

**MUQIMIY NOMIDAGI QO‘QON DAVLAT PEDAGOGIKA INSTITUTI
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJA BERUVCHI PhD.03/04.06.2021.Fil.132.01
RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

QO‘QON DAVLAT PEDAGOGIKA INSTITUTI

BURXANOVA DILNOZAXON ILXOMJON QIZI

**QARINDOSHLIK ATAMALARI TIZIMIDA SUPPLETIV
MUNOSABATLAR**

10.00.11 – Til nazariyasi. Amaliy va kompyuter lingvistikasi

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

Qo‘qon – 2023

**Filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi
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филологическим наукам**

**Contents of Dissertation Abstract of the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) on
Philology sciences**

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Falsafa doktori dissertatsiyasi mavzusi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasida B2021.3.PhD/Fil.1695 raqam bilan ro'yxatga olingan.

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KIRISH (filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida til va uni yuzaga chiqaruvchi leksik va lisoniy birliklarning lug'aviy-mantiqiy tadqiqiga assotsiativ jihatdan yondashuv maslalariga keng etibor qaratilmoqda. Tillararo munosabatlar, ularning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari, farqli va o'xshash jihatlari hamda leksik imkoniyatlari tahliliga oid qator tadqiqotlar yaratilmoqda. Shuni ta'kidlash joizki, tillararo farq, eng avvalo, ularning har biriga xos lug'at boyligi, ya'ni leksikasida ko'zga tashlanadi. Moddiy olamdagi voqea-hodisalar, ularning o'ziga xos belgi-xususiyatlari, turli xil tabiiy va notabiiy munosabatlar tilda turli xil leksik birliklar bilan ifodalanadi. Bu birliklar ma'lum bir etnik jamoa uchun xoslangan bo'lib, ulaning har biri o'ziga xos milliy kommunikativ vosita vazifasini bajaradi. Bu xususiyat bir oilaga mansub qarindosh tillar lug'atida ham o'ziga xos ko'rinishda namoyon bo'ladi.

Dunyo tilshunosligida tillararo lisoniy o'xshashlik va farqli xususiyatlarni belgilovchi lug'aviy qatlamlar va ularning ifodalovchi ko'plab lug'aviy birliklarning fonetik, leksik, semantik jihatlari tadqiqiga keng e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Xususan, qarindoshlik atamaları va ularning semantik qurilishi bilan bog'liq lisoniy jarayonlar, lug'aviy suppletivizm tushunchasi va uning leksik ifodasi, mantiqiy assotsiatsiya, gipero-giponimiya, ekvonimiya va geteronimiya kabi mantiqiy-lisoniy tushuncha va hodisalar bilan bog'liq masalalarning ilmiy-nazariy asoslari yaratilmoqda. Bu esa zamonaviy tilshunoslikda dunyo tillarini bir-biriga, qisman bo'lsa-da, yaqinlashtiruvchi lisoniy vositalar, ularning grammatik qurilishi va lug'at tarkibida mavjud bo'lgan ayrim leksik qatlamlar, shuningdek, qavm-qarindoshlik ma'nolarini ifodalovchi ko'plab lug'aviy birliklar va ularning funksional xususiyatlarini o'rganish imkoniyatini belgiladi.

Mamlakatimizda til sohasida olib borilayotgan islohotlar, ilm-fan sohasidagi rivojlanishlar "davlat tilining sofligini saqlash, uni boyitib borish va aholining nutq madaniyatini oshirish"¹ hamda o'zbek tilini ilmiy asosda chuqur o'rganish kabi vazifalarni kun tartibiga qo'ydi. Turli tillar lug'at tarkibida ekstralingvistik va lingvistik asoslarda sezilarli farq qilmaydigan lug'aviy qatlamlarga xos qavm-qarindoshlik atamalarining mavjudligi, dunyo xalqlarining barchasida oila a'zolari o'rtasidagi tabiiy biologik hamda ijtimoiy yaqinlik deyarli bir xilligi til leksikasining qavm-qarindoshlik atamaları tizimining lingvistik tahlilini taqozo etadi. Bizga ma'lumki, insonlararo ijtimoiy yaqinlik ularning tabiiy-biologik yaqinligiga asos bo'lgan assotsiativ o'xshashlik zaminida shakllanadi. Qarindoshlik atamaları o'ziga xos mantiqiy va lisoniy xususiyatlari bilan lug'at tarkibining boshqa qatlam lisoniy birliklaridan farq qiladi. Mazkur qatlamga xos har bir so'z semantik qurilishida vertikal va gorizontaal chiziq qarindoshlikka xos ma'nolar sinxron-sinkret tarzda qorishgan bo'ladiki, lug'aviy birliklarga xos

¹O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020-yil 20-oktabrdagi "Mamlakatimizda o'zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi PF-6084-son farmoni // <https://lex.uz/docs/5058351>

bunday murakkab jarayonlar bo'yicha maxsus tadqiqot ishlari olib borilmagan. Shu bois qarindoshlik atamaları va ularning o'ziga xos lug'aviy-mantiqiy xususiyatlarini lingvistik tadqiqi zamonaviy tilshunoslik amaliyotida muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

O'zbekiston Ryespublikasi Prezidentining 2016-yil 13-maydagi PF-4797-son «Alisher Navoiy nomidagi "Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti"ni tashkil etish to'g'risida», 2017-yil 7-fevraldagi PF-4947-son "O'zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo'yicha Hrakatlar strategiyasi to'g'risida", 2019-yil 2- oktyabrdagi PF-5850-son "O'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida", 2020-yil 20-oktyabrdagi PF-6084-son "Mamlakatimizda o'zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida", 2020-yil 29-oktyabrdagi PF-6097-son "Ilm-fanni 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida"gi farmonlari hamda mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda mazkur dissertatsiya muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi. Mazkur tadqiqot respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining «Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma'naviy-ma'rifiy rivojlantirishda innovasion g'oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo'llari» ustuvor yo'nalishiga muvofiq ravishda bajarilgan.

Muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi. Qarindoshlik atamaları til ilmining jahon miqyosida juda ko'p olimlar e'tiborini o'ziga tortgan muhim muammolaridan biridir. V.I.Abayev, M.M.Guxman, A.Ishayev, A.A.Pokrovskaya, I.Ismoilov, N.V.Bekpulatov, A.Mamedov, S.F.Mirjanova, K.M.Musayev, A.P.Dulzon, G.F.Sattarov, X.G. Yusupov, V.I.Sinsius² kabi tilshunoslar tomonidan olib borilgan va nashr etilgan ishlar buning dalilidir.

²Guxman M.M. "Доиндоевропейские" термины родства в германских языках. // В кн. Памяти академика Н.Я.Марра. –Л. –М., 1938. –124 с.; Гухман M.M. "Доиндоевропейские" термины родства в германских языках. // В кн. Памяти академика Н.Я.Марра. –Л. –М., 1938. –46с; Дульзон А.П. Термины родства и свойства в языках Нарынского края и Причулымья. // Ученые записки Томского госпединститута. 1954. –С.44-86. Т.ХІ; Покровская А.А. Термины родства в тюркских языках. // В кн. Историческое развитие лексики тюркских языков. –М.: Изд-во АН СССР, 1961. –С.11-81; Исмоилов И. Туркий тилларда кавм-қариндошлик терминлари. Тошкент: Фан, 1966. –150 б.; Джафаров Г. Употребление и изменения в значении терминов родства в современном азербайджанском языке. Канд.дис. –М., 1968 58с; Ишаев А. Ўзбек шеваларидаги қариндошлик терминлари. //Ўзбек халқ шевалари луғати Тошкент: Фан, 1971. –Б.320-385; Саттаров Г.Ф. Лексико-семантические и тематические группы и разряды татарских лично-индивидуальных и семейно-родовых прозвищ. // СТ. 1971. № 3. –С.27-35.; Абаев В.И. О родовых отношениях и терминах родства у осетин // В кн. Энгельс и языкознание. –М.: Наука, 1971. –С.239-242; Цинциус В.И. К этимологии алтайских терминов родства. // Очерки сравнительной лексикологии алтайских языков. –Л., 1972. –С.21.; Миржанова С.Ф. Термины родства в диалектах башкирского языка. // СТ. 1973. № 4. –С. 99-109; Мусаев К.М. Термины родства в современных западнокыпчакских тюркских языках. // В сб. Sprache geschichte end kultur der altaischen woukor. Berlin, 1974. –С.113-124; Джафаров Г. Термины родства в семантической системе и грамматической структуре языка. // СТ. 1974.; Маметов А. О терминах родства в крымскотатарском языке. // СТ. Баку. 1980. № 6. –С. 70-76; № 3. –С.29-32.; Юсупов Х.Г. Термины родства в башкирском языке. // В кн. Вопросы башкирской филологии.–М.,1959.–19с; Бекбулатов Н.В. Башкирская система родства. –М.,1981.–25с.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida ham qarindoshlik atamaları tizimi e‘tiborga loyiq darajada o‘rganilgan. Mazkur mavzuda e‘lon qilingan maqolalardan tashqari³ bir necha nomzodlik dissertatsiyalari doirasida tadqiq qilingan. Jumladan, M.Sh.Saidovanning⁴ mazkur mavzudagi dissertatsiya ishida qarindoshlik atamaları Namangan shevalari materiallari asosida o‘rganilgan bo‘lsa, A.A. Mashrabovning dissertatsiyasida u o‘zbek va qirg‘iz, H.H.Egamnazarov va V.V. Karimovalarning tadqiqotlarida o‘zbek va ingliz, B.A.Jabborov⁵ izlanishlarida esa o‘zbek va tojik tillari materiallari asosida qiyosan o‘rganilgan. A.Berdialiyevning⁶ bir necha ilmiy-ommabop maqolalari esa qarindoshlik terminlarining etimologiyasiga bag‘ishlangan. Shuningdek, olimning kuzatishlarida turkiy tilshunoslikda ilk bor qarindoshlik atamaları tizimiga xos suppletiv, gipero-giponimik, ekvonimik va geteronimik munosabatlar haqida ham ma‘lumot beriladi⁷.

Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta‘lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejası bilan bog‘liqligi. Dissertatsiya tadqiqoti Qo‘qon davlat pedagogika institutining ilmiy-tadqiqotlar rejasiga muvofiq “Tilshunoslikning zamonaviy yo‘nalishlari talqini” mavzusidagi ilmiy yo‘nalish doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi o‘zbek tilidagi vertikal va gorizontall chiziq qarindoshlik ma‘nolari tizimiga xos suppletiv muqobillar va ularning giperonim, giponim, ekvonim hamda geteronim kabi mantiqiy-lisoniy hodisalarga munosabati masalalarini sinxron yo‘sında tadqiq etishdan iborat.

O‘rganilayotgan atamalar tizimini qarindoshlikning vertikal va gorizontall chiziq kabi guruhlarga ajratish, har bir guruhning erkaklar jinsiga, ayollar jinsiga mansub va har ikki jins qarindoshlik ma‘nolarini o‘zida mujassam etgan, ya‘ni jinsga ko‘ra farqi neytrallashgan kabi ichki guruhlarni belgilash, har bir guruhga xos atamalarning suppletiv muqobillari va ularning lisoniy xususiyatlarini sharhlashdan iborat.

³Narziyeva M. Qon-qarindoshlik nomlarining komponent ta‘hlili // Ÿzbek tili va adabi‘eti. Toshkent, 1986. № 5.–С.47-486.; Narziyeva M. Шахсни ёш белгисига кўра атовчи сўзлар группасининг ички классификацияси хақида // Ÿzbek tili va adabi‘eti. Toshkent, 1987.–956.; Saidova M.Sh. Qarindoshlik atamaları tarixiga doir // Ÿzbek tili va adabi‘eti. 1993. № 3. 23-876.; Saidova M.Sh. Singil terminining genезиси хақида // Республика ёш тилшуносларининг анъанавий илмий конференцияси материаллари. Toshkent, 1993.–Б.61-63.; Saidova M.Sh. Хотин қариндошлик атамалари ясовчи сифатида // Ÿzbek тилшунослигига оид тадқиқотлар. Мақолалар тўплами. – Toshkent, 1994. –Б.94.

⁴Saidova M.Sh. Наманган шеваларидаги қариндошлик терминларининг лексик-семантик таҳлили. Toshkent, 1995. – 656.

⁵Mashrabov A.A. Значение терминов родства и их выражение в кыргызском и узбекском языках. Диссертация, представленная на соискание уч.степени к.ф.н., Бишкек,2000.–23с; Эгамназаров Х.Х. Термины родства и их функционально-семантические микросистемы в узбекском и английском языках. АДК. – Душанбе, 2010. –22 с; Джабаров Б.А. Номинации значений свойства в таджикском и узбекском языках. АКД. –Худжанд, 2009. –26 с.; Каримова В.В. Аёл жинсидаги яқинлик ва қариндошлик маънолари мантикий лисоний категория сифатида. Филология бўйича фалсафа доктори диссертацияси. Фарғона, 2020. – 8-156.

⁶Berdialiev A. Сўзлар оламига саёҳат. –Хужанд, 2013.–276; Бердиалиев А. “Подшо”ликка чек қўйган “почча”лар. –Хужанд: Меърож, 2017. – 356.

⁷Berdialiev A. Супплетивизм ва унга дахлдор баъзи тушунчалар хақида //Ÿzbek тилшунослигининг долзарб муаммолари. Илмий мақолалар тўплами. 8 китоб. –Хужанд, 1996. –Б. 314; Бердиалиев А О гипонимических отношениях некоторых терминов родства в тюркских языках (на материале узбекского и кыргызского языков).//Научные труды Ошского госуниверситета. Общественные и гуманитарные науки. Вп.2. Ош, 1999. –С.41-46; Бердиалиев А. Супплетивизм лексического плана и его отношение к явлениям гипонимии и гетеронимических отношениях в тюркских языках (на материале терминов родства кыргызского языка).// Актуальные проблемы гуманитарных и естественных наук. Журнал научных публикаций. № 6(июнь). Часть1у. –Москва, 2016. –С.27-29

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

o‘zbek tili qarindoshlik atamaları tizimini vertikal chiziq va gorizontal chiziq qarindoshlik ma’nolarini bildiruvchi ikki asosiy guruhiga mansub lisoniy birliklarini aniqlash;

vertikal va gorizontal chiziq qarindoshlikni bildiruvchi atamalarni shaxsning jinsiga ko‘ra farqli qatlamlariga xos lug‘aviy birliklarni belgilash;

vertikal va gorizontal chiziq qarindoshlik ma’nolarini ifodalovchi atamalarning suppletiv valentligi bilan bog‘liq muqobillarini aniqlash va ularning lisoniy va nolisoniy xususiyatlarini sharhlash;

vertikal va gorizontal chiziq qarindoshlik ma’nosini ifodalovchi atamalarning gipero-giponimik, ekvonimik va geteronimik munosabatlarini aniqlash.

Tadqiqotning obyektini sifatida o‘zbek tilidagi qarindoshlik atamaları, vertikal va gorizontal chiziq qarindoshlik ma’nalari tizimiga oid leksik birliklar olindi.

Tadqiqotning predmetini o‘zbek tili vertikal va gorizontal chiziq qarindoshlik ma’nolarini bildiruvchi lug‘aviy birliklar tizimi tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Tadqiqot obyektini sanalgan lisoniy vositalarning funksional-semantik jihatdan tavsiflash, tasniflash, qiyoslash hamda komponent va etimologik tahlil kabi zamonaviy usullardan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

o‘zbek tilining leksik tizimida alohida lug‘aviy-mazmuniy maydon tarzida shakllangan qarindoshlik atamaları paradigmasini tashkil qiluvchi vertikal va gorizontal chiziq qarindoshlik guruhlari, ularning har biriga xos lug‘aviy birliklarning ifoda va mazmun planiga mansub genderiologik jihatlar asoslangan;

vertikal va gorizontal chiziq tizimiga xos qarindoshlik atamaları ma’nosining jinsga ko‘ra farqli va betaraf (neytrallashgan) guruhlari aniqlangan;

vertikal va gorizontal chiziq qarindoshlik atamalarıaro geteronimik xususiyatlar, ular ta’sirida shakllanuvchi juft so‘zlarning vazifa va ma’nalari, vertikal va gorizontal chiziq qarindoshlik ma’nosini bildiruvchi lug‘aviy birliklararo hosil bo‘luvchi ekvonimik munosabatlar, ularning lug‘aviy antonimiya bilan o‘xshash va farqli xususiyatlari dalillangan;

vertikal va gorizontal chiziq qarindoshlik ma’nolarining bir lug‘aviy birlik semantik qurilishida sinxron-sinkretik mavjudligi va ularning lug‘aviy-mazmuniy variantlari ochib berilgan, vertikal va gorizontal chiziq qarindoshlik atamalarining etimologiyasi va ularning baynalminal xarakteri isbotlangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

qarindoshlik atamaları tizimining vertikal va gorizontal chiziq kabi guruhlarga ajratilishi, ular paradigmasini tashkil etuvchi lug‘aviy birliklarni funksional-semantik jihatdan ichki guruhlarga ajratish va tavsiflash o‘zbek zamonaviy nazariy leksikologiyasining ravnaqi uchun xizmat qilishi asoslangan;

qarindoshlik ma’nosini bildiruvchi lug‘aviy birliklarning har bir til leksikasining ilk shakllangan qatlamlaridan biri ekanligi va ularning tillar paydo bo‘lishining “bolalar tili” faraziga muvofiq kelishi nuqtayi nazaridan baynalmilal xarakteri dalillangan;

vertikal va gorizontal chiziq qarindoshlik atamalarining etimologik tahlili o‘zbek leksikologiyasi etimologiya tarmog‘ining rivojlanishi uchun ahamiyatli ekanligi aniqlangan;

