

**ANDIJON DAVLAT CHET TILLARI INSTITUTI  
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJA BERUVCHI  
PhD.03/29.12.2022.Fil.156.01 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

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**ANDIJON DAVLAT CHET TILLARI INSTITUTI**

**KURBANOVA SHOXIDAXON ALIJON QIZI**

**INGLIZ TILIDA “TONGUE” KONSEPTI VERBALIZATORLARINING  
LINGVOMADANIY VA LINGVOPRAMATIK TADQIQI**

**10.00.04 – Yevropa, Amerika va Avstraliya xalqlari tili va adabiyoti**

**filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi  
AVTOREFERATI**

**Filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi  
avtoreferati mundarijasi**

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

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**Falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi mavzusi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasida B2023.1.PhD/Fil3095 raqam bilan ro‘yxatga olingan.**

Dissertatsiya Andijon davlat chet tillari institutida bajarilgan.

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati uch tilda (o‘zbek, rus, ingliz (rezyume)) Andijon davlat chet tillari instituti veb-sahifasining [www.adchti.uz](http://www.adchti.uz) hamda “Ziyonet” axborot-ta’lim portalining [www.ziyonet.uz](http://www.ziyonet.uz) manzillariga joylashtirilgan.

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## **KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)**

**Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati.** Jahon tilshunosligida turli tillar konseptosferasidan o‘rin olgan konseptlarninazariy-amaliy aspektda o‘rganishga ehtiyoj ortib bormoqda. Natijada ayrim olingan til yoki tillarni alohida madaniy konseptlar doirasida o‘rganish, til semantik maydonidagi xususiyatlarini tavsiflash maqsadida qator ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda. Shu jihatdan ingliz tilida “tongue” konseptining leksik-semantik xususiyatlarini ochib berish, “tongue” konseptini ifoda etuvchi leksemalarning badiiy matnlarda, shuningdek, maqol va matallardagi struktural modellarini ingliz tili materiallari asosida ochib berish, freym tahlil usuli orqali “tongue” konsepti nominativ maydoni yadro va periferiya qismlarini tashkillovchi birliklar nomenklaturasini aniqlash, shuningdek, “tongue” konseptiga xos belgi xususiyatlar, ularni verballashtiruvchi lisoniy birliklarning paradigmatic va sintagmatic xususiyatlarini o‘rganish ehtiyojini yuzaga keltirdi.

Dunyo tilshunosligidagi konseptosferani turli uslubda nazariy-amaliy aspektda o‘rganishga ehtiyoj o‘rib bormoqda. Natijada ularni madaniy konseptlar doirasida o‘rganish, til semantik maydonidagi xususiyatlarini tavsiflash maqsadida qator ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda. Bu borada ingliz tilshunosligida “tongue” konseptining kognitiv-semantik va struktur xususiyatlari to‘la o‘z tadqiqini topmaganligi yoki tadqiqotchilar diqqat markazidan chetda qolganligi sababli ushbu mavzuni tadqiq etish hech kechiktirib bo‘lmaydigan masalalar sirasidan ekanini anglatadi.

O‘zbekiston o‘zining mustaqil taraqqiyoti yo‘lida jahon bilan hamqadam bo‘lishdek muqarrar, mas’uliyatli haqiqatlarni oldimizga ko‘ndalang qilib qo‘ymoqda. Shulardan biri, hech shubhasiz, insoniylikning bosh omili til masalasidir. Hozirda “Mamlakatimiz taraqqiyotining zamini, hech shubhasiz, ilmfan va innovatsiyalar” ekanligi haqidagi so‘zlar bu boradagi ishlar ko‘lamini yanada kengaytirish imkonini bermoqda. Bu borada yurtimizda xalqaro muloqot tili bo‘lmish ingliz tilini o‘rganish va bu tilda berilgan axborotni to‘la tushunib tahlil qila olish va o‘z fikrini erkin bayon qilish malakalariga ega bo‘lish har bir soha vakili uchun, qolaversa, har bir fuqaro uchun muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Bu borada ingliz tilshunosligida “Tongue” somatizmining kognitiv-semantik va struktur xususiyatlari to‘la o‘z tadqiqini topmaganligi yoki tadqiqotchilar diqqat markazidan chetda qolganligi sababli ushbu mavzuni tadqiq etish hech kechiktirib bo‘lmaydigan masalalar sirasidan ekanini anglatadi.

Shu jumladan, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2016-yil 13-maydagi “Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti faoliyatini tashkil etish to‘g‘risida”gi PF-4797-son, 2017-yil 16-fevraldagi “Oliy o‘quv yurtidan keyingi ta‘lim tizimini yanada takomillashtirish to‘g‘risida”gi PF-4958-son, 2019-yil 21-oktyabrdagi “O‘zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqei tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PF-5850-son, 2020-yil 20-oktyabrdagi “Mamlakatimizda o‘zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PF-6084-son farmonlari, 2017-yil 20-apreldagi “Oliy ta‘lim tizimini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PQ-2909-son qarori hamda mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa

me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishga ushbu dissertatsiya ishi muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

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

**Muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi.** Dunyo tilshunosligida olamning konseptual va lisoniy manzarasi o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni lingvokognitologiya, lingvokulturlogiya, lingvopragmatika kabi hamkor fanlar nuqtai nazaridan tadqiq etilishining nazariy va metodologik asoslari aks etgan qator fundamental tadqiqotlar va qarashlar yuzaga keladi. Jumladan, A.P.Babushkin (2000, 2001), N.N.Boldirev (2000, 2001, 2004), A.A.Zalevskaya (2000, 2001, 2003), V.I. Karasik (2001, 2002, 2004, 2005), G.G.Slishkin (2000, 2004), S.G.Vorkachev (1993, 1995, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2005), V.M.Toporova (1993, 1996, 1998, 1999, 2000), A.V.Rudakova (2000, 2001), M.V.Pimenova (2001, 2004, 2005), V.V.Krasnix (2000, 2003)<sup>1</sup> va boshqa ko'plab tilshunos olimlarning tadqiqotlarini keltirish mumkin.

Mamlakatimizda konsept va u bilan bog'liq qator masalalar A.A.Abdiazizov, D.U.Ashurova, M.D.Djusupov, A.E.Mamatov, Sh.Safarov, O'.Q.Yusupov, G'.M.Xoshimov, J.A.Yakubov, A.I.Ziyayev, G.I.Ergasheva, Z.A.Kasimova, D.A. Rustamov kabi tilshunos olimlar tomonidan o'rganilgan<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Бабушкин А.П. Бабушкин А.П. Сослагательное наклонение и «возможные миры» / Когнитивная семантика: Материалы II Международной школы-семинара по когнитивной лингвистике, 11-14 сентября 2000 г / Отв. ред. Н.Н. Болдырев: В 2-х ч. - Тамбов: Изд-во ТГУ, 2000. - Ч. 2. -С. 183-184.; Болдырев Н.Н. Когнитивная семантика. Курс лекций по английской филологии. Тамбов: 2000.; Залевская А.А. Психолингвистический подход к проблеме концепта / Методологические проблемы когнитивной лингвистики. – Воронеж, 2001, – С. 39; Карасик В.И. Языковой круг: личность, концепты, дискурс. – М.: Гнозис, 2004. – 390 с.;Слышкин Г.Г. Лингвокультурные концепты и метаконцепты: Автореф. дис...докт. филол. наук.– Волгоград, 2004;Воркачев С.Г. Постулаты лингвоконцептологии / Антология концептов. Т.1. – Волгоград, 2005. – С. 10 – 13; Топорова В.М. Концепт «форма» в семантическом пространстве языка. – Воронеж: «Истоки», 1999. – 175 с.; Рудакова А.В. Экспериментальное изучение концепта “быт” в русском языковом сознании // Культура общения и ее формирование.–Вып. 8. – Воронеж, 2000. – С. 88-94; Пименова М.В. Методология концептуальных исследований. Антология концептов, Т.1. – Волгоград, 2005. – С. 15-19; Красных В.В. «Свой» среди «чужих»: миф или реальность? – М.: Гнозис, 2003. – 375 с.

<sup>2</sup> Abdiazizov A.A. Tilshunoslik nazariyasigakirish. – T., Sharq, 2015. – 176 б.; Ашурова Д.У. Новые подходы к лингвистике текста //Хорijiy filologiya. – №3. – Samarkand. – 2011. – В.26-33; Бабушкин А. П. Типы концептов в лексико-фразеологической семантике языка. – Воронеж: Изд-во ВГУ, 1996. – С. 38.; Вахгонова Д.К. Olamning lisoniy manzarasi tasvirida kontsept va kontseptosfera // Хорijiy filologiya, 2019. – №3. – В. 62-68; Джусупов, Н. Проблема концепта в современной лингвистике // Преподавание языка и литературы. – Т., 2004. –№ 4. с. 12-17; Jo'raeva M. Fransuz va o'zbek ertaklari matnida modallik kategoriyasining lingvokognitiv, milliy-madaniy xususiyatlari: Filol. fan. dok. ...diss. – T., 2016. – 59 b.; Mamatov A.E. Zamonaviy lingvistika. – T.: Noshir, 2019. – В. 160.; Safarov Sh. Kognitiv tilshunoslik. – Jizzax: Sangzor, 2006.– В. 25-46.; Safarov Sh. Semantika. – T.: «O'zbekiston milliy entsiklopediyasi» Davlat ilmiy nashriyoti, 2013. – В. 283.; Yusupov O'.Q. Tilshunoslikdagi yangi yo'nalishlar va ularda ishlatiladigan ayrim istilohlar. Filologiya masalalari.– T. 2011; Хошимов Г.М. К теории концептов и их таксономии в когнитивной лингвистике // Sistem-struktur tilshunoslik muammolari. Filologiya fanlari doktori, professor N.K.Turniyozov tavalludining 70-yilligiga bag'ishlangan Respublika ilmiy-nazariy konferensiyasi materiallari. – Samarkand, 2010; Yakubov J.A. Kontseptning semantik qirralari / “Хорijiy tillarni o'qitishda zamonaviy yondashuvlar” mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjuman materiallari. 2018-yil 11-aprel. 2-kitob. – Farg'ona, 2018. – В. 227-228.; Yoqubov J. Tilshunoslikda konsept va kategoriya terminlariga doir ba'zi mulohazalar / Хорijiy adabiyotshunoslik va tarjimashunoslikning dolzarb masalalari. Ilmiy maqolalar to'plami. Muhammadjon Holbekovning 70 yillik yubileyiga bag'ishlanadi. Samarqand davlat chet tillar instituti. – Samarqand.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida til konsepti bilan bog‘liq ishlarni va ularning matn tarkibida funksional-semantik xususiyatlarini o‘rganish Ya.Pinxasov, Sh.Rahmatullayev, A.Hojiyev, B.Yo‘ldoshev, A.Mamatov, A.Isayev, Sh.Abdullayev, Sh.Usmonova kabi olimlar tomonidan amalga oshirilgan<sup>3</sup>.

Biz olib borayotgan tadqiqotimiz yuqoridagi ishlardan quyidagi lisoniy omillar bilan farq qiladi: 1) Ingliz tilida “tongue” konsepti qo‘llanishining leksik-semantik xususiyatlarini ochib berilishi, 2) “tongue” freymi turli xil konseptual belgilar bilan ifodalanishini aniqlash, 3) ingliz tilida “tongue” konsepti ifodalanishining o‘ziga xos lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarini badiiy matnlar frazeologizm va paremiyalar misolida tahlil qilishdan iborat.

**Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta’lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejaları bilan bog‘liqligi.** Dissertatsiya Andijon davlat chet tillari instituti ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari rejasiga muvofiq “Kognitiv tilshunoslikda konsept muammolarini o‘rganish” mavzusi doirasida bajarilgan.

**Tadqiqotning maqsadi.** Ingliz tilida “tongue” konsepti lisoniy manzarasini tashkillovchi birliklarning struktural-semantik, funksional xususiyatlariga asoslangan tavsif va tasnifini yaratishdan iborat.

**Tadqiqotning vazifalari:**

- ingliz tili izohli va ikki tillik tarjima lug‘atlarida “tongue” konseptining leksikografik ifoda variantlarini belgilash;

- “tongue” konseptini so‘z turkumlari orqali voqelanishtamoyillarini yaratish, lug‘atlarda “tongue” konseptini ifodalovchi birliklarning qayd etilish asoslarini ishlab chiqish;

- ingliz tilida “tongue” konseptining semantikmohiyatini ochib beruvchi leksemalarning sinonimik tarkibini tasniflash;

- ingliz tilida “tongue” konseptini verballashtiruvchi lisoniy birliklar modellarini ishlab chiqish va taxlilini o‘tkazish.

**Tadqiqotning obykti** sifatida ingliz tilida “tongue” konseptini verballashtiruvchi leksik birliklar, frazeologik birliklar, paremiyalar va badiiy matnlar tanlangan.

**Tadqiqotning predmetini** “tongue” konseptini nominativ maydonini tashkil qiluvchi lisoniy birliklarning ingliz tilidagi leksik-semantik, stilistik, lingvomadaniy va lingvopragmatik xususiyatlarini ochib berish tashkil etadi.

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2020. – B. 41-46.; Ziyayev A.I. Tilda intensivatsiya deintifikatsiya semantikasining birlik va shakl paradigmalari hosil qilish. Dok.diss.avtoreferati.- Farg‘ona 2020, - B. 36.; ErgashevaG. Концепт «женщина» с позиции гендерного подхода (на примере фразеологии английского и узбекского языков) // “Türkologiya”. 2010. – №1-2. – С. 72-78.; Kasimova Z.A. Olam va odam konsepsiyasi milliy va jahon adabiyoti an‘analari prizmasida (A.Fitrat, A.Qodiriy, A.Cho‘lpon ijodi misolida)»: Filol.fanlar nomz.diss. avtoreferati. – T., O‘zMU. 2009. – 24 b.; Rустамов Д.А. Мулоқотнинг интралингвистик ва экстралингвистик талқинлари ҳамда замонавий концепциялари. ДДА. Андижон, 2021. – 32 Б.

<sup>3</sup> Пинхасов Й.А. Ҳозирги замон ўзбек адабий тилида модал сўзлар. Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти масалалари. №1, ЎзФА нашриёти, Т., 1961. – Б. 43-49.;HojiyevA. Tilqurilishiningasosiybirliklariyuzasidanmulohazalar // O‘TA, 2004. 3-son. 30-36-betlar; 4-son. 47–48-betlar; RahmatullayevSh. Hozirgi‘zbekadabiytili. – Toshkent, Universitet, 2006.– 476 b.; Mamatov A.E. Tilga kognitiv yondashuvning mohiyati nimada? Tishunoslikning dolzarb masalalari: Prof. A.Nurmonov tavalludining 70 yilligiga bag‘ishlab o‘tkazilgan ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari. – Andijon,2012/-B.212-219; Йўлдошев Б. Фразеологик услубият асослари. – Самарқанд, 1999. – Б. 88-96.

**Tadqiqotning usullari.** Dissertatsiyada kognitiv modellashtirish, freym, distributiv, statistik, kontekstualtahlil usullaridan foydalanilgan.

**Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi:**

ingliz tilida “tongue” konseptining differensial belgi-xususiyatlari, uning maydoniy tabiati, yadro va periferiya qismlari a’zolari aniqlanib, “tongue” konseptini verballashtiruvchi leksemalarning maydon markazi va periferiyasida semantik, funksional yuklamalariga ko‘ra ochib berilgan;

ingliz tilidagi badiiy matnlar hamda maqol va matallarda uchraydigan “tongue” konseptini ifoda etuvchi leksemalarning sodda, morfologik hamda analitik usulda yasalgan struktural tayanch modellari aniqlangan;

ingliz tilida “tongue” konseptini obyektivlashtiruvchi lisoniy birliklarning lingvomadaniy va lingvopragmatik jihatlari, bunga sabab bo‘luvchi intralingvistik va madaniy-ekstralingvistik omillari mavjudligi dalillangan;

ingliz tilida kommunikativ jihatdan relevant hisoblangan “tongue” semali paremiologik birliklar va aforizmlarning uning “somatik a’zo”, “his-tuyg‘uning ifodasi”, “san’at va madaniyatning belgisi” yoki “kuch-qudrat manbai” kabi mazmuniy guruhlari va ularning qo‘llanish statistikasi va stilistik jihatlari isbotlangan.

**Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari** quyidagilardan iborat:

til o‘rganuvchilar, tarjimonlar va oliy o‘quv yurti talabalari uchun leksikologiya, tarjimashunoslik, stilistika, chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik fanlari bo‘yicha darslik va o‘quv qo‘llanmalar yaratish uchun taklif va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilgan;

izohli va ikki tillik lug‘atlarda “tongue” konseptini qayd etish yo‘llari aniqlangan;

ingliz tili leksik-semantik sistemasidan “tongue” konseptini voqelantiruvchi so‘zlarni ajratish mezonlari ishlab chiqilgan;

“tongue” konsepti verbalizatorlarning kontekstual xususiyatlari ochib berilgan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi** qayd qilingan ilmiy natijalarning aniqligi, ishda qo‘llanilgan nazariy ma’lumotlarning yetakchi ilmiy manbalardan, misollarning esa mukammal badiiy matnlardan olinganligi bilan xarakterlanadi, xulosalarning ishonchliligi, muammoning aniq bayon qilinishi, ishda qo‘llanilgan yondashuv va usullarning samaradorligi, nazariy taklif va tavsiyalarning amaliyotga joriy etilganligi, olingan natijalarning vakolatli tashkilotlar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan izohlanadi.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati.** Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati “tongue” konsepti bilan bog‘liq leksika haqidagi umumiy nazariyani boyitish, kelajakda ushbu mavzu yuzasidan olib boriladigan tadqiqotlar uchun muhim manba bo‘lishi, tarjima nazariyasi, qiyosiy tipologiya, psixolingvistika, leksik-semantika, antropolingvistika, stilistika, chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik, leksikologiya, shuningdek, umumiy tilshunoslik masalalari bo‘yicha umumiy va maxsus kurslarni ishlab chiqishda nazariy manba bo‘lib xizmat qilishi mumkinligi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati “Leksikologiya”, “Stilistika”, “Tarjimashunoslik” kurslari bo‘yicha ma’ruzalar o‘qishda, badiiy tarjima sohasi bo‘yicha mutaxassislar tayyorlashda tegishli o‘quv qo‘llanmalar yaratish uchun xizmat qilishi bilan belgilanadi.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi.** Ingliz tilida “tongue” kontsepti verbalizatorlarining lingvomadaniy va lingvopragmatik tadqiqi bo‘yicha olingan ilmiy natijalar asosida:

ingliz tilida “tongue” konseptining differensial belgi-xususiyatlari, uning maydoniy tabiati, yadro va periferiya qismlari a‘zolari aniqlanib, “tongue” konseptini verballashtiruvchi leksemalarning maydon markazi va periferiyasida semantik, funksional yuklamalarigaoid nazariy qarashlar, amaliy tavsiyalar va ilmiy xulosalardan Qo‘qon davlat pedagogika institutida 2020-2022-yillarda amalga oshirilgan “FY 2018 English Access Microscholarship Program” nomli xalqaro loyihada foydalanilgan (Qo‘qon davlat pedagogika institutining 2023-yil 4-maydagi 131-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada chet til bilim ko‘nikmalarini baholash samaradorligini oshirishga erishilgan;

ingliz tilidagi badiiy matnlar hamda maqol va matallarda uchraydigan “tongue” konseptini ifoda etuvchi leksemalarning sodda, morfologik hamda analitik usulda yasalgan struktural tayanch modellari xususidagi xulosalardan “ERASMUS+” hamkorlikda EmpKIDL nomli amaliy loyihada chet tili til bilim ko‘nikmalariga ega bo‘lish va baholash bo‘yicha dasturlar tuzishda hamda qo‘llanmalar tayyorlashda keng qo‘llanilgan (Yangi Asr universitetining (U.Kulijanov rahbarligida “ERASMUS+” hamkorligidagi EmpKIDL nomli loyiha) 2023-yilning 21-iyundagi №02/43-sonli ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada til o‘rganuvchilarning til bilish kompetensiyalari rivojlanishiga, dasturlar sifati takomillashuviga erishilgan;

ingliz tilida “tongue” konseptini obyektivlashtiruvchi lisoniy birliklarning lingvomadaniy va lingvopragmatik jihatlari, bunga sabab bo‘luvchi intralingvistik va madaniy-ekstralingvistik omillari xususidagi nazariy xulosalardan Yangi asr universiteti “Mamlakatshunoslik“ nomli darslik tayyorlashda “Ingliz tilida “tongue” konsepti verbalizatorlarning lingvomadaniy va lingvopragmatik tadqiqi” nomli dissertatsiyaning “tongue” konseptining paradigmatic va sintagmatik hususiyatlari,ingliz tilida “tongue” konseptiga oid paramiologik birliklarning lingvokultrologik tadqiqiga oid nazariy qarashlari, amaliy tavsiyalari va ilmiy hulosalaridan chet tili bilim ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirish, lingvomadaniy, lingvokognitiv hususiyatlarga oid ma’lumotlar va baholash bo‘yicha mezon tuzishda hamda mavzularni tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (Yangi Asr universitetining 2023-yil 23-iyundagi №02/44-sonli ma’lumotnomasi).Natijada til o‘rganuvchilarning mavzu yuzasidan lingvistik, lingvomadaniy va kommunikativ kompetensiyalari oshishiga, bilimlarni baxolash mezonlari takomillashuviga erishilgan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi.** Tadqiqot natijalari bo‘yicha 7 ta xalqaro va 4 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarda qilingan ma’ruzalar bilan jamoatchilik muhokamasidan o‘tkazilgan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining e‘lon qilinganligi.** Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha jami 11 ta ilmiy ish chop etilgan, shulardan O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy

attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 8 ta, jumladan, 1 ta xorijiy jurnal; 3 ta OAK milliy jurnallarda; 2 ta respublika konferensiyalarda e'lon qilingan.

**Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi.** Dissertatsiya tarkibi kirish, uch bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxatidan tashkil topgan bo'lib, umumiy hajmi 131 sahifadan iborat.

## DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Tadqiqotning **Kirish** qismida tadqiqotning dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, maqsadi va vazifalari, ob'ekt va predmeti tavsiflangan, uning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishiga mosligi ko'rsatilgan, ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalari bayon qilingan, olingan natijalarning ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, tadqiqot natijalarining amaliyotga joriy qilinishi, nashr etilgan ishlar va dissertatsiya tuzilishi bo'yicha ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

**Dissertatsiyaning “Kognitiv tilshunoslik va lingvomadaniyatshunoslikda konsept terminining o'рни va ahamiyati”** deb nomlangan birinchi bobida konseptterminining dunyo tilshunosligida qo'llanish xususiyatlari, uning lingvomadaniyatshunoslikdagi o'рни hamda konseptualizatsiya va kategorizatsiya qilish jarayonlarini voqelantiruvchi verbal hamda noverbal vositalarning lingvokognitiv xususiyatlari yoritilgan. Ushbu bobning birinchifasli «**Konsept terminining dunyo tilshunosligida qo'llanish xususiyatlari**» deb nomlangan bo'lib, unda konsept tushunchasining paydo bo'lishi, kognitiv fanlar sirasida kognitiv tilshunoslikning o'рни xususida fikr yuritilgan.

So'nggi o'n yilliklar davomida tilshunoslikdagi mavjud qiyosiy, tarixiy, struktur sistem va antropotsentrik paradigmalar orasida so'ngi paradigma, uning, tarkibiga kiruvchi kognitiv tilshunoslik, faol rivojlanish bosqichiga kirdi. Struktur tilshunoslik tilga belgilar tizimi sifatida qaraydi hamda ilmiy muomalaga tortilgan tahlil predmetini til sistemasidagi o'zaro aloqa va munosabatlar rakursida mazkur xususiyat asosida tadqiq etadi. Struktur tilshunoslikni belgi maqomiga ega bo'lgan til birliklarining struktur tarkibi, ya'ni konstruktiv (qurilish) jihatlari, shuningdek, ularning til tizimidagi maqomi, o'zaro birikishi, distributiv jihatlari kabi masalalar qiziqtiradi.

Kognitiv tilshunoslik ko'zga ko'ringan yirik namoyondalaridan biri, rus olimasi Y.S.Kubryakovaning fikricha, “Kognitiv tilshunoslik til haqidagi fanning nisbatan yangi, istiqbolli bir yo'nalishi bo'lib, uning tahlil markazida til, ya'ni ma'lumotni voqelantirish va transformatsiya qilish, ya'ni uzatishda muhim rol o'ynovchi belgilar tizimini ularning kognitiv asosi bilan uzviy bog'liqlikda olib tadqiq qiladi”<sup>4</sup>.

Bundan kelib chiqadiki, kognitiv tilshunoslik til hodisalarini tafakkur jarayonlari bilan uzviy bog'liqlikda tadqiq qiladi, shuningdek, inson tomonidan

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<sup>4</sup> Кубрякова Е.С. Язык и знание: На пути получения знаний о языке: Части речи с когнитивной точки зрения. Роль языка в познании мира / Рос. академия наук. Ин-т языкознания. – М.: Языки славянской культуры, 2004. – С. 52.

tilning o'rganilish mexanizmlari va konseptuallashtirish hamda kategoriyalashtirish jarayonlari orqali bizni o'rab turgan obyektiv borliq haqidagi bilimlarimizning tarkib topish tamoyillarini ochib berilishi, tushuntirilishi va yoritilishiga keng imkon beradi<sup>5</sup>.

Tilga lingvokognitiv yondashish, jumladan, dunyo haqidagi bilimlarning konseptuallashtirish va mazkur bilimlarning kategoriyalashtirish jarayonlari, pirovardida ularning verbal strukturalarga yo'g'rilishi, ya'ni ular orqali voqelantirilishi yuzasidan olib borgan kuzatishlarimiz zamonaviy ingliz, o'zbek, rus va boshqa tillar tizimidagi mavjud lingvokognitiv modellardagi yetishmayotgan, bir tomondan, tarkibiy bo'g'inlar (zvenolar), kategoriyalar (mikrokategoriyalar, makrokategoriyalar), ikkinchi tomondan, bir qator (mikrokonseptlar, makrokonseptlar, yakka va juft konseptlar, umumiy va xususiy konseptlar)ni, shu bilan birga "konseptual lakuna"larni ham aniqlashga imkon beruvchi qo'shimcha asos, dalil-isbotlarni keltirishga puxta zamin yaratadi<sup>6</sup>.

Birinchi bobning ikkinchi fasli "Lingvomadaniyatshunoslikda konsept terminining o'rni xususida" deb nomlangan bo'lib, unda lingvomadaniyatshunoslik tilshunoslik tarmog'ining nazariy asoslari, rivojlanish tarixi hamda unda konsept terminining o'rni tahlil etilgan.

Hozirgi paytda zamonaviy tilshunoslikda "konsept" tushunchasi tahliliga nisbatan ikkita muhim yondashuvni ta'kidlashimiz mumkin: bu kognitiv tilshunoslik bilan lingvomadaniyatshunoslik fanlarining munosabatlari. Ushbu sohalar yondashuvlarida ham umumiy, ham farqli xususiyatlarni kuzatamiz. Har ikkisida ham til va madaniyat o'rtasidagi aloqadorlik e'tirof etilsa-da, biroq ularni mazkur tushunchani shakllantirishda tilning roli va ahamiyatini belgilashdagi farqli yondashuv ajratib turadi.

Konsept kategoriyasi ikkita yangi paradigmada: lingvokognitologiya va lingvokulturologiyada ishlatilganligi sababli fanlararo maqomga ega bo'ladi. Birinchi yo'nalish vakillari Y.S.Kubryakova, N.A.Boldirev, I.A.Sternin, A.P.Babushkin konseptni voqelik haqiqatining yaxlit, bo'linmagan aks ettirish vazifasini bajaruvchi operatsion ongning birligi sifatida izohlaydilar. Obyektiv borliqdagi narsa va hodisalarning konseptualizatsiyasi jarayonida yuzaga kelgan konseptlarda subyekt faoliyati natijalari, uning bilimlari mazmuni va tajribasi bilimlarning minimum hajmi – bilim kvanti tarzida o'z aksini topadi<sup>7</sup>.

Ikkinchi, madaniy yo'nalish vakillari A.Vejbitskaya, N.D.Arutyunova, V.I.Karasik, D.S.Lixachev, Y.S.Stepanov, L.O.Cheyenko, S.X.Lyapin, V.I.Shaxovskiy, S.G.Vorkachevlar konseptni u yoki bu tarzda etno-semantik o'ziga xosligi bilan ajralib turuvchi mental mohiyat sifatida tushunadi<sup>8</sup>.

Shunday qilib, konseptning lingvistik talqinida uchta asosiy yondashuv mavjud: birinchidan, keng ma'noda, so'z (leksema)lar milliy lisoniy ongning

<sup>5</sup> O'sha manba. – B. 91-95.

<sup>6</sup> O'sha manba.– B. 53-54.

<sup>7</sup> Safarov Sh. Kognitivtilshunoslik. – Jizzax,Sangzor, 2006. – B. 56.

<sup>8</sup> Дорощева Н.В. Удивление как эмоциональный концепт (на материале русского и английского языков): АКД. – Волгоград, 2002. – С. 6-7.

mazmunini tashkil etadigan va til tashuvshuvchilarning “olaning sodda tasvirini” tashkil etadigan tushunchalar sirasiga kiritilgan. D.S.Lixachev bunday tushunchalarning umumiyligi millatning madaniyati jamlangan tilning konseptual sohasini tashkil qiladi, deb taklif qiladi<sup>9</sup>. Mazkur yondashuvda hal etuvchi yetakchi xususiyat borliqni leksik semantika sohasida tushunchalashish jarayoni sanaladi. Bu o‘rinda sohaning yetakchi o‘rganish predmeti sifatida konseptual model belgilanadi, albatta. O‘rganish jarayonida konseptual semantika tarkibini tashkil etuvchi asosiy elementlarni farqlab olish talab etiladi. So‘ngra esa mazkur tarkibiy qismlar orasidagi o‘zaro barqaror aloqalar aniqlanadi.

Shuningdek, ikkinchi yondashuvda Y.S.Stepanovning tushuncha va V.P.Neroznakning esa konsept atamasini tor ma‘noda qo‘llaganliklari ham alohida e‘tiborga molik. Bunda ular alohida etnik qatlam madaniyati sohiblarini tavsiflaydilar<sup>10</sup>. S.G.Vorkachev lisoniy konseptni uchta asosiy tarkibiy qismlarga ajratadi: belgi va muayyan tuzilmani aks ettiruvchi konseptual qism; uni lisoniy ongda obrazli holda qo‘llab-quvvatlovchi qism. Muhimi, tushunchaning nomi aniq bir tilning leksik va grammatik vositalari bilan ifodalanadi. Olim uchun eng muhimlaridan biri bu madaniy konsept masalasidir. S.G.Vorkachevga ko‘ra, konsept aks ettirgan lingvomadaniy aspekt konsept egasining shaxsiyati bilan umumiylik kasb etadi<sup>11</sup>. Demak, biz konseptni o‘rganish bilan ayni damda ma‘lum bir madaniyat sohibi hamda konseptning egasi to‘g‘risida ham axborotga ega bo‘lamiz.

Ushbu bobning uchinchi fasli “Konseptualizatsiya va kategorizatsiya qilish jarayonlarini voqelantiruvchi verbal hamda noverbal vositalarning lingvokognitiv tahlili”ga bag‘ishlangandir. Kategoriyalashtirish – bu odamning kundalik barcha ma‘lumotlarni tartiblash, turlarga ajratish bilan bog‘liq fundamental bilimlar jarayoni hisoblanadi. Obyektlarni guruhlariga ajratish ularning lisoniy xossalaridan kelib chiqadigan jarayondir. Quyida kognitiv tilshunoslikda kategorizatsiya hamda freym tushunchalari atroflicha yoritilib, olimlarning qarashlari orqali ta‘riflar berib o‘tiladi va ketma-ket ko‘rib chiqiladigan muammolar doirasi aniqlanadi: birinchidan, kategoriya nima va uning aspektlari nimalardan iborat; ikkinchidan, kategoriyalar kognitiv siklda qaysi o‘rinni egallaydi; uchinchidan, qanday qilib til birliklarini tahlil qilish orqali kategoriyalarni o‘rganish va qaysi kategoriyalar faktor atributini bilish sohasida aniqlanishi mumkin.

V.Maslovaning fikriga ko‘ra, “kategoriya” atamasi falsafa fanida juda keng qo‘llanilib, bunda u inson aqliy tafakkurining kognitiv shakllaridan biri hisoblanadi. Uning ta‘kidlashicha, falsafada kategoriya eng muhim hisoblanuvchi narsalar; obyektiv olam hodisalari (vaqt, zamon, makon, harakat, sifat va miqdor kabi sinflar) hamda predmetlararo aloqani aks ettiruvchi umumiy tushunchadir<sup>12</sup>.

<sup>9</sup> Лихачев Д.С. Логический анализ языка. Культурные концепты. – М., 1991. – С. 280-287.

<sup>10</sup> Красавский Н.А. Концепт “Зорн” в пословично-поговорочном фонде немецкого языка // Теоретическая и прикладная лингвистика. Выпуск 2. Язык и социальная среда. – Воронеж. Изд-во ВГТУ, 2000. – С. 78-89.

<sup>11</sup> Воркачев С.Г. Счастье как лингвокультурный концепт. – М.: Гнозис, 2004.

<sup>12</sup> Маслова В.А. Когнитивная лингвистика. – Минск, 2004. – С. 40-47.

Ma'lumki, tilga doir turli nazariyalarda kategoriya termini har xil nuqtai nazardan izohlanadi. Misol uchun, funksional-semantik nazariyaga ko'ra, denotativ-referensial nazariyaga ko'ra yoki Ch.Fillmorning freym semantikasi va semantik-kognitiv kategoriya nazariyalariga ko'ra ajratish mumkin<sup>13</sup>.

Kognitiv tilshunoslikning asoschilaridan biri J.Lakoff tomonidan ilgari surilgan prinsipial tezisga ko'ra, til umumiy kognitiv apparatdan foydalanadi. Shuning uchun til kategoriyalari konseptual tizimdagi boshqa kategoriyalar bilan bir xil bo'lishi kerak, xususan, ular prototipik effektlarni va asosiy darajadagi ta'sirlarni ham namoyish etishlari kerak<sup>14</sup>.

E.Rosh birinchi bo'lib "prototiplar nazariyasi va asosiy darajadagi kategoriyalar" yoki oddiygina "prototiplar nazariyasi" nomi bilan mashhur bo'lgan nazariyani yaratgan. O'z nazariyasini yaratishda u klassik nazariyani har tomonlama tanqidiy tahlilga tortgan. Negaki, klassik nazariyada aytilishicha, kategoriyaning belgilab beruvchi jihatlari uning barcha a'zolari uchun umumiy hisoblanadi, shuning uchun mazkur kategoriyada ularning mavqei teng bo'ladi. Roshning prototipik ta'sir nazariyasini o'rganish kategoriya qismlari va asimmetrik tuzilmalar o'rtasidagi asimmetriyani ko'rsatdi. Klassik nazariya buni ko'zda tutmaganligi sababli, uni to'ldirish yoki E. Rosh yaratgan boshqa bir nazariyani taklif qilish kerak bo'lib qoldi<sup>15</sup>.

XX asrning 70-yillari o'rtalarida esa E.Rosh prototiplar kategoriyasi tushunchasini taklif qildi. U kognitiv tayanch nuqtalari (cognitive reference points) va maxsus kategoriya maqomiga ega bo'lgan kategoriya yoki subkategoriya a'zolarining prototiplarini (prototypes) - "kategoriyaning eng yaxshi namunasi" deya nomladi. Prototip ushbu kategoriyaga tegishli a'zo bo'lib, u mazkur kategoriyaga xos bo'lgan barcha jihat va xususiyatlarni to'liq o'zida mujassamlashtiradi va kategoriyaning boshqa barcha a'zolari prototipga o'xshashligiga qarab periferiyada, yadro yaqinroq yoki undan uzoqroqda joylashadi<sup>16</sup>.

Kuzatishlarimiz asosida xulosa qilib shuni aytishimiz mumkinki, J.Lakoffning fikriga ko'ra, lingvistik kategoriyalar, shuningdek, konseptual kategoriyalar prototipik (obrazli) effektlarni namoyon qiladi. Ular fonologiyadan morfologiyaga va sintaksisdan lug'atga qadar tilning barcha sathlarida mavjud. Mazkur effektlarning haqiqatan mavjudligini J.Lakoff til va boshqa konseptual kategoriyalar o'rtasidagi bir xil xususiyatlar borligini dalillash uchun qo'llaydi. Shuning uchun ham til kategoriyalarning umumiy kognitiv mexanizmlaridan foydalanadi<sup>17</sup>.

"Freym" atamasi XX asrning 70-yillarida tilshunoslikda keng qo'llanila boshlandi va shu vaqtdan buyon olimlar tomonidan o'rganilib kelinmoqda. Mazkur

<sup>13</sup> Филлмор Ч. Фреймы и семантика понимания. В кн.: Новое в зарубежной лингвистике. – М.: Прогресс. 1988. – С. 52-92.

