksemalarga oid	qo‘rqmas	Xavf-xatardan, qiyinchilikdan qo‘rqmaydigan, qo‘rqmas, dovyurak, jasur.

⁵⁴<http://uzschoolcorpara.uz/>

In short, creating a semantic database requires a dictionary, semantic annotation, and semantic tags. The information included in the database consists of such parameters as word, comment, spiritual term symbol, semantic tag, etymology, belonging to the category.

CONCLUSION

1. The concept of “courage” in the Uzbek linguistic landscape of the world is wide-ranging. In particular, national heroes and national heroes are the concepts of “physical courage” and “spiritual courage”, and people imitate the courage of these people. From this point of view, there are concepts that are located far from the core of the lexeme “courage”, but remind of courage in the linguistic consciousness and live speech of the people, which are located in the near and far periphery of the lexeme “courage”.

2. Types of units of the lexical category “Courage” are characterized by mutual active and inactive usage at the lexical level according to the relationship of form and meaning. In this case, the relationship between the form and meaning of noun units differs from the current universal lexicon. An important role is played by the fact that they are characteristic of a particular style and are formed from the historical lexicon.

3. Hierarchical relations within the category appear and are interpreted in the form of a content-simple unit that is expanded and more complex. Relationships describing the structure of lexical-semantic categories related to spirituality in our language appear in the process of using linguistic units and linguistic tools.

4. Unlike other terminological systems in the Uzbek language, in the terminological system of noun units representing the concept of courage, noun units are divided into verbal and compound units, compound units are divided into “equally related”, “subordinate related”, and “mixed related” internal groups. The presence of lexemes and lexical forms among verb units complicates the matter even more.

5. Historically and etymologically, the historical and etymological features of the lexemes of courage are formed in connection with the progressive trends of the historical development of the Uzbek national culture, spirituality and language. In the formation of our values, the influence of Islamic thinking, philosophy, theology – kalam, and later Sufism was the priority. For this reason, the number of lexical units belonging to the Arabic language or based on the Arabic language is distinguished among the lexemes of courage.

6. As a result of independence, the Arabic lexemes in the series of lexemes with the symbol of courage show the expansion of their etymological and spiritual value. The meanings of Russian-international words are characterized by specialization and are gaining a spiritual value corresponding to the Uzbek national consciousness and thinking.

7. The possibilities of Uzbek language are very rich, the expressions in it are important in the formation and development of human spirituality, spiritual

and moral concepts, life attitudes. Because as a result of various possibilities of expression such as allusion, revitalization, qualification, exaggeration, amplification, exaggeration, sarcasm, it did not serve to increase the motivation for spiritual concepts in human thinking, and to increase the hatred for base and disgusting vices. This plays an important role in the upbringing of a spiritually perfect person. Therefore, if the expressive possibilities of expressions are studied monographically in language education and linguistics, the possibilities of the Uzbek language will be further opened, and its attractiveness will be scientifically proven again.

8. According to the results of observing the interpretations of the Uzbek language in the 2-volume and 5-volume explanatory dictionaries, it can be said that the lexicographic interpretation of the nouns representing the concepts of “courage” was implemented in the new explanatory dictionary at the level of the requirements of the time, comparing it with the 2-volume dictionary. It allows to create an idea about the achievements of the new development stage of Uzbek lexicography.

9. The linguistic and cultural vocabulary of the Uzbek language is of great importance in expanding the national-cultural outlook and developing the mentality. Therefore, the development of the principles of linguistic and cultural dictionaries, researching the theoretical foundations of the lexicographical description of linguistic and cultural languages are tasks that cannot be postponed.

10. The lexical-semantic category “Courage” is the national corpus of the Uzbek language. The units of this category are the linguistic base for the corpus. In the formation of this base, the explanation of the meanings of the words related to the lexical-semantic category “courage”, the meaning, the opposite meanings, the whole-part relationship, the comments about the ranking of lexemes related to this category were attached as a tag.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc.03/30.12.2021.Fil.70.01 ПО
ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ
КАРШИНСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ**

КАРШИНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

КАРИМОВА ХУРРИЯТ ШАРИПОВНА

**СЕМАНТИЧЕСКАЯ СТРУКТУРА И ЛЕКСИКОГРАФИЧЕСКАЯ
ИНТЕРПРЕТАЦИЯ СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИХ ЛЕКСЕМ
«СМЕЛОСТИ» В УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ**

10.00.01 – Узбекский язык

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ
ДИССЕРТАЦИИ ДОКТОРА НАУК (PhD) ПО
ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ НАУКАМ**

Карши – 2023

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) зарегистрирована в Высший аттестационной комиссии за номером B2022.4.PhD/Fil.2826.