tadqiqot ishi «Leksikologiya», «Qiyosiy leksikologiya», «Lingvokulturologiya» kabi soha va tarmoqlari bo‘yicha o‘quv qo‘llanmalari yaratishga hamda leksikaning boshqa lug‘aviy qatlamlari, lingvokulturologik, mentalingvistik va psixolingvistik o‘ziga xosliklarni o‘rganuvchi tadqiqotchilar uchun ham ilmiy manba sifatida xizmat qilishi asoslangan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi. Qarindoshlik atamalarining antroposentrik tadqiqini belgilashda, nazariy ma‘lumotlarni bayon etishda aniq ilmiy manbalarga tayanilganligi, to‘plangan faktik materiallar mukammal metodlar asosida tasnif qilinib, ishonchli nazariy manbalar va tilshunoslikning zamonaviy ilmiy yutuqlaridan foydalanilgan holda, tahlil va talqin qilinganligi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati shundaki, u til leksikasida ilk bor shakllangan lug‘aviy birliklarni o‘rganish uchun turtki bo‘la oladi. Shuningdek, mazkur tadqiqot tufayli leksikaning boshqa qatlamlariga xos lug‘aviy birliklar va ularning suppletiv muqobillarini aniqlash va qarindoshlik atamalariga “yondosh” bo‘lgan shaxslararo turli xil ijtimoiy yaqinlik ma‘nolarini bildiruvchi lug‘aviy qatlamni monografik aspektida o‘rganishda muhim manba sifatida foydalanish mumkinligi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati shundan iboratki, olingan xulosalar o‘zbek tilshunosligida ideografik va etimologik lug‘atlar tuzishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Shuningdek, oliy o‘quv yurtlarining filologik yo‘nalishdagi talabalariga leksikologiya va uning etimologiya tarmog‘i bo‘yicha nazariy va amaliy mashg‘ulotlar tashkil qilishda mazkur dissertatsiya natijalaridan maqsadga muvofiq foydalanish mumkinligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Qarindoshlik ma‘nosini bildiruvchi lug‘aviy birliklarning funksional-semantik va etimologik tadqiqi yuzasidan olingan ilmiy natijalar asosida:

o‘zbek tili leksikasida alohida lug‘aviy mazmuniy maydon tarzida shakllangan qarindoshlik atamaları paradigmasini tashkil qiluvchi qarindoshlikning vertikal va gorizontal chiziq guruhlarga ajratish va tahlil qilish bo‘yicha olingan xulosalardan O‘zbekiston DUK “Madaniy-ma‘rifiy va badiiy eshittirishlar” muharririyatining “Ta‘lim va taraqqiyot”, “Til millat ko‘zgusi” mavzusidagi eshittirishlarini efirga tayyorlashda samarali foydalanilgan (“O‘zbekiston” teleradiokanali eshittirishlarining 2022-yil 25-, 28-fevraldagi son ma‘lumotnomasi). Natijada mazkur teleradiokanal materiallarining mazmunan mukammallashuvi ta‘minlangan.

o‘zbek tili qarindoshlik nomlari tizimini funksional-semantik paradigma asosida o‘rganish, ularning bashariyat hayotida tutgan o‘rni va motivatsiyasini tadqiq etish bo‘yicha olingan xulosalardan “Erudit” maqsadli innovatsion loyiha doirasida foydalanilgan (O‘zR Mudofaa vazirligining 2022-yildagi № 10/947-son

ma'lumotnomasi) natijada qarindoshlik nomlari tahlilidan foydalanish asosida loyiha bo'yicha bajarilgan tadqiqotning mukammal bo'lishiga erishilgan.

gorizontal chiziq qarindoshlik atamalarini ular anglatgan shaxslarning jinsiga ko'ra farqli guruhlarga, shuningdek, ma'nosida jinsga ko'ra farqi betaraf (neytrallashtirilgan) guruhlarga ajratib tahlil maydoniga tortish bo'yicha olingan xulosalardan "Kitob mahsulotlarini nashr etish va tarqatish tizimini rivojlantirish, kitob mutolaasi va kitobxonlik madaniyatini oshirish hamda targ'ib qilish bo'yicha kompleks chora tadbirlar dasturi" doirasida foydalanilgan (O'zR Madaniyat vazirligining 2022-yildagi № 1/124-son ma'lumotnomasi) natijada qarindoshlik nomlari tahlilidan foydalanish asosida loyiha bo'yicha bajarilgan tadqiqotning tadqiqotning ilmiyligi ortgan;

qarindoshlik ma'nolarining mikroqurilma va medioqurilma xarakteridagi lug'aviy-mazmuniy variantlari "Istiqbol" loyihasida inson faoliyatining qarindoshlik nomlarida aks etishi va ularning nominatsiya qonuniyatlarini yoritishda foydalanilgan (O'zR Milliy univarsiteti vazirligining 2022-yildagi № 01/22-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada qarindoshlik nomlarining lug'aviy-mazmuniy variantlaridan foydalanish asosida loyiha bo'yicha bajarilgan tadqiqotning mukammallashishi uchun manba bo'lib xizmat qilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Tadqiqot natijalari 2 ta xalqaro va 2 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida muhokama qilingan hamda aprobatsiyadan o'tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha ilmiy maqola maqomidagi 14 ish nashr etilgan. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi tomonidan falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish uchun tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 8 ta maqola, jumladan, 2 tasi respublika hamda 4 tasi xorijiy jurnallarda nashr etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uch asosiy bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxatidan iborat bo'lib, umumiy hajmi 127 sahifani tashkil qiladi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Dissertatsiyaning "kirish" qismida tadqiqot mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati, respublika fan va texnologiyalar rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga bog'liqligi, muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi, tadqiqotning maqsad va vazifalari, ob'ekti, predmeti, ilmiy yangiligi, nazariy va amaliy ahamiyati, tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi, nashr etilgan ishlar va dissertatsiya tuzilishi bo'yicha ma'lumotlar berilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning "**Lug'aviy suppletivizm va unga yondosh hodisalar**" deb nomlangan birinchi bobida suppletivizmning lisoniy talqini, xususan, lug'aviy suppletivizmning ilmiy-nazariy asoslari, ularni tashkil qiluvchi lug'aviy birliklar o'rtasidagi mantiqiy assotsiatsiyasi hamda suppletivizm va geteronimiya tushunchalarining o'xshash va farqli xususiyatlari yoritilgan.

Tilshunoslikda bir so'zning grammatik shakllarini har xil so'z o'zaklaridan yasash hodisasi suppletivizm deyiladi. "Suppletiv yo'l bilan grammatik

ma'noni ifodalash deganda, biz o'zaro bog'langan, ma'lum bir sistemani tashkil qilgan grammatik ma'nolarni ifodalash uchun alohida mustaqil so'zdan foydalanish usulini tushunamiz"⁸. Bugungi kun tilshunosligida bu hodisa, asosan, hind-evropa tillari materiallari doirasida o'rganilgan bo'lib, turkiy tillar lisoniy talqinida monografik planda maxsus o'rganilmagan. Ayrim ishlar⁹da esa, suppletivlik morfologik aspektda, ayni bir so'zning so'z o'zgarishi paradigmasidagi oppozitiv shakllari tarzida talqin etilgan (Masalan, "men" olmoshining ko'plik shakli "biz", "sen" olmoshining ko'pligi "siz" kabi).

Suppletivizm keng va tor ma'nolarda talqin etiladi. Tor ma'noda u so'zning grammatik (morfologik) o'zgarishini bildiradi. Suppletivizm keng ma'noda lug'aviy sinonimiya va antonimiya tushunchalarini ham o'z ichiga oladi. Professor A.A.Reformatskiy suppletivizmga izosemiyaning bir ko'rinishi sifatida keng ma'noda qarab, bir grammatik shakl doirasidagi ikki har xil o'zakli yoki ikki har xil asosli lug'aviy birliklarni suppletivlar deb ataydi. Olim qo'shimchalari har xil fonetik shakl bilan farq qilib, ayni bir grammatik ma'noni bildirgan bir xil o'zakli shakllarni ham suppletivlar deb hisoblaydi. U suppletiv birliklarni "*o'zak suppletivizm*" («супплетивный корень») va "*asos suppletivizm*" («супплетивная основа») kabi ikki guruhga ajratadi. Birinchi guruhga *человек-люди, ребёнок-дети*; ikkinchi guruhga esa, *продовец-продовщица* kabi paradigmatic qatorlarni kiritadi. A.A.Reformatskiyning tadqiqotlarida "suppletivizm" atamasi: a) so'z o'zgarishi tizimida ikki har xil o'zakli lug'aviy birliklarning bir umumiy grammatik ma'noga ega bo'lish imkoniyati; b) so'z o'zgarishi tizimida ikki har xil asosli lug'aviy birliklarning bir umumiy ma'noga ega bo'lish imkoniyati¹⁰ kabi talqin etiladi. Tilshunos olimlar V.M.Solntsev¹¹ va L.S.Barxudarovlarning suppletivizm tushunchasi haqidagi qarashlari ham A.A.Reformatskiyningidan deyarli farq qilmaydi¹².

Tilda suppletiv birlik(shakl)larning paydo bo'lishi lisoniy ramz(ishora)larning ifodalanuvchi bilan aloqadorligiga xos hodisa hisoblanadi. Ikki har xil ramz(ishora)dan ayni bir ma'noni ifodalash uchun foydalanish imkoniyati suppletiv birliklar yordamida amalga oshadi. Bu hol tilning lug'aviy sathiga xos sinonimiya hodisasi uchun ham xosdir. Fonetik ko'rinishi o'xshash shakllar invariant birliklarning amaldagi real variantlari hisoblanadi. Fonetik shakli noo'xshash birliklar esa, til sistemasida suppletiv variantlar yoki alternantlar (rus tilidagi *иду-шёл, человек-люди, хорошо-лучше* kabi) hisoblanadi¹³.

A.R.Budagov o'z tadqiqotlarida suppletivizm keng doirada o'rganib, bir xil o'zakli juftlarning fonetik o'zgarishi tufayli har xil tovush qobig'iga aylanishi(divergensiyasi)ni ham suppletivizmga aloqador hodisa sifatida qaraydi¹⁴.

⁸ Irisqulov M.T. Tilshunoslikka kirish. Darslik. Toshkent, 2009. –B. 60.

⁹ Кузнецов А.М. Сопоставительно-типологический анализ терминов родства английского, датского, французского и испанского языков. // В кн. Синхронно-сопоставительный анализ языков разных систем. – М.: Наука, 1971. –С.269-277.

¹⁰ Реформатский А.А. Введение в языковедение. М., 1967. –С.312.

¹¹ Содикков А., Абдуазизова А., Ирискулов М. Тилшуносликка кириш. Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1981. –С.40-41.

¹² Содикков А., Абдуазизова А., Ирискулов М. Тилшуносликка кириш. Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1981. –С.40-41.

¹³ Солнцев В.М. Язык как системно-структурное образование. М., 1977. с-298, Ярошевский В.Г. Ассоциация // *Философская энциклопедия. М, 1980, том 1.* –С. 53-69.

¹⁴ Будагов Р.А. Введение в науку о языке. –М., 1965. –С. 47-56.

A.R.Budagovning bu fikri o‘zbek tilidagi ayrim leksik birliklarda ham uchraydi. Masalan, lug‘aviy sathda suppletiv birliklar hisoblanuvchi *burilish* va *muyilish* leksemalari (birlashtiruvchi, ya’ni integral integral semasi *qayrilish, egilish*) aslida ayni bir o‘zakdan hosil bo‘lgan. “*Burilish*”ning “*muyilish*” shaklidagi o‘zgarishi “b” tovushining “m” tovushiga, “r” tovushining “y” tovushiga almashishi tufayli sodir bo‘lgan, ya’ni: *burilish—muyilish*.

V.B.Lopatin suppletivizmni ayni bir lug‘aviy birlik(so‘z)ning har xil o‘zakli variantlari deb hisoblaydi. Bunday suppletiv muqobillarning o‘zak morfemalari fonetik jihatdan noo‘xshash bo‘ladi va ular ayni bir morfemaning allomorflari maqomida birlasha olmaydi. Shunga ko‘ra, an‘anaviy talqindagi *человек-люди, ребёнок-дети* singari juftlar suppletivlar deb qaralgan¹⁵. Suppletivizmni ayni shu talqini rus tili grammatikasining 1990-yil nashriga ham kiritiladi¹⁶.

Dissertatsiyada O.S.Axmanova¹⁷, D.E.Rozental va M.A.Telenkova¹⁸ kabi tilshunoslarning ham suppletivizm haqidagi fikrlariga e’tibor qaratiladi.

V.G.Admoni suppletivizmni har xil o‘zakli shakllarning oppozitiv munosabatidan vujudga keluvchi hodisa sifatida talqin etadi va “qarama-qarshilik munosabati”ning asosiy birligi sifatida qaraydi. Uning e’tirofiga ko‘ra, gap bo‘laklarining o‘ziga xos tizimlilik xususiyati suppletivizm hodisasining mavjudligi va uning sintaktik sathdagi ifodasi bilan belgilanadi¹⁹.

O.Espersen(1921), Sh.Balli(1955) kabi g‘arb tilshunoslari suppletivizm hodisasi va uning ifodasini tilning so‘z yasalishi sathida o‘rganadilar. Bu kabi yondashuv rus tilshunoslari N.A.Melchuk, Yu.D.Apresyan²⁰ va V.P.Konetskaya²¹larning tadqiqotlarida ham ko‘zga tashlanadi.

Yu.D.Apresyan ishlarida suppletivizm so‘z yasashning affiksatsiyaga o‘xshash usullaridan biri sifatida qaraladi. Unda yasovchi (motivlanuvchi) asos bilan yasalma – derivatlarning o‘zaro bog‘lanishi (ya’ni suppletiv juftlarning o‘zaro munosabati) amaldagi ayni bir mushtarak o‘zakka ega bo‘lgan yasovchi(motivlanuvchi) asos va yasalma – derivatlar munosabati(bog‘lanishi) ko‘rinishida namoyon bo‘lishi qayd etiladi. Yu.D.Apresyaning suppletiv usulda so‘z yasalishi haqidagi qarashlari o‘zbek tilining ayrim leksik birliklari yasalishida ham ko‘rinadi. Masalan, o‘zbek tilida hayvonlarning jins semasiga ko‘ra farqlanuvchi ayg‘ir-biya(ot leksema-giperonimining giponim va ekvonimlari), novvos-g‘unajin, ho‘kiz-sigir (qoramol leksema-giperonimining giponim va ekvonimlari), qo‘chqor-sovliq (*qo‘y* leksema-gipreonimining giponim va ekvonimlari); ularning yosh semasiga ko‘ra farqlanuvchi *ot-toy, sigir-buzoq, echki-uloq, tuya-bo‘taloq, it-kuchuk* kabi juftliklarini hosil qiluvchi so‘zlar biri boshqasiga nisbatan suppletiv lug‘aviy birliklardir. Semantik so‘z yasash tizimiga

¹⁵Лопатин В.М. Супплетивизм // Русский язык. Энциклопедия. –М., 1969. –С.130; 504.

¹⁶Русская грамматика . Ч. 11, –М., 1990. –С. 130; 503.

¹⁷Ахманова О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов. – М., 1969. –С. 97-98.

¹⁸Розентал Д.Э., Теленкова М.А. Словарь-справочник лингвистических терминов. –М.: Москва: “Просвещение”, 1976. –С.476.

¹⁹Адмони В.Г. Грамматический строй как система построения и общая теория грамматики. –М., 1988. –С.91-92.

²⁰Апресян Ю.Д. Лексическая семантика. –М., 1974.– С.49-62.

²¹Конецкая В.П. Супплетивизм в германских языках. –М., 1973. – 124 с.

mansub bunday misollarni istagancha keltirish mumkin, Chunonchi, ish-harakat hamda ish-harakat ob'ekti (ba'zan sub'ekti) semalari, shuningdek, leksik-morfologik kategoriyalari bilan farqlanuvchi *ushlamoq-qo'l*, *eshitmoq-quloq*, *gapirmoq-til*, *davolamoq-tabib*, *davolamoq-bemor*, *davolamoq-dori* singari juftliklarda ko'zga tashlanuvchi aloqadorlikni ko'rish mumkin. Garchand *suppletivizm* atamasi ishlatilmagan va so'z yasashning suppletiv usuli deyilmagan bo'lsa ham, yangi so'zlar hosil bo'lishidagi bunday jarayon professor I.Qo'chqortoyev tomonidan ham e'tirof etilgan. U bu haqda shunday yozadi: "Affiksatsiya o'zbek tilida leksik-grammatik derivatsiyaning yagona yo'li emas... Metafora va metonimiya tilda ikkilamchi nominatsiyalar hosil qilishning eng mahsuldor usullaridir. Bu usullar yordamida tilda mavjud leksik birliklarga ma'nodosh yangi lug'aviy birliklar vujudga keladi. Masalan, *tulki* so'zi ma'lum vaziyatda *ayyor* so'zining o'rnida, *asal* so'zi *shirin* so'zining o'rnida qo'llanishi mumkin"²².

Lug'aviy sathga xos suppletivlar ham leksik-semantik sistemaning parasemiya kategoriyasiga mansub hodisalar hisoblanadi. Ularni, shartli ravishda, parsemantlar deb ham atash mumkin. Negaki, lug'aviy suppletivizm ham ma'lum darajada ma'no yaqinligiga ega bo'lgan har xil lug'aviy birlik(leksema)larning lisoniy jihatdan o'zaro aloqadorligi mavjud. Lug'aviy suppletivizmlarning belgilanishida ham ma'lum bir semalarning umumiy kategorial xususiyatlari hisobga olinadi.

Lug'aviy giponimiya doirasida birlashuvchi lug'aviy birliklar o'rtasidagi mantiqiy assotsiatsiya lug'aviy suppletivizm paradigmasini tashkil qiluvchi lug'aviy birliklarning o'zaro mantiqiy assotsiatsiyasiga nisbatan kuchsiz bo'ladi, ular umumiy bir kategorial semaga birlashmaydi. Giponimiya paradigmasini tashkil qiluvchi lug'aviy birliklar o'zaro bir arxisemaga bog'lanadi. Bu arxisema giponimik birliklarni uyushtiruvchi, o'zaro bog'lovchi yetakchi lug'aviy birlik, ya'ni *giperonimlarning* lug'aviy ma'nosi hisoblanadi.