<sup>14</sup> Лакофф Дж. Мышление в зеркале классификаторов // Новое в зарубежной лингвистике. – М.: Прогресс, 2004. – Вып. 23. Когнитивные аспекты языка. – С. 86.

<sup>15</sup> Лакофф Дж. Когнитивное моделирование: (Из книги «Женщины, огонь и опасные предметы») / Дж. Лакофф // Язык и интеллект. – М., 1995. – С. 143-184.

<sup>16</sup> O'shamanba. – B. 64.

<sup>17</sup> O'sha manba. – B. 12-51.

termin kognitiv tilshunoslik sohaidan tashqari bilimlar muhandisligi, telekommunikatsiyalar, axborot texnologiyalari sohalari, noshirlik sohasi, sun'iy intellekt, ijtimoiy fanlar kabi qator yo'nalishlarda ham faol iste'molda bo'ladi. "Freym" terminidan turli fanlar yo'nalishlarida foydalanilsa-da, uning mazmun-mohiyati soha matnlari bo'yicha hech o'zgarmaydi. Shunday qilib, mazkur termin o'zida ayrim ma'lumotlarni tashuvchi kognitiv tuzilma, ramka yoki mental obrazni ifodalaydi<sup>18</sup>.

"Freym" terminini (inglizcha "frame" – "ramka" so'zidan olingan) dastlab amerikalik sun'iy intellekt sohasi olimi Marvin Li Minskiy 1970-yillarda fazoviy sahnalarni o'zlashtirish uchun bilim strukturasi ifodalash maqsadida qo'llagan. U "freym" terminini hozirgi qo'llanayotgan ma'noda dastlab "Frames for representing knowledge" nomli asarida ishlatgan, unda olim freym terminiga quyidagicha izoh bergan: "Avvaldan o'ziga tanish bo'lgan yoxud yangi holatlarni bilishga yangitdan harakat qiladigan insonlar o'z xotirasida ayrim ma'lumotlar tuzilmasini tanlaydi, mana shu tuzilma freym hisoblanadi. Uning vositasida tafsilotlarni o'zgartirish bilan yanada kengroq guruhdagi hodisa va jarayonlarni anglashga moslashtiramiz. Demak, freym stereotipik vaziyatlarni aks ettirishning bir usuli"<sup>19</sup>, makropropozitsiya (mavzu)lardan va alohida birliklar bo'lgan slotlardan tashkil topadi. Slotlar esa ma'lumotlarni saqlovchi yacheyka (uya, katakcha) sanaladi.

Ushbu aytilgan mulohaza va dalillar asosida xulosa qilsak: freym strukturasi qo'llash til materiallarining oson tahlil qilinishiga imkon beradi. Mazkur model tarkibida mavjud bo'lgan har qaysi yacheykani (uyani) tashkil etgan ayri-ayri birliklarni tizimga soladi hamda to'laqonli nazorat qilish imkonini beradi.

Xullas, tushunish semantikasi yoxud konsept ongdagi konseptual va kategorial (o'xshatish, turlarga ajratish, farqlash, saralash kabi) jarayonlarning yakuniy natijasi hisoblanadi, chunki u (ya'ni, konsept) obyektiv borliq aks etishining alohida yo'li va usuli hamda konseptualizatsiya, kategorizatsiya kabi muayyan jarayonlarning natijasidir. Obyektiv olamning biror qismi ma'lum darajada aks etgandan so'ng u tushunish semantikasi, ya'ni konseptlar tarzida namoyon bo'ladi. Shuningdek, til vositalari yordamida ifodalanadi. Mazkur tushunchalar asosida quyidagi fikrlarni aytishimiz mumkin: "Tafakkur birligi va mental hodisa sifatida yuzaga keladigan konseptning lisoniy voqelanishi ham nutqiy tafakkur faoliyati natijasidir"<sup>20</sup>.

Shuni ta'kidlash lozimki, "moddiy olam idroki ayni paytda idrok etilayotgan predmet-hodisalar haqida tushuncha vujudga kelishini, keyinchalik ushbu tushuncha mental hodisa – *konsept* sifatida shakllanib, moddiy nom olishini taqozo qiladi. Bu xildagi ko'p bosqichli lingvopsixik faoliyatning natijali (natija muvaffaqiyatli yoki muvaffaqiyatsiz bo'lishidan qat'iy nazar) kechishida asosiy rol ni *lisoniy xotira*

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<sup>18</sup> O'sha manba. – B. 98.

<sup>19</sup> Минский М. Остроумие илогикакогнитивного бессознательного // Новое в зарубежной лингвистике. Вып. XIII: Когнитивные аспекты языка. – М.: 1988. – 289 с.

<sup>20</sup> Safarov Sh. Ko'rsatilgan manba. – B. 18.

o‘ynaydi”<sup>21</sup>, demak, bu ma’noda tilda so‘zlovchining lingvosferasi va lingvaliteti ham, tabiiyki, muhim o‘rin tutadi”<sup>22</sup>.

Dissertatsiyaning ikkinchi bobi “Tongue” konsepti verbalizatorlarining paradigmatic va sintagmatic xususiyatlari” deb nomlangan. Ushbu bobning birinchi fasli “Zamonaviy lingvistik tadqiqotlarda somatik leksika nazariyasining o‘rni”ga bag‘ishlangan.

Somatik organlarga turli xalqlar uchun universal bo‘lgan vazifalar yuklanadi, bu esa organlarni bildiruvchi leksemalarga ma’lum bir obrazli ma’no tirkalishiga olib keladi (masalan, til – faoliyat, muloqot ramzi). Muallifning e’tiborini tortgan antropotsentrik yo‘nalishning eng xarakterli komponentlari – til, bosh, oyoq. L.P.Sakayevning ta’kidlashicha, “insonning deyarli barcha harakatlari, uning hayotining barcha sohalarida, til bilan bevosita bog‘liqdir, bu so‘zning turli frazeologik birliklarda faol ishtirokini ta’minlaydi. “Til” so‘zi boy ramziy ma’noga ega bo‘lib, turli ma’nolarda qo‘llanilganligi sababli, somatik frazeologik birliklarning bu guruhi barcha o‘rganilayotgan tillardagi eng yiriklaridan biridir”<sup>23</sup>.

Rus hamda nemis tillari somatik lug‘atidagi birliklarning ko‘pma’nolilik (semantik va denotativ xususiyatlari bo‘yicha) jihatlarini tadqiq etishga bag‘ishlangan R.Y.Muguning dissertatsiyasida somatizmlar rus va nemis tillari lug‘atidagi ko‘pma’nolilik xususiyati nuqtai nazaridan eng ko‘p material bergan birliklar sifatida e’tirof etiladi va tadqiqotchi ularning “semantik mazmuni inson faoliyati bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan ikkilamchi ma’nolarning shakllanish jarayonini yaqqol namoyish etishlarini” ko‘rsatib beradi<sup>24</sup>.

I.G.Podgorbunskaya, ingliz tilining idiomatik vositalari bilan bilimlarni ifodalash masalasida, “Til – (tongue)” leksemasini frazeologizmlar strukturasi komponenti tarzida “muloqot – communication” konseptining timsoli (obrazi) sifatida o‘rganadi hamda mazkur komponent “ramziy” komponentning idiomasi hosil qilishini aytadi, chunki “til evolyusiyasi jarayonida hissiy tasvir mavhumlasha boshlaydi va ramzga aylanadi”<sup>25</sup>. Muallifning so‘zlariga ko‘ra, *tongue* komponenti “muloqot konseptining ramzi sifatida ifodalanishi, shu komponentli individual idiomalar muloqot va muomalaning namoyon bo‘lish ssenariysi bir qismi bo‘lishi mumkin”<sup>26</sup>.

O‘zbek tilida somatik FBlarning atroflicha tadqiqi A.Isayevning “O‘zbek tilida somatik frazeologizmlar” nomli nomzodlik dissertatsiyasida yoritilgan. Bu tadqiqot o‘zbek tilidagi somatik FBlar tahliliga bag‘ishlangan ilk yirik tadqiqotdir<sup>27</sup>. Mazkur nomzodlik dissertatsiyasi somatik FBlarni diaxron va sinxron aspektlarda

<sup>21</sup> Крысин Х.П. Гипербола в русской разговорной речи / Проблемы структурной лингвистики. Сб. науч.тр. – М.: Наука, 1988, – С. 18.

<sup>22</sup> Сергеева Е.Н. Ко‘rsatilgan manba. – В. 392-393.

<sup>23</sup> O‘shamanba. – В. 12-13.

<sup>24</sup> Мугу Р.Ю. Полисемантизм соматической лексики (на материале русского и немецкого языка): Автореф. дисс.... док. филол. наук.– Майкоп, 2003. – 24 с.

<sup>25</sup> Подгорбунская И.Г. Символ и представление знаний идиоматическими средствами языка (на примере английских идиом с компонентом hand): – М., 2005. – С. 72.

<sup>26</sup> O‘shamanba. – В. 76.

<sup>27</sup> Исаев А. Соматические фразеологизмы узбекского языка: Дисс...канд. филол.наук. – Т., 1976. – С. 196.

o'rganishga bag'ishlanganligi bilan diqqatga sazovordir. Ishda olim asosiy e'tiborini FBlarning shakllanishi va ularning komponent tarkibiga qaratgan. Uning qayd etishicha, o'zbek tilida 1400ga yaqin somatik komponentli FBlar bor va ular tilda taxminan 17,5 %ni tashkil etadi. Shuningdek, somatik FBlarning «Qadimgi turkiy lug'at» va «Devonu lug'otit turk»da aks etishi ham turlicha ekanligi ko'rsatilgan. Masalan, *til*, *bosh*, *ko'z* komponentlari mazkur lug'atlarda tez-tez uchrasa, *bel*, *son* va *but* komponentlari tasodifiy holatlardagina uchrar ekan.

Tadqiqotda qo'llanilgan lug'at materiallari bilan birgalikda har xil nutq va uslublar hamda ingliz tilining elektron korpusidagi matnlardan foydalanilganligi ishning konseptual mazmunini batafsil yoritish maqsadiga xizmat qiladi. Bundan tashqari, tadqiqot davomida konsept mazmunining to'laqonli yoritilishi yo'lida assotsiativ tajriba ma'lumotlari ham e'tiborga olindi. Zero, bu chiqarilgan xulosalarni tekshirish hamda konsept mazmunining aniqlangan tarkibiy qismlarining psixologik mohiyatini tasdiqlash uchun xizmat qiladi.

Ushbu tadqiqot semantik-kognitiv aspektga doir bo'lib, konseptual tahlil usuliga ko'ra konseptning shakllanish va qo'llanishining asosiy kognitiv xossasi bo'lgan metonimiya va uning konsept atrofida shakllangan turli jarayonlarda namoyon bo'lishi hamda konseptning mazmunini ochib beradi.

Ikkinchi bobning "Tongue" leksemasining leksik-semantik va morfologik xususiyatlari" deb nomlangan ikkinchi faslida ingliz tilidagi mazkur konseptning leksik-semantik va grammatik xususiyatlari o'rganilib, uning yadro va periferiyasida o'rinishuvchi verbal birliklar tahlil etilgan, struktur modellari tasniflangan.

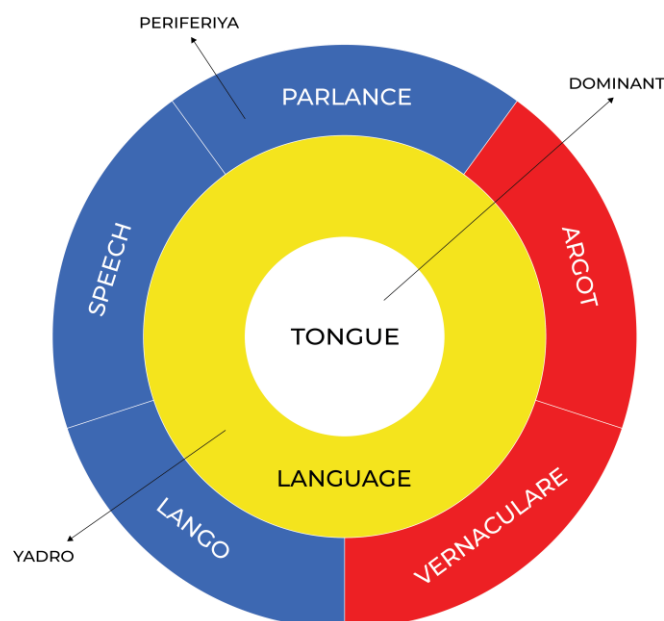
Ingliz tilida "tongue" konsepti arxisemasi zamirida umumiy maydon hosil qilgan, ayro paradigmatic qatorlarni shakllantiruvchi lisoniy birliklarning mazmun planini yoritish nazariy va amaliy ahamiyat egadir.

Izohli lug'atlari ustida o'tkazilgan tahlillar shuni ko'rsatdiki, "tongue" leksemasi ingliz tilida ko'pma'nolilik xususiyatiga ega bo'lib, mazkur ma'nolari yakka holatlarda bo'lsin, yoxud erkin va turg'un birikmalar tarkibida kelgan bo'lsin, har xil ma'nolarni ifodalashi mumkin. "Tongue" leksemasiga aloqador bir qancha ma'nolar ichidan qaysi biri umumiy ma'no kasb etuvchi invariant ekanini aniqlash esa ma'lum murakkabliklarga ega.

"Tongue" konsepti hamda mazkur invariantning variantlari xilma-xil morfologik shakllarda (sodda so'z, qo'shma so'z, juft so'z, yasama so'z) ifodalanadi. Masalan: **tongue** (*ot*), *to tongue* (*fe'l*) sodda **tongue-let**, **tonguelike**, **tongue-walk** (*ot*, *fe'l*) qo'shma, **tongued** (*sifat*) **tongue-i-ness** (*ot*), **tonguefish** (*ot*), **tonguing** (*sifat*), **tongue-tied** (*sifat*), **tongue-less** (*sifat*) kabi yasama so'zlar, **TONGUE-LASHING** (*sifat*), **tongue joint** (*ot*), **tongue-biter** (*ot*), **tongue-tie** (*ot*) kabi qo'shma-yasama so'zlar, orqali ifodalanishini aniqladik.

## 1-chizma

### "Tongue" konsepti maydoni"



Yuqorida zikr qilingan mulohzalarga tayangan holda ta'kidlash mumkinki, "tongue" konseptning yadrosi til egalari uchun faol assotsiatsiya hosil qiladi, kamroq ahamiyatga ega bo'lganlari esa periferiyadan joy oladi va markazdan uzoqlashgan sari ular (assotsiatsiya)ning ma'nosi ham susayib boradi. "Tongue" konseptning yadrosi sifatida so'zlovchi ongida hosil bo'lgan asosiy tushuncha (tasavvur)tan olinadi. Uning periferiyasini esa yadroning kognitiv xususiyatini baholaydigan va izohlab, talqin qilib bera oladigan maydon hosil qiladi.

Ushbu ko'rsatib o'tilgan leksik birliklar morfologik strukturasi bo'yicha quyidagicha modellarda bo'lishi mumkin:

1. N yoki V (sodda tuzilishga ega bir o'zakli so'zlar); **tongue, to tongue**: For example: *And native speakers do less well in oral exams than those whose mother tongue is English, it is claimed* (The Sun. Newspaper. 2016).

2. N+N=N (qo'shma ikki o'zakli so'zlar); **tongueflower, tonguefish**: For example: *Most tonguefish grow no longer than about 30 cm (12 inches); Tonguefish are flattened, drop-shaped flatfish with small eyes, both on the left side of the head, and with long dorsal and anal fins that join with the tail fin*<sup>28</sup>

3. N+suffix=N (ot yasovchi suffiksli yasama so'z); **tongu-er**: For example: *A sarcastic remark was on the tip of her tongu-er*<sup>29</sup>.

4. N+N=V (ot yasovchi ikki suffiksli yasama so'z); **tongue-tie**: For example: *He takes a job at the cinema to get nearer to her but finds himself tongue-tied in her presence*<sup>30</sup>.

5. N+V=Adj (sifat yasovchi suffiksli yasama so'z); **tonguelike**: For example: *In spring, this shade-loving Arum from the Himalayas and southern India produces a devilishly attractive flower featuring a wildly colorful red, yellow and purple spotted, footlong **tonguelike** extension*<sup>31</sup>.

<sup>28</sup>Walker P. Remark. Passages. L., Obden Press, 1927. – P.75.

<sup>29</sup>Maggie Cox. The Wealthy Man's Waitress. Chatswood, N.S.W.: Harlequin Mills & Boon, 2006. – P. 109.

<sup>30</sup>Leslie J. Willie & Meggie's Marriage. L., Wentworth Press, 1837. – P. 53.

<sup>31</sup>Alexander W. My Ain Folk. L., Kessinger Publishing, 1882. – P. 191.

6. N+V=V (ot va fe'ldan iborat so'z birikma); **tongue-walk, tongue-lash**: For example: *But hear you Madam, I pray you let your Page tongue walk with us a little, till you return again*<sup>32</sup>; *Mary's mother gave her a tongue - lashing for coming home late; It's difficult to see tongue-lash in a sentence.*<sup>33</sup>.

7. N+suffix+suffix=Adj (ikki o'zakli sifat yasovchi suffiksli so'z); **tongue-less-ness**: For example: *This thought, if a tongue-less-ness sensation may be called a thought, made me hop and skip with pleasure*<sup>34</sup>.

8. N+suffix=Adj (bir ot va so'z yasovchi suffiksli yasama sifat); **tonguey or tonguy**: For example: *I'd have Rome the capital, myself president, Garibaldi commander-in-chief, Mazzini secretary of state -- a man, Sir, that can lick even Bill Seward himself in a regular, old-fashioned, tonguey, subtile, diplomatic note; There was, indeed, only one woman who talked because she was, as Mr. Kronborg said, "tongue"* (*The Atlantic Monthly, Volume 01, No. 01, November, 1857 A Magazine of Literature, Art, and Politics*).

9. N+V+suffix=Adj (bir ot, bir fe'l va sifat yasovchi affiksli so'z); **tongue-tack-ed**: For example: *where the tip of the tongue – tacked*<sup>35</sup>

10. N+(prep)N=WC (ot va predlogli otdan iborat so'z birikmasi); **tongue in cheek**: For example: *He said that he was a huge fan of the president, although I suspect it was tongue in cheek*<sup>36</sup>.

11. N+N+Adj =WC (ot, bog'lovchi ot va sifatdan iborat so'z birikma); **tongue-and-lip joint**.

Ikkinchi bobning uchinchi fasli "Ingliz tilida "tongue" konseptini ifodalovchi frazeologik birliklarning semantik xususiyatlari" gabag'ishlangan.