Диссертация выполнена в Каршинском государственном университете.

Автореферат диссертации на трёх языках (узбекский, английский, русский (резюме)) размещен на веб-странице Каршинского государственного университета (www.qarshidu.uz) и на информационно-образовательном портале «Ziyonet» (www.ziyonet.uz).

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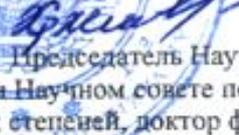
Защита диссертации состоится « ____ » _____ 2023 года в ____ часов на заседании Научного совета DSc.03/30.12.2021.Fil.70.01 при Каршинском государственном университете (Адрес: 180103, г. Карши, ул. Кучабога, дом 17. Тел.: (0375) 225-34-13; факс: (075) 221-00-56; e-mail: qarshidu@mail.uz). Каршинский государственный университет, 2-корпус (аудитория № 202).

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Каршинского государственного университета (зарегистрирована за № ____). (Адрес: 180103, г. Карши, ул. Кучабога, дом 17. Тел.: (0375) 225-34-13; факс: (075) 221-00-56; e-mail: qarshidu@mail.uz).

Автореферат диссертации разослан « ____ » _____ 2023 года
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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Цель исследования «Смелости» в узбекском языке – родовое существительное, раскрывающее структурно-семантические и лексикографические проблемы единиц.

Задачи исследования:

определить существительные единицы с общим значением «смелости» в узбекском языке;

изучить употребление, классификацию и структурные особенности именных единиц с общим значением «смелости»;

изучить проблемы лексикографической интерпретации существительных с общим значением «смелости»;

семантическая группировка этих именных единиц и выяснение смысловых отношений между группами;

изучить проблемы придания существительным единицам, выражающим понятие «смелости», в понятийном словаре.

Научная новизна исследования состоит из следующих:

доказано, что единицы с общим значением «смелости» в узбекском языке занимают устойчивое место в лексической системе как отдельная лексико-семантическая группа, а состав единиц имеет одинаковую форму, содержание и семантическую структуру в языковой системе как и другие тематические группы;

«Смелости» характеризуется взаимным активным и пассивным употреблением именных единиц через их однокоренные и общие, специфические смысловые значения, языковые и неязыковые факторы, возникающие из структурно-системных особенностей формы и смысловых отношений именных единиц;

«Смелости» в узбекском языке встречается в словесных, простых, сложных, двойных словоформах, а также в виде сложных и устойчивых соединений по формальному строению именных единиц единицы делятся на простые и сложные составные единицы;

в узбекском литературном языке установлено наличие большого количества существительных с общим значением «смелости», они ярко выражают душевный мир и интеллектуальный мир народа, большое значение в формировании и развитии имеют пословицы. Духовности человека, жизненных установок.

Внедрение результатов исследования. По результатам изучения юнитов с общим названием «Смелости»:

из выводов относительно того, что единицы с общей темой «смелости» в узбекском языке занимают устойчивое место в лексической системе как отдельная лексико-семантическая группа, а состав единиц имеет доказанную форму, содержание и семантическая структура в языковой системе, как и другие тематические группы 5120100 – Филология и преподавание языков (узбекский язык) использовано при составлении части учебника «Современный узбекский язык» под названием «Лексика, лексико-семантический уровень,

лексикология и лексикография» анализ и классификация целостности формы и содержания лексемы (зарегистрирована на основании № 274-312 в соответствии с приказом Министра высшего и среднего специального образования Республики Узбекистан № 274 от 27 марта , 2018). Информация о толковании решений допускает теоретическое и практическое обогащение;

«Смелости» характеризуется взаимным действием и бездействием именных единиц в их употреблении через родственное и общее, конкретное смысловое значение, а также языковыми и неязыковыми факторами, вытекающими из структурно-систематических особенностей формы и значение именных единиц, выводы относительно доказательства его существования использованы в практическом грантовом проекте ПЗ-2020042022 «Создание лингводидактической электронной платформы турецких языков», осуществляемом в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы (Алишер Навои Ташкентский государственный университет узбекского языка и литературы от 1 июня 2023 года № 04/1-1070). В результате это позволило сделать научно-практические выводы в размещении лексем со значением «мужество» в турецких языках на лингводидактической электронной площадке;