Dissertatsiyada lug'aviy suppletivizmning lug'aviy sinonimiya bilan o'xshash va farqli xususiyatlari haqida ham ilmiy asosli ma'lumot beriladi. E'tirof etilishicha, sinonimiya paradigmasini tashkil qiluvchi lug'aviy birliklarda ularni o'zaro farqlovchi differentsial semalar nisbatan kuchsiz bo'ladi. Shu bois sinonim muqobillarning biri o'rnida ikkinchisini ishlatish mumkin bo'ladi. Masalan, *Gulnora juda chiroyli qiz//Gulnora nihoyatda go'zal qiz//Gulnora o'ta suluv qiz (juda//nihoyatda//o'ta; chiroyli//go'zal//suluv)*.

Suppletiv lug'aviy birliklarda ularni farqlovchi differentsial semalar aniq va kuchli bo'ladi. Masalan, *g'unojin* va *novvos* suppletiv leksemalarini oladigan bo'lsak, ular o'zaro "jinsdagi farq (erkaklik va urg'ochilik)" semasiga ko'ra farq qiladi; shu so'zlar ma'nosidan anglashuvchi denotatlar esa(*g'unojin*, *novvos*) "yosh qoramol" bo'lganligi uchun, ayni shu sema ("yosh qoramol") bu ikki lug'aviy birlik semantik qurilishi uchun mushtarak, ya'ni integral sema hisoblanadi.

²²Кучкортоев И. Луғавий синонимик воситалар ва уларнинг асосий турлари // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 1986, № 4. –76.

Dissertatsiyada ayrim lug‘aviy suppletivizmning so‘z yasashning tashqi usuli bilan aloqador xususiyatlari ham yoritilib, bu fikrlar “davola(n)moq” va “dori” so‘zlarining o‘zaro suppletivizm ekanligi bilan dadillanadi. Ularning biri (davolamoq) fe‘l turkumiga, ikkinchisi (dori) esa, ot turkumiga mansub lug‘aviy birliklar ekanligi qayd etiladi.

Tadqiqotda “suv” so‘zi va uning suppletiv muqobillari yordamida “suppletiv valentlik” tushunchasi haqida ham ma‘lumot beriladi. Bu so‘z(ya‘ni *suv*), *yuvinq* (*suv* va *yuvinq*), *cho‘milinq* (*suv* va *cho‘milinq*) va *kechinq* (*suv* va *kechinq*: *suv* *kechinq*) so‘zlaridan tashqari, *jilg‘a*, *ariq*, *ko‘l*, *soy*, *buloq*, *hovuz*, *daryo*, *dengiz*, *okean* sigari lug‘aviy birliklar bilan ham suppletiv aloqada bo‘ladi: *suv* va *jilg‘a*, *suv* va *ariq*, *suv* va *ko‘l*, *suv* va *soy*, *suv* va *buloq*, *suv* va *hovuz*, *suv* va *daryo*, *suv* va *dengiz*, *suv* va *okean* kabi.

Lug‘aviy suppletivlar, til lug‘at tarkibidan tashqari, tilning frazemalar tizimini boyitishda ham muhim omillardan biri hisoblanadi. Masalan, *bir og‘iz gap*, *ipidan ignasigacha*, *ipga tizmoq*, *izga tushmoq*, *yo‘ldan chiqmoq*, *yuziga qaramoq*, *yo‘liga yurmoq*, *suv qilib ichmoq* singari bir qator frazeologik iboralar tarkibining *og‘iz gap*, *ip igna*, *ip*, *tizmoq*, *iz tushmoq*, *yuz qaramoq*, *yo‘l yurmoq*, *suv ichmoq* singari komponentlari biri boshqasiga nisbatan suppletiv lug‘aviy birliklar(leksemalar) hisoblanadi.

Xullas, suppletiv til birliklarining ifoda planiga xos turlari ham, mazmun planiga xos turlari ham qarindoshlik va yaqinlik m‘nolarini bildiruvchi atama va so‘zlar tizimida juda ko‘p uchraydi.

Dissertatsiyada lug‘aviy suppletivizmlar hosil bo‘lishining qarindoshlik atamaları tizimi uchun ham tegishli bo‘lgan besh yo‘li haqida ma‘lumot beriladi.

Lug‘aviy suppletivizm sanalgan grammatik jihatdan o‘zaro bog‘liq bo‘lgan har xil o‘zakli lug‘aviy birliklarning korrelyativ xususiyatlari geteronimiya tushunchasi bilan mantiqiy va lisoniy jihatdan o‘xshashdir. Umumlisoniy jihati shundaki, o‘zaro aloqador qismlarning korrelyativ mosligi umumiy assotsiatsiyaga asoslangan bo‘ladiki, bu hol ular(qismlari)ning bir lisoniy butunlik doirasida ham mantiqiy va ham grammatik jihatdan tez va oson birikuviga imkon yaratadi. V.G.Konetskaya geteronimik munosabatlar haqida shunday yozadi: “geteronimik munosabat ... geteronimiya geterogen birliklarning to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri toifali va differentsial xususiyatlarning o‘zaro bog‘liqligi asosida tizim munosabatlariga kirishi – deb atash tavsiya etiladi ..., chunki bu atama o‘zaro bog‘liq " geterogen" xususiyatlarni yaxshiroq aks ettiradi.”²³. V.G.Konetskayaning geteronimiya va geteronimik munosabatlar haqidagi bu fikri o‘zbek tilining qarindoshlik ma‘nosini bildiruvchi atamaları tizimiga mansub lug‘aviy birliklararo lisoniy-semantik aloqalar bilan ham isbotlanadi. Masalan, *ota* atamasi *bobo(ota-bobo)*, *ona(ota-ona)*, *bola (ota-bola)* atamaları bilan ana shunday munosabatda bo‘ladi: *ota-bobo*, *ota-ona*, *ota-bola*. Demak, suppletiv lug‘aviy birliklarning bir paradigma doirasida birikuvi uchun geteronimik munosabatning bo‘lishi shart va zarur hisoblanadi.

Geteronimik munosabatlarning suppletivizmga yondosh mantiqiy-lisoniy hodisalardan biri ekanligi shundaki, fonetik-fonologik qurilishi har xil o‘zak va

²³Конецкая В.Г. Супплетивизм в германских языках. –М.: Наука, 1973. –С. 15.

har xil asosli lug‘aviy birliklarning o‘zaro mantiqiy-lisoniy munosabatlaridan geteronimik paradigmalari hosil bo‘ladi.

Funksional-semantik mikrosistemaning *bobo* atamasi bilan ifodalangan korrelyativ a‘zosi *ota, ona, farzand//bola* so‘zlari bilan umumiy bir kategorial ma’noga ko‘ra, ya’ni qarindoshlikning vertikal chiziq turiga mansubligiga ko‘ra, mushtarak xususiyatga ega bo‘ladi.

Dissertatsiyaning “**Suppletiv munosabatlar vertikal chiziq qarindoshlik atamalari tizimida**” deb nomlanuvchi ikkinchi bobida suppletiv aloqa asosida shakllanuvchi funksional-semantik mikroparadigmalari: a) har ikki korrelyati erkaklar jinsiga mansub qarindoshlik ma’nosini bildiruvchi; (*ota –bobo, ota-bola(ugil,)*); b) har ikki suppletiv korrelyati ayollar jinsiga mansub qarindoshlik ma’nolarini bildiruvchi; (*buvi-ona, ona-bola(qiz)*); v) suppletiv korrelyatlaridan biri erkaklar, boshqasi ayollar jinsiga mansub qarindoshlik ma’nolarini bildiruvchi *ota –ona, bobo-buvi(chol-kampir)* singari guruhlarga ajratiladi.

Shuningdek, vertikal chiziq qarindoshlik ma’nolarini bildiruvchi atamalar: a) suppletiv korrelyatlarining “yoshdagi farq”ga ko‘ra xususiyatlari (farq qiluvchi; farq qilmaydigan: *ota-bola, ona-bola*); b) mikroparadigmaning suppletiv korrelyatlarining “jinsdagi farq”ga ko‘ra xususiyatlari (farq qiluvchi, farq qilmaydigan) ko‘ra ham guruhlangan va *ona-bola(o‘gil), aka-singil, opa-uka; ota-bola(o‘gil), ona-bola(qiz), aka-uka, opa-singil* kabi juft so‘zlar va ularni hosil qiluvchi korrelyatlar tahlili bilan dalillangan.

Vertikal chiziq qarindoshlik ma’nolari tizimining markazini “farzandni dunyoga keltiruvchi erkak” tashkil qilib, uning ifoda planida “ota” so‘zi invariant lug‘aviy birlik hisoblanadi. O‘zbek tilining izohli qomuslarida “ota” leksemasi A.Qodiriy qalamiga mansub “*Siz otamisiz, nimasiz, axir, o‘g‘lingizni tiyib olish sira esingizga keladimi?*” (“O‘tgan kunlar”) gapi misolida uning ma’nosi “o‘z bolalariga nisbatan “farzandli, bola-chaqali erkak kishi” sifatida tavsiflanadi.

“*Ona*”, “*bola*”, “*bobo*”, “*buvi*” leksemalari bilan qarindoshlikning turlicha tur va bosqichlarida suppletiv munosabatga kirishuvchi “ota” umumturkiy lug‘aviy birlik sifatida, E.V.Sevortyaning mashhur “Turkiy tillar etimologik lug‘ati”²⁴da (ESTYa) *ata* va *akka* shakllarida ham uchrovchi, “*ota*”dan tashqari, “*otaning otasi*”(дед по отцу), “*otaning akasi*” (дядя: amaki), “*aka*”(старший брат), “*utuman erkak*”(самец), “*er va xotinning otasi*”(свёкр, тесть: qaynota), “*tutingan ota*”(крёстный отец) singari bir qator ma’nolarda qo‘llanishi haqida ma’lumot beriladi.

“Ota” leksemasi, A.A.Guxmanning e’tirofiga ko‘ra, dastlab *tata* shaklida vujudga kelgan. O‘zbek tilining ko‘pchilik shevalarida qo‘llanadigan *dada* A.A.Guxman e’tirofidagi “*tata*” ning fonetik varianti hisoblanadi. Dialektal xususiyatga ko‘ra, xususan, Toshkent va unga yaqin hududlarda bu so‘zning birinchi tovushi “d”ning talaffuzda tushib qolishi natijasida “*ada*” tarzda ifodalanadi.

²⁴Севортян Э.В. Этимологический словарь тюркских языков. Общетюркские основы на гласные. –М.: Наука, 1977. –С. 200.

“Farzandni dunyoga keltiruvchi erkak” ma’nosi “Qadimgi turkiy lug‘at”da (“Drevnetyurkskiy slovar”da) *ata*, *vava (baba)*, *dada*, *dan (kang)*²⁵ shakllarida berilganki, ulardan *aba*, *hama* kabilari Mahmud Qoshg‘ariyning “Devoni lug‘atit turk” asarida ham uchraydi²⁶.

Adabiy til nuqtayi nazaridan invariant lug‘aviy birlik sanalgan “ota” leksemasi, turli darajadagi qarindoshlik semasiga egaligi jihatidan, ko‘p ma’noli va ko‘p vazifalidir. Uning “farzandni dunyoga keltiruvchi erkak” ma’nosi adabiy tilda ham, ayrim shevalarda ham invariant semantik birlik hisoblanadi.

“Ota” leksemasi, “farzandni dunyoga keltiruvchi erkak” ma’nosiga ko‘ra, *bobo(ota, bobo)* va *o‘g‘il(ota, o‘g‘il)* leksemalari bilan barqaror suppletiv lug‘aviy birlik sifatida, ular bilan geteronimik munosabatda ham bo‘ladi va *ota-bobo*, *ota-o‘g‘il* juft so‘zlari hosil bo‘ladi.

“Ota” leksemasining suppletiv valentligi, shu valentlikka tortiluvchi lug‘aviy birliklarning assotsiatsiyasiga ko‘ra: a) kuchli assotsiatsiyali; b) kuchsiz assotsiatsiyali kabi ikki guruhga bo‘linadi.

“Ota” leksemasining kuchli assotsiatsiyali suppletiv valentligi “bobo”(ota-bobo), “ona” (ota-ona) va “bola” (ota-bola) leksemalari bilan kuchsiz assotsiatsiyali suppletiv valentligi “amma” (*ota-amma*), “amaki” (*ota-amaki*) yuzaga chiqadi.

Ota va *bobo* leksemalari giperonim xarakteridagi *a j d o d* leksemasining giponimlari hisoblanadi. Bu ikki leksemaning ma’no qurilishida *qarindosh*, *qondosh*, *ajdod*, *katta yosh*, *erkak jinsida* singari semalar mavjud. *Bobo* sememasida “*ota yoki onaga nisbatan ota*” semasi ham mavjudki, ayni shu semaga ko‘ra, *ota* va *bobo* leksemalari o‘zaro farqlanadi va shu farq asosida ular *ekvonimlar* ham hisoblanadi.

Ota so‘zining kuchli assotsiatsiyaga asoslangan suppletiv valentligi tufayli vertikal chiziq qarindoshlik atamalari tizimida korrelyativ a’zolaridan biri vazifasini *bobo*, *bola*, *ona* leksemalari bajaruvchi funktsional-semantik mikrotizimlar ham shakllanadiki, bu mushtarak semalar (integral semalar) bilan bir qatorda, ularning mustaqil leksema, mustaqil semema maqomini belgilovchi farqlovchi(differentsial) semalar ham mavjud bo‘ladi. Masalan, *ota* va *bobo* funktsional-semantik mikrotizimi korrelyatlarida *yoshga ko‘ra farq (otaning bobodan kichikligi)* semasi mazkur funktsional-semantik mikrotizimni tashkil etuvchi korrelyativ a’zolari o‘zaro farqlovchi differentsial semadir.

“Ota” leksemasi shevalarda “vertikal chiziq qarindoshlik”ka xos “ota va onani dunyoga keltiruvchi erkak” (“bobo”) ma’nosida ham ishlatiladi. Ota va bobo maqomidagi shaxslar bir oilada uning a’zolari sifatida yashaganda, shu oila farzandlari (boboning nabiralari) otalariga *aka*, *dada*, bobolariga esa, *ota* (ba’zi shevalarda: *katta*, *katta ota*) deb murojaat qiladilar.

“Bobo” leksemasi va uning suppletiv imkoniyatlari

²⁵Древнетюркский словарь. –Л.: Наука, 1969, –С. 65,76, 160, 419.

²⁶Девону лугатит турк. Индекс. Т., 1966, –С. 10, 318.

“Bobo” “ota va onalarni dunyoga keltiruvchi erkak” ma’nosi bilan vertikal chiziq qarindoshlik ma’nosi tizimiga mansub atamalardan biridir (*Bobom burgut boqish bilan menga qaradilar .S.Ahmad*).

O‘zbek tilida “ota va onani dunyoga keltiruvchi erkak” ma’nosida *bobo*, *buva*, *ota*, *katta ota* leksemalari ishlatilib, uning *bobo* muqobili invariant lug‘aviy birlik maqomida adabiy til uchun, qolganlari esa, o‘zbek tilining turli shevalari uchun xoslangan. Shuni aytish lozimki, o‘zbek adabiy tilida “otaning otasi” va “onaning otasi” tushunchalarini anglatish uchun “bobo” leksemasi olingan bo‘lsada, bu so‘z vertikal chiziq qarindoshlik ma’nosi tizimida alohida-alohida sememalarni tashkil etadi.

“Bobo” vertikal chiziq qarindoshlikning “*otaning otasi*” va “*onaning otasi*” kabi ikki tushunchani ifodalash uchun qo‘llanganda, uning birinchi ma’nodagi muqobili “*amaki*”, “*amma*”; ikkinchi ma’nodagi muqobili esa, “*tog‘a*”, “*xola*” so‘zlari bilan kuchsiz assotsiatsiyaga asoslangan suppletiv munosabatda bo‘ladi, ya’ni:

- a) “*bobo-amaki*” (“*amaki*” boboning o‘g‘li ma’nosida); “*bobo-amma*” (“*amma*” boboning qizi ma’nosida);
- b) “*bobo-tog‘a*” (“*tog‘a*” boboning o‘g‘li ma’nosida); “*bobo-xola*” (“*xola*” boboning qizi ma’nosida).

O‘zbek tilining ayrim shevalarida “*ota va onaning otasi*”, ya’ni “bobo” so‘zi o‘rnida “*katta*” (“*katta ota*”ning qisqargan shakli) so‘zi ham ishlatiladi. “*Katta*” so‘zining semantik qurilishida ham “ota va onaning otasi” ustuvor sema xarakteriga ega bo‘ladi.

O‘zbek tilida *bobo*, *buva* leksemalari anglatgan invariant ma’nolar ayrim shahar va qishloq shevalarida, *katta ota*, *katta dada*, *opoq dada*, *bobokalon* singari so‘z birikmalari bilan ham ifodalanadi. “*Bobokalon*” o‘zbek tiliga fors-tojik tilidan o‘zlashgan bo‘lib, “*bobo va buvining otasi*” (“*katta bobo*”) ma’nosini bildiradi. Shuningdek, “*bobo va bobokalonlar*” shaklidagi atama ham mavjudki, u, umuman, “erkak jinsidagi ajdodlar” ma’nosini bildiradi.

“*Bobo*” leksemasining ma’nolaridan birini anglatuvchi “*ajdod*” leksemasi “*nabira*”, “*evara*”, “*chevara*” va boshqa ma’nolarni o‘z ichiga olgan “*bola-chaqa(lar)*” kompoziti bilan giponim sifatida kuchsiz assotsiatsiyaga asoslangan suppletivlik munosabatiga ega bo‘ladi: *bobo-bola-chaqa*.