Ingliz tili "tongue (til)" konseptiga oid frazeologik birliklarni tarjima qilishdagi uslubiy bo'yoqdorlik, ma'no ko'chish va ko'p ma'nolilik hodisasi tarjimonga muayyan qiyinchiliklar tug'diradi, albatta. Bunday holda tarjimaning adekvatligi ko'p jihatdan tarjimonning kasbiy mahoratiga, tarjima usullarini to'g'ri tanlay olishiga bevosita bog'liqdir.

Frazeologizmlar yoki frazeologik birliklar til leksik qatlamining e'tiborga molik qismi sanaladi. Shuningdek, ular shu til tashuvchilari bo'lgan xalqning hayot tarzi, xalqning donoligi va urf-odat va an'alarini aks ettiruvchi oynadir. Frazeologik birliklar tilda tasviriy-ekspressiv xususiyatga ega bo'lib, o'zida katta hajmdagi ma'lumotni mujassam etadi.

Ko'pincha frazeologik birliklarning grammatik ma'nosi til me'yor talablariga mos kelavermaydi, negaki, ushbu ma'no arxaizmga aylangan bo'ladi. Frazeologik birliklar leksik jihatdan tarkibiy qismlarga ajramaydigan va uzoq yillar davomida tilda shakllanib, turg'un birikma holatiga kelgan tayyor mahsulotdir. Masalan:

*on the tip of one's tongue – tilini uchida turmoq yoki aytilgan narsani qaytadan eslashga harakat qilmoq; To talk the same tongue – tili bir bo'lmoq, hamtovoq*

<sup>32</sup>Aldridge Kitty. *The Wisdom of Bones*. L., Corsair, 2019. – P. 65.

<sup>33</sup>O'sha manba. – B. 74.

<sup>34</sup>John Kenneth Galbraith. *The Affluent Society*, 1998, – P. 3.

<sup>35</sup>Horne J. G. *Lan'wart Loon* 1928. – P. 25.

<sup>36</sup>John Kenneth Galbraith. *The Affluent Society*. N-Y: Makintosh, 1998. – P. 3.

*bo'lmoq, hamfikr bo'lmoq; to be loose tongued – tili uzun bo'lmoq; to become proverbial – tillarda doston bo'lmoq.*

Ingliz tilidagi frazeologik birliklarni boshqa tillarga o'girish juda murakkab vazifa hisoblanib, birinchidan, tarjimon tarjima qilnayotgan matndagi qo'llanilgan frazeologik birliklarning ma'nolarini bilishi shart va o'zgarib turuvchi erkin so'z birikmasidan ajrata olishi lozim. Ushbu frazeologik birikma vositasida ifodalangan misolda uning ma'nosini o'zga tilda bera olishi, ya'ni tarjima tilidagi muqobillarini topishi va uning stilistik jihatdan ifodalilik xususiyatlari va bo'yoqdorligini saqlagan shaklda o'zga tilga tarjima qilish shart.

Frazeologik birikmalarni tarjima qilishda “ekvivalent tarjima” degan tushuncha bor. Ekvivalent tarjimada tarjimon asliyat tilidagi frazeologik birikmaning tarjima tilidagi ekvivalenti, ya'ni ma'nosi hamda frazeologik birikmaning tarkibiy komponentlari strukturasi o'zaro muvofiq keladigan birikma bilan almashtirishi kerak. Har ikkala tildagi frazeologik birikmalarning ma'nosi va tarkibiy tuzilishining o'zaro mosligidan kelib chiqadi. Tarjimaning to'la yoki absolyut muqobili tarjimaga ega bo'ladi. Bu turdagi frazeologik birikmalar qadimgi yozma manbalarda uchraydigan turg'un birikmalar sarasiga kiradi. Masalan: *to have a sharp tongue – tili zahar, tili o'tkir; to have a ready tongue – tili bir g'arich bo'lmoq; to take someone at his tongue – tilidan ushlamoq.*

Aksariyat holatlarda insonlarning hayot tajribasi va kuzatishlari zamirida hosil bo'lgan birikmalar o'zaro muvofiq kelishini kuzatamiz. Misol uchun: *to keep one's mouth shut – tilini tiymoq; to hold one's peace – tilini tiymoq, og'zi mahkam bo'lmoq; to hold one's tongue – tilini tiymoq, tilga ehtiyot bo'lmoq.*

“Tongue-til” semasiga ega bo'lgan komponentli frazeologik birliklarning tahlilini muvaffaqiyatli amalga oshirish uchun biz ularni uch guruhga bo'lib oldik: 1) so'zma-so'z tarjima; 2) qisman tarjima; 3) izohli tarjima:

**1. So'zma-so'z tarjima:** *to have a sharp tongue=tili o'tkiri bo'lmoq; Masalan: Miss Austen had a sharp tongue and a prodigious sense of humour. [W. S. Maugham, 'Ten Novels and Their Authors', ch. Ill] - Miss Ostinning o'tkir tili va ajoyib hazil tuyg'usi bor yedi.*

**2. Qisman tarjima:** *to call smb. everything one can lay one's tongue to(= to calling with offensive words) = haqoratli so'zlarni bilan tanbeh bermoq – Masalan: She's called me everything she can lay her tongue to... [H. Lawson, 'The Romance of the Swag', 'Gettin' Back on Dave Regan]. – Xonim menga yomon so'zlar bilan tanbeh berdi.*

**3. Izohli tarjima:** *keep a civil tongue in one's head (=speak politely, courteously) = xushmuomalalik bilan gapirish – Masalan: Afrs. Dudgeon: What does she want troubling me at this hour, before I'm properly dressed to receive people?Christy: Youd better ask her.Mrs. Dudgeon: (threateningly). Youd better keep a civil tongue in your head [B. Shaw, 'The Devil's Disciple', act I] - Missis Dudgeon: Nega u meni shunday soatda bezovta qiladi' - \*men hali mehmonlarni qabul qilish uchun kiyinmaganman. Kristi:Siz undan so'rashingiz kerak yedi.Missis*

*Dudgeon: (tahdid bilan). Va siz ko'proq xushmuomalalik bilan harakat qilishni o'rgangan bo'lar yedingiz.*

Tadqiqotning uchinchi bobi **“Ingliz tilida “tongue” konseptini ifodalovchi paremiyalogik birliklar va aforizmlarda lisoniy imkoniyat va badiiy voqeanish mushtarakligi”** deb nomlangan bo‘lib, “Ingliz paremiologik birliklari “tongue” konsepti lisoniy reprezentantlari sifatida”, “Ingliz tilida “tongue” konseptiga oid aforizmlarning lingvokulturologik xususiyatlari” hamda “Assotsiativ tajriba” fasllaridan iborat.

Maqollarni o‘rganish Aristotel davrida paremiologiya (yunon tilidan olingan bo‘lib, “*παροιμία*– *paroimía*” – “*paremiya*”, “*proverb*” - “*maqol*”) deb ataldi. Qo‘shma Shtatlardagi taniqli olim Wolfgang Miyledern maqolni “... xalq donoligi, haqiqat, urf-odat va an’anaviy qarashlarni o‘zida mujassam va esda qolarli shaklda o‘zida mujassam etgan, avloddan-avlodga o‘tib kelayotgan metafora, qisqa iboradir”<sup>37</sup> deb ta’riflaydi. Shuningdek, ingliz tilshunos olimi N.Norrik maqollarni quyidagicha ta’riflaydi: “maqol an’anaviy urf-odatlar, to‘g‘ri yo‘lga boshlovchi og‘zaki, didaktik janr umumiy ma’nosiga ega. Maqollarda xalqning boy tarixiy tajribasi, mehnat, hayot va madaniyat bilan bog‘liq tasavvurlari o‘z aksini topgan. Nutqda maqol va matallardan to‘g‘ri foydalanish o‘ziga xos emotsiyanallik baxsh etadi. Binobarin, maqol katta mavzu bo‘lib, uni ko‘p jihatdan ko‘rib chiqish mumkin”<sup>38</sup>.

Tilshunos Permyakov G.L. o‘zining “Osnovi strukturnoy paremiologii” deb nomlangan risolasida matal va maqol munosabatiga to‘xtalar ekan, ularning farqlarini quyidagicha tasniflaydi<sup>39</sup>:

1. Matalning informativ qimmatini ustuvor bo‘lsa (*the rough edge (or side) of your tongue (A harsh scolding or rebuke; a verbal lashing)*), maqolning faktik ahamiyati katta bo‘ladi: *The soothing tongue is a tree of life, but a perverse tongue crushes the spirit (yaxshi til jon ozig‘i, yomon til jon qayg‘usi)*.

2. Matal shaklan nisbiy turg‘un bo‘lib (*The tongue has the power of life and death, and those who love it will eat its fruit*), maqollar nisbatan o‘zgaruvchan va yuqori variativlikka ega bo‘ladi (*Even fools are thought wise if they keep silent, and discerning if they hold their tongues*).

Matallar to‘g‘ri va o‘z ma’nosiga ega bo‘lsa, maqollar majoziy, ko‘chma ma’noda ifodalanadi. Xuddu shunday jihat ingliz tilida matalni idiomalashmagan, maqolni idiomalashgan birlik sifatida baholash imkonini beradi.

Paremiologik birliklar mazmunida dialektikaning qarama-qarshiliklar birligi va kurashi qonuni o‘z aksini topgan. Maqollar va matallar ingliz tilshunosligida ham barqaror lisoniy birliklar sifatida e’tirof etiladi, ayrim ilmiy adabiyotlarda maqollarni iboralar bilan bir guruhda tasnif qilish ham uchraydi. Ularda ma’nolari o‘zaro yaqin bo‘lgan so‘zlar, iboralar, maqollar nutqqa kuchli emotsionallik berishi

<sup>37</sup>Meyer M. From Logic to Rhetoric / Pragmatics and Beyond. – Amsterdam: Philadelphia, 1986. – P. 26; 38.

<sup>38</sup>Norrik N.R.. How Proverbs Mean: Semantic Studies in English Proverbs (Neal R. Norrick). Trends in linguistics: Studies and monographs. Mouton, 1985. – P. 15.

<sup>39</sup>Пермяков Г.Л. Основы структурной паремиологии. – М., 1988. – 234 с.

uchun matnda antiteza uchun xizmat qiladi, deb aytiladi. O‘xshash talqinlarda esa paremiologik birliklarga til birligi sifatida qarash holatlari ham bor.

Paremiologik birliklarning til va nutq dixotomiyasidagi o‘rni masalasi va ma’nolari alohida e’tiborga molik hisoblanadi. Sababi bir qancha adabiyotlarda paremiologik birliklarni til birligi yoki nutq birligi, degan dilemma mavjud. Shunga ko‘ra, biz o‘z tadqiqotimizda ingliz tilidagi “tongue” konseptiga doir maqol va matallarni quyidagi mazmuniy guruhlariga ajratdik:

- 1) “tongue” somatik a’zo sifatida;
- 2) “tongue” konsepti – til (fikir, mulohaza) sifatida;
- 3) “tongue” konsepti – his-tuyg‘uning ifodasi;
- 4) “tongue” konsepti – san’at va madaniyatning belgisi;
- 5) “tongue” konsepti – kuch-qudrat manbai;
- 6) “tongue” konsepti – keskir zabon (hissiyot uyg‘otuvchi biror nimaga nisbatan qo‘llaniladi);
- 7) “tongue” konsepti – bu yaxshi-yomon ta’siri;
- 8) “tongue” konsepti – dushmanlik, raqib kabilar.

Aforizmlarning asosiy xususiyatlari, ya’ni falsafiy, definitivligi semantik kategoriyalarning umumlashtirilgan xarakteri, so‘zning kompozitsion qurilishida tabiiy ravishda aks etadi. Bunday mikrotekst, boshqa gnomik birliklarga qaraganda, buyuk shaxslarning "hayotiy tajribalari mahsuli" deb ham ataladi. Bunda muallif bayonning subyektiv dunyoqarashidan voz kechib, o‘quvchining samimiy mulohazasiga tayyor formula beradi:

*Euch is the residue of design: Bi Rickey - Library is thought in cold storage:  
Lord Samueh*

Badiiy va stilistik vositalar bilan birgalikda aforizmlarning kompozitsion xususiyatlari, tilning gnomik ma’nodagi so‘zlarini ular uchun muqarrar xususiyat – noan’anaviylik bilan ta’minlaydi.

Ilmiy izlanish jarayoni biz ingliz tilidagi “tongue” konseptiga oid aforizmlarda antiteza, o‘xshatish, ironiya, parallelizm, xiazm, ellipsis, ritorika, gradatsiya, anaforakabi stilistik vositalar juda ko‘p ishlatilishiga guvoh bo‘ldik.

Masalan:

1. *Talking should be an exercise of the brain not of the tongue (Gapirish tilning emas, balki miyaning mashqlari bo‘lishi kerak)* (Anonymous)

2. *Queen: Hamlet, thou hast thy father much offended.*

*Ham: Mother, you have my father much offended.*

*Queen: Come, come, you answer with an idle tongue* (William Shakespeare. Hamlet, The Prince of Denmark. Act II, scene I. p-36).

Yuqoridagi misollarda miya bilan til yoki tafakkur bilan til bir-biriga qarama-qarshi qo‘yilishi natijasida ushbu aforizmlarda antiteza hosil bo‘lmoqda.

Ingliz tilidagi “tongue” konseptini ifodalovchi aforizmlardan namunalar tanladik hamda yuqoridagi guruhlariga ajratish mumkin:

**Til – bu zavqlanish hissi:** ingliz tilida “tongue” – “til” so‘zi ishtirok etgan aforizmlarda odam bolasiga berilgan bo‘lib, inson hayotdan zavqlanish imkoniyatining bir me’yori sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi. Quyidagi berilgan aforizmlar

tildan zavqlanish kabi ma'nolarni ifodalab, muloqot jarayonida uni xursand qiluvchi voqea-hodisalarni tushinish uchun ko'prik vazifasini bajaradi:

1. *And this, our life, exempt from public haunt, finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, sermons in stones, and good in everything* (William Shakespeare).

**Til – bu zavqlanish hissi:** ingliz tilida “tongue” – “til” so'zi ishtirok etgan aforizmlarda odam bolasiga berilgan bo'lib, inson hayotdan zavqlanish imkoniyatining bir me'yor sifatida namoyon bo'ladi. Quyidagi berilgan aforizmlar tildan zavqlanish kabi ma'nolarni ifodalab, muloqot jarayonida uni xursand qiluvchi voqea-hodisalarni tushinish uchun ko'prik vazifasini bajaradi:

2. *And this, our life, exempt from public haunt, finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, sermons in stones, and good in everything* (William Shakespeare).

3. *“In the English language there are orphans and widows, but there is no word for the parents who lose a child”*. (Jodi Picoult).

4. *A bitter man needs to place his troubles on the front of his tongue so that they*(Jay Wickre, Dubious Musings of a Peculiar Man).

5. *Like a child who saves their favourite food on the plate for last, I try to save all thoughts of you for the end of the day so I can dream with the taste of you on my tongue”* (Kamand Kojouri).

5. *The language we use creates the reality we experience* (Michael Hyatt).

6. *Just remember, when someone has an accent, it means that he knows one more language than you do”* (Sidney Sheldon, Windmills of the Gods).

7. *We feel free because we lack the very language to articulate our unfreedom”* (Slavoj Žižek).

**Til – bu millat:** til – har bir millatning qalbi, g'ururi, mustaqillik belgisi, kelajagi. Tilsiz hech bir millat to'laqonli xalq bo'la olmaydi. Usiz Vatanning erki yo'q. Biz o'rganayotgan ingliz tilidagi aforizmlarda til millatning millat sifatida tan olinishiga hissa qo'shgan muhim vositasi ekani aks etgan. So'zimiz isboti sifatida biz quyidagi aforizmlarni tahlilga tortdik:

1. *There are many things which cannot be expressed by words. There are many words which cannot be spelled by human tongue. There are many tongues which utter one single truth* (Toba Beta, My Ancestor Was an Ancient Astronaut).

2. *Language is my nation, my village, my wife, my pen-friend, my check-out girl. Language is a complimentary moist lemon-scented cleansing square or handy freshen-up wippette*(Stephen Fry).

3. *The limits of my language means the limits of my world* (Ludwig Wittgenstein).

4. *Silence is the language of god, all else is poor translation*(Rumi);

5. *Political language... is designed to make lies sound truthful and murder respectable, and to give an appearance of solidity to pure wind* (George Orwell).

**Til – bu g'urur:** til – inson g'ururi, qalbning ko'zgidir. U nafaqat inson qalbi, g'ururi, balki til insonning libosidir. Bu libosni qanday kiyish har bir insonning o'ziga bog'liq. Til – bu qalb tarjimoni. Chunki kommunikatsiya jarayonida har bir

so‘z, birinchi bo‘lib qalb torlarida chertiladi. So‘ngra gaplarda jilolanib tinglovchiga yetkaziladi. Shuningdek, biz ingliz tilida til semantikasini ifodalovchi aforizmlarning ichidan g‘urur, iftixor, qalb kabi ma’noda bo‘lganlarini ham tahlilga tortdik:

1. *“Nothing complements a fast mind better than a slow tongue. And nothing aggravates a slow mind better than a fast tongue* (Mokokoma Mokhonoana).

2. *I go silent so I can write. When my tongue is wagging my fingers are silent* (Sonia Rumzi, Simple Conversation).

3. *A woman's weapon is her tongue* (Anthony Trollope. *The Way We Live Now*).

4. *Her beauty was enough to get her into most any situation she desired and her tongue – sharp and venomous – was enough to get her out again* (Thommm Quackenbush, *Danse Macabre (Night's Dream, chpt. 2)*).

5. *If you talk to a man in a language he understands, that goes to his head. If you talk to him in his language, that goes to his heart”* (Nelson Mandela).

6. *“But if thought corrupts language, language can also corrupt thought”* (George Orwell, 1984).

7. *“For last year's words belong to last year's language And next year's words await another voice”* (T.S. Eliot, Four Quartets)

**Til – ofat:** ofat ahamiyatsiz narsalar haqida gaplashishdir. Tildagi barcha ofatlar: odamlar orasidagi xusumat va o‘zaro dushmanlik kayfiyatining paydo bo‘lishi, g‘iybat, chaqimchilik, yolg‘on, tortishuvlar, bir-birini masxara qilish, bir-birining sirlarini ochib, beobro‘ qilish kabi kontekstlarning ham ifodalanishini o‘rganib tahlilga tortdik.

1. *Thieves and liars kill indirectly, unintentionally, and with no other weapon than their tongues and malice* (A.E.H. Veenman).

2. *Remember that it is quicker to destroy than build, so be careful of what you do even with your own tongue”* (Gift Gugu Mona).