«Смелости» в узбекском языке встречается в словесных, простых, составных, двойных словоформах, а также в виде сложных и устойчивых соединений по формальному строению именных единиц. Сделаны выводы о делении единиц на простые и комплексно-составные единицы использовались при подготовке сценария программы «Открытое общение» программы «Золотой оазис» Кашкадарьинской областной телерадиокомпании (справка № 17-07/71 от 5 апреля 2023 года Кашкадарьинской областной телерадиокомпании). В результате материалы, подготовленные для данной программы, были усовершенствованы по содержанию и обогащены научными данными.

Структура и объем диссертации. Диссертация состоит из 120 страниц, состоящих из введения, трех основных глав, заключения и списка литературы.

E'LON QILINGAN ILMIY ISHLAR RO'YXATI
СПИСОК ОПУБЛИКОВАННЫХ РАБОТ
LIST OF PUBLICATION

I bo'lim (I part; I часть)

1. Karimova X.Sh. Paradigmatic Properties of Noun Unities with the General Meaning of “Courage” in Uzbek // International Journal on Integrated Education e-ISSN: 26203502 p-ISSN: 26153785. 2022. – P. 230-235.

2. Karimova X.Sh. O'zbek tilida “jasorat” umumiy semali atov birliklarining paradigmatic xususiyatlari // “So‘z san’ati” Xalqaro jurnali. – Toshkent, 2022, 1- son. ISSN 2181-9297. – B. 41-46. (10.00.00; № 31)

3. Karimova X.Sh. “Jasorat” semali leksemalar semantik, struktur xususiyatlari. // O‘zMU xabarlar. Toshkent, 2023.1/5 son. – B. 291-293. (ISSN 2181-7324 291-293) (10.00.00; № 15)

4. Karimova X.Sh. Linguoculturological analysis of courageous lexemas in proverbs. // Scientific review of the problems and prospects of modern science and education (3rd international scientific and practical conference). – Canada, 2022. – B. 4-7.

5. Karimova X.Sh. Reference of lexemas with the general symptoms of “courage” in uzbeki in etymological dictionaries // Scientific review of the problems and prospects of modern science and education (3rd international scientific and practical conference). – France, 2022. – B. 4-7.

6. Karimova X.Sh. O'zbek tilida “jasorat” umumiy semali atov birliklarning tarixiy-etimologik xususiyatlari // “O‘zbek amaliy filologiyasi istiqbollari” mavzusidagi Respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya. – Toshkent, 2022. – B. 93-95.

7. Karimova X.Sh. Jasorat semalarining maqollarda aks etishining semantik tahlili. // O‘zbek tili imkoniyatlaridan amaliy foydalanish masalalari. Respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari. – Qarshi, 2022. – B. 194-197.

II bo'lim (II part; II часть)

8. Karimova X.Sh. “Jasorat” semali leksemalar semantik-struktur, genetic xususiyatlari. // “Academic Research in Educational Sciences”. Vol. 1 No. 2, 2020. – P. 26-30. ISSN 2181-1385.

9. Karimova X.Sh. Lug‘at ustida ishlashning lingvistik asoslari // “Academic Research in Educational Sciences”. Vol. 1 No. 2, 2020. – P. 38-43. ISSN 2181-1385.

10. Karimova X.Sh. Jasorat semalarining maqollarda aks etishining lingvokulturologik tahlili // “Janubiy o‘zbekiston folklori va shevashunosligi muammolari” mavzusidagi Respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjuman materiallari. – Toshkent, 2022. – B. 298-301.

Avtoreferat Qarshi davlat universitetining “QarDU xabarları” ilmiy-nazariy, uslubiy jurnali tahririyatida tahrirdan o‘tkazildi (18.08.2023 yil).

Guvohnoma № 14-061

18.08.2023. Bosishga ruxsat etildi.

Ofset bosma qog‘ozi. Qog‘oz bichimi 60x84 1/16.

“Times” garniturası. Ofset bosma usuli.

Hisob-nashriyot t. 3.2. shartli b.t. 3,7.

Adadi 60 nusxa. Buyurtma № 120.

Qarshi davlat universiteti

Kichik bosmaxonasida chop etildi.