“Bobo” so‘zining dastlab qaysi tilda paydo bo‘lganligi ham fan uchun ahamiyatlidir. E.V.Sevortyan “bobo”so‘zining genezisini arab tilida “ota”//“dada” ma’nosida paydo bo‘lgan بوبو leksemasi bilan bog‘laydi va uning mo‘g‘ul va turk tiliga aloqadorligini inkor etadi²⁷.

E.V.Sevortyaning bu fikri tillar paydo bo‘lishining “bolalar tili” deb ataluvchi gipotezasi tomonidan ham tasdiqlanadi. Qarindoshlik atamalari tizimiga xos “*ma-ma*”(o‘zbek va boshqa turkiy tillarda: “*mo-ma*”), “*dya-dya*” (“*da-da*”) va h.k. so‘zlar, shu jumladan, “*aka*”, “*amaki*” so‘zlari ma’nosida ishlatiluvchi “*ova*”(“*oba*”) “*bobo*” so‘zi bosh tovushining tushib qolishidan hosil bo‘lgan

²⁷Севортян Э.В. Э.В. Этимологический словарь тюркских языков. Общeturкские основы на гласные. –М.: Наука, 1977. –С. 13.

(turkiy tillarning ayrimlarida “*aba*”, “*ava*” shakllarida uchraydigan soʻzlar ham, shubhasiz, “*baba*”//“*bobo*”dan tarqalgan).

Xullas, “*bobo*” leksemasi “*ota*” leksemasi bilan tarixan maʼnodosh, vazifadosh boʻlishidan tashqari, u bilan giponimik, ham geteronimik munosabatlarda bogʻlanuvchi lisoniy jihatdan lugʻaviy birlikdir.

“Ona” leksemasi va uning suppletiv imkoniyatlari

Jahonning barcha xalqlari tillarida “farzandni dunyoga keltiruvchi ayol” maʼnosini bildiruvchi lugʻaviy birlik til lugʻat sostavining faol ishlatiluvchi qatlamiga tegishli boʻladi.

Oʻzbek tili va uning shevalarida “farzandni dunyoga keltiruvchi ayol” maʼnosidagi *ona*, *ena*, *oyi*, *aya* // *oya*, *buva*, dial. *opa* // *apa*, *ocha* soʻzlari paradigmatic qatorida “*ona*” adabiy til uchun meʼyoriy invariante lugʻaviy birlik hisoblanadi. Shuningdek, mazkur paradigma arab tilidan oʻzlashgan *valida*, fors-tojik tilidan oʻzlashgan *modar* soʻzlari hisobiga ham kengayadi²⁸.

“*Ona*” leksemasining semantik qurilishida “jinsga xos farq” semasi neytrallashgan *bola* soʻzi bilan barqaror suppletiv aloqada giponimik va geteronimik munosabatlarga kirishadi (“*ona-bola*”). Shuningdek, *ona* leksemasi kuchli assotsiatsiya taʼsirida *ota* soʻzi bilan ham barqaror suppletiv aloqada geteronimik munosabatda boʻladi, yaʼni “*ota-ona*”.

“*Ona*” leksemasi kuchsiz assotsiatsiya taʼsirida *xola* (*ona*, *xola*), *togʻa* (*ona*, *togʻa*) soʻzlari bilan ham giponimik xarakterdagi suppletiv munosabatga kirishadi.

Dissertatsiyada “*ona*” (“*ena*”) soʻzining etimologiyasi haqida ham maʼlumot beriladi: oʻzbek tilidagi “*ona*” soʻzining fonetik muqobili boʻlgan “*ena*” umumbashariy lugʻaviy birlik sifatida sanskrit, lotin, got, eski slavyan, qadimgi rus tillarida “*ona*” maʼnosida ishlatilgan *gino*, *gens*, *genna*, *žena* (*jena*) soʻzlari bilan “*tubdosh*” degan xulosa chiqariladi.

“Buvi” leksemasi va uning suppletiv imkoniyatlari

“*Buvi*” soʻzi va uning boshqa tillarga xos funktsional-semantik ekvivalentlari “*ota* va *onani* dunyoga keltiruvchi ayol” maʼnosi bilan umumbashariy tavsif kasb etadi. “*Buvi*” leksemasining maʼnosi “*buvi* farzandlarining farzandi” maʼnosidagi “*nabira*” soʻziga nisbatandir. Masalan, *Mungli koʻzlari mehrga toʻla bu nozik kampir Shukurovga marhum buvisini eslatadi* (*O.Yoqubov, Diyonat*).

Oʻzbek tilida *buvi*, *ena*, *moma*, *bibi*, *katta*, *ona*, *ocha* leksemalarini oʻz ichiga olgan paradigma “*ota* va *onani* dunyoga keltiruvchi ayol” maʼnosining ifoda planini tashkil etadi. Mazkur paradigmada “*buvi*” leksemasi shu paradigma doirasidagi boshqa leksemalarga nisbatan invariant maqomidagi lugʻaviy birlik sanaladi. “*Buvi*” anglatgan shaxsning “*ota* yoki *onaga* qarashlilik” oʻzaro ekvoniim va giponimlar xarakteridagi : a) “*ota(m)ning* (yoki *dadamning*) *onasi//oyisi*”; b) “*ona(m)ning* (yoki *oyimning//ayamning*) *onasi//oyisi*” soʻz birikmalari vositasida anglashiladi. Oʻzbek tilining ayrim shevalarida “*Buvi*” soʻzi oʻrnida “*moma*”

²⁸Mahmud Qoshgʻariy lugʻatida “farzandni dunyoga keltirib, voyaga yetkazuvchi ayol” maʼnosida “*aka*”, “*aba*” soʻzlari ham ishlatilgan. “Tungus-manchjur tillari qiyosiy lugʻati”da (“Словарь тунгусо-манчжурских языков”) mazkur maʼnoda “*meme*”, “*mamene* *meme* > *ene*” soʻzlarining ishlatilganligi qayd etiladi.

soʻzi ham ishlatiladi. Bunday holatda “*buvi*” va “*moma*” soʻzlari oʻzaro sinonimiya sathiga xos suppletivlar hisoblanadi. “*Moma*” soʻzining umumbashariy etimologiyasi haqida dissertatsiyada batafsil maʼlumot beriladi.

“*Farzand*” maʼnosidagi lugʻaviy birliklar va ularning suppletiv imkoniyati

Qarindoshlik atamalarining vertikal chiziq guruhida “*farzandlar*” leksemasining lugʻaviy-mazmuniy maydonida “*oʻgʻil*”, “*qiz*”, “*nabira*”, “*evara*” va h.k. leksemalari guruhlanadi. Oʻzbek tilida “*farzand*” soʻzi “*bola*” soʻzi bilan sinonim lugʻaviy birlikdir. “*Farzand*”, yoxud “*bola*” leksemalarining ifoda plani badiiy nutqqa xos *zurriyot*, *zod*; dialektal xarakterdagi *bachcha* singari oʻzlashma lugʻaviy birliklarni ham oʻz ichiga oladi. “*Farzand*” va “*bola*” soʻzlarining semantik qurilishida “jinsga koʻra farq” semasi neytrallashgan boʻlib, ularning aniq jinsga xos maʼnolari oʻzaro ham giponim, ham ekvonim xarakteridagi *oʻgʻil farzand//bola* va *qiz farzand//bola* soʻz birikmalari yordamida reallashadi. Biroq “*bola*” soʻzining semantik qurilishida “*erkaklik*” semasi “*farzand*” soʻzinikiga nisbatan kuchli va sezilarlidir.

“*Farzand*” soʻzi oʻzaro ham giponim, ham ekvonim sanaluvchi “*oʻgʻil*” va “*qiz*” soʻzlari maʼnosini oʻzida mujassam etgan giperonim xarakteridagi lugʻaviy birlikdir (Masalan, “*Farzand oʻgʻilmi, qizmi, bari bir, otaning faxri boʻlar ekan*”²⁹).

“*Bola*” va “*oʻgʻil*” soʻzlarining semantik qurilishi “yosh” semasiga koʻra farq qiladi. “*Bola*” soʻzining semantik qurilishida “kichiklik” differentsial sema boʻlib, uni “*oʻgʻil*” soʻzidan farqlash uchun xizmat qiladi. Uning semantik qurilishida “yosh” ustuvor sema boʻlganda, “*bola*” soʻzi “*goʻdak*”, “*chaqaloq*” soʻzlari bilan kuchsiz suppletiv munosabatda boʻladi.

“*Bola*” soʻzi ham etimologik jihatdan umumbashariydir. B.Munkachi bu soʻzning genezisini rus tilida “*ребёнок*”, “*дитя*”, “*молодой*”, “*детский*”, “*простодушный*” maʼnolarini ifoda etuvchi sanskritcha *baLa*, S.E. Malov esa, uni sugʻd tilidagi *bala* soʻziga aloqador deb eʼtirof etadi. Bu fikr V.Bang tomonidan ham maʼqullanadi. A.M.Shcherbak ham *bala* soʻzining kelib chiqish asoslarini tahlil qilar ekan, bu oʻzga tillarning turkiy tillarga qoʻshgan hissasi ekanligini eʼtirof etadi³⁰. E.V. Sevortyan ham oʻz tadqiqotlarida “*bola*” soʻzini rus tilidagi “*молодой*”, “*детский*”, “*глупый*”, “*дитя*”, “*мальчик*”, “*глупец*” maʼnolarini ifodalovchi sanskritcha “*baLah*” soʻziga ancha yaqin degan xulosani beradi³¹.

Dissertatsiyaning yakunlovchi uchinchi bobi “**Gorizontaal chiziq qarindoshlik atamalari tizimida suppletiv munosabatlar**” deb nomlanadi. Bu bobda suppletiv munosabatlar uch guruhga: a) “*erkaklar jinsi*”; b) “*ayollar jinsi*”; v) “*erkaklar va ayollar jinsi*”ga xos suppletiv muqobillarga ajratilgan holda tahlilga tortilgan.

²⁹Hojiev A. Uzbek tili sinonimlarining izohli lugati. Toshkent, 1974. –B.45

³⁰Севортян Э.В. Этимологический словарь тюркских языков. Общeturкские и межтюркские основы на букву “Б”. –М.: Наука, 1978, –С. 49.

³¹Севортян Э.В. Этимологический словарь тюркских языков. Общeturкские и межтюркские основы на букву “Б”. –М.: Наука, 1978, –С. 49

“Erkaklar jinsiga xos suppletiv muqobillar” deb ataluvchi funktsional-semantik guruhda *aka-uka*, *oga-ini* juft soʻzlarini tashkil qiluvchi ekvonim lugʻaviy birliklar va ularning suppletiv muqobillari oʻrganildi. “Aka” va “uka” soʻzlari “bir ota va onaning oʻgʻil farzandlari” maʼnosini bildiradi. “Aka” leksemasi “bir ota va onaning yosh jihatdan katta”, “uka” leksemasi esa “bir ota va onaning yosh jihatdan kichik” oʻgʻil farzandlari maʼnosini bildiradi.

“Aka” leksemasi ifodalagan shaxs “uka” soʻzi ifodalagan shaxsda ikki yoki undan ortiq boʻlishi mumkin. “Aka” maʼnosi anglatgan shaxslar biri boshqasiga nisbatan “aka” va “ukalik” munosabatida boʻlib, ular “uka” maʼnosidagi shaxsga nisbatan “katta yoki toʻngʻich aka”, “oʻrtancha aka” va “kichik yoki kenja aka” tarzida farqlanib, nomlanadi. Masalan, *Katta aka dam u yengini, dam bu yengini koʻziga bosayotgan Halimni hovlidan soʻriga boshladi. Ukalaridan biri dasturxon, biri choy koʻtarib keldi (Oʻ.Usmon); Ahrorning akalari miq etmay Halimning hikoyasini eshitishar, ora-chorada oʻrtanchi aka soʻkinardi(Oʻ.Usmon).*

Xullas, “bir ota va onaning oʻgʻil farzandi” maʼnosi oʻzaro barqaror suppletiv munosabatdagi “aka” va “uka” soʻzlari vositasida ifodalanadiki, “aka” maʼnosidagi shaxs ham, “uka” maʼnosidagi shaxs ham yosh jihatdan farqlanuvchi “katta aka//uka”, “oʻrtancha aka//uka”, “kichik aka//uka” singari soʻz birikmalari yordamida konkretlashadi.

“Aka va uka” soʻzlari ham giponim, ham ekvonim xarakterida boʻlib, oʻzaro geteronimik munosabatda semantik qurilishida “bir ota, har xil onalardan tugʻilgan oʻgʻil va qiz farzandlar” maʼnosi ham mavjud boʻlgan *tugʻishgan* leksemasi bilan sinonimlar xarakteridagi suppletiv munosabatda boʻladi.

Oʻzbek tilida “bir ota va onaning kichik oʻgʻli” maʼnosi oʻzaro sinonimlar tavsifidagi *uka* va *ini* leksemalari bilan ifodalanib, geteronimiya munosabatida ekvonimik xarakterdagi suppletivlar hisoblanadi. “Uka” soʻzi, “ini” soʻzidan farq qilgan holda, jonli tilda “singil”, “jiyan” soʻzlari maʼnosida ham ishlatiladi. “Uka” soʻzi “aka” soʻzi bilan; “ini” soʻzi esa, “ogʻa” soʻzi bilan geteronimik munosabatda bogʻlanib, barqaror suppletivlar xarakterida “aka-uka”, “ogʻa- ini” juft soʻzlarini hosil qiladi.

Dissertatsiyada “aka va uka”, “aka va singil”, “opa va singil”, “opa va uka” maʼnolarini anglatuvchi “egizak” soʻzlarning etimologiyasi haqida ham maʼlumot beriladi.

“Bir ota va onadan tugʻilgan qiz farzandlar” maʼnosini ifodalovchi “opa” va “singil” leksemalari ham giponimik, ham ekvonimik xarakterga ega boʻladi. Adabiy tilda “bir ota-onaning katta qizi” maʼnosini ifodalaydigan “opa” leksemasi oʻzbek tilining turli shevalarida *apa, opa, oyi, bucha, bicha, apay, aba, egachi* kabi sinonimik variantlarda uchrab, oʻziga xos suppletiv munosabatlarni yuzaga keltiradi. “Opa” leksemasining “ayol jinsidagi farzand” maʼnosi *toʻngʻich opa, oʻrtancha opa va kichik opa* singari soʻz birikmalari yordamida ifodalanadi. “Toʻngʻich opa”, “oʻrtanchi opa” va “kichik opa” soʻz birikmalari giperonim xarakterdagi “opa” leksemasining alohida-alohida lugʻaviy-mazmuniy variantlari (LMV) maqomidagi giponimlar hisoblanadi va ularning har biri “singil” soʻziga nisbatan ekvonimlar ham sanaladi: a) “toʻngʻich(katta) opa-singil”; b) “oʻrtancha opa-singil”; v) “kichik opa-singil” kabi.

“Bir ota-onaning katta qizi” ma’nosini ifodalovchi atamalar tizimida “o’rtancha opa” atamasining semantik qurilishida ham “kattalik”, ham “kichiklik” semalari sinxron-sinkret tarzda qorishgan bo’ladi; “o’rtanchi opa” atamasi anglatgan shaxs “katta(to’ng’ich) opa” atamasi anglatgan shaxsga nisbatan “singil” hisoblansa, “kichik(kenja) opa” atamasi anglatgan shaxsga nisbatan “opa” hisoblanadi. “Opa” leksemasi “singil” leksemasi bilan geteronimik va ekvonimik munosabatlarda bog’lanib, “opa-singil” juft so‘zini hosil qiladi va bu shevalarga xos “opa-uka” juft so‘zi bilan sinonimik maydonni hosil qiladi. “Opa-uka” juft so‘zining “uka” komponenti semantik qurilishida “erkaklik” semasi inkor etilib, “ayollik” yetakchi semaga aylanadi.

“Opa” leksemasi vertikal chiziq qarindoshlik atamalari tizimiga mansub “ona”, “buvi”; gorizontaal chiziq qarindoshlik tizimiga xos “amma”, “xola” so‘zlari bilan bir giponimiya paradigmasini hosil qiladi. Bunday lisoniy jarayonlarda “opa” so‘zining “singil”(“opa-singil”), uka(“opa-uka”) so‘zlari bilan suppletiv munosabati kuchli; “ona”, “amma” va “xola” so‘zlari bilan suppletiv munosabati kuchsiz assotsiatsiya ta’sirida bo’ladi.

Ota va onaga qarashli gorizontaal chiziq atamalar tizimini “amaki”, “amma”, “amakivachcha” va “ammavachcha” leksemalari tashkil qiladi. Bu tizimning erkaklar jinsiga mansub qarindoshlik ma’nolari *amaki* va *tog’a* so‘zlari bilan ifodalanadi.

“Amaki” atamasi “otaning aka va ukasi” ma’nosidagi invariant lug‘aviy birlik bo’lib, uning semantik qurilishida “otaning akasi”, “otaning ukasi” singari ma’nolar mavjud bo’ladi. “Otdan yosh jihatdan katta” shaxslar o‘zbek tilining ayrim shevalarida *bobo//bova*, *ota*; “otadan kichik yoshdagilari” esa, *aka*, *ova* so‘zlari bilan ham ataladi. “Amaki” so‘zi A.A.Pokrovskayaning e’tirof etishicha, etimologik jihatdan tarkibi “aba + ga” morfem qismlardan tashkil topgan *abake* (*abaga*) so‘zi bilan bog’lanadi; uning “ga” unsuri kichraytish ma’nosidagi “-ka” affiksining fonetik variantidir³².

“Otaning akasi yoki ukasi” ma’nolari giperonim tavsifidagi “amaki” so‘ziga “katta”, “kichik”, “o’rtancha” so‘zlarining qo‘shilishidan hosil bo‘lgan giponim xarakteridagi so‘z birikmalari bilan ham ifodalanadi: *katta*(yoki *to’ng’ich*) *amaki*, *o’rtanchi amaki*, *kichik*(yoki *kenja*) *amaki*.