3. *The tongue is the soft weapon that kills subtly* (Jaime Tenorio Valenzuela).

4. *Ignorance is no reason with a fool for holding his tongue* (George MacDonald, Mary Marston).

5. *Words can be medicines; they can also be poisons. Words can heal; they can also kill... It all depends on how, when and where they are use and against whom! Let us not abuse our words. It's a misuse of the tongue* (Israelmore Ayivor. *The Great Hand Book of Quotes*).

6. *I see a tongue! Some asshole is licking my peephole* (Mark Tufo. *Zombie Fallout*).

7. *“It's not all bad. Heightened self-consciousness, apartness, an inability to join in, physical shame and self-loathing – they are not all bad. Those devils have been my angels. Without them I would never have disappeared into language, literature, the mind, laughter and all the mad intensities that made and unmade me”* (Stephen Fry. *Moab Is My Washpot*).

8. *We have a natural right to make use of our pens as of our tongue, at our peril, risk and hazard* (Voltaire).

Adabiy aforizmlar adabiy tilning unsuri sifatida aforistik ifodalarning qissalar badiiy tilidagi oʻrni oʻrganilgan. Dono, didaktik xarakterdagi fikrni ixcham shaklda badiiy aks ettirishga qaratilgan aforizmlar asarda obrazlilikni vujudga keltirish, fikrni aniq, taʼsirchan ifodalash vositasi boʻlib, mazmunga teranlik bagʻishlaydi, aqlni peshlaydi.

Til hodisalarining mohiyatini yoritib berishda, jumladan, har qanday adabiy tilining rivojlanishi, metatil meʼyorlarining shakllanishi, boshqa tillar bilan oʻzaro munosabati va boshqa masalalarni yoritishda til taraqqiyot qonuniyatlaridan kelib chiqib, shu qonuniyatlar asosida ishlash va xulosa chiqarish kerak boʻladi. Aks holda toʻgʻri va aniq xulosalarga kelish mumkin boʻlmaydi.

Shunday qilib, ingliz tilidagi aforizmlarda "tongue" konsepti millat, muloqot va hayotdan bahramand boʻlish imkoniyati baholanadigan meʼyor sifatida namoyon boʻladi. "Tongue" konseptining predmetli qatlamini toʻldirib, aforizm mualliflari tildan toʻgʻri maqsadlarda foydalanib, hayotda kechirish va ezgu amallar qilishga chaqiradilar. Tildan toʻgʻri foydalanish – uni jamiyat farovonligiga yoʻnaltirish muhimdir.

Bu aforizmlarning barchasi, asosan, tilning ijobiy tomonlariga urgʻu beradi, odob-axloq qoidalariga yetaklaydi va uning maʼnaviy tomonini yoritib berishga xizmat qiladi.

1. Ingliz tilida "tongue" konseptining assotsiativ qatlamini aniqlash uchun biz ingliz millatiga mansub odamlardan va ingliz tili mutaxassislardan soʻrovnoma oʻtkazdik. Soʻrovnomaga koʻra ingliz tilida soʻzlashuvchilar (45 ta ingliz va 25 ta amerikalik, shuningdek, 29 ta muttaxassis) oʻrtasida til boʻyicha assotsiativ tajriba oʻtkazdik. Soʻrov usulidan foydalanib, biz turli yoshdagi 60 respondent bilan suhbatlashdik: 18 nafar oʻsmir (18 yoshdan 25 yoshgacha boʻlgan oʻgʻil bolalar va qizlar), 30 yoshdan 50 yoshgacha boʻlgan 25 nafar ayol va erkak, 17 nafar pensioner. Soʻrovnoma ishtirokchilaridan "How do you understand the word *"tongue"*?", "What does it mean, in your opinion *"to know the tongue or language"*?", "Could you give synonyms to the word *"tongue"*?", "What proverbs about *"tongue"* do you know? Express your attitude to them", "What aesthetic assessment do you make Tongue?" kabi savollarga javob berish soʻralgan.

Soʻrovnomada ishtirok etganlarning fikricha, ingliz tilida "tongue" konseptining hasad va tashvishga yoʻliqtiruvchi kabi salbiy tomonlari ham uchraydi.

Assotsiativ tajriba maʼlumotlari "tongue" konseptining asosiy modelini toʻldirdi va ingliz tilida soʻzlashuvchilarning ushbu konseptga nisbatan ijobiy munosabatini, ijtimoiy hodisa, kishilar, jamoalar oʻrtasidagi eng muhim aloqa vositasi ekanligini koʻrsatdi.

## XULOSA

1. Bugungi kunga kelib lingvomadaniyatshunoslik fanida bajarilayotgan ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari asosan til va madaniyat mutanosibligini sinxron tarzda oʻrganish va

tasvirlashga bag'ishlangan bo'lib, uning sababi, bir tomondan, lingvomadaniyatshunoslik til omiliga, ikkinchi tomondan, insondagi madaniy omilga yo'naltirilganligi aniqlandi. Lingvomadaniyatshunoslik sohasi "konsept" tushunchasini o'rganishda asosiy yondashuv sifatida ajratib ko'rsatilmoqda. Ana shunday yondashuvlar –til va madaniyat o'rtasidagi o'zaro bog'liqlikni ko'rsatadi.

2. "Konsept" tushunchasi bu – mental tuzilma, u har xil ko'rinish va tarkibdagi bilimlar jamlanmasi yoki umumlashmasi bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Konsept ko'p qirrali mental perseptiv hodisa bo'lib, shakllantirish xususiyatini tashuvchi turli lingvistik vositalar bilan o'rganishning tasviriy-madaniy, perseptiv, konseptual va pragmatik jihatlarini yoritib beradi.

3. Somatizmlarning tilda qo'llanish chastotasi va ularning turli ma'nolarda ifodalanishi stilistik ehtiyoj tufaylidir. Ularning ishtirok etishidan nutq ixchamlashadi, obrazli bo'ladi. Somatik birliklar modallik va tasvirni baholashning muvofiqligi vazifasini bajaradi va matnni hissiy jihatdan yuqori darajaga yetkazishda ekspressivlik darajasi bir xil emasligini ko'rsatdi.

4. Izohli lug'atlarda berilgan somatik so'zlarning definitiyasini o'rganish va "tongue" konseptining ma'nosini tahlil qilish natijasida konseptning o'zagi, uning konseptual qatlami aniqlandi va 6 tematik guruhga ajratildi.

5. "Tongue" leksemasi dunyoning barcha tillari uchun keng ma'noni ifodalovchi atamadir. Ingliz tilida ushbu leksemaning morfologik tarkibi o'rganilib, tuzilishga ko'ra ingliz tilida 11 ta modeli aniqlandi. Yuqoridagi modellardan sodda va murakkab nutq birliklari paydo bo'ladi.

6. Ingliz tilida "tongue" konseptiga doir frazeologik birliklar tarkibiga kiruvchi so'zlarning sintagmatik munosabatlari o'rganildi. Shu bilan birga, "tongue" konseptiga doir frazeologik birliklar keng tahlilga tortilib, ingliz tilida ularning 10 ta strukturaviy modellari ishlab chiqildi.

7. "Tongue" konseptini ifodalovchi paremiologik birliklar og'zaki va yozma nutqda badiiy-estetik vazifa bajarishini o'rganib chiqdik. Ingliz tilida "tongue" leksemasi ishtirok etgan paremiologik birliklar nasriy matnlarda qo'llanganda, eng avvalo, o'xshatish vazifasini bajaradi. Ushbu o'xshatishlar bir necha guruhga bo'lib o'rganildi va paremiologik birliklardan ekspressiv vosita sifatida foydalanishi misollar bilan asoslab berildi.

8. Ingliz tilida "tongue" konseptiga oid paremiologik birliklarning strukturmodellari ishlab chiqildi va ularning qo'llanilish foizi statistik tahlil yordamida aniq raqamlar bilan ko'rsatildi.

9. Ingliz tilidagi aforizmlarning bosh omillari xalq hayotiy tajribasida mavjud bo'lgan istiloh va obrazlar bilan ifodalanishi, voqelik va tushunchalar hamda an'anaviy detallar, xalqning jonli so'zlashuv tilida bayon etilganligidir.

10. Ingliz tilida "tongue" konsepti ishtirok etgan aforizmlar hayotdan zavqlanish, g'urur, ofat, millatni avaylash, yaxshilik va yomonlikni baholovchivosita sifatida qaraladi.

11. Ingliz tilida "tongue" konsepti yuzasida atssotsativ eksperiment so'rovnomasi o'tkazildi. So'rovnomada qatnashgan respondentlarning barchasi tilning inson uchun muloqot va badiiy-estetik vazifasini bajarishini, tilning barcha lug'at boyliklari barcha sohalar uchun amalda xizmat qilishini ta'kidladilar.



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**ANDIJAN STATE INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES**

**KURBANOVA SHOKHIDAKHON ALIJON QIZI**

**LINGUOCULTURAL AND LINGUOPRAGMATIC STUDY OF  
VERBALIZERS OF THE CONCEPT “TONGUE” IN ENGLISH**

**10.00.04 – Language and literature of European, American and Australian nations.**

**ABSTRACT**  
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**Andijan – 2023**

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The dissertation can be found at the Information and Resource Center of the Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages (registered under No. \_\_\_\_). (Address: 5, Boburshoh street, Andijan city, 170100; Tel: (74) 223-42-76. e-mail: [asifl@edu.uz](mailto:asifl@edu.uz)).

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## **INTRODUCTION (Annotation of Dissertation of Doctor (PhD) in Philosophy)**

**Actuality and necessity of the dissertation topic.** In world linguistics, there is an increasing need to study the concepts from the conceptual sphere of different languages in a theoretical and practical aspect. As a result, a number of scientific studies are being carried out in order to study some acquired language or languages within the framework of separate cultural concepts, to describe the characteristics of the language in the semantic field. In this respect, revealing the lexical-semantic features of the concept of "tongue" in English, revealing the structural models of lexemes expressing the concept "tongue" in artistic texts, as well as in proverbs and sayings based on English language materials, determining the nomenclature of the units that make up the core and peripheral parts of the nominative field of the "tongue" concept based on the frame analysis method, also, the characteristic features of the concept "tongue" created the need to study the paradigmatic and syntagmatic features of the linguistic units that verbalize them.

The conceptosphere in world linguistics has to be studied in a variety of ways from both a theoretical and practical standpoint. As a result, several scientific research are being carried out to investigate them within the context of cultural conceptions and to characterise their characteristics in the language's semantic field. This suggests that research on this subject is one of the concerns that cannot be delayed since the cognitive-semantic and structural aspects of the concept of "tongue" in English linguistics have not been thoroughly researched or have been ignored by scholars.

Uzbekistan is putting in front of us the inevitable and responsible realities of keeping pace with the world on the way to its independent development. One of them, without a doubt, the main factor of humanity is the issue of language. Currently, the words that "Science and innovation are the foundation of our country's development, without a doubt" make it possible to further expand the scope of work in this regard. In this regard, learning English, which is the language of international communication in our country, and being able to fully understand and analyze the information given in this language and having the skills to express one's opinion freely is important for every representative of the industry, and also for every citizen. In this regard, as the cognitive-semantic and structural features of somatism "Tongue" in English linguistics have not been fully studied or have been left out of the focus of researchers means that the research of this topic is one of the issues that cannot be postponed.

This dissertation serves to a certain extent in the implementation of tasks specified in Decrees No. PF-4797 dated May 13, 2016 "On the organization of activities of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi", No. PF-4958 of February 16, 2017 "On further improvement of the post-university education system", No. PF-5850 of October 21, 2019 "On measures to fundamentally increase the prestige and position of the Uzbek language as a state language", No. PF-6084 of October 20, 2020 "On measures to further develop the Uzbek language and improve language policy in our country", Decision No. PQ-2909 of April 20, 2017 "On measures to further develop the higher education

system" of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and other regulatory legal documents related to this activity.

**Compliance of the research with the priority directions of the republic's science and technology development.** The work was carried out in compliance with the priority direction I. "Ways to form a system of innovative ideas and implement them in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of an informed society and a democratic state".

**The degree of study of the problem.** In world linguistics, there are a number of fundamental studies and views that reflect the theoretical and methodological foundations of researching the relations between the conceptual and linguistic picture of the world from the perspective of related disciplines such as linguocognitology, linguocultural science, linguopragmatics.

In particular, the researches of A.P.Babushkin (2000, 2001), N.N.Boldirev (2000, 2001, 2004), A.A.Zalevskaya (2000, 2001, 2003), V.I.Karasik (2001, 2002, 2004, 2005), G.G.Slishkin (2000, 2004), S.G.Vorkachev (1993, 1995, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2005), V.M.Toporova (1993, 1996, 1998, 1999, 2000), A.V.Rudakova (2000, 2001), M.V.Pimenova (2001, 2004, 2005), V.V.Krasnykh (2000, 2003)<sup>40</sup> and the researches of many other linguists can be cited.

In our country, the concept and a number of issues related to it have been researched by such linguists as A.A.Abduazizov, D.U.Ashurova, M.D.Djusupov, A.E.Mamatov, Sh.Safarov, O.Q.Yusupov, G.M.Khoshimov, A.I.Ziyayev, D.A.Rustamov, J.A.Yakubov, G.I.Ergasheva, Z.A.Kasimova<sup>41</sup>.

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<sup>40</sup>Бабушкин А.П. Бабушкин А.П. Сослагательное наклонение и «возможные миры» / Когнитивная семантика: Материалы II Международной школы-семинара по когнитивной лингвистике, 11-14 сентября 2000 г / Отв. ред. Н.Н. Болдырев: В 2-х ч. - Тамбов: Изд-во ТГУ, 2000. - Ч. 2. - С. 183-184; Болдырев Н.Н. Когнитивная семантика. Курс лекций по английской филологии. Тамбов: 2000; Залевская А.А. Психолингвистический подход к проблеме концепта / Методологические проблемы когнитивной лингвистики. - Воронеж, 2001, - С. 39; Карасик В.И. Языковой круг: личность, концепты, дискурс. - М.: Гнозис, 2004. - 390с; Слышкин Г.Г. Лингвокультурные концепты и метаконцепты: Автореф. дис...докт. филол. наук. - Волгоград, 2004; Воркачев С.Г. Постулаты лингвоконцептологии / Антология концептов. Т.1. - Волгоград, 2005. - С. 10 - 13; Топорова В.М. Концепт «форма» в семантическом пространстве языка. - Воронеж: «Истоки», 1999. - 175 с.; Рудакова А.В. Экспериментальное изучение концепта "быт" в русском языковом сознании // Культура общения и ее формирование. - Вып. 8. - Воронеж, 2000. - С. 88-94; Пименова М.В. Методология концептуальных исследований. Антология концептов, Т.1. - Волгоград, 2005. - С. 15-19; Красных В.В. «Свой» среди «чужих»: миф или реальность? - М.: Гнозис, 2003. - 375 с.

<sup>41</sup>Abduazizov A.A. Tilshunoslik nazariyasiga kirish. - T., "Sharq" 2015. - 176 б.; Ашурова Д.У. Новые подходы к лингвистике текста // Хоржий filologiya. - №3. - Samarkand. - 2011. - В.26-33; Бабушкин А. П. Типы концептов в лексико-фразеологической семантике языка. - Воронеж: Изд-во ВГУ, 1996. - С. 38.; Вахронова Д.К. Olamning lisoniy manzarasi tasvirida kontsept va kontseptosfera// Хоржий filologiya, 2019. - №3. - В. 62-68; Джусупов, Н. Проблема концепта в современной лингвистике // Преподавание языка и литературы. - Т., 2004. -№ 4. С. 12-17; Jo'raeva M.Fransuz va o'zbek ertaklari matnida modallik kategoriyasining lingvokognitiv, milliy-madaniy xususiyatlari: Filol. fan. dok. ...diss.- T., 2016. - В. 59.; Mamatov A.E. Zamonaviy lingvistika. - T.: Noshir, 2019. - В. 160.; Safarov Sh. Kognitiv tilshunoslik. - Jizzax: Sangzor, 2006.- В. 25-46.; Safarov Sh. Semantika. - T.: «O'zbekiston milliy entsiklopediyasi» Davlat ilmiy nashriyoti, 2013. - В. 283.; Yusupov O'.Q. Tilshunoslikdagi yangi yo'nalishlar va ularda ishlatiladigan ayrim istilohlar. Filologiya masalalari.- T. 2011; Хошимов Г.М. К теории концептов и их таксономик в когнитивной лингвистике // Sistem-struktur tilshunoslik muammolari. Filologiya fanlari doktori, professor N.K.Turniyozov tavalludining 70-yilligiga bag'ishlangan Respublika ilmiy-nazariy konferensiyasi materiallari. Samarkand, 2010; Yakubov J.A. Kontseptning semantik qirralari / "Хоржий tillarni o'qitishda zamonaviy yondashuvlar" mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjuman materiallari. 2018 yil 11 aprel. 2-kitob. Farg'ona, 2018. - В. 227-228.; Yoqubov J. Tilshunoslikda kontsept va kategoriya terminlariga doir ba'zi mulohazalar / Хоржий adabiyotshunoslik va tarjimashunoslikning dolzarb masalalari. Ilmiy maqolalar to'plami. Muhammadjon Holbekovning 70 yillik yubileyiga bag'ishlanadi. Samarqand davlat chet tillar instituti. - Samarqand. 2020. - В. 41-46.; Ergasheva G. Концепт «женщина» с позиции гендерного подхода (на примере фразеологии

Studying works related to language somatics in Uzbek linguistics and their functional-semantic features in the text was carried out by such scientists as Ya.Pinkhasov, Sh.Rakhmatullayev, A.Hojiyev, B.Yoldoshev, A.Mamatov, A.Isayev, Sh.Abdullayev, Sh.Usmonova<sup>42</sup>.

Our research differs from the above works by the following linguistic factors:

1) Revealing the lexical-semantic features of the use of the "tongue" concept in English, 2) establishing that the "tongue" frame is represented by different conceptual symbols, 3) analyzing the specific linguistic and cultural features of the expression of the concept "tongue" in English using the example of phraseologisms and pemyes in artistic texts.

**The connection of the research with the research plans of the higher educational institution where the dissertation was completed.** The dissertation was completed in accordance with the scientific research plan of the Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages within the framework of the topic "Current Issues of Modern Linguistics".

**The aim of the research** is to create a description and classification based on the structural-semantic, functional characteristics of the units that make up the linguistic picture of the concept of "tongue" in English.

**Tasks of the research:**

studying theoretical views on linguocultural analysis, concept and frame in linguistics;

defining the lexicographical expression options of the concept "tongue" in the English explanatory and bilingual translation dictionaries;

creating the principles of realization of the concept "tongue" through word groups, to develop the basis of recording units representing the concept "tongue" in dictionaries;

classifying the synonymous composition of lexemes that reveal the semantic essence of the concept "tongue" in English;

developing and analyzing of models of linguistic units verbalizing the concept "tongue" in English.