O‘zbek tilida “onaning akasi va ukasi” ma’nosi invariant maqomdagi “*tog’a*” atamasi bilan ifodalanadi; uning semantik qurilishi “onaning akasi” va “onaning ukasi” kabi ikki ma’noni o‘z ichiga oladi. “*Tog’a*” so‘zi kuchli assotsiatsiya va geteronimik munosabati ta’sirida “*jiyan*” so‘zi bilan barqaror suppletiv lug‘aviy birlik xarakterini kasb etadi va “*tog’a-jijan*” juft so‘zi hosil bo’ladi. “*Tog’a*” atamasi, etimologik jihatdan, qirg‘iz tilidagi “*tay ake*” qo‘shma so‘zi bilan aloqadordir. “*Tay*” unsuri qirg‘iz tilida “*ona tomondan*”, “*onaga qarashli qarindosh*” ma’nolarini bildiradi. “*Tog’a*” qirg‘iz tilidagi “*tay og’a*” so‘zining fonetik jihatdan qisqargan muqobilidir: “*tay oga –taog’a–tog’a*”.

Ota va onaga qarashli ayol jinsiga mansub qarindoshlik atamalari tizimi *amma* va *xola* so‘zlaridan tashkil topadi.

³² Покровская А.А. Термины родства в тюркских языках. –М.: Изд-во АН СССР, 1961. –С. 30.

“*Amma*” o‘zbek ilida “*otaning opasi va singlisi*” ma’nosidagi lug‘aviy birlikdir. Mazkur so‘zning suppletiv muqobili “*jiyan*” so‘zi bo‘lib, ular kuchli assotsiatsiyaga asoslangan geteronimik munosabatda bog‘lanadi va “*amma-jivan*” juft so‘zini hosil qiladi. “*Amma*” so‘zining semantik qurilishida “*otaning opasi*” hamda “*otaning singlisi*” ma’nolari mavjud bo‘lib, “*otaning singlisi*” ma’nosida shevalarda “*opa*” so‘zi ham ishlatiladi.

“Ayollar jinsiga xos gorizontaal chiziq qarindoshlik” atamaları tizimida “*onaning opasi va singlisi*” ma’nosida “*xola*” so‘zi ham mavjudki, bu so‘z ayol jinsidagi shaxsning opasi yoki singlisining farzandi ma’nosidagi “*jiyan*” so‘zi bilan geteronimik suppletivi hisoblanadi: “*xola-jivan*”.

Ma’lum bo‘lishicha, “*xola*” so‘zi qadimgi tungus tilida “*buvi*” (“бабушка”) ma’nosida qo‘llanuvchi “*katta*” ma’nosidagi “*xol*” va “*ona*” ma’nosidagi “*omani*” so‘zi bilan bog‘lanar ekan. M.Saidovanning fikricha, “*xol*” so‘zi hozirgi tungus tilida arxaik lug‘aviy birlikka aylangan³³.

Dissertatsiyada “*amma*”, “*xola*” so‘zlarining barqaror suppletiv muqobili maqomidagi “*jiyan*” so‘zi va uning lug‘aviy-mazmuniy variantlari(LMV) haqida ham atroflicha ma’lumot berilgan.

Aka va **uka** hamda **opa** va **singillarning** farzandlari ma’nolarini bildiruvchi qarindoshlik atamaları tizimiga aka va ukalarning, opa va singillarning farzandlari ma’nolarini bildiruvchi so‘z va leksemalar kiradi. Mazkur guruhda “*o‘g‘il*” va “*qiz*” so‘zlari shu lug‘aviy qatlamga xos boshqa barcha so‘z va atamalarga nisbatan invariant lug‘aviy birlik maqomida bo‘ladi.

Aka va ukalar, opa va ukalar farzandlariaro qarindoshlik munosabatlari funktsional-semantik jihatdan quyidagi to‘rt guruhga bo‘linadi:

- a) aka va uka farzandlarining qarindoshligiga mansub lug‘aviy birliklar;
- b) opa va singil farzandlarining qarindoshligiga mansub lug‘aviy birliklar;
- v) aka hamda opa-singillar farzandlarining qarindoshligiga mansub lug‘aviy birliklar;
- g) uka hamda opa-singillar farzandlari qarindoshligiga mansub lug‘aviy birliklar.

“Aka va uka farzandlarining o‘zaro qarindoshligiga aloqador ma’nolar “*amakivachcha*” leksemasi vositasida ifodalanadi. “*Amakivachcha*” atamasining suppletiv muqobili ham “*amakivachcha*” bo‘lib, uning ma’nosi to‘rt LMV(lug‘aviy mazmuniy variant) yordamida reallashadi. “*Amakivachcha*” atamasi “*amaki*” so‘zi bilan suppletiv munosabatda bo‘ladi. “*Amakivachcha*” atamasining semantik qurilishida “*jinsga ko‘ra farq*” semasi neytrallashgan bo‘ladi, shuning uchun “*amakivachcha*” aka va ukalarning o‘g‘illariga nisbatan ham, qizlariga nisbatan ham ishlatilaveradi.

“*Opa va singillarning farzandlari*” invariant ma’nosi invariant maqomdagi “*xolavachcha*” leksemasi yordamida ifodalanadi. “*Xolavachcha*”, “*amakivachcha*” so‘zining morfem qurilishi andozasida hosil bo‘lgan yasama so‘z

³³Саидова М. Хола сўзининг этимологияси ҳақида // Республика ёш тилшуносларининг аъъанавий илмий конференцияси тезислари. Тошкент : Фан, 1995. –Б. 93-94.

bo'lib, uning morfem tarkibi fors-tojik tiliga mansub "vachcha" ("bachcha") unsurining "xola" so'zi bilan qo'shilishidan hosil bo'lgan.

"Xolavachcha" leksemasining mazmun plani: a) "opaning o'g'li" (singilning o'g'liga nisbatan); b) "opaning qizi" (singilning o'g'liga nisbatan); v) "singilning o'g'li" (opaning o'g'liga nisbatan); g) "singilning qizi" (opaning qiziga nisbatan) kabi to'rt LSV ni o'z ichiga oladi. "Xolavachcha" so'zi "xola" so'zi bilan barqaror suppletiv munosabatda bog'lanadi. Ko'pgina turkiy tillarda, shuningdek, o'zbek tilining shevalarida ham, opa va singillarning farzandlariga nisbatan "bo'la" atamasi ishlatiladi³⁴.

Gorizontal chiziq qarindoshlik atamaları tizimida, "jiyan", "amakivachcha", "xolavachcha" so'zlari bilan bir paradigmatic qatorda turuvchi "ammavachcha", "tog'avachcha" so'zlari ham mavjud. "Ammavachcha" atamasining semantik qurilishida "amaki" va "tog'a" so'zlari anglatgan ma'nolar yetakchi semalar xarakterida mavjud bo'ladi.

Xulosa

1. Tilshunoslikda o'zaro bog'lanib, ma'lum bir sistemani tashkil qiladigan, har biri o'ziga xos grammatik ma'nolarni ifodalaydigan alohida mustaqil so'zlardan foydalanish usuli suppletivizm deb ataladi. Suppletivizm atamasi keng va tor ma'noda tushuniladi: tor ma'noda so'zning grammatik (morfologik) o'zgarishi bilan bog'liq mikroparadigmani bildiradi, keng ma'noda esa, lug'aviy sinonimiya va antonimiya paradigmasini tashkil qiluvchi lug'aviy birliklarni o'z ichiga oladi. Lug'aviy sathga xos suppletivlar ham leksik-semantik sistemaning parasemiya kategoriyasiga mansub hodisalar hisoblanadi.

2. Dunyo tillarini bir-biriga, qisman bo'lsa-da, yaqinlashtiruvchi lisoniy vositalar ham borki, bu – qavm-qarindoshlik atamaları tizimidir. Chunki dunyoning deyarli barcha xalqlarida oila va uni tashkil etuvchi ota, ona, farzand va boshqa qarindoshlik tushunchalari mavjud bo'lib, ular bir asosli yoki turli xil lisoniy birliklar orqali ifodalansada, ularning o'rtasida assotsiatsiyaga asoslangan suppletiv munosabatlar mavjud bo'ladi.

3. Lug'aviy suppletivizm hodisasi o'ta murakkab mantiqiy va lisoniy tushunchaki, bu tushuncha mantiqiy assotsiatsiya, gipero-giponimiya, ekvonimiya va geteronimiya kabi mantiqiy-lisoniy tushuncha va hodisalar bilan o'zaro aloqadorlikda ish ko'radi.

4. Suppletiv aloqa asosida shakllanuvchi funktsional-semantik mikroparadigmalar: a) har ikki korrelyati erkaklar jinsiga mansub qarindoshlik ma'nosini bildiruvchi; (*ota –bobo, ota-bola(ugil,)*); b) har ikki suppletiv korrelyati ayollar jinsiga mansub qarindoshlik ma'nolarini bildiruvchi; *buvi-ona, ona-bola(qiz)*; v) suppletiv korrelyatlaridan biri erkaklar, boshqasi ayollar jinsiga mansub qarindoshlik ma'nolarini bildiruvchi *ota–ona, bobo-buvi(chol-kampir)* singari guruhlarga bo'linadi. Suppletiv lug'aviy birliklarda ularni farqlovchi differentsial semalar aniq va kuchli bo'ladi.

³⁴Покровская А.А. Термины родства в тюркских языках. –М.: Изд-во АН СССР, 1961. –С. 53.

5. Qarindoshlik atamaları o'ziga xos mantiqiy va lisoniy xususiyatlari bilan lug'at tarkibining boshqa qatlam lisoniy birliklaridan farq qiladi. Mazkur qatlamga xos har bir so'z semantik qurilishida vertikal va gorizontaal chiziq qarindoshlikka xos ma'nolar sinxron-sinkret tarzda namoyon bo'ladi. Muayyan bir shaxsda qarindoshlikning turli bosqichiga xos tushunchalar bir paytning o'zida turli ma'noli leksik birliklar bilan ifodalanadi. Bu kabi bir lug'aviy-mazmuniy maydonga xos bir necha ma'nolarning ularning ayni bir denotatlarida sinxron-sinkret tarzda mavjudligi leksikaning boshqa qatlam lug'aviy birliklari uchun xos emas.

6. Vertikal chiziq qarindoshlik ma'nolari tizimida "farzandni dunyoga keltiruvchi erkak va ayol" ma'nosidagi "OTA" va "ONA" leksemalari markaziy mavqeni tashkil qiladi. "Ota" leksik birligining semantik qurilishida "erkak" semasi ustuvordir. "Ota" leksemasi "ona", "bola", "bobo", "buvi" leksemalari bilan qarindoshlikning turlicha tur va bosqichlarida suppletiv munosabatga kirishadi (ota-ona, ota-bola, ota-bobo, ota-buvi). "Farzandlar" so'zining lug'aviy-mazmuniy maydonida "o'g'il", "qiz", "nabira", "evara" va h.k. leksemalari guruhlanadi.

7. *Bir ota-onaning erkak jinsidagi farzandi* umumiy ma'nosini ifodalovchi "o'g'il" so'zi "qiz" so'ziga nisbatan ham giponimlik va ham ekvonimlik xususiyatiga ega bo'ladi. Bu ikki so'z o'zaro geteronimik munosabatda bog'lanib, "ikki jinsga xos yoshlarning ko'pligi" ma'nosidagi "o'g'il-qiz"(lar) juft so'zini hosil qiladi.

8. Gorizontaal chiziq qarindoshlik ma'nosini bildiruvchi atamalar tizimi *aka, uka, opa, singil, jiyan; amaki, amma, tog'a, xola; amakivachcha, xolavachcha, ammavachcha, tog'avachcha* singari atamalardan iborat bo'lib, qarindoshlik darajasiga ko'ra yoshi, jinsi hamda jinsga ko'ra farqi neytrallashtgan turli suppletiv lug'aviy birliklar bilan ifodalanadi va bir giponimiya paradigmasini hosil qiladi.

9. Qarindoshlik atamalarining ba'zilari ko'p vazifali, ko'p ma'nolidir. Masalan, *jiyan* leksemasi *aka* va *uka*, *opa* va *singil*ning o'g'il va qiz farzandlariga nisbatan ishlatilib, *amaki* ("jiyan" ma'nosi denotatining akasi, ukasi), *amma* ("jiyan" otasining opasi, singlisi) *tog'a* ("jiyan" onasining akasi, ukasi) va *xola* ("jiyan" onasining opasi, singlisi) atamaları ularning bir paradigma qurshovidagi funktsional-semantik korrelyatlari hisoblanadi.

10. Vertikal va gorizontaal chiziq qarindoshlik ma'nolari tizimiga xos suppletiv muqobillar va ularning giperonim, giponim, ekvonim hamda geteronim kabi mantiqiy-lisoniy hodisalarga munosabati masalalarining sinxron yo'sindagi tadqiqi o'zbek tilshunosligida bu sohadagi izlanishlarning davomiyligini ta'minlaydi va mazmunan to'ldiradi.

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**KOKAND STATE PEDAGOGICAL INSTITUTE NAMED AFTER
MUKIMI**

BURXANOVA DILNOZAXON ILXOMJON KIZI

SUPPLEMENTAL RELATIONS IN THE SYSTEM OF KINSHIP TERMS

10.00.11 – Language theory. Applied and computer linguistics.

DISSERTATION ABSTRACT

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Research adviser:

Berdaliyev Abduvali

Doctor of philological sciences, professor

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The dissertation is available at the Information Resource Center of Kokand State Pedagogical Institute (registered under number ___) Address: 150700, Kokand, Turon street, 23. Tel: (99890) 508-64-42; e-mail: gdpi_arm@mail.uz

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INTRODUCTION (abstract of dissertation)

Relevance and significance of the research topic. One of the main features of world languages is their differences and similarities, which are characteristic even for related languages belonging to the same family. First of all, interlingual differences are noticed in the vocabulary of each of them. The general phenomena of the external world, their features, various natural and unnatural relations are reflected in each language by different sound shells, the system of which serves as a national means of communication for each ethnic community. There are also linguistic means that bring together the languages of the world, and their commonality is determined not only by their grammatical structure, but also by certain layers of vocabulary.

In world linguistics, wide attitude is paid to the study of phonetic, lexical, semantic aspects of the lexical layers and many lexical units representing them, which determine the linguistic similarities and differences between languages. In particular, linguistic processes related to kinship terms and their semantic construction, the concept of lexical suppletivism and its lexical expression, scientific-theoretical issues related to logical-linguistic concepts and phenomena such as logical association, hyper-hyponymy, equonymy and heteronymy. foundations are being created. This is the linguistic means that bring the world languages closer to each other, albeit partially, in modern linguistics, their grammatical structure and some lexical layers that exist in the dictionary, as well as many words that express the meanings of people and kinship established the possibility of studying the units and their functional properties.

Reforms in the field of language, developments in the field of science in our country have put on the agenda such tasks as "maintaining the purity of the state language, enriching it and improving the speech culture of the population" and in-depth study of the Uzbek language on a scientific basis. The existence of ethno-kinship terms in the vocabulary of different languages that do not differ significantly on extralinguistic and linguistic bases, the natural biological and social closeness between family members in all nations of the world is almost the same requires analysis. We know that social closeness between people is formed on the basis of associative similarity, which is the basis of their natural-biological closeness. Kinship terms differ from linguistic units of other layers of the vocabulary with their own logical and linguistic features. In the semantic construction of each word characteristic of this layer, the vertical and horizontal lines are synchronously mixed with kinship meanings, so no special research studies have been conducted on such complex processes characteristic of lexical units. Therefore, the linguistic study of kinship terms and their specific lexical-logical features is of great importance in the practice of modern linguistics.

Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May PF-4797 dated May 13, 2016 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the establishment of the "Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature" named after Alisher Navoi", PF-4947 dated February 7, 2017 No. "On the Strategy of Actions for Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan",

No. PF-5850 of October 2, 2019 "On Measures to Radically Increase the Prestige and Position of the Uzbek Language as the State Language" about", No. PF-6084 dated October 20, 2020 "On measures to further develop the Uzbek language and improve language policy in our country", No. PF-6097 dated October 29, 2020 "This dissertation serves to a certain extent in the implementation of the tasks defined in the decrees "On approval of the concept of development of science until 2030" and other regulatory legal documents related to this activity.

The relevance of the research to the priorities of the development of science and technology of the republic. This study was carried out in accordance with the priority of the development of science and technology of the republic on "Formation of a system of innovative ideas and ways to implement them in the socio-legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of the republic in informed society and a democratic state".

Level of study problem. The term kinship is one of the most important issues of linguistics, attracting the attention of many scientists around the world. This is evidenced by the works carried out and published by such linguists as V.I.Abaev, M.M.Gukhman, A.Ishaev, A.A.Pokrovskaya, I.Ismoilov, N.V.Bekpulatov, A.Mamedov, S.F.Mirjanova, K.M. Musaev, A.P. Dulzon, G.F. Sattarov, V.I. Cincius, H.G.Yusupov³⁵.