**The object of the research.** Explanatory dictionaries, pemyes and artistic texts containing lexical units verbalizing the concept of "tongue" in English were selected as the object of the research.

**The subject of the research** is to reveal the lexical-semantic, stylistic, linguocultural and linguo-pragmatic features of the linguistic units that make up the nominative field of "tongue" in English.

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английского и узбекского языков) // "Türkologiya". 2010. –№1-2. – С. 72-78.; Kasimova Z.A. Olam va odam kontseptsiyasi milliy va jahon adabiyoti an'analari prizmasida (A.Fitrat, A.Qodiriy, A.Cho'lpon ijodi misolida): Filol.fanlar nomz.diss. avtoreferati. – T., O'zMU. 2009. – 24 b.

<sup>42</sup> Пинхасов Й.А. Хозирги замон ўзбек адабий тилида модал сўзлар. Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти масалалари. №1, ЎзФА нашриёти, Т., 1961. Б-43-49; Hojiyev A. Tilqurilishining asosiy birliklari yuzasidan mulohazalar // O'TA, 2004. 3-son. 30–36-betlar; 4-son. 47–48-betlar; Rahmatullayev Sh. Hozirgi 'zbek adabiy tili. – Toshkent, Universiteti, 2006.- 476 b.; Mamatov A.E. Tilga kognitiv yondashuvning mohiyati nimada? Tishunoslikning dolzarb masalalari: Prof. A.Nurmonov tavalludining 70 yilligiga bag'ishlab o'tkazilgan ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari.-Andijon, 2012/- B.212-219; Йўлдошев Б. Фразеологик услубият асослари. – Самарканд, 1999. – Б. 88-96.

**Research methods.** Cognitive modeling, frame, distributive, statistical, functional and contextual analysis methods were used in the dissertation.

**The scientific novelty of the research:**

the differential characteristics of the concept of "tongue" in English, its spatial nature, members of the core and peripheral parts are determined, and the lexemes verbalizing the "tongue" concept are revealed according to the semantic and functional loadings in the center and periphery of the field;

simple, morphological and analytical structural base models of lexemes expressing the concept of "tongue" found in English literary texts and proverbs and sayings are identified;

it is proved that there are linguistic units that objectify the concept of "tongue" in English, linguo-cultural and linguo-pragmatic aspects, intra-linguistic and cultural-extra-linguistic factors that cause this;

paremiological units and aphorisms with the seme of "tongue" considered communicatively relevant in English and its meaningful groups such as "somatic organ", "expression of feeling", "sign of art and culture" or "source of power" and their use statistics and stylistic aspects are proven.

**The results of the research** are as follows:

suggestions and recommendations for creation of textbooks and training manuals for language learners, translators and university students in lexicology, translation studies, stylistics, hybrid linguistics were developed

ways to record the concept of "tongue" in explanatory and bilingual dictionaries were determined;

criteria for distinguishing words from the lexical-semantic system of the English language that realize the concept "tongue" were developed;

the contextual features of the verbalizers of the "tongue" concept were revealed.

**The reliability of the research results** is characterized by the accuracy of the recorded scientific results, the fact that the theoretical information used in the work is obtained from leading scientific sources, and the examples are taken from excellent literary texts, the reliability of the conclusions, the clear statement of the problem, the effectiveness of the approach and methods used in the work, the application of theoretical proposals and recommendations to practice its introduction is explained by the confirmation of the obtained results by authorized organizations.

**Scientific and practical importance of research results.** The scientific importance of the research results is to enrich the general theory of the lexicon related to the concept "tongue", to be an important source for future research on this topic, translation theory, comparative typology, psycholinguistics, lexical-semantics, anthropolinguistics, stylistics, etc. The work is determined by the fact that it can serve as a theoretical resource in the development of general and special courses on linguistics, lexicology, as well as general linguistic issues.

The practical importance of the research results is determined by the fact that they serve to create appropriate training manuals for the courses of "Lexicology", "Stylistics", "Translation Studies", and for the training of specialists in the field of literary translation.

**Implementation of research results.** Based on the scientific results of the linguistic-cultural and linguo-pragmatic study of verbalizers of the concept of "tongue" in English:

The differential characteristics of the concept of "tongue" in English, its field nature, members of the core and peripheral parts are determined, theoretical views, practical recommendations and scientific conclusions regarding the semantic and functional loads of lexemes verbalizing the concept of "tongue" in the center and periphery of the field were used in the international project "FY 2018 English Access Microscholarship Program" implemented at the Kokan State Pedagogical Institute in 2020-2022 (Reference No. 131 of May 4, 2023 of the Kokan State Pedagogical Institute). As a result, increasing the effectiveness of foreign language skills assessment was achieved;

conclusions about simple, morphological and analytical structural base models of lexemes expressing the concept of "tongue" found in English literary texts and proverbs and sayings were widely used in creating programs for acquiring and evaluating foreign language skills and in preparing manuals in the practical project called EmpKIDL in collaboration with "ERASMUS+", (EmpKIDL project in cooperation with "ERASMUS+" of New Century University (led by U. Kulijanov) Reference No. 02/43 of June 21, 2023)). As a result, the development of language skills of language learners, improvement of the quality of programs was achieved;

Linguistic-cultural and linguo-pragmatic aspects of linguistic units objectifying the concept of "tongue" in English, theoretical conclusions about intralinguistic and cultural-extralinguistic factors that cause this were used in preparing New Century University textbook "Country Studies", the paradigmatic and syntagmatic characteristics of the concept of "tongue", the theoretical views, practical recommendations and scientific conclusions of the dissertation "Linguo-cultural and linguo-pragmatic study of verbalizers of the concept of "tongue" in English, theoretical views, practical recommendations and scientific conclusions of the paremiological units related to the concept of "tongue" in English were used in development of foreign language knowledge skills, information and assessment of linguistic, cultural, linguistic and cognitive characteristics and preparation of topics (Reference No. 02/44 of New Century University dated June 23, 2023). As a result, linguistic, linguistic, and communicative competences of language learners on the subject were increased, and the criteria for evaluating knowledge were improved.

**Approbation of research results.** According to the results of the research, public discussion was held with reports made at 7 international and 4 national scientific-practical conferences.

**Publication of research results.** A total of 11 scientific works were published on the subject of the dissertation, of which 8 articles were published in scientific publications, including 1 national and 3 foreign journals, in which the main scientific results of doctoral dissertations of the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan were recommended for publication.

**The structure and scope of the dissertation.** The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, a list of used literature, and the total volume is 135 pages.

## THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the introductory part of the research, the relevance and necessity of the research is based, the aim and tasks, the object and the subject are described, its compatibility with the priority direction of the development of science and technology of the republic is shown, its scientific innovation and practical results are described, the scientific and practical significance of the obtained results information on the implementation of the research results, published works and the structure of the dissertation is presented.

The first chapter of the dissertation, entitled **“The role and importance of the term concept in cognitive linguistics and linguoculturology”** covers the features of the use of the term concept in world linguistics, its place in linguistics and cultural studies, as well as the linguistic and cognitive features of verbal and non-verbal tools that realize the processes of conceptualization and categorization. The first part of this chapter is called **"Characteristics of the use of the term concept in world linguistics"**, and it discusses the emergence of the concept concept, the place of cognitive linguistics among cognitive sciences.

In recent decades, the science of language has split into two major research areas: structural linguistics and cognitive linguistics. Structural linguistics looks at language as a system of signs and studies the subject of analysis, which is brought into scientific treatment, based on this feature from the perspective of interaction and relations in the language system. Structural linguistics is interested in issues such as the structural composition of language units that have the status of a sign, that is, the constructive (construction) aspects, as well as their status in the language system, their interconnection, distributive aspects.

According to Russian scientist Y.S. Kubryakova, one of the prominent representatives of cognitive linguistics, "Cognitive linguistics is a relatively new, promising branch of the science of language, in the center of its analysis is language, i.e. information realization and transformation, i.e. transmission explores the significant role-playing system of symbols in relation to their cognitive basis"<sup>43</sup>.

It follows from this that cognitive linguistics studies language phenomena in an integral connection with thought processes, it also provides a wide opportunity to reveal, explain and illuminate the principles of our knowledge about the objective existence that surrounds us through the mechanisms of language learning by humans and the processes of conceptualization and categorization<sup>44</sup>.

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<sup>43</sup> Кубрякова Е.С. Язык и знание: На пути получения знаний о языке: Части речи с когнитивной точки зрения. Роль языка в познании мира / Рос. академия наук. Ин-т языкознания. – М.: Языки славянской культуры, 2004. – 560 с. – (Язык. Семиотика. Культура) – С. 52.

<sup>43</sup>O'shamanba. – с 103-104

<sup>44</sup>O'shamanba.,-b 91-95

Linguistic approach to language, including the processes of conceptualization of knowledge about the world and the categorization of this knowledge, and ultimately their orientation into verbal structures, i.e., their realization through them, creates a thorough basis for our observations to provide additional grounds and evidence allowing to identify, on the one hand, structural links, categories (microcategories, macrocategories), on the other hand, a number of (microconcepts, macroconcepts, single and double concepts, general and private concepts), at the same time identifying "conceptual lacunae".<sup>45</sup>

The second part of the first chapter is called "**On the role of the term concept in linguoculturology**", which analyzes the theoretical foundations of the branch of linguistics, the history of development, and the role of the term concept.

Currently, we can highlight two important approaches to the analysis of the notion "concept" in modern linguistics: the relationship between cognitive linguistics and linguistics. We observe both commonalities and differences in the approaches of these fields. Although the connection between language and culture is recognized in both, they are distinguished by a different approach to defining the role and importance of language in the formation of this concept.

The category of concept has an interdisciplinary status due to the fact that it is used in two new paradigms: linguocognitology and linguoculturology. Representatives of the first direction Y.S.Kubryakova, N.A.Boldirev, I.A.Sternin, A.P.Babushkin interpret the concept as a unit of operational consciousness that performs the function of a unified, undivided reflection of reality. The results of the subject's activity, the content of its knowledge and experience are reflected in the concepts created during the conceptualization of things and events in the objective existence in the form of the minimum volume of knowledge - the quantum of knowledge<sup>46</sup>.

Representatives of the second, cultural direction A.Vezhbitskaya, N.D.Arutyunova, V.I.Karasik, D.S.Likhachev, Y.S.Stepanov, L.O.Cheyenko, S.H.Lyapin, V.I.Shakovsky, S.G.Vorkachev understand the concept as a mental essence, which in one way or another is distinguished by its ethno-semantic identity<sup>47</sup>.

Thus, there are three main approaches to the linguistic interpretation of the concept: first, in a broad sense, words (lexemes) are included among the concepts that make up the content of the national linguistic consciousness and make up the "simple picture of the world" of the speakers of the language. D.S. Likhachev suggests that the totality of such concepts constitutes the conceptual sphere of the language in which the culture of the nation is concentrated<sup>48</sup>. In this approach, the leading feature is the process of understanding existence in the field of lexical semantics. In this place, the conceptual model is defined as the leading study subject of the field, of course. In the process of learning, it is necessary to distinguish the main elements that make up the composition of conceptual semantics. Then, stable relationships between these components are determined.

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<sup>45</sup> О'шаманба – В. 53-54

<sup>46</sup> Safarov Sh. Kognitivtilshunoslik. – Jizzax, Sangzor, 2006. – В. 56.

<sup>47</sup> Дорофеева Н.В. Удивление как эмоциональный концепт (на материале русского и английского языков): АКД. – Волгоград, 2002. – С. 6-7.

<sup>48</sup> Лихачев Д.С. Логический анализ языка. Культурные концепты. – М., 1991. – С. 280-287.

It is also noteworthy that Y.S. Stepanov and V.P. Neroznak used the term concept in a narrow sense in the second approach. In this, they describe the owners of the culture of a particular ethnic group<sup>49</sup>. S.G. Vorkachev divides the linguistic concept into three main components: a conceptual part that reflects a sign and a specific structure; the part that supports it figuratively in the linguistic mind. It is important that the name of the concept is expressed by the lexical and grammatical means of a specific language. One of the most important for the scientist is the question of the cultural concept. According to S.G. Vorkachev, the linguistic and cultural aspect reflected by the concept is in common with the personality of the owner of the concept<sup>50</sup>. So, when we study the concept, we get information about the owner of a certain culture and the owner of the concept at the same time.

The third part of this chapter is devoted to "Linguocognitive analysis of verbal and non-verbal means that realize the processes of conceptualization and categorization". Categorization is a process of fundamental knowledge related to sorting and classifying all the information of a person's everyday life. Classification of objects into groups is a process based on their linguistic properties. Below, the concepts of categorization and frame in cognitive linguistics are covered, definitions are given through the views of scientists, and the range of problems to be considered in sequence is determined: first, what is a category and what are its aspects; secondly, what place do the categories occupy in the cognitive cycle; thirdly, how to learn categories by analyzing language units and which categories can be determined in the field of factor attribute knowledge.

According to V. Maslova, the term "category" is widely used in philosophy, where it is considered one of the cognitive forms of human mental thinking. She claims that categories are the most important things in philosophy; is a general concept that reflects the phenomena of the objective world (classes such as time, time, space, movement, quality and quantity) and intersubjective communication<sup>51</sup>.

It is known that in different theories of language, the term category is interpreted from different points of view. For example, it can be distinguished according to the functional-semantic theory, according to the denotative-referential theory, or according to Ch. Fillmore's frame semantics and semantic-cognitive category theories<sup>52</sup>.

According to the principle thesis put forward by J. Lakoff, one of the founders of cognitive linguistics, language uses a general cognitive apparatus. Language categories must therefore be identical to other categories in the conceptual system, in particular they must exhibit both prototypic effects and basic-level effects<sup>53</sup>.

E. Roche was the first to create a theory later known as "prototype theory and basic-level categories" or simply "prototype theory". When creating his theory, he subjected the classical theory to a comprehensive critical analysis. After all,

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<sup>49</sup>Красавский Н.А. Концепт "Зорн" в пословично-поговорочном фонде немецкого языка // Теоретическая и прикладная лингвистика. Выпуск 2. Язык и социальная среда. – Воронеж. Изд-во ВГТУ, 2000. – С. 78-89.

<sup>50</sup>Воркачев С.Г. Счастье как лингвокультурный концепт. – М.: Гнозис, 2004.

<sup>51</sup>Маслова В.А. Когнитивная лингвистика. – Минск, 2004. – С. 40-47.

<sup>52</sup>Филлмор Ч. Фреймы и семантика понимания. В кн.: Новое в зарубежной лингвистике. – М.: Прогресс. 1988. – С. 52-92.

<sup>53</sup>Лакофф Дж. Мышление в зеркале классификаторов // Новое в зарубежной лингвистике. – М.: Прогресс, 2004. – Вып. 23. Когнитивные аспекты языка. – С. 86.

according to the classical theory, the aspects defining the category are common to all its members, so their position in this category is equal. A study of Roche's theory of prototypic affect showed an asymmetry between category parts and asymmetric structures. Since the classical theory does not take this into account, it is necessary to supplement it or propose another theory created by E. Roche<sup>54</sup>.

In the mid-70s of the 20th century, E. Roche proposed the concept of the category of prototypes. He called cognitive reference points and prototypes of members of a category or subcategory that have the status of a special category - "the best example of a category". A prototype is a member belonging to this category, which fully embodies all aspects and characteristics characteristic of this category, and all other members of the category are located on the periphery, closer to or further from the core, depending on their similarity to the prototype<sup>55</sup>.

Based on our observations, we can conclude that, according to J. Lakoff, linguistic categories, as well as conceptual categories, exhibit prototypical (imagery) effects. They exist at all levels of language, from phonology to morphology and from syntax to vocabulary. The real existence of these effects is used by J. Lakoff to prove that language and other conceptual categories have the same characteristics. Therefore, the language uses general cognitive mechanisms of categories<sup>56</sup>.

The term "frame" was widely used in linguistics in the 70s of the 20th century and has been studied by scientists ever since. In addition to the field of cognitive linguistics, this term is actively used in a number of areas such as knowledge engineering, telecommunications, information technology, publishing, artificial intelligence, and social sciences. Although the term "frame" is used in different fields of science, its meaning does not change according to the texts of the field. Thus, this term represents a cognitive structure, frame or mental image that carries certain information<sup>57</sup>.

The term "frame" (derived from the English word "frame" - "ramka") was first used by the American artificial intelligence scientist Marvin Lee Minsky in the 1970s in order to express the knowledge structure for mastering spatial scenes. He first used the term "frame" in the current sense in his work entitled "Frames for representing knowledge", in which the scientist explained the term frame as follows: "People who are familiar with themselves or try to learn new situations anew in their memory selects some data structure, this structure is a frame. By means of it, by changing the details, we adapt to the understanding of events and processes in a wider group. So, the frame is a way of representing stereotypical situations, it consists of macropropositions (themes) and slots, which are separate units. Slots are cells that store data.

Based on these considerations and arguments, we can conclude: the use of the frame structure allows for easy analysis of language materials. This model integrates the various units that make up each cell and allows full control.

So, the semantics of understanding or the concept is the final result of the conceptual and categorical (similarity, classification, differentiation, sorting)

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<sup>54</sup>Лакофф Дж. Когнитивное моделирование: (Из книги «Женщины, огонь и опасные предметы») / Дж. Лакофф // Язык и интеллект. – М., 1995. – С. 143-184.

<sup>55</sup>О'shamanba. – В. 64.

<sup>56</sup>Лакофф Дж. Ко'rsatilgan manba. – В. 12-51.

<sup>57</sup>О'shamanba. – В. 98.

processes in the mind, because it (i.e concept) is a special way and method of reflecting the objective existence, as well as conceptualization, categorization, etc. is the result of certain processes. After some part of the objective world is reflected to a certain extent, it appears in the form of semantics of understanding, that is, concepts. It is also expressed using language tools. Based on these concepts, we can say the following: "The unity of thought and the linguistic realization of the concept that occurs as a mental phenomenon is also the result of speech thinking activity"<sup>58</sup>.

It should be noted that "the perception of the material world requires the creation of an understanding of the perceived objects and phenomena, and later this understanding is formed as a mental phenomenon - a concept and receives a material name. *Linguistic memory* plays the main role in the outcome (regardless of whether the result is successful or unsuccessful) of this type of multi-level lingu-psychic activity, therefore, in this sense, the linguosphere and linguality of the speaker of the language naturally play an important role"<sup>59</sup>.

The second chapter of the dissertation is entitled "Paradigmatic and syntagmatic features of the concept of Tongue". The first part of this chapter is devoted to "The role of somatic lexical theory in modern linguistic research".