The system of kinship terms was also studied in Uzbek linguistics. In addition to many published articles on the topic, it has also been the subject of several doctoral dissertations³⁶. In particular, M.Sh. Saidova's³⁷ dissertation on this topic explores the terms of kinship on the basis of Namangan dialects. In

³⁵ Гухман М.М. "Доиндоевропейские" термины родства в германских языках. // В кн. Памяти академика Н.Я.Марра. –Л. –М., 1938. –124 с; Абаев В.И. О родовых отношениях и терминах родства у осетин // В кн. Энгельс и языкознание. –М.: Наука, 1971.–С.239-242.; Гухман М.М. "Доиндоевропейские" термины родства в германских языках. // В кн. Памяти академика Н.Я.Марра. –Л. –М.,1938.–46с; Бекбулатов Н.В. Башкирская система родства. –М.,1981.–25с.; Исмоилов И. Туркий тилларда кавм-қариндошлик терминлари. Тошкент: Фан, 1966. –150 б.;Ишаев А. Ўзбек шеваляридаги қариндошлик терминлари. //Ўзбек халқ шеваляри лугати .к. Тошкент : Фан, 1971. –Б.320-385; Маметов А. О терминах родства в крымскотатарском языке. // СТ. Баку. 1980. № 6. –С. 70-76; Джафаров Г. Употребление и изменения в значении терминов родства в современном азербайджанском языке. Канд.дис. –М., 1968 58с; Миржанова С.Ф. Термины родства в диалектах башкирского языка. // СТ. 1973. № 4. –С. 99-109; Мусаев К.М. Термины родства в современных западнокыпчакских тюркских языках. // В сб. Sprache geschichte end kultur der altaischen woukor. Berlin, 1974. –С.113-124; Джафаров Г. Термины родства в семантической системе и грамматической структуре языка. // СТ. 1974. № 3. –С.29-32.;Дульзон А.П. Термины родства и свойства в языках Нарынского края и Причулымья. // Ученые записки Томского госпединститута. 1954. –С.44-86. Т.ХІ; Покровская А.А. Термины родства в тюркских языках. // В кн. Историческое развитие лексики тюркских языков. –М. : Изд-во АН СССР, 1961. –С.11-81; Саттаров Г.Ф. Лексико-семантические и тематические группы и разряды татарских лично-индивидуальных и семейно-родовых прозвищ. // СТ. 1971. № 3. –С.27-35.; Юсупов Х.Г. Термины родства в башкирском языке. // В кн. Вопросы башкирской филологии.–М.,1959.–19с; Цинциус В.И. К этимологии алтайских терминов родства. // Очерки сравнительной лексикологии алтайских языков. –Л., 1972. –С.21.

³⁶Нарзиева М. Қон-қариндошлик номларининг компонент таҳлили // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. Тошкент, 1986 476. № 5. –47-48б.; Нарзиева М. Шахсни ёш белгисига кўра атовчи сўзлар группасининг ички классификацияси ҳақида // Ўзбек тилини синхрон ўрганиш масаласи. Тошкент, 1987 95б.; Саидова М.Ш. Қариндошлик атамалари тарихига доир // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. 1993. № 3. 23-87б.; Саидова М.Ш. Сингил терминининг генезиси ҳақида // Республика ёш тилшуносларининг аънаваный илмий конференцияси материаллари. Тошкент, 1993. –Б.61-63.; Саидова М.Ш. Хотин қариндошлик атамалари ясовчи сифатида // Ўзбек тилшунослигига оид тадқиқотлар. Мақолалар тўплами. – Тошкент, 1994. –6.94.

³⁷Саидова М.Ш. Наманган шеваляридаги қариндошлик терминларининг лексик-семантик таҳлили. Тошкент, 1995 65б.

Mashrabov's dissertation, he studied comparatively the Uzbek and Kyrgyz languages, Kh.Kh. Egamnazarov and V.V. Karimova's³⁸ researches are based on Uzbek and English, while B.A. Jabborov's studies are based on Uzbek and Tajik language materials. Several popular science articles by A. Berdialiev are devoted to the etymology of the terms kinship³⁹. For the first time in Turkic linguistics, the observations of A. Berdialiev also provide information about suppletive, hyperhyponymic, equanimous and heteronymous relations inherent in the system of kinship terms⁴⁰.

The relevance of the research topic to the plans of the research work of the certain institution dissertation carried out. The research was carried out within the framework of the research plan of the Kokand State Pedagogical Institute "Modern trends on lexicology".

Purpose of the study. The vertical and horizontal lines are aimed at a synchronous study of the suppletive alternatives inherent in the system of kinship meanings and their relationship to logical-linguistic phenomena such as hyperonyms, hyponyms, equinames and heteronyms. The studied system of terms affinity vertically and horizontally division into lineage type groups, defining subgroups of each group as male, female and both genders having kinship meanings, which gender differences are neutral, commenting on additional alternatives to terms specific to each group and their linguistic features.

Tasks of research. Identification of language units belonging to the two main groups of the system of kinship terms in the Uzbek language, denoting the meanings of the vertical and horizontal lines of kinship;

define and interpret terms denoting vertical and horizontal lines of kinship, lexical units characteristic of different layers of personality by gender;

identify alternatives associated with the suppletive valency of terms denoting the meanings of the vertical and horizontal line of kinship, and interpret their non-linear and linguistic features;

define and interpret hyperhyponymic, equonomical and heteronymic relations of terms denoting kinship along vertical and horizontal lines;

³⁸Машрабов А.А. Значение терминов родства и их выражение в кыргызском и узбекском языках. Диссертация, представленная на соискание уч.степени к.ф.н., Бишкек, 2000 23с; Эгамназаров Х.Х. Термины родства и их функционально-семантические микросистемы в узбекском и английском языках. АДК. – Душанбе, 2010, 22 с; Джабаров Б.А. Номинации значений свойства в таджикском и узбекском языках. АКД. – Худжанд, 2009. 26 с.; Каримова В.В. Аёл жинсидаги яқинлик ва қариндошлик маънолари мантикий лисоний категория сифатида. Филология бўйича фалсафа доктори диссертацияси. Фарғона, 2020 8-156.

³⁹Бердиалиев А. Сўзлар оламига саёҳат, Хужанд, 2013 276; Бердиалиев А. “Подшо”ликка чек қўйган “почча”лар. Хужанд: Меърож, 2017 356.

⁴⁰Бердиалиев А. Супплетивизм ва унга дахлдор баъзи тушунчалар ҳақида //Ўзбек тлшунослигининг долзарб муаммолари. Илмий мақолалар тўплами. 8 китоб. Хужанд, 1996.Б. 314; Бердиалиев А О гипонимических отношениях некоторых терминов родства в тюркских языках (на материале узбекского и кыргызского языков).//Научные труды Ошского госуниверситета. Общественные и гуманитарные науки. Вп.2. Ош, 1999. –С.41-46; Бердиалиев А. Супплетивизм лексического плана и его отношение к явлениям гипонимии и гетеронимических отношениях в тюркских языках(на материале терминов родства кыргызского языка).// Актуальные проблемы гуманитарных и естественных наук. Журнал научных публикаций. № 6(июнь). Часть 1у.-Москва, 2016. –С.27-29

As the object of the study, lexical units related to the system of kinship terms, meanings of vertical and horizontal kinship line in the Uzbek language were taken.

Subject of research . The main subject of this dissertation is the system of lexical units of the Uzbek language, which means kinship along the vertical and horizontal lines.

Methods of the research. From the functional-semantic point of view of the linguistic means modern methods as descriptions, classification, comparison, and component and etymological analysis were used.

The scientific novelty of research results. Consist of:

vertical and horizontal line kinship groups forming a paradigm of kinship terms formed in the lexical system of the Uzbek language in the form of a separate lexical-content area, based on genderiological aspects belonging to the expression and content plan of lexical units specific to each of them;

different and neutral (neutralized) groups of the meaning of kinship terms specific to the vertical and horizontal line system according to gender have been identified;

vertical and horizontal line are heteronymic features between terms of kinship, functions and meanings of pairs of words formed under their influence, equonymy relations formed between lexical units indicating the meaning of kinship by vertical and horizontal line, with their lexical antonymy similar and different features are demonstrated;

the synchronic-syncretic existence of vertical and horizontal line kinship meanings in the semantic construction of one lexical unit and their lexical-content variants are revealed, the etymology of vertical and horizontal line kinship terms and their international character are proved.

Practical results of research consists of:

based on the fact that the division of the system of kinship terms into groups such as vertical and horizontal lines, the division and description of the lexical units that make up their paradigm into functional-semantic internal groups serves the development of modern Uzbek theoretical lexicology;

lexical units with the meaning of kinship are one of the first formed layers of the lexicon of each language, and their international character is proven from the point of view of the emergence of languages in accordance with the "children's language" hypothesis;

the etymological analysis of the vertical and horizontal line kinship terms has been found to be important for the development of the etymological network of Uzbek lexicology;

based on the scientific basis and theoretical conclusions of the study, create textbooks in such areas as "Lexicology", "Comparative Lexicology", "Cultural Linguistics" as well as to study the features of kinship names for linguocultural, sociolinguistic and psycholinguistic researchers decided to serve as basics.

The reliability of the research results. In determining the anthropocentric study of kinship terms, it is determined by relying on accurate scientific sources in the presentation of theoretical information, classifying the collected factual

materials on the basis of excellent methods, analyzing and interpreting them using reliable theoretical sources and modern scientific achievements of linguistics.

Practical and theoretical significance of the study. The scientific significance of the research results is that it can be an impetus for the study of lexical units formed for the first time in the lexicon of the language. Also, thanks to this research, it is possible to identify the lexical units specific to other layers of the lexicon and their supplementary alternatives, and to use them as an important source in the monographic aspect of studying the lexical layer, which is "closer" to the terms of kinship, expressing the meanings of different interpersonal social closeness is determined.

The practical significance of the research results is that the conclusions obtained which have great importance in the creation of ideographic and etymological dictionaries in Uzbek linguistics. It is also explained that the results of this dissertation can be used appropriately in organizing theoretical and practical training for philological students of higher educational institutions in the field of lexicology and its etymology.

Implementation of the research results. Based on the scientific results obtained in connection with the functional-semantic and etymological study of lexical units denoting the meaning of kinship:

from the conclusions obtained on the division and analysis of vertical and horizontal lines of kinship, which form a paradigm of kinship terms formed in the form of a separate lexical meaningful field in the lexicon of the Uzbek language, it was effectively used in the preparation of broadcasts on the topic of "Ta'lim va taraqqiyot", "Til millat ko'zgusi" (TV and Radio Channel "Uzbekistan", February 25, 28, 2022). As a result, content improvement of the materials of this TV and radio channel was ensured.

the results of the study of the system of kinship names of the Uzbek language based on the functional-semantic paradigm, their role and motivation in the life of mankind were used as part of the targeted innovation project "Erudit" (No. 2022 of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Uzbekistan reference No. 10/947) as a result, the research carried out on the project based on the use of the analysis of kinship names was achieved.

the horizontal line is from the conclusions obtained by dividing the terms of kinship into groups that differ according to the gender of the persons they mean, as well as into neutral (neutralized) groups according to the meaning of gender, "Development of the system of publishing and distribution of book products, book reading and was used as part of the program of comprehensive measures to increase and promote the culture of reading (Reference No. 1/124 of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2022) perfected.

lexical-content variants of the meanings of kinship in the nature of micro-device and medio-device were used in the "Istiqbol" project to clarify the reflection of human activity in the names of kinship and their nomination laws (reference No. 01/22 of 2022 of the Ministry of National University of the Republic of Uzbekistan). As a result, it served as a source for the improvement of the research

carried out on the project based on the use of lexical-content variants of kinship names.

Approbation of the research results. The results of the study were discussed and tested at 2 international and 2 national scientific conferences.

Publication of research results. Published in the status of a scientific article on the topic of the dissertation in scientific publications recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the publication of the main scientific results of the dissertation of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) 14 articles, including 8 in scientific publications, 2 in republic and 4 foreign journals.

The structure and scope of the dissertation . The thesis consists of an introduction, three main chapters, a summary, a list of references and a total of 133 pages.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE THESIS

" **Introduction** " to the dissertation the relevance and necessity of the research topic , the dependence of the republic on the priorities of the development of science and technology, level of knowledge of the problem, goals and objectives of the study; theoretical and practical significance, object, subject, scientific novelty; implementation of research results, their reliability, approbation, publication; information about the structure of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the dissertation, entitled "Lexical suppletivism and its related phenomena", contains the linguistic interpretation of suppletivism, in particular, the scientific and theoretical foundations of lexical suppletivism, the logical association between the lexical units that make them up, and the similar concepts of suppletivism and heteronymy. and different features are highlighted.

In linguistics, the phenomenon of forming grammatical forms of one word from different word stems is called suppletivism. "By supplemental expression of grammatical meaning, we understand the method of using a separate independent word to express the grammatical meanings that are interconnected and make up a certain system." In today's linguistics, this phenomenon is mainly studied within the framework of materials of Indo-European languages, and it has not been specially studied in a monographic plan in the linguistic interpretation of Turkic languages. In some cases, the addition is interpreted morphologically as an oppositional form of the same word in the inflectional paradigm (for example, the plural form of the pronoun "men" - "biz", the plural form of the pronoun "sen" is "siz").

Suppletivism is interpreted in a broad and narrow sense. In a narrow sense, it means a grammatical (morphological) change of a word. Suppletivism in the broadest sense also includes the concepts of lexical synonymy and antonymy. prof. AA Reformatists consider suppletivism in the broadest sense as a form of isosemy, and considers lexical units from two different syllables or two different stems in one grammatical form to be suppletive. The suffixes of A. A. Reformatyky differed in different phonetic forms, and the same syllabic forms connected in the same

grammatical sense were considered suppletivisms⁴¹. The scientist called suppletive units "root suppletivism" ("suppletive root") and "Suppletive base" ("Suppletive basis"). The first group includes *people, children*; The second group includes such paradigmatic lines as *a goat-goat, a seller-saleswoman*. So, in the interpretation of A.A. Reformatsky, the term "suppletivism": b) in The system of inflection implies the possibility of two different lexical units with the same common meaning⁴² VM Solntsev⁴³ and LS Barkhudarov's views on the concept of suppletivism almost do not differ from those of AA Reformatsky⁴⁴.

The appearance of suppletive units (forms) in a language is a characteristic phenomenon of the connection of linguistic symbols (signs) with a signifier. The possibility of using two different symbols (signs) to express the same meaning is realized with the help of auxiliary units.

This also applies to the practice of the phenomenon of synonymy, which is characteristic of the lexical level of the language. Common forms of phonetic figurativeness are actually real variants of invariant units. Units with different phonetic design in the language system have the form of suppletive variants or alternatives (such as *I go-went, man-people, good-better in Russian*)⁴⁵.

In the studies of A. R. Budagov, the scope of suppletivism is even more expanded, and the transformation (divergence) of pairs of the same syllable into different sound shells due to phonetic changes is also considered as a phenomenon associated with suppletivism⁴⁶. This opinion of A.R. Budagov is confirmed by some facts of the Uzbek language. For example, *the lexemes turn and bend*, which are auxiliary units at the lexical level, are actually formed from the same root. The change of "rotation" to the form "*bend*" occurs due to the transition of the sound "b" into the sound "m", the sound "p" into the sound "y", that is: *turn - bend*.

V. B. Lopatin considers suppletivisms as different variants of the ending of the same lexical unit (word). The main morphemes of such auxiliary alternatives are phonetically distinct and cannot be combined as allomorphs of the same morpheme. Accordingly, suppletives in the traditional interpretation were considered such pairs as⁴⁷ *man-people and child-children*. The same interpretation of suppletivism is included in the Russian grammar of the 1990 edition⁴⁸.

In the dissertation of O.S. Akhmanova⁴⁹, Such linguists as D.E. Rosenthal and also paid attention to their views on suppletivism. M.A. Telenkova.⁵⁰

V.G. Admoni interprets suppletivism as a phenomenon arising from the oppositional relationship of various individual forms, and as the basic unit of the "oppositional relationship". In his opinion, the specificity of the structure of parts

⁴¹ Реформатский А.А. Введение в языковедение. М., 1967. –С.312

⁴² Содикков А., Абдуазизова А., Ирискулов М. Тилшуносликка кириш. Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1981. –С.40-41.

⁴³ Содикков А., Абдуазизова А., Ирискулов М. Тилшуносликка кириш. Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1981. –С.40-41.

⁴⁴ Солнцев В.М. Язык как системно-структурное образование. М., 1977. с-298

⁴⁵ Солнцев В.М. Язык как системно-структурное образование. М., 1977. с-298

³⁴ Будагов Р.А. Введение в науку о языке. М., 1965 с47-56.

⁴⁷ Лопатин В.М. Супплетивизм // Русский язык. Энциклопедия. М., 1969. –С.130; 504.

⁴⁸ Русская грамматика. Ч. 11, М., 1990.-С. 130; 503.

⁴⁹ Ахманова О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов. М., 1969. –С.97-98.

⁵⁰ Розенталь Д.Э., Теленкова М.А. Словарь-справочник лингвистических терминов. –М.: Москва: "Просвещение", 1976. –С.476.

of speech is determined by the presence of the phenomenon of suppletivism and its action at the syntactic level ⁵¹.

Western linguists, such as O. Espersen (1921) and S. Bally (1955), also bring the phenomenon of suppletivism and its practice to the level of language word formation. Their approach to the scope of suppletivism at this level is N.A. Melchuk, Yu.D. Apresyan ⁵² and V.P. Konetskaya⁵³ as well as in the studies of Russian linguists. In the works of Yu. D. Apresyan, suppletivism is considered as one of the affix-like ways of word formation. It is argued that the interaction of artificial derivatives with a constructive (motivated) basis (i.e., the interaction of suppletive pairs) occurs according to the relationship (connection) scheme of a constructive (motivated) basis and artificial derivatives that have the same general meaning. The views of Yu. D. Apresyan on word formation are additionally confirmed by some real units of the Uzbek language. For example, in the Uzbek language, *ayg'ir-biya* (hyponyms and equionyms of the lexeme-hyperonym horse), *novvos-g'unajin*, *ho'kiz-sigir* (hyponyms and equionyms of lexeme-hyperonym cattle), *qo'chqor-sovliq* (hyponyms and equinames of lexemes-hyperonyms of sheep), differing in the gender semantics of animals; Complementary lexical units are words that make up their pairs, such as *ot-toy*, *sigir-buzoq*, *echki-uloq*, *tuya bo'taloq*, *it-kuchuk* differing in age. Examples of semantic word formation are as follows: For example, the semantics of the action and the subject of the action (sometimes the subject), as well as the lexical and morphological categories *ushlamoq-qo'l*, *eshitmoq-quloq*, *gapirmoq-til*, *davolamoq-tabib*, *davolamoq-bemor*, *davolamoq-dori* (subject of action and process of action, weapons) can be applied to visible relationships in a couple. Although the term *suppletivism* is not used and is not called the suppletive way of word formation, such a process of new word formation is also recognized by Professor I. Kochkartoev. He writes: "Affixation is not the only way of lexico-grammatical derivation in Uzbek. Metaphor and metonymy are the most effective ways of forming secondary nominations in the language. With the help of these methods, new lexical units are formed, which mean lexical units existing in the language. For example, the word *fox* can be used in a certain situation instead of the word *cunning*, and the word *honey* can be used instead of the word *sweet*⁵⁴.