Somatic organs are assigned tasks that are universal for different peoples, which leads to the attachment of a certain figurative meaning to the lexemes denoting the organs (for example, language is a symbol of activity, communication). The most characteristic components of the anthropocentric direction, which attracted the author's attention, are the tongue, head, and feet. L.P.Sakayeva stated that "almost all actions of a person, in all spheres of his life, are directly related to the language, which ensures the active participation of the word in various phraseological units. Since the word "language" has a rich symbolic meaning and is used in different meanings, this group of somatic phraseological units is one of the largest in all studied languages"<sup>60</sup>.

In R.Y. Mugu's dissertation devoted to researching the aspects of ambiguity (in terms of semantic and denotative properties) of units in the somatic vocabulary of Russian and German languages, somatisms provided the most material in terms of the feature of ambiguity in the vocabulary of Russian and German languages. are recognized as units, and the researcher shows that they "clearly demonstrate the process of formation of secondary meanings, the semantic content of which is related to human activity"<sup>61</sup>.

I.G.Podgorbunskaya, in the issue of expressing knowledge with idiomatic means of the English language, studies the lexeme "Til - (tongue)" as a component of the structure of phraseology as a symbol (image) of the concept of "communication" and says that this component forms the idiom of the "symbolic" component, because "in the process of language evolution, the emotional image begins to become abstract and becomes a symbol"<sup>62</sup>. According to the author, the

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<sup>58</sup>Safarov Sh. Ko'rsatilgan manba. – B. 18.

<sup>59</sup>Сергеева Е.Н. Ko'rsatilgan manba. – B.392-393.

<sup>60</sup>O'shamanba. – B. 12-13.

<sup>61</sup>Мугу Р.Ю. Полисемантизм соматической лексики (на материале русского и немецкого языка): Автореф. дисс.... док. филол. наук.– Майкоп, 2003. – 24 с.

<sup>62</sup>Подгорбунская И.Г. Символ и представление знаний идиоматическими средствами языка (на примере английских идиом с компонентом hand): – М., 2005. – С. 72.

tongue component "can be expressed as a symbol of the concept of communication, and individual idioms with this component can be part of the script of the manifestation of communication and behavior"<sup>63</sup>.

A detailed study of somatic phraseological units in the Uzbek language is covered in A. Isayev's candidate thesis entitled "Somatic phraseological units in the Uzbek language". This study is the first major study devoted to the analysis of somatic phraseological units in the Uzbek language<sup>64</sup>. This candidate's thesis is noteworthy for its study of somatic phraseological units in diachronic and synchronic aspects. In the work, the scientist focused his attention on the formation of phraseological units and their component composition. According to him, the Uzbek language has about 1400 phraseological units with a somatic component, and they make up about 17.5% of the language. Also, it is shown that the reflection of somatic phraseological units in "Old Turkish Dictionary" and "Devonu Lugotit Turk" is different. For example, the *tongue*, *head*, and *eye* components are often found in these dictionaries, while the *waist*, *hip*, and *thigh* components are found only in random cases.

Together with the dictionary materials used in the research, the use of various speech styles and texts from the electronic corpus of the English language serves the purpose of elucidating the conceptual content of the work in detail. In addition, during the research, associative experience data was also taken into account in order to fully cover the content of the concept. After all, it serves to check the conclusions drawn and to confirm the psychological nature of the identified components of the concept content.

This study is related to the semantic-cognitive aspect, and according to the method of conceptual analysis, metonymy, which is the main cognitive property of the formation and use of the concept, and its manifestation in various processes formed around the concept, reveals the content of the concept.

The second part of the second chapter entitled "Lexico-semantic and morphological features of the lexeme "Tongue", studies the lexical-semantic and grammatical features of this concept in the English language, analyzes the verbal units located in its core and periphery, classifies structural models.

It is of theoretical and practical importance to illuminate the content plan of the linguistic units that form a common space at the base of the archiseme of the "tongue" concept in English and form multi-paradigmatic lines.

The analysis of the explanatory dictionaries showed that the lexeme "tongue" in English has a polysemous character, whether these meanings are in single cases or in free and stable combinations. can express different meanings. Determining which of the several meanings associated with the lexeme "Tongue" is the common invariant has certain difficulties.

The concept of "Tongue" and variants of this invariant are expressed in various morphological forms (simple word, compound word, double word, artificial word). For example: we determined that it is expressed by derivative words, such as **tongue** (*noun*), *to tongue* (*verb*) *simpletongue-let*, *tonguelike*, *tongue-walk* (*noun*,

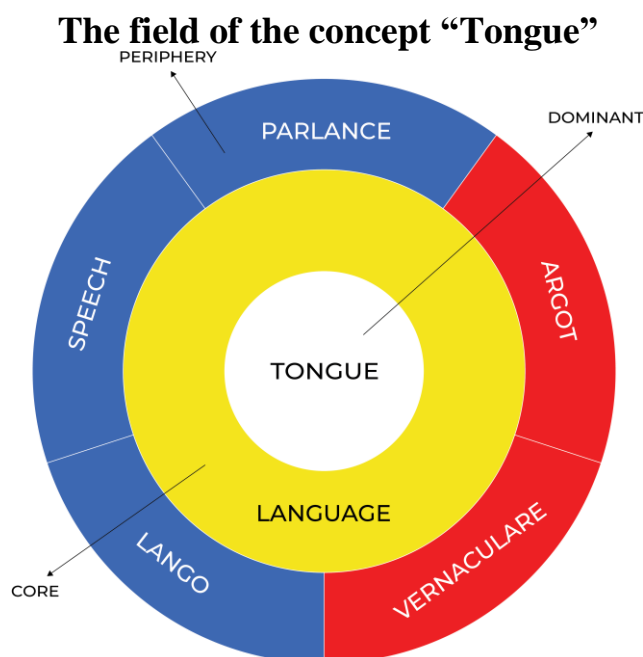
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<sup>63</sup>О'шаманба. – В. 76.

<sup>64</sup>Исаев А. Соматические фразеологизмы узбекского языка: Дисс...канд. филол.наук. – Т., 1976. – С. 196.

verb)compound, *tongued* (*sifat*)*tongu-i-ness* (*noun*), *tonguefish* (*noun*), *tonguing* (*adjective*), *tongue-tied* (*adjective*), *tongue-less* (*adjective*), compound-derivative words, such as *TONGUE-LASHING* (*adjective*), *tongue joint* (*noun*), *tongue-biter* (*noun*), *tongue-tie* (*noun*).

Chart: 1



Based on the above-mentioned considerations, it can be noted that the core of the "tongue" concept creates an active association for the language's owners, while the less important ones occupy the periphery, and as they move away from the center, their (association) meaning diminishes. "Tongue" is recognized as the core concept (imagination) formed in the speaker's mind. Its periphery is formed by the area that can evaluate and interpret the cognitive properties of the core.

These specified lexical units can be in the following models according to their morphological structure:

1. N or V (one rooted words with a simple structure); **tongue, to tongue:** For example: *And native speakers do less well in oral exams than those whose mother tongue is English, it is claimed*<sup>65</sup>.

2. N+N=N (compound two rooted words); **tongueflower, tonguefish:** For example: *Most tonguefish grow no longer than about 30 cm (12 inches)*<sup>66</sup>; *Tonguefish are flattened, drop-shaped flatfish with small eyes, both on the left side of the head, and with long dorsal and anal fins that join with the tail fin*<sup>67</sup>

3. N+suffix=N (derivative words with noun forming suffix); **tongu-er:** For example: *A sarcastic remark was on the tip of her tongu-er*<sup>68</sup>.

4. N+N=V (derivative words with two noun forming suffixes); **tongue-tie:** For example: *He takes a job at the cinema to get nearer to her but finds himself tongue-tied in her presence*<sup>69</sup>.

<sup>65</sup>The Sun. newspaper. 2016

<sup>66</sup> Ko`rsatingan manba. 2016.

<sup>67</sup>Walker P. Remark. Passages. L., Obden Press, 1927. P.75.

<sup>68</sup>Maggie Cox. The Wealthy Man's Waitress. Chatswood, N.S.W. : Harlequin Mills & Boon, 2006 (262 p), – P. 109

<sup>69</sup> Leslie J. Willie & Meggie's Marriage. L., Wentworth Press, 1837. – P. 53

5. N+V=Adj (derivative word with adjective forming suffix); **tonguelike**: For example: *In spring, this shade-loving Arum from the Himalayas and southern India produces a devilishly attractive flower featuring a wildly colorful red, yellow and purple spotted, footlong **tonguelike** extension*<sup>70</sup>.

6. N+V=V (word combination consisting of noun and verb); **tongue-walk, tongue-lash**: For example: *But hear you Madam, I pray you let your Page tongue walk with us a little, till you return again*<sup>71</sup>; *Mary's mother gave her a tongue - lashing for coming home late; It's difficult to see tongue-lash in a sentence.*<sup>72</sup>.

7. N+suffix+suffix=Adj (two rooted words with two adjective forming suffixes); **tongue-less-ness**: For example: *This thought, if a tongue-less-ness sensation may be called a thought, made me hop and skip with pleasure*<sup>73</sup>.

8. N+suffix=Adj (derivative adjective with one noun and word forming suffix); **tonguey or tonguy**: For example: *I'd have Rome the capital, myself president, Garibaldi commander-in-chief, Mazzini secretary of state -- a man, Sir, that can lick even Bill Seward himself in a regular, old-fashioned, **tonguey**, subtile, diplomatic note.*<sup>74</sup>; *There was, indeed, only one woman who talked because she was, as Mr. Kronborg said, "**tongue**"*<sup>75</sup>

9. N+V+suffix=Adj (words with one noun, verb and adjective forming affix); **tongue-tack-ed**: For example: *where the tip of the **tongue** – **tacked***<sup>76</sup>

10. N+(prep)N=WC (word combination consisting of noun and prepositional noun); **tongue in cheek**: For example: *He said that he was a huge fan of the president, although I suspect it was tongue in cheek*<sup>77</sup>.

11. N+N+Adj =WC (word combination consisting of noun, conjunctive noun and adjective); **tongue-and-lip joint**.

Ikkinchi bobning uchinchi fasli “Ingliz tilida “tongue” konseptini ifodalovchi frazeologik birliklarning semantik xususiyatlari”ga bag‘ishlangan.

The phenomenon of stylistic coloring, meaning transfer and polysemy in the translation of phraseological units related to the concept of the English language "tongue" creates certain difficulties for the translator, of course. In this case, the adequacy of the translation depends to a large extent on the translator's professional skills and ability to choose the translation methods correctly.

Phraseologisms or phraseological units are an important part of the lexical layer of the language. Also, they are a mirror reflecting the way of life, wisdom, customs and traditions of the people who speak this language. Phraseological units have a descriptive-expressive character in the language and embody a large amount of information.

Often, the grammatical meaning of phraseological units does not meet the requirements of the language standard, because this meaning has become archaism. Phraseological units are lexically indivisible into components and are a ready-made

<sup>70</sup> Alexander W. *My Ain Folk*. L., Kessinger Publishing, 1882(280 pp). –P. 191

<sup>71</sup> Aldridge Kitty. *The Wisdom of Bones*. L., Corsair, 2019(251 p). – P. 65

<sup>72</sup> O`sha manba. – p-74

<sup>73</sup> John Kenneth Galbraith. *The Affluent Society*, 1998, – P. 3

<sup>74</sup> *The Atlantic Monthly, Volume 01, No. 01, November, 1857 A Magazine of Literature, Art, and Politics*

<sup>75</sup> *The Atlantic Monthly, Volume 01, No. 01, November, 1857 A Magazine of Literature, Art, and Politics*

<sup>76</sup> Horne J. G. *Lan'wart Loon* 1928. – P. 25

<sup>77</sup> John Kenneth Galbraith. *The Affluent Society*. N-Y: Makintosh, 1998, – P. 3

product that has been formed in the language for many years and reached a state of set combination. For example:

**on the tip of one's tongue** – *tilini uchida turmoq yoki aytilgan narsani qaytadan eslashga harakat qilmoq; To talk the same tongue – tili bir bo'lmoq, hamtovoq bo'lmoq, hamfikir bo'lmoq; to be loose tongued – tili uzun bo'lmoq; to become proverbial – tillarda doston bo'lmoq.*

Translating English phraseological units into other languages is considered a very difficult task, and first of all, the translator must know the meanings of the used phraseological units in the translated text and must be able to distinguish them from free word combinations. In the example expressed by means of this phraseological combination, it is necessary to be able to give its meaning in a foreign language, that is, to find alternatives in the translation language and to translate it into a foreign language in a form that preserves its stylistic features of expressiveness and color.

There is a concept of "equivalent translation" when translating phraseological units. In the equivalent translation, the translator must replace the phraseological combination in the original language with the equivalent in the translated language, that is, a combination that corresponds to the meaning and structure of the constituent components of the phraseological combination. It comes from the compatibility of the meaning and structural structure of phraseological units in both languages. A complete or absolute alternative of a translation has a translation. Phraseological combinations of this type belong to the group of stable combinations found in ancient written sources. For example: *to have a sharp tongue – tili zahar, tili o'tkir; to have a ready tongue – tili bir g'arich bo'lmoq; to take someone at his tongue – tilidan ushlamoq.*

In most cases, we observe that the combinations formed on the basis of people's life experience and observations are mutually compatible. For example: *to keep one's mouth shut – tilini tiymoq; to hold one's peace – tilini tiymoq, og'zi mahkam bo'lmoq; to hold one's tongue – tilini tiymoq, tilga ehtiyot bo'lmoq.*

In order to successfully analyze component phraseological units with the "Tongue/til" seme, we divided them into three groups: 1) literal translation; 2) partial translation; 3) explanatory translation:

**1. Literal translation:** *to have a sharp tongue = tili o'tkiri bo'lmoq; For example: Miss Austen had a sharp tongue and a prodigious sense of humour. [W. S. Maugham, 'Ten Novels and Their Authors', ch. Ill] - Miss Ostinning o'tkir tili va ajoyib hazil tuyg'usi bor yedi.*

**2. Partial translation:** *to call smb. everything one can lay one's tongue to (= to calling with offensive words) = haqoratli so'zlarni bilan tanbeh bermoq – For example: She's called me everything she can lay her tongue to... [H. Lawson, 'The Romance of the Swag', 'Gettin' Back on Dave Regan]. – Xonim menga yomon so'zlar bilan tanbeh berdi.*

**3. Explanatory translation:** *keep a civil tongue in one's head (=speak politely, courteously) = xushmuomalalik bilan gapirish – For example: Afrs. Dudgeon: What does she want troubling me at this hour, before I'm properly dressed to receive people? Christy: Youd better ask her. Mrs. Dudgeon: (threateningly). Youd better keep a civil tongue in your head [B. Shaw, 'The Devil's Disciple', act I] - Missis Dudgeon: Nega u meni shunday soatda bezovta qiladi' - \*men hali*

*mehmonlarni qabul qilish uchun kiyinmaganman. Kristi:Siz undan so‘rashingiz kerak yedi.Missis Dudgeon: (tahdid bilan). Va siz ko‘proq xushmuomalalik bilan harakat qilishni o‘rgangan bo‘lar yedingiz.*

The third chapter of the research is entitled “**Paremiological units and aphorisms expressing the concept "tongue" in English language and the commonality of artistic events**” and it has the parts such as "English paremiological units as linguistic representatives of the concept "tongue", "Linguocultural characteristics of aphorisms related to the concept "tongue" in English" and "Associative experience".

The study of proverbs in Aristotle's time was called paremiology (derived from the Greek “*παροιμία– paroimía*” – “*paremiya*”, “*proverb*” - “*maqol*”). Wolfgang Mieder, a well-known scholar in the United States, defines a proverb as "... a metaphor, a short phrase that is passed down from generation to generation, embodying folk wisdom, truth, tradition, and traditional views in a tangible and memorable form." Also, the English linguist N. Norrick defines proverbs as follows: "proverbs have the general meaning of traditional customs, oral, didactic genre that leads to the right path. In proverbs, people's rich historical experience, work, life and culture related ideas are reflected. The correct use of proverbs and sayings in speech gives a unique emotionality. Therefore, a proverb is a big topic that can be considered in many ways<sup>78</sup>."

The linguist Permyakov G.L. in his treatise entitled "Основы структурной паремиологии", focusing on the relationship between the subject and the proverb, classifies their differences as follows<sup>79</sup>:

1. The informative value of the saying is a priority (*the rough edge (or side) of your tongue (A harsh scolding or rebuke; a verbal lashing)*, while the factual significance of the proverb is great: *The soothing tongue is a tree of life, but a perverse tongue crushes the spirit (yaxshi til jon ozig‘i, yomon til jon qayg‘usi)*.

2. Saying is relatively stable in form (*The tongue has the power of life and death, and those who love it will eat its fruit*), while proverbs are relatively changeable and have high variability (*Even fools are thought wise if they keep silent, and discerning if they hold their tongues*).

Sayings are correct and have their own meaning, while proverbs are figurative. Such an aspect makes it possible to evaluate the proverb as an idiomized unit in English.

The law of unity and struggle of opposites of dialectic is reflected in the content of paremiological units. Proverbs and sayings are also recognized as stable linguistic units in English linguistics, and in some scientific literature, proverbs are classified in the same group as phrases. It is said that words, phrases, and proverbs with similar meanings serve as antithesis in the text to give strong emotionality to the speech. In similar interpretations, there are cases where paremiological units are viewed as linguistic units.

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<sup>78</sup>Norrick N.R.. How Proverbs Mean: Semantic Studies in English Proverbs (Neal R. Norrick) *Trends in linguistics (Выпуск 27)*, Studies and monographs *Trends in linguistics: Studies and monographs (Том 27)*. Mouton, 1985 (213 pp.) – P. 15.

<sup>79</sup> Пермяков Г.Л. Основы структурной паремиологии. – М., 1988. – 234 с.

The question of the role and meanings of paremiological units in the dichotomy of language and speech is of particular importance. The reason is that there is a dilemma in several literatures that paremiological units are language units or speech units. Accordingly, in our research, we divided proverbs and sayings about the concept "tongue" in the English language into the following meaningful groups:

- 1) "tongue" as a somatic organ;
- 2) The concept "tongue" concept - as a language (thought, reasoning);
- 3) The concept "tongue" - the expression of feelings;
- 4) the concept "tongue" - a sign of art and culture;
- 5) The concept "tongue" - a source of power;
- 6) The concept "tongue" - harsh language (applied to something that evokes emotions);
- 7) The concept "tongue" - a good-bad effect;
- 8) The concept "tongue" - hostility, rivals.

The main features of aphorisms, i.e. philosophical, definiteness, are naturally reflected in the generalized character of semantic categories, in the compositional construction of the word. Such a microtext, compared to other gnomic units, is also called the "product of life experiences" of great personalities. In this case, the author abandons the subjective worldview of the narrative and gives a ready-made formula for the reader's sincere opinion:

*Euch is the residue of design: Bi Rickey - Library is thought in cold storage:  
Lord Samueh*

The compositional features of aphorisms, together with artistic and stylistic means, provide the words of the language in the gnomic sense with an inevitable feature for them - unconventionality.

In the process of scientific research, we witnessed the use of stylistic tools such as antithesis, simile, irony, parallelism, chiasm, ellipsis, rhetoric, gradation, anaphora in aphorisms related to the concept "tongue" in the English language.

For example:

1. *Talking should be an exercise of the brain not of the tongue (Gapirish tilning emas, balki miyaning mashqlari bo 'lishi kerak)* (Anonymous)

2. *Queen: Hamlet, thou hast thy father much offended.*

*Ham: Mother, you have my father much offended.*

*Queen: Come, come, you answer with an idle tongue* (William Shakespeare. Hamlet, The Prince of Denmark. Act II, scene I. p-36).

In the above examples, an antithesis is formed in these aphorisms as a result of contrasting the brain with the language or thinking with the language.

We have selected examples of aphorisms expressing the concept of "tongue" in English and can be divided into the above groups:

**Tongue is a sense of pleasure:** in aphorisms involving the word "tongue" - "til" in English, it is given to a human child and appears as a measure of a person's ability to enjoy life. The following aphorisms express such meanings as the enjoyment of language and act as a bridge to understand the events that make it happy in the process of communication:

1. *And this, our life, exempt from public haunt, finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, sermons in stones, and good in everything* (William Shakespeare).

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2. *And this, our life, exempt from public haunt, finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, sermons in stones, and good in everything* (William Shakespeare).

3. *"In the English language there are orphans and widows, but there is no word for the parents who lose a child"*. (Jodi Picoult).

4. *A bitter man needs to place his troubles on the front of his tongue so that they*(Jay Wickre, Dubious Musings of a Peculiar Man).

5. *Like a child who saves their favourite food on the plate for last, I try to save all thoughts of you for the end of the day so I can dream with the taste of you on my tongue*" (Kamand Kojouri).

5. *The language we use creates the reality we experience* (Michael Hyatt).

6. *Just remember, when someone has an accent, it means that he knows one more language than you do*" (Sidney Sheldon, Windmills of the Gods).

7. *We feel free because we lack the very language to articulate our unfreedom*" (Slavoj Žižek).

**Language/tongue – nation:** language/tongue is the heart, pride, symbol of independence, future of every nation. No nation can be a complete nation without language. Without him, the Motherland has no will. In the aphorisms in English that we are studying, it is reflected that language is an important tool that contributes to the recognition of a nation as a nation. As proof of our word, we analyzed the following aphorisms:

1. *There are many things which cannot be expressed by words. There are many words which cannot be spelled by human tongue. There are many tongues which utter one single truth* (Toba Beta, My Ancestor Was an Ancient Astronaut).

2. *Language is my nation, my village, my wife, my pen-friend, my check-out girl. Language is a complimentary moist lemon-scented cleansing square or handy freshen-up wippette*(Stephen Fry).

3. *The limits of my language means the limits of my world* (Ludwig Wittgenstein).

4. *Silence is the language of god, all else is poor translation*(Rumi);

5. *Political language... is designed to make lies sound truthful and murder respectable, and to give an appearance of solidity to pure wind* (George Orwell).

**Tongue – pride:** language is a person's pride, a mirror of the soul. It is not only a person's heart and pride, but also language is a person's clothing. How to wear this dress is up to each person. Language is the translator of the soul. Because in the process of communication, every word is first clicked on the strings of the heart. Then it is polished in sentences and delivered to the listener. We also analyzed the

aphorisms that express the semantics of the English language, such as pride, pride, and heart:

1. *“Nothing complements a fast mind better than a slow tongue. And nothing aggravates a slow mind better than a fast tongue (Mokokoma Mokhonoana).*
2. *I go silent so I can write. When my tongue is wagging my fingers are silent (Sonia Rumzi, Simple Conversation).*
3. *A woman's weapon is her tongue (Anthony Trollope. The Way We Live Now).*
4. *Her beauty was enough to get her into most any situation she desired and her tongue – sharp and venomous – was enough to get her out again (Thomm Quackenbush, Danse Macabre (Night's Dream, chpt. 2)).*
5. *If you talk to a man in a language he understands, that goes to his head. If you talk to him in his language, that goes to his heart” (Nelson Mandela).*
6. *“But if thought corrupts language, language can also corrupt thought” (George Orwell, 1984).*
7. *“For last year's words belong to last year's language And next year's words await another voice” (T.S. Eliot, Four Quartets)*

**Tongue – disaster:** disaster is talking about trivial things. All the calamities of the language: we studied and analyzed the expression of such contexts as the appearance of enmity and enmity between people, gossip, backbiting, lies, disputes, mocking each other, revealing each other's secrets and discrediting each other.

1. *Thieves and liars kill indirectly, unintentionally, and with no other weapon than their tongues and malice (A.E.H. Veenman).*
2. *Remember that it is quicker to destroy than build, so be careful of what you do even with your own tongue” (Gift Gugu Mona).*
3. *The tongue is the soft weapon that kills subtly (Jaime Tenorio Valenzuela).*
4. *Ignorance is no reason with a fool for holding his tongue (George MacDonald, Mary Marston).*
5. *Words can be medicines; they can also be poisons. Words can heal; they can also kill... It all depends on how, when and where they are use and against whom! Let us not abuse our words. It's a misuse of the tongue (Israelmore Ayivor. The Great Hand Book of Quotes).*
6. *I see a tongue! Some asshole is licking my peephole (Mark Tufo. Zombie Fallout).*
7. *“It's not all bad. Heightened self-consciousness, apartness, an inability to join in, physical shame and self-loathing – they are not all bad. Those devils have been my angels. Without them I would never have disappeared into language, literature, the mind, laughter and all the mad intensities that made and unmade me” (Stephen Fry. Moab Is My Washpot).*
8. *We have a natural right to make use of our pens as of our tongue, at our peril, risk and hazard (Voltaire).*

Literary aphorisms as an element of literary language, the role of aphoristic expressions in the artistic language of short stories is studied. Aphorisms aimed at artistically reflecting a wise, didactic thought in a concise form are a means of creating imagery in the work, clearly and effectively expressing the thought, giving depth to the content and stimulating the mind.

When elucidating the nature of language phenomena, including the development of any literary language, the formation of metalanguage norms, interaction with other languages, and other issues, it is necessary to work and draw conclusions based on the laws of language development. Otherwise, it will not be possible to come to correct and accurate conclusions.

Thus, in English aphorisms, the concept "tongue" appears as a standard by which nationality, communication, and the possibility of enjoying life are evaluated. Completing the subject layer of the concept "Tongue", the authors of the aphorism call for forgiveness and good deeds in life, using the language for the right purposes. It is important to use language correctly - to direct it to the welfare of society.

All these aphorisms mainly emphasize the positive aspects of the language, lead to the rules of etiquette and serve to illuminate its spiritual side.

1. In order to determine the associative layer of the concept of "tongue" in English, we conducted a survey of English people and English language experts. We conducted a language associative experiment among native English speakers (45 British and 25 Americans, as well as 29 experts) according to the survey. Using the survey method, we interviewed 60 respondents of different ages: 18 teenagers (boys and girls aged 18 to 25), 25 women and men aged 30 to 50, 17 pensioners. The survey asked the following questions to the participants: "How do you understand the word *"tongue"*?", "What does it mean, in your opinion *"to know the tongue or language"*?", "Could you give synonyms to the word *"tongue"*?", "What proverbs about *"tongue"* do you know? Express your attitude to them", "What aesthetic assessment do you make Tongue?"

According to those who participated in the survey, the concept "tongue" in English has negative aspects, such as causing envy and anxiety.

The data of associative experience completed the basic model of the concept "tongue" and showed the positive attitude of English speakers to this concept, which is a social phenomenon, the most important means of communication between people and communities.

## CONCLUSION

1. To date, the scientific research works carried out in the science of linguistics and culture are mainly devoted to the synchronous study and description of the relationship between language and culture, and the reason for this is that, on the one hand, linguistics and culture are oriented to the linguistic factor, and on the other hand, to the cultural factor in a person. The field of linguistics and cultural studies is distinguished as the main approach to studying the notion "concept". Such approaches show the interdependence between language and culture.

2. The notion "concept" is a mental structure, which serves as a collection or generalization of knowledge of various forms and contents. The concept is a multifaceted mental perceptual phenomenon that sheds light on the pictorial-cultural, perceptive, conceptual and pragmatic aspects of learning with various linguistic tools that carry the nature of formation.

3. The frequency of the use of somatisms in the language and their expression in different meanings is due to the stylistic need. Their participation makes the speech more concise and descriptive. Somatic units function as modality and image evaluation compatibility, and have shown that the level of expressiveness is not the same when bringing the text to an emotionally high level.

4. As a result of studying the definitions of somatic words given in explanatory dictionaries and analyzing the meaning of the concept "tongue", the core of the concept, its conceptual layer was identified and divided into 6 thematic groups.

5. The lexeme "tongue" is a broad term for all languages of the world. The morphological structure of this lexeme in English was studied, and 11 models were identified in English according to the structure. Simple and complex speech units appear from the above models.

6. The syntagmatic relations of the words included in the phraseological units related to the concept of "tongue" in English were studied. At the same time, phraseological units related to the concept of "tongue" were extensively analyzed, and 10 structural models of them were developed in English.

7. We studied the paremiological units representing the concept "tongue" that perform an artistic and aesthetic task in oral and written speech. In English, paremiological units involving the lexeme "tongue" when used in prose texts, first of all, perform the function of simile. These similes were studied in several groups and the use of paremiological units as an expressive means was justified with examples.

8. Structural models of paremiological units related to the concept "tongue" in English were developed, and the percentage of their use was shown with exact numbers using statistical analysis.

9. The main factors of aphorisms in the English language are that they are expressed by terms and images that exist in the people's life experience, reality and concepts, as well as traditional details, are described in the living language of the people.

10. In English, aphorisms involving the concept "tongue" are considered as a means of enjoying life, pride, disaster, protecting the nation, evaluating good and bad.

11. An associative experiment questionnaire was conducted on the concept "tongue" in English. All the respondents who took part in the survey emphasized that the language fulfills the function of communication and artistic-aesthetic for a person, that all the vocabulary of the language is useful for all fields.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ  
PhD.03/29.12.2022.Fil.156.01 ПРИ АНДИЖАНСКОМ  
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ ИНСТИТУТЕ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ**

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**АНДИЖАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ИНСТИТУТ  
ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ**

**КУРБАНОВА ШОХИДАХОН АЛИЖАН КИЗИ**

**ЛИНГВОКУЛЬТУРНО-ЛИНГВОПРАГМАТИЧЕСКОЕ  
ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ВЕРБАЛИЗАТОРОВ КОНЦЕПТА  
«TONGUE/ЯЗЫК» В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ**

**10.00.04 – Язык и литература народов Европы, Америки и Австралии**

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ**

**диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам**

**Андижан – 2023**

**Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии Республики Узбекистан под номером B2023.1.PhD/Phil3095.**

Диссертация выполнена в Андижанском государственном институте иностранных языков. Автореферат диссертации размещен на трех языках (узбекский, русский, английский (резюме)) на веб-странице Андижанского государственного института иностранных языков [www.adchti.uz](http://www.adchti.uz) и информационно-образовательном портале «Zionet» [www.zionet.uz](http://www.zionet.uz).

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<b>Ведущая организация:</b>	<b>Наманганский государственный университет</b>

Защита диссертации состоится на заседании научного совета по присуждению ученых степеней №PhD.03/29.12.2022.Fil.156.01 в Андижанском государственном институте иностранных языков «\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_ 2023 г. в \_\_\_\_\_ час. Часы. (Адрес: 170100, г. Андижан, ул. Бобуршох, 5; тел: (74) - 223 42-76; факс: (74) 223-42-76; e-mail: asifl@edu.uz.

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Андижанского государственного института иностранных языков (зарегистрирован под № \_\_\_\_). (Адрес: 170100, г. Андижан, ул. Бобуршох, 5; тел.: (74) 223-42-76. e-mail: asifl@edu.uz.

Автореферат диссертации отправлен в «\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_ 2023 года.  
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## **ВВЕДЕНИЕ (Аннотация диссертации доктора (PhD) философских наук)**

**Актуальность и необходимость темы диссертации.** В мировой лингвистике возрастает потребность в изучении понятий из понятийной сферы разных языков в теоретическом и практическом аспекте. В результате проводится ряд научных исследований с целью изучения какого-либо приобретенного языка или языков в рамках отдельных культурных концептов, описания особенностей языка в смысловом поле. В связи с этим выявление лексико-семантических особенностей концепта «язык» в английском языке, выявление структурных моделей лексем, выражающих концепт «язык» в художественных текстах, а также в пословицах и поговорках на материалах английского языка, определение номенклатура единиц, составляющих ядро и периферийные части номинативного поля концепта «язык» на основе метода фреймового анализа, а также характерные черты концепта «язык» создали необходимость изучения парадигматических и синтагматических особенности языковых единиц, которые их вербализуют.

Концептосферу в мировой лингвистике приходится изучать по-разному, как с теоретической, так и с практической точки зрения. В результате проводится ряд научных исследований, направленных на их изучение в контексте культурных концепций и характеристику их характеристик в семантическом поле языка. Это говорит о том, что исследования по данной теме относятся к числу проблем, которые нельзя откладывать, поскольку когнитивно-семантические и структурные аспекты понятия «tongue» в английской лингвистике досконально не исследованы или игнорируются учеными.

**Цель исследования** - создать описание и классификацию на основе структурно-семантических, функциональных характеристик единиц, составляющих языковую картину концепта «язык» в английском языке.

### **Задачи исследования:**

изучение теоретических взглядов на лингвокультурологический анализ, концепт и фрейм в языкознании;

определение лексикографических вариантов выражения концепта «язык» в толковых и двуязычных переводных словарях английского языка;

создание принципов реализации концепта «язык» через словесные группы, разработка основ записи единиц, репрезентирующих концепт «язык» в словарях;

классификация синонимического состава лексем, раскрывающих смысловую сущность понятия «язык» в английском языке;

разработка и анализ моделей языковых единиц, вербализирующих концепт «язык» в английском языке.

**Объект исследования.** В качестве объекта исследования были выбраны толковые словари, поговорки и художественные тексты, содержащие лексические единицы, вербализирующие концепт «язык» в английском языке.

**Предметом исследования** является выявление лексико-семантических, стилистических, лингвокультурологических и лингвопрагматических особенностей языковых единиц, составляющих номинативное поле «язык» в английском языке.

**Методы исследования.** В диссертации использовались методы когнитивного моделирования, фреймового, дистрибутивного, статистического, функционального и контекстуального анализа.

**Научная новизна исследования:**

определены дифференциальные характеристики концепта «язык» в английском языке, его пространственная природа, члены основной и периферийной частей, а также выявлены лексемы, вербализующие концепт «язык» по смысловым и функциональным нагрузкам в центре и на периферии поля;

выявлены простые, морфологические и аналитические структурные базовые модели лексем, выражающих понятие «язык», встречающихся в английских художественных текстах, пословицах и поговорках;

доказано, что существуют языковые единицы, объективирующие понятие «язык» в английском языке, лингвокультурный и лингвопрагматический аспекты, внутрилингвистические и культурно-экстралингвистические факторы, обуславливающие это;

паремиологические единицы и афоризмы с семой «язык», считающиеся коммуникативно значимыми в английском языке, и его значимые группы, такие как «соматический орган», «выражение чувств», «знак искусства и культуры» или «источник силы», и статистика их использования и стилистические аспекты доказаны.

**Результаты исследования следующие:**

разработаны предложения и рекомендации по созданию учебников и учебных пособий для изучающих язык, переводчиков и студентов вузов по лексикологии, переводоведению, стилистике, гибридной лингвистике;

определены способы фиксации понятия «язык» в толковых и двуязычных словарях;

разработаны критерии выделения из лексико-семантической системы английского языка слов, реализующих понятие «язык»;

выявлены контекстуальные особенности вербализаторов концепта «язык».

**Внедрение результатов исследования.** На основе научных результатов лингвокультурологического и лингвопрагматического исследования вербализаторов концепта «язык» в английском языке:

Определены дифференциальные характеристики понятия «язык» в английском языке, его полевая природа, члены основной и периферийной частей, теоретические взгляды, практические рекомендации и научные выводы относительно семантической и функциональной нагрузки лексем, вербализующих понятие «язык» в центре и на периферии поля использовались в международном проекте «FY 2018 English Access Microscholarship Program», реализуемом в Кокандском государственном педагогическом институте в

2020-2022 годах (справка № 131 от 4 мая 2023 года Кокандского государственного педагогического института). В результате было достигнуто повышение эффективности оценки владения иностранным языком;

Выводы о простых, морфологических и аналитических структурных базовых моделях лексем, выражающих понятие «язык», встречающихся в английских художественных текстах, пословицах и поговорках, широко использовались при создании программ приобретения и оценки навыков владения иностранным языком, а также при подготовке пособий в практическом проекте под названием EmpKIDL в сотрудничестве с «ЭРАЗМУС+», (проект EmpKIDL в сотрудничестве с «ЭРАЗМУС+» Университета Новый Век (руководитель У.Кулижанов) Справка №02/43 от 21 июня 2023 г.)). В результате было достигнуто развитие языковых навыков изучающих язык, улучшение качества программ;

Лингвокультурные и лингвопрагматические аспекты языковых единиц, объективирующих понятие «язык» в английском языке, теоретические выводы об интралингвистических и культурно-экстралингвистических факторах, обуславливающих это, были использованы при подготовке учебника Университета Нового Века «Страноведение», парадигматических и синтагматических характеристика понятия «язык», теоретические взгляды, практические рекомендации и научные выводы диссертации «Лингвокультурологическое и лингвопрагматическое исследование вербализаторов понятия «язык» в английском языке, теоретические взгляды, практические рекомендации и научные выводы паремиологических единиц, связанных с понятием «язык» в английском языке, были использованы при развитии навыков владения иностранным языком, информировании и оценке языковых, культурных, языковых и когнитивных характеристик и подготовке тем (Справка № 02/44 журнала «Новый век»). Университета от 23 июня 2023 г.). В результате были повышены лингвистические, лингвистические и коммуникативные компетенции изучающих язык по предмету, а также усовершенствованы критерии оценки знаний.

**Структура и объем диссертации.** Диссертация состоит из введения, трех глав, заключения, списка использованной литературы, а общий объем составляет 135 страниц.

**E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI**  
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