Suppletives of the lexical level are also phenomena belonging to the category of parasemies of the lexico-semantic system. They can also be conditionally called parsemants. This is due to the fact that lexical suppletivism also has a linguistic relationship between various lexical units (lexemes) that have a certain degree of similarity in meaning. The common categorial feature of some semes is also taken into account when defining lexical suppletivisms. In the paradigm of lexical hyponymy, the logical connection between unifying lexical units is weaker than the mutual logical association of lexical units that make up the

⁵¹ Адмони В.Г. Грамматический строй как система построения и общая теория грамматики. М., 1988. –С.91-92.

⁵² Аapresян Ю.Д. Лексическая семантика. М., 1974 с49-62.

⁵³ Конецкая В.П. Супплетивизм в германских языках. –М., 1973 124с.

⁵⁴ Кучкортоев И. Лугавий синонимик воситалар ва уларнинг асосий турлари // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 1986, № 4. –76.

paradigm of lexical suppletivism, which is not related to the general categorical semaphore. The lexical units that make up the paradigm of hyponymy are interconnected by archetype.

The dissertation also provides evidence-based information on the similarities and differences between lexical suppletivism and lexical synonymy. It is recognized that in the lexical units that make up the synonymic paradigm, the differential semantics that distinguishes them from each other is relatively weakly expressed. Therefore, one of the synonymous alternatives can be used in place of the other. For example, *Gulnora juda chiroyli qiz//Gulnora nihoyatda go'zal qiz//Gulnora o'ta suluv qiz (juda//nihoyatda//o'ta; chiroyli//go'zal//suluv)*.

In complementary lexical units, the differential semantics distinguishing them is clear and strong. For example, if we take the complementary lexemes *gunojin* and *novvos*, then they differ in the semantics of "gender difference (masculinity and femininity)"; Since the denotations (*g'unojin, novvos*) that understand the meaning of these words are "young", then the same seme ("young") is a common, i.e., integral seme, for the semantic construction of these two lexical units.

The dissertation also examines the features of some lexical suppletivisms associated with the external way of word formation, which is confirmed by the fact that the words "drug" and "treatment" are mutually suppletivisms; one of which (treat) is a lexical item, and the other (medicine) is a lexical item related to the horse category.

The study also provides information on the concept of "additional valency" using the word "water" and its additional alternatives. In *addition to words* (water), *stream, spring, pool, river, sea, ocean, the cigar* also has an auxiliary connection with lexical units: *water and stream, water and stream, water and lake, water and stream, water and spring, water and pool, water and river, water and river, water and sea, water and ocean*.

The phrasal structure of the language are lexical suppletives. One of the components, such as *bir og'iz gap, ipidan ignasigacha, ipga tizmoq, izga tushmoq, yo'ldan chiqmoq, yuziga qaramoq, yo'liga yurmoq, suv qilib ichmoq*, are suppletives of lexical units (lexemes) in relation to each other.

Thus, in the system of terms and words denoting the meanings of kinship and closeness, both types of suppletivism, specific to the plane of expression, and specific types of the plane of content, operate.

The dissertation provides information on five ways of formation of lexical suppletivisms, which are also relevant for the system of kinship terms.

The correlative properties of the grammatically interrelated lexical units of various roots, which are considered lexical suppletivism, are logically and linguistically similar to the concept of heteronymy. The general linguistic aspect is that the correlative compatibility of interrelated parts is based on a common association, which makes it possible to quickly and easily combine them (parts) within the framework of a linguistic whole both logically and grammatically. V.G. Konetskaya writes about heteronymic relations: "Heteronymic relations ... these are the properties of heterogeneous units to enter into system relations directly on

the basis of the interdependence of categorical and differential features-is advisable to call heteronymy". V.G.Konetskaya heteronymy and heteronym in kinship relations⁵⁵. This idea is confirmed by linguo - semantic links between lexical units included in the system of terms of the Uzbek language, denoting kinship. For example, the term *ota* is associated with the terms *bobo(ota-bobo)*, *ona(ota-ona)*, *bola (ota-bola)* as follows: father-grandfather, parent-father, father-child. The merger does not occur. In itself, the presence of heteronymous relations is necessary for their merging within the framework of the paradigm. Therefore, it is necessary to have a heteronymic relationship for the fusion of supplementary lexical units within the framework of one paradigm.

Heteronymic relations are one of the logical-linguistic phenomena related to suppletivism, that heteronymic paradigms are formed from mutual logical-linguistic relations of lexical units with different roots and different bases of phonetic-phonological construction.

Functional-semantic microsystem, expressed by the term *bobo*, has a common feature with the words *father*, *mother*, *child* // *child* in the general categorical sense, that is, according to the type of vertical line of kinship.

In the second chapter of the dissertation entitled "Suppletive Relations in the System of Terms of the Kinship Vertical" functional-semantic microparadigms are formed on the basis of suppletive relations: a) both ratios mean kinship; (*father-grandfather*, *father-child (son)*); b) both suppletive relationships denoting related meanings of the female; *grandmother-mother*, *mother-child (daughter)*; c) one of the additional ratios is divided into groups, such as *parents*, *grandparents (old man)*, denoting kinship, one for men, the other for women.

In addition, terms denoting kinship along a vertical line: a) characteristics of suppletive correlates by "age difference" (differentiating; indistinguishable: *parent-child*, *mother-child*, etc.); b) the characteristics of complementary correlates of the microparadigm are also grouped according to "gender difference" (differentiated, indistinguishable) and *mother-child (son)* / *brother*, *sister*; such as *father-child (son)*, *mother-child (daughter)*, *brother*, *sister* () is proved by the analysis of pairs of words and their correlations.

Vertical line kinship The system of meanings is based on "a man giving birth to a child", and in his plan of expression the word "father" is an invariant lexical unit. Uzbek *The lexeme "father"* in the annotated encyclopedias of the language belongs to the pen of A. Kadiri. ("Days by gone ") *Siz otamisiz, nimasiz, axir, o'g'lingizni tiyib olish sira esingizga keladimi?"* means "a man with children, a child" in relation to his children.

In the famous "Etymological Dictionary of Turkic Languages" (ESTYA), E.V. Sevortyan we could see also *ata* and *akka*, in addition to "father", "*otaning otasi*" (*paternal grandfather*), "*otaning akasi*" (*uncle: uncle*), "*aka*" (*elder brother*), "*umuman erkak*" (*male*), "*er va xotinning otasi*" (*father-in-law*), and "*tutingan ota*" (*godfather*)⁵⁶.

⁵⁵ Конечская В.Г. Супплетивизм в германских языках. –М.: Наука, 1973, -с. 15

⁵⁶ Севортян Э.В. Этимологический словарь тюркских языков. Общeturкские основы на гласные. –М.: Наука, 1977. –с. 200.

The lexeme "Father", according to A. A. Gukhman, originally appeared in the form of *tata*. Dada, used in many dialects of the Uzbek language, is "*tata*" in the confession of A. A. Gukhman. The term "ada", meaning "a man who gave birth to a child", is linguistically formalized in Tashkent and nearby areas as a result of the omission of the main sound "d".

The meaning of "a person who gave birth to a child" in the "Old Turkic Dictionary" ("Old Turkic Dictionary"): *ata*, *vava* (*baba*), *dada*, *dan* (*kan*)³ The Turk Devoni lug'atit of Mahmud Kashgari is one of them.

From the point of view of the literary language, the lexeme "father", which is an invariant lexical unit, is polysemantic and multifunctional in terms of the presence of different levels of kinship. Its meaning "a man who has given birth to a child" is an invariant semantic unit both in the literary language and in some dialects.

The lexeme "father" is a stable complementary lexeme with the lexemes *bobo* (*father*, *grandfather*) and *son* (*father*, *son*) with the meaning "a person giving birth to a child". as a unit, they also have a heteronymous relationship, and the words *ancestor*, *father*, and *son* are formed.

Complementary valency of the lexeme "Father" according to the association of lexical units involved in this valency: a) strongly associated; b) are divided into two groups, such as weak associations. Strong associative valency of the lexeme "father" - "grandfather" (father-grandfather) and "mother" (parent) and "child" (parent-child); with lexemes, a weakly associated suppletive valence "amma" (grandfather-aunt), "uncle" (*grandfather-uncle*) appears. The lexemes of the *father* and *grandfather* are also *hyponymic in nature* are hyponyms of the lexeme. that's two in the semantic structure of the lexeme there are such semes as *cousin*, *cousin*, *ancestor*, *adult*, *man*. In grandfather semantics, there is also the semantics of "father or mother", according to which the lexemes *father* and *grandfather* differ from each other, and on the basis of this difference they are also *equionyms*.

Due to the strong associative suppletive valency of the word *father*, functional-semantic microsystems are formed that perform the function of one of the correlative members of the vertical kinship terms, there are also differential semaphores. For example, in the correlates of the functional-semantic microsystem of *father* and *grandfather*, the seme of age difference (i.e., *father is less than grandfather*) is a differential seme that distinguishes the correlative members that make up this functional-semantic microsystem. In the Uzbek language, the lexeme "ota" enters into a syntagmatic relationship with the word "seven" as part of the word "seven fathers" and acquires the character of a lexical unit meaning "male ancestors". The lexeme "father" is also used in dialects to mean "a person who gives birth to a father and mother" ("grandfather"), which is typical for "relatedness along a vertical line." When persons with the status of father and

² Севортян Э.В. Этимологический словарь тюркских языков. Общетюркские и межтюркские основы на букву "Б". –М.: Наука, 1978, -с. 49. -с. 121.

⁴ Древнетюркский словарь. –Л.: Наука, 1969, -с. 65,76, 160, 419.

³ Девону лугатит турк. Индекс. Т., 1966, -с. 10, 318.

grandfather live in the same family with its members, then the children of this family (grandfather's grandchildren) *are called brothers, grandfathers, and grandparents - fathers* (in some dialects: *elder, great father*).

The lexeme "Bobo" and its complementary possibilities.

“Bobo” is one of the terms in the vertical kinship system, meaning “ a person who gives birth to fathers and mothers” (*Bobom burgut boqish bilan menga qaradilar. S.Ahmad*).

In the Uzbek language, the lexemes *bobo, buva, ota, katta ota* are used in the meaning of "a person who gives birth to father and mother", and *grandfather* - an alternative - in the form of a lexical unit invariant for the literary language, and the rest for different dialects of Uzbek. It should be said that although the lexeme "bobo" is taken to mean "father's father" and "mother's father" in the Uzbek literary language, this word is a separate sememe in the system of the meaning of kinship.

When the vertical line "grandfather" is used to represent two concepts of kinship, such as "father's father" and "mother's father". Indeed, in some dialects of the Uzbek Ferghana group, "buvo" (in relation to grandchildren) is called "a male person who gives birth to a mother and brings her up."

When the vertical line "Bobo" is used in two kinship meanings such as "man giving birth to father" and "man giving birth to mother", its first alternate meaning is "amma", "xola". " ; An alternative in the second sense is additional relations based on a weak association with the words "uncle", "aunt", i.e.:

a) "grandfather-maki" ("amaki" in the sense of grandfather's son); "Bobo-amma" ("amma" means "grandfather's daughter");

b) "grandfather- tog'a " ("tog'a " in the sense of grandfather's son); "Grandfather-xola" ("xola" means grandfather's daughter).

In some dialects of the Uzbek language, the word "big" (an abbreviated form "big father") is also used in the meaning of "a person who gives birth to a father and mother" (i.e. "grandfather"): in the semantic structure from the word "big" "father and mother's father" will have to.

In the Uzbek language, the invariant meanings of the lexemes *bobo and buva* are also expressed in some urban and rural dialects of the Uzbek language, such as *great-grandfather, great-grandfather, great-grandfather* , *great-grandfather* (URS, 204) . " *Bobokalon* " comes from Uzbek from Tajik-Persian and means "grandfather and grandmother's father " ("grandfather"). There is also a term in the form " *grandparents and great-grandparents* " which usually means "male ancestors".

The lexeme "Bobo" , meaning one of the meanings of the lexeme "bobo", has a complementary relation based on a weak association, as a hyponym with the composition " *child(s)*", which includes "grandson", "great-grandson", "great-grandson" and others *bola-chaka*. The language in which the word "bobo" first appeared is also important for science. E. V. Sevortyan connects the genesis of the word "grandfather" with the lexeme *أب*, which in Arabic means "father" // "grandfather" and denies its connection with the Mongolian and Turkish languages². This idea and the hypothesis of the emergence of languages, which is called the "children's language". The system of kinship terms includes " *ماما* " (in

Uzbek and other Turkic languages: " *mo-ma* "), " *дядя* " ("da-da") , and so on. words, including the words "ova" ("both"), which are used in the meaning of "aka", "uncle", are formed from the fall of the vowel "bobo", derived from "baba" // "bobo").

Thus, in addition to being historically synonymous with the lexeme "father", the lexeme "grandfather" is a linguistic unit associated with it both in hyponymic and heteronymous relations .

Lexeme mother and its additional possibilities.

In all languages of the world, a lexical unit meaning "a woman who gave birth to a child" refers to the most actively used layer of language vocabulary.

In Uzbek and its dialects , *mother, mother, month, aya // oya, buva*, dial, which means "a woman who gave birth to a child" . *opa // apa, ocha* words The paradigmatic series " *mother*" is a normative-acting lexical unit of the literary language. Paradigm also comes from Arabic *Mother* is also expanded by the Persian-Tajik words *dar dar* ¹ . In the semantic structure of the lexeme " *mother*", the seme "generic difference" enters into a hyponymic and heterogeneous-onymic connection in a stable suppletive connection with the word neutralized *child* (" *mother-child*"). The lexeme *mother* is also in a heteronymous connection with the word *father* in a stable suppletive connection under the influence of a strong association (" *parent*"). Under the influence of a weak association, the lexeme "She" enters into a hypnotic connection with the words *aunt (mother, aunt), uncle (mother, uncle)* .The dissertation also provides information about the etymology of the word "mother": "*ena*", which is the phonetic equivalent of the Uzbek word "she", is used as a universal lexical unit in Sanskrit, Latin, *Gothic* , Old Slavonic, Old Slavonic languages. Russian , *gens, genna, žena (gena)* The words "primitive" are used.

The lexeme "grandmother" and its complementary possibilities.

The word "grandmother" and its functional-semantic equivalents, characteristic of other languages, have a universal meaning with the meaning "a woman giving birth to a father and mother". The meaning of the lexeme "grandmother" is related to the word "granddaughter", meaning "grandmother's children's child". For example, *this fragile old woman with sad eyes full of love reminds Shukurov of her late grandmother (O. Yakubov, Diyonat)*.

In Uzbek, grandmother , *mother*, Paradigm including lexemes *moma, bibi, kalta, ana, ocha* forms a plan for expressing meaning. In this paradigm, the lexeme " *grandmother*" is a lexical unit with an invariant status in relation to other lexemes within this paradigm. "Paternal or maternal affiliation" of a person meaning "grandmother" is a mutual equiname and hyponym: a) " *mother (or father) of mother (or father)* "; b) " *mother (m) (or mother // aunt) mother // mother*" is understood through phrases. The person who means "grandmother" is also called "moma" in some dialects of the Uzbek language. In this case, the words "grandmother" and "ena" are suppletives, characteristic of the level of mutual

² См. Севортян Э.В. Этимологический словарь тюркских языков. Общетюркские и межтюркские основы на букву "Б". –М.: Наука, 1978, –с 13.

synonymy. The dissertation provides detailed information about the universal etymology of the word "moma".

Lexical items with the meaning "child" and their complementary possibilities.

Kinship meaning "children" according to the nature of the specific lexical-semantic field "son", "daughter", "granddaughter", "granddaughter" and so on. tokens.

In Uzbek, the word "child" is synonymous with the word "child". The plan of expression of the lexemes "child" or "child" is *a descendant of artistic speech; Like dialect bache*, assimilation includes lexical items. "child" and "child", the semantics of "gender difference" are neutralized, and their specific gender meanings are realized with the help of the phrases *boy/boy* and *girl/boy, which are both equivalent and equivalent*. However, in the semantic structure of the word "child", the semantics of "free will" are stronger and more significant than the word "child", "son" and "daughter", which are both hyponyms and equinames (for example, "Whether a child will be a son or a daughter, this is the honor of the father"¹). The semantic structure of the words "child" and "son" differs in the semantics of "age": in the semantic structure of the word "child", "minority" is a differential semantics that serves to distinguish it from the word "son". . According to its semantic structure, when the seme "young" predominates, the word "child" is weakly complemented by the words "baby".

The word "child" is also etymologically universal. B. Munkachi traces the origin of the word from the Sanskrit *baLa*, SE Malov admits that it is connected with the word *bala* in the *Sogdian language*. This point of view is also supported by W. Bang. AM. Shcherbak also considers the word *bala* as a contribution of other languages to the Turkic languages¹. E.V. Sevortyan is Sanskrit, which in translation into Russian means "young", "childish", "stupid", "child", "boy", "fool" concludes that it is much closer to the word *bala*². The dissertation deals with the words *boy* and *girl, which are both hyponyms and equinym*s, as well as the linguistic place of the words *grandson, grandson* and *great-grandson* in the system of terms of the vertical line, their functional-semantic relations with other lexemes in the system of terms of the vertical line.

The final **third** chapter of the dissertation is entitled "**Additional relations in the system of terms of kinship along the horizontal line**" and contains: a) "masculine"; b) "female"; c) are described in three groups, such as "additional alternatives specific to men and women".

In the functional-semantic group called "suppletive alternatives characteristic of the masculine gender", equinomial lexical units that are part of the words *aka-ini* and *their suppletive alternatives* are studied.

¹ Хожиев А. Ўзбек тили синонимларининг изохли лугати. Тошкент, 1974, -с45.

² Севортян Э.В. Этимологический словарь тюркских языков. Общетюркские и межтюркские основы на букву "Б". -М.: Наука, 1978, -с. 49.

¹ Севортян Э.В. Этимологический словарь тюркских языков. Общетюркские и межтюркские основы на букву "Б". -М.: Наука, 1978, -с. 50.

The words "brother" and "brother" mean "sons of the same father and mother." The lexeme "*brother*" means "older than one of the parents", and the lexeme "*brother*". "One parent younger" means sons.

A person represented by the lexeme "brother" may have two or more persons represented by the word "brother". One person means "brother" and the other means "brother" and "brotherhood" in relation to each other. For example, *Katta aka started pulling Halim out of the yard, who was holding his sleeve. One of the brothers brought a tablecloth, and the other a cup of tea (A. Usman); Akhror's brothers listened to Halim's story without hesitation, and from time to time Ortanchi aka (U.Usman) sighed.*

Thus, the meaning "son of one father and mother" is expressed by the words "brother" and "brother" in a stable complementary relation, and is specified by such phrases as "middle brother // brother", "younger brother // brother".

The words "*brother* and *sister*" are both hyponyms and echo-synonyms, and have a complementary relationship with an inborn lexeme meaning "one father, sons and daughters born of different mothers" in the semantic structure of the *heteronomous* relation. .

In the Uzbek language, the meaning "the youngest son of one parent" is expressed by the lexemes *brother* and *sister* , which are synonymous with each other, and in relation to heteronymy are additions of an economic nature.

The word "uka", in contrast to the word "ini", is also used in the living language in the meaning of "sister", "nephew". The word "uka" with the word "aka"; The word "ini" is combined with the word "*og'a*" in a *heteronymous* form, forming a pair of words "*brother*", "*brother*" in the form of stable suppletives .

The thesis also provides information about the etymology of the word "twin", which means "aka" and "uka", "aka and singil", "opa and singil", "opa and uka".

The plan of the expression "daughters born of the same father and mother " includes the lexemes "elder sister" and "younger sister", which are both hyponymic and economic.

In the literary language, the lexeme "opa", meaning "the eldest daughter of one of the parents", is used in different dialects of the Uzbek language : *apa, opa, oyi, bucha, bicha, apay, aba, egachi* in such variants it has an auxiliary relation to the synonymic front with occurring words.

The meaning of the lexeme "opacha" is expressed by such phrases as "older sister", "middle sister" and "*younger sister*". "First sister", "middle sister" and "younger" The word "*sister*" is a hyponym of the hyperonymic lexeme "sister" in the status of separate lexico-semantic variants (LMV), and each of them is also an equonym in relation to the word "sister": a) "*first (older) sister*"; b) "*Middle sister*"; c) as "*younger sister*".

In the semantic structure of the term "middle sister" in the system of terms denoting "the eldest daughter of one parent", the semantics "greatness" and "smallness" are synchronously mixed; A person who means "middle sister" is considered "sister" in relation to a person who means "older (first) sister", and a person who means "younger (younger) sister" means "sister". The lexeme "sister"

is connected with the lexeme "sister" in a heteronymous-economonymic relation, forming a pair of words "sister", which is also a synonym for the dialect word "sister". In the semantic structure of the "brotherly" component of the word "sister", the semantics of "masculinity" is denied, and "femininity" becomes the leading semantics.

The lexeme "sister" belongs to the system of terms of kinship along the vertical line "mother", "grandmother"; The horizontal line forms a hyponymic paradigm typical of the kinship system with the words "amma" and "xola". In such linguistic processes, the word "sister" has a strong additional connection with the words "sister" ("sister"), brother ("sister"); Additional relationships with the words "ona", "amma" and "xola" are affected by a weak association.

The system of terms of the horizontal line, belonging to the father and mother, consists of the lexemes "amaki", "amma", "amakivachcha" and "ammavachcha".

The male meanings of this system are *uncle and aunt*, expressed in words. The term "uncle" is an invariant lexical unit meaning "father's brother and uncle", and its semantic structure includes such meanings as "father's brother", "father's brother". In some dialects of the Uzbek language, *bobo // bova, ota*; "Younger than father" is also called *aka, ova*. The meanings of "dad's brother" are expressed by adding to the word "uncle" in the hyperonymic description of the words "big", "small", "middle": hyponym: *older (or first) uncle, middle uncle, younger (or younger) amaki*.

The word "uncle", according to A. A. Pokrovskaya, has the etymological structure " *aba + ha*" morpheme is associated with the word *abake (abaga)*, consisting of parts; its element *ha* is a phonetic variant of the "-ka" affix, meaning contraction.

In Uzbek, the meaning of "mother's brother and sister" is expressed by the invariant term "uncle"; its semantic structure has two meanings such as "mother's brother" and "mother's brother". Under the influence of a strong association and heteronymous connection, the word "uncle" acquires the character of a stable complementary lexical unit with the word "nephew", and the word "uncle-nephew" is formed.

The term "uncle" is etymologically related to the Kyrgyz compound word "tai ake". The word "tai" in Kyrgyz means "from the side of the mother", "mother's relative". "Uncle" - a phonetically shortened version of the Kyrgyz word "tai aga": "tog'a - uncle - uncle".

The system of relative terms referring to the feminine gender of father and mother consists of the words *amma* and *xola*.

"Amma" is a lexical unit in the Uzbek language, meaning "father's sister". A suppletive alternative to this word is the word *nephew*, which is connected by a heteronymic relationship based on a strong association, and forms the double word "amma-*niece*".

The semantic structure of the word "Amma" means "father's sister" and "father's sister", and the word "sister" is also used in dialects to mean "father's sister".

The system of "horizontal kinship" also includes the word "aunt", meaning "mother's sister", which is a heteronymic complement to the word "nephew", meaning "sister" of a female person: " *aunt-niece* ". "Aunt" in the ancient Tungus language, meaning "grandmother" ("grandmother"), and " *omani* " with the meaning "mother". According to M. Saidov, the word " *khol* " has become an archaic lexical unit in the modern Tungus language⁵⁷.

The dissertation also provides detailed information about the word "nephew" and its lexico-semantic variants (LMV) as a stable complementary alternative to the words "amma", "xola".

The system of kinship terms denoting children of brothers and sisters includes words and lexemes denoting children of brothers and sisters. In this group, the words "boy" and "girl" are invariant lexical units in relation to all other words and terms characteristic of this lexical layer. The kinship between siblings is divided into the following four groups: a) lexical units related to the kinship of brothers and nephews; b) lexical units related to the relationship of sisters and nieces; c) lexical items belonging to the children of brothers and sisters; g) lexical units belonging to the children of brothers and sisters.

The meanings associated with the relationship of brothers and sisters are expressed by the lexeme "cousin". An additional variant of the term "cousin" is also "cousin", which means four LSVs (lexico-semantic variant) (a detailed dissertation on them). The term "cousin" is related to the word "uncle". In the semantic structure of the term "cousin", the semantic "gender difference" is neutralized, therefore "cousin" can be used in relation to both sons and daughters of brothers and sisters.

The invariant meaning of the word "sister's children" is expressed by the invariant lexeme " *aunt* ". " *xolavachcha* " is a compound word formed according to the morphemic scheme of the word " *amakivachcha* ", the morpheme of which is formed by combining the Persian-Tajik element " *vachcha* " (" *bachcha* ") with the word " *aunt* ". The content plan of the lexeme " *Holavachcha* ": a) "son of the sister" (in relation to the son of the sister); b) "sister's daughter" (in relation to the sister's son); c) "sister's son" (in relation to the sister's son); g) includes four LSVs such as "sister's daughter" (in relation to sister's daughter). The word "aunt" is related to the word "aunt" in a stable suppletive. In many Turkic languages, as well as in Uzbek dialects, the term " *bala* " ¹ is used for the children of sister. In the semantic structure of the term "child", the semantics of "gender and age difference" is neutralized and can be used indistinguishably from older and younger sons and daughters of sisters. A.A. According to Pokrovskaya, the word " *bolo* " (" *bo'la* ") is a northeastern word in such Turkic languages as Altaic, Kyrgyz, Khakass and Shor; The Bashkirs belong to East-West groups such as the Kazakh.

In the system of terms of kinship along the horizontal line, along with the words "nephew", "cousin", "aunt", there are also the words "uncle", "uncle", which are paradigmatic.

⁵⁷ См. Покровская А.А. Термины родства в тюркских языках. –с. 30

¹ see. Покровская А.А. Термины родства в тюркских языках. –с. 53.

In the semantic structure of the term "ammavachcha" the meanings of the words "uncle" and "uncle" have the character of leading semantics.

Summary

1. In linguistics, the method of using separate independent words that are interconnected and form a certain system, each of which expresses its own grammatical meanings, is called suppletivism. The term supplementivism is understood in a broad and narrow sense: in a narrow sense, it means a micro-paradigm related to the grammatical (morphological) transformation of a word, and in a broad sense, it refers to the lexical units that make up the paradigm of lexical synonymy and antonymy. includes. Supplements specific to the lexical level are also phenomena belonging to the parasemy category of the lexical-semantic system.

2. There are linguistic tools that bring the languages of the world closer to each other, albeit partially, and this is the system of ethno-kinship terms. Because almost all people of the world have concepts of family and its constituents, father, mother, child, and other kinship concepts, and even if they are expressed through the same basic or different linguistic units, there are supplementary relations between them based on association.

3. The phenomenon of lexical suppletivism is a very complex logical and linguistic concept, which works in interaction with logical-linguistic concepts and phenomena such as logical association, hyper-hyponymy, equonymy and heteronymy.

4. Functional-semantic micro-paradigms formed on the basis of supplementary communication: a) both correlates of which mean kinship belonging to the male gender; (father-grandfather, father-child (son)); b) both suppletive correlates signifying the meaning of kinship belonging to the female gender; grandmother-mother, mother-child (daughter); c) supplementary correlates are divided into groups such as parents, grandparents (old man-old woman), one of which is male and the other is female. In supplementary lexical units, the differential patterns that distinguish them are clear and strong.

5. Kinship terms differ from linguistic units of other layers of the vocabulary with their own logical and linguistic features. In the semantic construction of each word specific to this layer, vertical and horizontal lines show the meanings of kinship synchronously. Concepts specific to different stages of kinship in a particular person are simultaneously expressed by lexical units with different meanings. The existence of several meanings specific to one lexical-content area in their same denotations in a synchronous-synchronous manner is not typical for lexical units of other layers.

6. In the system of kinship meanings of the vertical line, the lexemes "Father" and "Mother" meaning "man and woman who give birth to a child" form a central position. In the semantic construction of the lexical unit "Father" the term "man" has priority. The lexeme "father" enters into a supplementary relationship with the lexemes "mother", "child", "grandfather", "grandmother" in different types and

¹ see. Радлов В.В. Опыт словаря тюркских наречий. Т. IV. Ч. II. С.-Петербург, 1911. –с.1701.

stages of kinship (parent, father-child, grandfather, grandfather). In the lexical-content area of the word "children" are "son", "daughter", "grandson", "granddaughter", etc. lexemes are grouped.

7. The word "son", which means a male child of one parent, has both hyponym and equinym features compared to the word "girl". These two words are connected in a heteronymous relationship and form the pair of words "boy-girl(s)" meaning "many young people of both sexes".

8. The horizontal line is a system of terms meaning kinship brother, brother, sister, sister, niece; uncle, aunt, uncle, aunt; It consists of terms such as cousin, aunt, aunt, uncle, etc., and according to the degree of kinship, age, gender, and gender differences are expressed by various suppletive lexical units that are neutralized and form a paradigm of hyponymy.

9. Some of the kinship terms are multi-purpose, multi-meaning. For example, the lexeme nephew is used to refer to the sons and daughters of a brother and a brother, a sister and a sister. The terms "nephew" (mother's brother, brother) and aunt ("nephew" mother's sister, sister) are their functional-semantic correlates within the same paradigm.

10. The simultaneous study of supplementary alternatives specific to the system of kinship meanings of a vertical and horizontal line and their relationship to logical-linguistic phenomena such as hyperonym, hyponym, equinym and heteronym ensures continuity of research in this field in Uzbek linguistics and is fulfilled with meaning.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ PhD.03/04.06.2021.Fil.132.01 ПО
ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ КОКАНДСКОМ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКОМ ИНСТИТУТЕ
КОКАНДСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ
ИНСТИТУТ**

БУРХАНОВА ДИЛНОЗАХОН ИЛХОМЖОН КИЗИ

**СУППЛЕТИВНЫЕ ОТНОШЕНИЯ В СИСТЕМЕ ТЕРМИНОВ
РОДСТВА**

10.00. 11 – Теория языка. Прикладная и компьютерная лингвистика

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

Коканд – 2023

Тема диссертации доктора философии(PhD) зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии при Кабинете Министров Республики Узбекистан за №В2021.3.PhD/FH1695

Диссертация выполнена в Кокандском государственном педагогическом институте. Автореферат диссертации на трех языках (узбекский, английский, русский (резюме) размещен на веб-странице Научного совета (www.kpri.uz) и информационно-образовательном портале «ZiyoNet» (www.ziynet.uz).

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации)

Актуальность и необходимость темы диссертации. Термины родства отличаются от других слоев языковых единиц лексического состава своими логическими и языковыми особенностями. Отличие состоит в том, что в семантической структуре каждого слова, относящегося к этому слою, значения вертикальной и горизонтальной линий синхронно синкретичны, что не характерно для семантического построения лексических единиц, не имеющих значения родства. Иными словами, один и тот же человек одновременно имеет значения разных стадий родства. Такие языковые процессы, связанные с терминами родства и их семантическим построением, связаны с понятием лексического супплетивизма и его практикой. Специальных исследований таких сложных процессов, характерных для лексических единиц, не проводилось. Также само явление лексического супплетивизма представляет собой весьма сложное логико-лингвистическое понятие, функционирующее в «сопровождении» таких понятий и явлений, как логическая ассоциация, гиперогипонимия, эквонимия и гетеронимия.

Цель исследования. Анализ терминов родства и признаков, связанных с их содержательным планом, является важным фактором, определяющим актуальность данного диссертационного исследования.

Задачи исследования:

определить языковые единицы, относящиеся к двум основным группам системы терминов родства узбекского языка - вертикальной линии и горизонтальной линии, обозначающих значения родства;

вертикальные и горизонтальные линии для определения лексических единиц, характерных для разных слоев личности по полу, терминов, обозначающих родство;

вертикальная и горизонтальная линия для определения альтернатив, связанных с супплетивной валентностью терминов, выражающих родственные значения, и интерпретации их языковых и нелингвистических особенностей;

определить гипергипонимические, эквонимические и гетеронимические отношения терминов, выражающих значение родства вертикальной и горизонтальной чертой.

Объект исследования. Лексические единицы, относящиеся к системе терминов родства, значениям вертикальной и горизонтальной линии родства в узбекском языке.

Научная новизна исследования.

вертикальные и горизонтальные группы родства, образующие парадигму терминов родства, сложившуюся в лексической системе узбекского языка в виде отдельной лексико-содержательной области, основанной на гендериологических аспектах принадлежности выражения и содержательного плана лексических единиц, специфичных для каждой из их;

определены разные и нейтральные (нейтрализованные) группы значения терминов родства, характерные для системы вертикальных и горизонтальных линий в зависимости от пола;

вертикальные и горизонтальные линии являются гетеронимическими признаками между терминами родства, функциями и значениями пар слов, образовавшимися под их влиянием, эконимические отношения, образующиеся между лексическими единицами, указывающими на значение родства, вертикальными и горизонтальными чертами, при их лексической антонимии сходны и различаются признаки. продемонстрировано;

выявляется синхро-синкретическое существование значений вертикальной и горизонтальной линии родства в семантической конструкции одной лексической единицы и их лексико-содержательных вариантов, доказывается этимология терминов вертикальной и горизонтальной линии родства и их интернациональный характер.

Внедрение результатов исследования. На основе научных результатов, полученных в связи с функционально-семантическим и этимологическим изучением лексических единиц, обозначающих значение родства:

Из полученных выводов по разделению и анализу вертикальных и горизонтальных линий родства, которые образуют парадигму терминов родства, сформированную в виде отдельного лексико-содержательного поля в лексиконе узбекского языка, эффективно употреблялся в подготовке передач на тему “Та’лим ва тараqqiyot”, “Til millat ko‘z gusi” (Телерадиоканал «Узбекистан», 25, 28 февраля 2022 г.). В результате было обеспечено контентное улучшение материалов данного телерадиоканала.

Результаты исследования системы родственных названий узбекского языка на основе функционально-семантической парадигмы, их роли и мотивации в жизни человечества использованы в рамках целевого инновационного проекта «Эрудит» (Справочник № 10/147 2022г. Министерства обороны Республики Узбекистан) в результате проведенных исследований по проекту на основе использования анализа фамилий родства.

горизонтальная линия — от выводов, полученных при разделении членов родства на группы, различающиеся по полу лиц, которых они имеют в виду, а также на нейтральные (нейтрализованные) группы по значению пола: «Развитие системы родства». издание и распространение книжной продукции, книгочтение и использовались в рамках «Программы комплексных мер по повышению и развитию культуры чтения» (Справочник № 1/124 Министерства культуры Республики Узбекистан в 2022 году).

лексико-содержательные варианты значений родства в характере микроустройства и медиаустройства использованы в проекте «Истикбол» для выяснения отражения человеческой деятельности в названиях родства и законах их номинации (Справочник № 01/22 2022 года). Министерства Национального университета Республики Узбекистан). В результате послужило источником для совершенствования проведенных в рамках

проекта исследований на основе использования лексико-содержательных вариантов родственных названий.

Структура и объем диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трех глав, резюме, списка литературы. Общий объем - 133 страниц.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI
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